PRIDE OF HUSBANDRY

It is Exemplified in the National Farmers' Congress.

DELEGATES FROM ALL THE STATES.

Council Bluffs Transformed Into a Magnificent City of Ceres.

WELCOMES EXTENDED ON ALL SIDES.

An Elequent Address Delivered by Governor Boies of Iowa.

OPENING SPEECH BY COLONEL KOLB.

How the Town Has Been Beautified to the Delight of the Visitors and the Programme for the Season.

In many respects the tenth annual meeting of the national farmers' congress, now in session in Council Bluffs, promises to be a greater success than any of its predecessors.

Those present are representative men, imbued with honest and progressive ideas, carnest in their efforts for the advancement of the nation's agricultural classes and interests; the programme arranged and partly carried out is one of more than usual interest; and the plan of entertainment proposed by the citizens of Council Bluffs leaves nothing undone to issure the comfort of those participating in the meeting.

The first meeting of the session was held yesterday morning at Dohany's opera house. Long before the appointed hour the streets were thronged with delegrates and visitors who spent the time viewing the exhibits and decorations made by the enterprising business men of the bluff city. Nearly every business house in the city was decorated elaborately and every window had a group of interested sight-seers before it during the hours preceding the meeting.

The session was programmed to open at 10 o'clock, but owing to the delay in Governor Boies' arrival, it was 11 o'clock before the session was called to order.

When the doors were finally opened, those in waiting rapidly filled the space alloted to visitors. And they were handsomely repaid for their promptness in gaining admittance.

The delegates occupied the parquet and dress-circle of the house and tested its capacity. Every seat in the house was taken up by spectators and the aisles were crowded.

Among those present on the stage, in addi-Among those present on the stage, in admi-tion to the officers of the congress and the speakers were: Hon. George F. Wright, George Champ, J. F. Kimball, Colonel W. F. Sapp, T. J. Evans, Rev. T. J. Mackay, Prof. Atwater, C. W. Snyder, Hon. Eli Clayton, At 11 o'clock the officers of the congress had all taken their seats and with Governor Boiss who was creeted with realcased an Boies who was greeted with prolonged ap-

HON. B. F. CLAYTON'S REMARKS. Hon, B. F. Clayton of Council Bluffs, secof the congress, called the meeting to He said:

"When I promised the members of this body in Montgomery, Ala., last year that, if they could come to Iowa this year, we would give them a hearty welcome, I was not mis-taken. I knew the people here and this display and these people verify my promise.

Mr. Clayton then introduced the president
of the congress, Hon. R. F. Kolb of Alabama,

who was also warmly welcomed.

President Kolb called upon Rev. C. W.

Blodget of Des Moines, who offered the following invocation: BEY C W BLO

We thank Thee for this congress of the representative men of this nation who are

tille, s of the soil. They come hither with their swords beaten into ploughshares and their spears into pruninto ploughshares and their speak and the ing hooks. They come not knowing the cotton belt of the south or the corn and wheat area of the north—but one great republic.

They come seeking not political enhance—

They come seeking not political enhancement, but the thorough crystallization of the best brain and the consecration of the same to the one work of so conquering nature that from valley to mountain, from storm and sunshine, from flood and tempest, from heat and cold, may come the richest blessings to our race, making even luxuries of plant, flower, cereal and fruit the possession of the toiling poor. Do Thou, O, God, in this great work bless this congress

From and out of every deliberation may there come an abiding blessing to the people of this nation. In a special manner bless those who have come hither from the south and east land. As they, with us, stand at this opening gate

of the broad plains and towering mountains of the new west, may they, with all who gather here, divine a higher conception of the possibilities of this land, and thus through a united wisdom, help prepare in advisory counsel to the congress of these united states and help adjust, in all questions of commerce and conflict of capital and labor by these set forth, so, that this vast agricultural area of our national domain may be fitted for the

In all the gatherings public and private of this congress may brotherly love be found. We all need Thy spirit that we may justly apprenend and know and love. The power with which Thou hast clothed us is terrible. May use it aright. And now we put ourselves O God, confidingly and trustingly in Thy

In our personal lives deal with us as seem-•th best. Send us to the sunny south or the lakes of the north, the crowded east or the Make our homes or professions large or pre

scribed, but in every providence keep us true to our republic, to truth, to the God who made us and to our brother man who for sympathy, help and love is borne to us on every breeze

We pray for the loved ones in the homes so widely separated and represented in this congress. Give the angels charge of them so That the pestilence that walketh and the destruction that waketh at noonday may not come nigh their dwelling. Let Thy word dwell in all the people of this

Give to all our rulers and legislators wis-Make Thy gospel, O God, to all of us as a

chanting angel and may there come to all sweet messages so that in this congress all who may speak or listen may find Thy word and truth and the humanitarianism of Jesus in thought and voice. Hear us, we pray Thee, in Christ's name.

