THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD
OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892. No. 28.

We Have Just Received
a Full Line of
FALL GOODS!
and will continue to replenish the stock throughout the season. We have now in stock the best line of
BLACK HENRIETTAS, BLACK QUAILS,
COLORED FLANNELS, DRESS FLANNELS,
AND CAMEL'S HAIR.
Canton Flannels cheaper and heavier than ever. Ginghams 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents. Cassimeres and Flannels. Complete line of Underwear of every kind. A complete line of
Boots and Shoes,
GUM BOOTS, Best Quality.
A more complete stock than ever of every kind and price. The largest line of CARPETS ever shown here. Hats and Groceries. We must not forget to mention our celebrated line of Douglas Shoes, they knock all others out in low prices and best quality.
Call and look over our stock, we will do everything to entertain you and guarantee you a bill as cheap as the cheapest.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

SCHOOL BOOKS!
—AND—
School Stationery
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices.
All ready for the opening of the schools. Parents will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at our store for all they need in the school line. Grand opening Saturday morning Aug. 27.
COLIN F. STAM,
a27-tf. DRUGGIST.

Farm Implements!
ONCE MORE WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES WITH
PLOWS,
Rope and Chain Traces,
BACKBANDS, FARM BELLS,
GRUB HOES, VISES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
SPADES, GRINDSTONES, AXES,
FARM and GARDEN BARROWS,
WAGON HAMES, PLOW HAMES,
HATCHETS, GATE HINGES, &C.
ROOFING and SPOUTING a Specialty!
NORTHERN EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES,
" BEAUTY OF HEBRON SEED POTATOES.
Don't buy FENCE WIRE until you get on prices.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
a12m. Chestertown, Md.

C. M. LUCAS
has a Beautiful Selection for the
HOLIDAY TRADE!
such as Waltham, Elgin and Waterbury Watches; Chains, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Collar Buttons, Breast Pins and Baby Pins. A nice assortment of Clocks. We still keep the old reliable 18K Wedding Rings. Those who have bought them with the W. as trade mark on the inside, can recommend them to be just what we said about them. Also, the famous
Rogers & Bro. Triple Plated Ware,
such as Tea, Table and After Dinner Coffee Spoons, Cake Basket, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Cream Pitchers and other things in silver.
Will REMOVE the first of the year next door, the ame now occupied by W. H. Lambert. n21.

STIEFF PIANOS
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
Highest grade instruments manufactured. Endorsed and preferred by the best schools and musical authorities. Only Upright Piano on the market today equal to the Grand. Reasonable terms. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos for rent. A large assortment of Organs constantly on hand. Send for Illustrated Piano and Organ Catalogue. Inducements on Second Hand Pianos. Tuning promptly attended to.
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
WAREROOMS { Baltimore, No. 9 N. Liberty St., Washington, 417 11th St., N. W., Chicago, 178 Wabash Avenue, Philadelphia, 1204 N. 5th St.

About Spectacles!
This Summer Weather Steel Spectacles Rust, Nickel is Heavy and is Easily Bent, and Gold is Expensive.
Aluminum Fills the Bill, Looks Like Steel, Wears Like Gold,
Is the Lightest Frame Made and Will Not Get Out of Shape Easily. Does Not Rust or Tarnish, and Costs But Little More Than Steel.
You can get these goods at D. T. WILLIAMSON'S, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, Chestertown, Md
j18-tf.

JERMAN & COSGRIFF,
(Successor to W. M. Bell)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Porous Drain Tile.
-Shaped, 2 to 8 inches calibre. Round, with collar, 2, 2½ and 3 inches calibre.
Send for price-list and circular.
Address, JERMAN & COSGRIFF, SMYRNA, DELAWARE
or T. R. HUBBARD & SON, Agents, Chestertown, Maryland.

