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RATES FOR ADVERTISING:—Ordinary transient advertisements, first insertion \$1.00 per square; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Cash rates for Work, Lost and Found, &c., not exceeding five lines, 25 cents each insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional line.

Business locals, 5 cents per line each insertion.

Official and legal notices at the rate allowed by law.

Rates for contract advertising will be announced upon application at the office.

Communications will be published when of interest to the general public and not of a defamatory nature. No responsibility will be assumed for the views of correspondents.

Remittances by checks, drafts and postal money orders should be made payable to W. L. McDowell, Camden, S. C.

President Magill's Address.

We devote our editorial space this week to the address of the President before the Alliance at its quarterly meeting last week. While it is quite lengthy we are sure that many of the Alliancemen who were prevented from attending the meeting will read it with interest. The following is the address:

Dear Brethren:—We are once more permitted to meet and counsel together for the betterment of the condition of the toiling masses. The general industrial depression imperatively demands a speedy solution of its causes and prompt efforts for their removal. The farmers have been blessed with abundant harvests. Manufacturers have supplied markets with abundance of their products. The country is well supplied with food and clothing. Yet the producers of these commodities are scantily furnished with the necessities while our markets are so glutted with both as to reduce prices below cost of production. The poverty of producers caused by such prices deprives them of the means of supplying their wants, and their inability to consume increases the demand and causes a further reduction of prices. While this condition exists among producers of wealth, the classes that handle their productions have accumulated billions of dollars and are surrounded by all the luxuries this earth affords. Supply and demand no longer govern prices. Combines and trusts now usurp this function. In 1880 we produced 498,542,848 bushels of wheat. We exported 121,829,389 bushels and kept for the home market 376,713,459 bushels which sold at 95 cents a bushel. In 1893 we produced 396,131,725 bushels and kept for the home market 195,908,921 bushels which brought 53 cents a bushel. Notwithstanding the great decrease in the home supply and the increased demand caused by the increased population, the price decreased from 95 to 53 cents. It is under consumption instead of over production that causes low prices. The consumption of wheat per capita in 1894 was nearly 6 bushels. In 1893 it was less than 5 bushels. The per capita consumption of corn in 1892 was 30 1/3 bushels. In 1893 it was 27 2/3 bushels. Valuing the corn at 55c and the wheat at 50c a bushel the American farmers lost in sales in the home market \$228,000,000 worth of wheat by under consumption, in addition to their losses by reduction in price. Reduced wages of mill operatives, and closing of factories has been one of the greatest causes of these losses. The same effect from like causes has reduced the consumption of sugar and coffee. The reduction in sugar from 1892 to 1893 was 6,750,000 pounds, and in coffee 93,150,000 pounds. These four American staples wheat, corn, sugar and coffee show a decreased consumption valued at \$263,918,250. Notwithstanding the economy used by producers as shown by this great reduction in consumption in one year their financial condition