President Kolb then Introduced Governor Boies, who was to welcome the congress to Iowa. The governor's appearance was a signal for another burst of applause that was enthusiastic and prolonged. He said: GOVERNOR BOIES' ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen-It has been made a pleasant duty on my part as a repre-sentative of my state to extend to the members of this body a cordial welcome by the people of Iowa and to assure you of the deep interest they take in everything that pertains to the advancement of the agricultural inter-

ests of the country.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to feel that in this capacity I represent a locality whose fertility of soil and healthfulness of climate has won for it an enviable reputation wherever its advantages are understood, and whose people are worthy representatives of

the best type of the human family.

But, gratified as we are by the reflections of this character, they are not the source of the greatest satisfaction. As we look upon the body of men assembled here we cannot forget that during many of the years in which come of the body of the years in the come of the property of t which some of us have lived such a gather as this would have been impossible. Wi as this would have been impossible. While then, as now, we were a people of one blood and members of one government, there was in a social and largely in a basiness way, a like that direided a section of a common countries. It is quite unnecessary for me to speak of that malignant agency, is the iniquitous

try and made strangers, if not worse, of those

who lived upon its opposite sides.

In the membership of this congress, voluntarily assembled as it is for the promotion of common interests and composed of delegates from every section of our land, we read the indisputable cyldence that a new and better era has dawned upon our national life. Today Iowa is anxious to extend her hand to the representatives of every state in the union with the same feeling of devoted regard for each, and to welcome them as brothers of a single faith engaged in a common work that looks to the advancement of a great interest upon which her own prosperity must

depend.

Further, we may rejoice that the time has come when from the east and west, from the north and south—can be gathered representation the promotive men who strive together for the promo-tion of the welfare of a class whose labors not only produces most of the raw material necessary for the support of sixty old mi-lions of our own people, but supplies in addition thereto 75 per cent of our vast exports which enables us to maintain an enviable position in the commercial exchanges of the

world.
Today in the center of civilization whose progress has been the wonder of other na-tions in the heart of a country that rivals in agricultural wealth the fields from which starving millions were fed in ancient times of famine, supplied with domestic animals sufficient for the wants of an empire, Iowa lifts her youthful head and points to a record that compared with equal area is without parallel upon the face of the globe as a food-producing state. It was indeed appropriate, as well as complimentary, that to her should be assigned the honor of entertaining on this occasion a body of men whose purpose is the further advancement of material interests which have already made her so great, and of whose phenomenal development upon her

own soil she is so justly proud.

Not less abundant in the wealth of her hospitality than in the production of her soil. Iowa extends to you her heartiest welcome and wishes you unalloyed success in the work

for which you are assembled. In the absence of L. L. Coffin of FortDodge, Ia., Mr. John Scottof Nevada, Ia., was called upon to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the farmers of lows.

After complimenting the audience on the interest shown by their presence in the affairs of the congress, and expressing his recret of the absence of Farmer Coffin, Mr. Scott said: MIL SCOTT'S REMARKS.

Iowa is not greatest in cotton: Iowa is not greatest in corn; lowa may not be greatest in corn, in wheat or fruits, but, when it comes to an all round state, lowa's horn of plenty pours a greater profusion of wealth than that of any state of this, the greatest nation of the earth. I come here to welcome you and instead I am boasting. The governor has spoken of the phenomenal growth of Iowa. This Iowa did not grow. She was born a giant. Iowa sprang from the cradle into manhood, full, rounded, complete. We welcomeyou to our state of which we are so proud; to every institution the farmers of the state-and the farmers are the s atc-we

old you welcome. After an inspiring medley by the band, in the midst of which the touch upon "Dixis" occasioned a spontaneous burst of applause. Rev. G. W. Crofts, the "poet preacher," pas-tor of the Congregational church at Council Bluffs, read the following poem:

REV. G. W. CROFT'S PORM. Hail, benefactors of ourrace, Of brain and brawn and honest face, For you my harp I gladly string, And join this hearty welcoming. From every portion of the land, From prairie, mount and ocean strand, From where the blue St. Lawrence flows

To where the yellow orange grows. From Chesapeake's storied harbor bay To that of golden Monterey; From tasseled fields on boundless plains To where the pearly cotton reigns; From soil where Arst our fathers trod. To soil just as it came from God,

You come with thought and purpose true, Right royally we welcome you. You come like spring whose magic wand To verdure woos the wintry land. Like sun-kissed sails, from o'er the sea With spices of blest Araby.

You stand, not as the pilgrims stood, On barren rock, 'mid dusky wood; You wake not in some dread surprise To meet the gleam of savage eyes. The wilderness has passed away, The gloomy night has turned to day;

And thro' this fair Edenic bloom With seags of triumph you have come. And here you come to represent A land of freedom and content, Since history its page begun.

For since blest Paradise was lost And man to sink or swim was tossed No land, no land, no time has equalled this, No passing hour so full of bliss. And let it be forever known Taat freeman sitting on the thrown Of learning, justice and of state Have made the nation good and great; That industry and thought combined Have to the past its dead consigned And placed the living in the van

And unified the race of men. This brotherhood of thought and toil Has wreathed with flowers the virgin soil. From north to south from east to west, And made the world a welcome guest. Arms wide we fling to all who come To make our land their chosen home Whate'er their color or their speech

But loyalty we ask of each. One flag, the stars and stripes to float: Ons land, however parties vote; One law, and that the people's will; One impulse moving upward still. And yet there is a primal force,

The soul of empire and its source, And one to which all others bow, The silent moving of the plow. Of all things that lies at the base, As this shall fail so fails the race As this succeeds so all things tend Forever toward a higher end.

