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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 8.

No. 3.

RAILROAD WRECKS

Three Shocking Collisions With Great Loss of Life.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kansas, Add Their Quota to the World's Horror Through Careless Employees and Corporation Mismanagement.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—What will undoubtedly prove to be the most disastrous accident that ever occurred in the history of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, took place this morning at 3 o'clock, in what is known as Brown's cut, one mile and a half from the village of Shreve, Wayne county, O.

The fast east-bound passenger and express train collided at that point with the first section of freight train No. 75, west bound. The passenger train was one hour late and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

It is stated that the engineer and fireman on the freight train, while standing on the side-track at Shreve, fell asleep and were awakened by hearing a train rushing by. Thinking that it was No. 8, the engineer pulled out on the main track, and had just got under way when the trains met. The collision occurred on a sharp curve, and in the cut where neither crew was able to see the other train approaching.

The engines came together with such awful force that the mail car and smoking car of the express train were thrown on top of the passenger engine, and a freight car filled with printing presses was thrown over the freight engine. The accident had hardly taken place before flames burst forth, and it is believed that but two or three persons were killed outright, the others having been pinned down in the cars and slowly roasted to death. Thirteen burned and blackened trunks have been taken from the wreck.

Jacob Weltman, of Shreve, a passenger on the train, was pinned to the floor of the car by wreckage, but with great difficulty he finally freed himself and went with others to the aid of a woman who, with her child, was held by the heavy timbers. They worked with might and main to save the two, but were finally driven back by the flames and compelled to leave the woman and child to their fate.

The fireman on the freight train must have had a horrible death, as he was caught in the cab, and his frightfully burned body dangled in the air in the view of the hundreds who visited the scene, the wreckers being unable to get at it because of the heat. The postal clerks imprisoned in the mail cars, which were thrown upon the passenger engine, had no chance to escape, and they were, doubtless, all burned to death.

All the fatalities occurred in the two locomotives, the postal and smoking car and the day coach. The sleepers did not leave the track, and the passengers, beyond a shaking up, escaped injury.

Disregarded a Danger Signal.

LANCASTER, PA., Sept. 21.—The second section of the Philadelphia express, eastward bound, and the second section of the Pacific express, westward bound, on the Pennsylvania railroad, ran into each other on a siding at Rhenes station, fifteen miles west of here shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. Both engines were completely demolished and the express cars of both trains telescoped, but the other cars of both trains kept the track and the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

William Caldwell, of Philadelphia, fireman of the west-bound train, was buried under his engine, and was dead when taken out. William Frick,

Lilly, of Harrisburg, engineer of the east-bound train, was badly hurt in his thigh, but not seriously.

Engineer Michael, of the east-bound train, thought a local train on the siding was the train he had orders to pass. The danger signal at Kuhn's tower was displayed, but he evidently disregarded it.

Many Killed and Injured.

TOPEKA, KAS., Sept. 21.—Passenger train No. 6 on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was wrecked last night by three would-be robbers, three miles West of Osage City, at 3 o'clock this evening. The train carried \$1,000,000 in currency, the object of the robbers, which is safe. Four men were killed, and nearly a score of persons injured, some probably fatally. The Santa Fe has offered \$1000 reward for the capture of any one or all of the wrekers.

The train, consisting of a baggage, express and mail cars, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers, was thrown over an embankment three feet high, and the first six cars telescoped. Four persons were killed outright, and twenty-five seriously injured.

The wreck occurred at a small bridge which crosses a ravine. There is a heavy down-grade, and the train was running fully forty miles an hour. It was impossible for the engineer to see the misplaced rails in time to check the speed of the train, and the coaches piled one over the other until the baggage and express cars were completely hidden from view.

The three Pullman sleepers remained on the track, but the other cars were completely demolished. Men, women and children were piled over each other, caught in the seats, and thrown through the windows of the car.

The fish plates had been carefully removed, the bolts taken out, and spikes drawn from ten ties, and the rails bent over to the inside. Robbery was unquestionably the object. The train carried \$1,000,000 in currency en route from the Mexican Central railroad to its headquarters in Boston.

A spot was found where three men had evidently lain in the grass, and tracks were found leading from this spot to the railroad track. The section house at Barclay was broken into last night and a crowbar, wrench and sledge hammer stolen. All of these tools, except the crowbar, were found, and the fish-plates and bolts which had been removed were also discovered.

There are numerous rumors about the money which was aboard the train. Llewellyn says he turned the box over to the city marshal at Osage City, and that the marshal gave it to the Topeka agent of the Wells Fargo Express Company. The Wells Fargo people here would not be interviewed about it.

Why Mr. Blaine Did Not Vote.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 19, 1892.

To the Editor of the Kennebec Journal:

It has been stated by many journalists that I did not vote at the late election. My voting place is Augusta. It would have taken three days' time and 220 miles of travel to go there, register and vote. Instead of doing that, a Democratic friend "paired off" with me, and I thus saved my vote and a good deal of time, too. Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Private Iams' Torturers Indicted.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—True bills were found by the grand jury to-day against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Streator and Surgeon Grimm, of the Tenth Regiment, N. G. P., for assault and battery in the Private Iams case. Two indictments were returned against each of the defendants. Iams was hung up by the thumbs and afterward drummed out of camp at Homestead for cheering when the news was received that Anarchist Bergman had shot H. C.

ELECTRIC SPARKS**General Weaver Cancels All His Georgia Engagements.**

TILLMANITES VICTORIOUS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—Jerry Simpson at Great Bend, Kas.—General Uprising of Negroes in Arkansas and Four Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23.—General Weaver to-night refused to address an audience of 5000 which had gathered at the State capitol to hear him. He said he was preparing an address to the people of the Union.

Following is General Weaver's letter:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 24, 1892.

To Mr. R. D. Irwin, Chair of State Committee of People's Party, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR: At the urgent request of your committee I entered this State on the 20th instant for the purpose of addressing the people of Georgia upon the political situation and the issues involved in the present national campaign. The places named for said meetings were Waycross, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Atlanta, Madison, Augusta and Elberton. I find the spirit of organized rowdiness at some of the points visited within the State so great as to render it unadvisable for me to attempt to fill the engagements at the points not already reached. Personal indignity was threatened at Waycross, but was suppressed by the attendance of a large number of our friends and the careful management of Mr. Reed, the local chairman. At Albany we met with a howling mob which refused to accord us a respectful and uninterrupted hearing.

Our meeting at Columbia was a grand success, thanks to the superior management of Mr. C. J. Thornton. About 3000 people attended this meeting and gave us respectful and enthusiastic attention. At Macon the conduct of the mob, which greeted our advent into that city, was simply disgraceful beyond description. Rotten eggs were thrown prior to the introduction of the speaker, one of which struck Mrs. Weaver upon the head. Eggs were thrown repeatedly during the continuance of the mob. Turbulent crowds continued to howl and hoot until past midnight.

At Atlanta a similar crowd of rowdies gathered at the point of meeting, beat up tumult and disorder. Learning of this Mrs. Iams and myself refused to appear either in the forenoon or evening. I am convinced that similar treatment awaits us at the points not yet visited.

I decline to meet said appointments. The members of our party, although apparently in the majority in the State, are unable to secure for us a peaceful and respectful hearing. I wish to call especial attention to the fact that the disorder is almost exclusively confined to the young roughs who infest the town and who are incited to violence by persons who keep in the background. The country people are uniformly respectful and anxious to hear.

It is especially worthy of note that the disorderly conduct does not proceed from the ex-Confederate soldiers, who are mainly almost without exception in their conduct, and generally in sympathy with our movement. The police force at disorderly points named made no effort so far as is known, to preserve good order. In some instances they gave open countenance to the tumult. I think it is but fair to say that many good people, who are not in sympathy with the People's party, openly denounce these outrages, but they seem powerless to assert themselves. The mayor of Waycross made every effort to protect our meeting at that point. J. B. WEAVER.

TILLMANITES THE VICTORS.

They Make the Platform and Nominate a Full State Ticket.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Sept. 21.—The Democratic State convention assembled in the hall of the house of representatives to-day, and was called to order at noon by Senator Irby, chairman of the State executive committee. The convention is composed of 26 Tillmanites, or Farmers Alliance men, and fifty-six Conservative (or straight-out Democrats).

The business of the body was to nominate a State ticket, elect a State chairman, adopt a platform, and choose Presidential electors. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the convention took a recess. The nomination of Tillman and the present State officers was, of course, a foregone conclusion. The main issue in the convention was the platform. The convention reassembled at 4 p.m., when the committee on resolutions reported. The minority of the committee on behalf of the conservative element, submitted a report

strongly indorsing the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago. This was rejected by the Tillmanite majority, by an overwhelming vote. The following was then adopted as the platform of the South Carolina Democracy:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson, exemplified and illustrated by his successors in leadership, and indorsed by our people in the recent primary election, and we pledge our loyal support to the nominees of the national Democracy, Cleveland and Stevenson.

We denounce as unpatriotic and infamous the attempts which have been made to injure the credit and honor of the State, both at home and abroad. The people of South Carolina, conscious of their ability and integrity, are determined that every just obligation of the South shall be honorably and promptly discharged. We boldly proclaim that upon this one subject there is no difference or division of sentiment among the sons of the State.

The bonded debt of the State is small. Her resources are large and ample. In her phosphate deposits, alone, the State is rich, and since the litigation in regard thereto has been adjusted, the monthly receipts from phosphate royalty for the past two months is nearly sufficient to meet the interest on the debt, and eventually to pay the debt itself. We earnestly recommend to the legislature to set apart by law any excess of phosphate royalty, after paying annual interest on the State debt, as a sinking fund to be placed at interest and sacredly kept and used for the purpose of paying the principal on the State debt.

Governor Tillman and the incumbent State officers were then renominated, with the exception of Attorney-General McLaurin, who recently received the nomination for Congress in the sixth district, in whose stead Assistant Attorney-General D. A. Townsend was nominated.

Presidential electors were chosen, the following resolution, governing them in their action, having previously been adopted.

That any and every person nominated by this convention as a Presidential elector shall, within ten days after the adjournment of this convention, file with the executive committee of the State Democratic party at their office in Columbia, a pledge in writing that he will, if elected as such elector, cast his vote for Grover Cleveland as President and Adlai E. Stevenson as Vice-President of the United States, and in case any such person so nominated, shall, within the said time, refuse or fail to do so, the said executive committee is hereby authorized and required to nominate, in each instance, some other suitable person, who shall, by them be required to give such pledges; and such person so nominated shall be the nominee of the Democratic party for Presidential elector.

After the election of a State executive committee the convention adjourned.

Simpson at Great Bend.

GREAT BEND, KAS., September 18.—This has been a great day in the history of the People's party in this county. Jerry Simpson spoke here to-day to the largest audience ever gathered in Great Bend. It was a striking comparison to the meeting of Republicans held in this county a few weeks ago, at which Chester I Long, A. W. Smith and others spoke to less than two hundred people. His speech was a masterly argument for the principles of the People's party, and an exposure of the corruption in the management of the Government. He was especially hard on the "stand up for Kansas" Republicans who were scattered throughout the crowd, making many hard and telling hits in regard to the Republican plan of standing up for the State. He speaks to no-night at the college in this city, by special invitation of the faculty.

More Southern Outrages.

CAMDEN, Ark., Sept. 19.—Starting news reached this city to-day from Calhoun county. A race war with all its atrocities is prevailing over there and the hitherto quiet place has been suddenly transferred into a region of anarchy and death.

Many rumors have gained circulation, some probably unreliable, but several corroborated each other, and out of the whole the following is probable truth: For several years the negroes living in the southeastern portion of this county, a region in which they outnumber the white people

six to one, have been very restless because of the white-capping of some of their race by unknown parties.

The punishment was administered on account of outrageous behavior on the part of the victims. Allowing their discontent to break into rage, the negroes have been roving the county within the past few days in bands, armed to the teeth and uttering threats of a most incendiary nature.

So boldly do the marauders become that on the meeting of whites in the road they would insult and threaten them outrageously. Small gangs of negroes were continually running over the country behaving in this manner and soon such conduct became unbearable.

The whole matter culminated Saturday morning near Kay Park, when a battle between the whites and negroes occurred, three of the latter being killed and seven wounded. The negroes, after the charge, fled and escaped to the woods and hid themselves. The whites have control according to the last report.

A report reached the city that another negro was killed last night in the same neighborhood. The posse that made the charge on the belligerents Saturday morning, numbered fifty men from all parts of the country, and was in command of deputy sheriffs, one of whom was wounded.

CARNEGIE'S OFFICIALS

Released on Bonds of \$2000 Each. Warrants for the Pinkertons Also.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—Burgess McCullie, of Homestead, went to Alderman King, of the South Side, this afternoon and made informations against Chairman H. C. Frick, Vice-Chairman Leisichman, Secretary Lovejoy, Superintendent Potter, and Curry and Childs, all of the Carnegie Company; Lawrence Philips, W. R. Correy, J. F. Dovey, Nevin McConnell, Fred Primer, and George Lander, all employees of the Carnegie Company, and William Pinkerton, Robert Pinkerton, R. B. Mellon, John Cooper, C. W. Beddoe, W. H. Burt, and Fred W. Hinde, of the Pinkerton detective agency, charging them with aggravated riot and conspiracy. It is presumed the charge of riot is based on the attempt to land the Pinkertons on July 6, the day of the riot.

The Carnegie officials and employés, excepting Lander, waived a hearing and were released on bonds for \$2000 each. Lander is in Europe.

The action of the grand jury in returning true bills in 169 Homestead cases has caused a profound sensation here, not unmixed with some apprehension. It was never for a moment thought that all of the charges would be sustained by the grand jury, and now that they have all been sustained, speculation as to the possibility of conviction is engrossing many minds.

The advisory board has not been dissolved in consequence of the conspiracy suits, and in fact several new members were added this morning. The members of the board are confident that under the act of 1881 theirs is a legal organization, and from Judge Porters remarks in the O'Donnell hearing, they look forward to non-suits.

Fusion in Wisconsin.

DOUGLAS, Wis., Sept. 22.—At the evening session of the People's party convention last night up to 11:30 o'clock, the time was occupied by the delegates making speeches for and against fusion with the Democrats. At that hour a vote was reached resulting 27 to 19 in favor of fusion.

Great excitement ensued and many delegates left the hall.

Under the conditions of the fusion the proposition adopted by the convention is this:

The State Democratic nominees for Presidential electors are to be withdrawn and Weaver electors elected by the Populists. In consideration of this concession the Populists indorse the Democratic State nominees for governor, members of Congress and supreme judge, well earned.

FULLY ACQUITTED

By Gen. G. M. Dodge, Weaver's Commanding Officer in Tennessee.

The Kind, True Words of a Comrade in Arms, a Soldier and a Gentleman. He puts to Shame the Slanders of Cowardly Politicians.

The Washington Post of September 22 contains the following. It is given verbatim, without the crossing of a "t" or dotting of an "i".

Now that Gen. James B. Weaver has become the candidate of the third party for President, and as such threatens to disarrange, more or less, the calculations of the old-line politicians, there is nothing too mean for them to say about him, and especially of his military record. The latter is made the subject of assault solely for the purpose of diminishing his popularity in the South, and this sort of warfare is carried on by Democrats and Republicans both, with a view of alienating his support by the third party of that section.

The facts about General Weaver's military career can be much more reliably ascertained from the officers and men who served with him than from the partisan newspapers that are seeking to smirch his character, and as Gen. G. M. Dodge was well acquainted with Colonel Weaver during the war, and is one of the most competent of the old commanders to pass fair and unbiased judgment on the merits of the officers with whom he was brought in contact, his opinion of the third party candidate as a soldier should have uncommon weight, as it is certainly magnanimous, being seen by a Post reporter yesterday in regard to this subject, he expressed surprise that party prejudice should run to the extreme of attempting to belittle and calumniate a man who so honored the service. He had just communicated his views of General Weaver to Mr. A. M. Embry, an ex-confederate, now residing at Newlin, Tex., and had nothing but praise to speak of him as an officer whom he believes to be unjustly maligned.

"General Weaver was a most efficient soldier," said General Dodge. "He entered the Second Iowa Infantry as a private, was chosen lieutenant of Company G, and, on the promotion of Colonel Tuttle to brigadier-general, after Beauregard's evacuation of Corinth, became major. The regiment had previously covered itself with glory at Fort Donelson, where it lost in killed and wounded 19 men out of not much over 600 engaged, and took conspicuous part in the battle of Shiloh. The regiment now bears upon its banner the proud legend, 'First at Donelson.'"

At the great battle of Corinth, the Second Iowa also suffered severely, and Colonel Baker was mortally wounded. In April, 1863, Colonel Weaver being in command, the regiment had engagements with the enemy at Little Piney Orchard and Town Creek. In the summer of that year it moved to

THE TICKET NAMED

The Kolbites and People's Party
Name Their Men.

They Are Against Cleveland—Nine
Candidates for Congress—Who will
Run Against the Regular Nominees—The Birmingham Convention.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The long
looked for convention has done its
work and adjourned. It has nominated
an electoral and a full Congressional
ticket. The electoral ticket is uninstructed and unpledged.

It is simply anti-Cleveland, and is
composed of a conglomeration of so-
called Jeffersonian Democrats, Peo-
ple's party men and Republicans. It
is looked upon as a Weaver ticket,
but is not instructed for him.

The first work of the convention
this morning was the adoption of a
resolution sending greetings to "Tom
Watson in his fight against the organ-
ized Democracy of Wall street," and
promising to meet him with nine
Congressmen on the floor of the
next Congress who will stand on the
Omaha platform.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Nine candidates for Congress were
then nominated without friction.
They are:

First District—Dr. W. J. Mason,
of Monroe.

Second District—Frank Baltzell,
of Montgomery.

Third District—J. F. Tate, of Rus-
sell.

Fourth District—A. P. Longshore,
of Shelby.

Fifth District—W. M. Whatley, of
Clay.

Sixth District—John M. Davis, of
Fayette.

Seventh District—William Wood,
of Cullman.

Eighth District—Rev. R. T. Black-
well, of Madison.

Ninth District—Joseph H. Parsons,
of Birmingham.

All of the above were Kolb Dem-
ocrats except the three last named.
Wood has been a Greenbacker and a
Republican. Blackwell is a Metho-
dist preacher and chaplain of the
Alliance, but formerly affiliated in
Independent and Republican move-
ments. Parsons is a brother of Louis
E. Parsons, the district attorney, and
is a Republican.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

The electoral ticket next chosen by
the unanimous vote of the convention
is as follows:

State at Large—H. D. Simmons,
of Macon, a farmer and Kolb Demo-
ocrat; and J. M. Whitehead, of But-
ler, a Kolb Democrat and editor of
an Alliance organ.

First District—Dr. E. Harris, of
Choctaw, a farmer and Kolb Demo-
ocrat.

Second District—E. J. Carlisle, of
Pike, Alliance Democrat and Alliance
lecturer.

Third District—S. S. Booth, of
Henry, a United States revenue officer
and Independent Republican.

Fourth District—Philander Mor-
gan, of Talladega, brother of Senator
Morgan, a farmer and Kolb Demo-
ocrat.

Fifth District—John H. Porter, of
Coosa, a farmer and Kolb Demo-
ocrat.

Sixth District—John B. Harris, of
Green, a farmer and Kolb Demo-
ocrat.

Seventh District—George Gaither,
of Etowah, former candidate for Con-
gress as Greenbacker, and who has
never been a regular Democrat; now
chairman of the People's party of
the State.

Eighth District—Thos. F. George,
Limestone, a farmer and Kolb Dem-
ocrat.

Ninth District—N. B. Stack, of
Bibb, a miner and Independent Dem-
ocrat.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted reads:

Recognizing the sovereign power of
the people of the United States and of
each individual as a separate and com-
ponent part of the sovereign power, the
Jeffersonian and People's party of Ala-
bama demand:

1. A free ballot and a fair count.

2. That the rights of the citizens shall
be entitled to more consideration and
be as fully protected as the rights of
capital.

3. That free and unlimited coinage of
silver shall be authorized by law and
enforced at the earliest date possible.

4. That the amount of circulation shall
be increased to not less than \$50 per
capita, each dollar to be made the equal
value of every other dollar.

5. That a graduated income tax be
authorized by law and enforced at the
earliest date possible.

6. That the facilities for transportation
and communication of the country shall
be controlled in the interest of the
people with justice and equity to their
owners.

7. That Americans should own the
lands of the country and alien ownership
should be gradually extirpated so that
every citizen should have a chance to
own a home free from extortion and un-
just exactations of alien or home monopo-
lists.

8. That the tariff should be reduced to
the lowest possible amount consistent

with an economical administration of the
Government with such incidental protec-
tion as can be accorded to our indus-
tries by a wise levy of the same.

9. That charters of national banks shall
be repealed and a means provided, by
which money shall be issued direct to the
people with the safety in the security and
full indemnity to the Government.

YOUNG MR. MANNING.

Following the adoption of the plat-
form J. C. Manning, the young man
who put Weaver's name in nomination
at Omaha, offered this resolution:

Whereas, Grover Cleveland tele-
graphed his congratulations to Thomas
G. Jones on his fraudulent election.

Resolved, That the election of Grover
Cleveland means the endorsement of the
perpetuation of fraud upon the people of
Alabama, and that this convention go
forth and impress this fact upon the
people of Alabama.

It was unanimously adopted and
applauded loudly.

CAPTAIN KOLB SPEAKS.

Captain Reuben F. Kolb was given
the floor for a speech. He declared
that he had been elected Governor by
45,000 majority and by 25,000
majority of the white vote of the
State, but the organized Democrats had
counted him out. Mr. Cleveland, he said, had endorsed the methods of the organized Democrats.

"All who are here," said he, "for
the purpose of aiding in the defeat of
Grover Cleveland and the Demo-
cratic nominees rise."

Every man in the convention arose
and applauded. Captain Kolb dis-
cussed the recent election for govern-
or, exhibiting sworn statements from
many counties showing how the votes
were counted against him.

"In Montgomery county," said he,
"the returns gave Jones 6000 major-
ity, when, as a matter of fact, but
4000 votes were polled in the county
and I received 1500 majority of them."
With this he called upon the
Montgomery delegates to state if
it was true. A half dozen arose and
stated that the ballot-boxes had been
manipulated in the various beats and
that dead men whose names had been
on the poll lists were voted for Jones.

"Why," said Kolb, interrupting
one of the men who was vouching for
the truth of his statement, "a man
who was sheriff of Montgomery ten
years ago came to me the other day
and told me of his having killed a
negro while sheriff. He said his
conscience had hurt him for the deed
until last election when he found the
Jones men had voted that negro."

"Lowndes county," continued
Kolb, "was counted for Jones by
1600 majority when I carried it by
2000," and he brought forward men
who had been at each beat to give the
figures and back up his assertion.
They said boxes had been stolen and
stuffed, that Kolb vote had been
returned for Jones, and said for every
man on the poll list not voting ballots
were dropped in and counted for
Jones."

For an hour Captain Kolb went on
talking up county after county, and in
each case men would rise and tell of
how the thing was done in each of
their beat ballot-boxes.

THERE WAS WAR TALK.

The convention became highly
wrought up. An old man jumped to
his feet and said there had been
"enough talk, and that it was time to
resort to arms to protect the rights of
the people."

Another suggested that all oppo-
nents of organized Democracy go to
the polls in November armed and
prepared for a free ballot and a fair
count. The convention applauded
and all declared their willingness to
serve as deputy United States marsh-
als.

Captain Kolb continued his speech,
giving his evidence of fraudulent
counts in something like fifty counties,
and closed by declaring that he had
been elected governor and swearing by
all that is holy he would be gov-
ernor and the State of Alabama would
cast its electoral vote against Cleve-
land.

Then the convention adjourned;

Commissioner Peck's Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The
Albany county grand jury, now sit-
ting, to which was presented yester-
day the evidence against Charles F.
Peck, of the bureau of labor statis-
tics, charging him with burning the
original blanks from which the
figures in his report were obtained,
made a report to the court this morn-
ing. A sealed indictment was
handed down which it is reported
has been found against Commissioner
Peck, charging him with destroying
public papers. No definite informa-
tion will be given out by District
Attorney Eaton.

Telegraphers Ordered Out.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 21.—This
morning at 1 o'clock circulars were
sent out by the Order of Railroad
Telegraphers, ordering the Burlington,
Cedar Rapids and Northern men to go out at noon. Men were
sent out on every train on the
branches to notify day agents, and
all night men were notified by wire.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges cook
food and warm rooms for many millions.

ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

Four Tickets in the Field—The People's
Party Second in the Race.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17.—
The returns of the late State election,
held September 5, are all in except
those from Newton and Scott counties.
Newton was carried by the Repub-
licans, while the Democracy captured
Scott, and each will offset the other,
so very little change will be made in
the figures now at hand by the official
returns of those two counties.

The vote as it now stands for gov-
ernor is: Fishback, Democrat, 87,927;
Whipple, Republican, 30,504; Carnahan,
People's party, 31,177, and Nelson,
Prohibition, 1292.

It was the first general election at
which the Australian ballot law, en-
acted by the general assembly of
1891, was given a trial. Four parties
were in the field for the first time in
the political history of the State, and
an amendment abridging the privi-
leges of the election was voted upon.

The Republican party had a straight
ticket in the field for the first time
since 1886, since which time that
party has fused with the Union Labor
party, which had never tested its
strength until the recent election. A
poll-tax amendment was also voted
upon. Owing to these features the
election is of unusual interest.

The poll-tax amendment was pro-
posed and adopted by the last legisla-
ture. This amendment requires the
elector to show at the polls a poll-tax
receipt for the last preceding tax-paying
period before being allowed to cast
his ballot. There were 74,905 votes
for and 54,338 votes against it, being
a majority in its favor of 20,565 out
of the votes cast upon it. There were
22,942 fewer votes on the amendment
than the total vote for governor. The
Republicans and Populites claim that
in order to become a part of the orga-
nic law of the State it should have
received a majority of upward of
76,000, or, in other words, a major-
ity of all the votes cast at the election.

The constitution provides that "an
amendment to the constitution shall
be submitted at an election of senators
and representatives, and it shall
receive a majority of the votes of the
electors voting at such election." Upon
the construction given this clause
depends the fate of the amend-
ment. The general assembly has
provided by statute that the abstract
of the votes for and against an
amendment in each county shall be
sealed up by each county, directed to
the speaker of the house of rep-
resentatives, to be by him, in the pres-
ence of the members, opened, counted
and the result declared. Having offi-
cial cognizance of no other vote than
that of the amendment, the speaker of
the next house can do nothing but
declare the amendment carried. A
contest will ensue, and the supreme
court will have to decide the question.

HOW T. V. POWDERLY STANDS.

He Issues a Letter Giving His Pos-
ition in National Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The
Journal of the Knights of Labor of the
22d instant has a special article
from the pen of Mr. T. V. Powderly
regarding the following abstract from a
New York letter in the Philadelphia
Leger of the 16th:

The Democratic National Committee
is distributing as a campaign document
part of T. V. Powderly's article on
"Labor and Protection" in the North
American Review.

Mr. Powderly says regarding it:
The letter does not say what part of
my North American Review article is
quoted, but I presume it must be the
following:

"The Carnegie Steel Company and like
concerns own their prosperity to the
protective laws of the United States. These
laws were passed in the interest of labor.
During the discussion on the tariff laws
it was never advanced as a reason why
they should be protected—the argument was always
that labor would be protected. The
workman has not been protected from
foreign competition by the Government.
He has had to fight the battle for himself
through labor organizations. Not only
has he had to fight against foreign com-
petition, largely attracted by our deliv-
erative tariff laws, but he has had to wage
war with the employer for a share of
that protection which his Government de-
creed by law that he should have. Our
Government has enacted protective leg-
islation in the interest of labor, if we
read Congressional speeches aright, but
it quiescently allows the manufacturer to
absorb the bulk of protection and then
throws its arms around the establish-
ment at the slightest provocation when
the workman asks for what their Govern-
ment admitted that they had a right to
enjoy."

While this is pay-day for the Amal-
gamated members it is also pay-day
at the mill, and about \$60,000 is be-
ing distributed among the non-unionists.
This is within \$20,000 of the
amount paid before when the mill was
running in full. There are no more
desertions reported and several
skilled men have come in.

A Big Labor Meeting.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 25.—Chief P.
M. Arthur was the drawing card at
the union meeting of J. C. Burley
Division, No. 287, Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers, which was
held in the Altoona Opera House

to-day. Hundreds of strangers were
present, including delegations from
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Allegheny
City and Jersey City.

Grand Chief Arthur opened his
remarks by announcing his firm be-
lief in organized labor, saying he
felt sure that if the laboring men of
this country, or any other country,
are ever rescued from the thralldom
of slavery it will be through and by
organized efforts. He said:

The misfortunes of organized labor
of the present day have, in most cases,

been the selection of leaders. The
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
has done much for the good of the men,
their families, the railroad companies
and the communities in which the men
dwell. It has given the railroad com-
panies trustworthy, reliable men. It insis-
ts on all being sober, honest, and
faithful to duty. During its twenty-
eight years of existence it has had only
three strikes, and these could have been
prevented had the roads been as fair-
minded as the men.

The speaker's remedy for labor
disputes was suggested in the Bible:
"Come, let us reason together," and
"Do unto others as you would have
others do unto you." The speaker
then explained the system of settling
grievances. There is no one-man
power. When people say "Arthur
ordered a strike," they are mistaken.
Arthur orders no strike. The men
decide those questions themselves.

A LETTER
From the Field Received from Gen-
eral Field.
GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 12, 1892.
Editor of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:
I am pressing the work, and am
in much better condition than when
you saw me at Brinkley. My
wounded leg is very much better—
almost well. On Saturday I spoke
in the day at Hazlehurst to a crowd
of from 5000 to 8000, and at night
in Jackson to a good audience in the
state house, and here-to-day to a fine
crowd. Our friends are wild with
enthusiasm. I leave in the morning
for Montgomery, where I speak on
the 14th, and will join General
Weaver on the 15th at Birmingham.
Thence I go to Ocala and Orlando,
Fla., then into Georgia, South Caro-
lina, North Carolina, and into Vir-
ginia, and on October 1 will be at
Lynchburg.

Will be glad to hear from you at
any time, and to meet you at all
times. Press the work. Oh that
we had a few thousand dollars to
help our canvass, by keeping our
poor men in the field. General
Weaver and myself are going with
our heads up, and we do not mean to
encourage any such word as "fail"
until the ballots are counted on the
night of November 7. *Pro Di, pro patria, pro libertate.* Very truly,

JAMES G. FIELD.

Connecticut People's Party.

MERIDEN, CONN., Sept. 24.—The
People's party State convention was
held here to-day. Miss Sarah Smith,
of Seymour, was the temporary sec-
retary. About twenty-five delegates
were present.

THE JOINT DEBATE.

Watson Had the Crowd—Livingston Loses His Temper.
Southern Alliance Farmer.

The joint debate between Hon. T. E. Watson and Mr. L. F. Livingston occurred at Conyers yesterday, as advertised.

Many people who intended coming from the country were prevented, on account of the rain the evening before and on the morning of the debate.

In spite of the weather, a large crowd gathered, numbering between 3000 and 4000 people. The Georgia railroad ran a special from Augusta and Atlanta, importing, at cheap rates, the Democrats all along the line.

At least twelve cars of these husky howlers were imported to howl for Livingston, and to howl down Watson.

With all the imported crowd, it was estimated by many that the People's party had the majority of the crowd. A liberal estimate put it at two-thirds reformers. But for the rain there would have been at least 2000 more country people out.

It was a field day for Watson. He made a clear and concise presentation of the principles of the reform movement, making it clear to every reasonable mind.

He handled the question of national politics in a masterly effort. He also struck upon the State issues, and quoted from Mr. Northern's speech at Sparta. In speaking of Northern's utterances, he said:

"Now let us draw a contrast between this year and two years ago. Governor Northern, opening the campaign at Thomson at the same time I opened my own, said that he stood squarely upon the platform of the National Alliance. To that platform he owed his election, just as I owe mine."

"At that time Mr. Black, my present competitor, was denouncing the Alliance methods, its platform, and its tendencies."

"Now see the change this year; Northern goes with Black, and at Sparta tells the people to vote against the man who carried the platform to victory and to vote for the man who denounced it then as he denounces it now."

"At that time Governor Northern's chief reliance was the platform which he helped to frame at St. Louis in 1859. Now his chief concern is about the Democratic party and the Chicago platform. Listen to what he says: 'Strike your wife' who, in her youth gave you her warmest affection. 'Strike your wife' who has been your nurse through every hour of sickness and your comfort and joy through every hour of health. 'Strike your wife' who has shared with you every moment of poverty and distress, and who, if you have reached comfort and independence helped you to reach it and helped you to enjoy it."

"Strike this faithful, tender, pure and loyal woman—strike her cruelly and brutally, strike her as a brute beast would be ashamed to strike—but don't you strike the dear old Democratic party." [Cheers and groans.]

But that is not the worse of it.

What else did he say in that speech? "Strike your child which to-night will kneel at its mother's knee, robed in white, lisping the prayer of infancy, 'Now I lay me down to sleep.'"

Yes, strike your child!—innocent, pure and loving. Not only that, strike her as she's clothed in white, typical of the unblemished sinlessness of her being.

"Concerning which the Galilean said, 'of such are the Kingdom of Heaven.' Not only that; strike her as she kneels at her mother's knee as the quiet evening shadows gather about the old homestead, and the quiet stars begin to look through the tree-tops where the katydids are singing. Not only that; strike her as she opens her sweet lips in that first prayer of childhood, 'now I lay me down to sleep.'

"Strike her as her tender mind communes with the good God under her mother's saintly teachings, kneeling at that mother's knee, robed in white—the most innocent, touching, and endearing scene in all the domestic life of the sons of men!"

"Yes, strike her, smite the praying lips into silence, heartlessly, with the malice and the callousness of a very devil. Yes, do all this, but don't you strike the dear old Democratic party." [Cheers, groans, and cries of shame.]

"Will you vote for a man for governor of this grand and Christian State who is so utterly lost to all sense of decency and shame as to counsel such damnable conduct as that?" [Great cheering, and cries of "never, never!"]

Watson was clear and pointed, and

presented the issues in a convincing manner.

Colonel Livingston spoke two hours, claiming that he was never elected on Alliance demands, but on the Livingston "yardstick." However, he did not produce the yardstick, nor any authority for making said yardstick. If it differed from the Alliance yardstick, he deceived the Alliancemen of the fifth district.

Livingston lost his temper and bitterly denounced those who would ask a question. He would threaten them by telling them that he would whip them if they did not hush. He threatened to pull more "wool out of a negro's head than he had in it." His manner demonstrated that he was decidedly off, and there can be no question but what he lost many votes by the debate.

Watson closed with thirty minutes, which was withering. The Livingston heelers howled but to no effect, except to drown the speaker's voice. The police tried to control the crowd, but they failed; but the Democrats lost by the outrageous conduct of the imported heelers.

When the joint debate closed the crowd called for Cyclone Davis, who gave them sound logic for quite awhile. His blows went home and much good was done. When Davis commenced speaking many of the Augusta and Atlanta heelers went away and Davis had splendid order.

The Peoples party is jubilant over the joint debate, while the Democrats are sour. Even the reporters admitted that Lon got licked, but they couldn't print it so.

It was a great day for reform and principle.

To the esteemed Atlanta Constitution, Georgia: "God reigns over all." Then you are not "in it."

The Western division of the People's party headquarters report Maine as polling over 5000 votes for Professor Bateman, candidate for governor.

If Senator Hill's speech was "great" in any particular, it was the industry and acumen displayed in dodging Cleveland and Stevenson up to the closing paragraph.

The action of the regular Democratic convention in South Carolina, pledging the electoral ticket to Cleveland and Stevenson, may be the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and prove the starting point of a Weaver boom.

The activity of Democrats in encouraging a Republican ticket in North Carolina, shows energy worthy of a better cause. Strange that the Republicans do not grow suspicious of such disinterested kindness from sworn enemies.

Mr. S. M. Scorr, of Kansas, is earnestly requested to temper justice with mercy in his political scalping of Hon. Benton McMillan, of Tennessee. The vacuous leader of a vacuous Congress has very little hair left, and less thinking apparatus.

Representative Sherman Hoar, of Massachusetts, has written a letter positively refusing to allow his name to go before the Democratic State convention as a candidate for lieutenant-governor. He says his duty to his family compels a complete withdrawal from politics, and he asks his friends, if they love him, to send him clients and not candidates.

Strange he should have made this discovery at this particular time.

City papers express much wonder and surprise that the campaign does not open. The national committees are organized and at work, but no enthusiasm can yet be discovered. The reason is plain. Wall street does not care a cent whether Harrison or Cleveland is elected, and therefore is furnishing no campaign funds, and the subsidized press won't enthuse without the sinews, etc.

Officers of the G. A. R.

The following officers of the Grand Army of the Republic were elected for 1892-'93:

Commander-in-Chief—A. G. Weisert, Milwaukee, Wis.

Senior Vice-Commander—R. H. Warfield, San Francisco.

Junior Vice-Commander—Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.

Surgeon General—W. C. Wiley, Connecticut.

Chaplain-in-Chief—D. R. Lowell, Kansas.

Indianapolis, Ind., was chosen for the next reunion.

Wanted—Chicago Real Estate to List.

Owners of choice property, residence or acres, should list same with us. We issue monthly list of high class bargain property. No charge for listing.

CAMPBELL INVESTMENT COMPANY,

159, Washington St., Chicago.

TOOSMART FOR YOU

Money Makes the Man, the Want of It the Fellow.

One of Your Old Friends Tells You His Plans and Tricks and Will Then Turn Round and Win Your Money. Politics is a Great Game.

BY HARRY HINTON.

[Published by request.]

I claim to be an honest man; for if you remember I gave you openly my reasons for leaving you and your gang and joining the plutocracy. Harry Hinton never goes back on a friend in a sly way, but sets forth his reasons and shakes hands. How many men who consort with the common people are raised to place and power? Even Jesus Christ was condemned to an ignominious death after eating with publicans and sinners. This is the way of the world. Money makes the man, the want of it the fellow. 'Tis not graceful nor dignified to belong to such a herd.

You are raising a hellish howl about oppression through the law. Ain't this natural? Has not this always been so? Why, certainly. Ever since Adam's first born took up a stick and knocked his brother dead, the stronger man has been trampling on the weaker. First they used sticks, next knives, spears and swords, and lastly powder and dynamite.

But the final act of a Christian civilization is not to be so barbarous; but to so frame the laws of government that the elite may live and luxuriate on the labor of the million. Old things have passed away. Now come the new. This new civilization. The weapons of our welfare are not carnal, they are mental. The fight is on all the same, an unceasing, relentless and ferocious fight.

Now I reckon you see why I've joined the elite and the plutocracy, Mr. ECONOMIST. Since we are old friends from away back, I'll tell you our plan and tricks; and then win your money. We are simply too smart for you. We can show you our hand and then beat you the best two out of three. There came a circus around here once, and the thimble riggers whipped the boys up right before their eyes. That is the way we are going to work the wires on you. Politics is a great thimble rig, a three card monte. You think you're wise, but we'll get your money. Then we are liberal. We are for freedom. Let every man risk his own judgment. So far we've lost nothing by this.

Has there not been a master scramble to make money in this country for a hundred years back? Have there not been thousand tricks in trade, a thousand deceptive methods by which the ignorant are mulcted of their money, and that too recognized by a Christian people as morally legitimate, and by the Government as legally legitimate? So it is no harm to cheat, to steal or defraud, so you do it according to permit of the last civilized code.

Now the thing to which I wish to call your attention is simply this; that law has taken the place of sticks and knives and guns, and wit has taken the place of physical force; this is nice; this is civilization; all along it was the power of the arm. Now it is the power of the brain; before it was barbarism; now it is Christian civilization.

For one hundred years, we of the elite have fastened ourselves on the carcass of this Government, knowing full well it to be the source of all power and influence. You commoners naturally looked up to us for advice and information. This not only gave us the position of power, but also gave us the moulding of your minds to the consent of yielding the fate of power. Now we've got the fat, according to the last code of a Christian civilization, all right and fair. As you were scrambling among yourselves, by this code, to beat your neighbor in the race for wealth and distinction, so we, holding the strings of government and the moulding of your minds, have taken possession of the Government and laid all productive labor tributary to us. In the battle of brain we have beaten you thousand to one. You and your children will labor now for us. You don't see through this quite. That is the beauty of it. You don't see through a thimble rig, nor a three card monte either. That beats thimble rig all hollow. Let us see.

No man holds office without your consent. We recommend, you confirm. We give you lessons in politics, you learn our lessons. We make parties, you take sides. We embitter your minds with prejudices, you hug

these prejudices as darling pets to your bosom. We brand every man who does not stick to his party, and you heat the irons. We laud every party slave and you applaud the echo. We shout stop thief, and beware of pickpockets, and you lock suspicious at each other and never think of us. All this is done according to the trick. Wise men over in Gotham. You've put your wit and cunning against our wit and cunning. We've won and you've lost. Now what are you going to do about it?

Don't you see we've got you down? And don't you know we are going to hold you down? Got you down by your own rule of freedom and civilization! But you say we had laws passed for our advantage. Yes; but did not your representatives pass those laws? Was it not a free gift? Did you not consent to it? You cannot blame us. Here is where the most beautiful part of this game comes in. We've taken your own Government, and we've taken your own representatives, and this Government and these representatives, under our tutelage and advice, have turned over all things into our hands, and made you our bondsmen forever; all this done, too, by the last civilized code. It was a battle of brain; we won; you lost. We worked the wires on you. We played the fine Italian hand; we've laid all labor under tribute by our financial scheming. In short, we've played smart and you've played the fool, that's all.

We don't mind telling you now, Mr. ECONOMIST, how all these tricks were played. Simply remember we did it justifiably by the last act of

Christian civilization. We have the nation and the people fastened down under a multitude of interest-bearing debts, covering every stiver they are worth, and the industries covered by trusts and corporations in such a manner we are complete masters of the ranch. Too late now to kick and howl. We own the nation; we own the people; we have a quasi mortgage on the whole concern. This we have earned by our wit, by our brain. The ignorant is always the prey of the shrewd. Once the strong was master; now it is the most cun-

ning. The property of the United States is in debt to us to its full value. If the value is sixty billions our debts are more. This debt pays an interest from 4 to 10 per cent, say 8 per cent. Two-thirds of the property of the United States don't earn 8 per cent; therefore it is ours now and the remainder will soon follow.

We have been a long time perfecting this scheme, and had it not been for the huge war debt and our financial ability we could not have subjugated the country so soon. This gave us a golden opportunity. Ever since the war our values have doubled. And now we own the country—that is to say the interest on our moneys—absorb all the profits on business and the business itself oftentimes. There are a few protected industries and trust industries which we could not reach, but fortunately we owned them from the start. Your nice Representatives in Congress did all this for us. We told you they were great statesmen and you sent them back. We are not to blame; blame your Representatives and curse your own ignorance. You are clever fellows, a good people, a free people, but we've the heels on you. This is a grand country, a glorious country. Such statesmen, such orators, such poets.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

The sum of \$1000 is paid to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas, The NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

We heartily approve of the course it has pursued and recommend that every member of the Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of

Brother C. W. Macune and his associates in said

order, and will do all we can to urge them onward

in the good cause.

Address all remittances or communications to:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 200 North Capitol street.

ENTRANCE AT THIS POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

D. C. AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

STIPENDIARIES.

Just outside the main exit of the hall of United States Representatives, in the Capitol, are the railed-off offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is common sight for visitors to here get their closest glimpse of law-makers. Some of them are always standing about (while the House is in session) dispatching or receiving telegraphic messages. And it is also a common sight, for the eye of the observer to follow a quick transfer from a neat, leather bound, little book of a "telegraphic frank" to the Senator's or Congressman's dispatch. These books are furnished Representatives by the "courtesy" of the Western Union Company, and when their contents are consumed, another is promptly forwarded. The custom—for it has grown to be one—is almost universal. Few statesmen fail to avail themselves of monopoly's sop to Cerebus'. It follows, therefore, as shadow substance and day night, that men who are the stipendiaries and recipients of a corporation's favors, will enact no legislation irritant to it. By such methods are the helpless rendered more so, and the public wronged.

TOM WATSON IN ATLANTA.
Tom Watson is going to speak in Atlanta, and he doesn't want any one to meet him. He announces several new appointments, and makes a few general remarks. His appointments are as follows:

Atlanta, at night, October 10.
LaGrange, October 12.
Smart's Station, October 14.
Macon, at night, October 17.
Gordon, October 19.
Dublin, October 21.

Then Tom writes:

In Atlanta and Macon I desire to speak alone and will not divide time. In LaGrange I will divide time with Mr. Moses, at Smart's Station with Mr. Cabaniss; at Dublin with Mr. Turner. No substitutes need apply at any of the appointments. The Congressmen of the different districts must dance up and "tote" their own skillets. This especially applies to Mr. Crisp at the Cordele appointment. This challenge carries with it the division of time as already indicated.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A great deal of gratuitous abuse has been given to the Baymen of Fire Island for their opposition to the landing of the crews of such ocean steamships as had cholera cases aboard. The foreign press have been especially severe upon the "inhumanity" and "brutality" of these poor fishermen. Self preservation is the law of nature. These simple fisher-folks wrest by toil from the sea a precarious support, and in summer eke out scanty incomes by taking boarders.

