

The Reform World.

VOL. I.

WINDEB, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

NO. 24.

SAM JONES AGAIN.

He Writes a Strong Letter to the Journal and Constitution. His Telling Licks.

Cantonville, Ga. Sept. 29th, 1896.
To the Editors of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution:—Not that you two gentlemen are my kin or that your views are together on any question especially, except, I believe, you are both in favor of local option at this time, and you both are agreed that there is no corruption in the politics of this state, or words to that effect.

First, I have to do with you two gentlemen, for you were occupying exactly the same positions two years ago as Editors of the Atlanta Journal and the Constitution when you wrote the following which I clip from your editorial columns of 1894.

Just after the state election two years ago in Georgia the editor of the Atlanta Journal vapourised thus in his editorial column:

"We do not hesitate to say that the throwing out of votes in several counties in the recent state election because of purely technical imperfections in the returns is utterly indefensible. It is the duty of every citizen to vote, and the law they should be indicted and punished. We believe that the people of Georgia have made up their minds that no tampering or tinkering at elections shall be tolerated, and the man or gang which attempts to do so is in danger of heavy but just retribution."

Closing the editorial with the still unanswered prayer: "Give us an honest incorruptible ballot!"

The editor of the Constitution just after the same election on November 8th, 1894, in a later editorial headed: "An honest ballot a necessity," says:

"All over the country there is a growing and imperative demand for fair elections. The voters of all parties are sickened tired of bulldozing and corrupt methods."

In the old days when the South was under bayonet rule and so long as the South had reason to fear Federal interference at the polls, many of her people were disposed to look with indifference upon the questionable methods by which some states saved themselves from the blight of negro domination. Self preservation then forced our people to maintain white supremacy at any cost.

We must have a law that will stamp out corruption in every voting precinct in this state. The safety of society and the maintenance of good government depend upon the purity of the ballot."

The people of all parties are united in demanding this great reform and the democratic party has taken the lead in pushing it through."

The Constitution of November the 8th, is another editorial headed "Corruption Run Riot," said:

"The less said about the Congressional election in the 10th District the better for the good name of the state. The methods which characterized the day and stigmatized the fair fame of Georgia as the most advanced in sentiment of all the Southern States. Such an election calls for plain talk, and if the Constitution offend in condemning and denouncing it, let the man who is lies and who is ready and willing to defend this carol of corruption make the most of it."

We protest the name of the honest man and people and the civilization of our state."

And if the Legislature of Georgia does not pass an election law which will guarantee honest elections in every county in Georgia, those who are responsible for such failure will have upon their hands the blood of those who might hereafter be sacrificed at the ballot box as in Augusta, as victims of an incompetent inadequate election system."

Both sides are responsible for the Tenth District affair by courtesy of the Legislature. The Democrats could not more so than the Populists in that they were better at counting."

Richmond county polled nearly 16,000 votes. The census statistics of voting population counting every man

more than twenty-one years of age, without reference to registration or qualifications, is one in five of a full population. The census of 1890 gives Richmond county a full population of 35,194.

Hence the question is not one of politics but purely of honesty and it should not be looked upon with partisan bias. Public sentiment will not tolerate any more elections like that in the Tenth District.

On June 18th, 1896, the Constitution had another editorial headed "Boy, Fix to be Governor," which reads as follows:

"Mr. Atkinson is daily emphasizing his unfitness for the office of Governor. As a member of the Legislature his official functions were such that he could do but little harm to the state, but during his services he demonstrated conclusively that he is not the man to merit gubernatorial honors. He was active in his fight against the Twenty bill because it might affect his fees."

In a public speech at Columbus, Judge J. H. Martin, an honest and as upright judge as ever sat on the bench in Georgia, declared on his word as a man that Mr. Atkinson sought a trade by which to exchange his vote as a member of the Legislature and that the Judge Martin) not being willing to meet Mr. Atkinson's terms, the latter voted against him. This is the so-called session of an honest and upright man, and Mr. Atkinson had denied it we have not heard of it."

Mr. Atkinson not only traded votes for the election of Judges and solicitor generals, but virtually bought the election of the Georgia Legislature. He might say fees—while a member of the Legislature noted that the crude constitutional prohibition against one of the man receiving double pay from the state. In the special matter referred to there was no such doubt about the propriety of excepting the fee referred to that two years had to be "contested before he was satisfied of its legality. The question as to whether it was right or wrong for him to deprive the Governor of Georgia of his information and assistance to the state in the matter of vital importance which as member of the Legislature came under his official observation never entered his head."

What he wanted was the \$1,000 fee and the Constitution of the State was no consideration so long as he got it. For he knew he would not have to pay it back on demand, and the moral aspect of the question has never to this day dawned upon him. It was no doubt the biggest lie he ever told—probably more in cash than he had ever made in one year practicing law. We make no vague statement on the subject, for what we say is based upon information of his former law partner. Mr. P. S. Whitley of Newnan says so, and he ought to know."

Now, gentlemen, if I were the author of the editorial we have given above then surely I would not be the author of your editorials of last Saturday evening and last Sunday morning in the Journal and Constitution.

I quote from other good authority—W. H. Fleming, speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia two years ago, from right out of the midst of the infamies of the Tenth District: left the speaker's chair and walk down on the floor of the house and uttered these words as reported by the daily press previous to putting the election bill upon its passage for the new registration law. Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, spoke ten minutes in favor of the bill, saying:

It may not be perfect but it is the best bill yet drawn upon the subject. The bill is non-partisan. It will be fair for both sides and will insure an honest election. The bill will be passed in the Tenth District before the session and amendments desirable can then be ascertained. The people of Georgia want to make a new law, and

God knows they need it in the face of the frauds in the last election. I challenge any member to name a newspaper in Georgia, be the politics what it may that has not editorially demanded fair election and a stoppage to the frauds which have been perpetrated. The passage of the law which will insure honest elections to threaten in all future contests, will do more good than the expenditure to invite immigrants to come to Georgia to settle. The fraudulent elections in Georgia is a scandal from one end of the continent to the other, and it must be purged of the stigma in order to resume its rightful place among the states of the South."

Again I quote from Governor Atkinson himself. In his message to the same Legislature he said on this question:

"I therefore urge upon you the necessity of changing our election laws and providing a system whereby any unfair or fraudulent practices may be readily detected, and effectively prevented."

These are the declarations of the St. Bernard and the Wayland, I have not had time to look upon the verities of the bench-logged floor, water-spouts and tar-terrors of the editorials and political tribes on this subject. I suppose that two years ago they were all in the procession after the elections were over. The public man now readily sees that I have simply been saying before the election what my good fellows have said after the election, and I believe you will all join me in procession after the present election is over when it is too late to prevent the recalculation, that you will be sure to denounce, after it has been perpetrated. Yet you two editors in your leading editorials of Saturday and Sunday last were replying to my letter to the "Honest Men of Georgia," saying that I was dealing in nebulous generalities and that the elections in Georgia were as fair as any elections in the Union, all calling on me for specific evidence on the charges I had made. You say I am howling and growing more violent as I proceed, and you demand of me the showing forward my proof of the assertion that there had been unfair elections in Georgia. I have filed on the people and politicians of this state I have but followed in your footsteps, for you both told a lie before I did, and so far as I have known neither of you repeated until you saw what a lie it was after a special election. You both knew I had the proof. You knew me well enough to know that I don't go off half-cocked. Don't your editorial declarations of two years ago read very much like my articles of last week and week before? You may charge me with plagiarism for aught I know. There is quite a similarity of both thought and expression, and yet you gentlemen demand of me to bring forward my proof of the assertion that there had been unfair elections in Georgia."

(Here Mr. Jones gives a number of contested election cases in the last legislature, which were clinchers.)

First of all, I solemnly demand a free ballot and a fair count in Georgia this year, let the results be what they may. Secondly, that one of the candidates in the field champions the principles of probity, which is as sacred to my heart as any principle honest the stars.

The reason I have written as I have written is because I learn that two years ago Mr. Watson appealed to the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, Mr. Clay, just as the Chairman of the State Populist executive committee appealed to him a few weeks ago. Mr. Clay disclaimed authority then as he does now, and because he had no authority he would not sign an obligation to do his best for a fair election and get the County Democratic Executive Committee to do the same. I have always heard it said that a bird that can sing and won't sing ought to be made to sing. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee not only refused to sign a written agreement to bring about a fair election, but he positively refused to answer questions put to him by his fellow citizens. In the poster of my letter last Saturday I called the chairman's attention to his clerical error, and he admitted it. He did not have anything to do with its origin or circulation. I was writing from high moral ground and would have been greatly pleased and relieved in my mind if he had made a manly disclaimer for

for the honor and credit of my state. Surely he would have believed a great burden from my heart and the hearts of all the intelligent, virtuous people of the state. No more incendiary literature was ever circulated from the hotbeds of abolitionism or the fury of reconstruction politics than that rape circular and other foul vitrages upon Georgia women in the past three or four days must make the hearts of the Campaign Executive Committee tremble with horror.

I notice in yesterday's Constitution that Gov. Atkinson in a letter said that as he was attending to the duties of his office and making speeches over the state he could not possibly revise the literature sent out from the Democratic headquarters, and that even Mr. Clay himself did not know of the contents of that circular until he, Gov. Atkinson, called his attention to it. If you will notice the letters below from the Chairman of the Democratic state executive Committee of the State of Georgia, dated September 29th, 1896, and September 14th, 1896, you will see surely Governor Atkinson is as ignorant of the existence of these letters as Mr. Clay professes to be of the colored brethren's literature, and you can rely on these letters as genuine. They are as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 29th, 1896.
"State Democratic Headquarters, Kimball House, Rooms 154-155. A. S. Clay, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee."

Mr. E. L. Rainey, Dawson, Ga.
Dear Sir—I mail you today some literature for the colored people. "What Governor Atkinson has done."

Very truly,
A. S. Clay, Chairman State Executive Committee."

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 14th, 1896.
"State Democratic Headquarters, Kimball House, Rooms 154-155. A. S. Clay, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee."

Mr. J. A. McCarry, Geneva, Ga.
Dear Sir—Yours to hand. The circular you refer to, I have not seen. I am sure that such a circular has been issued by the colored people here in Atlanta. The Governor is not responsible—neither are his friends. The pardon referred to was recommended by the Supreme Court and the Solicitor General who prosecuted the case, and the Governor satisfied himself that he ought to have been pardoned, and he pardoned him. I trust this explanation will be satisfactory to all.