Walks closest with his maker, God. In faith he looks to him who gives The elements by which he lives. To him who makes the seasons new

The man who turns the generous sod

Who sends the sunshine, rain and dew. Who broads o'er orchards and o'er field That to His smile their fruitage yield There's purity in every breath, There's purity above, beneath;

There's purity where'er he goe And pure the blood that in him flows, And so he makes the desert bloom

The air floats soft with sweet perfume, His products on our boards are spread, The feathered songsters, too, are fed Not harvests only does he bring But cities rise, and spindles sing;

The iron horse and palace car Follow the gliding of his share. And from these forms strong men are born, The highest places to adorn: And purity of brain and heart They bring to council hall and mart. And if our cities we shall save From rank corruption's yawning grave, Where vice and awful vortex swirts,

'Twill be by country boys and girls. O, for the full and throbbing vein, The honest heart and thinking brain, The buoyant step, the sparkling eye, And charm of all, simplicity. O, welcome, then, thrice welcome all! May richest blessings on you fall;

May wisdom, concord and good will Like dew of heaven on each distill. And while success you seek to gain, Let dull despondency be slain; With courage true enter the lists,

A noble band of optimists. MAYOR MACRAE'S ADDRESS.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I, as the chief executive of a western city, in the midst of the finest agricultural region of our country, extend to you a cordial welcome.

country, extend to you a cordial welcome.

When men noted for their achievements on the field of battle or in the domain of letters, or even in the political arena, appear in our midst, the masses busten to do them honor and lavish praises upon them and even strew flowers in their pathway. But I speak the sentiments of the citizens of our city when I say to you, the representatives of the honest yeomainy of a country, extending from the St. Croix river on the eastern border of Maine to the Alaskan pennsula on the west, from the Lake of the Woods on the north to the southwest pass in the delta of the Mississippi river on the south, that we will not be content to shower you with flowers, but

the position you hold as tillers of the soil; your ranks have furnised both the brain and sinew of our country. From the farm, presi-dents, eminent jurists, wise statesmen, great lvines, noted physicians, railroad presidents and men of letters have come and I am in-clined to the opinion that I see before me and to the opinion had received to day men who are capable of filling any of he exalted positions that I have mentioned. You have selected a city for holding this your eath annual meeting, which boasts of being, I not in the principal at least inone of the principal actions and the control of the control is the most productive county in the United States, More corn and swine are raised States. More corn and swine are raised in Pottawattamie county than in any other. Our soil and climate are such that cereals grow in abundance; all the fruits grown in the temperate zone are here, plentiful and delicious. We raise herses, cows and sheep, the first of which are winning distinction in the speed ring, the next gladdens the housewife with an abundance of butter and cream, and the last furnishes the wood that has no superior.

nisnes the wool that has no superior.

No class of our citizens has more influence both socially and politically than the class you are representing today; the balance of power is in its hands and when it exerts that power our most wholesome laws are made. It matters not whether you represent the rice or cotton fields of the south, the manufacturing localities of the east, the lumber districts of the north, the pastures or mining camps of the wester the cereal producing lunds of the great Missouri valley, we extend to you a welcome and bid you to enjoy all we've got and draw on us for more, for our hospitality, ou will find, is inexhaustible.

In reply to words of welcome, Hon. A. W. of Kansas addressed the meeting. Mr. Smith began by referring to the known modesty of Kansans, and then referred to lown as the greatest state in the union next to Kansas, he modestly added.

Mr. Smith assured the delegates
of the appreciation of the words of welcome. He complimented the people of Council Bluffs apon the display made. It was magnificent, he said, for Iowa but would be considered very ordinary in Kansas. He had prepared a speech, he said, but the preceding speakers had spoiled it for him and he now proposed to talk a little about a farmer, straight from the shoulder and to the point. The delegates, ne said, were not present as representatives of any particular state or section, but had not for the purpose of advancing the general

interests of the farmers of the nation.

Mr. Smith complimented in the highest terms the excellent work of President Kolb nd Secretary Clayton for their efforts in making the past and present meetings so successful. The reception, he said, was one of the bost ever received by the congress in its history, and to the people of Iowa and incil Bluffs he expressed the appreciation the delegates.

A further response was offered by F. L. Nesbitt of Alabama. Mr. Nesbitt spoke carnestly of his appreciation of the welcome extended. He saw in it the disappearance of extended. He saw in it the disappearance of sectional prejudices and the linking of the union states in stronger bonds. The farmers of the south, he said, were united and marching on, and ou their banner is inscribed "Equal Rights for Ali, Special Pavors to None." They were willing to reset the farmers of the north uniquest and work more than bulk way. orth and east and west more than half way nd join them in the fight for their common nterest, advantage and protection Mr. Nesbitt's address was a brilliant one

indevoked frequent outbursts of applause. He was followed by President Kolb, who delivered his annual address, as follows: PRESIDENT KOLB'S ADDRESS.

