

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. NISBET Editor.

Notice in this issue that one fellow has started a frog and turtle farm. Now if we remember right brother J. R. Knight has had quite a lot of frogs in his pond for a good while but we do not know if he has been marketing his frogs.

What about it, brother Knight?

This is an off year in politics and we ought to get in some good work for the Alliance while our minds are not occupied with the excitement of a campaign. Let us strive to increase our membership. The principles of the Alliance are just as strong in the minds of our people as they ever were, but from inattention, negligence or some cause our order has decreased in membership. Now, whatever the cause may have been, let us see to it that it effects our organization no longer for the mission of the Alliance will never be accomplished until the farmers of the south and west are in better condition than they are today. Those who are opposed to the Alliance say that it has had its day and is dying out, but let us remember that they want it to die, and say that politics killed it. That is all right, we know it is not dead nor is it in politics any more than it should be and let us keep posted on the questions of the day so that we can vote intelligently when we go to the ballot box. Push the educational work, read and think and give us the benefit of your thoughts.

Starts a Frog Farm.

A Lake Odessa (Mich.) farmer, discouraged at the low prices products of the soil are bringing, has turned his attention to a new industry, says an exchange. It is no less than a frog farm. On the east shore of the lake where the inlet flows in he has surrounded several acres of the marsh with a tight board fence, and here he raises frogs and turtles for the market, shipping mostly to Chicago. At present he has in the inclosure something like 240,000 dozen hoppers, varying in size from the pollywog to the largest sized bull frog, who makes the air melodious with his basso profundo "knee deep." Last week he made a shipment of several hundred dozen frogs and thirty-seven turtles, for which he received flattering returns. The turtles weigh from thirty to forty pounds and he has several more in stock. He says the "farm" has passed the experimental stage and is a sure winner.

Turnips.

From The Farmer's Guide published by the German Hill Works.

Soil.—Turnips thrive best upon a mellow loam, fairly intermediate between clay and sand; but fine crops can be made on any sandy land, well supplied with food.

Rotation and Fertilizer.—Turnips can follow after clover, lucerne, grain and after grain fodder crops gathered early.

As they are of quick growth, they need a liberal supply of nitrogenous food. Both cow manure and sheep manure are better than horse stable manure for turnips.

If these are wanting, use per acre 450 pounds of a fertilizer containing:

Table with 2 columns: Fertilizer component and percentage. Available phosphoric acid 8 per cent., Potash 2, Nitrogen 2 1/2.

CASTORIA.

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

THE PARITY OF THE COINS.

E. E. EWING DISCUSSES THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

If Silver is Forced Down Other Commodities Must Fall With it—The Fifty-cent Dollar Sophistry Has Lost its Power to Frighten the People—The United States Has Nothing to Fear by Independent Action.

In the Silver Knight Watchman of June 10 C. J. Hillyer discusses a phase of the free coinage of silver in which he takes counsel of his fears rather than of the logic of his facts. Among the possibilities stated is that the same gold combination may succeed in pressing the price of silver down to 45 or even 40 cents within the next three years, as they have depressed the price to 53 cents on the dollar, or 33 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. When silver became a merchandise rather than a money metal it was associated with all other staple articles of merchandise. All have fallen together, and if silver is forced down to 40 cents' worth of bullion in the dollar all other commodities must, as in the past, fall with it, and all debts rise with gold as they have in the past. There is a point, however, below which silver can not descend, which is when it ceases to pay cost of its production. To that point all other commodities must fall. Silver as a commodity will exchange for other commodities in the same ratio or proportion that it ever would, and its commodity ratio must ever be maintained. We do not fear that the "ratio" bugabo, or the 40 or 50 cent dollar sophistry will ever frighten the people as much as it has in the past. They realized that a United States dollar was always a dollar equal to gold, let it be composed of whatever material it might. This demonstrated fact so well grounded in the public mind that the "50 cent" dollar and "ratio" cry ceased to have any influence on the public, and the goldites toward the close of the Presidential campaign entirely changed their tactics, resorting to bulldozing and frightening debtors and laborers with the refusal to longer extend obligations and the shutting down of mills and general suspension of work.