Yours very truly,
A. S. Clay, Chairman State Committee."

Now, gentlemen, talk to me about helping to turn this state over into the hands of the pop. Every honest man in this state knows that whatever may be the criticisms upon the honest economy of this state, they are as far above procedure like that as the heavens are above the earth. No, gentlemen, I have found the mother of that circular whether its daddy shall ever be discovered or not. The whole thing reminds me of what a drummer told me sometime ago. He said he got home from a long trip and walked in the family room after breakfast and found his little girl sitting on the floor playing with her kitten, and fondling it, saying: "Kittie, kittie, you are the sweetest little kitten I ever saw. And kittie I know who your mama is. Old Pops is your mama. Old Pops is a sweet old cat, too, but kittie, I never saw your papa. I expect your papa is a travelling man." The Democratic headquarters is the mother of that circular. I expect its papa is a travelling man.

No, gentlemen, nothing shall ban prohibition in Georgia that does not beat fairly without a protest from me. I voting all my rascaled power. I am not an editor and I have not died with corruption, but I am a Methodist preacher having but little to say about the sweet by-and-by, but occupy most of my time on the nasty now-and-now.

And while you editors are lecturing some of preachers (who are not on your side) about going into politics, will you let me lecture you a little? You boast that you are running newspapers. Then look at the Democratic state editorial column only and in your reported columns show yourselves bigger than little partisan editors. Eight thousand people gathered in the great tabernacle in Atlanta, Ga. last Sunday night, and each one of them will testify that that

was the most enthusiastic sympathy approving audience they ever saw; yet your news columns belittled, belied, belittled and belied the whole thing because it was not on your side. I would have reported a negro crop game or a prize ring or a dog fight or even a democratic pow-wow more fairly than the Constitution reported that occasion.

In conclusion, boys, if you were writing the truth two years ago in your editorials as quoted above, hasn't there been an immense reformation in the politics of this state? Or, in other words, have these editorials or else you yourselves have fallen from grace.

SAM P. JONES.
P. S.—Say, Steve, the Pope says that Democratic headquarters lied like a dog-trotter about their having anything to say or do concerning Governor Atkinson pardoning Duncan, the accused rapist, and the first thing they saw or heard of it was when the Democratic papers of the day began to criticize your circular. "What Governor Atkinson has done for the Colored People." In their own columns.

One more question, Steve. You seem to intimate in your letter of September 14th, 1896, to J. A. McCarry, Geneva, Ga., that a colored brother got out that literature and now Joe Sid Target comes out, over his own signature, and said he got it out. You don't mean to say to the public that Joe Sid is a "colored brother." Do you? We, who are close to Democratic headquarters, understand that he is a white man, and principal keeper of the penitentiary of the state, appointed by Governor Atkinson to that office.

Steve, I told you your name was "Dennis." If you didn't sign up with the Populist chairman. S. P. J.

Why Not Be Fair.

The apparent disposition of the Journal to color the condition in Georgia as it applies to fair representation on the basis of election matters, is too gross to ignore.

The Journal's position is the one published do not agree with the headlines of the Journal.

For instance, that paper says: "The Populists will not divide in Lincoln," when it appears that the Democrats have not asked for a division. It will be observed that the Populists are placed under the ban, without first cases, in this county. Contrary to this, the same paper says of Lee, a Democratic county, where the Populists have been made "No objections in Lee." This is a fair sample of the Journal's lack of fairness.

Just about one half the counties reported thus far have entered into an agreement for a division of managers, and yet the Journal headlines story, "All One Way"—meaning, of course, that there will be no objection in any of the counties to allowing the Populists fair representation.

The Commercial views, with alarm, the answers of many of the chairmen, who made the Journal's inquiry with such evasions as: "I suppose there is no objection"; "It is customary to do so"; "No request has been made"; "We are a law-abiding people in this county," etc.

Now, if all this doesn't indicate a disposition to fair representation at the last minute, there is nothing in the artful methods of a politician.

The election in Georgia this year will not be fair. That may be depended on. The machine has made up its mind, in West Atkinson, if possible, by fair or foul means. The 3 usual would be able to see this if it should remove the smoked glasses that has hitherto obscured its vision.

That there will be fair representation in a majority of the counties is probable. But in those counties where the machine wants to get in its work, never. This is the way the filthy work is to be done.

But even this will not win for Atkinson. We know that he will get the solid vote of a certain class of criminals, but such Wright will beat him with the respectability of the state. We verify believe that he will get from 40,000 to 60,000 majority among the white people of Georgia.—Atlanta Commercial.

Be sure your ticket reads Stephen Wright for governor.

AROUND ST. LOUIS.

American Bankers Association in Session—Proved to Be a "Sound Money" Club.

The American Bankers Association in session at St. Louis last week proved to be nothing more or less than a republican "Sound Money" club. The venerable president of the Association in closing his address, used these words: "From the fall of free silver, from dishonesty and repudiation, from Anarchy and ruin, O Lord deliver us."

Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, the Populist candidate for vice President, was met at St. Louis, last week, enroute home from his Western speaking tour, by several members of the National Executive committee and a conference was held at the Southern hotel, for the purpose of dividing a way whereby Mr. Watson could secure the full proportion of electoral votes, to which he is entitled.

Mr. H. K. Thurber, the great New York Grocer, has felt a touch of hard times and is a recent convert from a gold standard to free silver. He is out in a public letter warmly supporting Bryan.

The McCormick-Harvester Company appears to be taking quite a hand in trying to cooos voters into supporting McKinley and the gold standard. It might be well, for Populists especially, to remember this and other similar concerns in the future.

The gallant Tom Watson, the People's party candidate for vice-president, met with a hearty reception, on his recent Western trip, notwithstanding the evident attempt of a few Populists to prevent it. Tom may be a little bit too radical, but there is no doubt at all he is a Populist.

The laborers at Carnegie's Homestead Mills were recently compelled to purchase tickets, out of their meager wages to Canton for the purpose of bowing down before Mark Hanna's great political foe—Major McKinley.

The democrats, Populists and free silverites have completed a fusion on electors in North Carolina. The democrats and populists take five electors each and the silverites one.

A political scandal seems to be brewing at the Indiana State Capitol, where it is alleged, the republicans are offering to put in large sums of money to prevent a fusion between the Populists and democrats in that state. There are several other states, possibly, in the same category.

The democrats in Oregon have agreed to support the entire Populist electoral and state ticket.

The People's party state committee of Missouri met in St. Louis again, Sept. 23, to take final action on the proposition made by the democrats to divide the electoral ticket, giving the Populists four out of the seventeen electors.

The fusion deal between the Populists and republicans in Alabama has been declared off. The proposed alliance was an unnatural one at best.

The gold democrats and republicans are uniting in almost every district in Missouri, to defeat free silver candidates. This will probably be the means of very generally uniting the Populists and democrats in defense of silver candidates.

Mr. Bryan met with perfect ovations on the southern and eastern campaign. The people everywhere seem to be for him and unless his opponents resort to wholesale coercion and bribery, Mr. Bryan's election is assured.

All authentic reports from Indiana show that the state will be very close and that the populists have it within their power to defeat or elect Mr. McKinley. The democrats in that state are offering reasonable concessions to the Populists, which will probably be accepted.

E. Gerry Brown, of Brockton, Mass., member of the National Committee of the People's party, has received the democratic endorsement for congress in his district.

Pasion on electors between the Populists and democrats has been accomplished in Kentucky. The Populists receive two of the electors.

Mr. Bryan will address the Bryan Workingmen's Club of St. Louis, on Saturday, Oct. 8.

Uppa Goodwin has been nominated for congress by the Populists of the Fifth Alabama district and his election is practically a sure.

Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, is making a roving campaign in his district and his election is conceded.

From the best advice obtainable, the Populists will elect more congressmen, state and legislative candidates, this year than ever before. Truly, there is little cause for dis-encouragement.

Hon. R. T. Van Doren, the republican who succeeded Hanna as congressman

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Strong Words in Favor of the Temperance Plank of the Populist Platform--Will the Church Vote For What Asked for?

On the liquor traffic the recent Baptist State Convention said:

1. That the Churches use the knife of discipline against members who are known to indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors.

2. That Baptist voters all over the State be urged to support no one for the legislature who will not use his influence in favor of some measure looking to the suppression of the liquor traffic in this state.

What the democrats gave them and promise in the future:

Their votes for the Bush bill in the last general assembly, and if given power this time the enactment of the following demand into law:

Civilization to say nothing of religion, has entered up in argument of condemnation against barrooms. The public conscience revolts at the license system, which fosters the saloon and generates its manifold evils, in consideration of revenue, that pays less than a tithe of the public burden it entails. It is un-American, monopolistic and essentially immoral. We, therefore, declare for an anti-barroom law which shall 1. make secure the prohibition already obtained, 2. abolish the beverage sale of intoxicating liquors and 3. provide for the sale for other purposes under public control.

What the Populist gave them and promise if given power:

Their votes for the Bush bill in the last general assembly, and if given power this time the enactment of the following demand into law:

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THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

On the Present Issue Before the People. They Will Have to Decide Between the Parties at the Polls. Vote for what You Want.

What the Conference Asked for.

Resolved, That we will pray, vote and work in the fear of God and the hope of Heaven for the suppression of the beverage liquor traffic and trust in God for the victory.

Resolved, By the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session at Elberton, that we most earnestly petition the general assembly now in session to pass the anti-barroom bill now pending before that body, known as the Bush bill.

What the Democrats gave them and promise in the future:

Their votes for the Bush bill in the last general assembly, and if given power this time the enactment of the following demand into law:

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from the Fifth Missouri district, has bolted the McKinley goldbug platform and is making free silver speeches.

The Populists, democrats and silver republicans of Jasper county, Missouri, have nominated a strong combination ticket which is certain to be elected.

The gold democrats are trying to combine with the republicans in the Fifth Missouri district to defeat Dick Bland.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 25th, 1896.—The great National Campaign is now nearing the point where the hardest and most decisive fighting begins. Presidential campaigns, in a rare way, are won or lost during the month of October. It is clear that Bryan has the people with him now. Nothing but the expenditure of an immense amount of money or some untoward turn of affairs can defeat him. Yet everything is still in doubt.

The Literary Bureau of the National Democratic Committee has been ordered to Chicago. They claimed that they could get out plates for weekly newspapers and documents cheaper from that point.

The railroad men are not happy.

Near coast pointmen at Populists' headquarters that they have orders for the folder entitled, "The Wave Barner and Free Silver" than for any other document which they publish.

