THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

# RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 22, 1892.

BE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALL ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Tol. 7.

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which is given to the growth of rape BUYING AND SELLING BY SAM. buyer has the right to inspect the the following reason it will be seen that the only return likely to be received from it will be an additional quantity of manure. Any farmer fol lowing such a course would find that goods by sample. We would say in re spection, the goods purchased by samvalue said to be in the manure.

misleading. It can easily be shown, who feeds a number of steers each out, all over the land, agents with to the order of the seller; and if the sel ferred to.

If the market price in any of our towns and cities of the hav, roots, and ties of both parties to these transacgrain, which is being fed to these ani tions becomes, therefore, of first conmals is computed, in nearly every case it will be seen that the animals are sold at a loss. Yet every observant man knows that the farmers who have adopted this practice (i) for years have amounts only to a representation that been the men who have prospered, who such sample was taken from the bulk have, in some cases, become wealthy, who have added to their lands, and way. There must be an agreement to additional acres.

If this work had actually been done stances. Oral evidence is also comfor? The real truth is that these commakes his money because he is able,

### THROUGH HIS STEER,

PLE.

make their purchases in this way. What are the legal rights and liabilisideration. The mere showing of a sample is not of itself an agreement to sell by sample.

The exhibition of a sample at a sale, of the commodity for sale in the usual

whole in bulk at any proper and convenient time; and if the seller refuses We are asked by an Illinois Grange to show them, the buyer may rescind what the law is in regard to selling the contract immediately. If upon in

> damages.-Farmers' Voice. -----

## RULE OR RUIN POLICY.

There is a bad state of affairs exist who have been successful in support- sell by sample or at least an understand- ing throughout this country, and we ing the young men of their families on ing of the parties that the sale is to be fear is bodes no good. In many in so. This may be inferred from circum- stances friends are arrayed against friends; brothers against brothers, at a loss, how can this be accounted monly admissible to prove it, but if the neighbors against neighbors, and all contract is in writing, and nothing in on account of difference of opinion on putations are erroneous. The man the writing indicates that a sample was political matters. In these times and used in making the sale, oral evidence in certain localities a person who disapcannot be used to prove that it was a proves of the old-time methods and sale by sample. To illustrate: Where politics of parties, and dares to express in his stable, to sell his hay, his roots, a written contract was for the sale and himself boldly is strangled by his and his grain, at a fairly remunerative delivery of "my packing of sugar former friends and associates. This is rate. The profit is in the sale of these corn," evidence of a prior verbal agree- truly an unhealthy state of affairs. articles, through the medium of the ment that the corn was to be like a cer Whan a man cannot give expression

grain crops in much greater abundance name, but did not indicate that a sam- it, it is ruinous portent for the country, and the very liberties of the peodence was not permitted to be used to ple are endangered. There are few manty, fearless, men of the people liv-The sale of goods by sample contains ing at this time, and if the founders of was done for the college experiment), the implied contract that the goods sold this once glorious Republic could gaze upon it to-day they would be horror and roots, on which to feed them, will ever, the sample is fairly drawn from stricken to know the influences and powers that dominate.