Facts for Fall
Our preparation for Fall and Winter '92 has eclipsed our best previous efforts. Never before has there been such an immense stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings held under any one roof, and at such low prices that they will surprise you.
MASTERPIECES
of the Tailor's skill in the shape of Superb Suits for Men are stacked high on our counters, all newest and best fabrics represented. Beautiful line of Suits at $10 $12 and $15.
10,000 OVERCOATS
could not afford you a more ample assortment than our mammoth stock. Everything bright and new is represented. Prices $7, $10, $12, $15 and upward.
YOUR BOYS
are richly provided for in our grand gath'ring of Juvenile Wear. There's no excuse for keeping your boy in a shabby rig when so little money will dress him like a prince. Handsome Suits and Overcoats $2.50, $3.50, $5 and up.
INDIVIDUALITY IN DRESS.
finds graceful expression through the medium of our celebrated Order Annex which occupies the building 6 & 8 S. Charles St. Our $20 and $25 lines of Business Suits to Order are the exclusive tailors' $35 grade.
HANDSOME HEAD-DRESS.
When you come to our store you cannot afford to pass by our Hat department. At $1.98 you can get the regular $3 Derby or Soft Hat, pay nothing for the name or surroundings here. Large lines $1.24, $1.49, $1.69.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
in enormous variety. Soft, cosy and comfortable Suits that won't scratch the skin at $1 for both garments. Our matchless laundred Dress Shirts 50 cents, matchless elsewhere under $1. Neckwear, Sox, and all other possible needs for stylish dressers in magnificent profusion at very moderate prices. Send for Samples, Price List and Self Measurements.
OEHM'S ACME HALL,
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & FURNISHERS
5 & 7 West Baltimore Street,
Annex, 6 & 8 South Charles Street.

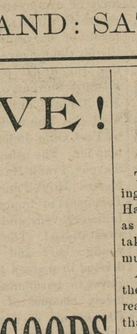
LOW GRAIN PRICES!
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
MATTINGS, &c.,
ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT
R. F. PARKS'.
Full Line Hosiery,
GLOVES AT LOW PRICES,
COTTON DRESS GOODS.
Prices are leaning towards you most temptingly.
French Organdy Lawns
Black or Delicate Tinted Grounds, with handsome design, &c., &c.
Our Linen Department and White Goods are up to the best. Mattings of all kinds and at low prices. SHOES as cheap as the cheapest.
Call and examine my stock.
R. F. PARKS,
July 16, 1892. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

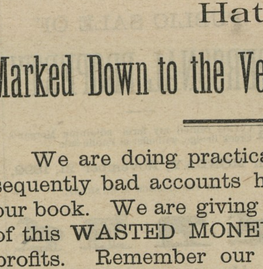
NOTICE:
The Board of County Commissioners for Kent County, give notice that no articles or supplies of any kind for Kent County, purchased by any County Officer, Supervisor or Agent will be recognized by the board unless such purchase or purchases have been made upon the written order of the County Commissioner of the district in which the party purchasing such supplies or goods may reside.
T. J. SHALLCROSS, Pres't.
ROBERT. C. MORGAN,
GEO. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE WILLSON,
Commissioners.
Attest:—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk. dec19-tf.

FULL line of UNDERWEAR for Men Women and Children, just received and as low as the lowest give me a call and I will convince you.
8 WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

A GREAT DRIVE!

In FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
Notions, Underwear,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Clothing
Marked Down to the Very Lowest Cash Price!
We are doing practically a Cash business, consequently bad accounts have been eliminated from our book. We are giving our customers the benefit of this WASTED MONEY in a sharp reduction of profits. Remember our motto: "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
F. H. HARPER & SON,
Still Pond, Maryland.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE!

WE ARE cautious with our promises. The house as well as the individual who exaggerates is soon sized up. We enter no claim that cannot be substantiated, and we unhesitatingly say that our display of
Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits
FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS and CHILDREN,
are the BEST EVER OFFERED IN CHESTERTOWN. Suit or Overcoat $6,00, $8,00, $10,00, $12,00 represents the Greatest Value to be Obtained at these Prices. At A. FRIEDMAN'S is the Place where you Always get Value for Value.
Boys' and Children's Clothing.
This department is complete in every respect. Prices from $1,25, $2.00, $3.50 $5.00, strongly made garments and have more styles than any other house can show you. Come early and examine our stock.
Respectfully,
A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Opposite Stam's Hall. The Leading Clothier.