Local committees are ordering these folders, and are placing one in the hands of every man who works for wages and small salaries, in order that they may see both sides of the question and determine for themselves, with all the facts before them how they shall vote.

This is considered a complete and effective reply to the gold circle, which the railroads and other corporations are handing out to their employees to try to carry the wage-slaves against the wealth producer in this fight. The action of the railroad companies in boldly entering into politics and becoming the active and aggressive allies of the gold men, is forcing rapidly the question of public ownership of transportation to the front. In short, they are making every silver man come over to the Populist position that the Government should own and operate the means of transportation, not only so as to take these agencies of commerce out of politics, but also to give the people lower transportation rates and to insure that no discrimination shall be made against any class of our people or any section of the country. It is safe to say that half of the corruption that has occurred in congress and state legislatures has come through railroad lobbies and railroad influence, direct or indirect.

Next to a correct financial system nothing could do more to add to the prosperity of our people and to purify our politics and the administration of our Government than for the means of transportation to be operated at cost for the benefit of all the people, as the postal system is now operated. It is sure to be the most great leading question in our National campaign.

WATSON IN THE WEST.

Reports received at Populists' party headquarters show that Watson has made as brilliant a campaign in the west as Bryan is now making in the east. The National Committee is having Watson's great speech delivered at Lincoln, Neb., printed as a campaign document and will distribute it in large numbers. Dates are now being arranged for Watson during the month of October, immediately at the close of the Georgia campaign.

BYRAN'S MARVELLOUS CAMPAIGN.

The campaign which Mr. Bryan is now making is not only the most brilliant in American political history, but his physical endurance is not only marvelous, but his capacity for making a speech, with new illustrations every day, is the wonder of the greatest orators and the ablest campaigners in the country. His speeches are all of course, extemporaneous, are taken down by stenographers, verbatim, and reported word for word just as he speaks; yet the report of these extemporaneous speeches appear in type as connected as fiction, and as well rounded as the best carefully prepared speeches ever delivered or published. The man's power is dazzling every day, to the astonishment and gratification of his friends, and to the great alarm of his political

opponents.

ORGANIZED LABOR WOULD FOR SILVER. In view of the desperate efforts the gold men are making for the silver vote, it is interesting to note that every labor paper in the country that is the organ of a large labor organization is for Bryan and free silver. A little over a year ago the officers of all the organized labor organizations of the country joined in a petition to Congress to open the mine to the free and unadulterated sale of silver at 16 to 1. The fact is that the farmers and organized labor have forced this financial question to the front.

WATSON AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

In this connection it is also interesting and proper to note that Hon. Thos. E. Watson, the People's party candidate for Vice-President, has always been a strong friend and champion of organized labor. Before Watson ever went to Congress he was frequently invited to deliver labor addresses which were as strong and eloquent as the ones which were reproduced in many of the labor journals of the country. In the spring of 1895, while Watson was in Congress, he led the fight for the automatic car coupling, and the passage of the bill providing for this humane improvement was due more to his efforts than to the efforts of any else. Watson also took a strong stand for the eight hour law, while in Congress. Also against the Pinkerton thugs who were hired by monopolists to shoot down working men when they protested against wrong and demanded justice. Watson has frequently been thanked by the labor organizations for his stand and while he took while in Congress in their behalf, Mr. Watson also took an active part in exposing and defeating an infamous bill that it was attempted to pass through Congress to strengthen and enlarge the standing army. No paper in the United States took a stand for Mr. Dels, and more vigorously denounced the action of the Federal Court imprisoning Mr. Dels without a trial by jury, and in denouncing Cleveland's high handed act in sending Federal troops into Illinois against the protest of its governor, than did Mr. Watson's paper. The laboring men know from Mr. Watson's record that he is their true and tried friend.

THIRTY ONLY HAVE NOW FOR McKinley.

The following editorial appears in this week's issue of the Raleigh (N. C.) Caucasian. Senator Butler's paper:

"Now since the joint electoral ticket has been arranged in this state the silver men have a chance to win their votes and to defeat Bryan. It is but one more left for McKinley and the goldbugs, and that is for the voters who oppose the gold standard to fall to support the joint electoral ticket. The Charlotte Observer is quick to see and seize upon this opportunity to help McKinley and defeat Bryan, though professing to support him. The following is its editorial advice to its readers under date of September 25th:

"Men whose hearts is that they have never scratched the Democratic ticket and never voted against a Democratic nominee cannot at this year vote for a lot of Populist electors who will vote for a Populist for Vice President against the Democratic nominees. It is their duty to scratch every Populist from the electoral district and to vote only for those men who will vote for the Democratic candidate. In so doing it cannot be said that they are scratching the Democratic ticket, for it cannot be claimed that this hybrid affair is one."

Now would please Mark Hanna and his goldbugs better than this Democratic scratch Populist electors, and Populists to scratch Democratic electors. If enough of this is done, of course, the McKinley electors will be elected. This is what the Observer's advice would lead to. Is this what the Observer desires? If any so called Democrat wants to scratch a Populist elector, let him do it. He will simply prove that he is the agent of McKinley to disgrace. But Populists are not made of that kind of stuff. Every one who is a Populist wants to alter a sound to the gold bug is the name of the McKinley electoral ticket. The Charlotte Observer has now found a chance to scratch McKinley, but no Populist will become a partner of the Observer in its gold bug scheme.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, is now to alter a sound to the gold bug is the name of the McKinley electoral ticket. This is the first time that the mayor of New York has ever stood to the side of the gold bug. It is to be put up for any public speaker representing a great party. This is a species of the kindness and persecution that will hold out to the gold bug. The American people believe in fair play, and the gold men will make no converts by trying to divide the vote. More than a few weeks ago that Mr. Bryan made votes for the gold man whenever he spoke, but now he joins his own voice with the gold bug. Mr. Bryan to tell the truth to the people of New York who have so long been kept in the dark by the gold bug scheme.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Items Collected From Every Quarter of the Globe.

Short Southern Stories.

John Fitch, a negro, was lynched at Birmingham, Ala. He was charged with attempting to assault a woman.

North Georgia goldfields are looking up. The Pauding county mines are being developed and promise well.

General Adolph Meyer has been re-nominated for congress by the Democrats of the First Louisiana district.

The Georgia chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will meet in annual convention in Macon on Oct. 15 and 16.

The Georgia and Alabama road earned gross for August \$10,238, an increase of \$60,977, and net \$27,845, increase \$27,688.

At Portland, Me., John L. Gentry paced the fastest mile ever made in harness, and placed the world's record at 2:04.

Tom Delk, a desperate character in jail at Atlanta attempted to saw out, but was discovered and his tools were taken from him.

The North Carolina bank statement for the past quarter shows 28 national, 41 state, 17 private and six savings banks. Total, 94.

The application of O. M. Chisolm, convicted in Georgia of counterfeiting, for restoration to rights of citizenship, has been denied by the president.

The Petersburg and Asylum railway was sold at Petersburg, Va., the Atlantic Coast Line becoming the purchaser. The price paid was \$39,000.

Citizens of Nashville have decided to erect a bronze statue to Cornelius Vanderbilt, the founder of Vanderbilt university. The contract will be let at \$4,000.

Ladies of Ocala, Fla., have formed a Bryan club with Mrs. Marie Dittus as president. The object is to raise funds for the national Democratic committee.

The marshal at Rochelle, Ga., A. J. Eastman, was shot while trying to arrest a negro. The wound is in the neck and may prove fatal. The negro escaped.

The storehouse and stock of goods, valued at \$15,000, belonging to D. H. Johnson, located at Leontine, Accomac county, Va., has been destroyed by fire, insurance, \$3,000.

The fast train from Atlanta and the Playhouse from Augusta collided on the main line of the Georgia railroad at Meigs, Ga. Engineer Bill Murrow and the fireman were injured.

The Third United States artillery, stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., is to be transferred to the Pacific coast, and the Fifth artillery is to come from the Pacific coast to St. Augustine.

At New Orleans the jeans pants factory of A. Kory & Co. was totally destroyed by fire and the buildings on both sides of it were badly damaged. The entire loss is nearly \$50,000.

Hon. Charles E. Hooker of Jackson, Miss., has been invited to make Democratic speeches in the east, under the auspices of the national Democratic committee, and will doubtless do so.

In a letter to Governor Culberson of Texas, Prince Bismarck says the independent action of the United States in favor of bimetallism would aid in bringing about an international agreement.

The Savannah Catholic Knights of America have placed on the wall of their place of meeting, in the Catholic library hall, an excellent life-size crayon portrait of the late Vicar General Caffery.

Great preparations are being made in Atlanta for the opening of the Georgia School of Technology, which takes place on Sept. 30. The school will open this year under brighter prospects than ever before.

A vessel named "Unique," said to have been built in Canada, is now in the Mississippi, bound south, and is suspected of having on board a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

Alabama negroes are planning to help the Cubans. It is expected to enlist 1,000 in the cause. A big secret meeting was held Friday at Mobile and several hundred negro volunteers were enrolled, it is said.

The receivers of the Memphis and Charleston railroad report for the year ending June 30 gross earnings of \$1,845,581, an increase of \$144,007; operating expenses of \$1,444,007; net earnings of \$401,574, an increase of \$118,783.

At Bowling Green, Wis., the traitor of a schoolboy, who had been whipped by the teacher, met the pedagogue on the street and cursed him, whereupon the wielder of the ferule had

him arrested, and the judge fined him \$5 and costs.

J. R. Castilla has been arrested at Key West. He is alleged to have been the head man in a recent filibustering expedition, carried to Cuba, by the Three Friends, now detained in Florida. The arrest was made by the United States marshal.

The president has pardoned J. W. Phillips, convicted in Alabama of illicit distilling and sentenced April last to 15 months imprisonment and \$100 fine. The prisoner is in an advanced stage of consumption and on this account the pardon is granted.

At Slaven's crossing, a hamlet between Lamar, Miss., and Grand Junction, Tenn., in the former state, Walter Brown, a young negro, was shot to death and then burned. His crime was a murderous assault upon Mrs. Slaven, postmistress, aged 78 years.

W. A. Goldin, Populist candidate for sheriff of Harlan county, Ga., has been arrested, charged with an attempted criminal assault on the wife of J. P. Pope, Populist nominee for the legislature. Goldin says that he is the innocent victim of a plot meant to defeat him.

