

ments act without direction and without anything to urge the dilatory or bring out the indifferent.

This should teach a useful lesson. The work for the August election will have to be conducted on systematic principles. Each party must handle its forces on regulation lines. Every precinct ought to have its officers with defined duties. All should be under a central committee. Thorough work must be done or success cannot be reasonably expected. But if proper methods are adopted and all the voters brought into action, there is no reason under the sun why the bogus "Liberal" forces can not be utterly routed, and the faction left demoralized and vanquished, no more to be rallied as a promoter of hatred and strife, from that time henceforth and forever.

SELF-CONVICTED AGAIN.

THE *Tribune* report of the services in the Tabernacle on Sunday appears to have been written fairly, and with some regard for truth and intention to give the sentiments expressed by the speakers. But the hand of the editorial falsifier is equally apparent. The introductory and explanatory paragraphs, placed before the report of the discourses, were concocted with intention to deceive the public and to misrepresent all that was said and done in the Tabernacle. The proof of the malignant falsity of the editorial preface is found in the report attached. There is not a line or a word in the remarks of the speakers, even as they appear in the report, that justify the prefatory remarks of the editorial bigot and self-convicted libeller. There is not a syllable in the *Tribune's* own report of the discourses to give a tinge of color to the falsehood that "The fiat has gone forth from the pulpit in the Tabernacle that the Church is still in the political ring and there to stay." That is an invention of the *Tribune's* and the *Tribune* furnishes the proof of its own mediocrity and depravity.

ANOTHER ALLIANCE SCHEME.

DURING the past two weeks the newspapers contained reports of a contemplated gigantic wheat trust among the members of the Farmers' Alliance. These reports were vague and indefinite. They were founded on the existence of a certain document that was being circulated among farmers. Now, the history of the project is published in full, and it makes sensational reading.

As far back as last March, two of the most prominent men in the Farmers' Alliance, conceived the idea of forming

a trust in all kinds of agricultural produce. These men are H. H. Balch, secretary of the National Cordage company, and Oswald Wilson, president of the Farmers' Alliance exchange of New York. Under the shield of the National Cordage company, a twine and bagging trust is already formed.

These two men went quietly and secretly to work, and succeeded in getting about thirty of the Alliance to assemble at a suburban hotel near New York City. The conclave took place on June 22, 23 and 24 last. The National Cordage company hired the exclusive use of the hotel for this period. The proprietor stipulated to shut out reporters and all persons not vouched for by the Messrs. Balch and Oswald. At this meeting many of the brightest lights of the Alliance were present. Col. Peck, president of the Georgia Alliance executive committee, and Mr. Macune, editor of the *National Economist*, chairman of the National Alliance executive committee and father of the sub-treasury scheme were there. About thirty congregated, representing the various States embraced in the Alliance, and all were men of more or less national repute in reform issues.

Balch and Wilson propounded to this meeting a scheme for the national organization of Alliance stores and exchanges throughout the country, with headquarters at New York, and the principal branch store in Chicago. The scheme also included State central exchanges in every Congressional district and county, and city exchanges where practicable. Both gentlemen on the part of the National Cordage Company stood ready to lend the necessary financial assistance for floating the scheme. But they demanded in return the exclusive privilege of supplying the Alliance exchanges with cotton bagging and binding twine. Col. Peck of Georgia opposed this deal, and his explanation was satisfactory enough to procure for him the support necessary to defeat it.

The scheme as first outlined was received by the Conclave, but the money to carry it out was not forthcoming from any quarter except the Twine Trust. The terms of this were rejected, and a corporate organization with a nominal capital of \$10,000,000 was effected under the laws of New Jersey. The more radical of the members wanted the project set on foot at once, but Col. Peck and two others vigorously opposed it, unless it was first submitted for the approval or disapproval of the Alliance through its various channels.

This led to the formulation of a prospectus, in which the name of the new

birth is given as the "National Alliance Union." Resolutions were adopted calling upon State exchanges to submit the scheme to local and subordinate exchanges. When a sufficient number of exchanges approve of the plan, the chairman of the New York hotel conclave is authorized to call a national convention of State delegates to consider and formulate, and finally adopt and arrange the scheme.

Secret circulars have been sent to all the State exchanges, detailing at full length the plan of campaign. District lecturers are also being instructed as to what lines to pursue in unfolding the beauties of the project to the masses. The farmer will be told that he can buy cheap, while he can sell dear, and also draw long dividends.

On the face of it, this seems an improvement on the sub-treasury scheme, inasmuch as it has the appearance of a gigantic co-operative enterprise. But should it take the form of anything like a trust in pork, wheat or other produce, it may lead to serious complications. It is well known that Europe is short in breadstuffs this year, and farmers may fancy that by forcing up prices, Russia, Germany or France would be the sufferer. This is a fallacy, the home consumer would suffer first, and he could find many ways of retaliating that would teach the Alliance men a lesson.

The Alliance has pledged itself to free trade, but to carry out effectually its plan of forcing up prices it should insist that the present tariff duties on breadstuffs be made higher or even prohibitory. Altogether, the new movement makes an interesting puzzle for the politician and political economist.

A DOUBTFUL QUESTION.

RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON, the distinguished author and traveler who died some months ago, left a manuscript work, translated from the Arabic. On this work he was engaged for many years before his death, and from it his widow hoped to draw a living. The report is now circulated that Lady Burton, after perusing the work, "sorrowfully, reverently, in fear and trembling burnt sheet after sheet of the precious manuscript until it was all destroyed." This, she is said to have done because of the indecency of the work.

Robert Buchanan says:

"Lady Burton feared that the work, if published, would cause incalculable mischief and corruption; her nature revolted against it, and in acting as she did she felt herself a savior of society. The destruction of the manuscript was vandalism pure and simple, and vandalism is vandalism, whether perpetrated by a