has not improved. Therefore we must seek for other causes than extravagance for their impoverished condition. Low prices of labor products and a reduction of wages of mill operatives, and the shutting down of mills are the true causes of the impoverished condition of the farmers and other working classes. Combines, trusts and corporations have caused low prices of labor products and reduced wages of mill operatives. All interests are better protected by organizations than the interests of the farmers. Merchants and manufacturers have their clubs, boards of trade and conventions. When they formulate and present their claims to legislative bodies they generally succeed in securing the enactment of laws in their interest. There are 32 National commercial associations in the U. S. and 2,500 boards of trade and other commercial organizations. The railroad interest is powerfully represented in our legislative bodies; nearly every county in the U. S. has a railroad, and every mile of these roads are represented by the best legal talent in the locality. Senator Peffer tells that "if all the lawyers who are in the employ or retained in the interest of the railroads were marshaled together they would form an army as large as General Jackson had at New Orleans." Is it any wonder the farmers have been impoverished when we consider how poorly they have been protected by organization and legal talent compared with other classes? The R. R. combines represented by their attorneys, and the merchants and manufacturers represented by their organizations, are stronger and more powerful in controlling legislation than the platforms of political parties. They exercise their influence at the ballot box as well as in the halls of legislation. Recent developments show that these combines and organizations are important factors in presidential elections. The platform on which Cleveland was elected endorsed the free coinage of silver; the organized monopolists who control the finances of the country demanded a gold standard that would double the value of their money and their credits and reduce prices of labor products one-half and they got it. The platform demanded a tariff for revenue only and the manufacturers secured a tariff for protection—a tariff that taxes all industries to support their own, a tax on the farmer's necessities to increase the income of millionaires. Party platforms are made to order to vote and after the election they are ignored, and secret pledges made to corporate wealth detestable legislation instead of the will of the majority expressed in their platform surrounded by such environment what are the masses—the producers of wealth—to protect their interests from class legislation? A large majority of the people are engaged on farms or employed in factories. State party platforms ignored their only debt against organized capital is organized labor let them join the army and the farm, the artisan and the farmer combine and formulate legislative demands that will protect labor against the legal oppression of capital, and let them refuse to vote for any man who refuses to pledge himself to support their formulated demands which should embrace nothing more or less than "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." We are told that every nation in the civilized world is doing something for the farmers except America. In France and Russia loans are made upon produce; in Germany the government lends upon land security; in Norway and Sweden government land banks lend money on long time at a low rate of interest; in Greece national banks are made to farmers; even in aristocratic England the men that feed and clothe the people are remembered by the legislature. Lord Rosebery has introduced a Bill in Parliament which provides that the government shall lend money to the Irish tenant to

buy his holdings. In this country farmers are only recognized during political campaigns; after their votes are cast no heed is paid to them until the next election. The suggestion that government should protect farmers as they do other classes is treated with ridicule and contempt. The government furnishes the whiskey trust with a bonded warehouse to store their whiskey and gives a receipt for the whiskey on which money can be borrowed from the banks, but when farmers ask the government for a warehouse to store their cotton and for a receipt for the cotton on which they could borrow money, the money changers and demagogues cry out "unconstitutional," "spitefulism," "class legislation," &c. The national bankholder deposits his funds in a government house and the government loans him 90 per cent of the face value of his bonds at 1 per cent, and permits him to charge others 10 per cent and forbids loans to farmers on their lands at any rate of interest. The only thing that the farmer is freely permitted to do is to feed and clothe the people and pay taxes to protect manufacturers and increase the income of their millionaire owners to enable them to control the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government. It takes all the money farmers get at "gold prices" for their products to pay taxes, and interest on their debts. There is nothing left to buy clothes and pay tuition for his children. Eight or ten dollars are charged for interest on \$100. This interest will buy more than 2 barrels of flour. A few years ago it would buy only 1 barrel. Gold has doubled in price while the price of labor products have decreased one-half. Yet fees and salaries remain the same. The President gets \$50,000 and members of Congress \$5,000 a year. No wonder Congress enacts laws to double the purchasing power of money when they are so greatly benefited thereby. It takes twice as much cotton to pay salaries as it did 2 years ago but they care nothing for that as long as they get farmers' votes to give them office. The only check to the rapid accumulation of wealth by non-producers is the inability of producers to create it more rapidly. Although we have abolished the old English law of primogeniture, which at the death of the father vested his real estate in his eldest son, our statute law permits a man to dispose of his property, by will without limit as to amount and off at the same result. Thus hundreds of millions of the accumulated wealth of the country is in the hands of those that never earned a dollar by honest toil. If the accumulation of wealth continues in the future as it has in the past a few individuals and corporations will own the entire wealth of the U. S. and another generation passes away. Without a change in our property laws this result is inevitable. In 1869 there were few millionaires in the U. S. In 1893 five men in N. Y. City worth \$300,000,000 besides hundreds of millions owned by trusts and corporations. I per-