Joaquin Fortane, president of the Cuban club of Jacksonville, Fla., has written to Clara Barton, asking that the Red Cross society of the United States send a representative to Cuba in behalf of the Cuban army, inasmuch as the Spanish Red Cross attends exclusively to the Spanish army.

Joseph N. Wolfson, a prominent lawyer, has been arrested for aiding in fleeing the United National bank of New Orleans out of \$36,000. The system pursued in this robbery was different from the others, checks being drawn for large amounts and much smaller sums being charged up by the individual bookkeeper.

The steamer Three Friends has been listed at Jacksonville, Fla., by United States District Attorney Frank Clark for violating the navigation laws by going into foreign waters without surrendering to the collector of the port her coastwise license and taking out papers that would permit her to enter a foreign port.

Marshall Stevens, manager of the Manchester Ship canal, with C. O. Harvey, a large cotton spinner, and James L. Hall, a prominent grain merchant, of the same city, are in Savannah, discussing with capitalists and leading railroad men the practicability of establishing a freight and passenger steamship line to Manchester from that port.

Notes From East, West and Abroad.
Peter Gallagher, Indian agent at Warm Springs, Or., is dead.

George F. Tyler, former president of the Norfolk and Western Railroad company, is dead, aged 74 years.

Mr. Alexandre Ribot, ex-president of France, who has been touring in this country, has sailed for home.

Governor W. O. Bradley of Kentucky has let the Louisville to take part in the Republican campaign in Missouri.

The postoffice department has issued an order prohibiting the use of the mails to the bookshop operators of Chicago.

Failures for the week have been \$15 in the United States, against 210 last year, and \$9 in Canada, against 50 last year.

Captain General Blanco, the Spanish governor of the Philippine islands, has disappeared, and it is supposed he has been murdered.

A free soil meeting at Oravet, Ind., broke up in a riot in which 20 people were more or less injured, three it is feared, fatally.

Frank Ives, the billiard champion, was defeated at Boston in a 14-inch billiard game by George Carter, ex-champion of New England.

John Boyd Thatcher has declined the Democratic nomination for governor of New York, because he could not endorse the platform adopted at Buffalo.

The governor of Pennsylvania has pardoned John Barsley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, serving a term in the penitentiary for embezzlement. By an explosion of gas in the Philadelphia and Reading company's Middle creek colliery near Tremont, Pa., five men were burned and otherwise hurt.

The officials of the Democratic and Silver Club association are issuing a circular of information in regard to the club convention to be held in St. Louis on Oct. 2.

Booting on election results continues slow in the principal cities of the United States. Odds of 3 to 1 are offered on McKinley, but few large bets have been recorded.

The body of Edwin Keith of the big wholesale military firm of Edson Keith & Co. was found in the lake at Chicago. He committed suicide while temporarily insane.

It has been decided that Corbett and Sharkey will do battle before the Eureka

Athletic club of San Francisco, for a purse of \$12,000, on a date yet to be set. Both men are now training.

Charles Pfeiffer, living at Brightwood, a suburb of Indianapolis, cut his wife's throat, threw her body into the river and hanged himself. All are dead. Pfeiffer was an operator on the Big Four.

The delegation sent to Mexico by United States labor societies to study the wage question and cost of living have arrived at their destination and are having every facility accorded them.

The czar of Russia has just signed an imperial order decreeing that the colors of the national flag shall henceforth be white, blue and red, placed horizontally above one another in the order named.

Robert Pittsman, the pugilist, has been arrested in New York on an indictment found by the grand jury last week, accusing him of agreeing to engage in a prizefight with James J. Corbett.

A correspondent in Pinar del Rio declares that Antonio Maceo's rebel band is completely overrunning western Cuba, burning estates, assassinating all pacificists and ill treating helpless women.

It is reported in the city of Havana that United States Consul General Lee will retire. The reasons given are that of late the relations between the consulate and the palace have been quite strained.

Major McKinley has received a finely polished and embellished stump of a tree. It is intended for use in delivering his front door addresses. The stump was sent by Jesse Gruver, sheriff of Knoxville, Tenn.

The strike of 250 miners, employed at the mines of the Missouri and Illinois Coal company, at Rentcher, Wilder, Minn. and Freeburg, Ill., has been declared off, the company raising the men's wages from 28 cents to 30 cents per ton.

A cable dispatch received from Constantinople announces the death there of Callias Bey, who recently married the widow of P. T. Barnum. Mme. Callias is now on the ocean, having been notified last week of the serious illness of her husband.

Antin B. Cray, known as "Hey Rubs," for many years with Baranum's circus and recently with the zoological garden, at Cincinnati, has been committed to an insane asylum. After acting as a crazy man for 30 years, he finally became crazy.

Four thousand persons were present at a mass meeting in Liverpool to protest against the rule of the Sultan of Turkey and the massacres of Armenians in the Turkish empire. Mr. Gladstone, the principal speaker, met a most enthusiastic greeting.

Awards of the 11,000-ton battleships, for which proposals were opened last Saturday, have just been announced by Acting Secretary McAdoo. The Newport News company was given No. 7; the Oramps No. 8, and the Scotts, of San Francisco, No. 9.

Colonel William Olin, secretary of state for Massachusetts, has just rendered a decision to the effect that in the Bay State the names of electors of the Pa. mer-Bunker ticket cannot go on the ballot under their title of "National Democratic" candidates.

Six hundred persons were killed in the recent disturbances at Engrin, in the Diabik district of Armenia. The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter of the town, pillaged and burned the houses and killed as many of the inhabitants as they could find.

E. G. Hunt, who was intimately associated with John Brown in conducting the underground railway in Kansas, and was also an active agent in the civil war, is dead. He was one of the early settlers of Kansas, having gone there in the spring of 1835.

Antonio Cana, a young Swiss, living on a ranch 12 miles from Aspen, Colo., was shot and killed his wife and her mother, Mrs. Mary Quinn. Cana was arrested. He says that the impulse and impulse of the moment made him mad and that the shooting was entirely unpremeditated.

Fire at Owego, N. Y., destroyed the entire plants of the Silver Metal company and the Slinger-Toothill Novelty company, together with the 3-story block of Timothy Donovan and William Grant. The loss will aggregate \$100,000.

The steamer Doric, just arrived from the Orient, brings news that the city of Kobe, Japan was wiped out by fire on Aug. 17, and that floods, storms and earthquakes caused the loss of 2,500 lives and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property in northern Japan.

Grand Master Workman J. R. Sover, sign of the Knights of Labor has established in Chicago a national labor bureau in the interest of Bryan and Watson. He will be assisted by a number

of prominent labor leaders, and will pay special attention to the campaign in Chicago.

The civil service commission is informed by the treasury department that it has discontinued the services of William Springer, chief clerk, deputy collector of customs at Port Huron, Mich., who was charged by the civil service commission with having received political contributions from government employees.

Dr. John C. Seckville, aged 83 years, a skilled surgeon and eminent physician, was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train at Washington, Pa., and instantly killed. Dr. Seckville was a cousin of Lord Seckville-West, formerly English ambassador to Washington, and a brother-in-law to the English poet Robert Carr Foster.

The Missouri military academy, situated ten miles northeast of Mexico, Mo., has been burned to the ground, causing a loss of \$75,000 to the building and a heavy loss in personal effects. Insurance, \$38,000. One hundred students live in the building when the fire broke out and while no lives were lost, many of them had narrow escapes and received injuries more or less serious.

The activity of the headquarters of the various presidential nominating in sending out public documents and other literature has somewhat embarrassed the postoffice department by overtaxing its mail bag facilities. The result is an order issued to postmasters throughout the country directing all surplus mail equipment to be promptly forwarded to regular depositories.

POPLIST OPPORTUNITY.

Now is the Time for the People to Use the Second Term.

It is to be regretted that some of our old time pioneers, who for 70, 10 and 20 years have been blazing out the pathway for just this opening that all have striven to produce, should now consider it their line of duty to withhold support from the Bryan ticket to join the Socialist Labor party. Time may prove them in the right. But it is a strange conclusion to think that to be right necessarily requires one to maintain a hopeless minority relation in a movement.

In the United States laws are made by will of the majority as expressed at the ballot box. For 20 years the opponents of a gold based plutocracy have centered their fire and directed their energies under a common banner apart from both the old parties. We have striven to break the domination of the monopoly forces under one leadership. In this the present campaign marks our success. To now withdraw at the crucial time when every vote is required to test the stability of the institutions is to certify a preference for continuation of oppressive rule and gives the lie to professed efforts to culminate in victory the desires for which we have been laboring.

We are accustomed to quoting Lincoln as a worthy example. Let all such procure the September number of McQuire's Magazine from any newsstand and read Lincoln's great speech, delivered at Bloomington, Ill., May 19, 1858, before the first convention of the Republican party in that state. This speech has never before been reported.

Compare it with the speech of those of our young leaders today. There was more compromise in Lincoln's utterance than in the speeches made each day by Mr. Bryan. Lincoln boldly announced it not the purpose of the Republican party to interfere where slavery was already an institution, but merely to prevent its extension into free territories. Did the Republican party in elevating him to the presidency mean more or less than its original objects?

The People's Party has forced one great party to cast its Jonahs overboard. We are taking for granted the majority of the party are honest and in line with the demands as laid down in their platform as the Populists are who formulated the St. Louis platform. The forces in the Democratic ranks who are striving to hold Seward on the ticket are no more in earnest for success and yet quite as much as are the Populists who, so hardened to minority service, cannot longer train with their party and high to the majority and the great years of struggle and sacrifice. It is not the easiest task in times like these under conditions not of our own shaping to be consistent. Nor have we yet to learn whether even the Populists have such consistency as a rule in life. Had we the shaping of environments, consistent practice would be more possible. The Free Soil party did not elect a president. The anti-slavery and liberty parties were only factors in the growth of the party of Lincoln.

Under the arrangements made to re-examine the ballot laws in the different states several of our candidates have had their party organization and hold their machinery in readiness for whatever emergency the future has in store.

This is a year when men should be prepared for the unexpected. Every man should be his own neighbor, for the unfortunates that some are betraying proclaim a willingness, yes, a desire, to trade alone another 4, 8,

yes, 20 years more of the same thing, to exercise the principle of free citizenship and to have the same vote on the ticket as years before our majority—likewise for an opportunity to kick out the evils whose operations in law tell your boy and my boy has been based on this card. Let us stand up, opening now to give them a knockout kick. To that point we are unshakable our reserve forces and will not throw down a Populist lever either part at the time it is needed for the time to spread a new one and wait for it to mature.—Purdum (W. Va.) Tribune.

