

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. NISBET Editor.

We are still looking for reports from the Sub-Alliances.

The Cotton Plant is now published at Laurens, S. C., and is still in the hands of the Committee with W. T. Crews as editor and publisher. It is a bright, lively, paper and every Alliance man should see to it that he gets the Cotton Plant and reads it. It is full of good substantial matter and the exchange price list alone is worth the price of the paper. Let the Alliancesmen go to work and get subscribers, and if your subscription has not expired and you are not receiving the paper, write the publisher and he will make correction.

Report From The Primus Sub-Alliance.

Mr. Editor: As it has fallen to my lot by appointment to correspond for our sub Alliance I will endeavor to give you a short item.

We have a well organized body of Alliance brethren and are in fine working order and have some accessions nearly every meeting. We have a good lecture every meeting by our worthy lecturer, Brother J. R. Knight. A good lecture is the life of an Alliance, and that we have every meeting. We also have a good attendance every meeting. Every brother seems to be interested in the Alliance work which is a good work, which in my opinion is the next organization to the church. Some of the money sharks say the Alliance is dead, but they are mistaken. Let them tackle us, and they will find the liveliest corpse they ever met.

A good Alliance brother visited me the other day and said to me he intended to attend the Alliance as long as his old mule was able to carry him to one. He rides nine miles to one. We glory in the spunk of such Alliancesmen.

Seventy five per cent. of Alliancesmen are laborers and, if united, we would be as the driving wheel of a great engine which sets thousands of spindles in motion when it revolves. Come, brother farmer, make a spoke in the Alliance wheel.

As I have been appointed reporter I expect to do my duty as best I can. I expect to go hewing and if the chips strike some people I can't help it. If I should write long letters I hope the good Editor will grant me space in his valuable paper. I expect to chop with the Alliance broad-axe, and some of the chips are sure to strike some of our County and State officers. It matters not if I write long letters, I do not get \$4 a day as a salary and want somebody else to get fifty cents per day.

People in this section are through planting cotton, and it is coming up slowly on account of dry weather, fruit crops are looking fine and promising. Not as much sorghum cane planted in this section as last year.

Mr. Editor, I will not write any more for this time till I see if this escapes the waste basket.

B. F. ADAMS.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Mr. Frewen Writes About Silver And The Fall of Prices.

Mr. Morton Frewen, writing from London to the Washington Post, draws the line between the debtor and creditor nations, and shows most plainly the close relation which the gold and silver question bears toward the fall of prices. He says:

In this morning's cable to the "Times" Mr. Smalley reports from Washington an interesting interview with the President. Mr. Smalley's hitherto unshaken conviction has been that the St. Louis bimetallic "plank" was dishonest—a mere vote catcher. His interview with the President, has clearly convinced him that the President, at least, is in earnest in his desire to secure an international settlement.

The Times' correspondent is to be congratulated on his discovery; if he perseveres he may find in the public life of the United States other honest men. The view has been sedulously fostered by New York critics in the London press, that half the American nation has stuck its flag to anarchy, and that the other half won the day last November by a platform so tricky as to involve, in classic, "party perfidy and party dishonor." Mr. Smalley's present voyage of discovery from Manhattan Island to the little known District of Columbia, is certainly worth while, if it has carried to his mind the conviction that the leader of a party, who declared for bimetalism before the election does not stand a revealed mono-metallist, now that the election has been won.