# THE RAILROAD PLANK.

#### Of the Platform Adopted by the Labor Organizations at St. Louis.

his family would not be able to live ply that business enterprise and con- ple do not conform to the sample, the this plank of our platform are: First, comfortably on such proceeds of the venience have of late years greatly purchaser may reject them, and by the greatly increased Government pat- thirty three years, the first bond being magnified the importance of buying notifying the seller of his decision, the ronage, by reason of the increased paid the first year, and so to the end To the practical man it would appear and selling by sample. Wholesale goods are placed at the risk of the sel number of employes; second, the im that such calculations are very often dealers, on the one hand, no longer ler. The buyer may then either return mense cost to the Government in the three years the government would own wait for country merchants to come to the goods to the seller or hold them for purchase of the roads. The present all the roads, without an advance of 1 by a careful calculation, that the man them and select their goods, but send a reasonable time at the risk or subject number of Government employes is cent, and with less transportation estimated at about 175,000. Add to charges and more efficient and satisyear on his farm is actually feeding samples of their stock in trade; and, ler fails to make a disposition of the this the employes necessary for the factory service to the people in the them at a loss, when the calculation is on the other hand, retailer in interior goods, the buyer has a right to sell telegraph and telephone lines, which meantime. After the thirty-three made, as it has been, in the bulletin re- towns find it to their advantage to them for account of the seller. Or if will very certainly be taken charge of years have expired and the roads have he prefers to, the bnyer may keep the by the Government in the near future, been paid for, the transportation goods, and if they have already been says 75,000, which will most likely be paid for, sue for damages on breach of voted by the party in power. Putting not be more than half of what it is now. the warranty implied in the contract the voting population at 13,000,000, of sale; and if they have not been paid this would give the Government one for, he may set off against a suit for the vote in every seventeen and one-third price of the goods the amount of his votes-ra her a bad showing for the people. The question arises, will the condition of the people, under these circumstances, be better or worse than it is most likely to be under corporate influences, with their relentless and remorseless octopus grip?