Cleveland and Carlisle.

The telegram of Mr. Cleveland to the board of Louisville on the occasion of the notification of the bolters that they had been nominated as American, Mr. Cleveland during his last administration has been so many in bond deals that it is natural, he should make bonds for Democrats. But it is a little odd that Mr. Carlisle in his communication should call the golden bondholder "the old fashioned Democrats" when he declared in 1878 that this bondholder "conspiracy" which seems to have been the basis of his faith in Cleveland after the 4th of March as he now has if he does not get a fair place in New York for his services as secretary? It is to be hoped that the Morgans and the Belmonts will retain both Cleveland and Carlisle as long as they live for their faithful service to them.—Silver Knight.

Who Are Americans?

It is important now as it was in 1776 to inquire, Who are Americans? History repeats itself. There were in 1776 men born in America who were not Americans.

The poet, addressing Americans, asked:

Is there a man with ~~only~~ so dead who never lived? Is there a man with ~~only~~ so dead who never lived?

It was found in 1776 that something more than being born in America was required to make a man an American.

Benedict Arnold was an American born.

George Washington was an American born.

To know who are Americans you must try them.

When Washington said, "Put not but Americans on guard tonight," he meant more than birth.

There are times when trial men's souls, their manhood, their convictions, their courage.

History repeats itself—look these occurred in 1776 again in 1896.

The same question is up for debate. Can the United States, with a population of 70,000,000, stand alone in 1896, as the colonies swore, with 3,000,000, in 1776, that they could stand alone free and independent in spite of England?

The battle is on.—Railway Times.

The Pen and the Sword.

In his speech to the Ohio gold stand and editors who went on free railroad to visit him Tuesday last, Major McKinley said:

"This is a year for peace and pen. The sword is laid aside. This year's force now needed is the force of reason, and the only power to be invoked is that of intelligence and patriotism."

That is a sound maxim in reference to the country. But what of the slaves that they will be discharged if they don't talk and vote for McKinley and gold? It is true that for a railroad president, like Mr. Ives for instance, to call for his pen and write a notice to his workmen which threatens them with discharge and possible starvation if they don't vote the way he wants them to is a case where "the pen is indeed mightier than the sword."

For a railroad president's pen when used in that way is a mighty shot more effective weapon to bring about the enslavement of the workmen than any sword he could possibly wield in peace. It is the world—Journal of the Knights of Labor.

A Pretty Deal For Denmark.

Charles says, large even, and says, wipe them and remove the cure, but not the skin. Lay them in a steamer and steam them until they are tender enough. Lift them out carefully and arrange on a glass dish. Fry them with sugar several times, pile and ornament jelly around them and place a little dab on the top of each. Serve cold. Current may be used instead of the current jelly, but always drop a tiny morsel of something bright colored on the top of the apple.

What the Fruit Is to Be Like.

If your family filled up of fruit and juice when turned upside down, try the virtues of a little pulp, passed firmly in between the rubber and cover so as to fill the jar. Every day possible. This will sometimes save roasting the fruit and getting it up again.

The Reform World.

A weekly journal devoted to the interests of the wealth-producers and laborers.

M. D. Dwyer, Editor.
A. F. Sullivan, Business Manager.
Entered at the post office at Windsor, Ga., as second class mail matter.

Subscription Rates—IN ADVANCE
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THE REFORM WORLD,
WINDSOR, GA.
ATLANTA OFFICE: 31 South Road.
WINDSOR, GA., Sept. 30, 1890.

Wednesday will tell the tale in Georgia.

A vote for Seab Wright is a vote for higher moral conditions.

Vote for Seab Wright and honest election methods.

Nothing short of the Australian ballot will give us fair elections in Georgia.

If you have tickets printed Seaborn S. Bell change them to Seaborn J. Don't forget this.

Let every populist do his duty at the polls Wednesday. If he will victory is sure.

Mr. Bryan has accepted the Populist nomination, which was not a hard thing to do.

The great battle will be fought at the polls Wednesday. Let every reformer stand up for right and defend home and truth.

This is the day of which Bob Toombs spoke, when he said, the negro would be called upon to save the democratic party. Will he do it?

See that everything is done decently and in order on Wednesday and let no manager leave until the returns are properly signed up. Carry out the law to the letter.

The campaign which is at a close has been one of the dirtiest ever held in this state. The democratic party has forced it on the lowest plane ever known and such methods should be rebuked at the polls.

The "rape circular" has been traced home and the Democratic committee is responsible for its circulation. Mr. Clay admitted this much in his speech here Saturday. Now our Democratic friends who have said all along that they would not vote for Mr. Atkinson if they were convinced that the committee was responsible for the circular will have to take water or stand against Mr. Atkinson.

"Hon. John Temple Graves" has presented incontestable proof that Mr. Clay furnished free passes, by authority of the railroads, to his stump speakers. Wonder why the railroads were so liberal with Storey, and what do they expect of the man who control in return for their liberality? And wonder if the people won't be made to pay the freight in the end?—Augusta Tribune.

Not only will the people be taxed by the railroads to pay for the free passes, but they will have to foot the bill for all the purchased votes in the State. No man buys a vote unless it pays him, and in the end the fellow who sells will have it to settle.

The State Election.

One of the greatest battles ever fought is just closing up for the final struggle at the polls.

The great reform party has enlisted some of the best brain and moral courage in Georgia in its defense. Not only this, but the great majority of the ministry of the State have been moving in the interest of the high moral issue advocated by the People's Party.

Wednesday will tell the story of whether our people, who have been preaching and praying for the great moral issue to be made, the suppression of barrooms, will vote as they pray.

This battle has been one of the people against the office class—against the State ring that has parcelled out the patronage of the State under promise of political influence.

Wednesday will register the will of the people, but whether it will ever be effective is another question.

That Wright will be elected there is little doubt among either party, but whether he will be permitted to hold the office depends upon the people standing up for their rights at the polls.

It is one thing to elect a Governor, but another thing to see that he receives the office to which he is justly elected.

Let every man do his duty Wednesday next. Do nothing rash, but stand up for what is right and see that every vote is counted as cast.

Let every man do his full duty until the polls close, and then stand by the box until the vote is consolidated.

Watch Your Tickets.

Seaborn Wright has but one Christian name. See that your ticket reads Seaborn Wright.

The Comptroller General's name should be Seaborn J. Bell, and not Seaborn S. or Seaborn K. See to it that the J is in Bell's name.

Vote for Wright for governor next Wednesday.

Let every man do his duty next Wednesday at the polls. This is the greatest battle ever fought in the state and its results will be felt in the future.

The election is near at hand and every voter in Georgia should realize the great responsibility that is resting upon him. We now have an opportunity to rid the state of barrooms and save from wreck and ruin the young manhood of the state; or we have upon the other hand, an opportunity to foster the whiskey curse and put into the office of governor a man who has dragged the high office he now occupies in the dirt and filth of political rotteness. How are you going to vote?

The Election Law.

By direction of the Attorney General of Georgia, the 10th section of the General Election Law of 1891 is correctly printed below and forwarded to the judges of the court of ordinary.

"Section 10. Be it likewise enacted, That all persons whose names appear on the list of registered voters placed in possession of the election managers as required by section 9 of this Act, and no others, shall be allowed to deposit their ballots according to law at the voting precinct of the militia district or city ward in which they are registered, but not elsewhere, except as hereinafter provided. If in any city ward or militia district a voting precinct is not established

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., October 1st, 1890.

To the Republicans of Georgia:

Having no Republican State ticket, and the party having declared, through the State central committee, that all Republicans were free to support either the Populist or Democratic candidate, if they chose to support either, I had concluded to take no public position as to what Republicans should do with reference to State elections; but of late, overwhelmed with letters asking my advice whether to support the Wright or Atkinson ticket, and believing it my duty to give such advice as I am convinced is best for the party and the public interest, I write this general letter.

Now, while Republicans have the privilege to support the Atkinson or the Wright ticket, so far as party action has been taken, in case they do either, yet, as between the two, my conviction is that it is best for them and the public good that the Wright ticket be elected.

For more than twenty years in Middle and South Georgia there has not been an honest election, and there will never be so long as the old Democratic machine is in operation and control. Its leaders and newspapers now are loud in declaring for honest elections, as they see the danger of loss of the State through the assaults of the Populists. The advent of the Populist party has done much to expose Democratic frauds and in vindication of the claims of the Populists. The recent revelations of Rev. Sam Jones have added to Democratic alarm, but we cannot expect Democratic methods to be changed so long as that party is in power.

Republicans have nothing in common with either the Populist or Democratic party as to National issues. On State issues the Populist platform pledges honest elections, destruction of the convict lease system and other reforms, which only by overthrow of the Democratic party can be obtained. We want an election law that will prevent fraud, and I believe if the Populists succeed they will enact one and inaugurate other reforms so necessary to the welfare of the people.

The Democratic newspapers have fixed 50,000 majority in this State in order to answer Maine's 50,000 Republican majority and boom Bryan and Sewall at the North. Defeat of the Democratic State ticket would discourage their party throughout the country and greatly aid in carrying the North and West for McKinley. For these reasons I advise the support of the Populist State ticket.

Respectfully, A. E. BUCK.

and opened, the county registrars shall furnish to the election managers at the voting precinct at the courthouse at the county site, the lists of registered voters for such ward or militia district, and persons whose names appear on such lists shall be allowed to vote at the voting precinct at the courthouse at the county site, under the same rules that would have governed, if a voting precinct had been established and opened in said ward or militia district. If any person shall offer to vote at the precinct at the courthouses at the county site, whose name does not appear on the lists for that ward or militia district, but does appear on the lists for one of the militia districts in which the voting precinct is situated outside of an incorporated town, such person shall be allowed to vote at the precinct at the courthouse at the county site, upon taking the following oath, to be administered by the managers: "I swear or affirm that I have not voted elsewhere." The managers of the elections at the different precincts shall return the lists of registered voters to the clerk of the superior court, by which officer said list shall be kept open for public inspection, and by said officer placed with the foreman of the next grand jury for such action as may be deemed proper by the grand jury. Said list is not to be placed with said clerk until after examination by the Board of Consolidation.

The National Campaign

Special to The Reform World.