cent of the people own 50 per cent of the property of the U. S. while hundreds of thousands of men and women in cities who are willing to work cannot find employment and subsist on charity. Money has governed legislation for generations. If this continues (money rule instead of men rule) the end will be anarchy at no distant day. In free America this extremity can be avoided by a proper use of the ballot, which can be secured by organization resulting in concert of action among the wealth producers. Notwithstanding their poverty they have a power at the ballot box when they act as a unit that cannot be disregarded with impunity. They number 23 of the voters, and it is their own fault if they permit other classes to control the government. Only strength lies in numbers and unity. Theirs lie in money and brains. Without unity numbers are powerless. Without organization we cannot have unity. Hence producers of wealth should be well organized, otherwise money and brains might be used to divide them and alienate them from their true friends, and thus conquer the producers of wealth politically by destroying their unity and rendering powerless their numbers. To keep an organization ready for effective service requires the expenditure of time and money. Nought is accomplished without effort. I have endeavored to show the necessity of organized labor to contend with organized capital, and to show that our strength lies in numbers and unity. "He that would be free, himself must strike the blow." And he that would protect the farmers from adverse legislation in the interests of organized classes himself must unite in an organized effort with his brother farmers and contribute a portion of his time and money to protect his own interests. We make no war upon other classes and find no fault with them for organizing to pro-

DUKE CIGARETTES. DUKE DURHAM CIGARETTES. High Grade Tobacco. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

J. N. C. WIFTERS. Wholesale Grocer. Wholesale Dealer in CIGARS TOBACCO, etc. No. 183 East Bay, Charleston S. C.

South Carolina and Georgia Railway Co. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17th, 1894. Daily. Lv. Camden 7:15 a.m. 5:30 p.m. ... At 10:30 p.m. The Hamlet Special.

fect and advance their financial interests, but we do insist that farmers should organize and meet organization with organization in order that their financial interests may not suffer by their own neglect. Thus when all classes are organized and all interests represented in our legislative bodies, there will be "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." JAMES R. MAGILL, Pres. R. C. F. A.



A Helpless Invalid. Kidney and Liver Trouble and Nervous Debility. 16 Years of Suffering Ended by Taking Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels.

Homestead Notice. Whereas application has been made to me by Escher A. Cunningham, the head of a family residing in the County of Kershaw, State of South Carolina, to have said Homestead in real property appraised and set off to the said Escher A. Cunningham.

Ohio River & Charles Ton Railway Company. Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1894. Standard Eastern time.

Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound routes, including Camden, Yorkville, and other stations.

No. 22 has connection with Southern Railway at Rock Hill. No. 23 Diner at Kershaw. No. 31 and 35 will carry passengers. No. 11 and 12 have connection at Marion with Southern Railway.

What is CASTORIA. Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance.

Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend. The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

This space is reserved for Mr. D. E. Hinson who is too busy this week to write out an advertisement; it will appear in next week's paper. Look out for it! he will have something interesting to tell you.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING. THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD. WARRANTED.

Patrick Military Inst. Anderson S. C. Academic and Collegiate course of study. Classes arranged to accommodate young men who wish to accomplish the most possible in one or two years.

J. T. BURDELL. CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR. Camden, S. C. Municipal Engineering, Surveying of Lands, and Sub-division of Tracts a specialty.

City Tax Notice. City Tax year's term, 1894-5. This notice will be posted on the 1st day of January, 1895, and kept open daily, Sundays excepted, until the 25th day of January, 1895, for the purpose of receiving returns of real and personal property.

4c. COTTON PIANOS & ORGANS. DONT be discouraged, but write for our great BUREAU LIST and Wonderfully Easy Installment Plan. 4c. PRICES.

"Camden Hotel" UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Notice is hereby given to the people of Camden and Kershaw county that I have leased the Camden hotel, formerly the Latham House, and respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.