The introduction of cholera meant ruin, financially, for a year at least. Their fish would find no market, nor their shore invite the most venturesome wanderer. Outside of the unreasoning panic which seizes frequently upon a whole community threatened by infectious disease, the very main-springs of the baymen's material existence was threatened and they rose naturally to its defense.

"HONEST confession is good for the soul." The Times Democrat says: The great aim in party politics is to land in office.

JAS. G. BRAINE is reported as saying: "I am tired of politics. It is a vanity fair of which I have been only a part."

TO THE SOUTH. Take Tom Wat-

son's homespun advice. "Wrap the Ocala platform around you, and come in out of the wet."

CAN it be that some suspicious prodding prompted Mr. Hill, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to remark, "I was a Democrat, and am one still?"

To nominate Cleveland would be to march through a slaughter house to an open grave.—Henry Watter- son, at Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

WHAT A PECK of trouble the Democrats of New York are in. They are now vociferously accusing the late labor commissioner of "pushing the tariff to the front."

AN EXCHANGE remarks that Hon. R. Q. Mills, of Texas, is a man of convictions. Mr. Mills' most prominent conviction at present appears to be a surfeit of enough.

IT is intimated that when Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, asks, "where am I at?" on the 8th of October, his constituents will reply with one voice: "At home, at home to stay."

LOST.—Two platforms of 1892. Articles cannot be described, but source is identical. Please return same, if found, to Carter-Harrity & Co., Buzzard's Nest, Wall street, N. Y.

THAT was a doubtful compliment that graveyard-rabbit-foot candidate Stevenson received in North Carolina. Cemeteries are not cheering spots, and mascots do not hail from them.

IT was Ingalls who predicted that the close of the nineteenth century would see the great middle classes in the United States wiped out. But somehow the sponge got around to him first.

WHEN a man announces his adherence to free coinage, but adds he intends to vote for Cleveland or Harrison, waste no time on him. He is an all-round, yard-wide, gilt-edged, double-action fool.

"PRIVATE JOHN ALLEN," of Mississippi, has opportunity to prove his title founded upon fact. James Burkill, of the People's party, promptly knocked him down upon the rostrum for insulting him.

CONGRESSMAN JOE WHEELER, of Alabama, in ten years has introduced 1000 bills—and passed twenty-one to date. How long would it take this antiquated fossil, on these lines, drawing \$5000 per year, to pass 100?

GENERALS Weaver and Field have effected a veritable "coup d'état" by the simultaneous publication of their ringing pronunciamento in every metropolitan paper in the United States. It was Associate Press matter.

THE ECONOMIST does not reserve a "tea-cup corner" or a "woman's department" for its lady friends. It gives them a fair field in its best columns, and appreciates every word cheering on the reform cause they write.

NO COMMUNICATIONS or manuscript unsigned will be published by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. Many of this character are now on hand. They will be returned or used, according to instructions. State subject when writing.

MR. GLADSTONE tells his audiences Irish home rule is the first item on his program, and that the Welsh, Scotch and English may come with their grievances after Ireland has been put squarely on her feet, and not before.

MISFORTUNE has occasional compensations. 'Tis hinted that the Republicans of Kansas executed a war dance of thanksgiving for the cholera which quarantined Hon. John J. Ingalls. He had volunteered to help "Stand up for Kansas."

MRS. BETTIE GAY, of Texas, to whom Ella Ghent Curtis, of Colorado, indites an ode in this issue, is among the foremost leaders of the new school of humane politics in her State. The same of her noble life, and generous deeds has traveled far.

IT IS NOT a theory but a condition. It is not of momentous interest save to scientists how the cholera got in.

It is in. How shall it be induced to vacate? This is the question. THE ECONOMIST suggests that it be talked out in detail in set speeches by old party hacks.

HUNTINGDON, the railroad king, reaches out for new worlds to conquer. He will fit out an expedition shortly for a year's exploiting in the Congo Free State, Africa, at his own expense, for the purpose of furthering gigantic railroad schemes in the Dark Continent.

SECRETARY NOBLE, of Harrison's Cabinet, says:

The lethargy is in both parties, but worst in ours. We shall get left on election day if we don't get out and whoop it up for the boys.

Possibly Mr. Noble forgets that "an ice wagon" is a severely difficult article to "whoop it up" for.

MANY veterans called upon THE ECONOMIST during their sojourn in the Capital. All had good news to tell, and each was warmly welcomed. It was gathered from them that had General Weaver visited the city or reviewed the parade, he would have been tendered an ovation all along the line.

THE NEW YORK WORLD brilliantly closes an article as follows:

Grover Cleveland will receive, in spite of some inconsistencies in his own record, the great bulk of the reform vote this year.

Now if the great "Dont" newspaper don't stop these sort of admissions, it will have to imitate Mr. Peck's example, and burn statistics to cover foolishness.

WAR records have been at a premium in Washington during the visit of the 250,000 veterans, and the President's record, under the big black headlines, "Comrade Harrison," was industriously circulated. It was supposed to be a two-edged sword, one benefiting Harrison and the other injuring Cleveland by comparison.

SENATOR RANSOM is in North Carolina making war and Ku Klux speeches. It is upon such as these, widely informed and splendidly experienced men, who are seeking to hold back the car of progress, and revive the senseless issues of prejudice and race passion, that the weight of a rebuking and insulted intelligence should fall heaviest.

POETRY comes nearer to vital truth than history. It is the breath of knowledge born of the spirit. The divine spark of genius touches the mind of man and attunes language, and the spirit eye pierces that which is hidden from the materialist. The world is poorer for the death of John G. Whittier. He was a sweet, deep, noble, generous soul.

THE ECONOMIST has effected arrangements by which it can supply in a type-written form, the records of Congressmen. This work is carefully done and thoroughly reliable. Nothing is withheld, and nought set down in malice. Copious notes accompany official data, explanatory of bills, votes, etc. Write at once. Terms on application.

THE REPRINT in the last issue, a verbatim description of ex-President Cleveland's wedding reception, from the pages of the Washington Post, is given that all who run may read of the especial honors bestowed upon Frederick Douglass, at the White House, June 15, 1886. Is the evidence sufficiently conclusive? If not, THE ECONOMIST will furnish more.

THE GREAT FREE-COINAGE speech of Senator Teller, published in this issue, which was accounted the ablest effort in its line, and which shows more clearly than any other yet made, the kinship of the farmer to unlimited silver coinage, chimes ill with the news that its gifted author has taken the stump for the implacable enemy of an increased circulating medium—Harrison.

IT is strongly intimated that Mr. Depew, who was largely responsible for foisting Harrison again upon his party, is acting as though he also required "placating." Mr. Cleveland, having had some recent experience with Senator Hill, and the "ice wagon," with Mr. Platt in this respect, they can furnish the doctor

almost any variety of "placation" he happens to be after.

LET THE Alliance men of Alabama remember that Gen. Joe Wheeler was the man who sprung the "jag committee investigation" by his virulent attack upon Hon. T. E. Watson, of Georgia, in the hope of getting the latter dismissed the House, or censured, thereby bringing the Order into discredit and be instrumental in its disruption. Stand to your guns, and load them for political Dr. Jeckyl's and Mr. Hyde's.

These are chiefly employed in candy, lace and worsted goods factories, where the wages are very small. The best salaries are paid in the factory for the manufacture of surgical rubber goods, near the bridge, where an expert can make from \$12 to \$15. But for this munificent sum she must work eight or ten hours a day in a temperature of 104 degrees."

ADEL STEVENSON orates in North Carolina where he carried his bogue "force bill," as follows:

This legislation, my fellow-citizens, is devised in the spirit of hate. Can it be possible, that the American people will consent to the enactment of a law so hostile to the spirit of our free institutions, legislation which savors only of vengeance, and the successful operation of which would involve the expenditure of millions of dollars, and bring in its train untold horrors? Can it be that the hands are now to be turned back upon the dial and the evils through which you have happily passed, again become a living reality.

No, Mr. Stevenson, it is not possible, and furthermore, a former recreant Greenbacker of your name knows it.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR expects great things from the moral effect of the national eight-hour law on State legislatures, and in the event of its general adoption by the States, a part cure for existing labor troubles.

There are over eighteen million laborers in the country working on an average of ten hours per diem, and it is estimated that the reduction of hours to eight would give employment to all of the unemployed laborers in the land, with less friction or injury to employers than any other plan. The use of machinery has made this solution not only practical but absolutely necessary.

THIS PAPER NEEDS NO COMMENDATION. IT KNOWS ITS FRIENDS ARE PROUD OF IT AND IN THEIR COMMENDATION LIES ITS REWARD. IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE MANAGEMENT TO MAKE IT THE LEADING EXPONENT OF REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO SPREAD THE PROPAGANDA THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND. BEHIND IT ARE NO CONSCIENCELESS POLITICAL PARTIES. AS A FREE LANCE IT DOES ITS FIGHTING FOR THE PEOPLE, AND FROM THEM MUST COME ITS SUPPORT. BE A MISSIONARY AND INCREASE ITS CIRCULATION BY EARNEST PERSONAL EFFORT. IF \$1 FOR A YEAR LOOKS LARGER THAN A CAR-WHEEL IN YOUR SLENDER PURSE, SUBSCRIBE FOR SIX MONTHS, OR THREE, AND INDUCE YOUR NEIGHBORS TO DO LIKEWISE. BUT SUBSCRIBE. TO GET HELP YOU MUST EXTEND SOME.

AN APOLOGY is almost due the Alliance for bringing to its notice such a clipping as the one appended from the Times-Democrat, a Democratic paper which loses no opportunity to insult its leaders and orators in such States as the People's party threaten to dismember the party of "great expectations".

AN ALLIANCE between the Democrats and Populists, between whose creeds, by the way, there is very much less of a chasm than there is between Republicanism and either of them, would beyond all doubt be advantageous to the Democrats in some of the Northwestern States, such as, for example, as Nebraska and Kansas. There is a fine homely old saying that "half a loaf is better than no bread;" and if, in a State in which the Democrats united and without such fusion could by no possibility carry anything, the Democrats by fusing with the Populists could secure the half loaf of the adage, or even a quarter of a loaf, nothing but the most otherworldly hyperbole would think of sneering at or objecting to such a temporary alliance.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT FLUNKILY INFORMS US THAT "GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, IN INCREASING HIS STUPENDOUS ESTATE IN NORTH CAROLINA, BILTMORE, PUTS TOGETHER HIS OWN AND MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME. THE ESTATE COMPRIMES ABOUT TEN THOUSAND ACRES AND IS ABOUT TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE SEA. IT COST \$600,000. IT IS A DRIVE OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES, OVER HILL AND MOUNTAIN TO GIRDLE THIS PROPERTY. IT WILL TAKE SIX YEARS TO BUILD THE HOUSE, WHICH IS 375X192 FEET. THE CEILINGS OF THE BANQUET HALL WILL BE SIXTY-FIVE FEET HIGH. THE HOUSE WILL HAVE FOUR FLOORS AND 120 ROOMS, AND CAN'T BE RUN BY A COOK, AND A BOY TO CHOP WOOD. Indeed, Mr. Vanderbilt will have about one hundred servants about him when he is keeping house."

THE NEW YORK WORLD IS AUTHORITY FOR THE STATEMENT "THAT THERE ARE 90,000 WORKING WOMEN IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN TO-DAY AND THE NUMBER IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING. MANY FACTORIES WHICH WERE FORMERLY RUN IN NEW YORK ON ACCOUNT OF CHEAPER RENTS AND FOR OTHER REASONS, HAVE REMOVED TO BROOKLYN, BRINGING WITH THEM A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF WORKERS TO POPULATE A GOOD-SIZED CITY. THE GIRLS THUS EMPLOYED RECEIVE SALARIES RANGING ANYWHERE FROM \$2.50 A WEEK, THE LOWEST SUM PAID, TO \$15 AND \$16. MANY PATHETIC STORIES COULD BE TOLD OF THESE GIRLS WHO ARE TRYING TO EXIST ON THEIR PITIFUL LITTLE PITTANCE OF \$2.50."

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

AS FAST AS STATE SECRETARIES REPORT THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE ALLIANCE, IT WILL BE ADDED TO THIS LIST:

Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17.

Kentucky, Owensboro, November 1.

California, Sacramento, October 18.

Williamsport, Pa., October 25.

Lansing, Mich., October 4.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please read the following in the Alliance and bring to the attention of the membership:

We have received remittances for subscription to THE ECONOMIST from the following parties who failed to give their post-office address: O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Feggin, J. S. Garrard, H. S. Carr.

The following have ordered literature and failed to give addresses: W. H. Stark, A. B. Washington.

F. M. Lauck, Waring post-office, writes us for information, but gives no State.

R. W. Bacon writes for information, but gives no post-office or State.

J. C. Doolittle Burton, writes for information but gives no State.

Simon King, Jr., Litchfield, writes for information but gives no State.

J. S. Roberts, of Shelbyville, writes a letter of inquiry, which can neither be answered nor investigated because he fails to give his State. All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complaints we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

A. J. Keith, secretary of Moore Hill Alliance, writes to us, but gives neither post-office or State.

W. A. Daison writes on business, but gives no post-office or State.

Somebody writes to have his paper changed from Melissa, Texas, to Roland, but forgot to give his name.

F. T. Tilley, secretary of an Alliance, wants THE ECONOMIST for the remainder of the year, but gives no post-office or State.

DEMOCRATIC DIFFERENCES.

State Banks of Issue and Worthless Wild-Cat Money.

The National Democratic platform contains a plank advocating the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks of issue, and as the simple repeal of that useful tax would flood the country with worthless wild-cat money, the Texas Democracy in State convention assembled accepted that plank, and added some detail for making it effective, but the convention did not agree upon many things, and the disagreement resulted in a split with two nominees and two platforms. Judge Clark, of Waco, is the nominee of the "other" Democratic convention for governor, and in a speech recently delivered in Dallas, he criticizes the policy of State banks of issue as follows:

STATE BANKS.

3. The tenth plank of this platform proposed and adopted by the car stable convention, is as follows: "We oppose the national banking system, we demand the repeal of the federal tax on State banks and favor an amendment to our State constitution permitting the incorporation of State banks under proper restrictions and control for the protection of depositors and the people." Evidently the author of this plank of the platform is scarcely out of his teens; otherwise, he would have known what older men know, that the greatest curse to this country anterior to the war was the existence of State banks, which flooded the country with irredeemable private paper and subjected the citizen to enormous discounts in the transaction of his business. These banks promise well on paper, but always disappoint in performance. Their history is one series of financial blunders and calamities, resulting always in the robbery of the people.

Evidently it, too, is a part of the system of vote catching inaugurated under the roof of that car stable in Houston, by which it is proposed to flood the country with wildcat money with a vain hope of appeasing the clamor of the people for a redress of financial grievances. The constitutional history of Texas should have admonished them to a different line of political declaration, for Texas has always been inexorably opposed to the incorporation of banks even of discount. An inhibition to that effect was contained in her constitution of 1855. It was never superseded except during the existence of the constitution from 1870 to 1875, and in 1876 the same fundamental declaration was again inserted in our organic law.

Clearly there must have been some reason among our fathers in Texas for their unalterable opposition to State banks, and one acquainted with the financial history of our country anterior to the war need have difficulty in determining the reason for the inhibition.

We can recur again with profit to the utterances of Mr. Jefferson as a test of the democracy of this State bank declaration in the street-car stable platform. In terms of absolute severity and denunciation he reprobated the system of State banks and did not hesitate to stigmatize them as public robbers and swindlers.

He even went so far in his condemnation as to urge most vehemently and continually that, in the interest of the public welfare the States should surrender this right to charter banks, claiming that it was a blot left in our State constitutions, which, if not removed speedily, would end in their destruction. I quote some of his many expressions upon this subject.

"Bank paper must be suppressed and circulating medium to be restored to the nation to whom it belongs."

"The State legislatures should be immediately urged to relinquish the right of establishing banks of discount. Most of them will comply on patriotic principles, under the convictions of the moment; and the non-complying may be crowded into concurrence by legitimate devices."

"The system of banking (State banks) we have both equally and ever reprobated. I contemplate it as a blot left in all our constitutions, which, if not covered, will end in their destruction, which is already hit by the gamblers in corruption, and is sweeping away in its progress the fortunes and morals of our citizens."

"Everything predicted by the enemies of banks (State banks) in the beginning is now coming to pass. We are to be ruined now by the deluge of bank paper, as we were formerly by the old continental paper. It is cruel that such revolutions in private fortunes should be at the mercy of avaricious adventurers, who, instead of employing their capital, if any they have, in manufactures, commerce, and other useful pursuits, make it an instrument to burthen all the interchanges of property with their swindling profits—profits which are the price of no useful industry of theirs. * * * I am an enemy to all banks discounting bills or rates for anything but coin."

These quotations from the great exponent of Democracy could be extended at great length, but there is no necessity for further evidence as to his views. Every prediction he made as to the inherent rottenness of the State banking system was completely verified by their subsequent careers, and multiplied calamities came upon the people because of a disregard of his prophetic utterances. We are invited back to this feast of ruin by the platform of the Hogg followers. We are asked to forget the teachings of our past experience, to ignore the solemn warnings of our greatest Democrat, and to assist in embarking our State and country upon the treacherous sea of financial disaster, in order that a sufficient number of People's party people may be goaded into voting for Hogg to elect him.

Every true Democrat in Texas will decline to join in such criminal carnival. Every conservative and sensible business man and citizen must realize from this declaration the desperation which prompted its utterances. Not content with the prostration of our industries and the destruction of our values and our prosperity these people now invite us to the ghost dance of State banks in the vain hope that amid howling dervishes we may forget the gospel of true democracy. The hope is a vain one. The invitation will be spurned and true Democracy and conservative business methods will join forces in the patriotic task of

saving our State from the hands of such buccaneers in finance and such adventurers in politics.

No sane man desires to see this country again flooded with wildcat money, producing a mania for speculation, paralyzing legitimate industry, destroying confidence and finally culminating in the financial ruin of the people periodically almost every decade. We want more money, perhaps, but we want good money, money coined and issued by the only sovereignty in America capable of making money, the national Government, free from control by private corporations or associations of individuals, and of sufficient volume to satisfy the demands of commerce and the necessities of the people. State banks of issue are a long step backward in the progress of civilization. They will prove a snare and delusion to the people and instead of lightening their burdens, judged by their past history, will bring periodical calamities upon them and destroy their substance and their accumulations.

If 50,000 votes are to be secured only by this method our friends of the street-car stables will pardon me if I suggest that they abandon their present fraudulent organization and go over "body and breeches" to the People's party. Honesty is the best policy, even in politics, and I commend the aphorism to them for leisurely digestion.

Federal Supervisors Necessary.

Among the first questions asked General Field was one as to his views with regard to the decision of the third party to apply for federal supervisors at all Southern polling places.

"I heartily indorse it," was his answer. "I am decidedly in favor of the appointment of federal supervisors at each polling place, and the placing there, if necessary, of United States marshals. We are in this fight to get a full and fair count, and it is evidently not the intention to give us a fair showing for this reason.

For this reason we have decided to appeal to the national Government to protect our rights as voters through the medium of federal supervisors and marshals. In Arkansas, for instance, we were refused judges at the elections, and the same policy is likely to prevail in other Southern States. It is for this reason that we invoke the power of the federal Government. We believe that with such supervision of elections we can get our votes all counted, prevent corruption, and carry the Southern States, that would otherwise be stolen from us.

If the same danger exists in the North or the West, then I say let's have supervisors and marshals at the polls there, too. Our boasted liberties will soon be valueless unless we can guarantee protection to the humblest voter in the fact that his vote will be properly received and properly counted."

Her Condition Unchanged.

Dr. Gardner said, Sunday September 25, that there was really nothing to say about Mrs. Harrison's condition, except that it was just about the same as it has been since her return from Loon Lake, and what slight change has occurred is in the direction of improvement. There has been no reproduction of fluid in the chest cavity, and what remained there since the last operation seems to have been absorbed by natural process. It is not likely that any decided change in her condition one way or the other will occur for several days, if not weeks.

THE LOST CHORD.

BY A. PROCTOR.
Seated one day at the organ,
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the ivory keys.

I knew not what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then;
But I struck one chord of music
Like the sound of a great Amen.

I flooded the crimson twilight
Like the close of an angel's Psalm;
And it lay on my fevered spirit
With a touch of infinite calm.

I quieted pain and sorrow
Like love overcoming strife;
I seemed the harmonious echo
From our discordant life.

I heard all perplexed meanings
Into one perfect peace;
And trembled away into silence,
As if I were loth to cease.

I have sought, but I seek; it vainly,
That one lost chord, that one
That I have lost the soul of the organ
And entered into mine.

It may be that Death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again;
It may be that only in Heaven
I shall hear that grand Amen.

THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.
I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men,
Heart weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling the work of others again.
And I dreamt my youth away;
Where a dreamer lives forever,
For a dreamer dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming,
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thought's endeavor,
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I feel no pride, but pity
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
On the little hills of the world,
A child and mother shrank with weeds,
The daughter's heart grows wild,
And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no! from the street's rude bustle,
From the tropic of mart and stage,
I would live a world apart,
And the meadow's kindly pane.
Let me dream as of old by the river,
And be loved for the dream away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

SWEEPING THE STATE.

So Says Colonel Peek, Candidate for Governor of Georgia.

"How is the third party in Georgia?" asked a reporter of the Atlanta Constitution of Colonel Peek.

The Colonel smiled, and replied enthusiastically: "Everything is third party down there. It's just sweeping the whole southern part of the State."

"Colonel, how is Georgia going in the October election?"

"For the People's party State ticket by 25,000 majority. We will elect 137 members of the legislature, twenty-six State Senators, and every Congressman from Georgia. I tell you, we are sweeping the country."

Colonel Peek was asked if he was going to speak in Atlanta before the close of the campaign.

"No, sir," he replied. "I've given these Atlanta people up to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind. I won't speak here at all."

"Whatever the Democrats will put up a man of any prominence or standing to meet me in joint debate, I'll meet him," said Colonel Peek.

"Let 'em trot out fifteen if they want to; I can meet 'em all."

ALLIANCE TRAITORS.

Livingston's Record Shown Up—How He Stood When the Convention Met.

[Southern Alliance Farmer.]

Livingston said in his Conyers speech a great many wild things. Among them he declared "that the Alliance men had not stood by the Democratic party as they promised to do, but had gone into a third party, and hence they were traitors."

To show who has been a traitor we publish some facts connected with Livingston's acts at the Cincinnati convention. These facts show who has been a traitor. It shows Livingston's duplicity and how he has deceived the people. Read these facts:

Mr. M. D. Irwin.

Dear Sir: Yours touching pledge made by Hon. L. F. Livingston at Cincinnati is at hand. Will say, I attended the meeting at Cincinnati, not as a member of any labor organization, for I am a lawyer and belong to none. I went simply to assist in organizing a party, founded on the Ocalo platform, which I thought was the most comprehensive Democratic platform I had ever seen. When I got there I found Livingston, Macune, Powderly, Wardall and many others prominent in labor organizations, who would not go into that convention. But on talking with them I found their ideas and mine very much alike in what the convention should do and should not do. The members holding these views held a caucus. In that caucus Colonel Livingston, by invitation, made a talk.

He said the St. Louis meeting would be a crisis in the political history of this country; that he and his people had joined in the call for this meeting and they would abide by its action; that the

Geo. A. Gowan, Chairman.

I was in the caucus referred to above and concur to what Mr. Livingston said in the caucus.

ALONZO WARDELL.

From Tennessee.

Special to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Gen. James B. Weaver will speak at Goodletsville, Tenn., on Friday, October 7, 1892. Arrangements for reduced rates have been made on all the railroads in a radius of fifty miles of Goodletsville. Everybody invited. Free barbecue and basket dinner is the order of the day. A division of time will be granted to either of the candidates, Cleveland or Harrison.

FREIGHT RATES ARE LOW

and we give below rates from factory to various points as a guide to our subscribers, viz:

New York City.....\$6
Cleveland, Ohio.....\$2
Chicago, Ill.....\$2
Minneapolis, Minn.....\$1
Omaha, Neb.....\$1
Kansas City, Mo.....\$1
St. Louis, Mo.....\$1
New Orleans, La.....\$1
Jacksonville, Fla.....\$1
Atlanta, Ga.....\$1
Portland, Ore.....\$1

Norfolk, Va.....\$2
Birmingham, Ala.....\$2
Raleigh, N. C.....\$2
Greenville, S. C.....\$2
Dallas, Texas.....\$2
Harrisburg, Pa.....\$2
Milwaukee, Wis.....\$2
San Francisco, Cal.....\$2
Nashville, Tenn.....\$2
Louisville, Ky.....\$2
Vicksburg, Miss.....\$2

We ask those who receive the Economist Machine to co-operate with us in placing its great merit before others. We ask that you will write us your opinion of it, also give your neighbors and friends the benefit of your own knowledge of a sewing machine that we feel satisfied you will regard as a household treasure. Address all orders and remittances to

W. H. ALLSLIP,
Cartage, Leake County, Miss.

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ATTENTION, FARMERS! If you are bothered with that fearful vermin, Rats, and want to get rid of them without the danger of using poisons, then try the following. Take a piece of cheese, receipt to follow, and rub it over the ground. It will tell you to rid your premises of all Rats or Mice at a cost of 10 cents. Rats and Mice absolutely cannot stay where this preparation is used. I guarantee it to drive them off. I used one application last winter and haven't seen or heard a Rat on my place in eight months. It is easily obtained at any drug store. Address

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PLACE NO ELECTION WAGERS

If You Wish to Vote—Be on Your Guard and Warned in Time.
BY A. D. LUCE, TEXAS.

In the coming election it behoves us, as members of the People's party, to be very careful and not be led astray by the plutocratic element. I notice that attempts are being made by the opposition, which, if successful, will greatly reduce our members. The plan is this: The plutocratic element are striving to get our men to wager on the election, and it is thought that if twenty People's party men from each precinct in the various counties throughout the United States will wager on the election their votes will be challenged at the polls and they will not be allowed to vote.

We have just had one of the grandest rallies in this (Van Zandt) county ever held. It was the annual Alliance encampment, held at Myrtle Springs. It is estimated that there were 10,000 persons present. Prominent speakers were there. Hon. Harry Tracy, H. S. P. Ashley and J. O'Bryne were among the most prominent speakers. There were three joint discussions, which resulted in much and lasting good being done for the People's party.

In looking over the Constitution of the United States to-day, I cannot help but refer to that part where it says that Congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof, and also has the right to borrow money and emit bills of credit. Oh, how our modern representatives in Congress have set that decree aside and delegated the power to national banks. I can take the Constitution and find wherein our representatives, during the past thirty years, have openly and wilfully violated its teachings. I regard such Representatives as traitors and conspirators, denying their allegiance by virtue of violating the Constitution of this Government and betraying the confidence and trust reposed in them.

I earnestly trust that the people will arouse from their lethargy and rise up in the dignity of their manhood and assert their rights as free men, by giving the People's party their undivided support, thereby electing a full corps of officers. Let us vote for Mary and the babies, and when we shall have passed away our children will rise up and call us blessed.

Irrigation in the West.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin upon the general subject of irrigation in the Western States. It is shown that of the 124,868 farms enumerated in the arid region in June, 1890, 52,584 or 42.13 per cent, contained land on which crops were raised in 1889 by the artificial application of water, the entire area of land irrigated being 3,564,416 acres, 20.70 per cent of the total area of the 52,584 irrigated farms, 9.66 per cent of the total area of the whole number of farms enumerated, and about one-half of 1 per cent of the total land area of the arid region. To this must be added 1,55 farms, containing 66,965 acres, irrigated in the Western parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas designated, for convenience, the sub-humid region, where irrigation is slowly making its way as a method of agriculture always advantageous, but not always absolutely necessary.

The average value of the land irrigated in 1889, with the improvements thereon, is found to be \$33.28 per acre, and the average value of the products for the year stated \$14.89 per acre. By correspondence with over 20,000 irrigators, fairly distributed through the arid and sub-humid regions, it has been ascertained that the average first cost of irrigation is \$8.15 per acre, and the average value placed upon the water rights, where separable from the land, \$26 per acre, or over three times their original cost. The average annual expenditure for water, as distinguished from the purchase of water rights, is \$1 per acre, and the average cost of the original preparation of the ground for cultivation, including the purchase of the land at the Government rate of \$1.25 per acre is \$12.12 per acre. By applying with necessary modifications, to the encumbrancers' returns the averages obtained for each separate State and Territory, it has been found that in round numbers the total investment in productive irrigation systems utilized in 1889 in whole or in part was, up to June 1, 1890, \$29,611,000. In the same manner the aggregate first cost of the irrigated areas with their water rights, not including the farms of the sub-humid States, has been ascertained to be \$77,490,000, and the value of the same on June 1, 1889, \$296,850,000 showing an increase in the value of

land and water rights of \$219,360,000, or 283.08 per cent. In other words, the land irrigated in 1889 was worth nearly four times what it cost, no allowance evidently being made for failures. The total expenditure for water, including the maintenance and repairs of ditches, in the arid States in 1889 was \$3,794,000, and the total value of products \$3,057,000.

The number of artesian wells used in irrigation in the arid and sub-humid regions in June 1890, was 3,930, constructed at an average cost per well of \$245.88 and giving an average discharge 54.43 gallons per minute. The area of land thus irrigated averaged 13.21 acres per well amounted to 51,896 acres, or 1.43 per cent of the total area of irrigated land in the arid and sub-humid regions.

Statistics.

Statistics collated by the Tribune from the various trade journals: The aggregate consumption of cotton in the United States during the past year was 2,806,471 bales; the previous year it was 2,530,916 bales; an increase of 11.1 per cent. At the same time the consumption in Great Britain fell off 3.6 per cent; on the Continent not quite so much. As compared with ten years ago, the consumption of cotton in Great Britain has fallen off 70 per cent greater than that of the United States, to 24 per cent greater, giving ground for the belief that notwithstanding Great Britain's cotton manufactures are steadily increasing, the United States will surpass her by the end of another decade.

The actual sales of wool at the three chief markets—Boston, Philadelphia and New York—since May 10, amounted to \$124,364,624 as against \$84,635,786 during the same period last year, a gain of 47 per cent.

The shipment of cases of boots and shoes is held to be a fair measure of the status of that trade. During the present year these amounted to 2,554,224 as compared with 2,431,806 last year, and 1,715,094 ten years ago—a gain of about 8 per cent during the last year, and of 48 per cent since 1882.

In pig iron the production in the United States during the first half of the present year was 5,374,943 tons, as compared with 3,772,280 tons during the first half of 1891, while during the same period in 1890 the production was 5,107,775, and for the whole year of 1882 it was 5,178,122. In Great Britain the production in the first half of 1892 was 3,125,828 tons; during first half of 1891 it was 4,157,873, and 4,668,679 during the first half of 1890, while the production for the whole year of 1882 was 9,512,481 tons. The consumption of pig iron in this country during the first half of the present year was 5,208,487 tons, while in Great Britain, including exports, it was only 3,788,674 during that time.

Australian Ballot in Arkansas.

The climbing up of Democratic majorities in Arkansas, is attributed to the clumsiness and cumbrousness of the Australian ballot. Instead of being a help to the freedom of the franchise it appears to have worked in just the opposite direction. One of the defeated candidates explains why thus:

The mode of polling, and especially the form of the ballot, disclosed a deliberate and cunningly devised scheme to embarrass and clog the voting and work the disfranchisement of the voter. The ticket—an omnibus one, two feet long—first presented to the voter when he entered the booth, contained in this (Pulaski) county 110 names. The voter was authorized to vote, for but fifty candidates, and was required to erase from the ticket sixty names, during the small space of five minutes, under penalty of being denied a vote. To do this properly required the examination of all the 110 names on the ticket. It was a tax even upon the most alert. Again, if the voter could not read his ticket, the law required that while the election officer, who alone could assist him, was making the tedious examination of the ticket with him, not only the polling room, but all the booths likewise should be cleared. This was a serious interruption to the voters.

PURCHASE A COPY OF "The Irrepressible Conflict Between Two World Theories," BY REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE. This volume contains the most powerful presentation of theistic evolution versus orthodoxy that has ever appeared. Mr. Savage has long been recognized as the leading thinker among the great pulpits defenders of evolution, as well as one of the most logical and profound reasoners among liberal thinkers. The chief questions which have so profoundly stirred the religious world during the past few years, are in these lectures boldly faced from the point of view of one who thoroughly believes in evolution on the one hand and a conscious Deity on the other. Below we give some of the leading lectures in this striking work: I. "The Irrepressible Conflict Between Two World Theories; or, Evolution and Orthodoxy." II. "Jesus and Evolution." III. "The Relation of Dr. Abbott to Orthodoxy and Unitarianism." IV. "Is a Scientific Basis of Religion Possible?" V. "The Religion of the Future," etc. This volume is printed in small pica, so, unlike most volumes on theological subjects, the type is large and inviting. It will, we believe, prove one of the most valuable contributions to the theological revolution now in progress. Price: Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, \$1.

HINT TO OCEAN LINES.

They Promise to Bring no More Immigrants from Infected Ports.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—President Harrison sent a telegram to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that the Attorney-General had sent him an opinion that he (the President) had full power, under the law, to prevent the landing in this country of all immigrants coming from ports infected with cholera or any other contagious diseases.

The telegram suggested that Secretary Foster convey this information to the various transatlantic ship companies, together with an official notice that unless they acted in strict accordance therewith, the President would issue an executive order prohibiting all immigration from infected ports, without exception.

The Secretary of the Treasury was urged to give the matter careful and thorough consideration, and to advise the President promptly of his action in the matter.

The President received a telegram this afternoon from the Secretary of the Treasury saying that he had received assurance from the steamship companies that they will not ship any more immigrants to the United States from infected ports and that they had instructed their European agents to this effect by cable. The Secretary added that he had no doubt of the perfect good faith of the steamship companies in this matter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Mayor Washburne to-day received a telegram from Detroit, signed by Mayor Pingree, asking that Chicago join with sixteen other cities in memorializing the President to suspend immigration for ninety days. Mayor Washburne replied that after consultation with the State Board of Health he was prepared to join in a memorial urging suspension of immigration, not for ninety days, but until all danger of a cholera epidemic is passed.

MRS. A. L. DIGGS.

Takes an Enemy's Text and Drives Home Sledge Hammer Facts.

If Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, can spare a moment from the cares and responsibilities of electing a President, she might take a trip to Springwells, Mich., and inaugurate some measures looking to the amelioration of the condition of some of her own sex. There scores of women work in the brick-yards, digging in the pits and carrying the moulds. The upper parts of their bodies are almost nude, and the lower portions are barely covered with coarse cloth. Several naked babies while they work. They came from Poland.—Denver Times.

The above reminds me that in the campaign of 1890 I said, in one of my speeches, that in the protected State of Pennsylvania there were women working at the coke ovens—women so worn and haggard, so bent and so wretched, that even that old savage chief, Sitting Bull, marveled when he saw them that the white man could so abuse his squaw. This statement was sneered at by a servid disciple of the doctrine of protection to the American laborer, who declared that it was a calamity lie.

It seems, however, that when a protectionist imagines he can score a point or discredit a speaker of the new school of politics, he can paint a more hideous picture than a calamity.

Doubtless the barbaric story of the Denver Times is true. Even still more horrid hells than the brick-yards of Springwells are peopled with women, and may be found in every city in this civilized Christian land of ours. The women in the brick-yards are among the lucky ones who have been able to get work; they at least, may breathe God's free, pure air. They doubtless get something of a pittance in the shape of wages, hence they are in the highway toward "prosperity," and should they be economical, prudent, and lay by a portion of each week's wages, they will, in time, become wealthy. At least that is the assurance we daily receive from the upholders of the present order of business. "Why Carnegie himself was once a poor boy. He was economical, prudent, and put by a portion of each week's wages, etc." But what about the thousands of women in the foul, pestilential slums of our American infernos who have not struck a vein of prosperity, such as that within the wholesome precincts of a brick-yard? How about the thousands of unemployed, despairing, God-forsaken women, and the famine-parched, emaciated babies, sweltering and gasping in foul alleys, reeking with green slime, fetid with stench of offal, horrible with vermin and diabolical with oaths and obscenity.

While the good Denver Times is picturing the prosperity of this country, why not show up something worth while? Pshaw, Mr. Times, don't turn your readers off with such a pale little picture as that of the Springwells' brick-yard. Get thee round behind the scenes in the local

ity of some of your infant industries, and don't be a bit bashful about painting the picture truthfully. Then, after you have done your best in the calamity line, be good enough to tell us what you propose to do about it. You seem to disapprove of the methods of the People's party speakers. What better method for ameliorating the condition of these brick-workers do you propose?

The people who are taking upon their shoulders the responsibility of assisting in the election of General Weaver do propose some new methods of dealing with the new conditions which confront the working men and women of America. Perhaps the people of the new political school are the better able to "shoulder the responsibility" of electing General Weaver, because they are not bowed unto earth with the shame and the crime of responsibility for conditions which call to high Heaven for a change.

The speakers and writers who are shouldering the awful responsibility of electing either Benjamin F. Harrison or Grover Cleveland, are fully occupied with denial that there are any wrongs which need righting. They are too busy declaring that the nation is in a high state of prosperity to give attention to women in brick-yards unless they chance to want a brick to cast at some woman who is striving with all her God-given powers to ameliorate the condition of her voiceless, helpless, hopeless sisters in this dear land of ours.

Women of the People's party are all protectionists, Mr. Times, but we want the fact and not the theory. We want a protection which protects. We are out on the march in a great home crusade, and we charge the political machines which have tricked and duped their loyal followers with the unjust and wicked legislation which is responsible for the homelessness, the wretchedness and the crime in this dear land of ours.

Look Out for the Electors.

Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, has addressed a circular letter to the Democratic candidates for Presidential electors, members of the Democratic national committee, etc., in which attention is called to article v, section 2 of the statutes, which provides that "each State shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed as elector."

Chairman Harrity advises that great care be taken to see that any Democratic candidate for Presidential elector who is ineligible shall resign without delay, so that his place may be promptly filled by a candidate who, if elected, will be eligible to serve. A legal opinion upon the subject accompanies Chairman Harrity's letter.

As there is doubt as to whether directors of national banks are eligible to serve as Presidential electors, it is advised by the chairman that Democratic candidates who are national bank directors should decline in order to enable others to be nominated who are certainly eligible.

It is further suggested and recommended that the first or Christian names of all candidates for Presidential electors shall be printed in full upon the ballot.

Woman Suffrage Ticket.

At the parlors of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, September 21, under the call of April 26, a national convention of Woman Suffragists was held through the auspices of delegates from Victoria League of the different States.

Mrs. Anna M. Parker, of St. Louis, was called to the chair, and Elizabeth Powers, of Providence, R. I., secretary. The call from the different States brought out twenty-eight representatives, selected by State conventions from New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Oregon, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kansas, New Hampshire, Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Vermont, and Pennsylvania.

The States of Wyoming, North Dakota, and Washington sent no representatives. There were fifty delegates in all.

On motion of Mrs. Windish, of New York, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of New York and London, was nominated for President of the United States.

Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, of New Jersey; Mrs. Linda Slaughter, of Washington, and Mrs. Mary L. Stow,

of California, were put in nomination for Vice-President.

Mrs. Stow received the largest number of votes for Vice-President. The platform reads as follows:

Whereas, Under the Fourteenth Amendment, no citizen is deprived of the franchise through law, but by custom and habit; therefore be it

Resolved, We the representative women of America, ask the officers in charge of the election precincts through the United States in the coming campaign to give us the opportunity to cast our ballots on the first Tuesday in November, 1892, for our candidates.

Resolved, That by the united efforts of the women voters of this nation we will drive anarchy, crime, insanity and drunkenness from our midst by our humanitarian efforts, backed by the ballot.

Fusion in South Dakota.

New York World.

The Democratic State committee and the candidates for State offices in South Dakota have appointed a committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the Independent party in regard to a union against the Republicans.

The plan is to indorse the Independent electors, and to agree upon a common support of candidates for State offices and for Representative in Congress. The chief desire of the Democratic leaders, it is said, is to deprive the Republicans of the electoral vote of the State, and the Western branch of the Democratic national committee has advised them to pursue any honorable course to secure this result.

Fighting alone, the Democrats of South Dakota can do nothing. United with the People's party, they would stand a good chance of carrying the State. The Republican majority of 30,124 in 1890 was reduced to a bare plurality of 3027 last year. The combined Democratic and Alliance vote was 4172 greater than the Republican vote.

South Dakota is anti-Republican. Its electors should represent the people. And the Democrats ought to make the most liberal concessions for the sake of defeating the Republicans.

Success is a duty. Fusion presents the opportunity to win.

THE LAST RELIC.

With fenders all tinted and bony,
She drives her team to the town.

Like a miser who dies for his money,
Struck down by a thunderbolt's arm.

But her greed, when its secret was sought for,
Was a passion with tears to be told.

And the treasure she clung to and fought for
Was a treasure more precious than gold.

Through the slums of the city, unflattering,
She had wandered; old, weary and lame.

Struck down by a fever long and dire,

Till she died, she still clung to her bony arm.

But then voices within her heart drew her,
And she died, still clinging to her bony arm.

Male gentle, spoke not of her sin,
Made gentle, spoke not of her sin.

For a captive, spoke not of her sin.

The gates of a prison shut in.

One hand from the grasp of the jailer,
Neath her poor ragged apron concealed,

Shrank in fear, and her lips growing paler,

In grief to his mercy appealed.

"Sure its nothing—no, nothing to mind of
Mine, but you'll let me oil spare it, pray!"

It's only a kind of oil—
A kinship, don't take it away!"

Her eyes for the tear drops had started;

She hid with one chin, withered arm,

<p

WOMEN OR THE SALOON,

Which Shall Exert the Greatest Influence Over Legislation?

Miss Hoffman says that influence in municipal affairs is hardly worth considering in comparison with that exerted by naturalized and vicious citizens.

Miss Hoffman, of Kansas City, president of the Missouri division, W. C. T. U., spoke at the Metropolitan M. E. church, Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, on the subject of the rum power in our large cities. Miss Hoffman took as the text of her discourse the statement made by Brice in "American Commonwealth" that "the greatest danger of American people lies in the misgovernment of their large cities."

Miss Hoffman said that the United States was doing the worst possible thing in the world in taking into the country masses of the uneducated and discontented of all the nations of the earth, and giving them, in the short space of a few months, the power that it took a native-born citizen twenty-one years to acquire, and quoted the remark of the newly arrived Irishman, to the effect that he "didn't know anything about the Government, and he didn't care anything about the Government, but whatever the Government might be he was agin' it." A native-born citizen was better informed and better able to cast a ballot at ten years than many of the men who would vote in New York at the next election. Miss Hoffman reviewed the situation in several of our large cities, and pointed out how completely the management of municipal affairs was under the control of the boss and the rum dealer, and then compared the attendance of the churches and the saloons. Said she:

Take the average small town and look at the number of churches and the number of saloons. In many cases the churches and the schools combined equal or outnumber the saloons. Which, the churches or the saloons, have the largest number of persons in attendance upon them? Most certainly it is the churches. But which of the two forces have the greatest effect in the molding of public policy and public opinion? There is no doubt as to the answer. Every one who knows anything knows that it is the saloon. And why is it? Simply because every one of the patrons of the saloon holds in his hand a ballot wherewith to register his opinion. And here do not mistake me, I say to register his opinion, any one can express an opinion. I can do that and I do it. But the ballot is the only way in which the citizen can register his opinion and make it effective. And the only pity is that so large a majority of those who have this power are in turn in the power of the saloon. And many of them register an opinion who have no opinion of their own to register, but the saloon takes care which opinion it shall be.

Out of our 12,000,000 voters there are several millions who neither can read nor write. All these have to have an opinion expressed for them, and they fall into the hands of the corrupt workers and are led up like lambs to their slaughter; and I sometimes almost wish they could be slaughtered. What becomes of the other sort of vote? I am ashamed to say that in the church when it comes to the registering of an opinion there is a pitifully small minority who even raise a weak protest in the right direction.

The only hope of the church lies in bringing to bear in the management of affairs the vote of the intelligent and cultured classes against their opposites, and this cannot be done until you get all the women in line. But then there comes the old conservative cry of breeding domestic difficulty and estrangement in the family and engendering differences between the woman and her husband.

I cannot see why it is always the custom to look upon the woman as merely the complement of the man any more than upon the man as the complement of the woman. They are the complement of each other. The woman is no more the mother and the sister, and the wife and the daughter than the man is the father and the brother and the husband and the son. I think Wyoming is one of the grandest places in the world, because there every one has the equal right to register an opinion. In the year of 1890, in Wyoming, there were fourteen divorces for every 1000 of its inhabitants. Last year, after the introduction of universal suffrage, and when the population had increased 129 per cent there were but six divorces to over 1000 of the inhabitants. That does not look very much like domestic estrangement, does it?

Then there is the other cry that if the good women vote so will the bad women and you must admit that there are some bad women. Yes, I do, I am sorry to say; but the number of bad women bears no proportion at all to the number of bad men, and if you men will try to handle the bad men I assure you that we will make a heroic attempt to handle the bad women.

Old Party Campaign Fund Raisers,

Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican committee, will have a competent "bleeding" committee to assist him in gathering in the shekels. There are to be five members. The New England member of the committee, it is said, will be Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island. Mr. Aldrich is a man of exceptional shrewdness and persuasive powers, and is believed to be better fitted to raise money than any other leader of his party in the New England

States. Benjamin F. Jones, of Pittsburgh, will probably represent the Middle States on the committee. Another Pennsylvania member of the committee may be Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia.