Washington, D.C. October 2nd 1890: The National Campaign has now reached what might be called the home stretch in the terrific struggle going on between the people and tremendous combination of trusts, monopolies and the gold power. Every man and syndicate that profits by hard times and the distress of the people, and combined to defeat Bryan in this fight. A number of new and influential trusts in the past have been most potent in the management of the Democratic party are now allied with the Republicans to elect McKinley. To short the enemies of the people and good government, who have hitherto been divided into different parties are now combined in McKinley. Consequently the negro who have been so long denied the separate parties should

now for the same reason, unite solidly in the support of Bryan. The results of this campaign are so important to American institutions and American prosperity as to be the result of the Revolutionary War over one hundred years ago. Those who seek in their tents, or breed discontent, as such a critical and important crisis as are criminal as the Tories and goldbugs who are openly at work to surrender this government to foreign domination. The people's party not only forced these tremendous issues to the front; but it is now doing more for their triumph than even the democratic party which was forced to rebel against foreign domination and nominate Mr. Bryan.

While every man in America who is opposed to the gold trust should have joined hands to support the Bryan and Watson ticket, yet, when this could not be accomplished, the people's party with the most unparalleled patriotism, determined to do its duty and unite every voter in favor of financial reform for Bryan and against McKinley, in spite of the fact that the democratic party would not meet them half way and do its duty. Thus, joint electoral tickets have been formed, so far in over the majority of the states on, which many Democratic electors have been put for Bryan and Sewall, and so many Populist electors for Bryan and Watson, thus giving an opportunity to every voter opposed to the gold standard to unite their votes against McKinley and Hobart. If similar arrangements can be made in the remainder of the states, and the republicans and Tory democrats fail to breed dissension in their efforts to get a number of democrats and populists not to support the joint electoral tickets, then victory is assured. It is known that the republicans have put forward, as far, every effort to prevent these joint electoral tickets, from being arranged. It is also known that they have their agents in the field, trying to find democrats and populists to rebel against these electoral tickets after they are formed. The only hope for republican victory is in this scheme. It is to be hoped that no honest man will be caught in this guiding trap.

In spite of the enormous amount of money that the republicans have used, and expect to use during the remainder of this campaign, they are becoming thoroughly alarmed at the result. Their constant fear that American people are in earnest, and are determined to throw off the oppressive and traitorous rule of Clevelandism and Shermanism. Even the enormous campaign fund of the republican party is beginning to prove to be its greatest weakness everywhere. Votes have begun to "go" ask themselves who has furnished this enormous campaign fund to pay the election for McKinley and will so; those who have furnished the money for McKinley and the republican congress and levy additional millions upon the masses of the people. If the election were held to day,

Bryan would undoubtedly win. That his strength will increase in the next thirty days is at least a moral certainty.

Also our last letter joint electoral tickets have been arranged in North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Indiana, which means that steps for Bryan. It is understood at headquarters that in several more states arrangements will be made during the coming week.

JONATHAN JONES

Populist Congressional Nominations.

Hon. G. H. Miller—1st District.
" John A. Stibley—2d "
" S. Montgomery—3rd "
" C. J. Thornton—4th "
" W. L. Fisk—5th "
" A. A. Murphy—6th "
" J. W. McGarrity—7th "
" Thos. E. Winn—8th "
" J. T. West—10th "
" Ben. Milliken—11th "

ANOTHER CIRCULAR.

It is Nearly as Bad as the Duncan Dodger—It is for Negro Use Only.

Governor Atkinson's campaign managers are supplying the regional Northern press with all the material needed to show that hamar life is a discount in Georgia.

Those papers beyond the Mason and Dixon line which delight in giving blood curdling descriptions of brutal lynching and such atrocities in the South need no better news source than Democratic headquarters in the Kimball house.

In the campaign literature sent out by Governor Atkinson's steers there are all sorts and sizes of Georgia atrocities in which the negro is the inevitable victim and the long-haired, wild-eyed Populist the bloody handed villain.

The English circular virtually condoned the infamous assaults of negroes upon Southern white women by proclaiming Governor Atkinson's pardon of a negro twice convicted of such an offense.

It is a pet theory among those in the North, who deary the civilization and law-abiding disposition of the Southern people, that the negroes are guilty of such crime, and that lynching under that pretext is due to hatred and revenge. To fortify the contention they have only to introduce in evidence the Duncan circular, gotten out by the Atkinson Democrats.

Another circular which strikes joy to the heart of the bloody ardent waver is that which pictures four white Georgians chopping off a negro's head with spears.

The sickening spectacle is depicted by a wood cut illustration in which the white men appear bending over their victim with spears in their hands while an open grave yawns close beside.

To give emphasis to the picture and ammunition to the South here this is printed in big black type below:

"Seab Wright as a Populist. He is running as the Populist candidate for governor. Will the colored people vote for Seab Wright?"

"See how the Populists have treated the negro in Georgia. Perry Butler, a one-armed negro, was murdered by a Populist because he had gained his case and recovered his hog. Now contents with murdering the poor negro, the Populists, in the dark hours of the night, opened his grave, and with a common spade, reversed his head from his body and carried it off in a sack; and when the head was pronounced in court, the back of the skull, showing the number of bullet holes, was missing. They not only killed the poor negro, but took him from the grave at night, and cut his head off after he was dead.

"The colored people will not vote for Seab Wright, who represents the Populist party."

The circular neglects to state that Governor Atkinson pardoned the man, the father of the negro, after he was sentenced to be hanged.

It also neglects to state that the party who cut off the negro's head were officers of the law who extorted the body with a view of producing the head as evidence in the trial of the man who was subsequently convicted of murder.

It is also a well known fact that the father of the murdered man was a prominent Democrat and that Governor Atkinson could never have been induced to pardon the son had he been a Populist as charged.

This circular is circulated by those who have the good name of Georgia at heart equally as despicable and infamous as the Duncan dodger which was shown up with its own effect by The Queen of the South and other responsible papers of the state.

Three Months for 10 Cents:

P. O.

POST OFFICE

I do not know, but this I do know: if they are true to themselves and to their country, true to liberty and independence, true to their fellow working men and free institutions, free speech and undebauched judiciary and to the great body of the people, they will rise and expand with their theme and exclaim, as did Patrick Henry 100 years ago, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

EUGENE V. DEBS

**A Little Italian Who Became a Famous
Painter - That Yellow Jacket - A
Home Without a Cooky Jar.**

Leonardo da Vinci was very beautiful all his life, and even when quite small never found his lessons any trouble to him. He liked drawing and modeling best, however, Verruccio was the name of his master, and he said when he first saw Leonardo's drawings, "He will be a great artist some day."

One day Leonardo's father brought a roughly made wooden shield to him and asked him to paint something on it. He was very surprised to see that his father and the wonderful Medici family, which he gave to Athens to wear as a shield, so that when her enemies saw it they were turned to stone. He painted on the shield a variety of animals, including snakes, lions, and bears, and he painted on the shield that would horrify his enemies at least, if it did not exactly turn them to stone. He gathered together serpents, lions, bears, and all the queerest animals he could find, and he painted himself up in a room alone with them. As he watched them squirm and move, ideas came to him of a horrible monster, which he painted on the shield. When he had finished, he placed the picture on an easel and called his father in to see it. His father, not expecting anything of the kind, rushed out of the room. Leonardo called to him from his back, saying:

"That is just the effect I wanted in my picture to have. This is the child you asked me to paint." Ser Piero was greatly astonished at his son's genius and sold the painting for a large sum of money. It is now lost, though there is a fine picture of a monster in Florence which some people think must be from the same artist.

[illegible]

A captain had lost a leg in a battle. The general held him to be incapable to serve any longer and sent him his discharge. After four weeks the captain recovered, and he immediately had a wooden leg made. Then he went to the general and said:

"I can still serve. I walk with the wooden leg as well as with the natural one. Besides I go to battle to fight and not to run away."

The general gave him a length look back to the discharge. Soon afterward another battle occurred, and the captain was one of the first to attack the enemy. A cannon ball took away his wooden leg, and he fell down. The officers near by called out to the captain:

"Go and fetch a surgeon!"

"That is not necessary," said the captain; "fetch a carpenter."

Palmyra once named City of Palms, stands in ruined beauty in the Syrian desert and might perhaps be called the city of columns. The polished pillars in its famous temple of the sun would, if laid end to end, form a line six miles long, while there are as many statues in the building as would make a whole regiment of graven images. In the main street there are no fewer than 1,500 columns, raised seemingly at the cost of private citizens, who appear to have had an eye to the gratifying of their vanity as much as to the beautifying of their now desolate town.

The yellow jacket about which you have all heard so much in connection with the visit of the great Chinese statesman, Li Hong Chang, is more of vest than a jacket. It is described in the New York Times as being made of yellow satin, without sleeves, and "fitting the wearer closely. It reaches a little below the waist, and on the front is embroidered the royal dragon of China. Unhindered by the jacket, five men in all the empire of Chi-

On the 8th of August, 1896, a vessel was shipwrecked in the Pacific ocean and on the 2d of January, 1898, there was picked up in perfect condition on the eastern coast of Norfolk island a life buoy, bearing in plain letters the name of the lost steamer. For nearly five months the buoy had been drifting in the waves until it was cast ashore on the beach, some 900 miles from the scene of the disaster.

A house without a cooky jar
"Is not the home for me."
A home without a cooky jar
I hope to never see.


A home without a cocky jar
Is not at all my taste.
A home without a cocky jar
I turn from in much haste.

A home without a cocky jar,
Since days of Adam's fall,
Is a home without a cocky jar,
And just no home at all.

A home with a big cooky jar,
"Oh, that's the home for me!"
A home with a big cooky jar
I always hope to see.

The Supreme Court

Another matter to which the majority power is now paying great attention is the influence controlling the supreme court of the United States. They take it for granted that this tribunal will always be on their side and the income tax decision fully justify them in their opinion. It is a striking fact that the statement made by Justice Harlan in his income tax decision has been fully sustained by events. He said that the court's verdict would occasion great bitterness of feeling among the people and precipitate a contest with aggregated wealth on one hand and the masses on the other. The wealth of the country,



**VESTIBULED
LIMITED
TRAINS
NORTH**

New York, Washington
NORTH A

Also the "S. A. L. EXPRESS."

Patrick Henry of Virginia, at a time when King George of England was engaged in massing the resources of his kingdom to subjugate his American colonies and reduce the American people to slavery, immortalized his name by exclaiming, "Give me liberty or give

the death of Patrick Henry was not by birth or education, but by the nature of Virginia's aristocracy. He had no landed estate. He was eminently a poor man. He was one of the "plain people." He was not in a university sense an educated man. Unsuccessful in various business ventures, he was a reader of books and a student of history and finally became an advocate, a lawyer, and a statesman. He ranked his rightful place in the list of patriots of his time, and, with the stride of a giant, became the peer of Washington, Hancock, Adams, Quincy and Lee, and by his fearless courage and unequalled eloquence called the American nation into the defense of liberty and to the death.