Through the beneficeace of Infinite wisdom we are again permitted to assemble in as mual session for the purpose of discussing great questions and making such recommendations and demands having in view the better-ment of American agriculturists and the toiling masses of our country. Only two weeks ago, in that same historic hall where you last met, in the city of Montgomery, the beautiful capital city of my own native state, the farmers alliance of Alabama held its annual session, and by a unanimous rising vote re-solved: "That we send greeting to our brothers of the great northwest, saving to them 'hold the fort,' for we are coming, leav-ing behind us the dead past, and looking forward to the living future." I bring this greeting to our brethres of the northwest to-day with the assurance that it expresses the sentiments of every true allianceman in the

Since our last annual meeting the year 1889 has fallen into they abysmal depths of the past, the waving fields of golden wheat and opening bolls of fleecy cotton have been converted into food and raiment. Another seed time has come; the slivery singing rain, the dancing winds and the life giving sunlight of the present year, have brought us "the blade, the stalk and the full ripe corn is the ear." With grateful appreciation for the prospect

of a generally abundant harvest, and for mer-cies of Infinite goodness, we will again ad-dress ourselves reverently and fearlessly to the discharge of the grave duties that de-volve upon us personally and collectively. Never in the history of our government have we needed more than now the greatest states-manship and wisest councils to prevail. It is ourduty as members of this congress that all questions should be discussed calmly, dispassionately and impartially, that wise conclusions may be reached and such suggestions and recommendations made as will be beneficial in solving the important ques-tions now agitating the minds of the masses of our people. Combinations, trusts, monopolies and syndicates are being formed and managed in the interest of a favored few, and a spirit of unrest and disquietude prevails to a large extent. The peo-ple want relief, they are asking for it, and they have a right to demand it. Let all our deliberations be guided by a spirit of fairness, of justice, of wisdom and of good feeling. Let all questions be discussed and handled as state-men and patriots should handle great questions, and great and lasting good will be the result of this congress.

I feel that I could not more acceptably engage your attention nor occupy the time as-signed to my annual address than to briefly discuss existing agronomic conditions. I am constrained to believe that I hazard nothing in the assertion that there has been a decline in agricultural pursuits, and that American producers are not as prosperous as citizens engaged in other vocations. And we may well pause to ascertainif the statement is cor-rect and to determine the cause thereof. The following statistics, gleaned from reliable political publications, fully establish the postulate I have just enunciated. In 1850 the farmers owned nearly three-fourths of the aggregate wealth of our country; in 1860 about one half; in 1880 about one third; and in 1800 barely one-fourth. The decrease of the agricultural wealth is the more shock ing because during this period the aggregate wealth of the country immensely increased. But let us examine the statistical facts more in detail and select for comparison the period from 1850 to 1860, when high tariff laws did not prevail, and from 1860 to 1880 when such enactments did exist, and the present policy of federal finance was inaugurated. An enumeration discloses the fact that the value of farms in 1850 was \$3,271,575,241; in \$6,645,045,007; in 1880, \$10,177,006,776; Total increase in value from 1850 to 1850 was \$3,376,469,586. From 1860 to 1880 \$3,352,051,-769. The ten years increase from 1850 to 1860 was greater than the twenty years increase from 1860 to 1880, by \$20,817,817. From 1850 to 1860 the average yearly increase was \$377,346,958. From 1860 to 1880 the average yearly increase was \$177,60,588.

Although the values of all other kinds of property increased largely during this latter period, and the country was blessed with a general prosperity, the average value of farms increased yearly 10% per cent during the de-cade from 1850 to 1850, and only 25% per cent per anyum from 1850 to 1850.

per annum from 1800 to 1880.
It must be obvious to the candid and unbiased mind, from the above figures, that agriculture was oppressed by extraneous, unnat-ural and unjust influences. From 1850 to 1860 the increase in the acre-

age of farms was 113,640,000 being an average yearly increase of 11,334,000 acres, and from 1860 to 1880 the increase was only 6,444,000 acres per annum. And this latter was during a period when the agricultural population increased 29 per cent, and the aggregate wealth of the country increased 45 per cent during the decade from 1870 to 1880.

But this depression of agricultural proper-ties was not confined to real estate, for I find that the value of crops in 1869 was \$2,007,-462, 232; in 1884 only \$2,043,500,481. The average price of cereat crops in 1867 was about \$1 and in 1887 about 50 cents per bushel. Indeed, had I time, I could pile up conclusions to prove that there must be some baleful cause, co-extensive with American territory, that can alike depreciate the value territory, that can alike depreciate he value of the rustling corn that laughs under the affinence of the western prairie, the golden wheat that gracefully bends and nois to the breezes that sweep from Nevada's lofty mountains, and the fleecy staple, which attains perfection nowhere but under the balmy and temperate clime of my beloved southland. To my mind that direful cause, that malignant agreey, is the injunious