FLIES TO PIECES!
The Making and Trimming of Clothing is a Very Important Feature.
Examine the Workmanship of our Goods and see the Difference. Then we sell these Honestly Made Goods at a less price than the Chinese Labor Made Clothing you have been buying. For the dealer who don't cut his expenses close is not in the boat with us at all. This is one of the Chief Considerations, or should be, with every consumer. We often hear the inquiry, "Why is there such a difference in the price of Clothing?" We explain in a few words: WE BUY CLOSE, LIVE CLOSE, consequently can and do SELL CLOSE. You have only to compare prices to couvince yourselves that
MOODY & PERKINS,
is the place to buy Clothing at Squre, Honest Prices. We have just reeeived direct from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia Manufacturers the Largest, Best Made and Trimmed, Best Fitting and Cheapest Line of Men's, Boys and Children's Clothing ever shown in the county. Don't go to the City. We have the assortment, and a saving of ten per cent. means $1 to $2 on a suit.
Full Line of HATS, NECKWEAR and UNDERWEAR.
Respectfully, MOODY & PERKINS,
Nov. 5, 1892. Old Stand W. E. Moody, few Doors Below Postoffice.

WHAT KIND OF STOVES
ARE YOU GOING TO GET THIS FALL?
---LOOK OUT FOR---
J. L. McFEELY & CO.'S
Stove Advertisement of a Large Assortment and Prices from the Cheapest to the Highest!
SEXTON' "GRAND" FIRE-PLACE HEATER LEADS THE MARKETS.
Have your Old Fire-Place Heaters REPAIRED early, before the great rush,
at J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.'S,
Sept. 17, 1892. HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE.

FURNITURE Bargains! AT ALL TIMES.
{EDWARD A. HARTMAN
{NATHAN DUNBRACCO.
Hartman & Dunbracco
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Furniture!
222 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
NEAR HOWARD ST. BALTIMORE, MD.
Full line of Furniture at Reduced Rates.

Farmers' Talk!

STILL POND, Oct. 20, 1892.

The farmers' club held its regular meeting to-day at the residence of Mr. Jas. S. Harris. The attendance was not so large as usual, owing to the intense interest taken by the people in the trial of the Hill murderers, which was then in progress.

After the meeting was called to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were read. Mr. E. B. Pennington requested that they be corrected so as to read potash instead of ammonia, in the sentence: "He had come to the conclusion that he had been living on his capital by exhausting the ammonia in the soil." The correction was made and the minutes approved. Miss Rooney was requested to reverse the report as it appeared in the county papers in regard to fertilizing asparagus in the spring. It should read the exact reverse from what was printed. In the fall is the proper time to apply it.

Questions being in order, W. D. Pennington asked what was the condition of the present crop of scarlet clover, and most members reported that it looked badly, as it had come up so poorly on account of the drouth.

Mr. J. P. Vandyke said he sowed a part of his corn ground, but it had come up so thin that he thought of sowing again.

Several thought that it would be too late, but he said he had sown a half bushel last November which did not come up until spring, and then seemed to do as well as any.

Mr. E. B. Pennington asked if it was advisable to seed his corn strips then or wait for a rain. He was advised to sow at once and then roll the ground.

Mr. Krusen submitted a couple of blackberry stalks showing a very peculiar growth, and asked what it was. Mr. E. B. Pennington said he had seen the like before, but could not tell what its nature was. The growth was similar to that of Yellows in peaches, and the specimens were taken from within a few feet of a tree affected with the disease.

Mr. J. S. Harris then asked what effect will the early coloring of the leaves have on the pear trees?

Mr. W. D. Pennington said he had noticed that those which colored first had the smallest pears on them, but he did not think that it was anything serious, as the following year the tree would be all right and produce full-sized fruit.

Mr. E. B. Pennington said he had noticed it, but did not think it had any effect on the next crop or that it was a disease that would injure the tree.

Mr. Harris called the attention of the club to the small amount of blight which had made its appearance this year, and asked if there was any advantage in cutting out limb-blight during the summer. It was thought not, as limb-blight always works up, and cutting out, although it made the orchard look better, did not save any of the tree, therefore no harm would be done if the cutting was left until a convenient season.

The next question: Is it likely that the Keiffer pear will be planted too extensively to be profitable, was discussed at length by the pear-growers, the opinion seeming to prevail, that the canners would be able to use all we could grow at about fifty cents per basket.