At this point Mr. Hillyer asks what he appears to think an embarrassing question, which is:

"Is the conduct of the organization for silver restoration to be hereafter confused and embarrassed by a consideration of the relative value, present or prospective, of gold and silver bullion in foreign markets, or gold and silver coin in the United States?" Mr. Hillyer seems to think this a most embarrassing question. For our part we consider this a very harmless collateral or side issue, which never has or never will embarrass any silver advocate if he understands his subject or concern the common mass of humanity in the least. It is a logical question—the parity of the metals—while the parity of the dollars cannot be brought into dispute. No goldite could be found to sell his silver dollar of 50 cents for less than 100 cents in the late campaign and was made a laughing stock for the crowd.

It is not because there are 37 1/2 grains of fine silver in the United States dollar that makes it equal to a gold dollar in this or any other country for it is equal to a gold dollar anywhere, but because of the law of the United States which says it shall perform every function which can be performed by money within the jurisdiction of this nation. The same cause which makes the American silver dollar worth as much as gold does not exist in Mexico or other nations to make their silver dollars

worth as much as much as United States dollars. France's silver coin is worth as much as gold, 15 1/2 to 1, and for the same reason that our dollars are worth as much 16 to 1. And for this reason silver bullion will be at a parity with gold 16 to 1 as soon as the United States open their mints to free coinage, and no silver advocate need fear to be embarrassed by declaring the fact, though Mr. Hillyer says he believes it, he is not sure of it. And why not sure of it? If Great Britain, France and Germany were to open their mints to free coinage does not every intelligent person believe without a single doubt that silver bullion would at once be raised to a parity with gold at 15 1/2 to 1? Certainly they do. And why? Because the law of those countries would declare silver coin a legal tender for all debts, public and private, within the realm or nation, therefore all manner of merchandise would be freely bought and sold for the legal tender money of those nations, and people would go from the remotest corners of the earth to sell their products for the money of those countries and buy in exchange the goods of those countries which they might want. And this is a reason that silver would be at a "parity" with gold, whether in bullion or coin at the ratio fixed by the laws of those nations, which nations could supply the whole world with everything they wanted, and the laws of the countries guaranteed that the money should be sufficient for every purpose money can be used. The proposition in a nut shell is that those countries could furnish everything that they own and other people have use for, and their laws declared their money was a legal tender.

And now that we claim that the United States can do alone anything in the money line that those three European nations can do, and for similar reasons. The first and most important reason is that the United States can furnish all manner of merchandise from a mammoth battle ship to the finest piece of art in the world. Everything that is useful and ornamental that the heart of man can desire can be produced by the people of the United States on demand and in any quantities desired. The money, the legal tender money of the United States will pay for such merchandise, because the government has power to enforce its acceptance for all debts, taxes and dues, if there could be found any one who refused—which there could not.

When any faint heart doubts the ability of the United States to do all of these things we have mentioned, and they all cluster round their ability and willingness to open their mints to free coinage of silver, we ask faint hearts to consider the power and wealth of this nation with territory five times greater than those three nations combined, with more domestic or internal trade than all three of the old world nations together, with nearly 200,000 miles of railways, to their combined mileage of 50,000 or 60,000 miles, with a population of 72,000,000 and steadily and rapidly increasing to their combined population of about 126,000,000 and not increasing to any appreciable extent, with a geographical area in the middle of the temperate zone, extending from the semi-frozen regions on the north to the semi-tropical regions on the south, washed by two thousand miles of ocean on the east and two thousand miles on the west, a climate and soil that produces every variety of food and raw material which the wants of man demand and in unequalled abundance, a country produces more gold and more silver than any other country in the world, and whose soil is a virgin soil with its inconceivable natural

wealth undeveloped, to doubt the ability of such a country and such a people to coin all the silver in the world that could be brought to it and exchanged for the products of her people, is enough to make one doubt the sanity of the doubter.