Jesse M. Spaulding, of Chicago, will be one of the Western members of the committee. He is an ex-collector of the port of Chicago, a man of wealth and identified with many of the leading and financial institutions of his city. The other Western member of the committee will doubtless be Senator Philibet Sawyer, of Wisconsin. Senator Sawyer, besides being a battle-scarred political veteran, is an ardent supporter of President Harrison. Senator Sawyer gives liberally himself, and can always be depended upon to make others do the same.

Treasurer Roosevelt, of the Democratic committee, will have the assistance of the campaign committee, many of whom are rich, composed of Senator Calvin S. Brice, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Lieut.-Gov. William F. Sheehan, Senator M. W. Ransom, Benj. T. Cable, of Illinois; Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont; E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin, and Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, and of such men as William C. Whitney and E. Cornelius Benedict. Mr. Whitney, who is the personal representative of Mr. Cleveland in the present campaign, is a many-times millionaire, and in close touch with the wealthy members of his party. Mr. Benedict is a rich Wall street broker and a warm personal friend of the ex-President. It is said that between them they have already raised a round quarter of a million for use during the campaign.

Thomas Jefferson's Democracy.

"I have ever opposed money of banks; not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper into circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the Bank of the United States that I was decided as a maniac by the tribe of the money-mongers who were seeking to flinch from the public. But the errors of that day cannot be recalled. The evils that they have engendered are now upon us, and the question is, how to get out of them. Shall we build an altar to the old paper money of the revolution, which ruined individuals but saved the Republic, and burn on that all the bank charters, present and future, and their notes with them? For these are to ruin both Republic and individuals."

Letter of Thomas Jefferson to President Adams, January 24, 1814.

Congressional Nominations.

The South Carolina State executive committee has officially declared the Democratic nominees for Congress elected at the recent primary, as follows: First district, W. H. Brawley, Conservative. Second district, W. J. Talbert, Alliance. Third district, A. C. Latimer, Alliance. Fourth district, G. W. Shell, Alliance. Fifth district, W. A. Strait, Alliance. Sixth district, J. L. McLaurin, Alliance. Seventh district, E. W. Moise, Conservative.

AN ODE.

To Mrs. Bettie Gay, of Texas.

BY EMMA CHERRY CURTIS, COLORADO.
Brother grave, think you that man
Can climb the heights of glory,
While the world is still a mere serif,
Like the shrubs of ancient stonewall?
Think you your son a greenman's might
Will hurl against oppression,
While the voice that soothed you
Is debarred from power's possession?

In this dark hour when groaning man
Sees the angry future darken,
And when the east of labor rises,
To the wrath of tyrants hearken,
A saving grace we wait to call to aid,
If the hand of wives and mothers
Can唤 a vote to fight the powers
That truth and justice smother.

My mind goes out o'er many leagues
To the Southland's earnest daughters,
While gloomy shadows are falling,
With the lowliness of reason.
Her pleasing face yields up its rank
To the hand of tyrants, the sinner,
For the grandest consciousness of earth
Marks the life of earnest duty.

Dear Bettie Gay! If hearts like yours
Could sway this sinking nation,
The steppes of the west would see the day
Of victory and salvation.
The pious would laugh, the saddened sing,
The orphan find a mother,
And man would greet his fellow men,
Earth over, as a brother.

But the guiding of our ship of State
Is to man's hand forbidden,
Beneath false customs of the past.
Her light is well nigh hidden,
But you can help to guide the hands
That keep that weary ship steady;
Our sons will stand by you, will stand
Both true, and tried and ready.

Dear Bettie Gay unto such hearts
As yours the power is given
To light up the world, to mark the goal
For which mankind has striven.
"A perfect woman, nobly planned,"
To you we yield the palm,
And at your feet this tribute lay
In fat of Dixie land.

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"
Is the startling, truthful title of a little
book just received, telling all about
Nolobac, the wonderful, harmless, economic
guaranteed cure for the tobacco
habit in every form. Tobacco
users who want to quit, and can't by
mentioning "The NATIONAL ECONOMIST"
can get the book mailed free. Address
the STERLING REMEDY CO.,
Box 313, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

A RECORD OF SHAME.

Colonel Livingston on the Explanation Stool in Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution prints the following account of a speech delivered by L. F. Livingston, at Thomasville, Ga., September 14th. Comment is unnecessary:

Colonel Livingston came next, introduced in an eloquent little speech by Mr. Hansell Merrill. The air of "Dixie" was still lingering in the soft, balmy breeze when the Colonel, screwing up his serious face to the greatest earnestness, stepped forward, placed his arms akimbo, and said: "God bless the song of 'Dixie' [applause]. God bless the gallant and lovely womanhood of 'Dixie' [cheers]. God bless the gallant and lovely womanhood of 'Dixie' [applause]."

He then went on to say that he was sorry the third party people had no man on the platform for a joint debate, for he had come to reason with them, not to quarrel. He went into a long and powerful argument, showing that all political parties should first look to principles, then to methods, then to men. This brought him to comparing the platform of the People's party, the Republican and the Democratic parties.

Here a man in the audience was heard asking a third party county leader to get on the platform with Livingston and reply, but the fellow declined.

Colonel Livingston came next to speak of the Alliance in Georgia, and how it should have been kept out of any one political party, reading the contract between Alliancemen, Democrats and Republicans, saying if the parties would grant them primaries they would abide them. They were granted, and the Alliance acted in good faith till these alien hands from the West led some of them into derision from the contract solemnly made. He said it had been charged that he was the daddy of the third party, but he laughingly said, "if that's true, aren't you boys coming back to your old daddy?" He said his platform, when he ran for Congress, was not the Ocala platform, for that was not in existence, but that it was what was known as Livingston's yardstick, and he had stuck to every principle of it.

He then compared the yardstick with the new Democratic platform, showing that they were almost identical. Hon. William Hammond reading the platform as Livingston read the yardstick.

This was a clincher and showed who had done the deserting. He roasted the third party platform pitilessly. Soon some of the third party men present began asking questions, as Colonel Livingston had requested them to do.

"Who put you in Congress?" asked one.

"Democrats," replied Livingston, quickly, "and they are going to do it again, for I am ten thousand times a stronger Democrat than ever before, for they have put our Alliance demands in their platform." [Applause.]

"Why have the old moss-back Democrats paled away from their reform Democratic platform?" asked a third party man.

"They haven't done it, as you'll see when November comes, whatever you mean by moss-back Democrats. There is but one kind of a Democrat in the world, and that is the old Jeffersonian true blue." [Applause.]

Continuing, he said: "Now what do these third party people promise you negroes out there?"

A negro shouted, "They say they'll give us \$100 for a bale of cotton."

Livingston said, "Can they do it?"

A negro said, "No sir, certinly dey can't."

Livingston, turning to a third party man, said: "Now then, why do you fellows tell these poor, ignorant negroes these lies?" [Laughter.]

He showed that the force bill would work against every interest of good government at the South. "It would cause warfare, for the people of this land just wouldn't submit to federal interference."

ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

2. We demand that the Government shall establish subtreasuries in the several States which shall issue money direct to the people at a low rate of tax, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

3. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectively prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government, and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

a. That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

b. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have.

c. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

e. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the means of

public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

7. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all State and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Second. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government, and held for actual settlers only.

A SYMPOSIUM.

Articles of Special Interest to Reform Readers.

Out of all published monthlies from June to September, the subjects mentioned below are the only ones in the English language having any bearing upon the great mental and industrial revolution of world-wide proportions now in progress. These have been singled out, and will be henceforth so presented to the readers of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union official organ each month, for two reasons:

Primarily, to encourage the diffusion of knowledge (which is power) among the people, by giving them opportunity to read all sides of every question from the pens of distinguished men and women; and, secondly, to gradually force home upon the editors and publishers of these magazines the knowledge that a demand is being created for articles bearing on social and economic evils at home and abroad. This will quickly appeal to their enterprise or cupidity, and thus indirectly matter will be brought to the attention of many millions who are to-day living in outer darkness as regards the onward march of the people to the realization of their heritage.

FOR JUNE.

Political Science Quarterly, New York.—The Immigration Question, by John H. Noble. Tithes in England and Wales, by Robert Brown, Jr. Local Self-Government in Japan, by Ernest W. Clement. The Exercise of the Suffrage, by Prof. A. B. Hart.

The Social Economist, New York.—National Greatness. Country Boy versus Town Boy, by J. M. Welding. The Labor Question Once More, by Joel Benton. Public School Extensions. People's Clubs, by J. Wm. De Jonge.

FOR JULY.

The American Journal of Politics, New York.—The Immigration Question, by John H. Noble. Tithes in England and Wales, by Robert Brown, Jr. Local Self-Government in Japan, by Ernest W. Clement. The Exercise of the Suffrage, by Prof. A. B. Hart.

The Arena, Boston, Mass.—The Women in the Alliance Movement, by Annie L. Diggs. Representative Congressmen on the Coming Presidential Campaign. Hypnotism and Mental Suggestion, by B. O. Flower. The Basis of Money, by H. A. Higgins.

The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.—Political Assessments in the Coming Campaign, by T. Roosevelt.

The Century Magazine, New York.—What the Government is Doing for the Farmer, by A. W. Harris.

Doroest Family Magazine, New York.—Child Life in the Siams of New York, by Helen Campbell.

The Engineering Magazine, New York.—Some Lessons in Rapid Transit, by Louis Heilprin. Convict Labor Road-Making, by Albert Roberts. New York's Commercial Blight, by William N. Black. The Facts About Rain Making, by Geo. E. Curtis. Practical Hints on House Heating, by Leicester Allen.

The Forum, New York.—Necessity for Uniform State Laws, by Prof. J. F. Colby. A Glance at the European Armies, by Col. T. A. Dodge. Russia's Land System: The Cause of the Famine, by W. C. Edgar. The Consumer, by Isaac L. Rice. The Standard Oil Trust: The Gospel of Greed, by Roger Sherman. Waste of Women's Intellectual Force, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Why Women are Paid Less than Men, by Carroll D. Wright

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R. N. Cone, Cameron, Tex., writes: "We have a few tried and true Alliance men here that have continued in the cause. The St. Louis demands have been discussed and cussed, and have been abused by many, but old Milam has the majority in favor of the reform movement; and if we can get justice in the November election we will tell to the world who we are and whether or not the 'Colonel' can dictate to us any longer. We are reading, thinking, talking, and are going to do our own voting. We clod-hoppers down here are about to get too sharp for 'the Colonel' and I want to say that he is the worst scared man in all this country. We have a full ticket in the field, and propose to elect our men."

T. B. Sullivan, Carthage, Miss., writes: "The People's party is growing here rapidly, but the Democratic party is furnishing more lies and villainy than the devil himself would offer to do. I do believe that the devil would actually blush to do and say what they are doing and saying, and we don't believe out here in Mississippi that we will ever settle this question without a fight; and if we have to fight, the sooner the better. We want to kill some Pinkertons and some generals like Snowmen anyway. We will be ready for drilling by the 4th of March, and we think General Weaver will be a good commander-in-chief. We have no

paper in this county, and the Democratic dishrags lie on us and slap us in the face. We have to grin and go on, but their lying will be changed to wailing, mourning, etc., on the 8th day of next November."

A. A. Koehler, Fern Creek, Ky., writes: "On Saturday, the 10th inst., the reformers of Fern Creek vicinity raised a pole and unfurled the first flag in the fifth district of Kentucky in honor of Weaver and Field. A large gathering of sympathizers was present, all taking a part in the work. Brother Clarence S. Bate, populist nominee for Congress, is working hard for the cause against tremendous odds, still we are gathering strength in spite of rings, cliques, ignorance and prejudice."

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Populist (Kansas) Correct. The men who denounce reforms as visionary or vicious are doing so in gross and unpardonable ignorance. They have never studied Alliance principles or demands and most of them never will. They only dimly realize that their day is passing, and the new dispensation has it in no place for them. Hence it must be trampled under foot, bruised and beaten out now—an impossible undertaking.

Men who denounce Government ownership of railways, the land loan scheme and sub-treasury plan do so more in a spirit of fault-finding and because they realize that they must oppose the new party on some grounds, than any desire to get at the truth. In short, prejudice prompts their opposition to these measures, and nothing attests this fact so fully as the interest that crops out of them in advancing opinions on these questions. We have heard men condemn the land loan scheme, the sub-treasury plan and government ownership of railways in the most positive terms, and yet all the while proving nothing so clear as their own absolute ignorance of what they were talking about. Instances of that kind are not confined to illiterates or the ignorant classes but bankers, lawyers, merchants and the more intelligent classes.

Kansas Comoner (Kansas) makes a clipping and a bright comment thereon. Representative Simpson of Kansas submits a minority report dissenting from the views of the majority and exonerating Mr. Watson. He quoted from the testimony of the Alliance members and others before the committee in support of his (Simpson's) contention that Mr. Watson's charges had a foundation in fact.—Associated Press.

In his eleventh hour repartee speech delivered in the United States Senate in January, 1891, Senator Ingalls called attention to the influence exerted by British gold and Washington whisky on the legislation of Congress during the past thirty years. Republican papers which are abusing Watson for his truthful exposures had better refresh their minds by reading the Ingalls speech above mentioned. They will find it full of "candidly" wailing.

Iowa Farmers' Tribune. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Hon. J. F. Willits at this place. Mr. Willits was in one of his happiest moods and with his earnest and candid manner and his quiet, unabusive eloquence left an impression that few men can leave, viz., that he was telling the truth and nothing but the truth. There was no demonstration, bellowing and yelling, no spread eagle about the man. He stood and talked quietly because he had something to say. His reasoning and logic were simply perfect. Never did man plead more earnestly for equal justice to all and special privileges to none. He did not think it best that this country should be run by foreign capitalists. Corporations, combines and trusts were largely controlled by foreign plutocrats. As a rule, he said, the industrial class gets the law and the other fellows get the rest. He hoped that the 8x10 red-headed country editors would deal with him more fairly in the future than they had done in the past. Mr. Willits told your correspondent that on every occasion save one, he has met large and enthusiastic audiences. He thought that the people were not only ready to listen to the truth, but also to receive it.

Kansas Comoner (Kansas) tells how the people grieve those who labor for them, and require no "explanations."

The "welcome home" given to Hon. John Davis, in the courthouse grove, at Junction City, on his return to that place, was one of the most delightful gatherings ever held in Kansas. Music, rousing speeches, hearty good fellowship and wild enthusiasm made the occasion one long to be remembered. The stars and stripes lent the brightness of their colors to the decorations and banners containing words of encomium and praise for the faithful servant of the people hung from the trees.

Progressive Farmer (North Carolina) tells how easy statesmen found it to give away to corporations (which to day they announce themselves unable to control) what was the heritage of the people:

It is amusing to see old, gray-headed Congressmen and Senators crying out against the Government ownership of railroads. Most of them make the great expense of buying them a plausible argument. Now let's see what those hypocrites have done. Since 1860, thirty-two years, the American Congress has appropriated to railroads Government land to the amount of 3,000,000,000 acres. Much of this land is valuable now, and was given to the railroads. Put the 3,000,000,000 acres at \$5 per acre, and we have the sum of \$15,000,000,000, which would more than pay for all the railroads in the United States, watered stock and all, for while the actual cost of the roads has not been above seven or eight billions, they are watered up to perhaps fifteen billions. Now give the man thunder who says we cannot buy the roads."

The Alien (Kansas) makes an almost original point on the tariff. Ben Harrison asked one question which the free-traders have never been able to answer. Why do the gates of

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TELLER ON SILVER

A Subject Which Comes Home to Every American Citizen.

An Earnest Speech in Behalf of Bimetallism Which Appeals to the Reason and Justice of Every Intelligent Human Being.

U. S. Senate.

Mr. Teller. Mr. President, I suppose in the condition in which the friends of bimetallism find themselves to-day in this country, perhaps I should apologize to the Senate for taking its time from the calendar, touching unimportant and trifling bills, which pass this body from year to year to die somewhere else. A subject that touches every human being in civilized society, a subject which comes home to every American citizen with peculiar force and peculiar interest, would, in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, scarcely require an apology from a member of the Senate who flatters himself at least that he has given it honest thought and honest study, which he believes to be the duty of every American Senator on this, in his judgment, the most important question which has been presented to the American public since the close of the war.

But, Mr. President, we have fallen upon evil times. We have felt the great power, the tremendous influence of political and partisan attachments and political and party relations. We are told now that the question which, I repeat, touches every living man in civilized society, which affects his welfare, his prosperity, is not of so much importance and consideration as it is to have a certain man of one political party or the other elected for the ensuing four years as Chief Executive. We have felt that influence here. We have felt it in other places which the proprieties of debate and the relations which should exist between the two legislative branches of this great Government prevent me from characterizing or speaking of in terms which I should like to employ.

There is no one who does not know that in the election of 1890 the voice of the American people was heard with peculiar strength, and with peculiar clearness, and with peculiar emphasis upon the use of silver as money in this country. It elected a Democratic House, largely from Republican districts—districts which had never sent a Democrat to Congress, revolutionized the condition of affairs, and sent Democrats there mainly on this question. I know that now it is the fashion to say, especially on this side of the Chamber, that it was because of certain tariff legislation which was not then understood, and which it is asserted now has become very popular, commonly called the McKinley bill.

Mr. President, I assert here, and I believe the consensus of opinion of those who examine this subject will bear me out, that that was not a revolt against tariff legislation. It was a revolt of the people against the currency legislation of this country. Of course just what force has created this great revolution will always be a question of doubt, because you cannot determine those questions with absolute certainty; but does anybody deny—and if anybody here will challenge the statement I am about to make, I will with pleasure wait to hear upon what ground—does anybody deny that a great majority of the House of Representatives as elected were known to be in favor of the use of silver to the utmost and unlimited extent ever proposed by anyone in this body or in the other? A two-thirds vote when that House assembled, untouched and uninfluenced by the considerations of which I have spoken, was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in this country.

Mr. President, on two occasions this Senate, practically the same now as then, by decided majorities declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, 42 votes in favor to 25 against. Is it possible that the American Senate has changed its views on this subject? Is it possible that the men fresh from their constituents who announced that they were in favor of the free coinage of silver have changed their views?

Is it not apparent that some agency or some cause has arisen since to affect their conduct and to, for a time at least, compel them to suspend the execution of what they declared when they were elected was the will of their constituents?

What are the agencies? First—and I mention that first because I think that it has been the most powerful agency—the executive department of this Government for three years under the present Executive has been hostile to the scheme. I do not say it is more hostile than its predecessor. I need not dilate nor expatiate upon this subject, nor need I produce the proof unless somebody challenges the assertion, and when anyone does I will produce the proof. The newspapers everywhere which represent the Executive have declared that they spoke with authority when they said he was prepared to, and would veto a free coinage bill. In another place the representatives of the President, in sympathy with him politically and seeking his renomination, did not hesitate to speak with authority and say that the President of the United States would veto the bill which it was then thought was surely to pass.

The great metropolitan journals of the Republican party have made it the principal claim for the renomination of the present incumbent, that he stood "like a wall" against the wishes of the House and the Senate on this question of finance, and that while the people might get wild, and while even the American Senate, supposed to be the most conservative body in the world, free from extraneous influences, more independent in its action than any other body—when it, too, lost judgment and went for free coinage, the President, with greater patriotism, with greater intelligence, with greater devotion to the interests of the country, stood as the safeguard to Wall street and the money-bags of that region.

So no man can deny when I say here the Executive influence during the last year has been the potent influence which has controlled the party which has professedly, at least, been friendly to silver, so that it rallied, when the crisis came and the opportunity to put itself on record arrived, one tenth of its members in another place!

Mr. President, I have been for fifteen years the humiliated observer of the power of federal patronage upon people, outside at least. It might not be becoming in me to say that I am more independent than my fellows, more uninfluenced by these considerations ordinarily than others. I believe we are all more or less susceptible to such influence. I am only now speaking of the fact that the influence exists and has been exerted, and the dire effects have been seen in the lack of proper legislation.

Another influence has been brought to bear. It is said the Republican party as a party cannot commit itself to free coinage; that it cannot commit itself to a liberal silver policy. Why? Because the great State of New York, with more electoral votes than any other, with a greater population and

greater wealth, is the State that we

are contending for in every Presidential election, and that a liberal policy touching the silver question, especially free coinage, would be detrimental to the interests of the party in that State, and we cannot afford to antagonize that sentiment. So, the interests of the country, the interests of the great West and Northwest, which, as I shall attempt to show before I get through, independent of the States producing silver, are particularly interested in this question, go for nothing that a political party may continue in control.

On the other hand, the Democratic party with equal zeal are contending for the great State of New York. In a Democratic House, where uninfluenced—if it is proper for me thus to speak—there would have been a vote sufficient to pass the bill over the veto of the President; it lacks to-day a majority because the Democratic party were afraid that if the Democrats in that body put themselves squarely on record on the question of free coinage, approving it, the State of New York would cast its vote for the Republican party.

Sir, I understand the power of patronage and party prejudice, and party zeal. When the free-coinage bill was introduced in this body in December, I know whereof I speak when I say that the banks of New York city organized themselves for the purpose of defeating this legislation, and I venture to say now there is not a bank in the United States known as a national bank which has not been appealed to by that organization to contribute funds and influence to the defeat of silver legislation.

I know when the bill was before the House that telegrams from bankers, telegrams from brokers, telegrams from chambers of commerce and boards of trade were piled in upon the members, petitions were presented, and we were told that if this legislation took place there would be dire disaster, when every one of these petitioners knew that there was no probability of the bill becoming a

law, when they knew they had in the Executive chair now, as they had during the last administration, a friend who would brave public sentiment and the wishes and wants of the people to please them.

Why were they so solicitous? Why were they so anxious? Not about the passage of the bill. The chief opponents of the bill in the House stood there declaring that they had assurances that if the bill passed the House and the Senate it would never become a law. Oh, Mr. President, this is not a fight which is confined to America. This is not a contest in which the American people are alone engaged; it is as wide as the world.

The United States is the greatest nation to day in the world, without exception. Russia in numbers is greater, but in wealth we are greater than Russia; in strength we have no equal. The influence of this nation upon the continent of Europe touching silver is more potent than even that of Great Britain. It was to prevent the expression by the representatives of the American people of a friendliness to silver which brought about this great effort. That is why consolidated capital made this effort here with a lobby which in number and in strength I declare has had no parallel since I have been in public life. If you can prevent the American people from declaring in favor of bimetallism—not bimetallism merely by resolution, but practical bimetallism—you can probably prevent Europe from returning to bimetallism. That is the reason why the contest was made, and that is what the fight was for.

Mr. President, some of our friends have been surprised and some of them have been discouraged. Allow me to say for myself that I was neither surprised nor am I discouraged. I knew that whenever it appeared to the class of men who have been the opponents of silver in this country—and they are insignificant in number, but great in influence and power—I knew that when the time approached when they thought what we were doing would have its effect, not in bringing free coinage here, but in encouraging and stimulating bimetallism abroad, we should be met with just such opposition as we have encountered.

Does anybody suppose that the men who hold the credits of the world, so great in amount that I dare not mention them, for they are beyond the comprehension of ordinary men—does anybody suppose the men who hold those credits, and who take, by reason of the present condition of affairs financially in this country and in the world, 30 per cent more, nay, more than that, nearly 40 per cent more, from the people who owe these debts than they would under a proper system of currency, will tamely and quietly surrender the advantage which they secured by so much effort and so much labor? They will appeal to our fears, to our cupidity, and to our partisan attachments; and if there are other methods to which they can resort they will be sure to use them.

Mr. President, it is organized capital against the unorganized productive energies of the people. Capital will make itself felt. Why? Because it has a grip and a grasp through these credits upon the great productive energies of this country and the world. If anybody who has observed believes that the hand of greed, with its grasp, will unlock it in the interest of the masses, he is mistaken. They will unlock it only when we have in the executive chair of this country and in both Houses of Congress men who are in sympathy with the toiling millions of men who are suffering by reason of the false system of American finance, a system that is not peculiar to this country. Can any man tell me why for eighteen consecutive years in free democratic America, in despotic Russia, in liberal France, in liberal England, in all the countries of the world, the prices of commodities have been year by year going lower and lower? "Oh!" say they, "it is cheaper production; it is cheaper transportation; it is overproduction."

Ah, Mr. President, it does not make any difference whether the article is produced cheaply or dearly, the same inflexible rule applies to it, and down it goes.

I do not care to dilate at great length upon this subject. I did not rise this morning to make an extended speech, but I want to touch on one or two other things, and then I shall leave the subject, but before this debate closes I shall return to it again.

I will only add, touching the fall of prices, that the wheat crop this year amounts to 611,000,000 bushels, 125,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1880, after we had put ourselves on a specie-paying basis. More than 200,000,000 have gone to Europe; there are 15,000,000 more American mouths to feed, and yet the wheat crop of the United States with a short crop in Europe, with famine in Russia, brings very many millions of

dollars less than the comparatively short crop in 1880.

Mr. Washburn. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to interrupt him—

Mr. Teller. It will not interrupt me; go on, sir.

Mr. Washburn. I would ask why the same reason for the low price of wheat would not have existed six months ago, after the crop was harvested as now? Wheat, you understand, is now something like 25 cents a bushel less than it was for three months after it was harvested.

Mr. Teller. I think the Senator could have answered that better even than I can answer it, but I can answer it. Last fall, after the wheat crop was harvested, it was reported that there was a shortage very much in excess of what turned out to be true. It was supposed that Russia had no wheat whatever for export, and yet Russia has sent this last year into the markets of the world 100,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Another agency in putting up the price of wheat, as the Senator will recognize, is the peculiar condition of affairs at Chicago with reference to dealing in wheat. I think he will not deny that the condition there had much to do with temporarily putting up the price of wheat.

Mr. Washburn. Not so much as putting down the price of wheat later.

Mr. Teller. I have not gotten through.

Mr. Washburn. I asked the Senator a question which I regarded as very pertinent, but the reasons for the decline in the price of wheat are not based on the silver question.

Mr. Teller. Mr. President, I will touch that. What I am trying now to show is that there has been a falling in the prices of all commodities. I am not now referring to the question of the particular fall of wheat prices; but I will touch on that before I get through, if my voice does not fail me.

I want to impress on the Senator from Minnesota that there is nothing in the range of human production, whether it be cotton goods or a thrashing machine, that has not depreciated in price more than 30 per cent in eighteen years. I want to impress upon him also that in this great American Republic, with its millions of farms, there is not a farm to day, unless it is where the influences of town growth may have changed results—there is not a farm in the older sections of this country which is worth as much to day as it was eighteen or twenty years ago. Of course this does not apply to the new lands recently entered and recently taken from the Government, because there the communities have grown and land has increased in value; but I mean to say that in the State of Massachusetts, in the State of New York, in the State of Delaware, and in the State of Illinois the farms are not as valuable as they were twenty years ago. I selected wheat as an illustration; I might have taken corn and cotton and hay and cattle, and all other things produced by human hands.

I do not intend to spend much time on the question of the peculiar influence of silver upon wheat, because I proposed when I rose to leave that for another occasion; but since the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Washburn], who represents the State, which, I believe, produced more wheat last year than any other State in the Union, and whose people have more interest in the silver question than the people of Colorado, has asked a question about it, I will illustrate how it is.

In the year 1873, when silver was demonetized, India, for the first time, sent wheat to the European market. She sent then 290,000 bushels. This year, in eleven months, she has sent 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to compete with the wheat-growers on American soil. At the time silver was demonetized here, Russia had never put into the markets of the world more than 25,000,000 or 26,000,000 bushels of wheat. In less than six months now, with a famine in one third of her land, she has put 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in Europe.

India had never sent any wheat. She never could send any wheat while silver was at par. Russia had never sent much wheat. She labored under disadvantages.

Mr. Higgins. Will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. Teller. I will in a moment.

She labored under disadvantages. Russia is a paper country, nominally bimetallic; but in fact with an irredeemable paper currency, consequently the silver that went to Russia went there just as metal came here during the war, and was sold at a premium.

Mr. Stewart. The silver rouble is the unit of value there.

Mr. Teller. And in that way we have stimulated these two countries to send 150,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe—and to that extent—to destroy the market for American wheat.

South America, which had never, up to 1873, been a competitor with us in wheat, has become a great com-

petitor with us in wheat for the same identical reason that the South American countries are on a silver basis, and silver in many sections of South America is to day at a premium over their paper.

The Senator from Delaware desired to ask me a question, and now I will

worth a little more than 90 cents. I only use this as an illustration.

Does the Senator understand now how that is done? If not, I will explain further.

Mr. Gray. I should like to have the Senator explain further.

Mr. Teller. The Senator does not see it yet. Let him take his pencil and tablet, let him put down the price of wheat in Bombay at \$1.20; let him add to it the 14 cents, the cost of transportation, and he has got \$1.34. That is what it will cost when it gets to England, and he realizes \$1.34 or \$1.35, according to the market price of silver, for his wheat. Can the Senator make the subtraction of \$1.34 from \$1.35 and find a fair margin for the Indian exporter?

Mr. Gray. I do not want to interrupt the Senator, but in both cases, both for the bushel of wheat shipped from India, the producer is paid in London or in Liverpool in gold, is he not?

Mr. Teller. Certainly, and if the American wheat-grower buys silver he brings it back here, and it is still at the same price it was when he got it in London, and it will not buy any more than his 90 cents of gold. But if the Indian merchant takes it back to India it buys as much ounce for ounce, whether it is in coin or in bullion, as it did thirty years ago. That is, the purchasing power of an ounce of silver is in India \$1.38, and it has cost him 90 cents.

Mr. Teller. Certainly it is.

Mr. Gray. Then, what right has he to complain?

Mr. Teller. Mr. President, he is so stupid in this country that he does not complain. [Laughter.] The American wheat-growers have sat by and clapped their hands for both of these great political parties who have been cutting their throats. They will complain after awhile. But still the fact is, our producer has for his bushel of wheat 90 cents and the Indian has for his \$1.34 to \$1.35, Liverpool price, in silver.

Mr. Butler. May I ask the Senator from Colorado if the same principle does not apply to the price of cotton?

Mr. Teller. Certainly I shall come to that in a moment.

Mr. President, I hope to make this so plain that the Senator from Delaware can see it. When he realizes that the rupee in which they put the silver—and it does not make any difference whether it is in the rupee or whether it is in the bullion bar, because the mint being open, practically the bar is of the same value as the rupee—when they take that, they go out and they buy wheat that has not risen in price. Wheat has not risen in India. In this country if you should attempt to buy in silver bullion you would find that there was such a divergence between your bullion and your wheat that you could not make a profit, but there is no such thing in India.

Take cotton. The price of cotton in Liverpool governs the price of cotton, of course, in the United States. The Indian exporter of cotton puts his cotton into Liverpool and takes his pay in gold at 90 cents an ounce, and when he goes back and buys cotton with it he buys it at \$1.38 an ounce. That is the purchasing power of his 90 cents in gold converted into silver.

The Senator from Delaware may challenge the statement, as I heard it often challenged, that silver in India has the same purchasing power now that it had thirty years ago. If he does, I am prepared to show by a recent article from a London financial paper that the facts are as I state.

Mr. Gray. I do not challenge the statement at all. I am groping somewhat in the dark, and I was quite sincere when I asked the Senator a question for information, but really the answer that he gave to me would seem to have this corollary, that it would be necessary, in order that the American farmer should realize the profit that the Indian farmer realizes on the sale of his wheat, that we should have a disparity in the purchasing power of gold and silver.

Mr. Teller. Oh, Mr. President—

Mr. Gray. I am sorry to provoke the impatience of the Senator.

Mr. Teller. I suppose I ought not be provoked to impatience. Have I said anything that can be tortured by any fair man into such a suggestion? I have simple undertaken to deal with a plain undisputed fact that a 10-year-old boy could understand, and I know the Senator from Delaware does.

Mr. Gray. If I have come under the disapprobation of the Senator I am sorry.

Mr. Teller. I simply said that while this condition of affairs exists the American wheat-grower is put on an unfair basis. He sells his wheat for 90 cents and the other man sells his for \$1.38, and the purchasing power of the \$1.38 is exactly 48 units more than the purchasing power of the 90 cents.

Mr. Gray. I beg the Senator will

not think that it is for the sake of interruption that I ask the question that I am about to ask him. I am not doing it for the sake of exploiting my superior knowledge; on the contrary, I am afraid I shall be exploiting my superior ignorance. I will ask this question for my own information: Is the practical ratio of silver to gold in India that of 16 to 1?

Mr. Teller. The Senator from Delaware has been, as I know, asserting himself to be an authority on this subject for several years.

Mr. Gray. I beg the Senator's pardon; I have not.

Mr. Teller. Then I have been mistaken, because I have heard the Senator several times vote against free coinage, and I remember some speeches that the Senator made on this floor against free coinage, and yet the Senator does not know what the ratio is between gold and silver in India! It is 15 to 1. A study of this question necessitates some knowledge of the relation of gold and silver in the different countries of the world.

Now, I desire to get back to cotton. Before silver was demonetized there was practically no export of the India cotton. That has grown up because the condition applied precisely to cotton which is applied to wheat, and applied also to India corn, which, for the first time in the history of India, is being raised in that country to a considerable degree, and if this condition of affairs continues we shall not only lose the cotton trade, but we shall lose the wheat trade and the corn trade.

I call attention to the fact that the exports of cotton from India had amounted to \$80,000,000 last year, and manufactured cotton to thirty-five or forty millions more, mostly to China, but not all. That, I say, deprived either England or the United States of that market, and thus it is that 13 per cent less of cotton was used during the last quarter than was used the corresponding quarter the year before.

Let me call attention for a moment to a statement made in a public meeting in the city of Manchester a few years since. The people of Manchester, in Great Britain, are all free-coinage men. So they are in Lancashire. They do not count much; they do not really have much more influence than the American farmer has in this country—very little more. The people who have the money and who are taking toll of all industries treat them just as the people of this country who have the money and who are taking toll from the industries of our country treat the producers in this country; but, nevertheless, they have the right of free speech there as we have in this country, and they speak out and tell what their complaint is, and here is a little of it:

We find that for the first time in the history of the cotton trade competition has grown up, which is seriously displacing a portion of Lancashire industry. That displacement has become so great that I have no hesitation in saying that it amounts in wages alone over the district of southeast Lancashire to £1,000,000 per annum.

These wage-earners are the men who are manufacturing American cotton.

This loss of industry, traced to this question of the operation of silver in relation to gold, is clearly shown to have made a loss to industry during the last ten years of £1,000,000 per annum in wages. Now, the markets of China and Japan were in this position eleven years ago. We exported from this country to those markets 29,000,000 pounds weight of yarn per annum.

I desire to attract the attention of Senators whose people are raising cotton to this statement. Let me repeat it:

We exported from this country to those markets—

That is, China and Japan—29,000,000 pounds weight of yarn per annum. At that time there was competition from the Bombay mills, but it was a much less annual export than ours. They sent to the same markets about 8,000,000 of heavy, coarse yarn, as against our 29,000,000. We find that ever since these great variations of exchange set in during the last eleven years, trade between the Bombay mills—

This was in 1887—trade between the Bombay mills and these Eastern markets has grown up to 100,000,000 pounds—

From 8,000,000 pounds to 100,000,000 pounds per annum.

Mr. Stewart. And it has increased enormously since.

Mr. Teller. This statement was made in 1887, and the increase has been even greater since than before. Now, let us see how Great Britain increased her output of cotton yarn. To continue the quotation:

The growth between these Indian mills and the farther East is thirteenfold in eleven years, and in our case it has diminished from 29,000,000 to 26,000,000 pounds.

Mr. President, the cotton-growers of the South can see where their market for cotton has gone. Great Britain ought, in the nature of things, to increase equally with India. India increased thirteenfold. Great Britain lost from 29,000,000 pounds to 26,000,000 pounds.

It would be a very proper thing to inquire whether there is anything in the productive power of the Bombay mills to

account for this change. Of course the fact is they have a cheaper rate of labor.

That is what I call the attention of the American wheat-grower to. The foreign producer has cheaper labor than the American wheat-grower, whether he does the labor with his own hands or hires his neighbor's sons to do it for him.

But when you take the cost of mills or of working expenses and effective labor, and when you take what is actually paid for labor, a pound of yarn costs more today than the same pound does here. How is it that the cheaper product is being displaced by the dearer producer?

That is what he asks.

It is clear when we sell a bale of yarn and we sell it in Shanghai or Hong Kong, at a dollar—say, worth 45, 6d.

He sells it for silver in China—when exchanged into gold money it comes down to 35, 1d.

That explains how the dearer producer is driving the cheaper producer out of the market. If the Senator from Delaware who does me the honor to listen does not understand that system of finance I will give him an opportunity to look at this article, and I think when he has completed the investigation he will thoroughly understand it.

Mr. Gray. Is it not because of the disparity between the legal value and the bullion value of silver?

Mr. Teller. It is because of the disparity between gold and silver in England and because in China silver still maintains its purchasing power as of old. Does not the Senator know that more than one thousand two hundred millions of the human race are using silver at a ratio that makes it worth \$1.30 an ounce or more in those countries?

Mr. Gray. That is the question I asked awhile ago, and I do not think the Senator comprehended it or he would not have answered me in the way he did.

Mr. Teller. I hope I did not answer the Senator offensively.

Mr. Gray. Not offensively; but instead of answering my question I think the Senator put me in a false position.

Mr. Teller. Oh, no; I did not mean to do that.

Mr. Gray. Was it not the same reason, let me ask the Senator, that made the difference in India in the price of wheat, that the bullion value of silver was less than the legal or lawful value?

Mr. Teller. No; the bullion value in India is the mint value.

Mr. Gray. The mint value, I mean. That is the proper term.

Mr. Teller. The bullion value in China is the mint value. They have only had a mint in China about two years.

Mr. Gray. I mean relatively with gold.

Mr. Teller. They do not use gold. That is the trouble. The whole country is on a silver basis, and it is on exactly the same silver basis it was thirty years ago. When silver depreciates goods rise in value. It has not depreciated, and the goods have not risen in value in India or China or other silver-using countries.

Mr. Butler. We come in competition with them. There is the evil.

Mr. Teller. It is all explained here. They go to China. They sell a bale of yarn for 4s. and 6d. That is paid in silver, because that is the only currency there, and you have to get it in silver if you trade with them. Now, when you have that 4s. and 6d. you cannot use that 4s. and 6d. in Great Britain or the United States. You must put it into gold, and then it is 3s. and 1-penny. There is the difference. One shilling and 5d. on every bale of yarn is the premium that the India producer gets over the producer in Great Britain, and of course he can afford to produce it at a greater cost, because he sells it at a greater price, because the silver to him is the same thing that it was 30 years ago.

So, we are building up a competition in cotton, in wheat, in manufactured goods, and we are building it up for the benefit of the Indian and English governments, and not for our own benefit. This speaker from whom I have quoted continues, and says it is a bonus of 30 per cent. "And is the complaint of the Manchester manufacturing people?" This is the complaint also of the Lancashire manufacturer. This ought to be the complaint of the American wheat-grower. He ought to be represented on this floor and everywhere else by men who are willing to give to this question study and thought. It touches him; it comes home to him in his cabin; it determines the question of his ability to remove the mortgage on his farm, and if he continues much longer to adhere to his political traditions simply because they are traditions, I shall be greatly mistaken. He can have redress. Whenever you can put silver to par he can secure relief, and he will never get it until that is done.

Fifty million bushels of wheat from India this year, 100,000,000 next, 200,000,000 the next, and you are practically and entirely driven out of the markets of the world. Do you suppose that the American wheat-

grower in North Dakota, South Dakota or Minnesota can raise wheat

with the ryot of India, or the low class of men who raise wheat in South America or Russia? The ryot of India can be hired day in and day out for 5 cents a day. You can go to South American wheat countries, where you can hire men for 30 cents a day. You can go to Russia and hire men for a mere fraction of half a dollar. The American wheat-

grower, if he does the labor himself, thinks he must have more than a dollar a day, and he cannot hire men unless he pays them practically that, when you count the board and the support he is compelled to give them. That is what he asks.

It is clear when we sell a bale of yarn and we sell it in Shanghai or Hong Kong, at a dollar—say, worth 45, 6d.

He sells it for silver in China—when exchanged into gold money it comes down to 35, 1d.

That explains how the dearer producer is driving the cheaper producer out of the market. If the Senator from Delaware who does me the honor to listen does not understand that system of finance I will give him an opportunity to look at this article, and I think when he has completed the investigation he will thoroughly understand it.

Mr. McPherson. Will it interfere with the Senator if I ask him a question?

Mr. Teller. Nothing interferes with me on this subject.

Mr. McPherson. I do not quite understand the Senator's logic, and perhaps it will enable me to understand it more correctly. I cannot conceive of a condition in which there is a country with an open mint ready to take, and bound to take, all the supplies of silver that may be sent to it and coin it into money at the ratio of 15 to 1, and understand how there should be any surplus silver in the world. I cannot understand, for the life of me, what difference it makes to the people of this country or to the people of England what may be the standard in India. I cannot understand how it affects the London market for wheat, for cotton, for corn, or for any product that we export to England, because they have a gold standard, while India has a silver standard.

Mr. Higgins. I should like to answer the Senator's question by asking another, and that is whether in the Republic of Mexico, where they have free coinage, the Mexican dollar buys as much as a dollar in gold buy?

Mr. Teller. They have free coinage in Mexico, but Mexico does not have a legal-tender gold money. She is on a silver basis.

Mr. Higgins. Then, in further answer to the inquiry of the Senator as he put it to me, I would say that the question is whether we could retain the purchasing power of the silver dollar.

Mr. Teller. That is exactly the reason. If they had a gold standard in India, then it would have no effect. The Senator knows very well that up to 1873 not a bushel of wheat could ever come or had ever come from India. He knows very well that if silver today went to par not another bushel would come. If one country was not on a gold basis and the other on a silver basis the conditions I have detailed could not exist.

Mr. Teller. I will address myself to that in a moment. I want to say that the silver dollar in Mexico has the same purchasing power exactly, except on account of the general fall in prices, that it ever had, and that has really given it a higher purchasing power. The next question the Senator asked is one I was about to address myself to: If we have free coinage can we maintain that relation between gold and silver which I declared to be indispensable to prosperity in this country? The Senator says that is the question. Why can we not do it? Does the Senator doubt that if we should put all the American product into coin we could maintain that relation? I think not. A limited amount we have maintained. I heard it said here by the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. Evans], who is not now with us, that while he was not prepared to vote for free coinage, there could be no question about our ability to use all the new silver that may be produced; that if we were not threatened with the coin silver of the world we would be safe to go to free coinage.

Mr. Higgins. I should like to remind the Senator from Colorado that the largest piece of silver coinage of England is a shilling.

Mr. Teller. I think the crown.

Mr. Higgins. A crown.

Mr. Teller. A crown I believe is 120 cents. That is the largest, but their crown which is worth 120 cents contains very much less than our silver dollar. It will be admitted that we cannot get silver from England. She could not spare it. Then let us go to France.

Mr. Morgan. I do not think that there is any coinage of the crown in England now.

Mr. Teller. It is in circulation.

Mr. Morgan. I am talking about the coinage laws of Great Britain. The largest piece now coined is, I understand, a shilling.

Mr. Teller. Now, let us go to France. France has \$700,000,000 of money, according to the Treasury reports, \$700,000,000 which belongs to France. She has \$120,000,000 of silver belonging to other people. She has had the opportunity for five years to take gold for this \$120,000,000 at the French ratio of 15½ to 1, which she has declined in the interest of commerce and trade and humanity to take. She keeps it and circulates it as money. While it does not bear her imprint, yet she makes it good to the people, because she says you bring it to us and we will give you French money, gold or silver, as you wish, and she declines to exchange it for gold with the countries whose stamp it bears. Bimetallic France would no more discard her silver than we would discard voluntarily our gold.

Bimetallic France has stood in the interest of trade and commerce as the equalizer of the two metals when there was likely to be a disparity because of the great output of gold. Then she sent her silver to India. She sent her dear money to India as to-day she is sending her dear gold to England to buy council bills, and thus she makes the dear money that she possesses bring her a greater amount of imports than she could with her cheaper money—cheaper only in Great Britain, not cheaper in France.

It would not be an unmixed evil if we should come to a silver basis. I would deplore it, because I do not believe there is silver enough in the world to do business on with silver alone, because I think the two metals must be kept a parity, if possible, in the interest of commerce, and in the interest of trade, and in the interest of men.

Where is the silver coming from? Recently I took up a report of another body and I saw in it that the free silver people asked the United States to lift, unaided, \$3,800,000,000 of European, Asiatic, South American silver, to the dignity of money. Do not the Senators around me know that that \$3,800,000,000 is lifted now to the dignity of money? Do they not know that not a dollar of it could be coined in an American mint without a loss of 3 cents on its face, much of it 10? To lift the whole world's silver is the kind of argument we have been met with for years. Who is going to send it?

Mr. Higgins. Will the Senator yield to a question?

Mr. Teller. Certainly.

will immediately take the price of the mint. Does anybody deny that?

Mr. Higgins. If the Senator will allow me, I will say that is just the great point of division.

Mr. Teller. The great point of division! There can be no point of division on that. Suppose there are \$100,000,000 of silver in this country to day uncirculated. You open your mint. What can you get for it? One hundred million silver dollars, legal-tender dollars, of just as much purchasing power as the dollar composed of gold. Is not that true to day? The pure silver dollar that I have heard for fifteen years in this Chamber denominated a cheap dollar, a nasty dollar, a dishonest dollar, will buy as much, and what is infinitely of more importance, to the American people, it will pay as much as a gold dollar. It requires as much labor as many commodities, and as much sacrifice to obtain it as it does to obtain the gold dollar. Can the Senator from Delaware tell me why the present silver dollar is a dishonest dollar?