Mr. W. D. Pennington then asked if the new steamer Sassafras had been put on the line for the accommodation of the patrons, or whether she would be withdraw about the time spring business opened, and the patrons have to put up with the old boats and slow time. None of the members could answer this question, and as it seems to be of considerable importance to many of the club members, the secretary would be glad to hear the views of any one who knows. Freight rates to Baltimore were then discussed at length, and by comparison with down-the-bay rates, they were thought to be exorbitant. This question of freight and service has frequently been before the club, and if something satisfactory is not furnished the coming spring, some united action by the shippers will no doubt be taken in regard to it. Mr. W. D. Pennington then said that for everything but peaches, baskets would soon give place to barrels as a shipping package, and there was an urgent need for a standard package. At this point dinner was announced and the club took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Before reassembling, the gentlemen made a thorough inspection of a new granary which our popular young builders, Stavely & Bowers, were constructing for our host. It is built almost entirely from native timber, and was pronounced first-class in every particular. Our host had just finished building a large barn on his Bloomer Neck farm, of which he gave us a description.

After the club was called to order, the minutes were read and approved. The address by the host being next in order, Mr. Harris begged leave to substitute the following essay on pears, which was accepted. Mr. Harris said:

"Pear culture is not a new and untried industry by fruit growers of our peninsula, but for several reasons the production of pears has not increased in proportion to other fruits. The very high price at which trees were formerly sold prevented extensive pear culture. The long time required to grow a pear orchard to profitable bearing, prevents many from planting. The great number of insects which prey upon and damage the foliage and fruit is another hinderence. The fact also that a larger proportion of the money invested in pear trees than in any other branch of fruit growing, has been totally lost by planting great numbers of varieties, which after years of costly care and culture have proven worthless. Thirty years of experience in planting, caring for and marketing the fruit has given us an opportunity to learn something of the nature and needs of a few of the varieties of pears, which unfortunately for beginners, are counted by hundreds, many with fine sounding names, enabling men over anxious to sell trees, to bewilder novices and induce them to buy pear trees that have brought no profit but have often disgusted the grower with the business. While standard authors give us over twelve hundred names of varieties of pears, which of itself is bewildering, it is not probable that the actual number of separate, clearly defined varieties will approach anywhere near that number. As it is an established fact that some varieties do better here than they do to the north of us, and other varieties that are favorites elsewhere, are failures here, it would be well to ascertain what varieties have never been tested here, so that our experimental people may test and prove their merits, for there may be varieties untried here whose needs and habits of growth would be more fully supplied by *our* soil and climate than anywhere else, and without such systematic horticulture would never be developed, as such a field of experiment is too extensive and costly to be thoroughly tried by individual growers. Less than ten per cent. of the varieties that have been planted here during the last thirty years, find a congenial home in our soil sufficient to make them a success for the practical pear grower. Our experience in the failure of the many and the adaptability of the few varieties, is doubtless common the county over, and of the few varieties that our soil and surroundings suit, we have enough to make a succession during the entire marketing season, but all that ripen earlier than Bartlett are small, and since Southern Lecout have commenced to supply our markets, we are greatly in need of some large fine pear to ripen a week or ten days earlier than Bartletts. Lecout here ripens with our Duchess, but being a success in the South they come up to our markets in large quantities with our Bartlett, and although not equal to them in flavor, yet being large, smooth, bright and aromatic by the side of our first pickings of green Bartlett they have advantages over anything we have at that time. While they are a great acquisition to growers in the south, that advantage does not prevail here to the same extent, because ripening here at a time when we are supplied with other varieties of strong growing, long lived trees of large sized, fine flavored fruit. Ripening at the South so much earlier, the showy appearance of the Georgia Lecout in our markets is destined to lessen the profits from our early pears unless we improve.

"The Pomologist or Horticulturist who successfully introduces on this peninsula a variety of large, well colored, fine flavored pears, ripening ten days earlier than Bartlett will deserve the gratitude of our people."

This reopened the question of packages. Mr. W. D. Pennington said that many of the peach-growers on the Western Shore had not learned how to ship peaches yet, as he saw then in all sorts and sizes of baskets and boxes in market. He said the larger packages would sometimes sell quicker, but rarely brought any more money than the smaller ones. Barrels was thought to be the best form of package for pears, for many reasons, and our corresponding secretary was instructed to correspond with some competent parties and get all the information in regard to price, size, etc., that he could.

The question; "Is not the use of liquor increasing in our county?" brought out some opposite opinions. Mr. E. B. Pennington thought not; Mr. W. D. Pennington said he had seen more drunkenness in Chestertown during the present term of court than he had seen for many years. He thought it was increasing. Mr. Krusen said he thought more of the very young men were drinking than was the case a few years ago, and he thought that the habit of drinking was increasing. Mr. Vandyke and Mr. Jarrell thought not. So no definite conclusion was arrived at. The fact that it was still being sold in defiance of the law was, however, admitted.