On one occasion, when the perils of his country were being discussed, when the shadows of coming events spread out dark and appalling from Massachusetts to Georgia, when the choice was between flight or fight, liberty or slavery, British subjugation or American independence, Patrick Henry grasped, with prescient genius, cause and effect, the perils and the sacrifices involved, and, accepting them all with a courage as dauntless as ever inspired a patriot and with hope and faith aflame, uttered the imperishable words, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

What did he mean and what do men now mean who so often quote the words of the illustrious patriot?

Around him, far and near, from the north to the south, there was African chattel slavery. Is it to be supposed that the great Virginian meant—give me death rather than chattel slavery? No one imagines such to have been Patrick Henry's idea, but rather than submit to a foreign potentate, aided and abetted by American Tories and traitors, rather than be the vassal of an English king and an English nobility and aristocracy, his choice was death.

History is repeating itself. True, England is not sending over her armies under her Barons and Cornwallises. Her fleet of warships is not hovering upon our coasts. She is not taking armed possession of our cities; but, nevertheless she is plotting to over-

In the days of the Revolution, days when that "tried men's souls," England, bought 80,000 Hessians, "Iumb down the cattle," armed and equipped to subjugate the American colonies. She demanded now use her gold to buy Hessians, but she does not use it to transform Americans into Hessians, and where there was one Benedict Arnold to betray his country in the dark days of the Revolution there are now a thousand in alliance with England's money lenders, ready, for gold, to betray their country and establish in the United States English domination in financial affairs.

Who are these Benedict Arnolds, these Tories, these Hessian catlike? The answer is on every American patriot's tongue. It is borne on every breeze. It glows in every patriot's eye. It is voiced from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf. It is that they are these who manage trusts and syndicates, these who are the roads and the bridges, these who employ workmen and wages, those who employ workmen and working women and coarsely strive to reduce wages that they may grow rich and still richer by their practices; the millionaires, the men who constitute the money power, who speculate in bonds and gamble in stocks, who contract the currency and create panics

Those whom I have referred to as being in alliance to secure English domination in American finances have been in alliance also with English capitalists to take possession of vast areas of virgin land and to control numerous American industries, especially American railroads, many of which are operated in the interest of English, Holland and German capitalists so that now multiplied thousands of American toilers are the vassals of European capitalists and aristocrats and are being plundered in their interests.

What more do these English lords and American Tories want? What further humiliation and degradation of our workingmen do they contemplate? The answer is easy. They expect to rob them of their ballots, or, what is the same thing, by bulldozing, intimidating and blacklisting methods compel them to make a vote but only count a lie. What, then, under the lash of their masters, their ballots shall record the fact that American workingmen are liars. Benedict Arnold and his associate Tory expatriates, traitors to truth, to manhood, to liberty and independence, and traitors to their families, their fellow men and their country.

The issue is squarely made. It is up for debate. British emissaries are here. The alliance between American Tories and English enemies of America is to be perpetuated and workingmen are to

hedgehog, and a fox, such as flow-
ers, and a bird, and a butterfly, and
places where little birds were old
would pay the price asked for them, and
open the cage doors and let them fly
away. His favorite flower were the eye
clams and columbine, both exceeding
ly graceful. These he has drawn with
his own hand, and the artist has
colored them in the most delicate
- When Leonardo da Vinci was
old he went to Milan, where he lived
for 20 years. He charmed the Duke
of Milan with the beautiful way he played
upon and sang to the lute. When he
he painted his splendid picture, "The
Last Supper," on the walls of a convent
in Milan. He was the first to use
to do and is rightly considered one
of the most famous pictures in the world.

The Wooden Leg.

A captain had lost a leg in a battle. The general held him to be incapable to serve any longer and sent him his discharge. After four weeks the captain recovered, and he immediately had a wooden leg made. Then he went to the general and said:

"I can still serve. I walk with the wooden leg as well as with the natural one. I go to battle to fight and not to run away."

The general at length took back the discharge. Soon afterward another battle occurred, and the captain was one of the first to attack the enemy. A cannon ball took away his wooden leg, and he fell. The officers near by called to the soldiers:

"Go and fetch a surgeon!"

"That is not necessary," said the captain; "fetch a carpenter."

The City of Columbia.
Palmyra, once named City of Palms, stands in ruined beauty in the Syrian desert and tonight, perhaps the call of the city of Palmyra, "potholed pillars," its famous temple of the sun, would be laid end to end, form a line six miles long, while there are in many statues in the building as would make a whole regiment of graven images. In the main street there are no fewer than 1,500 columns, raised seemingly at the cost of private citizens, who appear to have had an eye to the gratifying of their vanity as much as to the beautifying of their now desolate town.

That Yellow Jacket.
The yellow jacket about which you have all heard so much in connection with the visit of the great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, is more of a vest than a jacket. It is described in the New York Times as being made of yellow satin, without sleeves, and fitting the wearer closely. It reaches a little below the waist, and on the front is embroidered the royal dragon of China. Only five men in all the empire of Chi-

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APR. 5, '96.	
LT. Mason, via Central of Ga. R'y	"
At. Athens.	"
LT. New Orleans, via L. & N. R. R.	"
" Mobile,	"
Montgomery, via West'n. R'y of Ala.	"
At. Atlanta, via Atlanta & W. P. R. R.	"
LT. Atlanta, via S. A. L. (Con. Time)	"
Winder,	"
" Athens,	"
" Elbert's,	"
" Abbeville,	"
" Greenwood,	"
" Clinton,	"
" Chester,	"
LT. Chasler,	"
At. Monroe,	" (Dining Station)
" Hamlet,	"
At. Wilmington,	"
At. Southern Plant,	"
" Raleigh,	"
LT. Durham,	"
At. Weldon,	"
" Petersburg, via Atlantic Coast Line.	"
" Richmond,	"
" Washington, vi. Penn. E. R.	"
" Baltimore,	"
" Philadelphia,	"
" New York,	"
LT. Weldon, via Seaboard Air Line	"
At. Franklin,	"
" Suffolk,	"
" Portsmouth,	"
" Norfolk,	"
" Orl. & Va. Com'l. Steamer,	"

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Wm. B. CLEMENTS, Trav. Pass. Agent
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-President Gen'l M'gr.
V. E. McBEE,
Gen'l Superintendent,
General Offices: P.O.

through its mountpieces, now bountifully asserts that any attempt to establish bimetalism would be unconstitutional and that a law to such an effect would be pronounced null and void precisely as was the income tax. Nor do they stop here. It is declared that nearly every reform proposed by Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform would be null and void as well and so declared by the supreme court of the United States.—
Twentieth Century.

The truth is that the New York banks, by manipulating their finances to suit the infamous schemes of the gold syndicate, have brought about the most portentous contraction of the currency that has been known since the republic had a financial system of its own.—Atlanta Constitution.

Peel and cut into slices ripe, sound peaches, weigh them and to each pound allow one-half pound of granulated sugar and one-half pint of cold water. Put the sugar and water over the fire and allow them to come to a boil. Then skin, add the peaches, cook 15 minutes, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon. Take from the fire, add for each pound four almonds, shelled, blanched and cut into halves. Turn into a colander and when cool cover. This marmalade will not keep as long as jam, but is very nice while fresh, says The Household News.

Once the government of any country allows big syndicates and corporations to develop the resources of the nation it is a very serious and difficult matter to curtail their privileges, and the fact of private monopoly running everything in this country is a grand object lesson.

—Pitchfork.

ROUTE OF THE FAMOUS
"ATLANTA
SPECIAL"

Norfolk, Richmond
AND EAST.

Also the "S. A. L. EXPRESS."

THE HILL WIRE TIE.

Certificates From Compress Companies Who Say it is Superior to Flat Tie.

QUESTION.—What has become of the wire cotton tie, in which we as farmers should be much interested? We have heard nothing of them recently, and suppose from this fact you believe it is unable to secure a substitute that would answer all the purposes of the flat tie. We as farmers would like to know if we will be compelled to submit to the imposition of the cotton tie trust another year.

ANSWER.—Owing to the rapidity with which the crop has been gathered, and also to the fact that most merchants and ginners had already purchased a supply of the flat tie, it has been impossible to introduce the wire tie generally this season. The first ones tried did not give entire satisfaction, but you will see from the following certificates that the improved Hill wire tie, double strand and patent buckle, is not only a substitute, but is considered superior to the flat tie in many respects. A bunch of these weighs 60 lbs. and costs \$1.10 at present prices. The flat tie weighs 45 lbs. to the bunch and costs \$1.00. We trust that farmers will read these certificates and investigate the merits of these new ties. Any questions addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, will be cheerfully answered.

The Brunswick compress, where the tie was tried, is one of the largest in the south. The certificate speaks in no uncertain tones as to the superiority of the wire tie. This tie is on exhibition at the Agricultural Department, and we would be glad to have farmers come in and examine them. The two additional certificates are from two different compress companies in Albany, Ga.

Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 23.
To Whom It May Concern:
I am now handling cotton upon which Hill's wire tie and patent buckle has been used, and having had 25 years of experience in stevedoring and compressing will say that I am highly recommended the Hill device for the public as being in every way far superior to the flat bands and buckles heretofore used. First, it is cheaper, hence the planter gets a benefit.

Second, wire bands will not break and can be tied just as quickly as the flat ones, hence the compress people are benefited.

Third, wire bands can be tied tighter than flat ones, and as there will be no broken bands the cotton arrives at destination in much better condition than it had been compressed with flat bands. Therefore, the shippers are benefited in two ways: first, by lower ocean rates on account of increased density, and secondly by having cotton reach destination in better condition than if pressed with flat bands.

Fourth, there are no sharp ends of bands to cut the hands of laborers when handling cotton compressed with the Hill device, hence the stevedores will prefer wire bands upon cotton.

Fifth, Underwriters should make a reduction in insurance rates on cotton with wire bands upon it, and no doubt will, when they are generally used, as in case of fire wire bands will stand more than double the heat of flat bands without breaking, hence a great deal of cotton will be saved in bales than if it were in the loose condition, as loose cotton burns very rapidly.

A. F. GUNTER,
President The Brunswick Terminal Co.

Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 24.
Hon. R. T. Neill, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I expect to mention in my letter of yesterday to you that I have had considerable experience in the use of wire bands upon cotton. I have used them in the past when doing cotton (putting two bales together) under great pressure in one Brunswick compress. Recently compelled, due to war wire ties, the flat bands would not hold doubled bales.