Mr. Higgins. I should like to answer the Senator's question by asking another, and that is whether in the world against silver. But she could not send us more than fifty or sixty millions at the most if she could send that much. What would that amount to if it came? The Senator from Nevada [Mr. Stewart] says that there are only \$450,000,000 of silver, all told, in Europe outside of France. The Senator has that too high, according to my figures, by at least one hundred million.

Mr. Stewart. I think it is too high; but that is the highest estimate put on the amount.

Mr. Teller. They cannot send us three millions of silver, and we can consume that without difficulty. I know that Senators ask, can you do it? I heard the most illustrious member of this body on this subject fourteen years ago, I heard it from the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, I heard it from the present Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, then Secretary of the Treasury that you cannot maintain in this country more than fifty millions of silver on a par with gold. Nearly five hundred millions now are practically maintained at par—four hundred millions and more of silver dollars, are maintained at par as good as gold.

The argument that you cannot safely open your mints because you will be flooded with silver, is an argument on a par with the one I first mentioned, that you cannot have an honest dollar unless you have put as much bullion in it as a gold dollar will now buy. I assert that no man here has ever on this floor been able to show with any degree of certainty, or even to a sufficient degree of certainty to alarm prudent men, that we could be overcome by an avalanche of silver.

Mr. Morgan. I should like to remind the Senator from Colorado that the largest piece of silver coinage of England is a shilling.

Mr. Higgins. I think the crown.

Mr. Teller. A crown I believe is 120 cents. That is the largest, but their crown which is worth 120 cents contains very much less than our silver dollar. It will be admitted that we cannot get silver from England. She could not spare it. Then let us go to France.

Mr. Morgan. I do not think that there is any coinage of the crown in England now.

Mr. Teller. It is in circulation.

Mr. Morgan. I am talking about the coinage laws of Great Britain. The largest piece now coined is, I understand, a shilling.

Mr. Teller. Now, let us go to France. France has \$700,000,000 of money, according to the Treasury reports, \$700,000,000 which belongs to France. She has \$120,000,000 of silver belonging to other people. She has had the opportunity for five years to take gold for this \$120,000,000 at the French ratio of 15½ to 1, which she has declined in the interest of commerce and trade and humanity to take. She keeps it and circulates it as money. While it does not bear her imprint, yet she makes it good to the people, because she says you bring it to us and we will give you French money, gold or silver, as you wish, and she declines to exchange it for gold with the countries whose stamp it bears. Bimetallic France would no more discard her silver than we would discard voluntarily our gold.

money that Great Britain would not take and could not take under the present condition of affairs.

So I say, first, there is no danger of an influx of silver, and, secondly, that if Europe wants our gold she will get it in spite of us. If France and Italy and Germany should discard their silver money for gold they would get our gold whether our mints were open or whether they were closed—if not all, a great share of it.

Mr. President, I pass that point for the present. Now, I want to come down to a thing that touches me and touches my party. What is to be the relation of the Republican party to this question of currency as applied to silver? Heretofore we have contended that the silver question was non-political, and we found ourselves in accord with our brethren on the other side of the Chamber holding different political views from us. We found no difficulty in acting with them upon this great economic question. To us it appeared to be above partisan feeling and above political influences, and we have acted with them now for many years with singular accord on this subject.

It is possible that we Republicans of the West have two reasons why we are in favor of silver as money. One is that we produce to-day nearly one-half of the silver of the world. We have been compelled by our relation to that industry to study the question of finance as touching silver. We may not be as capable as our Eastern brethren in handling financial questions, but we have been at least as industrious. It was a matter of interest to us. We have been helped and aided by the people living near us whose sympathies were naturally with us upon the currency question, not simply because we produce silver, but because they had suffered by the depreciation of all the products of human labor. We came here two years ago with high hopes and expectations. We had elected a Republican administration upon a platform carefully and deliberately prepared, which declared that—

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its effort to demonetize silver.

Many of us were so confiding that we actually believed when that was put in our platform at Chicago that it meant what it said. We thought it meant that we were in favor of silver as money. Does any sane man say to me you can use silver as money in the broad sense if you do not open to it your mints as you open your mints to gold? We thought the Republican party actually condemned the course of the late Democratic administration in their efforts to repeal what we call the Bland act.

Mr. President, do you wonder that there were high hopes and high expectations, and that Colorado stood third in the list of Republican States for the present Executive? On every stump, in every camp, we proclaimed that we were the party of silver. The Democratic party, in deference to its candidate and his known hostility to silver, did not dare to speak upon it. The only utterance that we could learn of was when a distinguished member of the committee on resolutions was accosted by a member from Colorado—I speak now of the Democratic convention—and he said: "What is the plank on silver?" and he replied, "Damn silver!" We believed that we had at last reached the point that the Republican party at least was in favor of financial relief to the people by the utilizing of the great output of silver on equal terms with gold.

I believe I state a fact when I say that every silver-producing camp in my State gave to the present Chief Executive a majority. When we came here in December we were met with a proposition, if not an administration proposition at least quasi, for the purchase of bullion, for making the United States Treasury the conduit through which the silver could pass to India, and that was all there was of it. We were told by the friends of the administration everywhere that if we did not accept that we would get nothing. We preferred to have nothing. We made the fight for free coinage here in this body, and we won. We lost in the other House, although I never have doubted, nor do I believe anybody else doubts, that there was a clear majority of that House in favor of free coinage, and they were restrained only from expressing their wishes by undue and improper Executive interference. We were told in the public press, and we were told otherwise, that a free-coinage bill would be vetoed by the present Executive.

Sir, you can imagine the disappointment of the representatives of Colorado. You can imagine something of the disappointment of the people of that State. We made a fight for the best thing we could get. We got but little in the way we wanted, and yet we got something that is better than nothing. We got that because the Executive knew and because the opponents of free coinage in this Chamber knew that if we did

not get that we should present to the Executive a free-coinage bill which he would be either compelled to sign or to veto.

That brings me to another question which I have intended for some time to mention. My attention having been called to it recently again by some public utterances, I desire to make my statement here. There came from the House of Representatives during that Congress a bill that has been commonly dubbed the force bill. It was an election law. It went to a committee of which I am a member, as I then was. It had the attention of that committee for many days. The fifty-six sections, with which it came, were reduced, if I mistake not, to twenty-eight by that committee. I was a member of the majority of that committee. Without my vote that bill could not have got into the Senate unless at least the Senate had discharged the committee and ordered a report.

I consented that the bill might be reported to the Senate. Standing in my seat when it came here so reported, I reserved to myself the right to move any amendment to it, to propose any modification of it, and declared that as it then stood it would not receive my vote. Two years nearly have elapsed. I have read that bill with care and attention more than twenty times; I have read it again in the light of calm consideration; and I repeat that if it was presented to me now with the question of my support or party dismissal I should not vote for the bill. A more infamous bill, in my judgment, never passed the threshold of the Senate. Avowedly in the interest of good government, it was instigated, in my judgment, by men whose interest was in preventing a free expression of the voters at the polls.

I have no time now to speak of that bill in detail. I was at that time laboring under a disability of voice that prevented me from speaking on it. I want to say here that my attitude on that bill had no relation, no connection directly, remotely, or otherwise with the question of silver. There is not a member who voted with me on the silver question and who voted with me on the election bill who will not bear me out when I say the statement that we contracted with members on the other side of the Chamber for their support for the free coinage bill upon the ground that we would vote against the force bill is absolutely untrue, without the slightest foundation in fact.

If this story had not been repeated ad nauseam I would not add what I will add. What the late distinguished Senator from Kansas, Mr. Plumb, did say in the Senate I will only repeat, that the opponents of silver in this Chamber entered into a negotiation, some of them at least, with the other side of the Chamber and proposed to them if they would side-track free coinage they would side-track the election bill; that bill which was said to be of more importance than all other bills. That proposition was declined by the free silver men on the other side of the Chamber.

Another bill came here. It was a bill of vast importance and I think of great value to the country. It came in competition, as it were, with the election bill. The Senator from Massachusetts, who sits on my right and who was the chairman of the committee who reported that bill [Mr. Hoar], was anxious to take the election bill up and dispose of it before anything else, but he was in such a hopeless minority that he must have felt a good deal discouraged when he polled this side of the Chamber on that proposition. So the tariff bill came up and displaced the other bill, which ultimately came to an untimely end, greatly I think, to the satisfaction of almost all, even my own side of the Chamber and the American public at large.

Mr. President, I have digressed in this way to show the method by which the silver men have been attacked. We are charged with betraying our party. We are charged with disregard of the high obligations that are upon us to preserve the elective franchise. I yield to no man in devotion to the purity of the ballot; I yield to no man in his desire that the public shall have the fullest expression of its will. I am so much in favor of that in the sense I now use it that I do not care to interfere with the expression of public will, even though it shall be against mine. I have confidence that the public will right itself on all questions if it gets wrong. I voted against the election bill practically, though not directly, because I believed it to be a bad bill, and not because the Senators on the other side of the Chamber had supported or intended to support free coinage or bimetallism in any shape that it might be presented.

Mr. President, I am brought to the very last thing that I care to speak of now, and I apologize to the Senate for the delay, for I assured the Senate when I rose to speak that I only intended to speak on one or two points, and I thought three-quarters of an hour would be ample. But I have been led into some digressions

outside by reason of inquiries and interruptions. I now come to the last question: What is the attitude of the Republican party to be in regard to silver? Are we to be put at the next national convention upon a gold standard platform, or are we to have another misleading plank in our platform that shall mean one thing on the stump and another thing in executive administration? We hear we are to be put on a gold standard platform.

I was present at the birth of the Republican party; I participated in its first gathering, and I did not have the incentive that many of my associates sitting about me had to go into a new party, for I was not a member of a decaying party. I was a member of the dominant party—the party that in all probability would continue then to elect Presidents for a generation, and to fill all the public offices wherever. When the party with which I had been connected from my boyhood, and to which my father had belonged, and been an honored member, forsook the great principles of Democracy as I understood them, I found no difficulty in turning my back on that party and finding new political associates.

I do not anticipate turning my back on the Republican party, because I do not anticipate that the Republican party is to be the party of the gold standard; but if the signs of the times mean anything, if the efforts that are now being made to repeal the act of 1890 and leave us without any legislation touching silver mean anything at all, they mean that there is to be an effort made at the Minneapolis convention to put the Republican party in antagonism to silver.

I cannot speak for the people of Colorado. They have honored me beyond my desert. They have sent me here by four different votes. I am here now by their consent and concurrence without much controversy, and while I know something of the people with whom I have lived for almost a generation, I do not pretend to speak for them. Many of them will be attached to the party to which they belong, and remain with it no doubt, whatever may be its attitude on the financial question, but if anything can be gathered by the present condition in Colorado it will be very unsafe for the Republican party to attempt to put us upon a gold platform in Minneapolis; it is absolutely untrue for the Republican party, so far as that State at least is concerned, to attempt to go in any way against our utterances heretofore upon the silver question.

Fifteen years ago last fall I came into this body. I came in with the admission of Colorado, the Centennial State. We were the agency that gave to the Republican party the President that year. Without our vote the Democratic party would have had an unquestioned majority of the electoral college, and the controversy that arose, embittered somewhat and ugly, would have been avoided, but there would have been a Democratic House, and a Democratic Senate following it soon, and a Democratic President. Since I first came into this body there has been one Congress when the Senate was Democratic. There has been no Congress, as I recollect, that the votes of Nevada and Colorado were not needed on this floor to make this Republican body.

I want to say now to the Senate, and I am saying it here that it may reach the American public, that it may reach the leaders of the Republican party—I do not say it in the excitement of the hour, I say it in the cool and calm deliberation of much thought, weighing well my words, and the import of them, and the criticism that they will bring me—if the Republican party stands for the gold standard, the four silver-producing States will not, in my judgment, hereafter be able to act in co-operation with the Eastern Republicans in this or any other body.

Why should we do so? We have local interests, we have general interests touching the currency question that we believe to be paramount to any other question. We supported the McKinley bill, not because we had a local interest; we supported it because we believed the general good of the country required a sacrifice on our part. Our local interests are against the bill. We are not the producers of manufactured goods. If they can be had cheaper it would appear to be better for us to buy them cheaper. We believed that the prosperity of the whole nation was bound up in the system of protection, and we have stood for it here and at home, and we intend to stand for it in the future. We make no threats. We are protectionists from principle, but we cannot support and assist in the control of the Government by a party that is hostile to every local interest that we have, and the general interest of the country as we understand that general interest.

I do not intend that anybody shall infer from the remarks I have made in my criticism of the Republican party, in my statement of the dangers which have threatened us, which now

threaten us at Minneapolis, that I expect that the Democratic party will be any more liberal to us as a party. It is true that we have had from that side of the Chamber many generous supporters. It is true that for the many years that we have been here endeavoring to secure a proper recognition for silver, we have looked to men sitting on the other side of the Chamber with a certainty that they were our friends in this contest. But like our party the Democratic party is in the toils of a power it dare not offend, and the danger is that these two great political parties in their anxiety to secure the State of New York, controlled as it is by a little circle in and about Manhattan Island, will neglect and repudiate the interest of the great masses of the country and act exactly alike on this silver question.

Mr. President, I beg the indulgence of the Senate for what may appear to some to be matters that ought not to be brought here, and I want to assure my associates on this side of the Chamber that I do not come here and make these statements without great respect. No man who is a man criticizes those with whom he is associated politically or in any other way except that it be as a matter of duty. I have felt compelled and impelled to say what I have said because of my belief that the question of silver money, the use of the two metals, is the great question now presented for the solution of mankind.

I stated in the beginning that it was a subject touching every man. It is a great economic question. It touches not the material interests alone; it touches the intellectual and the moral condition of all men. Can we destroy one half of the money of the world—that is what it actually means on our part—can we destroy one half of the money of the world and not create distress? Can we do the business of the world and continue the progress and the developments that have been going on since 1845, not only here, but all over the world, on the least amount of money metal, gold?

I do not believe it. I believe the adoption of the gold standard in this country means the adoption of the gold standard throughout the world.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. Gray] put a question to me which evidently refers to the efforts being made for an international conference. I introduced in July, 1890, a resolution for an international conference. I have stated once on the floor of the Senate that it came to naught. I state now that it came to naught through the influence of the executive department of the Government. I introduced another resolution for an international conference early in this session. It has come to naught so far. In my judgment it will come to nothing. And yet we are told that this is the only way to rehabilitate silver; that it is the only way to secure bimetallism.

I have ever been in favor of an international conference that should open all the mints of the world if possible, and if not, as much as could be opened. What has been done by the opponents of silver? Has any gold man ever suggested, except when he wanted to defeat free coinage, an international conference? Has the Executive taken any steps? Is he taking any now? Is not the power with him? We shall have an international conference when we have elected an Executive who is in favor of it.

We shall have open mints all over the world when we have an Executive and a legislature back of him in favor of doing that. We shall make ourselves felt in European politics and European finance when we try, but we have not tried and we cannot try until we have all the departments of the Government in accord on this subject.

Let us meet this question fairly. Are we to go to a gold basis absolutely, or are we to use the two metals on equal terms? The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman], who presided over the Treasury Department, told us that the Bland act would bring us to a silver basis. Every Executive we have ever had since has told us the same thing. Every Secretary of the Treasury, unless it be the present one, told us the same thing. Are we in a better condition with the act of 1890? If the Bland act was dangerous, is not the act of 1890? The act of 1878 elevated all the silver purchased to the dignity of money. The act of 1890 leaves it as a commodity, not by the law but by the practice of the executive department. If we were in danger of a silver basis under the act of 1878, are we not equally in danger under the act of 1890?

We are not going to a silver basis. We are either going to have bimetallism in this country or we shall go to a gold basis, and with it will come the depreciation and the destruction of property, as it came to Great Britain when she changed her system from silver to a gold standard. By the act of 1815, put in force in 1821, she brought dire disaster upon the industries of that country. That act changed the entire land system of Great Britain. The independent

farmer of Great Britain disappeared under that act and its operations. When you have adopted the gold standard in this country, the independent farmer will disappear, as he disappeared in Great Britain.

When you have given to the dollar a purchasing power, as you have now, 80 per cent more than normal, when you have added to it by the entire destruction of the silver of the world as you propose, so that a dollar will buy what it took two dollars to buy when bimetallism existed, you have doubled the debt; you have put upon the struggling debtor a burden that he cannot stand under. He can scarcely now stand erect in manhood under the great accumulation of debt. This is the great debtor period of the world. The debts are a hundredfold more than they were 300 years ago, and you are by a depreciation of all products, by means of the gold standard, practically to double this great indebtedness, not only here but all over the world. Can you view the prospect with equanimity? We cannot look at it with satisfaction, nor can we look at it with composure.

Mr. President, it will not do to say that you cannot destroy this civilization. It will not do to say that the splendid achievements, intellectually and morally and commercially, of the last fifty years cannot be destroyed by bad finance. Rome and Greece in their glory might have said the same thing. In many things their civilization was greater and higher than ours. In many things they were our superiors. Gradually, for the lack of money, the civilization of Rome went out and we had the long, dreary wilderness through which the race marched from the days of the decay of Rome to the discovery of America. When the great treasury-chambers of the world were opened, when Europe felt the reviving influences of the millions of gold and silver from South America, then the shackles were lifted from all the industries of the world. Nay, more, and what is more important, they were lifted from the mind and the morals of men. The human race moved upward in its plane. Great and good as was the commercial growth and development, it was nothing compared with the mental and moral growth of the people of the world for 300 years.

The history of the world may repeat itself. Make use of the money we have, and we are the strongest people in the world. Cast it aside, and there will be distress and disaster and gradual decay. From 1800 to 1846 there was a fair prospect that the world was returning to the conditions before the discovery of America. The output of silver and gold had ceased. Business fell off, all products were low and general distress prevailed, and until the great output of gold in Russia, there was a condition that in a degree remarkably resembled the condition of the world at the time of the discovery of America. When the gold poured in from Russia, from Australia, and California, every industry revived, commerce increased, and I make no idle statement when I say that from 1846 to 1892, in splendor of achievement, in splendor of progress, in splendor of development of all that goes to make life worth living, we have exceeded that of any two hundred years in the history of the world.

It is to be attributed to the use of metallic money, with the full privilege of using all that was produced. Without such object lessons before us, we can deliberately pursue a course that shall destroy one half the money in existence and leave the world without the sufficiency of currency, not enough even to keep the metallic stock in existence as it now exists. It may be a fanatic, I may be an enthusiast. Every word I have uttered upon this subject lies close to my heart. I believe it, and I want to repeat, I warn my party, great as it has been in achievements, great as it has been in its history, much as its members are attached to it, it cannot afford to put itself on the side of a contraction to the extent of one half of the volume of the money of the world, either by deliberate action in that way, or by a refusal to affirmatively act in opposition to that attempt.

I may be a fanatic, I may be an enthusiast. Every word I have uttered upon this subject lies close to my heart. I believe it, and I want to repeat, I warn my party, great as it has been in achievements, great as it has been in its history, much as its members are attached to it, it cannot afford to put itself on the side of a contraction to the extent of one half of the volume of the money of the world, either by deliberate action in that way, or by a refusal to affirmatively act in opposition to that attempt.

Opposed to Fusion.

TOPKA, Kas., Sept. 15.—A meeting of prominent anti-fusion Democrats held here to-day, issued a call for a conference of Democrats who don't intend to support the State ticket of the People's party, to meet in this city October 7.

Arrangements have been made by which the Republican State central committee will pay the expenses of anti-fusion Democrats who will stump the State against the populist ticket. There is no disposition among the anti-fusion Democrats to fight the Weaver electoral ticket.

The Democrats are flooding the State with speakers, but their meetings are not large or enthusiastic outside of Richmond, except when it is known that there will be a joint discussion. I have written fairly in spirit and letter, and trust you will print these facts in the interest of farmers.

IN VIRGINIA.

Seven Congressional Nominations Already Made by the People's Party.

BY ROBERT W. HARRIS, VA.

Washington Post.

I am in a position to know something of the progress of the People's party movement in Virginia. It is growing rapidly in nearly every portion of the State. In the Eastern and tide-water counties and in the Southwest lies its greatest strength. Some of the valley counties and the central Piedmont counties are full of People's party men. The party has nominated already seven candidates for Congress. They are Capt. Orris A. Brown, of Cape Charles city, manager of the largest truck farm in the South. This is in the first district, represented by Hon. W. A. Jones, Democrat. In the third (or Richmond) district Walter E. Grant, formerly a Democrat, is in opposition to Capt. George D. Wise, Democrat. Fourth district (Mahone's), Col. J. Thomas Goode, old Democrat; sixth district (Edmund's), Thomas E. Cobbs, of Bedford; seventh (O'Ferrall's), Col. J. R. C. Lewis, of Clarke county; eighth district (North Virginia), Beverly B. Turner, of Fanquier; and tenth district (Tucker's), Dr. D. Mott Robertson, of Appomattox. Nominations will soon be made in the other districts.

You see, the party is doing things somewhat like other people. Organizations by district, county, and precincts have been effected and put in working order in over eighty counties in the State, and reports are received at the modest headquarters of the party from its lieutenants regularly and frequently. Application has been made for the appointment of election supervisors in ninety-five counties, and People's party speakers are coming forward to meet their confident opponents at every courthouse and public gathering. The party has everything required in a political campaign but money, which we admit is now a very important factor. The need of money is only felt to defray the expenses of speakers and to do a little printing. Not a single vote will be bought by them in this State, and they promise to make it pretty lively for the other fellows if they attempt to carry on a system of vote bribing, such as has prevailed in some parts of the State.

They are confident that they will carry four or five Congressional districts if given a clear field and a fair show, provided their vote shall be counted. The Democrats still keep up a mighty howl over the force bill, in spite of the fact that Mr. Harrison has practically abandoned it as a measure to be insisted upon. To give up the force bill as an issue is to surrender the situation and the State to the "third party" so-called. Three-fourths of the Democrats now held by the old mossback faction would come to the People's party in ten days but for the force bill scare. They will not join issue with the new party speakers on the tariff, national banks or free silver. They answer argument with ridicule, then hold up the force bill. They are shown how insincere they are in their wild rhetoric to frighten people with the idea of negro rule and suffrage suppression by pointing to the election laws of this State, made to put the complete power of the ballot into the hands of the Democrats. The Virginia force bill is known as the "Anderson-McCormick" law. The clinching clause of that law is in section 117, in these words:

"Whenever it is possible to do so, the persons so appointed judges of election shall be chosen for each voting place from persons known to belong to different political parties, each one of whom shall be able to read and write. The members of any electoral board who shall willfully fail to comply with this requirement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; but no election shall be deemed invalid when the judges shall not belong to different political parties, or who shall not possess the above qualifications."

NUGENT, OF TEXAS.

The Common People of the Lone Star State are Marching to Victory.

Judge Nugent, the People's party candidate for governor of Texas, opened the campaign at Austin in an address which was pronounced by the friendly and independent press as "a most clear and concise presentation of political issues." He dealt in masterly and convincing manner with the financial, transportation and land questions, and also showed himself to be a close observer of social and economic conditions, as the following extracts from his address testify:

The South can always be trusted for her votes by Wall street Democracy, but never for a place on the national ticket. Contributing the funds, Wall street has always claimed the right to dictate the candidates and the financial policy of the country, and thus, from Seymour to Cleveland, so-called sound finances and the business interests of the country have, in the selection of candidates, been matters of chief concern to the party leaders. Wall street must at any cost be appeased. The big bankers and money lenders, the stock jobbers, the men who buy and beat the market, must indeed be satisfied that their special privileges are not to be taken from them; otherwise campaign funds must dwindle and party success be jeopardized.

Thus both parties have tacitly agreed to ignore the silver issue and leave the single gold standard intact. What does Wall street care for the tariff question so long as she controls the finances? With even free trade control of the money of the country would give her control of wages, of usury, of the property and labor of the country. What more could she have under protection? But parties must have issues, and the tariff and bloody shirt issues are of all issues least hurtful to Wall street. Hence it is that the old quarrel over the tariff and the force bill is to be renewed while the money kings rub their hands gleefully and watch with delight the "sham battle" whose "clamor" drowns the cry of distress that comes from the farm, the workshop and the factory.

Labor is in chains while the politicians are skurrying over the country repeating political platitudes, holding up tariff schedules in one hand and the "bloody shirt" in the other, vainly endeavoring to head off the moving column of reform as it advances to victory. It will not win, Kansas, where the preliminary battles of the great civil war were fought, recently gave a lesson of reconciliation and peace in the nomination of an ex-member of Lee's staff for Congressman at large—a nomination made by acclamation in a People's party convention and seconded by 272 ex-Union veterans. The second great lesson was given at Omaha, when, in the greatest convention of this convention year, the gallant and manly ex-confederate Field, was named for the second place on the People's party national ticket. The third great lesson will come next November, when the noble, unanimous people of the North and South, thrilled by the examples of Kansas and Omaha into forgetfulness of the war and its animosities, shall rise to the height of the great occasion and call Weaver and Field to preside over the destinies of this great republic.

* * * * *

The farmer from 1850 and 1860 found himself in possession of about 70 per cent of the national wealth and growing richer each year. The gold mines of California were annually adding to the circulation, enhancing prices, employing labor and diffusing prosperity throughout all the avenues of our social, commercial and industrial life. Farm values went up and farm products commanded ready sale at good prices. The farmer's sons and daughters as they grew up and married were easily provided for and settled around the old homestead, or at least within convenient reach of it. But what a fate has overtaken this plodding, conservative, brave and honest citizen! Poverty and debt press him, taxes press him, freight rates press him, and it has become his hard and burdensome lot to toil from January to December for the bare necessities of life. Wife and children must relinquish the small comforts and luxuries which once were within their reach. The boys as they grow up to manhood's estate vanish from beneath the paternal roof to seek their fortunes in the fascinating West. But, alas! they find no West that promises fortune.

The speculator, the railway and the syndicate have preceded them and occupied the ground. The railroads own 281,000,000 acres, foreign and domestic syndicates own 84,000,000 acres, making a total of 365,000,000, and 687,906,275 acres are in farms. There is probably not now left of our vast public domain more than an average of three acres per capita of our population, and much of this is desert or barren land, or land unfit for many reasons for occupation by the home-seeker. Thus cut off by the policy of our Government from access to the cheap public lands, is it wonderful that such a large proportion of our people are tenants—that in fact 70,000 farmers in the United States are compelled to share their crops with landlords?

* * * * *

Around us on every hand may be seen evil results of the vicious policy known. I have but briefly outlined, and

Mr. [redacted] may be gathered up and expressed in the statement that for thirty years past, in this great republic, dedicated in blood to human liberty and the rights of men, the "rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer." A million tramps, homeless and hopeless wanderers, trudge along our highways and gaze despairingly over the illimitable areas of unused land, monopolized and withheld from settlement by the speculator, the syndicate and the corporation, for the sake of the "unearned increment"—that deep and inefaceable stigma upon our statemanship and civilization.

For the tramp no flower blooms, the grass does not grow, and mother earth, with her generous bosom, affords no nourishment. A fugitive and vagabond, no sympathy follows him as he flies from the face of his fellow-man, only to find rest when crime forces him within prison walls, or the grave opens to receive his wasted and weary body. But the tramp is fortunate in at least one respect—he has found his way out of the cities into the country, where beggary may prolong its useless existence. Thousands of the poor in our cities are less

fortunate. In New York 40,000 workingmen are so poorly paid that they must accept charity, sell their bodies or starve. In one recent twenty-seven murdered babies were picked up, six in vaults.

* * * * *

I have alluded to the decline in prices.

This will strikingly appear from the following comparison of prices by decades—viz.: From 1860 to 1870, average price of wheat per bushel, \$1.99; from 1870 to 1880, average price of wheat per bushel, \$1.38; from 1880 to 1890, average price of corn per bushel, 40 cents. Price at this time, 38 cents.

From 1860 to 1870, average price of corn per bushel, 96 cents; from 1870 to 1880, average price of corn per bushel, 63 cents; from 1880 to 1890, average price of corn per bushel, 40 cents. Price at this time, 38 cents.

In 1870 wheat brought \$12.76 per acre; in 1890, \$8; loss per acre, \$4.76. Corn brought in 1870, \$18.75; in 1890, \$8.75; loss per acre, \$10.02. Rye brought per acre in 1870, \$19.75; in 1890, \$6.26; loss per acre, \$13.49. Cotton brought per acre in 1870, \$33; in 1890, \$9.96; loss per acre, \$22.04. In like manner it may be shown that there was a loss on barley of \$12.57, and on oats of \$9.79. The aggregate loss on these crops will run up to many hundred millions.

But the falling prices and shrinking values only affect the farmer, the laborer, the artisan, the producer and worker. The bondholder still clips his coupons and draws gold from the Treasury; the banker to the same pleasing performance adds the taking of increased usury; and the manufacturer still holds his clutch on the market by means of the protection against competition which a compliant Government gives him. As a result society is rapidly dividing itself into two classes—the very rich and the very poor.

* * * * *

Nearly 1900 years ago a wonderful man well known to history, but not talked of much in the political parties, made His appearance in an oriental country. He was an ideal embodiment of truth. Plain people gathered around Him and heard Him speak with delight. I presume because He spoke and liked the truth, and emanations from the truth of His life and words charmed and attracted such folk.

But the author won by its utterance the crown of thorns and death on the cross. Social and industrial justice has since that time been denied to the toiling and suffering classes, because truth has been on the cross wearing the crown of thorns. But truth is now abroad once again among the common people as of old. It is calling its own, and its own is hearing the call. They are crowding to front as in that olden time, and, thank God, the times are more auspicious than they were then. The inspiration leads them. They do not threaten, but they protest against wrong; they demand justice. All the vituperation that can be hurled at them, all the derision, all the denunciation known to the political vocabulary cannot turn them to the right or left. Thirty odd years ago many of them stood before the blazing cannon's mouth in defense of an obstruction. The burden of all the ages is now upon them—the heaped and piled up burden of injustice and wrong. To the idle thunderbolts of the politicians such men can only answer with a smile. They are moving to victory.

The Subtreasury in France.

Many letters of inquiry as to the French method of government loans on merchandise have been received and answered by THE ECONOMIST. In view of the general interest now manifest in this subject, the following letter, received from Mons. A. Blanchard, a regular subscriber to THE ECONOMIST, who resides in Petite-Ile-du-Moulin, par Auray (Morbihan), France, is presented to the reader as a new and valuable contribution:

LA PETITE-ILE-DU-MOULIN,
PAR AURAY (MORBIHAN).
Le August 19, 1892.

Mrs. C. W. Macmillan, NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Washington, D. C.

My dear sir: I have read with much interest your article in your issue of August 6, entitled "The Government Loans to Banks." Instead of lending money on bonds to banks or millionaires, the Banque de France (government or state bank) lends it to the people, at present, at 3½ per cent. The line of bonds is very extensive—central government, railway, credit foncier, departments and cities, all of which are superintended by the government. The loans are 8 per cent of the present value on government bonds proper, and 75 per cent on railways, credit foncier, department, and city securities. The loan is as low as 25 cents, so that every citizen may have a "compte courant d'armes," as it is termed, and the Bank of France takes charge gratuitously of perceiving the interest of same bonds or securities, so that the borrower has only to pay a difference of interest on receiving the same.

This mode is very democratic, and you should require it from your Government. One per cent is the best desideratum, but we pay 3½ per cent on account of the private character also of the Bank of France by its shareholders. That central bank has nearly 300 cities in France, where our paper is forwarded by its care, I am able to give you this information; I am one of its "compte courants."

But the main desideratum for farmers is credit on their stock. The Bank of France does lend money on the warrants of warehouses, as I told you previously; but every citizen who has gold and silver at home is not obliged to bring it to the bank to have credit paper from the Bank of France, but must add two good signatures to his own. Could we do the same for warrants without being obliged to carry the goods in the warehouse? "L'union fait la force" was the device of our first Republic. Farmers should join themselves in that way to be strong. Please present that idea to your readers.

When we want a statue, a professor, a work of architecture, we ask for competition. A jury designates the best. Could you not do the same, and have the best answer inserted in your paper as a premium?

In fact, Peary visited me in Washington and invited my opinion and criticism of the sledges and outfit for his first Greenland trip in 1886. His methods and project at that time inspired in me the fullest confidence, which was justified by his trip, with one man only about one hundred miles on the island

SILVER COINAGE.

How England Robs Us Through Our Congresses.

Farmer's Advertiser, Pa.

There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion among the farmers in regard to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Free coinage means that the Government shall coin all silver brought to the mint free of charge; unlimited means that no restrictions shall be placed upon the amount brought to the mint for coinage.

Don't get alarmed; this was the law from 1793 to 1873, and it is still the law in regard to gold coinage. It is a notable fact that farm products rise and fall as the price of silver rises and falls. Why is this?

Our rates of coinage are 16 to 1, or, in other words, 16 grains of silver coined equals in value one grain of gold. Our silver dollar contains 37½ grains standard silver, worth, as bullion, about 70 cents.

We coin: 37½ grains 16 to 1, equals in value \$1 in gold; 37½ grains of bullion equals in value 70 cents in gold.

In England, 37½ grains, coined, equals in value (15 to 1) \$1.066 in gold; 34.3 grains, coined, equals in value (15 to 1) \$1 in gold; 37½ grains—34.3 grains equals 22.95 grains; 22.95 grains equals in value about 6 cents in gold. We coin 37½ grains and fix its value at 25.8 grains in gold, which is \$1.

England coins 34.3 grains and values it at 25.8 grains in gold, which is one gold dollar, and she has 22.95 grains left, worth about 6 cents.

Thus we see English silver coined to the value of our gold dollar costs her 70 cents (70.6).

Well, how does this affect the farmers? Our greatest exports are cotton and wheat. Our greatest buyer is England. India is our greatest competitor in those two products. India is a British province and a purely silver country. England coins silver for her.

We have silver to sell. England buys our silver, 70 cents for 37½ grains. She coins it into rupees to the value of our gold dollar and has 6 cents left. Thus she has an equivalent for our gold dollar to purchase India wheat, and for that equivalent she has paid us only 70 cents (70.6).

Assuming that wheat is worth \$1 per bushel, England, instead of buying our wheat, buys silver, coins it into rupees and buys the same amount of India wheat for 70 cents! Now, in order to sell our surplus wheat we must meet this price in the Liverpool market. Here is a discrimination against us farmers of nearly 33½ per cent.

Under free coinage no one would sell silver for less than its coin value. England then would have to pay 100 cents for the silver in the dollar. No profit would then accrue to her by purchasing silver, coining it and buying India wheat, and this discrimination against American wheat would be relieved.

Wears Arctic Laurels.

The Navy Department has received the following telegram from Lieutenant Peary, at St. Johns, N. F.

United States Navy claims highest discoveries on Greenland east coast. Independence bay, 82 degrees north latitude, 34 degrees west longitude. This point is about two hundred and fifty geographical miles west of north from the land seen in 1870 on the east coast of Greenland and over three hundred miles north of Cape Bismarck, the most northerly point of the German expedition of 1870. It is about one hundred and fifty miles directly to the east of the furthest point reached by Lieutenant Beaumont, of the royal navy, in 1876.

Peary is very modest in claiming the highest discoveries on the Greenland east coast, for none of his foreign predecessors have even approached this latitude.

Under free coinage no one would sell silver for less than its coin value. England then would have to pay 100 cents for the silver in the dollar. No profit would then accrue to her by purchasing silver, coining it and buying India wheat, and this discrimination against American wheat would be relieved.

GREELEY'S DEEP INTEREST.

It may be doubted if any member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences has followed with more absorbing interest the explorations of Lieutenant Peary than has Gen. A. W. Greeley, of this city. It is ten years ago since General Greeley, then an unknown Lieutenant in the United States army, headed a scientific expedition to the Arctic regions.

For this reason he can speak with more intelligence regarding the work performed by Lieutenant Peary than any other living American. He said:

I have naturally taken the keenest interest in Lieutenant Peary's explorations, not only on account of my previous Arctic experiences, but also from my personal knowledge of Lieutenant Peary and his plans.

In fact, Peary visited me in Washington and invited my opinion and criticism of the sledges and outfit for his first Greenland trip in 1886. His methods and project at that time inspired in me the fullest confidence, which was justified by his trip, with one man only about one hundred miles on the island

ice in the interior of Greenland, not far from Disco, in latitude seventy degrees north.

I was invited to preside over the Peary Arctic meeting given by the National Geographical Society in this city previous to Peary's departure. Being absent from Washington I was unable to do so, but I wrote him a letter which, so far as I can judge of Peary's account, was substantially prophetic.

ALMOST PROPHETIC.

I used the following language: "I have no doubt that you will be able to make a remarkable journey on the inland ice. I have no faith, however, of your being able to go beyond either Sherard Osborn Fiord, or possibly Victoria or Nordenskjold inlet. There is the strongest possible circumstantial evidence to prove that one of these fiords separates the northern part of Greenland, and you will look in vain in any of the reports of Arctic travelers for indications of the inland ice. Doubtless the ice does extend further north in the interior of Greenland, and in such case you would reach the northern extremity of it and doubtless be able to skirt it."

It seems to me it would be worth your while rather to reach the vicinity of the east Greenland coast to the north of Cape Bismarck. There is no doubt the further north you go the better chances you would have of traveling over good snow.

Mr. Peary answered me: "I am not after the North Pole, but do hope to attain the northern extension of Greenland; or, in case your views as to the northerly extension of the inland ice are correct, to trace the northern border of the ice to the east coast above Cape Bismarck."

A MOST REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

Lieutenant Peary has done a magnificent journey to the inland ice, far exceeding the work of Nansen and his predecessors in that direction. In doing this he has confirmed most strikingly my repeatedly published opinions, both as to the extension northward of the inland ice and the position of the northern limits of Greenland.

On page 361 of "Three Years of Arctic Service" appears the following: "I have elsewhere referred to my belief that the northern limit of the inland ice of Greenland is south of Nordenkjold, Nares or Victoria Fiord." Peary's telegram to Secretary Tracy, says: "Greenland ice cap ends South of Victoria inlet" exactly where I said it did eight years ago, my opinion being based on scientific deductions from the physical configuration of the country.

It is a great contribution to Arctic geography to determine the exact northern coast of Greenland. This makes the land to the northward of it a separate land, and so enhances the reputation and fame of Lieutenant Lockwood in attaining the furthest north of all time.

The greatest discovery by Lieutenant Peary is Independence bay in 82 degrees north latitude, 34 degrees west longitude. This point is about two hundred and fifty geographical miles west of north from the land seen in 1870 on the east coast of Greenland and over three hundred miles north of Cape Bismarck, the most northerly point of the German expedition of 1870. It is about one hundred and fifty miles directly to the east of the furthest north, either on land or sea, of all time, and while doubtless some will exceed it some day, yet I do not look for that event during my lifetime.

"In justice to Lockwood and myself it should be remembered that our expedition was not an exploring one and that the field journeys were merely incidental to our scientific work in Grinnell Land."

Suggestions to Solve Social Questions.

By E. S. JUSTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

That in a monarchy the people are oppressed, and that a majority are made poor and continued depressed in poverty is very natural, for no monarchy exists through moral right but is based solely on physical force. The rich are pillars supporting his throne, and the poor are subjects and must obey.

The life and existence of the monarch is the perpetuation of wrong, but in our glorious Republic, where we say and fancy we govern ourselves, it is unnatural and unjust to allow our law-makers to pass laws in the majority of cases in favor of the rich to the disadvantage of the producers and workers.

In a Republic the producer should be more protected than the rich, for the rich can protect himself.

Before the war of 1861 we had hardly ten millionaires, and in the

short period of thirty years we have produced, by the wholesale, thirty thousand of these barnacles—a condition never heretofore existing in the history of the world, and who possess greater wealth than the balance of the people. Should this horde of non-producers not contribute their relative share of the taxes?

They do not pay one-twentieth part of their just proportion. What have they contributed to the world's happiness? Nothing of benefit. They fostered the system of monopolies, trusts and syndicates that now suck the life-blood of the nation, and which the foolish socialist contemplates with satisfaction. Most of our farms are heavily mortgaged. We have more than 1,000,000 people who are daily in want of bread, fully 6,000,000 possessionless people who have only their labor power to sell, for the ownership of a few rags to hide the nakedness, erroneously treated as clothes, and of broken pieces of furniture which cannot be called property.

There are 500,000 to 1,000,

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DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 8, 1892.

No. 4.

SIBERIA RIVALLED

Ghastly Revelations of the Convict Labor System

In Southern States—The Ex-Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees Own Stock in Mines Worked by Convicts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The recent developments in the South, in reference to the convict lease system, and their effects, particularly in Tennessee and Georgia, are attracting a good deal of attention here and are the subjects of a good deal of discussion. The convict lease system is maintained, according to the statements made here, in twelve States. That a system which not only puts convict labor in competition with working people, but is, in fact, a traffic in flesh and blood, should be permitted in twelve States of this free country, is a somewhat startling statement. The States practicing the convict lease system are, according to the statements furnished here, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington. All of these States, it will be observed, except Washington and Nebraska, are Southern States, and with the exception of the two Virginias and Texas, all Southern States have the convict lease system. Whether any point can be made, or is made, in a political way on this is uncertain, because it appears that in several of these States the system was adopted under Republican administrations, but has been continued under Democratic administrations.

In this connection some statements made by an investigating committee in Georgia upon the system in use in that State have just been brought to the surface here, and are rendered especially interesting in the light of the recent development as to the use of convict labor in the mines of Georgia and Tennessee. That committee said, in its report, that the average number of escapes from the camps of prisoners, including those killed in attempting to escape, is from 25 to 50 per cent of the whole. And there are, as a result, in the State of Georgia, over 500 escaped criminals at large. The law provides a penalty of \$200 for every escape unless the convict is recaptured in sixty days, yet not one dollar has been recovered by the State from its contractors.

The fact that the system puts a large number of criminals afloat in the community from the numerous escapes is not its worst feature. The same report shows that the mortality is fearful in these camps. In one camp it is stated that the mortality is 10 per cent per month, and in another even more than that. In these camps men and women are found chained together, and from twenty to twenty-five children have been born in captivity in the convict camps.

Some further facts are cited with reference to the system in use in Tennessee. The testimony of a guard at the Coal Creek prison in Tennessee shows that the prisoners, black and dirty from their work in the mines, were put into their rooms in the stockades without an opportunity to change their clothing or sufficient opportunity for cleanliness. Convicts were whipped, a man standing at the head and another at the feet, while a third applied the lash with both hands. Men who failed to perform their task of mining from two to four tons of coal per day were fastened to planks by the feet, then bent over a barrel and fastened by the hands on the other side, stripped and beaten with a strap. Out of the fifty convicts

worked in the mine from one to eight were whipped per day in this manner. There was scarcely a day, according to the testimony of the witness, James Frazier, in which one or more were not flogged in this manner for failure to perform their day's task. The work in the mines was difficult and the air sometimes so bad that the men fell insensible and had to be hauled out. Their beds he describes as "dirty, black and nasty looking." They slept in the same clothes they worked in and got a change but once in two weeks. One of the convicts, testifying as to the kind of food given them, said that the pea soup was made from peas containing weevils, and added: "I have a spoonful weevils off one cup of soup." In many cases convicts were forced to work in water six inches deep for weeks at a time getting out coal with one-fourth of the air necessary for a healthy man to live in, forced to drink water from stagnant pools, when mountain streams were just outside the stockades, and the reports of the prison officials show large numbers killed in attempting to escape.

The defense of this system is based wholly upon its economy to the State. It is argued that it would cost large sums of money to build penitentiaries in which to confine and work the prisoners as is done in the Northern States, while the lease system brings the State a revenue, and relieves it of the cost of building and maintaining prisons. The fact that convict labor is in this way brought into direct competition with free labor does not seem to be taken into account. The contractors, who get these laborers for 30 or 40 cents per day, can drive out of the market the man who employs free labor at \$1 a day.

This condition of affairs, briefly alluded to in detail in Tennessee and Georgia, exists in other States. In North Carolina the same system exists, except that only able-bodied convicts are farmed out. The death rates among the convicts is reported as greater than the death rate of New Orleans in the greatest yellow fever epidemic ever known. In Alabama a new warden, with his natural instincts unblunted by familiarity with the situation, wrote of it: "The system is a better training school for criminals than any of the dens of iniquity in our large cities. The system is a disgrace to the State, and the reproach of the civilization and Christian sentiment of the age."

An Expiring Kick in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 27.—The campaign in Kansas is growing exciting. The anti-fusion Democrats, who called the conference to meet October 7, declare that over 500 will be present and participate in the proceedings. It is the intention to endorse Cleveland, and to declare that the election of the People's party State ticket would destroy the credit of the State among moneyed men in the East, keep capital and emigration out, and would prove the statements of Peffer, Simpson, and the other Alliance Congressmen, that the people of Kansas were in a bankrupt condition. Democrats will be advised to vote as they please for State officers.

The anti-fusionists claim to have 20,000 Democrats with them who will never vote the People's party State ticket. Fusion Democrats deny this, and assert that not more than 5000 will go with the antis.

Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease will return from the South to Kansas, and stump the State during the next four weeks. Gov. McKinley, ex-Gov. Foraker, Congressman Burrows and Senator Allison, will speak for the Republicans.