The next question: "What is the most desirable grass for pasture?" created a long discussion. Mr. Harris said the need was for some kind of grass that would come in in rotation with our other crops. Red clover had in the past answered this purpose, but as it was difficult to get a stand of this, something else would have to be tried.

Mr. W. H. Bowers thought Kentucky blue-grass and timothy or orchard grass mixed, would make the best pasture we could get.

Mr. J. P. Vandyke thought clover and timothy would do better, but of course both of these would have to lay over the second year to get the full benefit from them.

Mr. Jarrell suggested that we sow part of our peach orchards in rye for early spring pasture. But most of the members thought scarlet clover would answer the purpose better.

The regular question was then taken up and opened by Mr. Harris as follows:

"It is plain to any one who has been familiar with our county during the last thirty or forty years, that a change has taken place in the matter of ownership and occupancy of our land. Formerly the larger part of our farms were occupied and tilled by the men who owned them. It is plain to all of us that such is not the case now. I have carefully noted several sections and find that about 2-7 of our land is tilled by owners who live on it, and about 5-7 of our land is tilled by tenants. That it is better for the comfort and happiness of our people, as well as for the improvement of the country, and enhancement of the value of farm property for the men who live on the land, and till it, to own it, few will doubt. For the man occupying and tilling his own farm, let it be large or small, according to his inclination and ability, will naturally take more pride, as well as satisfaction in improving and beautifying his surroundings than he does, if at the will of another man he goes, at the end of the year, to try other fields. We naturally conclude that this change is not for the happness and prosperity of our people, or for the improved appearance of our county, and it certainly does not tend to increase the value of farm property. But to note the changes and its result is much easier than it is to name the cause or causes and the remedy. Many causes conspire to bring about this change.

"Notably among these causes is the inclination of young men raised on the farm to prefer professional or business life to farm life. This tendency robs the farm of much of its best brain force that it ought *not to lose.* The growing difficulty in getting house-halp on the farm has caused farmers' wives to grow weary of the farm homes, of their mothers, and long to live in a city or town free from farm household cares. This increasing difficulty, with the educational tendencies of the times, causing our young ladies to prefer smooth handed young men of the store and the office, to the sturdy sinue and brain of the farm, has its share in bringing about this change. Indulgence in more costly living than the very low price of our farm products justify, has brought distastes to many who were happy in their own homes. The small margins of profit in most kinds of business, and particularly in farming, makes it difficult to discover proper remedies for this unfavorable state of things. The smallness of profits points to a lessening of the legal rate of interest. This would enable many a man to become the owner of his farm, who is not now able to maintain his family, educate his children, and go in debt for a home at the present rate of interest; but at $40 or $45 on the thousand for money, many men would feel able to risk the purchase of a home, who cannot now possibly feel so.

The result would be, more farmers owning their homes, more bidders for land, and a gradual increase in the value of real estate as well as an increase in the taxable value.

He was followed by Mr. Krusen who said;

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE STILL POND FARMERS CLUB:—I do not think any argument necessary to convince you that the conditions described in the question are not a sign of prosperity, or that it is not a benefit to the county in so far as the best interests of the masses of the people are concerned. It has been amply demonstrated by France and some of the German states, that the independent holding of small farms enhances the resources and industries of a nation. I think you will likewise admit, that the conditions named are largely the result of the financial distress that is oppressing the agriculturalists almost over the entire country. The tendency is towards the concentration of the land into large ownerships, and this condition has always been followed in the past by the greater impoverishment of the masses, and there is no valid reason to doubt that it will have the same effect in the future, and is a sufficient why not, in answer to this question.