Let us see. According to the late census, there are 163,000 miles of railroad in the United States. Jay Gould and those acting with him control, it is said, 65,000 miles of these roads; the Vanderbilts and Morgan, 25,000, leav ing 60,000 to be divided among the other corporations, whose every step is toward concentration. The recent combine of the Pennsylvania coal roads loops on the top of the saddle, take the (Reading, etc.) may be cited, as in point. It is thought, by many of the knowing ones, that in less than twenty 100. A Henry, Ellijay, C Door-Keeper-H E. King, Item manure which is thus made upon 100. Keeper-H E. King, 100. Keeper-H his farm enables him to produce his mentioned the quality of coal sold by forces are brought to bear to suppress rule is now more despotic than that of saddle. The object of this lesson is to the autocrat of all the Russias. What may we expect, when this imperial power is concentrated in a few hands? With this immense capital of \$10,000,-000,000 and their tenacious and relentless grip on the pockets of their 500,000 employes, will they not be able to set these ideas, he needs to stand long at defiance the poople, the law, and even the Government itself? An ad- needs to do his best to get his foot free vance of 10 cents a bale freight on cotton would give them three fourths of million, with which to buy our legisla tures and railroad commissioners, and make laws void, in our courts. One cent per bushel on wheat, corn, oats and a few cents on flour, pork, etc., would give them a corruption fund of millions, with which to control Congress-the demonstration of silver, for instance. An agent of the bank of England came to this country in the interest of the gold standard people, backed by a half million of dollars. What became of the half million is the question. But there is no question about silver being then and there de monetized. What has been done may be done. Knowing the character of governor needs a good supply of pacorporations (all stomach, no heart,) tience and perseverance.-Exchange. can we, for a moment, believe that they will not avail themselves of any and all means to gain their ends? It is said that Vanderbilt, when some concession was asked by the people in railroad management said, 'the people be damned." Jay Gould is reported of snuff per annum were used in this as having said he was the legislature, country. Much more astonishing is and could hire one half the farmers to the circumstance that during the fiscal shoot the other half. This is only mentioned to snow the animus, and that pounds of snuff were used in the the picture is not overdrawn. Let us look more closely at the prop- that one sees a pinch of snuff taken! osition of Government ownership of The mystery was explained yesterday the roads. As I said, putting the Gov- by the New York agent for a great ernment patronage at three fourths of snuff manu'acturing establishment. a million-that is, one half million for | He said : railroads, one fourth million for telegraphy, telephone, etc., or one vote in music teachers use stuff. Likewise the every seventeen and one-third of the Roman Catholic clergy. The priests voting population of 13,000,000, seeing say that they get into the habit durand knowing of this imminent danger, ing long sessions in the confessional, cannot some plan be devised to so mit- where they must sit for hours together, igate the evils as to render it harmless? and take snuff in order to occupy them-In the election by the people of the selves and keep awake, avoiding principal officers, taking the employes sneezing. The true snuff taker does from the different States through which not sneeze. Old fashioned Germans the roads pass, secret hall, etc., none | who came to this country a long time of which safeguards could be relied on ago, almost invariably take snuff. In against railroad corporations under the beer saloons where people of their race Government management, there would congregate you will commonly see on be no more strikes, because every em- the counter a box of snuff for genploye would know what to expect be- eral use. fore entering the service, because it would be uniform and systematic. The traveller and shipper would know what to expect from the management-what would be the price of transportation, The question of acceptance may also the family. "A poor man for chil etc. The system would be quite as efarise in case of sale by sample. The dren," runs the old adage These ficient as now, because the government acceptance and recept of the sample by blessings swarm around the small would employ none but those thorwhich the sale was made, may consti farmer's door, healthy, happy, and oughly qualified, both by education immense extent in the South by netute an acceptance and recept of a part always hungry-omnivorous as so and training, who would be held to a groes and poor whites for 'dipping.' This system would be cured, such as defec makes a little ball, and puts it between ated tive car coupling, car heating, etc., the lips and the teeth. The habit is an e ab brought about by the desire to save unpleasant one, but is practiced in the the money to the management. Now, let South as commonly by women as by us examine the question of the cost, to men. In fact, the consumption of strv the Government, of the road. The rail shuff in this country is chiefly by diphunroad people estimate their properties at ping, and the bulk of the tobacco hun-\$10,000,000-that is, they are capi manufactured in this shape is connng, talized at that amount It is confident irty ly asserted by those who examined into ince. the matter, that one-half of this capital, etć , ruth \$10,000,000,000, is water-that is, the a majority of the employees in the cotelled roads did not cost more than one-half ton mills all over the United States, ut if the amount, or \$5,000,000,000; that particularly in New England. s the they could be rebuilt for that sum. It seen is said, and admitted, that these cor- stalks of the tobacco plantonly, though vely porations (railroads) collect, from much inferior material is mixed with nces freight and passenger, a sufficient sum the cheaper kinds. Havana and Sumap he to pay all running expenses, repairs, can make-it will not be enough to etc., and at least 6 per cent. interest on On a sale by sample, the buyer charge against the crop the amount the \$10,000,000 capital. We will say the Government purchases the road at \$6,000,000,000, issuing its bonds for that amount, bearing tidious as snuff takers. The Scotch interest at 3 per cent. (it is now float-More than a fourth of the gold and nation returned a portion of them as bers of the family must also be paid. ing the extended bonds at 2 per cent.) more than a third of the silver pro- defective and asked concession as to Cost of production thus becomes a very payable in thirty three years, beginupon the use he is able to make duced throughout the world in the the rest, his right to repudiate the con- different thing from the cost of the ning with the first year it gets posses a negative reply, remarked, 'What a different thing from the cost of the ning with the first year it gets posses a negative reply, remarked, 'What a family -Prof. R. M. Davis, in the sion; then it collects enough from pity; you have such a grand accomfreight and passengers to pay all run- modation."-Cincinnati Commercial.

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ning expenses, repairs, etc., at 6 per cent. interest on the \$6,000,000,000 paid in purchases. Three per cent. of this interest will cover the interest on the bonds, and 3 per cent (making the The most serious objections urged to 6 per cent.) would be a sinking fund that would pay the whole debt in of them At the expiration of thirtycharges for freight and passengers will

It has been said that the Government must either own the railroad, or the railroad will own the government. Let us have the roads. How? By right of eminent domain, if they refuse to sell -Cor National Economist.