The Cholera Bulletins.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The health board this morning reports no cholera in this city. Last night there were two suspicious deaths from symptoms resembling those of cholera. They are being investigated, but Dr. Wilson, the chief of the health board, says they will doubtless turn out to have been caused by acute cholera morbus.

ELECTRIC SPARKS

Our Postmaster-General Benefits on Pauper Labor.

Mrs. Lease Adds Her Testimony to the Statement of Gen. Weaver. Homestead Strikers Arrested on the Charge of High Treason.

FROM MRS. LEASE.

She Adds Her Testimony to the Statement of Gen. Weaver.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25.—The spirit of lawlessness evoked and fostered by the organized Democracy of the towns and cities of the South has become so intolerant that it demands the attention of law-abiding, God-fearing people everywhere. Free speech and a fair count of the ballot are arrogantly and openly denied. Within the past few days the Southern chivalry of Georgia in the Democratic clubs of Waycross, Albany and Macon resorted to mob violence, and, incited and encouraged by the Democratic press of the State, indulged in hoodlumism and vile language and conduct that would put to shame the natives of an uncivilized community.

At Columbus a determined effort to break up a third party meeting was suppressed only because the Farmers were in the majority. At all non-Democratic meetings held along the line of railroads, great crowds of thugs and rowdies from all the large cities are shipped in to create riot and provoke bloodshed. At Macon the right of speech was denied Gen. J. B. Weaver, the Presidential nominee of the People's party, and the Young Men's Democratic Club, 300 strong, preconcertedly marched to the meeting and aided in the disturbance and abetted the chivalric rowdies in their disgraceful proceedings. Mrs. Gen. Weaver, who accompanied her husband, and who is a prominent "white ribboner" and lovely, Christian gentlewoman, was assaulted and driven from the balcony of the Hotel Lanier by rotten eggs thrown at her by the Macon chivalry. The mayor of the city was invoked in vain. The police stood in with the mob and laughed and encouraged them.

A committee, consisting of the chairman of the Democratic club, Dr. Numaly, of the Presbyterian University, and the Methodist pastor, implored me to address the mob and quiet the demon that had been evoked, and lift the odium of disgrace from their city, but no human voice could be heard above the roar of the Democratic wild beasts that held possession of the city all night.

At the State capitol the disgraceful scenes of Macon were twice repeated in the presence of the governor of Georgia, and with an organized police force powerless unwilling to prevent lawlessness, culminated in a frenzied, madly yelling mob, who would not permit an announcement, and openly signified their intention to suppress free speech by violence. Mob law prevailed, and that demon of intolerance that prompted the frenzy of Sumpter and brought the despair of Appomattox stalk through the city of Atlanta. That the shedding of innocent blood might be averted Gen. Weaver and his party left the State yesterday to resume the political campaign in North Carolina and Virginia.

The political lines in Georgia are tightly drawn by the so-called organized Democracy, in the cities as against the Populists of the rural population. As 75 per cent of the population of Georgia are agriculturists it follows that they are demanding a cessation of the reign of terrorism and the suppression of law-

lessness. With a fair count of the ballot this fall the death knell of Democracy will sound.

MRS. MARY LEASE.

Wauamaker Fattens on Paupers.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Deputy Labor Inspector Callan, of the State bureau, has made a report to the Essex Trades' Council regarding his work among the factories in Newark. In the report he says: "One important matter I want to call attention to is the sweating system adopted by the tenement-house tailors, which was the subject of an important paper at the Hartford convention. It was shown that they work, eat and sleep in the same room, working from 5 a. m. until 11 p. m. The governor of a neighboring State detailed two of his inspectors to examine into the system and drive them out of the State. They found that most of the houses were owned by the New York 'Four Hundred,' and nearly the entire output was shipped to John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. They are driven out of New York, and numbers of them have located here. It will be well to endeavor to induce the next legislature to enact a law prohibiting the sweating system. During the year 104 factories and eleven public buildings have been compelled to erect fire escapes."

Charged With High Treason.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—Detectives to-night arrested, in Homestead, Thomas Crawford, George Rylands, T. W. Brown, John Dierken and W. H. Baird on an information sworn out by County Detective Beltzhoover, charging them with treason against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The information was sworn out by Justice Paxson, of the supreme court, to-day, and charges thirty-two residents of Homestead, including the advisory committee of the strikers, with treason. The information says the accused did on July 1, and divers other times excite insurrection, rebellion, and war against the commonwealth, and defied its laws.

The five men arrested to-night were brought to Pittsburg and lodged in jail.

In South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 29.—J. W. Bowden, manager of the People's party in South Carolina, announces that within the next two weeks a People's party address will be issued to the people of this State naming electors. He says that he has received communications from each county in the State showing that the People's party feeling is common among the Alliance farmers.

"We are not considering the negro," said he. "That is a question the negroes will have to settle for themselves. I have reason to believe that thousands of them will not go with the Republicans any longer. Especially do I believe this will be the case among the members of the colored Alliance."

Mr. Bowden said he did not believe the great body of the white voters in South Carolina would submit to the party lash as they had done heretofore.

New York People's Party.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—The People's party State convention met in this city to-day. Chairman Hickes, of the national committee, then read an address, followed by the platform of principles, which was adopted. It heartily endorses the preamble and platform of the national People's party, and pledges loyal support to Gen. James B. Weaver and Gen. James T. Field.

It denounces the action of the governor of this State in calling out, at the demand of the railroad corporations, the entire military force of the State for the purpose of overawing the 475 switchmen who were on a strike for the enforcement of a State law making ten hours a day's work. It demands the passage of laws which will give to the cities of the State the

absolute control and ownership of all street surface and elevated railroads, water-works, gas and electric light plants, and other public corporations.

The convention also adopted a resolution which denounced the monopolies which had been organized and extended under the administrations of Cleveland and Harrison, referring particularly to the Reading coal "combine" and Standard Oil Trust.

For chief judge of the court of appeals, Lawrence J. McParlin, of Lockport, was nominated.

AGAINST THE DEMOCRATS.

Republicans and People Partyites Working Together in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 27.—United States District Court Judge Seymour last week appointed a number of supervisors of election for this State. Most of them are said to be People partyites and Republicans, very few Democrats having been appointed. It is a noteworthy fact that the People's party were the most urgent in their demands for the appointment of these officers, and it also a remarkable fact that nearly all the Weavers are joining with the Republicans in a demand for the passage of a federal elections law, more familiarly known as the force bill.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the Republicans and People partyites are working together to defeat Cleveland in this State.

Although the Harrison electors-at-large were nominated in April and the Cleveland electors in May, there has never been a meeting between them. The Democratic speakers devote nearly all their time to the People's party, and have very little to say about the Republicans. The joint discussion now in progress between R. B. Glenn, Cleveland's elector-at-large, and Marion Butler, Weaver elector-at-large, and also president of the North Carolina Farmers Alliance, is an exceedingly bitter one, and on more than one occasion personal collisions between the two have been averted only by the interference of others.

Harry Skinner, who was offered the gubernatorial nomination and afterward nominated for elector-at-large, is giving the People's party a great deal of trouble, and it is beginning to dawn upon the managers of that party that he is probably acting in the interest of the Democrats. He has made no speeches since his nomination for elector, and it is stated on good authority that he has a letter already written declining the nomination, which he will send to the State committee just before the election.

Dr. Exum, the party candidate for governor, says that between Harrison and Cleveland he believes the former to be the better friend of the farmers and people generally of this country. North Carolina is a doubtful State yet. There is no mistake about that.

The political event this week will be the visit of Gen. Weaver, the People's party candidate for the Presidency, and Mrs. Lease, who will deliver several speeches in this State, their appointment for Raleigh being next Friday. Mrs. Lease will be the first woman to make a political speech in North Carolina, and so as a curiosity she will prove an attraction.

A Great Type Trust Formed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The American Type Founders Company, as the newly formed trust, which seeks to control the type-making industry of the country, calls itself, has issued a preliminary prospectus which gives a definite idea of the magnitude of the deal. From this document it appears that the capitalization of the trust has been fixed at \$9,000,000, representing 40,000 shares of preferred stock, and 50,000 shares of common stock. The twenty-three houses in the trust represent, it is asserted, fully 85 per cent of the entire business of the country.

THE WEST LOST

Democrats Concede It Gone to the People's Party.

They Will Redouble Their Efforts to Carry New York State, and Break Down Gen. Weaver's Growing Power in the South.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The unsatisfactory advice from the West are leading the Democrats to redouble their efforts to carry New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, where they find the Republicans making a hard fight on the tariff. The Democratic leaders have little hope, if any, of "rainbow states," and realize that their real fighting ground must be in the East and South. The result is the inauguration of a vigorous warfare against Gen. Weaver in order to save the Southern States which are liable to go to the third party. Newspapers in those States are now teeming with attacks. The leaders seem to have concluded it safer to try to save states heretofore solidly Democratic rather than to attempt to gather in any new ones by pitting the third party on the back.

HIS PRESENCE NEEDED.

Cleveland Alone, It is Said, Can Prevent Mischievous by the Anti-Snappers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Mr. Cleveland will be here in a few days for another conference with the Democratic leaders. He will probably remain in this city until after the meeting of the Democratic League Club convention on October 3 and 4. There is believed to be need of Mr. Cleveland's presence here to help straighten out several complications that have arisen since his last visit. Tammany has been growing restive under the repeated threat of the anti-snappers to nominate an anti-Tammany ticket in this city. The leaders believe that Mr. Cleveland can control the anti-snappers, and they are disposed to hold him responsible for the anti-snappers not disbanding long ago.

Another thing that is giving Mr. Cleveland's managers some uneasiness is that money for the expenses of the campaign is coming in very slowly. They have hardly been getting enough, it is said, to pay current expenses.

The Republicans are reported to be much better off in that respect. According to the gossip to-night they have set aside \$1,000,000 to be used in this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The Democrats profess to believe this and are greatly shocked. At any rate, it is known that the Republican National Committee has received several very large contributions within the past few days. A member of the Cabinet is credited with having sent in his check for \$50,000.

A special committee of the "anti-snapper" New York city district organizations had a conference lasting over three hours this evening at Democratic national headquarters, with Chairman Harrity and Messrs. Dickinson, Smalley and Quincy. At the end of the session a statement was made at headquarters to the effect that how best to promote the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was discussed, but that the question of independent local nominations was only informally talked of.

It was learned, however, that the question of nominating a third ticket occupied nearly all the time of both committees. The Democratic committeemen could not be induced to give their consent to it, and the "anti-snapper" committee finally agreed to adjourn further consultation on the matter until they conferred with the districts leaders of the organization on Friday evening.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Geological Department is honeycombed with sinecures.

On July 15, 1892, a resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Wolcott, directing Maj. J. W. Powell, the director of the Geological Survey, to furnish the Senate with a list of all the employees connected with the work of the survey, their employment and the compensation paid them. The information was furnished. According to the statement of the director, there are employed in the Geological Survey 733 persons. Of this number the clerical force, about fifty clerks in all, with salaries ranging from \$720 to \$1800 per annum, are in the classified service, and these few appointments are regulated by the Civil Service Commission.

But it is a rare case, indeed, for the Civil Service Commission to be called on for clerks to fill vacancies that may occur in this department. The director is the only one invested with the appointing power, and it is no little wonder he is besieged by Congressmen and others for the rich sinecures within his gift. Out of the 734 positions, 212 pay from \$1000 to \$4250 a year.

Perhaps the softest berth in the entire survey, next to the position of director, which pays \$6000 a year, is the position of editor. This position is truly a fur-lined sinecure. The editor draws \$3000 a year, and he doesn't bother his head about being "scooped," nor about the amount of space he has to fill. His time is his own; he comes and goes at his pleasure, and it makes no difference to him whether or not the forms are pied. He gets his money just the same, and that's what he's there for. There is also a position called "editor of maps." There is some work for this editor, and he gets only \$1800. He has an assistant at \$1000, who, no doubt, does most all the work, for, as a rule, the assistant in a department does the labor, while the chief struts around, looks on, and draws the larger salary.

There are more geologists than any other class of scientists employed in the Survey, and they are positions worth having, from a remunerative point of view. There are twenty-one geologists, with salaries as follows: One at \$4250; five at \$4000; one at \$3600; four at \$3000; one at \$2700; three, at \$2400; one at \$2200; four at \$2000 a year, and one at \$10 a day. There are eight paleontologists, with salaries amounting to \$21,900; four chemists are paid \$9200; nine topographers receive \$19,600, and five geographers get the nice little sum of \$13,000. The other well-paying offices are: General-assistant and executive officer, \$3000 each; chief engineer, chief disbursing clerk, draftsman and chief clerk, \$2400 each; mechanician, \$2100; statistician, physicist, librarian and photographer, \$2000 each.

There are a great many more of the above-named positions, but the salaries attached range from \$1000 to \$1800 a year, and these positions never go begging.

[Because there are too many human sharks begging for them. By some strange oversight the "reform Fifty-second Congress" appears to have steadfastly overlooked this leak in the ship of State while zealously applying its trimming machine to the six-hundred-dollar-salary of the gardener at West Point.—ED.]

Sickles Out for Harrison.

The political rumor of last night was decidedly sensational in its character, and was coupled with the name of Gen. Dan Sickles, one of the gallant leaders of the Third Army Corps, which held its reunion in this city during encampment week. It was nothing short of a positive declaration that Gen. Sickles will take the stump for Harrison. The story was sent to Chicago Friday night, and from that city was repeated to the New York papers yesterday afternoon, and, so far as can be ascertained, has not been denied.

Is Carnegie Whipped?

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 29.—A well-founded rumor is in circulation in Homestead to-day that the big plant of the Carnegie Steel Company will shut down in all departments this week. The 23-inch armor plate mill was indefinitely closed down to-day and the men paid off. The officials of the company refuse to talk about the matter, and their evasive answers to questions make it appear that the report is true.

No State Ticket.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 30.—After an all-night session, characterized by unseemly wrangling and frivolous discussion, the Republican State convention adjourned at 5 p. m. Electors were nominated as follows:

At Large—John R. Talbert and W. D. Crum, District Electors—Bruce

H. Williams, James Power, J. W. Morris, Lawson W. Melton, W. E. Boykin, M. W. Menzon and Joseph W. Collins.

No State ticket was nominated for reasons contained in the following resolution, which was adopted after a lively fight:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that a large majority of the Republican voters of the State have been deprived of their right to vote by the unjust operation of the registration and election laws of the State, we deem it inadvisable and inexpedient to make nominations for State officers, but we urge the Republican voters in every part of the State to the support of the national ticket.

There has been no Republican State ticket since 1876, when Hampton beat Chamberlain for governor, and many delegates thought a State ticket should be put up to show that the party is not a corpse in South Carolina. The party leaders were against it, and no ticket was nominated.

Polks Old Home Aflame.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29.—Gen. James B. Weaver and Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, spoke to 3000 people here to-day. The size of the crowd, which was composed principally of countrymen, was a surprise to everybody. Weaver was escorted to Brookside Park by 300 white men and fifty negroes, all on horseback, and was followed by about 500 others in farm wagons. Cheering was continuous from the time the procession started until it reached the speaker's stand.

Gen. Weaver spoke two hours and received an ovation. He said this was the grandest meeting yet held in the South, and he had never witnessed such determination as he read in the faces of his hearers to-day. He expressed his firm belief that he would carry the State. He read the telegram from Indiana telling him to come and make one more speech there and he would certainly carry that State, at which announcement the crowd shouted itself hoarse.

Gen. Weaver was not once interrupted. Indeed, it looked unsafe for any one to trouble him, as it was emphatically a third party crowd. One old farmer with strong lungs volunteered the information that "if anybody in this crowd throws eggs, we will eat him up, blood, bones, and all."

Mrs. Lease made an hour's speech which was well received.

Exum, the gubernatorial candidate, was expected to speak, but for some reason did not do so. The Atlanta newspaper correspondent that has been following Weaver through Georgia and this State with affidavits supporting the Pulaski charges against Weaver was present. He did not get an opportunity to be heard.

Cleveland in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Mr. Cleveland reached the city this morning, and went to the Victoria Hotel, where he held important conferences with party managers during the day. The chief interest centered in his meeting with local politicians, as the fact is apparent to all that a crisis has been reached in the politics of New York State, whose electoral vote is so essential to Democratic victory in November.

The anti-Tammany men are bent on putting out a State ticket.

Grand Chief Sweeney Not Re-elected.

DALLAS, TEX., Sept. 29.—Frank Sweeney, grand chief of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, was defeated by the convention for re-election. George W. Wilson, of La-Crosse, Wis., who served on the executive board the past year, was elected in his stead after an exciting contest. The knock-out of Sweeney, who conducted the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that gentleman and his friends.

Cotton Crop Will Be Very Short.

GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 30.—Advances received from cotton crops throughout this section, including Grenada, Montgomery, Calhoun and portions of Carroll and Yalobusha, place this year's yield at fully 35 per cent below an average crop.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills' Illness.

CORSCIANA, TEX., Sept. 29.—Roger Q. Mills has been compelled to cancel his Texas appointments owing to an attack of kidney trouble. He expects to be able to meet his Northwestern appointments, and does not think he is seriously ill.

The Approaching Election.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—William Walker, in a letter to the Washington Post, raises a question in connection with the approaching election which may be of importance as it certainly is of interest. Referring to the generally accepted theory that the electoral college of 1892 will contain 444 votes. Mr. Walker says:

Paragraph 2, section 1, article 2, of the Constitution, is as follows: "Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof shall determine, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives

to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

What Congress does this refer to? Is it the one in existence or the future? The Fifty-third Congress, upon which is based the 444 electoral votes, cannot exist until after the next President shall have been elected. If the membership of the Fifty-second Congress shall decide the election, in case there should not be an election by the electoral college and not the Fifty-third Congress, why is it that an electoral college based on the new apportionment under which the Fifty-third Congress is to be elected is to decide the election?

Each political party seems to be acting upon the same premises taken by you, but would it not be wise to consider this question in time to avoid what might eventuate into a dangerous complication?

Foreign News.

ENGLAND'S CRACK REGIMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily News to-day says that the members of the First Life Guards Regiment, stationed at Windsor, have been disaffected for some time past, owing to the many drills and inspections they have been compelled to undergo. Yesterday a non-commissioned officer of "C" squadron found all the eighty saddles belonging to the squadron so badly cut that they were completely ruined. The men were ordered into their barracks, and were there confined. Here they became uproarious, disturbing the whole neighborhood. They sang "Britons Never Shall Be Slaves," popular music hall songs, and the national anthem. The affair created much excitement in Windsor, and crowds of villagers surrounded the barracks, listening to the noise. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night the whole squadron went into the barrack yard, singing and yelling at the top of their voices. The uproar was continued until "lights out" was sounded, when order was restored. It has since been ascertained that a great number of the men have been placed under arrest. The squadron is confined in the barracks to-day. It is reported that Capt. Rawson, who commands the squadron, is very unpopular with his men. He is said to be alone responsible for the extra drills to which the men object, and to prevent which they cut their saddles.

The authorities at Windsor declare that the reports of a mutiny among the Life Guards are greatly exaggerated. They admit, however, that the saddles of C squadron were cut. A parade of the troops was held to-day as usual. The only scene was when Capt. Rawson entered the barracks square in a cab. Then the whole regiment lined the balconies looking on the square, and received him with loud hooting and hissing. Profuse abuse was heaped upon him.

Cholera in Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the News sends the following extracts from letters written by Dr. Hulseman, a volunteer physician, serving in two cholera wards in Hamburg, to relatives. Under date of August 31, he writes:

There is a great scarcity of physicians and attendants here. One of my attendants hanged himself behind a door the other day. I have now a young clergyman and members of the Young Men's Union as attendants. They accomplish their duties admirably.

You cannot imagine the terrible odor in the wards. The moaning of the sufferers is dreadful. About one-half of them die within a few hours. There are about 3000 lying ill, but the papers contradict it. I am dreadfully tired.

At the mortuary the corpses are piled on each other in layers of six. Do not write me. I will advise you now and again. Every one lies naked here. Shirts are worse than useless.

On September 2, he writes:

I am still well. Cases are more acute and more frequent. Terror reigns here. My clergyman is a splendid fellow, being at his post night and day. I am always on foot eighteen hours, and then sleep like a rat in an ante-room of the ward. At first sleep could not be thought of, but finally nature claimed her rights.

My most beautiful thought is the anticipation of the day when I shall leave my isolation and go back among the trees of my home. It is impossible to stand it long. Every day death half empties my ward, and every time my beds are filled again. Burn all my cards and letters. Do not put them on the dinner table. I have saturated them with corrosive sublimate. I hope that they will be readable.

In a later letter, after recording his release from quarantine and the refusal of various hotels to admit him, the doctor says he had corpses in his ward from eight to ten hours before they were removed. He thinks terror killed many before their time. He continues:

I am perfectly knocked out and have almost forgotten what it is to laugh. I received a salary and good board, with champagne, but traveling expenses and the cost of disinfectants and clothes added to double the salary. However, I went to Hamburg to help, not to earn money.

In describing the apathy shown by a comrade since he left the hospital, the doctor declares that he was himself in a similar state of mind. He says:

All objects around completely lose their value on seeing men die like flies. I would not have hesitated a moment, if I had had it, to give a million dollars to save a man's life. Nobody is able to conceive of such feelings unless he has been placed in a similar position.

CLEVELAND OWNS UP.

The National Economist Brings Him to His Knees.

GRAY GABLES, BURZARD'S BAY, MASS., Sept. 27.—Clark Howell, Jr., Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR: I have been fairly bombarded for the last two or three weeks by the reports of the falsehoods which are being circulated by the People's party orators in Georgia and other Southern States, calculated to prejudice me in the minds of the Southern people. The latest report comes to me from Gainesville, in your State, this evening, and represents Candidate Thomas E. Watson as saying in a public speech that Mrs. Cleveland refused to attend the unveiling of the statue of Robert E. Lee because she feared she would there meet Miss Winnie Davis.

This is entirely a new fabrication. A number of the others have to do, however, with alleged refusals of my wife or myself to be introduced to Miss Davis, etc. Another prolific source of falsehoods of the stupidest description is in regard to my treatment of Frederick Douglass while I was President and he was register of deeds in Washington. There are some others which I do not definitely recall. These all seem to be circulated by active opponents of the Democracy, and their purpose is of course apparent. I have not thought it necessary to deny these except in a very few cases. I have thought that when they assumed proportions worthy of attention I would, perhaps, hear from you or some one who like you understands well the current of Southern thought on the subject.

Such misrepresentation is irritating and exceedingly monstrous. Not one single statement which I have seen of the kind above referred to has any truth in it whatever, except this, that when Frederick Douglass was in public office in the city of Washington, I, as President of the United States, extended to him the same courtesies, as far as public receptions and matters of that kind are concerned, which were extended to other officials of the same grade. This, of course, was his due as a matter of official decency and etiquette, and I should have been ashamed to treat him otherwise.

If in your judgment you think it well to make the denial above referred to, you are at liberty to do so in any way you think best. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Working Through Postmasters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The American Protective Tariff League has issued another "confidential" floaters-fund circular to the postmasters of the country. This circular requests that each postmaster become the "official correspondent of the league" in his locality, to "secure information," and exert every legitimate influence in favor of protection and reciprocity.

In order to provide for "all the expense of this work" it is suggested that every postmaster secure the contribution of \$5 to the league funds. These funds will provide for the circulation of protection literature, which the league offers to send direct to voters in bulk to the "correspondent."

New York Betting Even.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Ten thousand dollars were left with Billy Edwards at the Hoffman House a few days ago to bet at even money on Harrison. To-night Col. Bill Brown covered \$5000 of the money. Another bet of \$2500 was made on this State at the Hoffman House to-night.

The Republicans are trying to make capital out of the action of the board of aldermen in giving nine street railway franchises for nothing to the Crimmins-Whitney syndicate. It is charged that the order to grant the franchises was issued at Tammany Hall and that the consideration was a heavy contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

The Last Cholera Bulletin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The health department issued the following bulletin at 10 o'clock this morning:

On account of the entire absence of cholera from this city since September 19, no more bulletins will be issued. By order of the board of health.

CHARLES G. WILSON, President.

No suspicious cases have been reported in the last twenty-four hours. The suspected cases under examination have been reported as not cases of cholera. There are no other suspicious cases under investigation by the board of health at the present time.

General Weaver in Virginia.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 1.—Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease spoke here this afternoon. The speakers were listened to attentively and treated with the utmost courtesy.

Gen. Weaver at Rocky Mount.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Sept. 30.—Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease spoke here to-day to 3000 people. Great enthusiasm prevailed. His meetings in North Carolina are more largely attended than those of any public man for years past.

Mrs. Harrison's Condition.

The President's wife is neither better or worse. For the present the disease appears dormant.

MR. RAYNER, of Maryland, the gentleman who so ringing denounces "trusts" on the floor of Congress, first session of the Fifty-

second, and so vigorously and energetically voted and labored for the "gold trust," and against the anti-option bill framed to prevent gambling in agricultural products and to destroy the market and grain speculation "trusts," is quoted as delivering himself of a recent speech, as follows:

Mr. Rayner then appealed to Southern Democrats not to leave the ranks of the Democratic party and to chase after such a strange fancy and chimera as Gen. Weaver, the candidate of the People's party, and the incongruous medley that he has gathered around him. You ask me what the principles of this new party are. I tell you that it has no principles that I can discover. Its motto seems to be "We do not know what we want, but we are bound to get it."

The Maryland Pecksniff needs undeceiving. Such ignorance will soon be criminal. They are after the genteel and permanent retirement to hollow obscurity, of such diversified and incongruous individuals as yourself.

EX-SECRETARY THOMAS F. BAYARD, in Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed a great audience. "I ask you now, if the signs are not plainly apparent that this Government, which was framed by the people and for the people, is not rapidly becoming a Government of the few, by the few, and for the few. [Applause.] From the lips of Bayard this causes Tammany applause. From those of an Alliance orator, it degenerates into 'calamity howling.'"

THE NEW YORK RECORDER announces the city "ready for every ill." This is desperation pure and simple. A bout with cholera, and Mr. Hill's ice-water, two-for-a-collectorship State-patronage speeches, has played havoc with the faber pusher. Sympathy is extended.

THE COUNTRY CAN CATCH ITS AGONIZED BREATH. THE SUSPENSE IS OVER. MESSRS. HARRISON-CLEVELAND HAVE ANNOUNCED ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATIONS. THE PUBLIC KNOWS "WHERE THEY ARE AT," AND ALSO THAT THE SAME DOOR-BELL RINGS THEM DOWN. "HELP ME, CASSIUS, OR I SINK."

MR. HARTER, of Ohio, the conspicuously snubbed anti-free coinage Congressman, is said to be suspicious of the Democratic national campaign committee. Mr. Harter is possibly imbibing, by absorption, his constituents' leading trait at the present time.

ONLY LAST DECEMBER, President Harrison said to Congress: "Nothing is to be hoped for free coinage of silver through an international conference at this time." "TIME" BROUGHT MUCH CHANGE, IT APPEARS, IN THIS SENSIBLE OPINION.

WHITELAW REID SCARIFIED.

His Record Unveiled to the Old Soldier.
His Abuse of the G. A. R. Leaders.

Washington Post.

One of Mr. Reid's admirers informs us that we are mistaken in asserting that the gentleman was never a soldier. On the contrary, we are told, he was regularly enlisted early in the war. The obvious reply to this, of course, is, that if Mr. Reid enlisted and subsequently consummated that enlistment by performing actual military service, he should have been made a member of the Grand Army twenty years ago. On the other hand, if he enlisted and then evaded service, he is even less entitled to the somewhat belated distinction than we had supposed. Mr. Reid's friends may make their choice as between these two horns of the dilemma. This is not our day for guessing.

If Mr. Reid really did enlist and really did render military service of the nature to entitle him to membership, and if the Grand Army veterans are satisfied with his reasons for holding aloof from them until a time, twenty-seven years after the cessation of hostilities, when it seems to be to his political advantage to recognize them, then by all means they should take him to their bosom and fondle him and vote for him galore. If he did not serve, however, he is not eligible in the best and highest spirit of the thing, and the badge should not be cheapened in his or any other case by hanging it upon a breast that never figured in a battle.

Mr. Reid's career has not been such as to warrant any very confident predictions as to what he will do in any given future emergency. He has not always admired the great men of the war—the famous captains who led the armies of the Union to victory; neither has he at all times been respectful, or even just, to those who, in the civil service of the country, made the war and its splendid consummation possible. Here, for example, is what he said of Gen. Grant in the Tribune of October 16, 1872:

But Gen. Grant cares very little for either the shows or the responsibilities of power. He likes the Presidency because, as he administers it, it is an easy, pleasant place, with plenty of flattery of a coarse, congenial kind, salary and perquisites enough for comfortable living, and frequent occasions to provide for his family and friends. He has very little respect for the office beyond this.

This is what he said of Henry Wilson, who was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs through the years of the war, and who afterward became Vice-President on the ticket with Grant:

Is such a man fit for Vice-President—possibly President? Can anyone who believes that the first requisites of high station are honor and conscience, vote for such a man?

* * * * *

We have elected a good many kinds of people to our high executive offices, but never a paltry creature like this. We drop Mr. Wilson. We have, in times past, regarded and treated him as an honorable man. No intelligent person need make that mistake again.

He spoke of Morton, the great war governor and Senator of Indiana, with contempt and scorn, and in these words (New York, August 24, 1872) he vilified Hartranft, Cameron and Logan:

"His (Grant's) triumph would involve that of the most eminent rogues in American politics, and they would never allow him to adopt a policy which would loosen their hold upon the throats or the pockets of their constituents. Would Hartanft be any more decent in his squalor after his naked infamy had been seen and approved by the vote of his State? Would Cameron turn reformer when his fright had given way to the exultation of victory? In every other State the same impossibility is seen of any reformation after the election of Grant. He purchased the support of Logan in Illinois by giving him the disposal of the offices in that State. Does any one suppose he will take them back from that grasping and vindictive politician?"

The following words, said to have been written by Reid himself, appeared in the Tribune of February 10, 1873, and are a part of a bitter and unjust attack upon the late President Garfield, then a member of Congress, to whom the author never had the moral courage and manliness to apologize, unless it was when he afterward came to him at the White House begging for patronage:

"James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received \$120, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself. These men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful."

On the 9th of January, 1876, Mr. Reid's paper practically supported a proposition to assassinate Gen. Grant, then President of the United States, by publishing the following communication:

"BAYONETS AND LEGISLATION."
"To the Editor of the Tribune:
"Sir: Now that Kellogg proposes to decide who shall belong to the Louisian legislature, and is backed by the United States army, might not President Grant

better decide who shall belong to the next Congress, and enforce his decisions by five or six regiments of United States troops, commanded by that truthful and just man, Gen. Sheridan, and remove all regularly elected members, to make room for the Caseys and Dents? If he insists on fighting it out on this line, some one will play Brutus to his Caesar, without fail, which, by the way, would be a great blessing to the country."

Is Mr. Whitelaw Reid the sort of a man one may securely count upon under any given conditions that do not exclusively involve his own personal interest? If so, he is the sole proprietor of an optimism that would make the fortune of any museum.

Program for a People's Party Club.

There should be a People's party club organized in every town. This will be a proper place to discuss politics. The alliance is a school in which to study social questions and problems of government. A club is the place to discuss political platforms and to make campaign speeches. If you can afford to hire speakers from a distance, so much the better; but if you can't, organize and conduct the club yourselves. Invite your Republican and Democratic and Prohibition neighbors to come and discuss the platform with you. Here is an outline for work which you can do yourselves, and which will prove useful and instructive if you all take hold and help.

FIRST EVENING.

Appoint one of your best readers to select and read the most important parts of Mr. Watson's speech published in THE ECONOMIST of September 10. Be sure to read Mr. Watson's account of the bills he introduced and their fate.

Declare the meeting open for the discussion of the first three demands under finance.

Have a short literary program. Sing campaign songs and read a selection from the subtreasury system No. 7, page 63 to 65, entitled "Not Class Legislation," and other appropriate selections.

SECOND EVENING.

Read "Which Shall Control, Labor or Capital?" published in THE ECONOMIST, August 20, 1892, or some good reform speech.

Open the meeting for the discussion of the second three demands under finance.

Music. Select readings from "The Economist Scrap Book" No. 4. "A Farmer on Contraction," page 86; "Harry Tracy's Sayings," page 58, and "The Need of the Hour," page 88.

THIRD EVENING.

Appoint the most capable teacher among you to select facts and figures from lessons Nos. 1 and 2 of the "Economist Educational Exercises" and present them. Show how the income of the President of the United States compares with the income of the Queen of England, and how her income compares with that of our richest man. Show how many acre farms at \$50 per acre our richest man could buy with his income, and with his principal. How many townships would this make? Show what the income of each individual would be if the annual income of the United States was equally divided.

Is there enough for all? Are beggars and tramps a necessity? Is it wise to help millionaires with our votes? Open the meeting for discussion of the part of the platform relating to transactions.

Music. Recitations.

FOURTH EVENING.

Appoint a teacher to select important facts and figures from lessons Nos. 3 and 4 of "Economist Educational Exercises." Show how many times our seventy richest men could pay the national debt, and what they would have left. How much wheat could they buy? How much cotton? Show how many farms, how many stores, how many homes, a man worth a million dollars can buy. Show how rapidly the wealth of the United States is increasing and into whose hands it is falling. Show that the 31,000 cormorants, at the average price of land per acre, could buy about three-fourths of all the land in the United States. Show that one man has as much as ninety-nine. Is this a fair distribution? Do you wish to continue voting for legislation which brings forth such results?

Open the meeting for the discussion of the platform on the land question.

Music. Recitations.

Bring reform papers to the club and distribute them after each meeting.

Organize! Organize! Educate! An enlightened man cannot be mentally enslaved.

Will Make a Good Showing.

Dr. A. S. Houghton, secretary, from the People's party headquarters in Boston, reports as follows:

Everything at these headquarters is moving along smoothly, and we are going to make a good showing in November. Maine polled over 5,000 votes, and thus becomes a permanent fixture, requiring no more petitioning but entitled to ballots on nomination only.

CLEVELAND'S FORCE BILL.

He Appointed United States Marshals to Supervise Elections.

On the 5th of October, 1888, President Cleveland directed Attorney-General Garland to appoint federal supervisors of election according to the law. Mr. Garland did so. Among the instructions he sent out was a letter to Marshal S. E. Wilson, at Nashville, Tenn., telling him what he had to do, and advising him that under Sections 2022 and 2024 of the Revised Statutes he had the power to keep the peace, preserve order, protect supervisors, prevent frauds and enforce the law in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upward. Thereupon Marshal Wilson issued special instructions to his deputies to aid and assist supervisors of the election in the verification of the lists of persons voting at different places; to keep the peace and protect the supervisors; to preserve order; to prevent fraudulent voting, or fraudulent or illegal conduct on the part of any officer of election.

Republicans cannot blame Marshal Wilson or his superior officers for endeavoring to enforce the law; but if the present cry against the fair election bill has anything in it, President Cleveland, Attorney-General Garland, Marshal Wilson and all the deputy marshals and supervisors were guilty of an outrage upon the State and people of Tennessee, and with unwarrantable interference in State affairs.

Every law on the statute book is a potential "force bill." Every law is a dead letter that does not carry with it the implication that it will be enforced.

If there were no force behind law no law would be obeyed.

It is ridiculous, in the first place, to call the Federal elections bill of the Fifty-first Congress a "Force bill" in any distinguished sense; it was ridiculous to kick against a bill which proposed simply the extension to a wider field United States marshals and supervisors under the present law—duties which we see were ordered to be performed, and by force, if necessary, by President Cleveland—and it is still more ridiculous now that no Federal election bill is in question at all, now that neither the Republican platform nor the Republican candidate proposes any definite measure for securing fair elections, except the appointment of a non-partisan commission to make suggestions; to howl themselves black in the face with rage over a measure which does not exist, and try to force a fictitious issue which every sane man knows is not before the public.—Ex.

THE EVIDENCE.

The People's party is the only one in the present campaign carrying out the promise of "education." In support whereof the following documentary evidence of a peculiarly striking character is submitted. It proves the source of a bugaboo which the false prophet is to-day industriously obscuring himself behind:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1888.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney-General:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointments of supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and the performance of their duties, and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the Constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the Government. Yours truly,

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1888.

To Hon. S. E. Wilson, United States Marshal, Nashville, Tenn.:

Sir—In pursuance of a letter of the 5th instant, from the President, directing the Attorney-General to take charge of the "APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHALS," the performance of their duties and their compensation, together with the compensation of supervisors, at the Congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of titles 24 and 26, chapter 7, title 70, of the Revised Statutes: Under section 2022 and 2024, Revised Statutes, you have power to keep the peace, protect supervisors, preserve order, prevent frauds, and enforce the law in towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards.

You should "make yourself familiar with the statutes referred to and see that they are understood by your deputies, who should be discreet men, impressed with the importance of an honest franchise."

The manner of discharging these duties by yourself and your deputies is largely left to your discretion. In matters involving questions of law you are directed to consult the Attorney of the United States for your district for needed information and advice. It is assumed that the duties can be performed without infringing upon the rights of any citizen in a manner that shall be firm and at the same time free from an unnecessary display of authority.

It is not expected that supervisors and deputy marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so informed. Within this time all can be done, it is thought, that ought to be. You need vigilant men, who are conscientious workers, and no others.

Before payment each deputy and supervisor will present to you his commission, oath, and badge of office, with an affidavit that he is the person to whom the commission was issued, that he performed the days' service as charged, which will be annexed by you to the pay

roll as vouchers for its adjustment. The same facts should also be known to you through other means.

Upon payment being completed these accounts should be appraised by the court and forwarded to this department for action under the executive order mentioned. Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

The Outlook in Texas.

By W. B. HADEN, Caldwell, Tex.

The Democratic press of Texas is sorely taxed just now, trying to harmonize a severed party. The two factions of Democracy are both determined to stand by their favorite until he graces the gubernatorial chair, and no campaign was ever conducted in a more bitter spirit. The Hogg adherents denounce Judge Clark as a "bolter," and his followers as "cranks" and "disorganizers," and declare that there is no such thing as a "Clark Democrat," and that the party is a thing of the past if its members fail to support His Excellency.

Judge Clark's support is principally in the towns and cities. The railroad employees and corporation cliques seem to look upon Warwick as the embodiment of a political millennium, and that his election would belt our vast domain from Kansas to the gulf with steel rails, that portion which now seldom hears the locomotive whistle, would be changed from a sterile and drought-stricken desert to a prosperous commercial commonwealth, and the plains would blossom as the rose!

Gov. Hogg's immense majority before was largely due to his almost unanimous following in the rural districts. The boys from the forks of the creeks looked upon the attorney-general as their true friend, and were anxious for Hogg's promised "regulation of railroads." They were disappointed in the governor's appointments, by his ignoring the farmer aspirant and selecting commissioners entirely from the legal fraternity and lawyers who were outspoken against the Ozala demads.

Conservative-Democrats admit that the Houston "bolt" will make the People's party nominee hard to beat, for thousands of farmers who voted for Hogg before because there was no candidate in the race upon the Allianced demands, will now vote solidly for Nugent. The most ardent of partisans admit that Judge Nugent is a strong and able man, and would have given either of the "machine" nominees a close race in a single contest, and now since the Democratic party is "busted" at Houston, Nugent's friends feel quite confident that the People's party will furnish the next governor.

Editor Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, has mounted the rostrum as a political prophet, and declared that the "third party will not elect a governor nor will it have a single Presidential elector in the South, not one!" Now, all this is probably interesting campaign news to the readers of the New York Herald, but if Mr. Grady's distinguished successor will visit the Lone Star State after the November avalanche, he will be cordially entertained by a "third party" governor, and have the satisfaction of knowing that the body politic in Dixie don't always bow to the dictation of one eminent journalist.

Campaign Manager Bentley is not sleeping, and judging from the enthusiasm that greeted Weaver and Field, Mr. Howell would do well to erase Texas from his "Solid South" writeup. Downtrodden Dixie is getting tired of swallowing tariff rot and being robbed of her products by her financial doctors, who have been "saving the country and skinning the tariff barons" since the war. If there is anything in the world that will soothe the Southern farmers' wounded feelings and achieve back after selling (?) the result of his year's labor at 6 cents per pound, it is the parading of the "hero of tariff reform," and the copius draughts of "baby Cleveland's calf," that is so prominent at present in Democratic journalism.

The Democratic dailies of Texas, are keeping Gen. Weaver's "war record" before the people, and the little county sheets copy their vile attacks on our gallant leader as with much grace and gusto as if the fate of Presidential aspirants hinged on their patriotic (?) productions. These overzealous papers in their frantic efforts to propagate "Democracy" and "white supremacy," and to kill the "third party," fail to inform their readers of Grover Cleveland's conduct toward the South in snubbing "the daughter of the Confederacy," and honoring Frederick Douglass with a seat at his reception that Miss Winnie could not occupy. The game won't work, gentlemen; there are too many reform papers, and People's party orators at work, keeping the truth before the people for them to

give credit to the false charges against our leaders; and "bloody shirt" politics is a back number in the Lone Star State.

The "wah" is thirty years old, and "tariff reform" is becoming stale in the South and West. Try free silver, Government railways, subtreasury, etc., awhile, gentlemen, and the third partyites will hoist a flag of truce at once! Put Texas down as People's party from the Sabine to the Rio Grande!

Make Them Amenable to the Laws.

By CHAS. F. SCHNEIDER, Louisiana.

One of the main objections in stock with those in doubt and on the fence upon questions of throwing off the party collar is: What assurance have you that the People's party will do any better than the old ones? Their platform is good; we would like to see it carried out, but will your men whom you send to put it into practice be any more proof against the bribes and blandishments of wealth, capital and corporation than those heretofore elected by the old parties, and who, with few honorable exceptions, proved recalcitrant to their trust and their constituents?

The objection is well founded. Former experience is against us. The temptation of accepting what, to most men, means independence, freedom from future care and anxiety, just for a vote or two; for instance, with the gold-bugs as against the silver men; for railroad ownership of the Government as against Government ownership of the railroads, is too great. Weak human nature, ever threatened with the vicissitudes of this beastly competitive struggle for existence, should never be placed before this alternative. It is nothing short of inviting defeat for the one thousandth time.

What would you have us do to avert the possibility of our men proving traitors after election? Oh, there is the rub!

Friends, reformers, men of the people, the success or failure of all your endeavors depends upon a convincing answer to this objection. Representative government is at best a very doubtful experiment, and the more so when you have no other redress than the refusal to re-elect the next time, for incalculable injury and mischief done by one or more of your representatives, who threw honor, virtue and reputation to the winds for gold.

The risk is fearful! Why should the People's party be exempt? What safeguards has it thrown around the honor and virtue of its men that should place them above the possibility of succumbing to the tempter? None, friends, none! The objection holds good, and we are powerless to refute it; at least so far as our platform and its addenda of resolutions are concerned. Can we remedy the defect? Yes; it can and must be done! Immediate recall, public degradation and condign punishment, must quickly and surely follow every defection from the path of right and duty in our representatives. To this end every State platform of the People's party should contain a plank providing for a law to be enacted making and specifying suitable and effective punishment for every breach of trust and every misdemeanor of which such representatives, or other national, State, county or municipal official has been duly convicted. This measure to be the first enacted in the first session of the legislature after the coming general elections in the several States, and wherever a majority of one has been elected by the people. It would be useless to attempt to pass such an act where a majority of either of the old parties is in control.

CARRY THE NEWS.

That Grover Cleveland wrote an anti-free coinage letter before taking his oath of office. Also that he struck silver down in an annual message. Also that he vetoed workingmen's bills when governor of New York for corporation benefit. The proof:

Extract from annual message of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, to the House of Representatives, December 8, 1885:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Subscription Price - \$1.00 Per Year.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract.
Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time and space are made application, etc.
Address all correspondence to the office in New York City, 132 Times Building, E. L. Ford, Manager.

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America, that he will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official organ, has so boldly and consistently advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve of the course it has pursued, and recommend that every member of the Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and its associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street,
ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

N. R. P. A.

DELAY in getting THE ECONOMIST to subscribers this week has arisen through failure of paper delivery. During the G. A. R. reunion in Washington, the railroads handled 300,000 passengers. Freight was entirely side-tracked. Paper ordered for THE ECONOMIST to be laid down in the capital September 20, did not arrive. This difficulty has been overcome, and future issues will be up to date.

A LIE NAILED.

Letters are frequently received referring to a campaign lie that has been maliciously circulated throughout the South to the effect that THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST publishes two issues; one to circulate in the North and the other in the South. This is utterly impossible, as the plates of THE ECONOMIST are cast up and the whole edition run off at one time on our perfecting press at the rate of 5000 per hour, and no letter or word could be changed without casting over an entire page.

The report is utterly false, and must be absurd to all people who understand anything about printing a paper. The matter is, however, worthy of notice, because it indicates the great poverty of the opposition for arguments of pretext to sustain their cause.

When persons who look like men, and have heads that bear some marks of intelligence, are forced to resort to such paltry pretext and vicious expedient to sustain an unholy cause, it is fair to conclude that it is indeed doomed.

THE ECONOMIST will press on in its great work regardless of these annoyances, fully content to await the verdict of an enlightened public, and confident that in the end its victory will be grand and overwhelming.

THE GEORGIA OUTRAGE.

Let Georgia Bourbons look to it. The rotten egg thrown at a woman, a visitor and guest within the borders of their State, will give to the man, at whose dignity and manhood it was aimed, a million more votes November 8. He is the representative of confederate labor, the bone, brawn and sinew of the land.