By your leave, then, I will confine myself to the causes of these conditions, and offer a few suggestions as to the remedy. The thoughtful and observant citizen must often have been surprised to see the lines of policy carried out in American politics without being followed by the evils that have been claimed to attend such action. There is always a large minority who believe and teach that the policy of the majority is wrong, and that it will be attended by undesirable consequences. The financial policy of this government is a fair example of the conditions just described. It has been arraigned by a large minority of both of the old parties as unjust and unwise, and the most direful consequences predicted if it should be persisted in, and this opposition has been constant for fifteen years, during which time both the great political parties have had their turn in power, and both have pursued identically the same financial policy. That is the steady, but certain and sure contraction of the circulating medium; and we ask ourselves, can it be possible that a line of policy which receives the indorsement of a majority of the people of the country, is wrong? It must be admitted, that the most of the people are honest and believe the principles for which they vote; and he who would claim that contraction is wrong, must take the position that the majority of the voters of the country are honestly advocating by their votes a policy that is not just and right. To those who have great confidence in the voice of the people, this would sound like sacrilege; but let us see if it is true:

Mill, Say, Smith and all the prominent writers on political economy admit that a change in the volume of money in any country will effect the price of all the commodities in that country; that lessening the volume of money lowers the price of commodities, and that an increase in the volume of money raises the price of everything. This doctrine is fully borne out by the silver commission appointed by Congress in 1876. However, during the present period of contraction which dates from the close of the late war, there has probably been a much greater substitution of credit paper as a circulating medium to compensate for the scarcity of money, than was ever before known, and this has been a safety valve to mitigate the evil consequences of contraction. A high purchasing power for a dollar, indicates a deficient volume of money in circulation, low prices for commodities and small remuneration for the toiling masses. Lincoln said that if a government contract a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contract the money volume before the debt was paid, it would be the most henious crime a government could commit against the people. Thomas Jefferson said that funding was merely robbing the people on a great scale, while Webster, Clay and Hamilton have all declared the same, and in Doubleday's History you will find this verification of it; By the contraction of the money volume in England, 1816 to 1825, more than four-fifths of the small land owners were robbed of their homes, by thus reducing the values of the farms and their products.

Of all vexed questions, taxation is the one most prominently discussed. The modern system of raising revenues by a regular system of assessment supplemented by enforced collection, has only been in vogue a short time. In early times governments and authorities derived their revenues partly from within their own jurisdiction, and partly by conquest from without, and in all records of the earlier efforts of governments to obtain funds from their subjects, one conspicious feature is that the weak were compelled to pay more liberally than the strong. That every man should pay taxes toward the support of the general government according to his ability is demanded not only by national interest and policy alone, but by the sword of eternal justice as well. But how is it under the present system of taxation? Why, it is simply so arranged that you or I may pay more in taxes than a millionaire. And upon whom does the burden of this inequality principally fall? Why upon the farmer, for he it is who owns that which is taxed to its full value, while the millionaire may own that which is not taxed at all. In considering the vast accumulation of wealth now existing in our country and its possible final results, the student is startled at the astounding reality, and can scarcely comprehend the actual existing conditions, that such vast accumulations could possibly exist seems almost impossible, and yet he has the naked fact that they do exist, staring him in the face. The question naturally presents itself; how is such a thing made possible? That it can not be done by the personal industry of any individual is patent to all, then begins a review of the various sources of profit, but none seem capable of such results except downright robbery and interest; either of these two might, but all the others combined could not accomplish it. Robbery may be perpetrated in so many ways that it almost defies examination in all its various phases, and interest might be classed as one of these phases, although it has for generations been recognized as a legimate return of capital. Yet when its returns are compared with the possible returns from industry, the difference is appalling. Let us try a comparison—Soon after Columbus discovered America, or let us say four hundred years ago, the industry of the people began to create values; others were added from the old countries. At first this industrial force was small, but it grew from year to year, and from century to century, until the aggregate has now reached over sixty millions of units; to the creative capacity of these sixty millions must be added the capacity of the millions who have died during these four centuries. Now, the total aggregate of values over what was consumed for subsistence is still with us, and constitutes the total wealth possessed by the nation. This total is estimated to be nearly forty-four billions of dollars worth; and this is the product of the brain, and muscle and skill of all the millions who have labored in this country for four hundred years. Now suppose that on the day of the discovery of this continent, one dollar had been loaned at ten per cent., and the interest compounded only every ten years until the present time, what would be the result? Why the interest on that one insignificant dollar would have accumulated until the aggregate would be twice as much as the nation possesses. Just think of it! Is it wonderful now how wealth accumulates and the poor grow poorer. How money gathers power and men become tools! Now, four hundred years is scarcely a beginning for a nation, and with the capital already accumulated, and drawing interest at even five per cent., is there the least probability that it can continue long, and the people remain free; and is it not certain that the time will come when all values will be absorbed, leaving nothing but debt for industry? There is no question, that this matter of interest is a most serious one to the farmer, for interest hunts for him like quicksilver hunts for the bottom of a mills pond, because if the manufacturer borrow money, he charges it on his goods, and so does the wholesaler and retailer. When it reaches the consumer, who in five cases out of six is the farmer, he cannot shift the burden any further, and per force must carry it.