When the United States opened their mints to the free coinage of silver and their farms, shops, factories, shops and mints to supply the nations of the world with every need, what could Europe do but trade on the same terms or starve. The parity of silver and gold, both bullion and coin at the ratio named by the United States is one of the most logical facts within the realms of human events. Who can take in review all these facts and doubt for a single moment?

The McKinley Good Times.

From the New York Journal.

The heartrending descriptions of "McKinley prosperity" sent by Journal correspondents from Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New Jersey are distasteful to some of our war tariff contemporaries. One of them daringly remarks:

Sensible people will not credit the exaggerated accounts of popular distress in industrial centers printed under glaring headlines by sensational Democratic newspapers. There is no such prevalent misery and idleness as these sheets picture. Multitudes are not starving nor mortgages being foreclosed by wholesale. The savings banks accounts of the people have not been depleted. There are more spindles turning and more men at work today than there were one year ago. It is true that the nation is not normally prosperous, but this does not by any means imply that the people are going about hungry or insufficiently clad.

Well, Mr. Wannamaker, late of Harrison's Cabinet, is not a Bryanite, and the Herald is not a "sensational Democratic newspaper." Mr. Wannamaker complained through the Herald of the "creeping paralysis and bitter want of the community." And then he said:

To keep work for the six thousand and more persons in my employ and turn away several hundred who apply daily and beg for the privilege of labor to keep the wolf from the door, drives me into a fever and I must speak out. Any citizen has that right.

I cannot sit on a fence with a stiff wind blowing and whistle for prosperity, the vanished bird of beautiful plumage, to come back.

She has been gone for five long years. How any can live on forever in a thunder storm I don't know.

Mr. Wannamaker spoke contemptuously of campaign speeches, concerning which he observed: "The public heart cannot be fired by eloquence in this way now, for the powder of patriotism is wet with the tears of suffering."

The Herald publishes other items that bear out the Journal's information. For instance, it has this story to tell of the economies introduced by the Pennsylvania Railroad, always one of the most solidly prosperous of American corporations:

Although when he returned from an inspection of all the lines, President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that he looked for a return of good times soon, the fact that word was received at the company's repair shops in Lambertville, N. J., Saturday, that until further notice the shops would only be run five days, of nine hours, each week does not seem to bear out his prediction.

Samuel Curry, a carpenter and a Republican, when informed of the cut in time, snatched his McKinley button from his coat, where he had worn it since election, threw it on the floor and stamped it.

Nothing would please the Journal better than an opportunity to chronicle the arrival of an industrial boom. It would like to tell of happy, smiling workmen, drawing their dividends on their shares of McKinley prosperity in the shape of full hours and increased wages. There is only one thing that keeps it from filling its columns with such stories: It feels under obligations to tell the truth.

"But we cannot live on papa," protested the savage's bride-to-be. "He is dreadfully poor." "We can wait until he is fatter!" exclaimed the youth, for love is brave.—Detroit Free Press.

Summer Fallow and Flat Turnips

In case a field is to be summer fallowed it is preferable to raise some kind of a green crop on it, either for feeding or to turn down. I think the flat turnips about as good for that purpose as anything. They should be sown from July 15 to August 1. They make excellent feed for cattle, and can be plowed under with good results. However they may be used, it is far better for the land to raise them than to let it lay bare.

Advertisement for 'Fits Cured' featuring Prof. W. H. Peeko, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician. Includes a testimonial from a man cured by him.

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Cheap Tickets.

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On every Tuesday and Thursday they will sell 10 day tickets at \$12.00, via the Lancaster & Chester Railway to Chester.

Advertisement for 'CASTORIA' featuring the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.