#### CURE FOR PAWING HORSES

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A correspondent writes a paper that the habit of pawing can be overcome in most cases by lifting the foot, and holding it up for awhile every time the animal begins to paw. To give the horse the first lesson, he says: Put on an old harness, buckle a strap around each of the forward fetlocks, attach a small rope five or six feet long to each strap, pass the rope through rings or horse to a soft, smooth spot, so that he will not be liable to get hurt, girt the saddle tight so that it will not turn, teach the horse that standing on three legs is tiresome and disagreeable work, and also to teach him that his foot is held by a superior power, and that he cannot put it down without the consent of that power. For him to get enough to get very tired of it, and before he can realize that it is impossible for him to free it. Having given this lesson, put the horse in the place where he is in the habit of doing the mest pawing, and when he lifts either foot, hold it up by pulling on the rope attach d to it, and hold it for a short time only. The object of this lesson is to teach the horse that it is when and only when he lifts his foot to paw that the control of, it is taken from him. When he learns this he will probably step the plactice; but for him to get this idea, the foot must be taken and held long enough for him to realize that it is held every time he attempts to paw. In this, as in all teaching and all disciplinary work, the teacher and ----

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rolina Dispatch,	Hertford, N

e can now see what papers are the inferior one. shed in their interest.

#### VALUE IN MANURE.

an be who discarded barn yard ma re, and took in preference any of the rious fertilizers sold as a substitute. farmer than in the other case. ot that these are not valuable, but at it is now very generally conceded nount annually purchased by them. nure produced. The value of manure will largely deand upon what use is made of it. If manner as to produce an additional eld of a marketacle product, then its consumed.-Farmer's Advocate. due will depend upon the price real ed for the increased product. Its alue cannot, however, be computed

and of superior quality, so that an ad ple was used or referred to, oral eviditional profit is made in that way.

It is no doubt true that the man who | show a sale by sample. is not a farmer who buys lamos (as and who is compelled to buy grain, hay, will conform to the sample. If, howfind that the transaction will show but the bulk of the goods, and the bulk cor little profit. But the farmer who grows responds with the sample, but there is these articles on his own farm will find a defect in the bulk and in the sample that in the feeding of them to sheep or itself as a part thereof, and this defect cattle, in the manner suggested, he will is unknown and cannot be discovered be enabled to make considerable profit by examination, there is no implied selves on their growth when thus sold through warranty against this defect, other the medium of his live stock. If he than what there would be if the sale does not produce the hay, etc., but were not made by sample. But where, buys from his neighbor, it is clear that in the absence of a sample, a warranty the transaction will not be sufficiently of merchantable quality would be imremunerative to warrant its continu plied, a sale by sample excindes such from its fundamental principles is ance.

If this be granted, how will the qualities as could be fairly judged of farmer be able to secure better prices by the sample. An example of this is for the articles thus consumed in the where a quantity of gray shirting, sold of half century ago with to day and feeding of his live stock? It will not by sample, was to weigh seven pounds how vast the difference in the managematter to him at what price these are to each piece; but it was afterwards ment of the nation's affairs? At that sold on the market; his are not sold in found that the weight was made up by period the people in their sovereign cathat way, but through the animal introducing into the fabric fifteen per pacity were the rulers, but to day there which he is feeding; so that, in order cent. of China clay, and could not be is so much manipulation, the purchase to secure increased prices, he must discovered by an ordinary examina of the voters, corruption and rascality give close attention to the quality of tion of the sample, and which rendered that the will of the people is well-nigh the animal through which it passes the goods unmerchantable Where the crushed out. There is much more profit in a good seller takes samples from different parts steer which, receiving the same feed or package from the same oulk, and and care, and sold at the same age, then mixes up these samples, so that The tendency toward such a policy is brings \$70, than one of the scrub vari he may get an average sample, and Each of the above-named papers are ety, which, while receiving the same purchase is made by the buyer, undermested to keep the list standing on attention, brings only \$40. He who standing this, there is no breach of imfirst page and add others, provided has the better steer will certainly get plied warranty of correspondence of been honored with the highest gifts are any are duly elected. Any paper fail- more for his hay and roots, through sample with bulk if some packages finding themselves like Othello, with to advocate the Ocala platform will the medium of that steer, than his are inferior to the sample. It is suffi their occupation gone. The people proved from the list promptly. Our neighbor will through the medium of cient if the average quality of the bulk