rant piece of class legislation, which was de-liberately planned for the purpose of robbing the people. Next, the contraction of currency in destroying greenbacks by the act of April, 1806. The effects of this law were ruinous to the farmer. A debt was con-tracted when wheat as well asother products was high, matured when these products were low. For illustration; the average price of wheat in 1885 was lower than it had been in forty years. On August 1, 1865, the national debt was nearly \$1.800, 000,000. The principal of that debt has been paid at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year, beside the amual interest which has aggregated 75 per cent of the original sum. Still with all that has been paid and the estimated cast in the treasury, with about one-third of the original debt yet unpaid, while it would have required 1,600,000,000 busnels of wheat in August, 1865, to pay the whole debt, it would have required nearly as much or at least 1,300,000,000 bushels to pay the remainder twenty years later, and that when the princi-pal and interest already paid arrounted to largely more than the original debt.

Then the "credit strengthening act" of 1869, by which bonds were made payable in coin, and the retunding act of 1850. There could have been but one purpose for these nefarious laws, and that was to create a moneyed degardy, an aristocracy of wealth. The damage to the American people by these acts, and the amount of money of which it robbed them under color of law, are well nigh incalculable. And here let me add, in order to impress you with the importance of having representation from among yourselves in congress, that, when these bills passed, there were 189 bank-ers and many bondholders and their atterneys in the two houses of congress, with a

revs in the two houses of constant revs in the two houses of constant revers and number of farmers.

Again in 1873, the plutocratic aristocracy, now grown into a distinct and arrogant class, now grown into a distinct and arrogant class, as we can be considered to the constant reverse the constant rever The demonstration of silver in 1873 was the reply of our corrupt and subservient law-makers to their urgent demands. Thus was the dollar of our fathers dethroned, and later in January, 1875, the "redemption act" was passed, gold now almost entirely held by the plutocrats, was made a crowned king and the inancial serfdom of American producers com-

One of the most important componic ones tions before the country, and which bears more directly than any other apon the whole copie is the tariff.

The two extremely opposing forces on this

subject, are those who are known as free traders, and those known as protectionists. Of the first named, those who believe that all he taxes to maintain the government, should be laid on property, there are very few, and they are not appressive in the assertion of their views, and have never attempted to organize to propigate or enforce them. The other class named are the protectionists, who assert and aggressively maintain that American industries shall have the fostering care of the general government to the extent is some instances of having a bounty given the manufacturer, to aid him in supplying a particular class of goods to American consumers in competition with foreign goods.

Free trade, absolutely, is the dogma of one class and protection per se, a tariff, not mere-ly to raise revenue, but a tariff, laid on foreign goods, to prevent competition with do-mestic products, is the demand of the other. There is another class, which, while it is willing to protect American industries, by a tariff so levied as to afford an advantage in the race to American products, is not willing either to see a tariff laid on imports that will check all importations, thus forcing the highest price on consumers, or even such a tariff will cause an enormous surplus to be piled up in the treasury to excite the greed of ca pidity, or tempt the extravagance of the reck-less, and at the same time pay enermous bounties to the magnification, all coming out of the pockets of the people. The two great political parties have within their ranks advocates of all these theories.

The agricultural class is probably more in-terested in these questions than any other class. The farmers use all the articles of de-mestic life that the others do, besides a great many that no other class does, and gets less direct benefit out of a tariff than any other. I would not advise a hostile hand to be raised against any American industry. I would go as far as I could to foster every existing one and bring into existence new ones until I reached the point where the principle was fulfilled of the greatest good to the grea est number. That far I would go, but not step farther, and I would strike down with relentless hand any system which attempted to enrich the few at the expense of the masses. Millions would I give for developmest, but not one cent for tribute. It is our duty to study this question under

the broadest sense of patriotic citizen ship and letermine it in a fair, impartial manner, influenced by any motive save alone the de sire to deal justly by all classes.

The farmers of this farored land have at all times borne their share of public responsibil-

ity-farmer soldiers and statesmen self sac rificing patriots always, subduers of the forest and plain: unmurmuring taxes pavers: great wealth producers—they have borne their share of heat and burden of the day, and it must not be accounted strange if they demand that there shall be no class legislation in all the statute books of this broad Let the taxes be so laid as to raise suffi-

cient money to meet the wants of the govern-ment economically administered—not a dollar more—no bounties to trusts and combines Ask your legislators to give an account of their stewardship. Ask them to point to the legislation proposed by them, which would have put one more penny in your pockets; and if you do ask them for bread do not let them turn you away with a stone.

White no amount of remedial legislation can remove the effects of many of these laws, still much can be accomplished by in-telligent and united action. Indeed, I may say much has already been done. The beneficent influence of this congress has been felt throughout the whole land. Aided by orgasized effort from alliances, granges and other agricultural bodies, it has aroused the people to a sense of their wrongs, and the silent but potent ballet of the farmer is becoming a dominant factor in American poli-

The toesin of reform has been sounded from the lakes to the gulf, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific slope, and a bloodiess but beatific revolution has been inaugurated. Georgia and Kansas, North Carolina Nebraska, Texas, Minnesota and Iowa, have sounded the clarion note of the farmers' freedom from Piutocratic thralldom and the grand diapason rings through the corridors of the national capitol.