As to the prospect of an international monetary agreement, to which many of us here have devoted our energies for the past twenty years, you will perhaps permit me to write at some length. Looking back to the records of the abortive conferences of the past it seems pretty clear that those who attribute their failure to England's hostility, know too little of the subject to answer the question, "but why should England co-operate? Even the late lamented Prof. Francis Walker, I venture to say did not entirely appreciate England's position. It was his view—a view which I and many others accepted because of his great authority, that if America suffered by the fall of prices and the loss of a part of exchange, yet England suffered even more. This view, however, will not stand investigation; the question of bimetalism versus gold is primarily a question of debtor nations, versus creditor nations, and it is becoming clear by the light of modern research that the creditor nation is the gainer at the expense of the debtor, and it is the gainer, too, by particularly the whole amount of the "appreciation" of gold—the fall of prices. The truth is, that the great fall in the price of your staple exports, such as wheat and cotton, a fall which will each year make it more difficult for you to pay the interest on your foreign debts, without shipping your gold, it is this very fall which by giving us, your creditor, cheap raw material and cheap food, both secures our manufac-

turing supremacy, and enables us to flourish inordinately as a nation, notwithstanding the paralysis of our agriculture, and of certain other special industries which have been unmined by the competition of using silver in Asia. Let me show the effect of the fall in prices upon our creditor relation with foreign countries. Our foreign loans and investments are upward of ten thousand million dollars, the interest on which is supposed to average 4 per cent., or \$400,000,000 a year. This interest reaches us in the form of wheat, cotton, wool and other produce. Wheat has in the past few years fallen more than one-half. Translating then our entire receipt of interest into bushels of wheat it may be said that instead of receiving 270,000,000 bushels of wheat as the equivalent of \$400,000,000 of interest we are receiving, at the average price of the past four years over five hundred million bushels. As our total consumption of wheat is less than 270,000,000 bushels a year (357 pounds per capita), the fall in the prices has given us in the form of increased interest on our foreign investment more than the entire annual bread supply of our people. It is little wonder, then, that we reformers fighting this battle in England make little headway against those who say "better free bread than free silver."

Prof. Walker, however, used to warn us of the possible insolvency of our debtors, because of the great collapse of the price of what they produce; but thus far, by contrast with our entire foreign loans, our losses in Turkey, Greece and the Argentine have been a bagatelle; nor is there any real alarm as yet felt in England that the further fall of prices will involve any extensive liquidation in America and Australia. Thus far we are getting our four hundred millions of interest, and if one-half of our debtors prove insolvent we should even then be as well paid as if prices under bimetalism reverted to the previous high level before 1873, and all our debtors paid us in full.

Theories apart, what are the facts? The gross annual per capita income of the debtor nations has been largely reduced in the past thirty years, while apparently that of the creditor has increased. In New Zealand, for example, the per capita income has fallen since 1873 from £40 to £21, and the present income of your 30,000,000 of farm population is not more than £20; in England, on the other hand, Mr. Bowley's extremely elaborate returns, which can be found in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for June, 1895, show that our per capita income has increased since 1860 from £28 to £42. This increase is 47 per cent. in money, but if you estimate the increased purchasing power of the £42, Mr. Bowley shows that the real increase of income since 1860 amounts to 102 per cent. Mr. Coghlan, the statistician to the government of North South Wales, when I was at Sydney two years since, worked out for me these figures: The population of the colony is 1,200,000, and the colony owes \$25,000,000 of interest to England.

At the prices of 1872 the exports which were in 1894 £15,900,000, would have realized £29,000,000, while the imports, £11,000,000, would, at the prices of 1892, have cost the colony £16,819, or a balance of loss because of the fall of prices of £7,483,968 on the external trade alone. In other words, but for the fall of prices the entire item of debt would have been wiped out, and a bonus of £2,000,000 would remain to the credit of the colony. I have no doubt that in the case of California, a community equal in population and similar in resources, the external indebtedness of that State is not less than is the case in York South Wales, and the loss by the fall of prices is equally burdensome. But great as is the loss to New South Wales, it is still England that is the gainer to the extent of the depreciation, and it is this argument, that the creditor nation gains by each fresh fall in prices, which, however immortal, is still impregnably intrenched in the economic faith of this community.

Cheap silver involves low exchanges with all Asia; low exchanges result in cheap production in Asia and stimulated exports from Asia. Racially such conditions are a menace to our civilization; even commercially they are not easy to defend, but financially they appeal very powerfully to certain predominant interests in this kingdom.