manure made upon the farm must be computed. He who is able to use his manure on land which produces thirty He would be considered very foolish bushels of wheat, to be sold at one dol ho declared that there was no value lar, would make more money than he manure. Equally foolish would the who grows seventy bushels of oats at limits of his authority, his principal thirty cents. Manure, in the one case, would appear to be worth more to the to the same extent as if he had acted should be one nation-knowing no

cases is that in order to secure the best and credit is given to his representaat better value for the ordinary returns for these products thus con- tions and acts in respect thereto, his rmer will be realized from the use of sumed, it is necessary to secure the principal will be bound. These rules od, well made farm yard manure. best specimens only. If manure only will undoubtedly cover the case of an et it will be found very difficult to is sought, then the scrub steer or the agent sent out on the road to sell goods than exact commercial value on this inferior sheep will be able to produce from samples, though he had no exticle. The value placed on the ordi- it in the same quantity as one of much press written authority, or any author ry lertilizers by those who produce better quality; but we think that it ity, to sell by sample, if he holds out em does not seem to be endorsed by would be found impossible to feed these that he has, and purchases are made e farmers in general, judging by the animals simply for the amount of ma-

obtain profit in this way, but to feed pondence of the bulk with the sample. may be called the "fixed charge of can be placed upon the land in such such a quality of live stock as will give profit in the production of the food

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Who first made the demand for free of the goods where such samples or part many ostriches. The support of these sharp responsibility.

implied warranty only as to such capable of mischief, and can result

of the goods corresponds with the sam-

In the same way the value of the ple. There is also no warranty that the sample is what it appears to be. Agents may, either expressly or im agent acts properly and within the will be bound in the same manner and

When the structure for this govern ment was laid it embodied the princi ples of jushce, equality, equity-and the right of the people to govern them

A government founded on such prin ciples is capable of achieving much greatuess. A government that clothes the people only with the authority to govern themselves, and then departs onlysin oppression to the governed.

Contrast the period in this country

It is becoming more and more apparent that it is a policy of RULE or RUIN. so obvious to sight that no one who is observant can escape perceiving. Men who have been in authority, who have trusted them, but when their day of reckoning came they were "found wanting." The people's interests had been neglected and an account of their stewardship was demanded. It is this pliedly, be given authority to sell by class to day who were "drest in a litsample, and in all cases where an tle brief authority" who ruled and governed, but are now seeking to ruin and tear down everything. It is a bad sign. No good can result from it. Ours personally So, also, if an agent is in North, no South, no East, no West, The conclusion to be reached in both vested with an ostensible authority living in peace, happiness and harmony -an united, liberty loving, law abid ing, loyal and homogenous people.-Farmers' Advocate.

#### THE FIXED CHARGE OF THE FARMAR.

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The most important factor in the problem of the farmer seems not to wise a broker ordinarily has power to have been properly considered in dis The farmer should not only seek to sell by sample and to warrant corres cussions on this subject. It is what

#### SNUFF INFORMATION.

It seems surprising to learn the fact that twenty years ago 4,000,000 pounds year ended July 1, 1892, 10,000,000 United States. Yet how rarely is it

"Nearly all Italian and German

"It is of black snuff that I have spoken thus far-highly scented with rose, bergamot and pungent odors.

"But the snuff that is chiefly used and manufactured in this country is of the yellow or brown kind. Some of it is salted and some plain, but very little of it is scented. It is used to an The snuff dipper moistens a little stick Many of the defects of the present in water or alcohol, dips it in the shuff. sumed below Mason and Dixon's line. "Yellow snuff is used largely by the Canadian French girls, who compose "Snuff should be made from the leaf tra tobaccos are preferred. The flavorings employed are kept strictly secret. Much care has been taken in tho process of compounding, inasmuch as no class of tobacco consumers are so fasare the great users of snuff. It was a Scotchman who once asked a big nosed stranger if he took snug, and receiving

