

the Homestead men and will probably declare the strike off to-morrow.

LOSSES THAT IT CAUSED.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people put at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly \$500,000 paid to the state troops and the cost to the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases growing out of the strike. At least thirty-five deaths were directly caused by the strike. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick of the Carnegie company is also indirectly credited to the strike.

COMMENTS ON THE ACTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 20.—A copy of the dispatch from Homestead announcing that the strike had been officially declared off, was shown by an associated press reporter to leading men in the Knights of Labor to-night.

General Master Workman T. V. Powderly had not heard of the action of the Amalgamated association. After reading the bulletin he shrugged his shoulders and simply said:

"Well."

"What have you to say regarding it?" asked the reporter.

"O, nothing. I was not expecting such news, but do not care to make any statement. I suppose the Amalgamated officials know what they are doing. I would, of course, have preferred to see the workmen win."

A member of the executive board and congressman-elect from Kansas, John Davis, said: "I regret that the workmen did not win, but I think it is better to have this action come now than later. It teaches the workingmen this lesson: They can't fight money and go hungry; they can't whip Carnegie's millions while their stomachs are empty. Evils of this kind should be met at the ballot box. They must defeat the agents of the corporations when they are running for office. Some years ago our Kansas farmers thought they could get along by borrowing money at 6 or 7 per cent but they have learned differently. They have also learned that while experience is a sad teacher, it is an effective one. I think the Amalgamated association did all they could and the best they could under the circumstances."

It's Our Victory.

By J. R. Detwiler, president Fourth District Alliance.

As Populists we rejoice over a victory more sweeping in its character, far-reaching in its effects, and beneficent in its ultimate results, than any political event since the fall of the Bastille.

From the base of the pedestal upon which liberty stands with her beacon light, to the golden gate whence proceeds the shades of night, the banner of plutocracy have met defeat, and manhood occupies the most exalted seat. In the recent political revolution the superficial observer sees nothing but a triumph of the democratic party. He anticipates no change except a new deal in the public service—a division of official boodle among the Tammany braves and civil service mugwumps, who united under the skillful generalship of Grover Cleveland. If this constitutes the net results of the late election, the plain people would have very little cause for rejoicing. For us it would be a barren victory. But I am glad to be able to recognize a much deeper meaning in the verdict of the people. I am glad to be able to discern that it was not the Chicago, but the Omaha convention, that drafted the bill

of particulars upon which the republican party was arraigned. The indictment upon which the people returned a true bill is found in the People's party platform adopted at Omaha, and reads as follows:

The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized, to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

Upon these charges the people rendered judgment against the republican party, because the policy of that party, having been in operation for thirty-one years, is properly held responsible for the deplorable conditions which now exist. While the democratic party receives the immediate fruits of victory, and has the largest number of states to its credit, it has not received so large a popular vote in the nation as it did eight years ago, or four years ago. Our party was in its formation state. Six months ago, when the contest began, we did not have an organization in more than two or three states. Many thought that the most effective way to rebuke the republican party was to transfer the reins of power to democratic hands. Notwithstanding this, the number of recruits we have received is unprecedented in the annals of party organization. Our party is now organized in every state, and we have four years in which to gather strength for the next great national struggle. Upon the western plains we have already won the laurels of victory. We have raised in mid-continent a banner round which a common brotherhood of breadwinners, north and south, east and west, may rally with hope and courage. We must continue to push the battle upon the lines already marked out—land, labor, transportation and money. These are the great problems of the present and future. The people demand reform along these lines. They are in dead earnest. They will be trifled with no longer. Our party is constructed for the special purpose of dealing with these live issues. We shall move forward with irresistible force until our victorious banners wave over the national capital.

Now the republican papers are kicking vigorously at the prohibitionists because the latter voted their own ticket.

One of the most vexatious questions in Kansas now is, who will be speaker of the next house.

Minter Bros., one of the oldest commission firms at Kansas City, was established in 1879, do a strictly commission business in grain, seeds, hay and mill produce. Consignments given personal attention and sold by sample on their merits; also make liberal advances. Have one of the best wheat salesmen on the board.

Renew your subscription to the paper before your time expires, and thus save the printer the trouble of taking your name from the list. This is also a good way to prevent missing a number.

GRAIN Chaffant, Burrough & Warrick Grain Co. **BRAN**
 Incorporated, \$10,000 paid up. BROOMERS and SKIPPERS.
 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.
 References: Missouri National Bank; Our Grain Trade. Consignments and correspondence collected. Mention this paper.

THE FIELD IS OURS.

An Able and Enthusiastic Address by General Weaver.

Gen. Weaver has sent the following able and important letter to Chairman Taubeneck, of the People's party, it being really an address to the American people:

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16, 1892.

Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman National Committee People's Party:

DEAR SIR:—I wish by this method to briefly address, through you, the friends of reform throughout the union. Unaided by money, our grand young party has made an enviable record and achieved surprising success at the polls. We are but little behind the republican party in the number of states carried. As a result of the late election we will doubtless hold the balance of power in the senate of the United States, have doubled the number of our adherents in the house of representatives, secured control of a number of state governments, hold the balance of power in a majority of the states in the union, and have succeeded in arousing a spirit of political independence among the people of the northwest which cannot be disregarded in the future. Not being formed on sectional lines, our party, in a single campaign, has gained a large and influential following in every state in the south. This gives promise of good government in that section of the union—a thing the republican party has failed to do after thirty years of almost uninterrupted rule—and gives promise, too, of correcting wrongs which may exist through the people of the respective states, instead of attempting to do so by influences from without. We have awakened fraternal feelings in all sections, and as an earnest of our good will towards the south, the grand people of Kansas, a state containing more union soldiers than any other, elected an ex-confederate soldier of the People's party to represent the state at large in congress.

The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the leaders of one of the heretofore great parties have been abandoned and overthrown by the people, and their organization well nigh annihilated. This leaves the former adherents of that party free to align themselves with the great anti-monopoly and industrial movement. The accession of the other party to power is the result of violent reaction, and not, I am sure, of the deliberate judgment of the American people. The national leaders of the triumphant party are without any well-defined policy, except that of contemptuous disregard for every element of reform within the ranks of their own party and among the people at large. The new administration will ignore the three great contentions of modern times relating to land, money and transportation, and will not attempt to solve either. In fact, the whole force of the new regime will be exerted to prevent reform in these important matters. The urgent demand of the people for the free coinage of silver is to be disdainfully ignored, and new obstacles will doubtless be interposed to further restrict the use of the white metal. In contempt of the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, European aristocrats are to be permitted to dictate our financial policy.

One of the most valuable results of the late civil war—that of a uniform legal tender currency issued by the government—is to be sacrificed and abandoned, and serious attempt will be made to force the people to return to the fraudulent system of state bank issues which existed prior to the war and which periodically swindled the industrial classes of the fruits of their toil. This is to be sprung upon the people by a sudden stroke of policy by leaders who carefully kept their motives concealed from the public. The crime is to be enacted into law between elections and before the people can have time to pass upon the question by the selection of representatives chosen for the purpose. That this is the deliberate plan is shown by the clause in the democratic plat-

form which calls for the repeal of the law imposing a tax upon the circulation of state banks. It is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Coe, chairman of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association, together with a large number of New York bankers, publicly gave in their support to the democratic ticket only a few days before the election. The situation gives additional importance to the great question which a few have comprehended for a score of years, namely: Shall the currency of the country be a legal tender issued and its volume controlled by the government, or shall it be non-legal tender issued and controlled by banking corporations? The issues pressing for solution are simply tremendous and the situation portentous. Our party has not made its advent too soon. Its mission is to restore to our government its original and only legitimate function—which has been well nigh lost by non-user—that of securing to all of its citizens, the weak as well as the mighty, the unmolested enjoyment of their inalienable rights. This cannot be accomplished until the relations between labor and its creature, capital, are so adjusted as to cause each to respect the domain of the other. These important forces are now upon a war footing, whereas under humane laws they would naturally dwell together in perfect peace.

The repressive policy, now fully inaugurated in this country, will not work well in the closing years of the nineteenth century. It is the fatal blunder of weak leaders who fail to comprehend the spirit of the age and the growth of independence among the people. It denies to labor the right to organize, relies upon the military arm to sustain corporate pretensions, and when labor organizations defend themselves against armed mercenaries, it adjudges the members thereof to be guilty of treason. Let those who rob by law and oppress their fellows to gratify their thirst for power beware how they trifle with an awakened people. The violent political storms of 1888 and 1892, which first swept the democratic and then the republican party from power in spite of the weight of patronage which they carried, signify a turbulent condition of the political atmosphere which plainly foreshadows an approaching crisis. It were better that it be not hastened by the enactment of measures which savor of usurpation and the extension of class privileges.

I sincerely trust that the work of organization and education may now be pushed with energy throughout all the states. The field is ours, and we must occupy it without delay.

Fraternally yours,
 J. B. WEAVER.

Personally Conducted Excursions to California.

Jack Frost stimulates travel. When he touches our ears, we think about getting warm. California has the ideal winter climate—just far enough south to be sunshiny and frostless, and yet with sufficient tonic in the air.

Santa Fe route takes Jack Frost's hint, and has arranged a series of personally-conducted weekly excursions to California. Pullman tourist sleepers, furnished with bedding, toilet articles, etc., leave Chicago and St. Louis every Saturday evening, and leave Kansas City every Sunday morning, via A., T. & S. F. and A. & P. line, for Los Angeles and San Francisco, on fast express trains.

Special agents and porters in attendance. Second-class tickets honored. A small charge for use of tourist sleeper. Everything neat, clean and comfortable.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., for a copy of folder describing these excursions.

SHIP

Your Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Poultry, Meats, Produce of any kind to the

WILLMAN MERCANTILE CO., ST. JOE, MO.

Best prices and prompt sales and returns.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR APPLES.

Refer to any bank in the city.