Having drawn attention to one of the principal obstacles to currency reform, which while an obstacle to a settlement in "creditor" England is an incentive in the United States; perhaps you will permit me in a further letter to point out how far the present government of this country is prepared to go, under pressure of the exigencies of the Indian administration.

MORETON FREWEN.

25 Ohesham Place, March 15 1897.

THE TRUST COLLAPSES.

The Cotton Growers Will Have No More Trouble About the Question of Securing Ties.

Col. D. P. Duren, manager of the State Alliance exchange, yesterday afternoon returned from Washington, where he has been for several days on business of great importance to the cotton growers of the State. He went on to Sumter in the afternoon.

Col. Duncan, it will be remembered, led the fight made last year in many of the southern States, particularly in South Carolina, against the flat cotton tie trust, introducing a wire tie which, after a big fight, the importers were forced to accept. Before the season was out thousands of bundles of the wire ties were manufactured and sold all through the south, many of the growers boycotting the flat tie trust which had had them at its mercy so long.

Colonel Duncan has found from his visit to New York that the farmers will have no more trouble about the tie trust. Several companies have gone to manufacturing the flat ties on a large scale and they are now offering to purchasers all the flat ties that they can handle at 15 cents a bundle less than the actual wire used last season could be brought at. In other words, the prices have fallen until the flat ties can be purchased at 15 cents less per bundle than the crude wire to be made into the ties can be bought at.

While the fight made against the trust was thought by many to be useless, the above statement of facts seems to show that it was exceedingly effective. No doubt there will be general rejoicing among the cotton growers of South Carolina at the result.—The State.

THE DREADED CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, Will Send, Free, Three Bottles of His Newly Discovered Remedies to Sufferers.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—I have discovered a reliable cure for Consumption and all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, General Decline, Loss of Flesh and all Conditions of Wasting Away. By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been cured. So proof-positive am I of its power to cure, that to make its merits known, I will send, free, to any afflicted reader of your paper, three bottles of my Newly Discovered Remedies upon receipt of Express and Post-office address, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 98 Pine St., New York.

When writing the Doctor, please mention this paper.

WANTS.

WANTED.—WE DO NOT WANT BOYS OR LOAFERS, to write, but men of ability. \$200 to \$500 per month, salary or commission. State and general managers. RACINE FIRE ENGINE Co., Racine, Wis.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDINGTON & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.



AGENTS to solicit orders by sample for our Wool Pants to order \$3. Suits " " \$16. Overcoats " \$12. Big inducement, to the right parties. Address GUARANTEE TAILORING Co 215-217 Grand St., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures Lung Troubles, Debility, distressing stomach and female ailments, and is noted for making cures when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & dandruff. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

Miss Maria Parloa

is admitted to be a leading American authority on cooking; she

Says "Use

a good stock for the foundation of soups, sauces and many other things, and the best stock is

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef."

100 of Miss Parloa's recipes sent gratis by Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York.

Itch on Human,

Mange on Horses, Dogs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. F. Mac rey & Co., Druggist, Lancaster, S. C.

NOTICE

TO ROAD OVERSEERS!

AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE A recent heavy rains, the public roads in some sections of the County, (and especially the clay roads within a radius of five miles of the town of Lancaster), are almost in an impassable condition. All overseers of public roads are hereby notified and required to call out their hands and put their respective sections in good repair, as soon as they are in a proper condition to be worked.

By order of Commissioners,
L. J. PERRY,
County Supervisor.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, and all forms of BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. You can have it at home for same price under name of "Blood Purifier." If you prefer to come here we will charge, if we fail to cure. If you have syphilis, mercury, iodine patches, and still have pimples, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Itch or Eruptions falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a cure we cannot cure. This disease has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent upon application. Address: COOK BROTHERS' REMEDY CO., 907 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.