Have you ever traveled over the paths of history and noticed how the lines converge on this nation as the grand climacteric of all history? On this soil must be settled all the political problems which have vexed other peoples. From this country must be shed the light of liberty, of truth and of true christianity to the limits of the world, or it will never get there. This is a heavy responsibility, but it is required of us by Jehovah himself, as far as I can discern from all history and our own; and I tremble to think what will befall this people if they fall short of this responsibility. Now, how can we meet these obligations with our substance drawn from us by secret contrivances and partial legislation? We cannot do it. We must right these wrongs which double our burden, and thus become able to discharge our duty. This nation is the last, best hope of the world. If she fails, where will the downtrodden look for protection? The march of empire reached its farthest bound when it reached the Pacific. On this soil is to be unraveled the problem of the ages. Shall one part of mankind be the serfs and slaves of the other part forever? This is the problem, and here it must be worked out. The expectancy of the oppressed everywhere is looking to America in hope. Shall we, like Ireland or Poland, go down in one dark tyrrany forevermore? Would to God, if we fail to meet our responsibilities, I could by the ken of prophecy depict a fate no worse.

The gradual development of the conditions that have brought us face to face with this great problem is but the repetition of the experiences of all nations which have grown to great prominence, power and wealth; and these conditions have inevitably and invariably brought about the utter ruin of the societies where the intelligence and patriotism of the people were not equal to the enormous demands made upon them. It now remains to be seen if the cast of character, which [illegible] of American institutions, ha[illegible] strength and stability to grapp[illegible] fully with this great problem, and by a wise solution open the gates of progress and allow man to go forward on his march toward that grand future from which he has so often turned back, baffled and discouraged by his failure to master the very question now presented for our consideration. In every instance heretofore, where these conditions have developed, ignoran[illegible] and passion have led the [illegible] pressed, in their fierce res[illegible] unbearable injustice pu[illegible] wreak their vengean[illegible] struction of all th[illegible] and industry had [illegible] went down toge[illegible] equality was re[illegible] mon misery and [illegible]

It rests w[illegible] avoid this [illegible] fierce passio[illegible] such a way t[illegible] be re-establi[illegible] ity rather th[illegible] apply reme[illegible] without inju[illegible] what it to be the[illegible] must soon be decid[illegible]

No political party [illegible] the ends of good g[illegible] ing instructed [illegible] small land ow[illegible] the verified h[illegible] proof, then, upon [illegible] burden of sustaining [illegible] free institutions, and th[illegible] shirking the responsibilit[illegible]

It would be a matte[illegible] crimination to jus[illegible] each portion of th[illegible] and wrongs upo[illegible] where it properly [illegible] some things which nee[illegible] First, that machine poli[illegible] ists, is an engine of corr[illegible] sion. Second, that th[illegible] been ruling this co[illegible] interests of the [illegible] ignorance or vic[illegible] longer worthy [illegible] the government [illegible] practice of an o[illegible] people fit subje[illegible] upon. These t[illegible] for they are fact[illegible] thinking man. [illegible] chine politics th[illegible] which have been enac[illegible] sible. It is by means of [illegible] that the people have been le[illegible] tims and influenced to vote for ther[illegible] and freedom's enemies. It is b[illegible] politics that two men, equally [illegible] the people's interests, have b[illegible] the field by the great politic[illegible] the citizen compelled to vote [illegible] interest or leave his party; and [illegible] udice is strong, as you all know, [illegible] that whatever of joy, or hope, [illegible] the human heart is susceptib[illegible] umphant victory of party will [illegible] so will that of a horse [illegible] There is but one thing [illegible] is money. Party pre[illegible] money is stronger; [illegible] are subservient to mone[illegible] three classes of voters [illegible] to a party simply by a[illegible] or bi[illegible] those who belong to a party for offi[illegible] hope of reward, and those who belon[illegible] party in order to procure special [illegible] tion—and you have left the hope of [illegible] ica, the thinking patriots of [illegible] These have been driven to the wa[illegible] nored by their parties as not sufficie[illegible] active in party service, beaten back [illegible] fails of bossism, until they have retire[illegible] the more decent fields of private feli[illegible] Therefore, the active, the self-assertive [illegible] abusive and the worse elements now [illegible] cupy the political field, while the me[illegible] love decency, justice and their count[illegible] politically asleep in camp? It is har[illegible] man who has bullied and hurrahed [illegible] party to desert it and face the scorn [illegible] associates; it takes nerve to do it.