He was the choice of an unpurchasable convention of the people for the highest gift within the suffrage exercise of Americans. He stands to-day the overshadowing man of the three great candidates before the country, and when Georgia officials permitted, or incited, hoodlums to offer to him or his party, gross insult they stultified their chivalrous State, and put a lasting shame upon it. More—they insult every man upholding the principles (which Gen. Weaver represents) in every other State within the Union, and the confederate labor organizations nominating him for office.

Lame and impotent excuses will not palliate the brutality displayed towards the standard-bearer of the People's party. These outrages were not unpremeditated. They were the fruit of plans matured in wickedness and perpetrated through hirslings. At higher doors lie the guilt.

When the present campaign shall have passed into history, Weaver's

name will be enshrined in the pulsating heart of the nation, and across those of the men crucifying him for his championship of the hosts of labor, a bar sinister stand out in famous memory of blind, besotted bigotry.

THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST has recently received a letter from General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, in which he refers to the false dispatches over the country to the effect that he had joined the Republican column. He intimates that the most remarkable thing about the dispatch was, that it emanated from a Democrat who manufactured it and sent it over the wire. Mr. Powderly expresses himself in no uncertain sound, and says that he will vote and use his influence for Weaver and the People's party, no matter what either of the old party papers may say.

"THE solid South ran the last Democratic convention and shaped its platform. Their action was not the action of the whole Democracy, but a small portion of it." This startling piece of intelligence burst from the lips of one F. X. Schoonmaker, in Chicago, and was greeted with "enthusiasm." He hails from New Jersey. It is prayerfully referred to the "solid South" with the request that it be considered in executive session.

"CYCLONE DAVIS," of Texas, fights fire with fire. In one of his Georgia speeches he writes: "A lawyer blustered up to the platform, interrupted my remarks and began a tirade against our party. After quiet had been restored in a measure I informed the gentleman that I was from Texas, and that when a gentleman insulted another in that State a funeral invariably followed. He then subsided and I was not again interrupted."

A RECORD is as painful a back number to papers, as to politicians. Today the New York World is breathlessly extolling Cleveland's civil service reform; at the close of his administration it abundantly announced: "President Cleveland had made the cause of civil service reform a byword and a mockery by his flagrant gift of \$10,000 to a campaign fund for his own re-election."

AN EXCHANGE says, "Platt draws his sword and follows it with the statement that he is no longer outside the breastworks." Where is the President? Somebody get him out quick. If all these doughty Romans continue to clank armor and unsheathe killing apparatus, according to precedent, the hero must perish in the grand finale.

SHERMAN HOAR, the mugwump gold-bug Congressman, declines further political honors in Massachusetts. Now if Rayner, Harter, George F. Williams, Tracey, of New York, and a few other John Sherman Democrats can be enjoined to swell his procession, maybe, in the next ten years to advocate free coinage won't be treason to the Constitution.

ALTHOUGH in hot haste to secure their fancy souvenir half dollars—price \$1—the World's Fair managers have made no effort to secure the 50,000 bronze medals and dies for diplomas also authorized by act of Congress. They are after free coinage of silver dollars—strictly for Chicago. Medals are designed for other States.

BOURKE COCHRAN, the Tammany orator, is nothing if not ironical. He has canceled his engagements for the stump, and in explanation refers to "Mr. Cleveland's superb letters" as doing all the work. Y-e-s—so they are. Doing it up brown.

"A MAN must pay some regard to truth in politics as in other things," writes George Ticknor Curtis. Let Edison look to his laurels. When an old party orator gets to making discoveries of this nature, "Count Tom" is rivaled.

GEN. SICKLES heads a bolt of the old soldier vote from Cleveland. His position, or defection from the Democratic party is said to be causing new curls to develop in Mr. Harrity's hyperion locks.

CARRY STATE LEGISLATURES.

A tremendous effort should be made by reformers everywhere to carry State legislatures. The virtual control of the United States Senate is the stake. This can be accomplished in 1893. The present Senate numbers forty-seven Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and two People's party.

The terms of the following nineteen Republican Senators will expire in 1893: Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; John B. Allen, of Washington; Lyman R. Casey, of North Dakota; C. K. Davis, of Minnesota; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Charles N. Felton, of California; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Frank Hiscock, of New York; A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; W. S. Sanders, of Montana; Phileus Sawyer, of Wisconsin; John Sherman, of Ohio; William M. Stewart, of Nevada; F. B. Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Frances E. Warren, of Wyoming.

The People's party can pick out from this list such States as can be won for their cause by carrying the Legislature. Let every patriotic man make redoubled efforts in this direction. To wield the balance of power in the United States Senate would be to rule the country. It controls all House legislation and Presidential appointments. Let every reformer take off his coat and wade in to capture the United States Senate. The work has been well begun; push it all along the line.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

Francis S. Dutton was the framer of the Australian ballot system in 1851. In his wildest dreams it is not possible that he foresaw its globe circumnavigation. It has now been adopted by Belgium, Italy, Greece, Canada, and almost by the United States.

On the heels of a reform ballot in Massachusetts, in effect in 1888, came similar enactments by the legislatures of Indiana, Montana, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and Connecticut. In 1890, Washington, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Vermont adopted laws very similar to that adopted in Massachusetts, and in 1891 Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and West Virginia followed the example which had been set. In 1892 those States, like Iowa, whose legislatures were in session, passed laws either conforming to the first-framed secret ballot law, or at least took steps looking to that end, so that on November 8, 1892, but nine States will vote as of old.

John Morley, journalist of London, says:

Each ballot has a number printed on its back, and on its face a counterfoil containing the same number. At the time of voting the ballot paper must be marked officially. It is then delivered to the voter within the polling station and the registered number of the elector is marked on the counterfoil. It is then taken into a closed compartment, marked and folded, and placed into the ballot box, the official seal uppermost. The returning officer at the close of the polls counts the ballots in the presence of the candidates, or their agents, and at once declares the candidate or candidates receiving the largest number of votes elected.

Incidentally, it might be well to call attention of the American voters to the ease with which a vote can be invalidated. The courts have decided that the following markings on a ballot are illegal, and make the ballot void. A cross in the upper left-hand corner outside the space for names; a cross at the left and below; cross at both the right and left; cross on the back of a ballot, opposite the name of the candidate; two crosses, cross the letter above or below; cross with additional marks of any kind; cross with the candidate's name in addition; cross with another name written in; cross and voter's signature on any part of the ballot; cross in form of ornate script; cross with small lines running in several directions; circles or ovals; spiral designs; star or asterisk; lines not forming a cross; single line instead of cross; blot or scratch in ink below candidate's name; straight line on the back.

So the voter has many narrow escapes to make. Let him make a plain cross only, and his vote will be counted.

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS.

"Seven Financial Conspiracies," is a good book to circulate among your neighbors who are laboring under the delusion that things are as they ought to be. This is the people's campaign and personal work will tell. Buy and read all the reform books

and papers you can, and then distribute them. You can reach people in this way who cannot be reached in any other. Ask Mr. A. if he has read "Seven Financial Conspiracies," and then when he says he has not, tell him you will lend him your copy, for it is a very interesting book. Ask him not to keep it too long, because as soon as he is through with it, you want to lend it to Mr. B.

Tell Mr. C. that you have just bought a copy of the "Educational Exercises," and think he will be interested in looking it over. Ask him if he ever counted up how long it would take a man to earn a million dollars by raising wheat or corn, or tobacco, or cotton, or by doing day's work. Ask him if he knows how many millionaires there are in this country, and why there are so many! Ask him if he thinks it is a good plan to legislate for the increase of millionaires! Tell him he will find a good many facts of interest about millionaires, and the laboring classes, in the "Educational Exercises."

Ask Mr. D. what he thinks of the subtreasury system. If he does not think well of it, ask him if he is sure he understands it? Tell him you would like to lend him a book on the subject, and hand him No. 6 or 7 of THE ECONOMIST extras. Personal educational work of this kind is what is needed in this campaign. Personal effort will tell. Let all who believe in the cause of reform, work for it to the extent of their ability. This is one way, and one of the best ways.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

And drive the fact home, that the prattling of the Democratic party for

"tariff reform" is a proven sham. With their leading lights in the United States Senate, and a very respectable bodyguard, not an effort was made to force out of committee pigeon-holes the tariff bills of the House. The House could safely pass them, for they fell still-born in the Senate. According to the rules of that body, a Senator can talk through an entire session. There is no "previous question." Business could have been blocked, and the very machinery of the Government paralyzed had the Democratic Senators stood up to avowed principles. Readers of the Congressional Record cannot be deceived; newspaper reporters cannot be deceived; the populace of Washington cannot be deceived.

The only dust thrown in any eyes is done where Democrats presume upon the ignorance of the people, far from the seat of government.

THE ECONOMIST knows whereof it speaks when it charges the Democracy of 1892 with being cheek-by-jowl twin brother protectionists with Republican cohorts. Manufacturers are supplying it money in this campaign, as well as national bankers and gold speculators. There is no difference between latter day Democracy and Republicanism. They are one and indivisible. It is only a scramble for office and patronage spoils. A vote for Cleveland is a vote for Harrison policy, and a vote for Harrison a vote for Cleveland doctrine. There is only one straight-out free-coining reform ticket before the country. It is headed by clean, patriotic, brave, liberal-minded, generous-hearted Americans. They will restore the Government to the people, and trample plutocracy and ring rule under foot. They come up from the heart of the nation; they are its voice of protest and pain. Behind them stand, not the money kings of Europe and the vampires of the United States, but the great army of labor. They bear aloft a spotless banner, "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." They are the people's champions, and represent none other. Can Benjamin Harrison or Grover Cleveland say as much. In thunder tones the answer rolls back, no!

THE NEW YORK WORLD, of September 28, contains the following headlines to its description of Gen. Weaver's insults in Georgia: "They Guyed Gen. Weaver. Georgians at Albany Give the Candidate a Warm Reception. But Mrs. Lease Paid the Crowd in Their Own Coin. A Coal-black Negro Pitted by the Democrats Against the Third Party Leader in Orlatory—Weaver Would not Stay to Hear Him—He Is Disgusted with His Re-

ception in Georgia and Wants to Get Out of the State." Mark the words, "a coal black negro pitted by the Democrats, etc." Gentlemen of the Georgia Bourbon State committee, the charge is made by the greatest Democratic daily on this continent. Out of your own mouths are you convicted. How do you like the medicine?

A MR. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, of New York, is entitled to first prize for pure unabashed affrontry. In view of the gratuitous and beast-like insults heaped thick and fast upon the career, character and person of Gen. Weaver, candidate for the highest office within the gift of the American people. Mr. Edward's utterances should be framed. "We have heard much to the effect that the present campaign is not an exciting one; that it is the dullest within the memory of politicians. No doubt there is some truth in this. For the first time in many years attacks upon the personal character of candidates have not been made. There is in this a promise of better American politics." [Applause.]

"Boss PLATT" in New York, September 28, at Cooper Union, said: "I thank you for this warm greeting. Your cordiality and generosity suggest the suspicion that I may be regarded by you in the light of a prodigal son. I could lay no claim to the title of 'favorite son,' and I must protest against being stigmatized as a prodigal. The modern David takes frequent occasion to assure the public of the imperishability of his Democracy. My past record renders it unnecessary for me to impress upon you the fact that I am a Republican." Quite so. Mr. Platt's "past record" is thoroughly in touch with the leading attributes of Harrison Republicanism.

WELL, well. For blending of presumption, mental weakness and unadulterated confession the New York World takes the championship. It closes an appeal for its corruption vote fund, as follows: "Help the cause. Give liberally and give quickly. It is needed." Will the Democratic Senators who repudiated their party platform on the Stewart free coinage bill, and Mr. Cleveland, who repudiates its State bank plank, please get together. The charge of the famous five hundred is being repeated. Some one has blundered beyond pardon.

THE SADLY disfigured, but still in the ring, "don't" newspaper, has gone groggy again over the introduction of one Martin at Republican headquarters. It addresses a silly letter to President Harrison, closing thus: "You ought to request your committee to dispense at once with the presence and services of David Martin." The Chief Executive will not lose much sleep responding to this disinterested appeal. He possibly sent Martin to New York to get "onto Tammany curves." The old adage about setting a thief to catch a thief holds good.

"If a force bill should be passed, and I were your governor, I would spit upon the federal statute; would use all of the power of the State to prevent its enforcement; and if federal officers, possibly from Chicago, should come into our State nosing about the judges' tables, we would take them by the heels and throw them into the Mississippi River for food for the fishes."—Stone, Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri.

THE Presidential election falls this year on November 8. The electors chosen in the several States are to meet on Monday, January 9, to declare the result in each. It will be transmitted to Washington by a special messenger in each case, and announced by Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The House of Representatives canvasses the electoral vote for President and the United States Senate canvasses the electoral vote for Vice-President.

A DISPATCH to the Atlanta Constitution says, of California and Marion Cannon: "The Democrats and third party have agreed upon Mr. Cannon for Congress in the Los Angeles district. Cannon is a Democrat, and his election is almost assured." Yes, he is a Democrat. He is the kind of Jeffersonian Democrat who follows principle, not party. He is the sort of Democrat the Constitution knoweth not. To such men as Cannon in the hour of its direst need this country will not appeal in vain. He is a Democrat—*Demo*, the people—and running on the People's party ticket.

NOTICE.

National Alliance Meeting to be Held in Memphis, Tenn.

Notice is hereby given to the membership of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, that the executive board, after a reasonable effort and the expenditure of all the time possible, found it not best, in their judgment, to locate the next regular annual meeting of the supreme council either in Harrisburg, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga., or in California, and as a number of other cities have made good and liberal offers, the city of Memphis, Tenn., has been chosen as the best and most convenient.

The invitation extended by Memphis is cordial and liberal, and has been formally accepted by the executive board as the place for the next regular annual meeting of the supreme council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union which convenes on the third Tuesday in November, 1892.

C. W. MACCUNE.

Chairman Executive Board.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please read the following in the Alliance and bring to the attention of the membership:

We have received remittances for subscription from the following parties who failed to give their post-office address: O. B. Abbott, N. H. Hampton, George O. Felsing, J. S. Garrard, H. S. Carr, J. P. Alexander.

The following have ordered literature and failed to give addresses: W. H. Stark, A. B. Washington.

F. M. Lauck, Waring post-office, writes for information, but gives no State.

R. W. Bacon, writes for information, but gives no post-office or State.

R. M. Read, sr., writes for information, but gives no post-office.

J. C. Doolittle, Burton, writes for information but gives no State.

Simon King, Jr., Litchfield, writes for information but gives no State.

J. S. Roberts, of Shelyville, writes a letter of inquiry, which can neither be answered nor investigated because he fails to give his State. All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complaints we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

A. J. Keith, secretary of Moore Hill Alliance, writes to us, but gives neither post-office or State.

</div

THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Some Suggestions as to How to Remedy Existing Evils.

B. L. STEVENS, South Dakota.

Once upon a time all the so-called public roads were public highways, in fact as well as in name; and as such, belonged, of course, to the people. Later, on account of the changes taking place in the modes of travel, it was deemed expedient to suffer private parties to own certain roads, which has proven (in this country at least) a very short-sighted policy indeed. Hence, we now find ourselves at that point where these, for many purposes now, the only practicable or available modes of travel, though denominated "public highways" are not such. A person (and what's the public, pray, but the totality of people?) can no more drive his own wagon (be it ever so well adapted) on them than he can drive it across my garden—unless, forsooth, he be the owner of the road-bed. Such a regulation applied to a section line or other public (horse) wagon road would at once strike us all as worse than barbaric. Now, why should it make any difference when the wagon is drawn by steam or electricity for instance? It is identically the same in principle. "Can ride in your (their) wagon?" Thank you, but in a civilized country I must never be forced. No, as long as I prefer to ride in my own,

"They are governed by the laws applicable to all common carriers," are they? Even if this were so (it ought to be) it would be no reason why they should monopolize or own the road any more than any other common carriers do. "Progress?" Progress fiddlesticks, retrogression, rather. Shall the public, then, the Government, States or lesser municipalities, buy the railroads?

Yes and no.

Suffer me, Mr. Editor, to offer the following suggestions:

1. Leave to all existing companies all that they already legally have, but give them no more.

2. Let our Government, State and national, cease abusing their right of eminent domain in the interests of private (railroad and street car) companies and corporations, but still suffering them to go on and build new private roads when and where they can acquire the right of way solely by private purchase.

3. The public (the State government would, in my estimation, be the most appropriate "public" for the purpose) to buy such of these roads (not the rolling stock) as to it may seem fit and as may be offered at a sufficiently low figure, but without exercising the right of eminent domain. Ditto telegraphs.

4. The public to open up (by virtue of the powers of eminent domain) and properly construct and keep in repair all such roads as may seem to the properly constituted authorities to be for the public good, together with the necessary depots, etc.

5. Cities in like manner to lay all their own street car tracks.

6. These to be always and in every instance real public highways, in the full sense of the word. Highways on which all who wish to can travel, and in whatsoever mode they might prefer, if only compatible with the nature of the road, and with the greatest possible convenience to all, just as all other real highways are and ever have been used.

A little experience would soon teach us to adopt such rules and regulations for governing the use of and travel upon the roads, as would insure at least as much security to life and limb and property as is now enjoyed, with ever so much more convenience. Nor would these regulations hinder parties from running train lines on these roads as real common carriers, just as stage lines are now run. But we would have a true and real and healthy and vigorous competition. And, to crown it all, no one who preferred could go in his own conveyance would ever meet these "common carriers" or any combination of them that dared propose to overcharge.

Such combinations, though, would be impossible where such competition would be open, not merely as now, to millionaires, but to all. Thus the dear public would not have to be taxed millions to buy old roads, nor would any company be arbitrarily forced to sell. The new roads we would build we would then all have the use of at only the necessary cost of construction and of keeping them in repair. Whereas now, in addition to overcharges for transportation, we have the cost of building the roads not once, but many times over, and even then haven't the roads nor any further accommodations from them than what the respective companies deign graciously to offer us, when they get ready. Where roads already exist we would not need to build new ones as long as these companies behave themselves properly. Should

they forget to do so, why civilize them by duplicating them. Does it not strike you, Mr. Editor, that in this quiet, simple, economical and revolutionary manner, railroad companies would soon have to die a natural death, since they are, as a rule, unwilling to earn all they get, and, therefore, would soon become glad to sell? Still, it could then make no sort of difference to us, the public, whether they would or not; since we could easily force them into reasonable terms, and that, too, you see, without having to resort to any drastic or heroic measures.

ECONOMIST EXTRAS.

Send for Some of Them—\$1.50 Will Educate You.

"Some Ideas," by Harry Hinton, contains a plan for reorganizing the Agricultural Department, which is worthy of consideration. The ideas are such as should be put before the whole people, and the book is a splendid one to give or lend to your neighbor who does not belong to the Alliance. It will wake him up if anything will.

No. 3 contains two valuable essays, one on "The United States Dollar," by N. A. Dunning, another on "Man vs. Money," by John Davis, of Kansas; and also a copy of the Constitution of the United States. Those who wish to understand the financial question should read No. 3.

"The Economist Scrap-Book," Nos. 4 and 5, contain interesting articles on a great variety of subjects.

The President *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. Carey, I ask leave to make only one remark.

The President *pro tempore*. The Senator from Wyoming asks the consent of the Senate that he be allowed to speak on the pending question. Is there objection?

Mr. Carey, I do not desire to make a speech; I only wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this is the principle announced in the Democratic platform.

The President *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. Morgan, I object to debate.

Mr. Palmer: Does the Senator mean to indicate that that is the principle of the platform, or it is the exact words of the platform?

Mr. Carey: It is the platform. I had to change the tense in some cases, and to insert a conjunction here and there.

Mr. Mitchell: Would it not be well to add the Republican platform also?

Mr. Carey: There is no objection to that.

Mr. Palmer: I wish to say a few words.

Mr. Morgan: I object to debate.

The President *pro tempore*. The Senator from Alabama objects to debate. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada, on which the yeas and nays have been demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Vest: I ask for the reading of the amendment to the amendment.

The President *pro tempore*. The roll will be called on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Morgan: I move to lay the amendment to the amendment on the table, and on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

SENATORS UNMASKED.

The Democratic Platform Repudiated by Them in the Senate.

Senators Hill, Morgan and Mills, and all others who voted for the Stewart free-coinsage bill in the Senate are upon the stump advocating the Chicago platform—as Democrats. Keep it before the people that on July 1, 1892, they voted down, in the United States Senate, an amendment to the silver bill embodying the finance feature of this platform. They repudiated it, and are on record for so doing on page 5716, volume lxxi, Congressional Record, first session, Fifty-second Congress, as follows:

Mr. Carey. I move to add to the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to coin silver dollars unless the market value of the silver contained in a silver dollar shall be equal to the market value of the gold contained in a gold dollar, it being the intention of this act to provide for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to provide for the coining of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal, or charge for mintage; that the dollar unit of coining of both metals shall be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or shall be so adjusted by international agreement, or by such safeguards or legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market, and in the payment of debts; and that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin; this policy being expressly declared by Congress as necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

The President *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

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YEAS—30.

Allen, Faulkner, Paddock, Bate, George, Peffer, Berry, Harris, Ransom, Blackburn, Hill, Sanders, Blodgett, Jones, Nev., Shoup, Butler, Kenna, Squire, Cameron, Kyle, Stewart, Cockrell, Mills, Teller, Coke, Mitchell, Turpie, Dubois, Morgan, Wolcott.

NAYS—26.

Allison, Gallinger, Perkins, Carey, Gorman, Proctor, Carlisle, Gray, Sawyer, Cullom, Hale, Stockbridge, Davis, Hansbrough, Vest, Dawes, Hawley, Warren, Dixon, McPherson, Washburn, Dolph, Manderston, White, Palmer.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Palmer: I am perhaps making an inquiry somewhat out of order, but I should be very much obliged to the Senator from Nevada if he would lend me a copy of the Republican platform on this same subject. I understand that the Democratic platform was voted down.

Mr. Stewart: I did not write the Republican platform. [Laughter.]

Perhaps this does not get them on the hips. Perhaps this does not show up duplicity, in consequence and double-dealing. Perhaps they have never slapped their national convention in the face, and out of their own mouths rejected its gospel. Perhaps they have played the piping piper with the people once too often.

Rothschild on Labor.

Chicago News.

It is interesting to look at the condition and tendency of the wage-worker as they appear from the angle of vision of the greatest capitalists. For this reason the utterances of Baron Rothschild upon the subject of labor are interesting.

"I do not believe in the so-called labor movement," Baron Rothschild says.

"Only the idle good-for-nothings desire the eight-hour day." He brands as "rubbish" the talk that there is "danger in so much capital being in the hands of a few men." Enlarging upon this latter phase of the subject, he undertakes to explain why it is that the concentration of capital is not detrimental to the general welfare. "Some men are richer, others are poorer, but to-morrow this is all changed," he says. "Apart from unhappy exceptions, which seem to be unavoidable, each shares in the capital according to his intelligence, integrity and the work accomplished." Concluding, the baron says that labor's war on capital is "brutal and baneful."

Taking as a whole the Rothschild argument amounts to an assertion that the capitalist is entitled to what he has because he can get it. The poor man is not entitled to capital because he cannot get it. Condemning unthrift on the one hand, the baron does not concede that excessive thrift and insatiable acquisition are equally to be condemned. His argument, carried to its extreme conclusion, is that the man born with mediocrities or inferior ability must pay the harsh penalty of remaining upon the edge of pauperism his life long.

But, after all, Baron Rothschild's views are not surprising. He speaks in defense of himself and in defense of his class of tireless money-getters.

A Modern Application.

By W. C. ANDREWS, North Carolina.

I have been reading THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for some time, and cannot do without it. I have been studying our condition and our demands, and think we are in the right; and, having offered them to the two old parties, they have cried "un-Democratic," "un-Republican," and "unconstitutional," and yet give in incorporate greed just what the laboring class have asked for. It reminds me of the children of Israel. They petitioned to the king for relief, and he said, "get ye to work; ye are idle and lazy." The same thing our servants have said to us, and we have determined to come out from bondage and be free men in this land our fathers have shed their blood for and given unto us and our children. But, like Israel, we find a great Red Sea to cross. On the left is the great hill of Democracy, and on the right hand is the hill of Republicanism; in the rear the false ministers, saying to us, "get ye to your task-masters, and come back to Egypt." We have a rod to stretch across the sea to divide it, so we may cross and find deliverance to all that will come and go with us. Our rod is like Moses and Aaron's. It will divide and increase. There are three divisions of the rod, one can assume that the head part of the rod is the subtreasury bill. The second part, dividing this great Red Sea, I will call the issuing of legal-tender Treasury notes, payable for all debts, both public and private. The third increasing power of the rod, the free and unlimited coining of silver. Now, friends, we can cross it, if we can hold the rod across the sea. That sea is Congress. Weaver and Field say they will hold the rod across the sea until it divides, and you never saw water but what there was land underneath it. So if we can divide this great sea, we can walk over on the land loan bill into the promised land, and there we shall be safe from the enemy. It will take a great deal of nerve to hold this mighty rod over the sea, to stand all day and night the storms of wind and rain of Democratic and Republican abuse, and hold this mighty scepter firm and unshaken. Brethren, be faithful and true to our demands, and we will get them.

Glorious Colorado.

By J. A. WAYLAND.

The Republicans have just opened the ball—or tried to. Their meetings everywhere have been complete failures. They cannot enthuse. There is something out of gear. Something has hit them. For several months the Populists have been distributing literature. Thousands of books, and hundreds of thousands of papers and pamphlets, have been placed in the hands of voters. They see. They are getting their eyes open to the drift of things. There are many places where there are no Democrats, and a Republican feels lonesome.

Everywhere the g. o. p. is on the defensive. They have plenty of money, but it don't work this year. It has lost its potency for evil. Both our Congressmen are just as good as elected. We will sweep the State like a cyclone. Weaver and Field will have fifteen to twenty-five thousand and majority, and the education goes on daily. We will get 90 per cent of the railroad vote. It is wonderful how the boys have taken to our railroad plank. A year ago they were all against us on this very plank. In one iron foundry, out of eighty men seventy-five are now Populists. Last year we had only five men in that mill. It's everywhere just the same. All our meetings are well attended, and the enthusiasm and hand-shaking

intense. The spirit of liberty has been born anew. We are developing many speakers and writers. Our people started on the silver question, but they are getting down to bed-rock principles. This State is forever lost to the Republican party. Two years from now we will send a United States Senator who will represent the people, as sure as that time rolls around.

To the people of the South: You are being inundated with attacks upon Gen. Weaver. Prominent Democrats are reading speeches by N. B. Henderson, of Iowa, and other Republican Congressman upon the stump. These books are supplied them by the Republican national committee. They are using Republican weapons to strike down the laboring classes and whip them back into line.

HARROWING rumors are afloat that Messrs. Cleveland-Harrison "mixed them children up," and the heir to his grandpa's sombrero is seriously disgruntled because Grover got the best Republican document of the two out of the grab-bag.

OTHER REFORM LITERATURE.

The Ancient Lawy, with forty illustrations, by C. Osborne Ward. Paper Cloth \$2.50.

Subtreasury System No. 1, single copy \$1.50.

Subtreasury System No. 2, single copy \$1.50.

Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton, single copy \$1.50.

History of the U. S. Dollar, single copy \$1.50.

Economist Scrap Book No. 1, single copy \$1.50.

Economist Scrap Book No. 2, single copy \$1.50.

Polymerick, single copy \$1.50.

Pacific Railroad, single copy \$1.50.

Almanac 1892, single copy \$1.50.

Macune's Indianapolis Speech, single copy \$1.50.

Grover's Speech, single copy \$1.50.

Prophecy Dream, single copy \$1.50.

Short Subtreasury Argument, single copy \$1.50.

I AM THE PEOPLE.

At the Bar of Public Opinion Stand Harrison and Cleveland.
By W. L. COOPER, Tennessee.

I have just read the new issue of THE ECONOMIST in its new dress and enlargement. It is the best paper for the producing and laboring people to read that is published in America. If THE ECONOMIST continues for the next four years as it has in the past, and the voters will read it, the People's party will have absolute control of our Government, and the ornamental politicians of the two old parties will be asking Mr. Voter where was it? The answer will be, you are like Ingalls, of Kansas, in '90—in the soup, and out of a job. Every voter in Kansas should read the Hon. John Madden's refusal to advocate Harrison's re-election to the Presidency. He gives the very best of reasons for not supporting Harrison. His (Madden's) reasons are good, from the fact they are God's truths. He says he will stand up for the people of Kansas, and not for Republican fraud and oppression.

Benjamin Harrison has never, during his administration, recommended or encouraged any legislation in the interest of or for the benefit of the wealth-producers of America. After looking over his (Harrison's) administration, and reading his recent letter of acceptance, it is clear to my mind that he is a narrow-minded partisan bigot, and a fraud upon the American people, and yet he is called by some a "broad-minded statesman." May the good Lord deliver the American people from such a statesman. Grover Cleveland, the candidate of a bolting convention of his own State, and the head of a one-man party, is a demagogue and a fraud, as is shown by the Atlanta weekly Constitution (the champion crow-eater of Georgia) in its issue of September 13, page 6, first and second columns. See March 20, 1890.

J. A. Hill, Corresponding Secretary, Oak Grove Lodge No. 22, near Steubenville, O.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter accompanied by a copy of the declaration of the principles of the Farmers' Alliance. I see nothing in this declaration that cannot be fully endorsed by any man who loves his country, who believes that the object of our Government should be the freedom, prosperity and happiness of all our people, and who believes that justice and fairness to all are necessary conditions to its useful administration.

It has always seemed to me that the farmers of the country were specially interested in the equitable adjustment of our tariff system. The indifference they have shown to that question and the ease with which they have been led away from a sober consideration of their needs and their rights, as related to this subject, have excited my surprise. Struggle as they might, our farmers must continue to be the purchasers and consumers of the numberless things enhanced in cost by tariff regulations. Surely they have a right to say that this cost shall not be increased for the purpose of collecting unnecessary revenue or to give undue advantage to domestic manufacturers. The plea that our important industries need protection, which thus impoverishes the farmer and consumer, is, in view of our natural advantages and the ingenuity of our people, a hollow pretense.

Struggle as they may, our farmers cannot escape the conditions which fix the price of wheat they produce themselves, according to the rates which prevail in foreign markets flooded with the competition of countries enjoying a freer trade than we. The plausible presentation of the blessings of the home market should not deceive our depressed and impoverished agriculturists. There is no home market for them that does not take its instruction from the seaboard, and the seaboard transmits the word of foreign markets, because my conviction that there should be a modification of our tariff laws arose principally from an appreciation of the wants of the vast army of consumers comprising our farmers, our artisans and our workmen, and because their condition has led me to protest against the present imposition. I am especially glad to see these associations of fellow countrymen arousing themselves to the importance of tariff reform. Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Do the Alliance voters of America believe Grover endorses their demands when he says not a word about the fundamental principles of their demands?

THE OCALA DEMANDS.

First. We demand the abolition of national banks.

Does Grover say anything about national banks? No.

We demand that the Government shall establish subtreasuries or depositories in the several States, and shall issue money direct to the people at low rate of taxation, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money. We demand that the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

Third. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand, in lieu thereof, the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The very bill that he recommended Congress to repeal. Suspend the pur-

chase and coinage of silver, and still he says he endorses the Alliance demands.

Fifth. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have. Yes, I believe he said something about the tariff in the above letter.

We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. Here he says nothing. It would not be policy to say anything on taxing incomes in this day of millionaires. We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people. Did Grover think so too? When he was President he deposited \$60,000,000 of the people's money in national banks, without interest, and the banks loaned it to dear Alliance men at 10 per cent—to those who could give gilt-edge security.

He says nothing about the public transportation and communication demands.

Bessie A. Dwyer truthfully says that the Democratic nominee and platform is an insult to three-fourths of the United States, and the intelligence and progressive spirit thereof; and the Republican ticket is headed by the exponent of merciless prejudice and plutocracy, and the platform is unworthy the support of a gorilla.

There are but two parties in this nation and they are capital and labor. The capital party is thoroughly organized and the labor party is organizing rapidly—will be pretty well organized by November 8. The campaign is on; we are in the swim down here in old Bradley; they are falling in line with the People's party; we are having public speaking throughout the country; we have a candidate in the field for Congress for the Third Congressional district, also an elector for this district. The electors for the two old parties spoke at our town (Cleveland) September 5, and our elector was notified by our chairman to be here; that a division of time would be given him. He came and they would not divide time with him. Some of the moss-backs are raising a terrible howl over the People's party managers of this State because they have asked for supervisors for November elections. They see their days are numbered and are but few. Hurrah for Weaver and Field, and long live THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Show Them Up, One and All.

Rocky Mountain News (Colorado).

Senator Vest made a speech at Fulton, Mo., on the 14th of September. This is what he said, as published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

I am in favor of the free coinage of silver, and every true Democrat of Missouri is in favor of it. Mr. Cleveland is in favor of it. If a free silver bill is passed and Mr. Cleveland is President, he will sign it.

But now comes Carl Schurz, who sent out a public letter in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, which was published broadcast in the country yesterday. This is what he says upon the same subject.

If Mr. Cleveland is elected to the Presidency, he will have much more prestige with his party as well as with Congress that he had during his first term; in fact, more than any President has had for the last twenty years. And all that influence will work vigorously in favor of sound currency. There is one service he will render to that cause which Mr. Harrison can be his financial principles and purposes ever so correct, will be incapable of rendering.

"Under Cleveland's leadership the free coinage heresy will lose its hold in the party in which it was numerically the strongest, and thus the fight will indeed be decisively won and ended. There is one thing, however, which may restore the free coinage movement to new hope, life and strength; that is the removal of Mr. Cleveland from the leadership of the Democratic party by his defeat in the election."

There is no doubt but Schurz speaks *ex cathedra*. He is out of politics. He lives in New York, and is close to Cleveland. He has no motive to lie. His statements are in exact accord with all of Cleveland's acts and words.

Vest, on the contrary, is bushwhacking for votes in Missouri. He is in a free coinage country, and, like most politician Senators—like our own Teller—he doesn't hesitate to keep the gullible in line.

AT CLEVELAND, O., "Honest John Sherman," with a Wall street shiver upon him, spoke as follows, September 27: "Talk about latter-day Democracy being the party of Jefferson and Jackson; why, they wouldn't own it if they were alive today." No, John, they wouldn't; that is a notable fact. But neither would Lincoln recognize or own the brand of Republicanism you and your henchmen are peddling.

NO COMMUNICATIONS or manuscript unsigned will be published by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. Many of this character are now on hand. They will be returned or used, according to instructions. State subject when writing.

SILVER'S CHANCE NOW.

Judge A. J. Rogers Will Stamp Colorado for Weaver.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, California.

Grover Cleveland was the pioneer in the Democratic party, of opposition to the remonetization of silver. He was the first Democrat to lead against the white metal. The party itself has from the foundation of the Government been essentially a silver party. Cleveland simply represents the gold interest and himself. In attempting to carry the Democratic party in his own person he has reduced it to a Cleveland party.

Thus spoke A. J. Rogers, as he sat in the comfortable home of his son, Mayor Platt Rogers, yesterday. The visitor had just arrived from New York, having come to Colorado for the avowed intention of taking the stump in behalf of the cause of silver.

"I have been a life-long Democrat," continued he, "but a critical hour has arrived in the history of the country, and I cannot conscientiously remain silent. I shall take the stump for Weaver and lend whatever influence I possess to forward his election. The principle which he represents is the great issue now before the American people.

"What the country needs above everything else at the present time," continued Judge Rogers, "is an increase of the circulating medium. Everywhere the cry is for more money. It doesn't require any argument to show that 65,000,000 are unable to get along with the same amount of money as sufficed for 35,000,000 people. It is a maxim too plain to be disputed.

BUT ONE ISSUE IN THE COUNTRY.

"The only issue before the country today is the issue upon the remonetization of silver. That is a clear cut question and one which neither of the old parties will be able to dodge."

"What is the effect of the lack of currency on the moneyed centres of the East?"

"The effect is the same all over the country. The fact is, the country is paralyzed. There is not a city or town in the United States excepting New York that is not to-day in the midst of a panic. I tested this question while in New York during the summer. Six or eight times I offered two first class pieces of property on Third avenue for sale through the columns of the leading morning daily of the city. I did not receive a single offer or inquiry concerning the property. Real estate is to-day more stagnated in New York than it was during the panic of 1873. Two million people are to-day idle for want of work which they cannot get. Never were so many strikes known in the history of the country. What is all this but a panic?"

WEAVER'S CHANCES GOOD.

"I am an out and out Weaver man, although I admire the principle he represents more than the man himself. Men die, but principles live forever. If Weaver carries a few States he stands a chance of becoming the next President. This is how I figure it out: Cleveland no longer represents the Democratic party. Weaver and the platform upon which he stands are right in line with the principles and policy of Jefferson and Jackson. The choice of President will probably go to the House of Representatives, which has proven itself a friend of silver. One hundred and eighteen Democrats of the House voted in favor of the silver bill, although the whole Cleveland influence was brought to bear against the measure. Now if a respectable portion of the country declares in favor of the white metal and Cleveland refuses to sign a pledge that he will not veto a silver bill if one is passed, the probabilities are that Weaver will be the next President.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"Thirty-four Democratic State conventions have indorsed free coinage, and in my opinion it was nothing but cold cash in buying Democratic votes in Congress that prevented the passage of the silver bill. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and it is no more than natural for the silver States to vote for a silver man."

"What part will the tariff question play in the coming campaign?"

"Tariff questions are of no consequence as long as the people have no money to pay tariffs with. Cleveland and Harrison are both tariff men and differ only in degree. The only free trade advocated is the doctrine of reciprocity by the Republican party."

How about the monetary conference?

"The monetary conference will amount to nothing. Harrison doesn't pretend that it can do anything except to increase the circulation of silver, not to reinstate silver to its lawful place as the standard money of our country. They say the silver dollar is a dishonest dollar. It was an honest dollar in the Revolutionary war and an honest dollar when we whipped England in 1812. If gold were demonetized it would depreciate in value in the same ratio as silver."

THE IRON IS HOT.

"The entering wedge is in and the time has come when the West and South must join in self preservation against the East on this question of increasing the volume of the currency. The change is coming and can be seen in the reports from the South and the uprising in the West."

Their Last Run Together.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

"I have seen a great many men killed," said Burke McMahon at the Southern. "I was with old Pap Thomas at Chickamauga when his corps stood like a rock for the flower of the Confederacy to beat and break upon, and with Grant when he hurled his columns at the impregnable heights of Vicksburg. I have seen commanding officers torn to pieces with a shell, and beardless boys dead on the battlefield with their mother's picture pressed to their cold lips, but I never had anything affect me like the death of a couple of young railroad men in Texas seven or eight years ago. I was riding on the engine of a fast passenger train, and at Waco the engineer got orders to look out for a brakeman who was missing from

the freight we were following. He was supposed to have fallen between the cars of his train. "My brother is breaking on that train; I wonder if it can be him?" said the fireman. "I'll keep up steam while you stand on the pilot and watch out," replied the engineer. The fireman took his post in front and we pulled out. We had just gotten well under way when the fireman gave the signal to stop. The engineer applied the air-brakes. They failed to respond, and we were on a down grade and could not stop. The missing brakeman was lying on the track and badly mangled, but conscious. He raised his hand and frantically signaled the train, but the great iron machine went plunging down upon him at a rate of twenty miles an hour. The fireman cast one despairing look at the engineer, then sprang in front of the pilot and hurried his wounded brother off the track. But he was not quick enough to save himself. The engine caught him and crushed both legs off at the hips. As we picked him up he said, with a quiet smile: "It's no use, boys; I'm done for. But I saved Ned."

We laid them down in the baggage car side by side. Ned put out a feeble hand and clasped that of his brother. "I've got my time, old fellow," he said. "Here too, Ned; we'll make the run to the next world together," was the response, and holding each other by the hand they died without another word.

PREVENT THE CHOLERA.

Suggestions Issued by the New York Board of Health.

The New York board of health has issued the following suggestions for the prevention of cholera:

Healthy persons "catch" cholera by taking into their systems, through the mouth, as in their food or drink, or from their hands, knives, forks, plates, tumblers, clothing, etc., the germs of the disease, which are always present in the discharges from the stomach and bowels of those sick with cholera.

Thorough cooking destroys the cholera germs; therefore,

Don't eat raw, uncooked articles of any kind, not even milk.

Don't eat or drink to excess. Use plain, wholesome, digestible food, as indigestion and diarrhea favor an attack of cholera.

Don't drink unboiled water.

Don't eat or drink articles unless they have been thoroughly and recently cooked or boiled, and the more recent and hotter they are, the safer.

Don't employ utensils in eating or drinking unless they have been recently put in boiling water, the more recent the safer.

Don't eat or handle food or drink with unwashed hands, or receive it from the unwashed hands of others.

Don't use the hands for any purpose when soiled, with cholera discharges; thoroughly cleanse them at once.

Personal cleanliness, and cleanliness of the living and sleeping rooms and their contents, and thorough ventilation should be rigidly enforced. Foul water closets, sinks, Croton faucets, cellars, etc., should be avoided, and when present should be referred to the health board at once and remedied.

The successful treatment and the prevention of the spread of this disease demand that its earliest manifestations be promptly recognized and treated; therefore,

Don't doctor yourself for bowel complaint, but go to bed and send for the nearest physician at once. Send for your family physician; send to a dispensary or hospital; send to the health department; send to the nearest police station for medical aid.

Don't wait, but send at once.

If taken ill in the street seek the nearest drug store, dispensary, hospital or police station, and demand prompt attention.

Don't permit vomit or diarrheal discharges to come in contact with food, drink or clothing. These discharges should be received in proper vessels and kept covered until removed under competent directions. Pour boiling water on them, put a strong solution of carbolic acid in them (not less than one part of acid to twenty of hot soap suds or water).

Don't wear, handle or use any articles of clothing or furniture that are soiled with cholera discharges. Pour boiling water on them or put them into it, and scrub them with the carbolic acid solution mentioned above and promptly request the health board to remove them.

Don't be frightened, but do be cautious and avoid excesses and unnecessary exposures of every kind.

AT RICHMOND, Va., Candidate Stevenson, the Baltimore Sun states,

"reviewed the brilliant record of the Cleveland administration, showing what were its vast benefits, not only to the South, but the whole country."

Come, let us reason together. In the

language of Tom Watson, of Georgia, if any wool-grower, cotton-raiser, or stockman of the South grew suddenly and delightfully rich during Mr. Cleveland's administration, "let him dance up and tote his own skillet."

Now is the appointed time to circulate.

THE TOUCHING SOLICITUDE displayed by old party back numbers, over the "danger to the Alliance," and the personnel of its prominent men, might carry more weight if they arranged a series of certified affidavits to the effect that they have not consistently discredited, snubbed and attempted to stamp out Senator Vance, of North Carolina, grows pathetic in his appeal to his people: "Often," he says,

"men who had failed to obtain office from either of the old parties concluded to farm the farmers and raise out of them personal crops of honor and profit. They pressed to the front, thrust the real farmers aside and involved the Alliance in wild and impracticable propositions." One of which, doubtless, the Senator considers "holding office" or retiring ornaments from it. Alas, poor Vorick.

NOW THAT T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has declared in clarion tones for Generals Weaver and Field as the only true friends of the people, old party papers are discovering his "influence on the wane." Why, then, did the Democratic campaign committee find it desirable to steal and garble an article from his pen and distribute it broadcast:

THE DAUGHTER born to the German Emperor and Empress relieves the Kaiser's mind of an anxiety that is said to have been a growing one with him for the last few years on account of a prophecy made by an old abbot to the effect that a German Emperor would have seven sons, none of them would succeed him. The other six children of the royal couple are all boys.

"IN A GREAT contest like this," said Senator Hill, by way of conclusion to his Brooklyn speech, "men are nothing, but principles are everything." There's where the Senator is mistaken, with all his undoubted cleverness. It was discovered at both Minneapolis and Chicago that men were everything; the result was the nomination of Harrison and Cleveland. — Kate Field.

HON. JOHN DAVIS, of Kansas, publishes in this issue his second open letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Congressman Davis is now the acknowledged authority upon finance in the reform ranks, and his utterances carry the greatest weight. This paper has been anxiously looked for, and THE ECONOMIST takes pride in saying that it fills every cry for light upon the question involved.

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THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from
 Organized States.

Progressive Farmer, North Carolina;
 General Stevenson confines his re-
 marks to the tariff and force bill mostly,
 with a little thrown in about the "dark
 days of reconstruction." It does look
 like a candidate for such a high office
 ought to touch the real issue of the day—
 finance, land and transportation.

Coming Crisis (Colorado) says, of the
 spirit of ignorance fostered by bigotry:
 "Hurl epithets at the men and women
 who are trying to teach the truths that
 will enable you to move into a decent
 house of your own, to clothe and feed
 yourselves as well as any may live, and
 make you better and wiser and richer.
 Tyrants have always found tools and
 tools to help them usurp the rights of the
 people, and you are one of them. Patriots
 in all ages have been denounced and
 betrayed by the very class of men they
 were trying to liberate. But we hate
 them not. They know not what they do."
 They are not wise enough to think,
 but they can be taught. The man who
 thinks is rescued.