Wire bands will not cut the hands of cotton, hence they will be pressed into use, let alone upon single pressed bales. I have proven this fact from practical experience, and I make this statement without fear of contradiction. Furthermore, the bundle strain, if of wire far more than bundle strain of flat bands, hence there will not be any broken bands or bursted bales when tied with wire, which must certainly be a benefit to everybody who is interested.

I cannot discover any disadvantages in the use of the Hill device, but, vice versa, it has an advantage over the flat band in every particular.

Very respectfully yours,
A. F. GUNTER,
President The Brunswick Terminal Co.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 14.
To Whom It May Concern:

In a trial of the "Hill wire tie" at our compress we find it altogether preferable to the flat tie.

It secures the bale at the same cost as the flat tie, and it is fully equal to the flat tie in every particular.

ALBANY COMPRESSION CO.,
Albany, Ga., and New York.

DEAR Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you that the wire tie is now in the market.

tie and its method of bucking entirely effective.

Yours truly,
ALBANY COMPRESSION CO.,
J. H. BURTON, Manager.
Orders for these ties (in car load lots), addressed to James A. Farrell, care Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt response.—State Agricultural Department.

Writing Order.

QUESTION.—I have an acre of good hammock land, now in peas. I wish to plant this land in onions as soon as the peas are taken off. After brooding the well rotted stable manure over the ground, will it require any commercial fertilizer? If so what kind and how much? What variety of onion seeds would you advise? How many seed will it require? Where can I get reliable seeds?

ANSWER.—Your land should be deeply broken and harrowed and re-harrowed until the soil is thoroughly pulverized. This careful preparation, in addition to heavy manuring, is essential to the successful raising of onions. In addition to a liberal application of well rotted stable manure, you will find it advantageous to add at least 800 lbs. of cottonseed meal, and 200 lbs. of kainit, half of which should be broadcasted, and half applied in the drill. The onion likes a heavy dose of nitrogen, and is also fond of potash and salt, both of which it will get from the kainit. In your latitude (below Savannah), to have early onions on the market you should sow the seed in a seed bed, from Sept. 1st to Sept. 15th. When the young plants are 8 or 4 inches high, transplant them, taking care to retain all the root fibres if possible; set out in rows 15 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches in the row. This should be done immediately after a rain to insure the plants from drying. In transplanting press the small bulbs firmly into the ground. The Bermuda or Italian varieties are best to plant from the seed, in this latitude. Five pounds of seed should furnish enough plants for an acre, and good seed can be obtained from any of the leading seed growers, such as Landroth, Bates or Henderson. Don't fail to have your land rich and well prepared if you wish for success. The causes of most of the failures in onion culture, and indeed in all truck growing, have been poor preparation of the soil, or insufficient manuring, or both.—State Agricultural Department.

Reliable Portions of a Fertilizer.

QUESTION.—This question is often asked, "What are the other ingredients of a fertilizer, not included in the analysis as published, and may not the pure materials given in the analysis be purchased alone, and a great saving in freight be made?"

ANSWER.—This question, so often asked by farmers, is so well answered by the North Carolina Experiment Station that I give the answer. Take for an example a fertilizer with 8.9 per cent available phosphoric acid, 2.39 per cent ammonia, and 3.05 per cent potash. These three added together only make 14.34 out of 100 parts. Of what is the remaining 85.66 per cent composed of? The following table answers this question:

Moisture.....	16.30 parts per 100
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8.94 " "
Ammonia.....	1.83 " "
Nitrogen in the Ammonia.....	1.97 " "
Phosphoric Acid.....	2.05 " "
Vegetable and Organic Matter.....	81.00 " "
Subsistence of Lime.....	33.00 " "
Lime (Combined with Phosphoric Acid).....	11.00 " "
Silica.....	3.00 " "
Chemical Salts.....	5.90 " "
Miscellaneous.....	2.83 " "
Total.....	100.00 " "

The above represents an ammoniated fertilizer. The moisture and organic matter are necessary to accompany the material furnishing the nitrogen (or ammonia). Nitrogen is a gas and must be held in combination, and considerable bulk is necessary, depending on the kind of material used. Lime must be present combined with phosphoric acid, and sulphate of lime is derived from the union of sulphuric acid added to the phosphate of lime to make it more soluble. The chemical salts are generally combined with the potash. The silica is found with the phosphate.

"An acid phosphate is made up of phosphoric acid, combined with sulphate of lime (the largest constituent), necessarily present as explained above, moisture, and miscellaneous."—State Agricultural Department.

Remembering the Peach.

QUESTION.—I planted a row of strawberry plants last year, and a healthy bunch of plants of ground. The dry weather has killed the plants, and I wish to know the best way to care for them.

ANSWER.—The best way to care for them is to keep them covered with a layer of straw or leaves, and to water them frequently.

What to do with the plants in the straw bed.

ANSWER.—The plants in the straw bed should be removed and the straw removed.

the strawberry plants, which being removed more than three weeks not on the ash pile, sent their roots down, and farther in search of food and moisture, and so when drought came they were in better condition to retain their vigor, and resist the effects of dry weather.

There is usually from 3 to 8 per cent of potash in the ashes from burnt tan bark (of course I mean unsifted bark), and they are worth from \$4 to \$5 per ton, according to their purity and freedom from sand and other foreign substances. I will give you another reason for the plants growing as you describe. When you burned the trash heaps, the heat killed all the seeds of grass and weeds in the ground under the fire, and when your strawberry plants were set out their growth was never retarded by grass and weeds, as perhaps the others had been.—State Agricultural Department.

Sowing Wheat.

QUESTION.—How deep should wheat be covered to produce the best crop? Some of my neighbors argue in favor of shallow and some of deep covering. Which is considered the best, a bearded or a beardless wheat?

ANSWER.—Many experiments have been made to find out the proper depth to plant wheat, and it has been demonstrated that from 3 to 3½ inches is the depth to insure the largest yield. Some prefer the beardless and others prefer the bearded wheat. I think the bearded varieties suit our soil and climate best, but are not the ones popular in this state.—State Agricultural Department.

To Prevent a Cow From Sucking Her calf.

QUESTION.—Do you know any way to prevent a cow from sucking her calf?

ANSWER.—Many plans have been suggested to put a stop to this bad habit this some-cows have. The best plan I have heard of is this, viz: put a pair of straight hames on the cow's neck, just in front of the shoulders, and another pair just back of her horns. Nail to these two pairs of hames two stout strips of wood on each side of her neck. This will effectively prevent her from sucking herself, and will not prevent her grazing. An animal addicted to this habit had better be fastened and butchered for beef, for in all probability whenever you remove the side bars you will find the habit as strong as ever.—State Agricultural Department.

The Work Can Wait.

Dear madam, are you one of those scrupulous ones whose motto might be, "Housework first, rest and leisure"? If so, let reform begin at once. If your better half comes in some bright morning with "Here, Mary, come along for a little ride," catch up your hat and go. Do not plead housework as a chance for a little recreation comes. It will do you so much good, dear woman, and the work can wait a little while. The work doesn't care, and why should you?

To be sure, I have ever taken my hands out of the unfinished bread or left off in the midst of baking to go for a morning drive, but anything else can wait. Do not let the work drive you; drive it, or let it be one in a while, remarks a wise woman in Good House-keeping.

Peter Gallagher, Indian agent at Warm Springs, Or., is dead.

YOU'LL LAUGH
If You Read
GROVER CLEVELAND
ON A TRAMP.



This funny and instructive book tells in a most humorous way how the Angel of Liberty took Grover Cleveland from the White House in the dead of night, and left him, ragged and hungry, in Oklahoma City. It traces the President's trials and tribulations as a tramp, and most humorously related, and his conversations with farmers and laborers along the way. About the silver question is very instructive.

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It contains 176 pages of laugh-provoking matter, a 30 full-page illustrations of Cleveland's tramp life.

PRICE, 50c.
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PLATFORMS COMPARED.

Populist and Democratic Platforms Compared on the Vital Questions.

DEMOCRATIC.
The following is the declaration of the democrats on the temperance question:

On the convict question they say:

On the question of public officials accepting free passes the democrats say:

On the question of electing public officials the democrats say:

On the question of fair elections the democrats say:

What they say about the old soldiers:

On reduction of public salaries the democrats say:

LOCAL OPTION.
Every tax payer in the State.
The democratic machine.

ANTI-BARROOM LAW.
The populist party.
The Reform press.
The Baptist press.
The Methodist conference.
The Baptist state convention.
A great majority of the ministers.

POPULIST.
The populist say:

We demand the abolition of the present convict lease system, which prostitution to the greed of private avarice the states sovereign right to punish citizens for violation of law. We believe the state itself should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads and should not allow them brought in competition with free labor, and reformatories to be established for juvenile criminals.

On free passes we say:
We emphatically condemn the practice of late becoming so prevalent of public officials accepting free passes from railroad corporations and franchises from telegraph and express companies. We intend this condemnation to apply to the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our national and state governments.

The populist say of electing all public officers:
We demand that all public officials be elected by the people. We denounce the present system of electing judges and solicitors by the legislature. It fosters cliques and rings and enables corrupt politicians not only to trade and barter political offices, but to give the favored friends of the judiciary in the mud and filth of partisan politics. The price of office in Georgia under Democratic rule is obedience to masters.

On the question of fair elections the populist say:
We declare for a free ballot and a fair count and pledge ourselves to the enactment of laws securing this to every legal voter.

We favor the continuance of pensions to needy and deserving Confederate soldiers, and to widows of Confederate soldiers.

On reduction of public salaries the populist say:
All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

UNDER WHICH BANDER?
A Man is Judged by the Company he is Found in.

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POPULIST.
The populist say:

Civilization, to say nothing of religion, has entered up judgment of condemnation against barrooms. The public conscience revolts at the license system, which fosters the saloon and generates its manifold evils, in consideration of the public health. It entails. It is an American, democratic and essentially immoral. We therefore, declare for an anti-barroom law which shall (1) make secure the prohibition already obtained, (2) abolish the beverage sale of intoxicating liquors, and (3) provide for the sale for other purposes under public control.

We say:
We demand the abolition of the present convict lease system, which prostitution to the greed of private avarice the states sovereign right to punish citizens for violation of law. We believe the state itself should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads and should not allow them brought in competition with free labor, and reformatories to be established for juvenile criminals.

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