Party—our party—and the lo[illegible] money, of power and de[illegible]ated together, and you have the main [illegible] party activity among a large class [illegible] The interests of the masses [illegible] with them at all. It is might[illegible] man who has a seat in Congres[illegible] and fortune and fame in the other, to [illegible] from his party and face the abuse of [illegible] who had conferred favors upon him. [illegible] even the great apostle Peter [illegible] stand the vituperation of his [illegible] friends. There are some men who [illegible] estly looking for redress to one of the [illegible] parties and some to the other. Va[illegible] hope. The parties will fiddle f[illegible] as long as you will dance, but t[illegible] dance themselves save by for[illegible] very make-up precludes that. [illegible] fountain can flow from a corru[illegible] Note the man who is generally [illegible] office. What are the necessar[illegible] tions? First, he must have b[illegible] to the party and obedient to [illegible] second, he must have bee[illegible] every work required by the bosse[illegible] he must be of such a character th[illegible] be able to carry the floating vot[illegible] are none of the qualifications of a [illegible] statesman. Hence we see the go[illegible] run by the most unscrupulous me[illegible] men often shun a campaign, an[illegible] and safest propositions of a pa[illegible] is often voted down because he [illegible] belong to the ruling faction. Th[illegible] ican politics to-day. Then o[illegible] said we will formulate a bi[illegible] and show it in the face of [illegible] parties and the one who acce[illegible] cepted, and the one who rejec[illegible] jected in that day. Well, the [illegible] about this was that instead [illegible] both rejected it. I was prese[illegible] at a meeting of the State Farm[illegible] tion there was a demand for[illegible] showed prettily strongly into[illegible] our representatives, but who [illegible] anything about it since, and so[illegible] be while you keep those men [illegible] and why? Senator Morton s[illegible] gatnered around the capital of [illegible] a gang of miserable stock jobb[illegible] more conscience than pirates [illegible] have driven this government i[illegible] preposterous acts of bad faith an[illegible] robbery that every oppressed a fre[illegible] Senator Allen G. Thurman says: [illegible] been nearly nine years in the sena[illegible] United States, and if there has bee[illegible] financial legislation here for the bene[illegible] the widow and orphan and the lab[illegible] classes I have been too obtuse to di[illegible] it." And so it will continue while s[illegible] obtain thier seats by purchase. M[illegible] skaden told me that a friend of h[illegible] been offered $20,000 for his singl[illegible] the legislature of West Virginia [illegible] commonly reported that Tabor [illegible] ed the men how much they w[illegible] drew a check for the amount. [illegible] may say that may be with [illegible] lows way off there, but it could [illegible] here because the men we send [illegible] lature are our neighbors and [illegible] them. Well I guess we do and w[illegible] the men that we don't send even aft[illegible] have got their ticket ready also. Th[illegible] unfortunately far too many who s[illegible] think that this government is a [illegible] political perpetual motion machine [illegible] once started would go on continuall[illegible] perfect work. A republic is not th[illegible] of machine, it requires constant a[illegible] attention. It is invariably run in [illegible] terests of those who run it. If the [illegible] of the people do not run it, then it [illegible] run at their expense but not for th[illegible] fit. I assert without fear of contr[illegible] that the farmers of the United Stat[illegible] worked as hard and lived as econo[illegible] as any people on the face of the earth [illegible] with the smiles of providence in s[illegible] good seasons their sweat and to[illegible] brought forth all of the fruits of the [illegible] that the wealth of their labor is [illegible] in the coffers of the monopolists [illegible] lionaires; and why is this? It is [illegible] there has been no legislation for [illegible] elit of the agriculturist, and mu[illegible] mental to it and in behalf of trust [illegible] olies, banking institutions, &c., a[illegible] jority of both houses of Congress, s[illegible]

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