The farmers' alliance and industrial u nion

of America was established to annihilate monopolies, destroy trusts and break down combinations formed to injure the farmer. What could be more patriotic than its declaration of purposes : To labor for the education of the agricul-tural classes in the science of economical gov-ernment, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

2. To develop a better state mentally, mor-ally, socially and financially. 3. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and

4. Constantly to strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves. 5. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry

and all selfish ambition.

To these were added.—To endorse the moto, 'In all things essential, unity; and in all things charity.' The brightest lewels which it garners are the tears of widows and or-phans; and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the suffering of a brother or a sister; to bury the dead; to care for the widows and educate the or-phans; to exercise charity towards offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life and its intentions are 'peace on earth

and good will toward men.'
Under this banner are marshalled the disciplined veterans of the grange, side by side with enthusiastic recruits of the sub-alliances—all animated by one holy purpose in a united effort for our home and country. This great defensive movement of the farmers has already inaugurated a peaceful but profound revolution, as important and beneficial in its

The question may be asked what laws of congress are inimical to the interest of the producer? Their name is legion, and Inote only a few of the most hurtful. First, The "exception clause," is the act of February, 1892, is which greenbacks were made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except dates on increase. tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, which must be paid in coin. This was in direct conflict with the original intent of the act, depreciated the green backs, gave an undue value to gold and was the first tightening of the coil of the great Wall street beaconstructor.

Then the national lanking system, an armony the property of the problem is fully your labor and the products of your tell. The situation is understood. The problem is fully comprehended. The remody is well-known. comprehended. The remedy is well known. The irrepressible conflict between organized producers and laborers is on hand. It will abide with us until a solution shall be had. It will be the controlling idea, the overshadowing purpose in politics until it shall be settles. I congratulate you people of the great cannot by any possibility be as good at the northwest that you have no impediment no same cost perscholar or continue as many northwest that you have no impediment no barrier to a wise and intelligent solution. No black hordes of ignorance menaces you or your sifety. No fear disturbs you from other than the confronting enemy. You are capable and competent to deal directly and effectively with it and for one I have no doubt of the result of the centict. The south is with you in heart, in sympathy and in action; and with our prejudies abandoned, the bitterness and actimony of the past forgotten, and a stern determination to join hands, and efforts in this great conflict for selfand efforts in this great conflict for self-preservation and disentimaliment, there can be no doubt that the three millon producers and laborers will march in time to the same music, with the same grand inspiration and the same holy purpose, and majoration and the same holy purpose, and with guidance from on high, that the day is not far distant when patriots from one end to the other of this grand and glerious country can rejoice that the government of the people, for the people and by the people has been reasured with equal rights to all and special favors to none. favors to none.

God speed the good work. Let us not rest until our state and federal statue books shall contain only such laws as guarantes "equal rights to all and special favors to none." Let us send honest and intelligent men to the federal congress who will reestablish the free coinage of silver, depose the golden God of Wall street, and reduce the glittering usurper to an equality with his arrent brother. Let us have all the legislation remedial and otherwise necessary to protect all classes and conditions of menthe "ina-lienable rights of life, liverty and the pur-suit of happiness." Let all this be some within the spirit of the constitution of our fathers, which Gladstone truly says is: "The most wonderful work ever struck offat a given time by the brain and purpose of man." Let these things be done and then every American will truly be a freeman and our beloved country become a land of peace The chair then announced the committee on

finance as follows:

Benjamin Chayton of Maccdonia, Ia., chairman; A. W. Smith, of Kansas and C. K. Jones, of Alabama. Theother committees will be announced Adjourned to 3 o' clock p. m.

The Afternoon Session.

The farmers were not quite so prompt in getting from dinner as they were in going to t and it was nearly 30' clock when President Kolb called the convention to order for the afternoon session. Theattendance was even larger than that

at the meeting of the morning and the interest manifested in the proceedings both by the delegates and the spectators was very marked. The first work was the appointment of a

committee on finances. President Kolb apcontrol as the committee, B. T. Clayton of owa, A. W. Smith of Kansas and T. K. lowa, A. W. Smith of Kansas and T. K. Jones of Alabama. The Nebraska delegates arrived easly in

the afternson and were admitted to member-ship in the convention. The following gen-ternen compose the delegation: W. S. De-lano, Lee Park: J. McCarthy, Friend; E. E. lano, Lee Park; J. McCarthy, Friend; E. E. Sanbern, Springfield; E. Stoddard, Douglas; B. M. Carpenter. Papillion; S. C. Brewster, Irvington; C. W. Key, Papillion; J. B. Russell, Ashland; H. A. Fisher, Waboo; C. C. Turner, Seresco; D. M. Laughlin, Bertha; R. F. Jones, Lyons.