Alliance Herald (Alabama) touches up
 a very prominent United States Senator.
 Truly the gastronomic feats which Wall
 Street, through its dummy candidates, is
 accountable for in the present campaign
 have never been equaled by even the ma-
 gicians and jokers of the East:

Senator Morgan opposes national
 banks; he opposes State banks, and he
 opposes the demonetization of silver, yet
 he has the hardihood to come to Alabama
 to advise his constituents to support
 Cleveland, who is the exponent of all
 those institutions and policies which he
 opposes. Not only is he such a party
 slave that he yields his own convictions
 of duty and right to the dictum of party,
 but he even goes so far as to endeavor to

cause others to indorse what he has time
 and again opposed and denounced.
 When he swallows himself like a juggler
 he certainly ought to be content with the
 spectacle he makes of himself, without
 attempting to mislead all his friends and
 admirers to indulge in the same folly.

Coming Crisis (Colorado) speaks of the
 commercial panic which is almost upon
 the country:

The weekly statements of the New
 York banks last Saturday, shows that
 nearly three millions in gold disappeared
 during the week. Over twenty millions
 have disappeared in the last two months.
 This is caused by depositors getting
 shaky about panic and a rise in gold,
 and they are withdrawing their money
 and locking it up. Gold is being shipped
 to Europe daily by the millions. The
 contraction of the currency still continues,
 and stagnation and bankruptcy is multi-
 plying all over the land. Yes, the country
 is prosperous!

Dakota Ruralist. The Ruralist is a
 cynic. It remarks:

Who furnishes the President with his
 market reports? Are you receiving one-
 third more for your cereals this year than
 last? President Harrison says you are.
 Did President Harrison catch his market
 reports at Loon Lake? They certainly
 look fishy.

The Progressive Age (Minnesota),
 which splendidly typifies its name, says:

The two old parties have arranged a
 sham battle over the tariff. The truly
 great issues are entirely ignored by
 them. The quintette of monopolies, land,
 liquor, money, suffrage and transportation,
 are not dealt with. In a word, the
 old parties belong to the present order
 of things. They must not be expected to
 note the demands of the people. Re-
 formers should do all they can to organ-
 ize the people around the new issues.
 Do this in your school districts, in your
 townships, towns and counties. Take
 only reformers for your representatives.
 Get the independent men if you can, and
 support them. By this means the polit-
 ical readjustment will be consummated.

The Toiler (Tennessee) asks:

Who polished the earth from Greasy
 Rock to Reelfoot Lake with the body of
 his opponent? Was it McMillan or Scott?
 Echo answers, Scott.

Southern Alliance Farmer (Georgia):
 When Hon. L. F. Livingston came off
 the stand at Conyers, he said, to his
 friends surrounding him: "Tote me,
 boys, tote me!" A few of them caught
 him up and carried him a few feet, but
 the load was too heavy even for his
 friends. The Constitution says they car-
 ried him from the stand one-quarter of a
 mile. Tom Watson wore him to a fra-
 zle, and we expect he felt like being car-
 ried. "Tote me boys, tote me!"

San Francisco Chronicle:

The gold holdings in the Treasury are
 diminishing day by day, but that is nothing
 remarkable. So long as the policy of
 paying out gold, when silver would be
 equally acceptable, prevails the denuda-
 tion is bound to go on. If the Treasury
 officials were anxious to see gold go to a
 premium they could not take more pains
 to discredit silver than they do. It has
 been the tradition of the department,
 since 1873, to give the whole metal a black
 eye, so there is nothing surprising in
 that matter.

Courier (Indiana):

It is observed that the men who favor
 Harrison in this State are gradually com-
 ing around to maintain that free coinage
 is not the proper thing. They maintain
 that the election of Harrison is more im-
 portant than the remonetization of silver.
 This is true enough if the Republican
 party is greater than the United States;
 But along in November it may be found
 that the American people have some
 rights which the Republican party is
 bound to respect.

Omaha Public:

If silver should not be allowed free
 coinage at the mints of the United States,
 and the gold from the mints continues
 decreasing in amount from year to year
 while our population is increasing, where
 is our money supply to come from to
 maintain a just ratio of equities? It is
 plain to be seen that the supply of money
 in relation to the demand would be de-
 creasing continuously and the hardships
 thereby brought upon persons who have
 money obligations to meet in the future
 would compel many of them to lose
 their homes; as so many of them are
 mortgaged, but the money loaners would
 reap a rich harvest in the foreclosure of
 mortgages.

Lake City Times:

Both the old parties confine their dis-
 cussions to the tariff, of which most peo-
 ple are becoming most heartily tired.
 Whether the tariff is a tax or not, it is
 very certain its discussion has taxed the
 patience of men who want money to sup-
 port their families and to conduct ordi-
 nary business. The People's party pro-
 pose more money as a sure relief from
 oppression of hard times, and that is
 what the people want. They will get it
 in case Weaver and Field are successful.

Reform Journal (Oregon). A brace-

why, boys, just wait and see them tumb-
 ling into the People's party fold in 1893.

Rivets of iron won't hold them.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, has
 joined the People's party. Governor
 Pennoyer, of Oregon, has joined the Peo-
 ple's party. Senator Stewart, of Nevada,
 has come out for Weaver.

Southern Alliance Farmer: To this
 THE ECONOMIST would add, that when
 its representative called at the doc-
 ument room of the House for the sub-
 treasury report, the clerk said, "no
 report had ever been made on the bill."
 When date was stated, he remarked,
 "well, you are better posted than I am,"
 and he could only spare two copies of
 said report, made by McMillan and com-
 mittee on Ways and Means, to the Al-
 liance organ.

The Democratic House gave five days
 to the discussion of the World's Fair
 bill, which provided for giving away
 \$5,000,000 of the people's money, but
 when the subtreasury measure—the
 measure to relieve the toiling farmers
 and laborers of America—came up in
 the same House, they positively refused
 to allow one minute to discuss it. The
 same House that donated two and one-
 half million dollars to a rich circus of
 Chicago, killed the bill to give the peo-
 ple the relief they demanded, without
 even discussion.

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ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at
 Indianapolis.

12. We demand the abolition of
 national banks.

6. We demand that the Government
 shall establish subtreasuries in the sev-
 eral States which shall issue money
 direct to the people at a low rate of tax,
 not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on
 non-perishable farm products, and also
 upon real estate, with proper limitations
 upon the quantity of land and amount of
 money.

6. We demand that the amount of the
 circulating medium be speedily increased
 to not less than \$50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall
 pass such laws as will effectually prevent
 the dealing in futures of all agricultural
 and mechanical productions; providing
 a stringent system of procedure in trials
 that will secure prompt conviction; and
 imposing such penalties as shall secure
 the most perfect compliance with the
 law.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently
 passed by Congress, and demand in lieu
 thereof the free and unlimited coinage
 of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws
 prohibiting alien ownership of land, and
 that Congress take prompt action to de-
 vice some plan to obtain all lands now
 owned by aliens and foreign syndicates;
 and that all lands now held by railroads
 and other corporations in excess of
 such as is actually used and needed by
 them be reclaimed by the Government,
 and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal
 rights to all, and special privileges to
 none, we demand—

a. That our national legislation shall
 be so framed in the future as not to build
 up one industry at the expense of another.

b. We further demand a removal of the
 existing heavy tariff tax from the
 necessities of life that the poor of our
 land must have.

c. We further demand a just and
 equitable system of graduated tax on
 incomes.

THE BOND FORGERY

A Crime Against the People of the United States.

Extracts from a Speech by Hon Ralph Plumb, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, March 5, 1888.—The Status of United States Bonds.

Mr. Plumb. Mr. Chairman, the financial condition of the country is one of peculiar gravity, such as has never before occurred in our history. We are confronted with a large and increasing surplus in our Treasury, and at the same time are in debt more than a thousand million of dollars, three-quarters of which it is almost universally believed cannot, in consequence of the requirements of existing law, be redeemed for twenty years to come, and not a dollar of it for the next four years. Influenced by this general supposition, the question, "What shall we do with the surplus?" is of absorbing interest to all classes. The President exhausts himself in its consideration, political parties are taking sides upon it, and the whole industries of the country are threatened with revolution in consequence of the supposed existence of a law which forbids the use of the surplus for the purpose of extinguishing the debt unless outstanding bonds are purchased at any premium the holders may demand.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the ground which my investigation of this subject compels me to take is, that by existing law, as it really is to-day, a large majority, if not all, of the outstanding bonds of the United States are subject to call. If this be the correct view, the necessity and importance of the most careful investigation will be conceded by every member on this floor.

Section 3693 of the Revised Statute provides, among other things, that "none of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States not already due shall be redeemed before maturity, unless at such time before the date of the United States bearing a rate of interest than those to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin." This Statute, it should be remembered, is a general law, designed to affect and control all issues of Government bonds. It was first enacted for the purpose of strengthening the public credit and was carefully worded so as to cover every exigency that might in the future arise in respect to the interest-bearing public debt. Its object was and is to give to the public a solemn pledge that all the bonds might be paid before maturity, in case the credit of the Government should so improve that a saving could be made to the people by the issue and sale, at par, of a bond drawing a less rate of interest than the bond to be redeemed.

This statute was first enacted in March, 1869, and was re-enacted in the revision of the statutes by an act approved June 22, 1874, and again by acts of March 2, 1877, and of March 9, 1878. *

This, Mr. Chairman, is plain English. In it there is no ambiguity. These words are fitly spoken—spoken in the interest of all the people by those who were duly authorized to speak; and this law, which is the law to-day, proclaims to all that whenever bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than those outstanding can be sold at par in coin, the right to pay off the latter is reserved. Notice is given in this public statute to all the world that under the circumstances so minutely described, this great right of sovereignty will be exercised. That nothing short of the exercise of this right was contemplated by Congress when this act was passed, is shown by the words uttered by Senator Sherman, of the committee of conference on the part of the Senate. Senator Doolittle asked:

"How can you fund the 5-20 bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest, into a bond bearing a lower rate of interest, after the Congress of the United States, in a public act, expressly pledges the faith of the Government to pay the 5-20 bonds, principal and interest, in gold at 6 per cent?"

Senator Sherman answered:

"My honorable friend from Wisconsin comes back and says, 'how can you fund the public debt?' I will tell him. We will do it just as England does it, and just as every other country did that reduced the rate of interest. When the bonds of the United States rise above par in gold, then we can place in the money markets of the world a bond bearing a

lower rate of interest. The whole of the 6 per cent bonds could be paid off. Why, sir, when the bonds of England rose to 103 per cent, 3 per cent above par, in gold, then it was that they reduced the rate of interest 1 per cent by putting out a bond at a lower rate of interest."

[Other leading authorities are here quoted, to the same effect.]

Now, sir, is it possible to make clearer the fact that this act had two purposes—one in the interest of the bondholder, the other in the interest of the tax-payer? To the former it was a sure increase in the value of their bonds amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars; to the latter a modest relief in the future from taxation by the reduction of interest whenever the bonds came to be above par in coin. This guarantee to the tax-payer was not willingly conceded by the Senate, but, being insisted upon by the House, was inserted in the conference report, and because it was so inserted Mr. Stevens gave the measure his support. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, the concession to the tax-payers was this: Whenever bonds could be sold at par, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, then the outstanding bonds were redeemable. That, sir, was the law then; it is law now, as I shall proceed to show.

This act was the first approved, as has already been stated, March 1, 1869. It was incorporated into the Revised Statutes with very few changes, and on the 22d of June, 1874, by enactment of Congress, made one of the Statutes of the United States, general and permanent in its nature, and as such it was clothed with all the binding force that could possibly attach to it had it been voted upon as a separate bill and duly signed by the officer of the two Houses of Congress and approved by the President. In support of this view I cite the following authorities.

In the case of the United States vs. Brown (100 United States Reports, page 513), Justice Miller, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

The Revised Statutes must be treated as the legislative declaration of the statute law on the subjects which they embrace on the first day of December, 1873. When the meaning is plain the courts can not look to the statutes which have been revised to see if Congress erred in that revision, but may do so when necessary to construe doubtful language in expressing the meaning of Congress. * * *

It should be borne in mind that the revision took effect some three years after the funding act was passed, and more than four years before a 4 per cent bond had been issued and before a 4½ per cent had been sold. Now, if there remains a question as to the fact of the statutory repeal of the funding act, it may be further insisted that, as a general principle of law, the later act repeals by necessary implication the former. In the case of the United States vs. Tyman (1 Wall., 88), the court says:

The revision of 1874, while professing to follow previous statutes, was in law a new enactment, and wherever, either by accident or design, provisions of previous law are altered in the Revised Statutes the Revised Statutes must control.

In Ellis vs. Page (1 Pickering, 43), the supreme court of Massachusetts said (page 45):

It is a well-settled rule that when any statute is revised, or one act framed from another, some parts being omitted and others retained, the parts omitted are not to be revised by construction, but are to be considered as annulled. To hold otherwise would be to impute to the legislature gross carelessness or ignorance, which is altogether inadmissible. * * *

Suppose we go further with the argument and, for the sake of it, concede that the provision of the funding act, as published, which declares the maturity of the bonds to be after thirty years from the date of their issue, still remains as a temporary provision, what is its force and legal effect when construed, as it must be, in conjunction with the Revised Statutes or general law on the subject of the redemption of the bonds?

Why, sir, plainly this: These bonds mature in thirty years, but the Government reserves the right to redeem them before maturity on condition that at the time bonds bearing a lower rate of interest can be sold at par in coin. There is no way to escape from this construction of the two acts.

Mr. Chairman, a careful reading of section 3693, which I have so many times referred to, demonstrates that it was the design of Congress to give it the same control over the redemption of all bonds issued after the revision, as it had and was intended to have on all bonds issued prior to March, 1869. A change was made in the revision in one word, as follows:

In the act of 1869 the text reads, "But none of said interest-bearing obligations," etc., referring, no doubt, to bonds then outstanding; whereas in the Revised Statutes Congress has been careful to strike out "said" and insert "the" so that it reads "none of the interest-bearing obligations," etc., which must refer to all such as were issued, or to be issued under any law that had been or might be passed by Congress.

"None of said interest-bearing obligations" meant in the act of 1869 the 5-20 bonds and others that had already been issued, while "none of

the interest-bearing obligations" which new wording took effect December 1, 1873, not only controlled existing bonds, but bonds which had been provided for by law but had been issued, as was the case with the 4 and 4½ per cents, together with any that might thereafter be issued.

I maintain that the act approved March 1, 1869, and re-enacted in the revision of June 22, 1874, is general law, and that none of its provisions have ever been repealed, or even attempted to be repealed; that its object was defined with the utmost clearness in the great debate which resulted in its first becoming the law, and that the object of Congress in re-enacting it is put beyond questioning by the insertion of the definite article "the" in the place of the adjective "such" as in the original act. The object to continue in force a law which remained in the Government right to redeem all of its outstanding interest-bearing indebtedness before maturity, on condition that at the time bonds of the United States bearing a less rate of interest could be sold at par in coin.

THE REFUNDING ACT—FORGERY.

I come now, Mr. Chairman, to the consideration of the act passed July 14, 1870, known as the refunding act, under which the 4 per cent bonds, so-called, were issued, and I will make a brief statement of facts in respect to the variance found to exist between the law as passed by Congress and as it is published in the statutes at large. An editorial in a prominent public journal, which claimed that the law as found in the statutes, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to call for redemption of outstanding bonds in the order prescribed by law, caused me to investigate that question, and in doing so I determined to examine carefully the refunding act of July 14, 1870, and all the facts attending its passage. In thus pursuing the investigation I noticed that the report of the committee of conference between the two Houses on the funding bill, and which was agreed to in the House of Representatives by a yeas and nays vote, in providing for issuing 1,000,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, declared that said bonds were "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States for thirty years from the date of their issue," while in the act as published in the Statutes at Large the proposition "for" is omitted and "after" is inserted in its stead. This essential variance between the act as voted upon and as printed in the Statutes at Large, so interested me that I determined to ascertain, if possible, which was correct, and for that purpose went to the State Department and there examined the enrolled bill as signed by the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and as approved by the President. To my great surprise I found that the word "for" as above described had been erased and the word "after" inserted in its stead, so that the enrolled bill reads "after" instead of "for."

Thinking it possible that the enrolling clerk had found that the record made by the Secretary of the Senate contained the word "after" and had made the erasure and alteration in the bill before it was signed, I next had recourse to the records made by both the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House in the original daily Journals of the proceedings of their respective bodies, a certified copy of which is before me, and in both these original records the word "for" stands unaltered, just as it was when the yeas and nays were recorded on the final passage of the bill, and presumably as it was when the enrolled bill was signed.

Mr. Chairman, it would be difficult to find in our language two words with more opposite definitions than these propositions, "for" and "after." Webster says, "The radical sense of 'for' is to go to pass to advance, to reach or stretch," and that it signifies "during," and Worcester adopts the same definition.

On the other hand, the same authorities define the word "after" to mean following, or later in time.

It follows, then, that as the law stands now upon the record of both Houses of Congress, the bonds commonly called 4 per cents are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time during thirty years.

Mr. Chairman, the proposition I maintain is, that in cases where there is an important variance between the records made of the wording of the law by the proper officers of the two Houses of Congress and the published copy, the records of the House and Senate must be resorted to, and if the words there recorded have a clear and distinct meaning, no resort to any other testimony to set aside that meaning is admissible, and that the law as found on such records must stand until repealed.

I make this proposition in the presence of a large number of lawyers who are members of this body, and I ask them to show, if they can, that this is not the rule. Sir, the erroneous publication of the law does not make it a law, even though it is published and signed by

the presiding officer of each House and approved by the President.

Mr. Chairman, the decisions of the courts of highest resort, both in this country and in England, on this question are all in one direction, and all unite in bringing us to the conclusion that the law as it stands on the records of Congress is the law, and it must be our rule of action as long as it stands there. No accepted rule of interpretation will permit us to go elsewhere than to the words used to ascertain what the law means.

In concluding the legal part of my argument I submit—

1. The Revised Statutes, approved June 22, 1874, contain the law now in force pertaining to the public debt, and that any provisions of the refunding act of July 14, 1870, inconsistent with the Revised Statutes is either repealed or must be so construed as to give force and effect to said statutes; and it follows, therefore, that whenever bonds of the United States can be sold at par in coin, bearing a less rate of interest than any of the bonds which represent the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States now bear, they are redeemable at par.

2. If there be any question as to the right of the Government to redeem or refund the 4½ per cent bonds, there can be none as to the 4 per cents, for the reason that the law as passed makes them redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time within thirty years from the date of their issue. Whether it be by accident or design, the law as it stands provides for the redemption of all the 4 per cents at the pleasure of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the condition contemplated in the law has come. Bonds bearing 2½ per cent and possibly 2 per cent interest can be sold at par in coin to-day, and this interest burden can thus be reduced 1½ per cent at the very least, making a saving to the taxpayer of not less than \$200,000,000, and yet the opportunity of doing so is unheeded by those whose duty it is to execute the law.

Why, sir, the administration now in power has taken from the Treasury \$2,852,015.88 of the taxpayers' money and handed it over to those holding Government bonds, which bonds by law are free from all tax, and for what? For the principal of these bonds? No, not that. Was it for interest? No, not for interest. If for either the debt or interest on the debt, no one could complain. For what, then, has nearly three millions been taken out of the Treasury? Why, sir, it is for a premium on these bonds. Is there any law authorizing such procedure? If so, why should it be resorted to instead of exercising the lawful right to pay the bonds before maturity, which act of 1869 and the revision of 1874 so clearly confer?

[Note.—At the close of the year 1890 we had paid altogether in premiums on bonds purchased by the Treasury, \$58,540,000.]

Mr. Chairman, why break faith with the people and refuse to perform the solemn pledge made to them on March 1, 1869, and reiterated June 22, 1874—a standing proclamation of the law to-day; a promise which binds us to reduce to a minimum the rate of interest on the public debt, and retain the right to pay it off when we can? If any part of the contract is to be declared off, why not let other parts go also, and go back to the agreement then made, to pay the bonds off in lawful money, green backs? That was the very condition upon which the bonds were first issued.

Do this, if you will, and then as we have ability to pay, and as the business of the country demands currency, take up the bonds with Treasury notes, redeemable, as they now are, in coin. Let them take the place of bank notes, but do not, I implore you, refuse the people the right to reduce the rate of interest, while you insist in violation of the agreement in permitting the bondholder to hold his bonds, for twenty years to come.

As for me, never so long as I have a vote here will I cast it in favor of securing to the holders of Government bonds a premium thereon at the expense of the taxpayer.

In the language of the Supreme Court of the United States:

To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it on favored individuals to aid private enterprises and to build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation.

Mr. Chairman, my contention is—

1. That the refunding act as published, names a time at which the bonds issued under it mature, and that section 3693 of the Revised Statutes, which was enacted subsequent to the refunding act, and before any of the 4½ and 4 per cents were issued, was intended to and does control all the provisions of the refunding act in respect to the redemption of said bonds before maturity.

2. That the statute referred to contains a clear and express provision for the redemption of these bonds before maturity on the conditions named therein.

3. That the conditions necessary to the lawful exercise of the right to

redeem these bonds have transpired and now exist.

4. That as if to remove all possible doubt as to the right to redeem now the bonds known as 4 per cents, a correct reading of the refunding act as passed shows that they were made redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time during thirty years from the date of their issue; so that

5. Beyond all question, the \$735,000,000 of outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the Government known as 4 per cent bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; and,

Finally, that existing law, the eternal principle of equity, the highest industrial interests of the people, as well as true political economy, demand that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to use the surplus in the Treasury applicable to the public debt in redeeming these bonds.

The Cause in Alabama.

By D. S. PHILLIPS, Alabama.

According to previous appointment, a large crowd of the citizens of this and adjoining communities assembled near the Christian church to listen to a lecture by Prof. J. L. Smart, of Tate county, Mississippi, in advocacy of the demands of labor. Before the hour for speaking, Mr. Ashcraft, a lawyer from Florence, Ala., appeared on the ground and asked for a division of time in behalf of bourbon Democracy. Our people were opposed to a division, not wanting the pleasure of the occasion marred by a war of words, but Prof. Smart expressed a willingness to meet the legal gentleman and discuss the issues existing between the bourns and Jeffersonians, or, as some would say, the Democrats and the thirty party. The committee then agreed to hear Mr. Ashcraft for one-half hour, after which Prof. Smart was to speak, uninterrupted, time unlimited.

Mr. Ashcraft was then introduced by Mr. Tom Denson, and occupied his time with the ease of an American school boy in his well-studied declamation. He is a nice gentleman, fully able to represent bourbonism, but we dare say he will not want to meet Prof. Smart again soon in a political discussion, for that gentleman so completely upset the sophistry of the lawyer that much old fashioned enthusiastic applause was elicited at frequent intervals.

Prof. Smart stated that the People's party is as much in favor of tariff reform as any Democrat in the land, but it is impossible to reform the tariff without first reducing the expenses of Government, and that neither of the old parties would do that, for the record that has gone into history branded every proposition of reform as false. The People's party comes before the country with its character not besmirched with broken pledges.

The Republican party alone is not to blame for the abuses, corruption, and oppression of the laborers of America, because for twenty years there has been a Democratic house, and one year (1878) the Senate and House both Democratic.

Prof. Smart is an able advocate of the people's rights, earnest and enthusiastic and logical, stating his propositions and having them supported by the strongest proof. Yet respectful and courteous toward his antagonist, always treating him as a gentleman and an equal. We say for Prof. Smart, he made many friends who are anxious to have him make a canvass of this county. No truer man to the people's interest, and no more able and fearless in advocating their demands, has it ever been our pleasure to hear in the State; not abusive, but dealing in facts and figures, carries conviction with every utterance. A great victory was won for the cause of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

On Sunday, the 28th, Brother Smart preached to a large and appreciative audience. Subject, "Man Can Be Saved if He Will Be." Prof. Smart is not only posted in politics of his country, but equally able in contending for "The faith once delivered to the saints."

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AN OPEN LETTER.

Hon. John Davis, Member of Congress,
Calls Secretary Foster Down.

To the Secretary of the Treasury of the United
States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—I have before me a "letter" from you, dated "Washington, D. C., August 26, 1862," in reply to questions asked you by Hon. John B. Allen, United States Senate, and Hon. W. H. Crain, respecting my discussions of your official report of 1861, in my former open letter to you.

In your report for 1861, page 28, you say:

The stringency of the money market during the summer and autumn of 1860 was relieved by the prompt and effective measures of my predecessor, and happily disappeared without producing the grave consequences which were feared by the public; but its existence and the widespread apprehension which it caused induced a revival of the erroneous idea that the volume of money in circulation was not only inadequate to the needs of the country, but was very much less per capita than during the so-called flush times which followed the civil war.

Further down on the same page you call attention to "the mistaken opinion that there has been a severe contraction of the money volume, etc."

This statement brings up the entire subject of the contraction of the currency and its baleful results. But the first and main question is as to the status of the 7-30 Treasury notes which played so important a part as currency, and as reserves in banks, setting free other currency, until they were retired by funding into gold-bearing registered bonds. You deny that they circulated as currency, and do not mention them as such in your tables. Yet you admit that \$44,000,000 of them, in the denomination of \$50, may have circulated as currency. Should you not, in fairness to yourself, have made some statement of this admission in your official report?

Secretary Fessenden says that he caused \$20,000,000 of the 7-30 notes to be paid out to the soldiers in the field at one time. You think this cuts no figure as the soldiers "desired to receive them." It may fairly be supposed that the soldiers families at home also "desired to receive them." And that the merchants at home and others "received them with alacrity" for family supplies and in the general course of business. The fact is, Mr. Secretary, your doctrine that the 7-30 notes did not circulate as currency because, as you claim, they were not a legal tender, will not hold good. The same doctrine would be as good against all the bank currency of the country, both State and national, because none of it is or has been a legal tender to private individuals. To imitate your own statement, "paymasters cannot in any true sense 'put out' these notes to creditors." Hence, according to that logic, bank notes have never circulated in this country as currency. You count in your tables "State bank notes" and "national bank notes" as active circulating currency. Neither of them are legal tenders on private debts, yet you reject the 7-30 notes for the alleged reason that they were not a legal tender; and, apparently, you claim that they did not circulate, though they were "readily taken in payments!" What an idea to come from a great public officer! Currency cannot circulate even if men accept it readily in payments! Your position is, that no one can in any true sense, "pay out" such notes! "Tell it not to Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon!" It would be far truer to say that such notes cannot be prevented from entering into circulation.

As to Secretary McCullough's reports, I followed General Logan's statements and tables, taken from McCullough's reports and from other official documents. I preferred this to assuming the responsibility of tabulation myself.

But I am charged with "disarranging" General Logan's tables, and that he separated the 7-30's in his tables from the rest of the notes. I shortened his tables a single line to save repetition, but did not change his statements or results. I followed his general formula exactly, cutting off one single redundancy.

I consider General Logan a very high authority on the Republican side, and will now reproduce his tables of 1865 and 1866, with his arguments before and after them, and his

table of 1873, constructed by him from the official reports cited by him.

On page 131, appendix to the Congressional Record of 1874, General Logan says:

But there is one very material fact in this connection which Senators appear to have entirely overlooked. They seem to forget that while our issues were largest in amount, they had no circulation worth mentioning in the South, but were confined to the North and West; but since that day 11,000,000 people have been added to the number to be supplied, and an area equal to an empire in extent. In comparing our condition and wants before the war with our condition and wants now, they forget that 4,000,000 slaves have been made free, and are now learning the lessons of self-support and business-life. These sir, are no small items in the account. And those who talk so flippantly in regard to Senators who are guided by facts would do well to consider them. And when they denounce our currency in such unmeasured terms, they would do well to remember that it has stood successfully a test that no other paper currency has ever undergone, with the whole amount nearly double what it is at present, confined almost exclusively to the Northern States; and, while an unprecedented internal war was raging, the gold brokers of New York were plying all their arts against it. When the war closed and the wall of separation was withdrawn, and the wants of a nation, increased in numbers nearly one-third, and an area nearly one-half, doubled in activity and operators, all to be supplied with a medium of exchange, just then we commence a reduction in the volume of our currency, and when we take into consideration the amount in circulation in 1865 and 1866, and the amount in circulation now, it is no wonder that the people look upon this attempt at still further contraction as something alarming; and, in order to show the condition the country must be reduced to if the currency be not increased but contracted, I will give the following tables, showing the amount of currency in circulation in the years 1865 and 1866:

	1865.
National bank notes outstanding.....	\$171,321,903
Legal tender and other notes.....	659,918,800
State bank notes (estimated).....	58,000,000
Total.....	\$259,240,703
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.....	850,000,000
Total.....	\$1,755,240,703

	1866.
National bank notes.....	\$286,253,818
State bank notes.....	57,45,205
Legal tender and other notes.....	608,870,825
Total.....	\$853,872,668
Seven-thirties.....	850,000,000
Total.....	\$1,723,872,668

Since which time contraction has gone on until the whole amount of currency of every kind now outstanding is only \$742,000,000. Add the \$25,000,000 of reserves since issued, making \$767,000,000, as shown in the following table:

	1864.
National bank notes.....	\$310,081,793
State bank notes.....	1,888,553
Legal tender and other notes.....	401,537,407
Total.....	\$741,777,750
Seven-thirties outstanding.....	274,100
Total.....	\$742,072,919
Add reserve issued.....	25,000,000
Total.....	\$767,072,919
Amount of currency in 1865.....	\$252,320,703
Amount of currency in 1863.....	70,072,919
Total.....	\$322,392,703
Add the seven-thirties.....	850,000,000
Total contraction.....	\$1,182,675,703

If we estimate the population of the portion of the United States using this currency in 1865 at 30,000,000, it gives a per capita of nearly \$31, excluding the 7-30 bonds.

Senators will admit this was a contraction if we include the 7-30 bonds in the calculation. But let us exclude them, and we still find the contraction has been \$180,448,000 since that time. Yet some on this Senate floor tell me that we have had no such thing, and they try to make me believe it. Perhaps some Senators will dispute these figures. If any one disputes them, I refer him to a book written by a Secretary of the Treasury, on the currency, and put forth by him as such Secretary (pages 94 and 95). I also refer him to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing at page two (2), where the amount of currency for the various years is given. I have taken the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the finance report of the Secretary of the Treasury and made this statement from them, and know that it shows correctly the amount of contraction which has taken place in the currency of the country since 1866. And by whom was the larger amount used? It was in circulation in the Northern States alone; exclusive of the people of the South, for but little of this money went into circulation in that section until after 1866, and after this contraction began.

On the same page (131) of the appendix to the Congressional Record, 1874, General Logan says:

There is another great fact connected with this question which appears to be forgotten in this debate: that near the close of the war, and for a year or two after it, when our currency was much more abundant in proportion to those using it, and before the South was fully open to its use, the system of cash payments became almost universal in the interior of the country, and in fact, in most business transactions everywhere. But the increased demand to supply the wants of the South, and in consequence of the system of contraction adopted by the then Secretary of the Treasury, forced the people to expand the credit policy in a corresponding ratio, or to curtail all the works of improvement and manufacture which had been undertaken during this period. It was, therefore, the contraction and increased want of currency, and not a superabundance, which produced the necessity for running in debt, of which there is so much said on this floor. Why, sir, the people were never freer from debt in proportion to the business done than in 1865; at the close of the war, when Mr. McCullough began his system of contraction, and at the very time 11,000,000 more people were to be supplied.

Was it to be supposed that the activity and energy which the adequate supply of money had put into operation, and which was giving prosperity and happiness to the country, would suddenly dwarf itself to suit financial notions without a severe struggle? The inevitable result was an expedient to meet the consequent want, and credit was expanded. At the very moment, above all others, when adequate supply was needed, the opposite course was adopted; and right here lies the true cause of the late panic, which re-

sulted from a money famine, and not from an excessive supply.

On page 133 of the same document General Logan says:

Sir, turn this matter as we will, and look at it from any side whatever, and it does present the appearance of being a stupendous scheme of the money-holders to seize this opportunity of placing under their control the vast industries of the nation. Therefore I warn Senators against pushing too far the great conflict now going on between capital and labor. It is not our duty to legislate exclusively for either, but, as far as possible, to try and harmonize the interests of the two. Capital rests upon labor, but when it attempts to press to heavily upon that which supports it in a free Republic, the slumbering volcano, whose mutterings are beginning already to be heard, will burst forth with a fury that no legislation will quell. Both should be equally fostered and both equally protected.

Mr. Secretary, you say you are unable to account for the strange statement attributed to General Spinner, that "the 7-30 notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as money."

With all due deference, Mr. Secretary, I would suggest that you read the laws authorizing their issue. Let us take as an example the law of June 30, 1864. Section 2 reads as follows:

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, on the credit of the United States, in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the preceding section, and as part of said loan, not exceeding \$200,000,000, in Treasury notes of any denomination not less than \$10, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 7.3 per cent payable in lawful money at maturity, or at the discretion of the secretary semi-annually. And the said treasury notes may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the best terms that can be obtained, for lawful money; and such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest, and may be paid to any creditor of the United States at their face value, excluding interest, or to any creditor willing to receive them at par including interest; and any Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may be made convertible at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, into any bonds issued under the authority of this act. And the Secretary of the Treasury may redeem and cause to be concealed and destroyed and Treasury notes or United States notes heretofore issued under authority of previous acts of Congress, and substitute in lieu thereof, an equal amount of Treasury notes such as are authorized by this act, or of other United States notes: Provided, That the total amount of bonds and Treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act shall not exceed \$400,000,000, in addition to the amount hereinafter issued; nor shall the total amounts of United States notes, issued or to be issued, ever exceed \$400,000,000, and such additional sum not exceeding \$50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans; nor shall any Treasury note bearing interest, issued under this act, be a legal tender in payment or redemption of any notes issued by any bank, banking association or banker, calculated or intended to circulate as money.

Senators will admit this was a contraction if we include the 7-30 bonds in the calculation. But let us exclude them, and we still find the contraction has been \$180,448,000 since that time.

It is the testimony of one of your Republican witnesses, who, on August 30, 1862, speaking of your "letter," says:

The people of the fifth district in this State will be particularly interested in this exposure of Congressman Davis' attempt to falsify the speech of General Logan.

I congratulate you, Mr. Secretary, on this leading Republican witness.

I am much pleased that he is on your side!

Your cause needs him, and he will swear to anything!

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It is the testimony of one of your Republican witnesses, who,

than our modest Secretary in 1866-7-8. We say that no deductions are made for lost and destroyed currency because "the department has no authority to deduct from its liabilities any estimated amount of such losses."

Yet, when the Secretary assumes to "estimate" the population of the country, and to "estimate" from month to month the amount of currency in the hands of the people, either with or without law, then those "estimates" and the resultant per capita should be approximately correct. If \$46,000,000 of greenbacks are missing, and if \$150,000,000 of gold has gone to Europe, as claimed by Senator Plumb four years ago, then those items, and numerous others, should be duly "estimated" and allowed proper weight.

If the Government requires of the Secretary a truthful report, then the Secretary should make it truthful. If that is impossible, then he should state the case so that people can make their own "estimates." It is certainly not the part of a public officer to mislead the people, and then ask to be excused on the ground of "no authority" to do otherwise!

Mr. Secretary, we are in the midst of a serious crisis. A leading Republican Senator has recently said that we are in the midst of troublous times; that a million of men are hunting work; that capital is arrayed against labor; that our glorious land of liberty is fast becoming "the home of the rich and the land of the slave!"

Here, in my beloved State, men are losing their homes through sheriff's sales and foreclosures with frightful rapidity. In four States of this union troops were recently called out to quiet the unrest of the people. In places men and women are dying from starvation and Pinkerton bullets. Let us seek the cause of these distresses. In a ten years' struggle like this in England (from 1816 to 1826), brought on by the contraction of the currency, four-fifths of the land-holders of England lost their lands. And the suffering of the common people were so great that large additions to the troops were necessary to preserve the peace while men, women and children died of starvation. Similar causes under similar circumstances uniformly produce the same results. The unrest of the great American people proves the fallacy of the statement that there has been no contraction of the currency. All the symptoms of contraction are present.

Mr. Secretary, I am opposed to the death of popular liberty in America, and the erection upon its tomb of a nation of serfs and tenants! This is my excuse for earnest words. Respectfully yours,

JOHN DAVIS, M. C.,
Junction City, Kas.
Sept. 10, 1892.

What Paper Money Did.

There is no disputing the fact that the French Government is the most prosperous in the world, after passing through all her wars. After the revolution of 1848 by the decree of March 15, the notes of the bank of France were made legal tender to the amount of \$350,000,000. The amount taken the first ten days was \$6,000,000. The English writers of finance said it would lead to the destruction of the French currency, though it was but a short time until the English press admitted its success as a master stroke of finance. The war between France and Germany was declared July 19, 1870, and terminated May 10, 1871. In April, 1870, the circulation of the Bank of France was \$288,750,000, bullion and specie was \$261,555,000, a little over \$18 per capita. In August, 1870, the French Government suspended specific payment and made notes on the Bank of France legal tender. The bank then loaned the government \$316,000,000 at 1 per cent, and paid 1 per cent on its entire circulation. The Bank of France and other credit institutions loaned to the people in two weeks \$36,000,000, and the only collateral or security required was an honest name, a fair business or commercial standing. It is recorded that not a commercial or industrial failure occurred in the liquidation of these loans.

An Unsolicited Testimonial.

The new improved sewing machine (Economist), received some time ago. We have tested it and find it as represented, and for light running and simplicity cannot be excelled. It is equal to any of the machines the agents are selling for forty or fifty dollars. Can say truly that any one in need of a sewing machine cannot do any better. E. S. CHAMBERLAIN.

Send for a copy of "Who Lies?" by Prof. Emil Blum and Sigismund B. Alexander. A brilliant satire on conventional society. In it a physician, a minister, a lawyer, an editor, a banker, a professor, a politician and a merchant endeavor to pass a week without lying. The disastrous results are graphically portrayed.

LIBERTY VS. TAXATION.

Is It Right to Fine a Man for Building a Home?

By JAMES WARDEN, Nichols, Mo.

Liberty is an innate principle, God-given and is, therefore, in harmony with all that is pure, and claims the free exercise of every privilege not conflicting with the laws of God or the rights of others. The word privilege has been so confounded with the word liberty that those who buy a privilege often feel that they have purchased the liberty to exercise it. Privileges may be usurped or they may be granted by those in authority, and should never be denied when in harmony with the law of liberty. That which is not in harmony with such law is wrong, and no privilege in the premise should be granted or usurped. Therefore all license, taxes and tariffs are wrong. If those things for which they are levied are equitable and right, then the privilege to exercise should be free, but if those things be not right, then no amount of licenses, taxes or tariffs can be levied sufficient to make them right or to compromise with the perfect law of liberty. Is it right, through industry and economy, to possess a comfortable home? Is it right to beautify and adorn it? Is it right to enjoy the fruit of our labor in this way?

The question seems silly, for the answer comes from every one in the affirmative with emphasis: Shall labor be taxed? Shall the man who has denied himself the luxuries which his appetite craved, and the rich apparel which his pride coveted, and the pleasures of travel and sightseeing which his curiosity longed for, and the social glass which his neighbor took and called him stingy because he refrained, shall he, after all of these self denials, be taxed because he—his savings—has built for himself and family a beautiful home?

Shall he be taxed for doing right? Every impulse of our nature answers no, while the law, which provides a system for government expenses, says yes. Tax the good, industrious, economic, energetic, temperate citizen; yes, tax his labor, and his economy; he has exercised the privilege to do his duty, he did not have to pay for that privilege, and now let him pay for the performance of duty and for the enjoyment of liberty. Let this model man, this pattern for society, this advocate of sobriety and good government, be taxed; let a per cent be levied upon the result of his labor. Take a part of his earnings to meet expenses. We ask, what expenses? Those arising from unwise legislation and the execution of unwholesome laws? Yes, for when the recreant neighbor, in a drunken rage, shall enter that happy home, and through envy, magnified by drink, take the life of that worthy husband and indulgent father, then the law must have its course. The vigilant officer arrests the murderer, and after the attorney for the defense has wasted his energy in a vain attempt to destroy evidence, and has exhausted the law books in offering every extenuation possible in the case, and changes of venue have been granted, and the widow and orphans have been dragged from place to place to testify in the case, and often months, and sometimes years of delay, and thousands upon thousands of dollars expense have accrued, a verdict is obtained; guilty or not guilty; the expense of the trial is the same, and according to law must be met by taxation, and the beautiful home of that untimely widow, with her orphan children, must be taxed to meet the expense of a legal effort to shield the murderer of him who had thus provided for those dependent upon him. "Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel." Shall liberty be lost in law?

Hark! a voice from a citizen, one who feeds at the public rack. Hear him! He declares that, "the law is perfect, just and good," and that it is the basis of all liberty and protection. He tells us that this murderer has been tried, found guilty, condemned, and executed, according to law, and the demands of the law are satisfied. "Miserable comforter!" How long will it be ere you enter the house of the widow and in the name of the law, and clothed with legal authority, introduce yourself as tax collector? And when asked by that widow, why the increase of taxes over last year? and when you explain to her that it is because of the protracted trial and execution of the fiend who murdered her husband, can you, without a blush upon your cheek, tell her that she must pay her part of that expense or else her home will be sold for taxes to satisfy the demands of a law for which she was in no wise responsible? Where is the protection which taxation promised to secure? Why this "taxation with out representation," was the declara-

tion of our independence based upon an unjust demand?

Shall the taxpayer be denied the right of the ballot? I ask you boasted lovers of liberty and protection can a government live long upon a revenue obtained contrary to its own fundamental principles? And you gentlemen who have the power to grant licenses, why do you look with scorn upon those who, in the dark ages, sold indulgences, while ye yourselves, now in the blaze of Christian civilization, sell the privilege to the unscrupulous that they may tempt men's appetites, excite their passions, and madden their brain for destruction, leaving in their train widows, orphans, poverty, slavery, disease and death, and double taxation upon all? Is this done for the sake of revenue, or is it that you in this way hope to buy the votes necessary to keep you in office? Woe unto a government whose revenue is the price of blood, and whose ship of state floats on a sea of bitter tears.

Do you ask me for the remedy? Here it is. Repent, return to the basic principles as of yore, abide by them as did Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and if you would improve upon the pattern they furnished, then place the ballot in the hands of the noble women of America. Then the liquor traffic will cease, and he whose name is "legion" will be set free; the saloon will no longer be nourished for the sake of revenue. The privilege to do evil will no longer be nicknamed liberty, and sold with impunity. The revenue necessary to good government will be supplied as God directed, a part of the increase only, denominated by some "graduated income tax." Let it be remembered that liberty is not a creature of law, and that law which trammels liberty is tyranny.

Eighth Financial Conspiracy.

By B. F. HARDESTY, Louisiana.

I wish to ask, if the next session of Congress should enact a law to free coin silver in the ratio of 20 to 1, what will be the status or value of our present 37½-grain silver dollar? Will it not become the equivalent of 75 cents in gold? And what will be the status of our present silver certificates? Will they not depreciate 25 per cent also? When the Congress declares that 464½ grains of pure silver is a dollar then 37½ becomes three-fourths of a dollar; and as twenty of these 37½-grain dollars have been deposited to redeem each \$20 silver certificate, must it not fall to three-fourths of its face value, or \$15?

Will our masters allow their Government to give to the people a 464½-grain dollar, or its equivalent in subsidiary coin, for a 37½-grain dollar, or its equivalent in subsidiary coin? Will they? Perhaps.

If so, it will be the only time in thirty years of evil legislation that the masters had foregone an opportunity to oppress the people. But this will be the most devilish of all previous conspiracies, because in each of the others there was not a complete annihilation of value, creating an absolute and irreparable loss to society. To annihilate 25 per cent of the purchasing power of the present silver circulation and silver certificates would wreck all business.

But perhaps these Philistines do not intend to force Sampson to pull down the temple, as he undoubtedly would in his blind (?) rage at the consummation of such a piece of villainy. Perhaps our masters, Lord Rothschilds and Ross, of London, England, Lord Morton, of England and the United States, and my Lords Gould, Rocke—, and Wana— and Sage, and Harrison and Cleveland, and their other excellencies, may be satisfied with decreasing the size of the gold dollar from 23 7/32 to 17 1/4, thus increasing by one-fourth their present wealth in gold. That would not be a bad spec. To have \$400,000, legislated into \$500,000; or \$4,000,000 made into \$5,000,000 without any effort— excepting a few knowing Congressmen. And yet, we have heard and read, hundreds of times, from old party papers and statesmen (sic) in the last three years, that men cannot be legislated into wealth or poverty. Out upon such fools or bought villains.

I have not seen in any of our reform papers any allusion to the peculiar features herein cited regarding the proposed silver legislation. If my diagnosis has any reason in it please give the dose to the g. o. p's.

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Send to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for the national platforms of all political parties from 1789 to date. The political complexion of each Congress from First to Fifty-second, and the record of electors chosen, a comparison of the popular vote, by States, of 1884 with 1888. Price 35 cents.

ATTENTION is called to the advertised list of campaign songs. They are strictly first-class, and well rendered will do more to move the soul than dozens of speeches. Music and mirth go hand in hand. Both are of the emotional nature and touch the founts of feeling.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Increased Amounts Deposited With the National Banks.

Republished by request.

As an answer to an inquiry, extracts from three successive Treasury reports are given. The first is the statement of Treasurer James W. Huston for the year ending June 30, 1888. The net changes that occurred during the year in the state of the Treasury were an increase of \$37,525,468.86 in the total assets and a decrease of \$23,053,394.77 in the total liabilities, making an increase of \$60,579,853.63 in the aggregate balance. There was increase in every class of assets excepting silver and minor coin, and a decrease in every class of liabilities excepting checks and drafts outstanding and balances remaining to the credit of disbursing officers. The total assets, including certificates of deposit in the Treasury cash, increased \$14,425,251.29, from \$622,304,284.22 to \$764,729,535.51.