any given grop for the season bo	coinage? The farmers.	are to be included in the measurement	must come from the proceeds of
alse the value of the monthan is not	Who first made the demand for the		crop, whether large or small.
st in a single erdo	election of United States Senators by	Or the second state a contract the second	fixed charge cannot be appoxim
In on ; of the last bulletter to it i	direct v to of the people? The farmers.		with any degree of certainty in the
beOntario Line ounetins issued by	Who domanded that the ourrance of		
le marie de la contra de la con		bargain, subject, of course, to what	sence of statistics. Reports of
red shupe	this country can and shall be increased i	has already been said about the bal	Bureau of Labor for the iron indu
grade at the College Farm is	The farmer.	ance of the goods necessarily corre-	apportion an expenditure of four l
have up of the value of the	Who demanded that said currency		dred dollars as follows: food, one l
andre. Out of an actual gain in the	should be a full legal tender for all		dred and eighty-five dollars; cloth
ausic ion of \$599.79 \$577 19 is alread	debts, public and private? The farmer.	end, contract of the or the or the	eighty five dollars; fuel and lights th
the credit of the manual is placed	Who demanded a graduated income	the second and so the second of the	
Designation and Highling made by	The delighter a statute of the		
			sickness, amusements, religion,
e based on this manure appears to	who injected into pointies an the	cient in its nature to bind the pur-	one hundred dollars It is a sad th
omparture a calculation made by	live issues now being discussed? The	chaser, under the statute of frauds,	that very many farmers are compe
agrial for With the various com	farmer		to live on much less than this. Bu
Darbat in the which are upon the	Who feeds and clothes the world?		we assume four hundred dollars as
ally The manure has been are	The farmer.		
any analyzed by the celless the	Who is the worst abused man in all		that if he devotes himself exclusi
au a computation mod	the world? The farmer	no part of the commonly, the delivery	
the various man diade of the value	Why are they thus obugad? Bacquise	and acceptance of the sample will nos	to cotton, in order to secure adva
ared with the ingredients when com-	thor menada al the source Wall	be sufficient to have either of these	based on cotton-the only cash cro
redients as for prices of the same in-	they refused to obey the orders of wan	effects.	can make-it will not be enough
	In one of the last bulletins issued by beOntario Department of Agriculture, he profit of the feeding of several hun- red sheep at the College Farm is argely made up of the value of the maure. Out of an actual gain in the master ion of \$5:979, \$577 12 is placed to the credit of the manure made by hese animals. The value of this manure appears to be based on a calculation made by comparing it with the various com market. The manure has been care ully analyzed by the college chemist, and a computation made of the welve	st in a single crop. In one of the last bulletins issued by teOntario Department of Agriculture, he profit of the feeding of several hun- argely made up of the value of the name. Out of an actual gain in the passed ion of \$5:979, \$577 12 is placed hese animals. The value of this manure appears to be based on a calculation made by	st in a single of the manure is not In my of the manure is not la my of the manure is not construction of the factors by teonare begartment of Agriculture, regive made up of the value of the manue. Out of an actual gain in the ansaction of \$533.79, \$577.12 is placed hese animals. The value of this manure appears to the based on a catculation made by The value of this manure appears to the based on a catculation made by market. The manure has been care ully analyzed by the college chemist, the computation made of the action of the world to the farmer. The value of this manure appears to the computation made by the contract of the statute of frauds, and a computation made of the action of the worst abused man in all the world to the the world to the farmer.

acquiesces in the quality of the goods expended in legitimate production, by receiving them, and making no ob- such as ploughing, hoeing, picking. jection. So where a person bought ginning, rent, etc. The bill for the goods by the sample and after exami support of the non-producing mem-Where goods are sold by sample the November Forum.

redients as found in the ordinary fer-This may be the best way of arrivgat a probable value of such ma Whether it is actually of that lue to the farmer who thus feeds his sep will depend, as stated previous-

year 1891 was mined in the United | tract was lost.

Who is it that abuses them? The

hired tools and fools of plutocracy .-

street henchmen.

The Tribune.

this manure is placed upon land States.-Exchange.