On a call of states the following gentlemen ware chosen as a committee, or resolutions.

on a chilof states the following gentlemen, were chosen as a committee on resolutions:
Alabama, A. B. Brassell; Colorado, John Churches; Illinois, J. B. Foley; Indiana, H. F. Work; Iowa, S. L. Bestow; Kansas, John Kelley; Maine, C. B. Reinds; Michigan, D. Buell; Missouri, U. S. Hall; Montana, W. H. Sutherlan; Nebraska, W. S. Delano; New Jersey, Ralph Agee; New Mexico, M. W. Mitls; North Dakota, H.T. Helgeson; Oregon, J. P. Robertson; Pennsylvania, J. B. Smith; South Carolina, T. J. Moore; South Dakota, S. G. Updyke; Tennessee, C. A. Meeç, Wisconsin, E. Enos: Wyoming, I. N. Bond, Mr. Kelley of Kansas, offered the first subeetl for the consideration of the committee on resolutions. He presented a telegram from the beard of trade at Wichita, Kan., asking the convention to pass a resolution demand-ing the passage by congress of the Butter-worth anti-open bill. Mr. Kelley wanted the request of the telegram complied with, but the convention could not see it that way and the matter was referred to the committee on

It appears that there have been lively times in some of the former sessions of the congress on the disposition of resolutions in the committee meetings. "To secure harmony and an understanding of the thing," as he put it, Mr. Smith of Kansas moved that the committee on resolutions re-port upon all matters referred to them. port upon all matters referred to them, either favorably or unfavorably, and that the reports of the committee be acted upon by the congress in the order reported from the om mittee There was some opposition to this plan, but

he majority of the members considered the scheme a good one and the motion prevailed PRESIDENT CHAMBERLAIN'S PAPER.

The first paper of the afternoon was read y W. I. Chamberlain, president of the lowa gricultural college at Ames, on the subject: Existing Facts and Laws that Injure Agriculture." Mr. Chamberlain said: The facts are both natural and social. The laws, too, may be natural or civil. The first fact I mention that has harmed agriculture

is undue agricultural propagandism. By this I mean undue haste, on the part of gov-ernment and people, to dispose of an deettle up our national domain of farming lands. This manifests itself in the immense land grants to railways, made in order to induce them to push on into unsettled and arid regions, and to the Pacific. At the time, we all wanted congress to make these grants. Now, with our eyes wider open, we blame congress for it. The same "undue propagandism" was seen in giving homestend tree claims, etc., and selling our best lands at merely nominal prices, to induce actual settlement and tillage of the soil. We can see now that this policy, pursued for thirt years or more, has unduly expanded, and, still worse, scattered our agriculture, multiplied the number of farms and farmer and increased and heaped up the quantity of farm products far faster than even our put-ent laws and our protective tariff laws combined could increase the manufacturing and commercial industries and population that alone could furnish consumers for those products at paying prices. For, whatever else may or may not be true of a protective tariff, it seems to be true that agricultural products grown on the inflated basis of proected labor find it very hard to successfully in foreign markets with products of the cheap agricultural labor of other

Boundless areas of cheap lands, together with labor-saving machinery, was thought to e protection enough for agricultural labor. facts seemed to sustain this view. good prices for our grain and meats, and it was thought this would cadure; that is, many of us thought that, with our cheap land and our labor-saying machinery, we could continue to raise grain lower than the cheap labor of the older countries not aided by so good machinery. The facts seemed to sustain this theory. But keen observers saw that the facts at that time were absormal; that England took our great wheat surplus of 1879 and '80, for example, at good figures, simply because the world's supply was short. mply because the world's supply That such was the case was shown from the fact that soon after 1879 our high prices here drove England to create new supplies in India Then, as it happened, the world's supplies, including this new increase from India, were quite abundant for a few years, beginning with 1880, and our prices fell off responsively, in spite of general shortage per acre in this country and consequently and consequently for the property of the same and consequently for the property of the same and consequently for the property of the same and consequently for the property of the pr England to create new uent small surplus for expert. It thus ears that it is the world's total shortage bundance that regulates prices of what have to export, and that when the world has a surplus our export surplus, at least, must compete with cheap foreign laber, and that, therefore, our only safety is to have popula-

arid and is nearly all sold or taken inclaims; the arid regions are returning their discour-aged farmers to other accipations or to east-ern agriculture; the unnecessary and abnor-malisolation of farm life, caused as described, is making not only the boys, but the men, "leave the farm," and an era of better

pries is surely coming soon as a reaction.

The second fact is the necessary isolation of farming. Aside from the under scattering of farmers referred to above the very nature of agriculture itself requires a degree of iso-lation that injures farming as an occupation. The families are so scattered that the schools cannot by any possibility be as good at the

more money into the country schools. Denot keep the children at home from school to help upon the farm. See told that the country children bave at least as good opportunities of education as village and city children. This will offset the loneliness of farm life. The companionship of good papers, magazines and books leaves to the educated no room for Ionelines.
Another remedy is for the farmer to pro-

duce and sel, the sort of things which, in an address somewhere last year, I maned "nature's original packages"—things that reach the final user or consumer unbroken and un-changed, hence not adulterated and with less chance for the extertions or unique profits of middle men and manufacturers. Examples of such "original packages" that the city cannot produce or adulterate are eggs, poultry, colts, heldes, fresh fruits, vegetables and farm luxuribs. On such things prices have all slong been better sustained for thereasons noted above. Another fact that injures agriculture is the

grain and provision gambling. The buring of grain and provisions for future delivery ocgan as a legitimate form of business; that is, it seemed to grow out of the necessities of commerce. Grain was actually bought for future delivery. Some Sper cent was paid down, "to bind the bargain," as we say the remainder was paid on delivery. But soon this legitimate practice degenerated into sheer betting on the price of the given grain or provisions at the given future date. There was neither expectation for realization of actual delivery of the goods, while the 5 per cent margin increased twenty fold the power to gamble. The entire wheat crop of the United States was sometimes bought and sold many times over in a single month; "corners" were formed and prices "bulled" or "beared" in atter disregard of actual crop conditions. From the indignant farmers alone can come relief. From them alone has come all wholesome legislation on kinneed matters hitherto. Let the outraged farmers speak in nouncertain tones. Let the con goes pass a resolution on this point that is stronger than a more form of words.

Another is the taxation, state and na-tional. The tax laws vary greatly in differest states; but beyond all question in every state and on the average for the whole, taxations bears too heavily—nay, unjustly and untions bears too heavily—nay, unjustly and unrightcously—upon the farmers. By assessment (census of 1880) the farmers of the
United States owned 72 per cent of the total
property, real and personal, subject to taxation, while the other half of the peoulation,
including owners of banks, insurance and
railway property, ships, docks, manufactures
and their products, city blocks and houses,
and all other forms of wealth combined, owned only 28 per cent. This is a
ridiculous falsehood as to the real facts,
and an outrageous injustice to the farmers. and anoutrageous injustice to the farmers. The reason is that the farmers have not bitherto made our tax laws. The remedy is for them beneforth to make them. Underour federal constitution, wisely or unwisely, the states tax property, the na-tion taxes persons chiefly. In war the na-tion taxes by requiring military service at what is not fall pay for service and risk. In peace it taxes chiefly through consumption of imported articles of use, or home laxuries and non-essentials. In order not to bear too heavily upon the poor we exempt largely foreign articles of necessary use, unless we tax them to encourage production, home competition, bome markets for profacts of agricultural labor and home prices

for civilized manufacturing labor.
Then there is the silver question. to have a paper on this subject. Itherefore simply note the historic fact that silver was demonstrated without the real knowledge or consent of farmers or others of the debtor of wage-earning class, and the wish of the fa smaller number of those that constitute the monied classes; also that it has clearly helped the latter and seriously harmed the former; still further, that even partial and compromise remonstization has already brought silver from 70 odd cents up to 90 odd cents to the standard dollar, and seems likely to land at 100; while this with other concur rent causes has advanced wheat, corn and oats already nearly 50 per cent above the low ebb tide of the past few years. To this the

farmers say amen.
The railreads should be made to serve the public impartially, reasonably and well, with no discriminations for or against persons or places by secret rebates or otherwise. They should not ge suffered to wipe out or reverse time, space, nearness to market—those stern realities, elernal as the very nature of the realities, elemal as the very nature of the world and of mankind. This is true railway doctrine in a nutshell. We will admit it in the abstract. They all deny it in the concrete. Farmers are very tired of hearing about "what the traffic will bear." The law of "long and short haul" is a law of nature and of logic; of legislatures, congress and the courts. The farmers would like to see the railways obey it in good faith instead of railways obey it in good faith instead of fighting it and trying to make it odlous. They are making themselves odlous instead. Of trusts I need hardly speek. We are, all of us, too angry to say much. The trust is the nineteenth century Robin Hood, and the Robin is spelled with two b's and ag, and the Hood cannot hood wink us to the fact that we

are insolently swinded by conspiracy, "held up" and robbed. up" and robbed.
Last but not least, I mention our patent laws. After much investigation, lam of the clear opinion that no single class of laws has been the occasion of so much blackmail, so many injurious monopolies, so many colossal fortunes, or so much real damage to the farmers, as our patent laws. Devised a hundred years ago to foster invention, those laws have remaised essentially unchanged in time limit, though the world movestentimes as fast as then-and in the extravagant looseness of their other limitations, though the most flagrantabuses have developed.
Myfriends, now is the day of our power.

Let the farmers' movement be as just as it surely will be strong and majestic. PROF. ATWATER'S ADDRESS.

Prof. W.O. Atwater, chiefclerk of the de-partment of agriculture, delivered an address n the work of the department with which h is connected. Prof.Atwater is an enthusiast and his address teemed with facts of interest to his agricultural heavers. He spoke for nearly an hour, detailing at length the results of many of the experiments that have been made the department for the benefit of the agricultural producers. The objects of perimental stations he explained teach, to make a regular business of discov-ery for the use of farming and to promote agriculture by scientific investigation and ex-periment and to diffuse as well as increase the kao wiedge which improves farm practice and elevates farm life. He told of the origin of the stations forty years ago Continued on Sixth Page.



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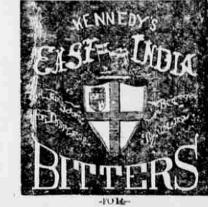
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