Assets June 30, 1888. June 30, 1889.

Gold coin.....\$102,585,625.56 \$204,449,759.75

Silver bullion.....85,351,026.76 110,355,071.71

Total Less certificates actually outstanding.....27,979,653.61 314,704,824.46

Gold balance.....91,193,507.09 121,004,650.00

Stand-by silver dollars.....183,736,147.61 193,610,172.46

Silver bullion.....211,491,527.00 244,187,324.10

11,012,657.07 10,457,609.35

Total Less certificates actually outstanding.....222,503,534.97 254,039,685.35

Gold balance.....112,337,050.09 209,759,657.00

United States notes.....80,175,644.97 83,879,496.35

Silver certificates actually outstanding.....29,625,418.29 33,345,975.89

8,530,000.00 14,065,000.00

United States notes, including notes in process of redemption.....2,415,571.41 7,055,541.08

Deposits in national bank depositaries.....23,545,877.91 58,712,511.11

Total net assets.....31,345,610.19 35,193,606.89

Liabilities.

Public debt and interest.....32,815,515.62 14,057,779.05

Reserve for redemption of United States notes.....100,000,000.00 100,000,000.00

Outstanding drafts and checks.....23,655,693.18 26,645,827.34

Five per cent fund for redemption of available notes.....1,177,221.45 2,576,562.34

Fund for redemption of notes of banks faced, liquidated, and in circulation.....8,115,335.37 6,076,727.62

Postoffice Department account.....6,550,255.37 6,631,607.25

Total liabilities.....27,141,742.55 218,191,347.23

Available balance.....42,144,907.14 103,647,239.61

Assets not available:

Minor coin.....11,147,291. 112,930.23

Fractional silver.....26,355,000.68 26,641,662.35

Total balance.....62,241,379.66 129,801,424.69

It will be noted that the loans to banks by simple process of depositing with them, inaugurated by Secretary Manning, increased from \$23,316,877.91 to \$58,712,511.11 during the year 1887-88.

In 1889 Treasurer Huston entered into details of the state of the Treasury in the following manner:

The balance charged to the Treasurer on the books of the Department June 30, 1888, was \$659,449,099.94. In addition there had been paid into his hands, in advance of the issue of warrants, sums aggregating \$606,086.32, with which he had not yet been charged. On the other hand, the amount of \$28,101,644.91 on deposit with the States, under the law of 1886, is not borne on his books. By applying these two corrections the balance in the Treasurer's general account, shown by his books to have been \$637,953.54, is verified. A year later the balance on the books of the Department stood at \$673,399,118.18, having increased \$13,950,182.24, as already explained. On the first date there was included \$1,429,450.34, and on the latter \$1,415,433.91, described as unavailable, for which there was no funds. The statement of assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's last report shows that on June 30, 1888, there was in his custody, in cash and effective credits, \$764,729,535.51, or, including the amount unavailable, \$134,811,530.82 more than was charged to him on the books of the Department. This difference was made up of the national bank-note redemption funds, aggregating at that time \$98,929,571.27, and of other deposit accounts, making \$35,275,873.23 more, together with the \$606,086.32 already mentioned, which had been received but not yet formally covered in. On June 30, 1889, the cash and credits amounted to \$760,643,871.26, or \$16,761,871.90 more than appears in the general account, the difference being explainable in the same manner.

The following is a summary of the condition of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year in comparison with June 30, 1888, the reserve of \$100,000,000 held for United States notes being included in the balance:

Assets June 30, 1888. June 30, 1889.

Gold.....\$314,711,822.46 \$303,387,719.79

Silver and minor coin.....\$80,766,046.43 315,169,779.58

United States notes, national bank notes, and fractional currency.....60,402,874.59 57,448,605.05

Certificates of deposit.....49,070,615.00 42,645,504.00

Deposits in banks.....58,712,511.11 47,359,714.39

Public debt and interest paid.....322,665.62 741,6

NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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VOL. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 15, 1892.

No. 5.

ELECTRIC SPARKS

The Notorious Dalton Gang Caught at Last.

Attempting to Rob Two Banks at Once Causes Their Destruction. Persecution of the Homestead Men. Campaign News.

COFFEEVILLE, KAN., Oct. 5.—The Dalton gang has been exterminated—wiped off the face of the earth.

Caught like rats in a trap, they were to-day shot down, but not until four citizens of this place yielded up their lives in the work of extermination.

Six of the gang rode into the town this morning and robbed the two banks of the place. Their raid had become known to the officers of the law, and when the bandits attempted to escape they were attacked by the marshal's posse. In the battle which ensued four of the desperados were killed outright, and one was so badly wounded that he will die. The other escaped, but is being hotly pursued.

Of the attacking party four were killed, one was fatally, and two were seriously wounded. The dead are:

Bob Dalton, desperado, shot through the head.

Gratton Dalton, desperado, shot through the heart.

Joseph Evans, desperado, shot through the head.

John Moore (Texas Jack), desperado, shot through the head.

T. C. Connelly, city marshal, shot through the body.

L. M. Baldwin, bank clerk, shot through the head.

G. W. Cubine, merchant, shot through the head.

C. J. Brown, shoemaker, shot through the body.

Emmett Dalton is shot through the side and his death is expected any moment.

Thomas G. Ayres, cashier of the First National bank, was shot through the groin and cannot live.

T. A. Reynolds, of the attacking party, has a wound in the right breast, but it is not considered necessarily dangerous.

Lais Detz, another of the attacking party, was shot in the right side. His wound is a serious one, but is not fatal.

PREPARED FOR THEM.

It was 9 o'clock this morning when the Dalton gang rode into town. They came in in two squads of three each, and passing through unfrequented and deserted streets, all rendezvoused in the alley in the rear of the First National bank. They quickly tied their horses, and without losing a moment's time proceeded to the attack upon the banks.

Robert Dalton, the notorious leader of the gang, and Emmett, his brother, went to the First National bank, the other four, under the leadership of "Texas Jack," or John Moore, going to the private bank of C. M. Congdon & Co.

In the meantime the alarm had already been given. The Dalton boys were born and bred in this vicinity, and were well known to nearly every man, woman, and child in town. In their progress through the town they had been recognized. City Marshal Connelly was quickly notified of their arrival, and almost before the bandits had entered the bank he was collecting a posse to capture them if possible, to kill them if necessary. He ran first to the livery stable of Jim Spears, a dead shot with a Winchester and a valuable man in any fight. Then he summoned George Cubine, a merchant; Charles Brown, a shoemaker; John Cox, express agent, and other citizens who could be conveniently reached. Stationing them about the square which both of the banks faced,

he hastened to augment his posse by summoning other citizens for impromptu police duty.

While the marshal was collecting his forces the bandits, all ignorant of the trap that was being laid for them, were proceeding deliberately with their work of robbing the banks. "Texas Jack's" band had entered Congdon's bank, and with their Winchesters leveled at Cashier Bell and Teller Carpenter, had ordered them to throw up their hands. Then "Texas Jack" searched them for weapons, while the other three desperados kept them covered with their rifles. Finding them to be unarmed, Cashier Bell was ordered to open the safe.

WAITING ON A TIME-LOCK.

The cashier explained that the safe's door was controlled by a time-lock, and that it could not, by any means short of dynamite, be opened before its time was up, which would be to o'clock, or in about twenty minutes.

"We'll wait," said the leader, and he sat down at the cashier's desk.

"How about the money-drawers?" he added suddenly, and jumping up he walked around to the cages of the paying and receiving tellers and taking the money, amounting in all to less than \$300, dumped it into a flour sack, with which he was supplied, and again sat down while the time-lock slowly ticked off the seconds and the hands of the clock tardily moved toward the hour of 10.

Bob and Emmett Dalton, in the meanwhile, where having better luck at the First National bank. When they entered the bank they found within Cashier Ayers, his son, Albert Ayers, and Teller W. H. Shepherd. None of them were armed, and with leveled revolvers the brother bandits easily intimidated them. Albert Ayers and Teller Shepherd were kept under the muzzle of Emmett Dalton's revolvers while Bob Dalton forced Cashier Ayers to strip the safe vault and cash drawers of all the money contained in them and place it in a sack, which had been brought along for that purpose.

THE ATTACK BEGINS.

When the Dalton brothers saw the armed men in the square they appreciated their peril on the instant, and leaving the bank's officers on the steps of the bank building, ran for their horses. As soon as they reached the sidewalk Kloehr's rifle quickly came to position. An instant later it spoke, and Bob Dalton, the notorious leader of the notorious gang, fell in his tracks, dead. There was not a quiver of a muscle after he fell. The bullet had struck him in the right temple and ploughed through his brain, and passed out just above the left eye.

Emmett Dalton had the start of his brother, and before Kloehr could draw a bead on him he had dodged behind a corner of the bank, and was making time in the direction of the alley where the bandits had tied their horses.

The shot which dropped Bob Dalton aroused "Texas Jack's" band in Congdon's Bank, who were patiently waiting for the time lock of the safe to be sprung with the hour of ten. Running to the windows of the bank they saw their leader prostrate on the ground. Raising their rifles to their shoulders they fired one volley out of the windows. Two men fell at the volley. Cashier Ayers fell on the steps of his bank, shot through the groin. Shoemaker Brown, of the attacking party in the square, was shot through the body. He was quickly removed to his shop, but died just as he was carried within.

The firing attracted the attention of Marshal Connelly, who had been collecting more men for his posse, and with the few which he had already gathered he ran hurriedly to the

scene of the conflict. After firing their volley from the windows of the bank, the bandits, appreciating that their only safety lay in flight, attempted to escape. They ran from the door of the bank, firing as they fled. The marshal's posse in the square, without organization of any kind, fired at the fleeing bandits, each man for himself.

KLOEHR'S TRUSTY W. N. HESTER.

Spears' trusty Winchester spoke twice more in quick succession before the others of the posse could take aim, and Joseph Evans and "Texas Jack" fell dead, both shot through the head, making three dead bandits to his credit. In the general fusillade which followed Grat Dalton, one of the two surviving members of "Texas Jack's" squad, Marshal Connelly, George Cubine, and L. M. Baldwin, one of Congdon's clerks, were mainly wounded, and died on the field. Allie Ogee, the only survivor of the band, succeeded in escaping to the alley, where the horses were tied, and mounting the swiftest horse of the lot, fled south in the direction of the Indian Territory.

Emmett Dalton, who had escaped from the First National bank, had already reached the alley in safety, but he had some trouble in getting mounted, and Allie Ogee had already made his escape before Emmett got fairly started. Several of the posse, anticipating that horses would be required, were already mounted and quickly joined the escaping bandits. Emmett Dalton's horse was no match for the fresher animals of his pursuers. As his pursuers closed on him he turned suddenly in his saddle and fired upon his would-be captors. The latter answered with a volley and Emmett toppled from his horse hard hit. He was brought back to town. He made an antemortem statement confessing to the crimes committed by the gang of which he was a member. Allie Ogee had about ten minutes' start of his pursuers and was mounted on a swift horse. At latest reports he had not been captured.

ALL THE MONEY RECOVERED.

After the battle was over search was made for the money which the bandits should be able to mount their horses and escape, the desperados marched the officers of the bank out of the door, with the intention of keeping them guarded while they made their escape. The party made its appearance at the door of the bank just as liveryman Kloehr and his companions of the marshal's posse took their position in the square.

The amount secured by the robbers in their various raids will probably never be known. It was very great, however, and has been estimated at \$300,000.

They rode into El Reno one day

and attacked the only bank in the town.

The only person in the bank at the time was the wife of the President, who fainted at the first sight of the ugly revolvers.

The bandits leisurely took all the money in sight and remounting their horses rode away.

This raid netted them \$10,000,

which was such a severe loss to the bank that it was forced into liquidation.

To-day's was the next and last raid

of the gang, and with it ended the

existence of a band equalled only in

the desperate character of its under-

takeings by the James and Younger bands.

Want Donnelly Murdered.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Ignatius Donnelly, candidate for governor, spoke here last night. He read an article furnished county papers which contained the following sentence, referring to himself:

It were a pity means could not be discovered which would make him eternally silent.

This, Donnelly claims, was the work of the Republican State central committee, and amended to incite some Guiteau to murder him. He expressed a desire to have his friends avenge him in case he perished. He has hired a St. Paul lawyer, and as the code provides for it, proceedings will be instituted on a charge of inciting to violence.

TENNYSON'S DEATH

He Passes Away as if in Sleep, Tranquil and Painless.

Surrounded by Anxious Watchers, in the Silvery Light of the Full Moon, He Pays the Last Great Debt to Nature.

No memorial service will be held in Haslemere on Sunday, but it is understood that the Bishop of Winchester will refer in his sermon at the parish church to the poet's death.

Several evening newspapers were to-day in mourning for Tennyson. All published long leaders, which agree that it is too soon to give a proper estimate of Tennyson's position among the British poets. The St. James's Gazette says:

"It may be that others soared higher and touched deeper notes, but none spoke more words which knock at the hearts of the men of his time. The whole world is poorer by his death." The Pall Mall Gazette adds that Swinburne will probably succeed Tennyson as most laureated.

It may be mentioned as a coincidence that a year ago to-day a man died who was as pre-eminent in his field of labor as was Tennyson in his. On October 6, 1891, Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish leader, passed away.

Weaver Speaks at Pulaski.

PUSASKI, TENN., Oct. 8.—When the train arrived this morning with Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease, there were nearly 200 men in waiting at the depot, most of them on horseback or in farm wagons, all of them farmers.

After an informal reception the procession started toward town. The Democrats have had thirty-five deputies appointed to attend the speaking and see that peace was kept. Gen. Weaver was introduced to a large crowd on the public square by J. H. McDowell, president of the State Alliance. He spoke for about thirty minutes.

In summing up his answers to the charges made against him, Gen. Weaver said:

As God is my judge, I never did in Pulaski one single thing that is charged, except the levying of the money, and I pronounce the charges unqualifiedly false. The war is over. I come here on a mission of fraternity. They said I dared not come. I knew I dared come, and I would have come had the threats been a thousand times stronger.

Gen. Weaver was wildly cheered. Mrs. Lease then spoke.

Rebellious Senator Hill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Senator Hill's refusal to meet Cleveland gives much anxiety. He left the city last night and nobody knows when he will return. The Democratic leaders have received information which leads them to fear hostility from the national banks of the country. They learn that these banks propose to fight the Democracy because of the proposal to repeal the State bank tax and open the way for the State banks to issue currency. In order to mollify them the dispatches from the Queen each day until yesterday, and his father Trenholm has been called on to issue a statement that the national banks need not fear hostility from Cleveland, if elected.

During the last two days of his illness Tennyson was told occasionally of the hundreds of telegrams of inquiry received at Aldworth, and he expressed repeatedly his gratitude that so many persons, far and near, were watching anxiously the course of his illness. Hallam Tennyson read the dispatches from the Queen each day until yesterday, and his father Trenholm has been called on to issue a statement that the national banks need not fear hostility from Cleveland, if elected.

The announcement that an effort has been made by European governments to induce one or more South American countries to cancel their reciprocity agreements with the United States creates the biggest kind of stir in political circles. Democrats see in it all the danger which developed from Minister West's letter four years ago, and there is great running to and fro to-day in an effort to get some sort of denials which may lessen the effect of the blow.

Senator Peffer's Son Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—A special to the Star from Council Grove, Kan., says: A freight train on the Missouri Pacific railway met with a bad accident about sixty miles west of this place this morning, caused by the train running through a burning bridge.

The engineer, C. T. Peffer, a son of United States Senator Peffer, and Clint Howard, fireman, were both instantly killed. Charles Hart, another fireman, was also badly injured.

After the accident occurred the wreck took fire, burning up thirteen cars of grain. Both Peffer and Howard leave families.

ELECTION RETURNS

Incomplete Reports from Florida and Georgia.

The Democrats Claim Everything in Sight, and, Apparently, With Good Grounds—Tom Watson's District Claimed by 1200 Majority.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 10.—

The Democrats claim the State by 20,000 majority for Mitchell, candidate for governor. The Republicans and negroes generally voted the Democratic ticket. They also claim the election of Senators and Representatives in forty-two out of forty-five counties. Their estimate of the People's party vote for Baskin runs below 8000. Nothing but official returns will give correct figures, as all avenues of information appear to be in the hands of the victors.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 10.—The Atlanta Constitution claims 70,000 majority for Gov. Northern over Col. Peck. It places Col. Peck's vote as under 5000, and asserts that the Democrats carried Watson's district by 1200. It concedes only one senator and twelve representatives to the People's party. These claims are, of course, flagrantly excessive, but to date no reliable information has been received. The negroes voted the Democratic ticket and the white vote remained largely at home. Tom Watson's paper concedes the election to the Democrats by reduced majorities.

Hurray for Nebraska.

MCCOOK, NEB., Sept. 29.—The most enthusiastic welcome was accorded Hon. W. A. McKeighan here to-night that any candidate ever received in McCook. The joint debate began at 8 o'clock, and fully 2000 farmers from Red Willow and adjoint counties flocked to welcome the next Congressman from the fifth district.

The Republican candidates opened the debate with a weak school-boy effort, without argument or fact, and spent the entire evening trying to convince the audience that the importer pays the tax on the necessities used by the farmers and working classes, and wound up by a defense of his party for the sumptuary McKinley bill and the defense of its action on the fostering of the Chinese. The Republicans felt sore and disappointed, and with the exception of some hirelings from Hastings and a few ladies, the audience was mostly Independents and Democrats.

The answer of McKeighan was complete and masterly. He detailed every fallacy in the protection legislation, proving conclusively, and to the evident enthusiasm of his audience, that the farmer and the workingmen pay the increased tax of the McKinley bill, and that the Republican party, while advocating the interests of the people for the past twelve years, had heaped on their burdens.

He handled the monetary question in a manner heretofore unheard of in this section. As a matter of fact, it is admitted by even the most partisan Republicans here that their candidate was not in the debate from start to finish with McKeighan. His reply was nothing but billingsgate, and at the completion of the debate, the Republican withdrew, leaving McKeighan crowd the enthusiastic and sole owner of the situation. Amid the most prolonged cheering for Hon. W. A. McKeighan, a delegation of farmers from this district presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane. McKeighan's majority will be greater in this section than in 1890. McKeighan is close to the people of the Big Fifth, and they will re-elect him.

October 15, 1892.

OREGON IS WITH US.

Gov. Pennoyer Formally Leaves The Cleveland Party.

ROSEBURG, ORE., Oct. 1.—Gov. Pennoyer addressed a mass-meeting of the People's party here this evening. He denounced the course of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and contended that the bulk of federal taxation should be levied upon the wealth rather than upon the labor industries of the country; that there should be free and equal coinage of both gold and silver money; that both should be full legal tender, and that paper money required by business interests should be issued direct by the Government rather than by private banking associations, which, like gold and silver, should be legal tender. In advocating these measures now he found himself outside of the political organization to which he formerly belonged, but this was neither his fault nor his misfortune.

It is the fault, if not the misfortune of the late Democratic party, which, he said, having abandoned its principles, now ought by right to abandon its name. It had proved recreant to all its traditions, and was forsaking its fealty to the cause of the people. It had knelt in blind idolatrous devotion at the shrine of a man whose sole distinguishing character was his stubborn subservience to the demands of the monometallists. Careful investigation, however, disclosed the fact that this devotion was really not due to him, as he had neither personal qualities, intellectual endowments, nor political sagacity to win homage.

"The real reason of his potency," continued the governor, "is the fact that his candidacy is demanded by the money power. The Chicago convention turned its back upon all its revered traditions, and made a most profound salaam to the great joss set up by the devotees of monometallism and bank rag money. The nomination of Harrison and Cleveland, of like principles and policy upon the leading questions, by the opposing political parties, is quite an anomaly in the political world. But, fortunately for the country, a new party has entered the political arena in antagonism to both of the old parties. Instead of raising the bulk of national revenue by tariff taxation, which falls with unjust and unequal weight upon labor and industries of the country, it would transfer the bulk of the burden by income tax to wealth of the nation where it justly belongs. Only just standard of taxation is the one which compels men to pay according to their wealth."

The International Monetary Conference

Secretary of State Foster, has sent by cable, notification to the European governments which have already signified a willingness to be represented at the international monetary conference, that it had been arranged to have the conference meet in Brussels, on November 22, next; the Belgian government having signified its readiness to have the same hold its sessions in its capital, and the leading powers having approved the selection.

The governments which have accepted the invitation of the United States to send delegates to the monetary conference are as follows:

Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland.

The delegates from the United States already designated by the President are as follows: Senators Allison and Jones, Representatives McCreary, of Ky.; Henry W. Cannon, of N. Y., and F. A. Walker, of Mass. In addition to these it is expected that Mr. Terrell, minister at Brussels, will be made a delegate.

Breaking The Solid South.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of "Gen." Stevenson's stumping party who has accompanied the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate through his tour in the South, passed through Washington to-day on his way West, and gave an amusing account of the almost panic-stricken condition in which the "General's" party found the old moss-back confederates.

The "majahs" and "kernels" and "judges" were utterly astounded at the audacity and extent of the rebellion, raised by the third party against their rule. They were at a loss how to meet the movement, especially as those who headed it were neither carpet-baggers nor "niggahs," but native white citizens against whom the cry of "negro domination" and the bitterness of race prejudices so often successfully invoked in years past, fell harmless. This gentleman, who has been contributing glowing accounts of Mr. Stevenson's progress

to Democratic organs of the West, says that these accounts were in no respect overdrawn. Speaking with intentional irreverence, he added that Stevenson's coming was heralded as that of a veritable Messiah, and that it was the feeling of intense relief caused by his presence which inspired the mounted and palm-bearing calvades which met him at the entrance of every Southern city. The historical furore thus fomented has somewhat allayed the prevailing dread, but according to the reports he heard the third party remains so much of a controlling force in the South that outside of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, the Democrats are not absolutely sure of holding their own in any Southern State at the coming Presidential election. The white revolt against the old ruling classes is so strong in every one of the other States that confidence in the "solid South" has been rudely shattered. West Virginia and Delaware are almost conceded to the Republicans.

Idaho Miners Found Guilty.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDA., Sept. 28.—Ten of the fourteen indicted miners were acquitted and four were found guilty as charged by the jury, which went out last evening at 6:30. The jury began balloting on the different defendants immediately upon reaching their room, and it took them till 2:30 this morning to arrive at the verdict. It is a well-known fact that some of the jurymen were in favor of convicting all of the defendants, and had they not been so tired, having been for twenty-one days sitting on the case, the jury would have been out a much longer time, and would probably have been unable to agree.

About 8 o'clock this morning word was sent the court by the jury that they had arrived at a verdict. At 9 o'clock court was convened and the verdict read. During the reading of the verdict there was scarcely a person in the court room who breathed, so intense was the interest taken.

G. Pettibone, M. D. Deviné, C. St. Clair and John Murphy were found guilty and turned over to the marshal. W. H. Frazer, C. W. Bushnell, F. M. Gray, John Norton, J. W. Glass, Frank Hyatt, James Gillis, Joseph Trainer, J. W. Wallace and Barney Riley were acquitted. The verdict is a popular one, and is considered a slap at the prosecution, which has been aided by mine owners who have employed detectives, hired private counsel and spent large sums of money to assist in prosecuting the miners.

"It had changed," said a man on the street, "from a prosecution to a persecution," and he struck the popular chord. One of the acquitted has been in the guard house for sixty-nine days, and the evidence showed there was nothing against him. The court convened at 2 o'clock to-day, and the few defendants found guilty were called and the usual statement made to them by the court. Mr. Hawley then offered a motion for a new trial for the defendants, which was overruled, and the defendants above-named were sentenced to from two years to fifteen months in the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich. All of the other prisoners were released to-night.

Gen. Weaver at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 3.—Gen. J. B. Weaver, accompanied by Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Lease, reached this city yesterday afternoon from Norfolk. Gen. Field is expected to-day.

General and Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Lease held a reception this morning in the parlor of the hotel and will spend the afternoon in driving about town.

To-night Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease will deliver addresses in Old Market, one of the largest halls in the city. A large number of country people from adjoining counties are in the city, and the third party managers claim that Gen. Weaver will have an audience of 5000 people to-night.

Gen. Weaver was seen by the Star correspondent this morning and questioned as to his reception in the South.

"My reception," said he, "was very excellent with the exception of Georgia and Greensboro, N. C. In Georgia the scenes were very disgraceful and the correction sent out by the chairman of the Democratic committee is wide of the truth. The statement first sent out is correct and was without coloring. Tremendous indignation meetings have been held in various places in Georgia. The country people and ex-confederates are not to blame for conduct in Georgia, but the organized 'hoodlums,' and it is confined to cities. The episode in Greensboro was occasioned by the young roughs of the town and is not due in any way to the good people."

Gen. Weaver spoke in the optimistic terms of prospects of carrying

several Southern States, if an honest election could be secured, which was the greatest trouble. He said Alabama was absolutely certain. He also said that if an honest election was not secured the country shall know the reason and where to fix the blame.

Gen. Weaver and party will leave to-morrow afternoon for Kentucky.

Republicans Charge Fraud.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Republican National Campaign Committee gave to the press to-night a type-written statement charging the Democratic National Committee with conspiring to colonize in this city, for election purposes, large numbers of negroes from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and also to buy up thousands of colored floaters in this city and State. These charges are based on investigation made by Committee man Martin, of Pennsylvania.

The plans declared to have been adopted to corrupt the 20,000 colored voters in this city are colonization, repeated registration, and repeated voting.

The work is asserted to be progressing rapidly, and to be hampered only by the alleged lack of funds at national headquarters. A scheme is said to have been concocted to bring together groups of purchasable colored men, and to this end the Pennsylvania colored league is charged with having issued a call for a meeting on September 2, to be held in Patriotic Hall, on South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, ostensibly to consider the organization of a National Democratic Colored League, but really to devise plans of colonization. Nineteen Tammany colored voters are said to have formed the delegation from this city. The number of possible colored voters were discussed at the meeting, it is said; transportation facilities to New York canvassed, and promises of reimbursements and positions for good results were freely made.

Homestead Excited Again.

HOMESTEAD, PA., Oct. 7.—At 2 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to blow up the Mansion House, a boarding house, in which thirty-five non-union Carnegie workmen were sleeping. A dynamite bomb was thrown into the store-room on the first floor and exploded, breaking through the floors and ceiling and smashing every window in the house. No one was seriously injured. The perpetrators of the outrage left no trace by which they could be discovered.

An appeal is to be made from the decision of Chief Justice Paxton to the Allegheny county courts, in the matter of the amount of bail demanded in the cases of treason. Justice Paxton merely signed the order, "Ex officio justice of the peace," in fixing the bail. The appeal, therefore, will not be an appeal from a decree of the supreme court, but simply from the order of Judge Paxton as a justice of the peace. The ground of the appeal will be that excessive bail was demanded.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 7.—If the delay of the Carnegie works to deliver material for the new war ships under construction at the navy yard continues much longer, it will seriously affect the workingmen here, as a large number will have to be suspended from the construction department.

What Frick Says.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 9.—H. C. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Steel Works, was in this city yesterday and said:

Our works are in operation satisfactorily to us under the present circumstances, and our business is assuming its normal condition. As far as the company is concerned, the strike is a thing of the past.

He declined to talk about work being seriously delayed on the cruisers at the Norfolk navy yard owing to the inability of the Carnegies to supply the armor necessary.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 9.—At a trades-union meeting to-day in the interest of the locked-out men at Homestead, resolutions were adopted denouncing Frick and Carnegie as traitors, and a committee of twenty-one prominent labor men was appointed to raise funds for the support of the strikers.

Official Returns of Maine Elections.

The official returns of the Maine election have at last been given out by the Secretary of the State, and the fact is revealed that the Republican plurality is but 12,512 and the majority only 3849, against 14,500 which has been the average majority of recent years.

The vote cast was as follows: Cleaves, 67,535; Johnson, 55,973; Massey (Prohibitionist), 3781; Knowlton (Labor), 1860; Bateyman (People's), 3005; scattering 19. Total vote, 129,629. The plurality is the smallest ever cast in a Presidential year, except the fusion year of 1880, and the majority has not been as contemptibly small in any year, Presidential or otherwise, for a long period of time.

BOTH CLAIMING INDIANA.

Unknown Quantities That Are Bothering Prognosticators.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 9.—It is always a difficult matter to determine just how Indiana will vote in a Presidential year, and either party is usually justified in predicting victory, simply from the fact that both forces are so evenly divided that the indications before balloting begin are as encouraging for one side as the other.

The unknown quantities in this contest are at least three, namely, the effect of the increase of taxation, and the movements of Gresham's admirers, and anti-Harrison Republicans generally. Both parties are really afraid of the People's party, and both are struggling heroically to wean back their wandering sheep. The Democrats are placing such men as Voorhees, Turpin and Gray in those sections where Democrats have strayed into the People's party, and they say with good results. The Republicans are doing the same, and are equally confident that satisfactory results will follow.

The People's party claims that in heavy Republican counties, such as Henry, its gains will be immense. The organ of that party, published at Newcastle, is at hand for this week, and says:

Is it worth while for our Republican friends to longer deny the strength of the People's party in Henry county? Do not the demonstrations of the past week speak so loudly that even the blind may see and the deaf hear? Did we hear you say there is no enthusiasm in this campaign? If so, you were certainly at the college corner speaking where less than two dozen persons listened to the eloquent orator and polished gentleman, Hon. M. E. Forkner, discuss the political issues of the day from a Republican standpoint, while over 700 people were listening to Farmer Butts on the same subject at Mechanicsburg, only one and one-half miles away.

The organs of the same party in Democratic counties are of the same tone.

Lack of Enthusiasm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Nothing has more forcibly illustrated the absolute lack of political enthusiasm in New York than the small attendance at the meetings of the Republican and Democratic clubs. Even the promise that Cleveland would speak did not get out a large crowd this morning, and the condition was largely the same at the Republican meeting at Buffalo.

Gov. Boyd, of Nebraska, is here doing some tall "kicking" because the Democratic campaign fund is all going to aid the People's party. The Democrats of that State don't like the idea of having no election of their own. They complain that there is no money and no Democratic electoral ticket for them to vote, and, in point of fact, little for them to do. Gov. Boyd reports that there is danger that this fact may prevent the Democrats from going to the polls or voting for the People's party electors.

Anti-Snappers Persistent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The committee of thirty of the anti-snapper Democratic faction held an adjourned meeting this evening.

William R. Grace opposed the continuance of the committee on the ground that Mr. Cleveland and the national committee were strongly averse to a second Democratic local ticket, and besides, it was now too late to attempt anything of the sort.

Such a ticket, he said, would be easily beaten. E. B. Whitney followed Mr. Grace on the same line.

The speeches of Grace and Whitney were heard in silence. Alexander Thain, after making a bitter attack on Tammany Hall, strenuously advocated the nomination of an opposition ticket.

A vote on the question of continuing the conference committee resulted as follows: Ayes, 22 1/2; nays, 4 1/2, and absent or not voting, 3.

The result was received with long-continued applause.

Kem and Whitehead.

SIDNEY, NEB., Sept. 29.—Kem and Whitehead, People's and Republican Congressional candidates, met in joint debate here to-day. The victory of Kem was complete, both from a personal and party standpoint.

His oratory and arguments carried the people with him. In this section, so lately a Republican strong-hold, a large majority of the people present were evidently with the Populist. Whitehead is not in it.

Affairs at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Oct. 4.—Two coal and iron police, who left the employment of the Carnegie Steel Company, are authority for the statement that since Saturday last 500 of the non-union employees of the company have quit work at the mills and returned to their homes.

This statement the mill officials deny and say that only a very few men have left and they were dis-

charged for incompetency. The officials claim that the plant is running successfully.

When asked regarding the suspension of work on the armor plate contract for the cruiser Monterey, the officials said that the difficulty was not due to any fault of the Carnegie Steel Company and claim that armor plate is being made in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the Government.

Senator Hill's Latest Move.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Herald's Albany correspondent telegraphs that on the advice of Senator Hill the Democratic State Committee will endorse the Republican nomination of Charles Andrews for judge of the court of appeals.

"The Cleveland men," the correspondent says, "are much disturbed over this programme of Hill's. They fear that the Senator intends to knife Cleveland and has taken this step to prevent conviction after election. With no contest in the State, if Cleveland is beaten, there would be no way of telling what did it. If, however, a Hill candidate for judge ran ahead of Cleveland it would be pretty evident that there had been treachery. It is the fear of Hill and the shrewdness of his move in working to have Andrews endorsed that makes the Cleveland men excited over the reported deal. They want a Democratic nomination for judge made so as to 'hold tabs' on Hill, and they swear they will break the deal."

Henry Clews in Financial News.

Henry Clews writes: "The publication of the returns of failures has confirmed the feeling entertained with misgivings in some quarters, that the trade of the country is in an even exceptionally sound condition, which also has helped to strengthen confidence. It appears from 'Bradstreet's' returns that, for the past nine months, the amount of liabilities involved in business failures within the United States amounted to \$77,000,000, while for the same time of 1891 the total was \$138,800,000, showing a decrease within the twelve months' interval of 44 per cent. In New York City the liabilities for the same months have fallen from \$15,700,000 last year to \$6,400,000 this year, or at the rate of 59 per cent. In no year since 1882 has the amount of liabilities been so low as at present; and, making allowance for the increase of population, the ratio is even much lower than in that exceptional year. Taking an average of the last ten years, the average amount of failures within the first nine months of the year has been \$107,000,000; which is \$3,000,000 below the experience of the current year, making no allowance for an increase of nearly 30 per cent in population during the interval.

The losses of the South incident to two years of excessive crops of cotton had prepared us to expect a very unfavorable showing from that section, and yet there the amount of failures has been only \$11,000,000 against \$24,000,000 in 1891. In the depressed Pacific States we should have expected an increase of failures, and yet the liabilities there show a slight decrease upon last year's. These are most encouraging facts; the more so because they admit of no gainsaying. Such a ticket, he said, would be easily beaten. E. B. Whitney followed Mr. Grace on the same line.

The speeches of Grace and Whitney were heard in silence. Alexander Thain, after making a bitter attack on Tammany Hall, strenuously advocated the nomination of an opposition ticket.

A vote on the question of continuing the conference committee resulted as follows: Ayes, 22 1/2; nays, 4 1/2, and absent or not voting, 3.

The result was received with long-continued applause.

Keep Off the Enemy.

A foe who lurks in ambush is a more dangerous antagonist than one who attacks us in the open field, and for whose assaults we are, in a measure, prepared. That dangerous enemy to health, malaria, must be encountered fully armed. Its thrusts are sudden, unexpected, and deadly, and can only be guarded against with certainty by fortifying the system by a course of defensive medication. The surest defense against chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also an eradicator of the most obstinate forms of malaria which resist the action of ordinary specifics, and the virus of which remains in the system even when the more violent symptoms are subdued. Constitution, liver complaint, dyspepsia and kidney troubles are always relieved by this genial remedy.

ANY volume of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing twenty-six numbers of the paper, bound from March, 1889, to September 10, 1892, 25 cents.

The whole world pays tribute to the merits of "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

MARKET REPORT.

Carefully Corrected for Week Ending October 11, 1892.

The Daily Stockholder of the 10th says:

The general situation did not change much. Money was in its usual Autumnal condition—firm because of shipments to the interior. Exchange was also firm. That was the unpleasant feature. It was rather discouraging to see sterling working up towards the gold exporting point just when gold should be coming to us from Europe.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.
To the Hon. William L. Wilson and others, committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the national Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government, can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free Government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the Government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

CRIMES "THE TARIFF IS A TAX."

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax-gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid for by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of the Government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine.

In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their wilting and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller en-

joyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen, and a home market be provided for our farm products.

PROTECTION ANTAGONISTIC TO FAIRNESS.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interest in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This, in the end, must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot, with impunity, permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our Republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way. Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the Government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a field where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

HEDGES ON FREE TRADE PLATFORM.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed, having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of free trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade.

OPPOSES FEDERAL ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

The administration and management of our Government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through federal agencies, develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations be-

tween the people and their Government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure to the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power we present to them, as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

CONDENSATION STATE BANK ISSUES.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful law, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This, plainly, can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of Government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils-hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

A SONG TO THE WAR VETERANS.

The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore, all patriotic and just decisions must commend liberal consideration for our worthy soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and uninitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who, in years to come, should be allowed to hear reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll.

The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our Government. This gives no sanction to vexations sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense, and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly

within governmental control, and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation, should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

A CONFESSION.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their Government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions, and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should command the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

HITS THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor.

Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness, and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not

been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892.

SENATOR HILL declines to work under the national Democratic committee, or meet Cleveland. He is running New York strictly himself. Here is the answer he made to an invitation to call upon Grover during the latter's sojourn in the Empire city: "I have too much business to

attend to just now, but if Mr. Cleveland wants to come over to the Normandie to see me, why, I shall be happy to receive him!" The Associated Press dispatches announced further "that great enthusiasm prevailed." It however failed to specify whether the "enthusiasm" was confined to the colored waiter who drank the wine, or the ladies who had previously done so.

CONFRONTING MR. INAGLIS.

A Quotation from One of His Speeches Circulated at His Meeting.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 8.—Ex-Senator Ingalls made his first speech in the present campaign here to-night. A torchlight procession preceded the speaking, and was reviewed by Mr. Ingalls. The audience which gathered to hear Mr. Ingalls numbered fully 8000 people. The ex-Senator was given a flattering reception.

Before and during the speaking the Populists scattered circulars around containing this quotation from one of Mr. Ingalls' speeches, delivered in the Senate just before Senator Peifer was elected to succeed him:

I cannot forbear to affirm that a social system which offers to tender virtuous and independent women the alternative between prostitution and suicide as an escape from beggary is organized crime. A financial system under which more than one-half of the enormous wealth of the country derived from the bounty of nature and the labor of all is owned by a little more than 30,000 people, while 1,000,000 American citizens, able and willing to toil, are hopeless tramps, starving for bread, requires adjustment.

Mr. Ingalls' address was devoted mainly to a review of the local situation. He began by denying rumors that his participation in the campaign was an announcement that he would be a candidate for United States Senator this winter. He said: "I am not seeking the office just now, but I don't propose to be barred out as a candidate when my seat in the United States Senate becomes vacant. I will talk to you again about this matter." This was regarded as a declaration that he would be a candidate to succeed Senator Peifer.

Speaking of Gen. Weaver's reception in the South, he said: The Union cannot be cemented by eggs. I would a great deal rather have negro domination in the South than the domination that prevails there at the present time. If the Republican party cannot remedy this trouble in the South and secure honest elections, then it is time it should go out of business and permit some other party to try it. I believe, however, that the Republican party will solve the problem.

He said he would a thousand-fold rather see the electoral vote of Kansas go for Grover Cleveland than for James B. Weaver, and closed with an eloquent tribute to President Harrison.

Weaver's Reception in Mississippi.

BY A. N. LANGSTON, Mississ.

I have waited for a more experienced writer to give the details of Gen. James B. Weaver's reception at Tupelo, Miss., but seeing no one has responded I will give the readers of this valuable paper the account as far as eye and ear will permit.

We arrived at Tupelo on the morning of the 28th at 8:30 o'clock and the town seemed to be filled, but still they came until the crowd was estimated at 5000, and at 12 o'clock the vast crowd followed Gen. Weaver

to the college ground, some three-quarters of a mile from Main street, which place was prepared for him and the audience, and one of the grandest talks ever made by man was uttered by Gen. Weaver. Never did we see a political speech have effect on people as did his. He was disturbed about the middle of his speech by John Allen and about 300 of his followers—mostly beardless boys—but with all of this he continued to expound the truth, and we can safely say that there were hundreds converted to the People's party on the spot. Well, so much for Gen. Weaver's reception.

Now we come to a closer date. On yesterday (September 27) John H. McDowell was to address the People's party at New Albany, Miss. We arrived at 9 o'clock. A good crowd was on hand and kept coming until 11 o'clock, when the town seemed to be full, but to our regret, as well as most of the rest, McDowell did not appear, so we felt at a loss with that vast crowd and no speaker, and the Democrats with a full corps on hand. N. W. Bradford, editor of the People's Banner, appeared on the stand and never have we heard the fallacies of the old parties' platforms shown up as by him. We soon came to the conclusion that we did not need McDowell, all we needed was time for Bradford.

Capt. W. A. Boyd replied, but made a weak and feeble effort, and in Brother Bradford's rejoinder his speech was only like the chaff before the wind. Well, this county union will go largely for the People's party in November, and we believe the State will do likewise. We are sorry that the people all over this United States are not like north Mississippi. If we had men like N. W. Bradford to advocate our claims all over this Government there would be a greater revolution than at present.

"The best presidents have lowered the standard of administration when seeking a second term."—Chauncey Depew (Republican).

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

Advertising office in New York City, 135 Times Building, P. O. Box 10000.

Building of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles, therefore,

We heartily resolve that this National body, that we heartily approve of the cause it has pursued and recommend that every member of the Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Confirmed at Octave as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macneil and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street,
ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL-MATTER.

N. R. P. A.**COTTON.**

The recent fluctuations in the price of cotton are of great interest to the cotton planter. The price of cotton is now, and has been for the past year, abnormally low. The cost of production has been greater than the selling price in all sections of the cotton-producing district. This has produced a general stringency in business circles, and much financial embarrassment and distress among the planters. The results of these were plainly shown at planting time, when the acreage was reduced about 10 per cent according to reliable estimates, and the hard times influenced the purchase of fertilizers to such an extent that their use is reported to be greatly decreased from last year. Consequently, there has been less cotton planted, and what was planted has been fertilized less. Add to this the fact that the season has on the average been bad, and worms are doing much damage in some sections, and the certainty of a greatly reduced crop becomes apparent.

Last year's crop is loosely spoken of as a 9,000,000 bale crop. If the acreage be reduced 10 per cent, the crop, if equal in every other respect to last year, would only be about 8,000,000 of bales. But the condition is shown by official reports to be very much below last year, and if this makes the yield per acre 12½ per cent less, it would reduce the crop to about 7,000,000 bales. In addition to this, the low price of cotton has stimulated the uses and consumption of cotton in new channels, and the spinning demand for the present year, unless prices go extremely high, will be much greater than ever before. That demand last year demonstrated the necessity of an 8,000,000 bale crop, to supply it, which now makes it fair to conclude that an 8,500,000 bale crop will be necessary to supply the spinning demand of the coming year. If these figures be true, or anything near it, the surplus will soon vanish and a short crop command high prices. Speculators are taking hold of cotton like they believed in this condition.

In Georgia the case was different. There the old leaders of the people's movement, many of them, remained in the Democratic party and the people were dazed and bewildered by the split. The movement will finally, for ultimate success, depend upon the organized farmers.

The responsibility for the blunders and mistakes of this campaign must be borne by those who have made them.

The next issue of THE ECONOMIST will be beyond doubt the most valuable ever gotten out. Analyzed votes (a work covering five weeks patient verifying) on all important legislation between 1855 and 1873, will be its leading feature. Send in orders ahead. Positive proof of the joint guilt of reigning parties will be adduced. Many errors have been discovered in the work of noted authorities, and the Congressional Records and annals of Congress have therefore been alone chosen as references. Analysis of votes to date will follow in succeeding numbers. Now is the time to subscribe, and become educated on your country's legislation. Roll in subscriptions, or send 25 cents for fifty papers.

No COMMUNICATIONS or manuscript unsigned will be published by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. Many of this character are now on hand. They will be returned or used, according to instructions. State subject when writing.

that a planter able to hold his cotton at home, with no expense for interest, storage, etc., who keeps posted on the markets and uses good judgment and holds only high grade cottons, can make it pay him well, very often, to hold sometimes for a year or two. But when a man is in debt and is paying interest, or when he is compelled to hypothecate the cotton for money to run on or to pay debts, and then has storage and commission and other charges to pay, it becomes a very different question and a very doubtful policy.

The prospect of better prices for cotton are good, and it should be remembered that high-grade cottons are the best to keep because they have less competition late in the season. It is now a good time for some intelligent co-operation among the American cotton-planters. If the surplus be absorbed this season the planters can be masters of the situation for years to come if they will co-operate with the next season opening short and keep it short all winter.

THE ECONOMIST will make a special feature of keeping the cotton planters posted, and be as valuable to them as Bradstreet's is to the merchant.

CURIOUS AND FUNNY.

Boys and girls can do a good work for the farmers cause by getting new subscribers for THE ECONOMIST.

There is a funny thing about it and a curious thing about it.

The funny thing is that no matter how strongly your neighbor may be opposed to the Alliance and its demands, he won't read THE ECONOMIST three months until he becomes an ardent advocate of every one of them; and an efficient worker in the cause, and is always grateful to the person who induced him to take it.

The curious thing about it is that you can make a neighbor subscribe for and read THE ECONOMIST every time by pursuing the following plan: Call on him, take THE ECONOMIST along, don't ask him to subscribe, but tell him you want to read him an article that you think will interest him, don't leave the paper with him to read unless he asks for it, but go several times and read him some good article and he will be sure to borrow the paper to read, and when he learns to like it you've caught the subscription. The cotton editorial in this issue is a good piece to commence on in the cotton States.

ELECTIONS.

The partisan press is making a great fuss over the recent Democratic success in the State elections in Georgia and Florida.

THE ECONOMIST has not been able to get any authentic figures, but there seems to be no doubt that both States went Democratic. Florida is largely Democratic and the organized farmers were too few in number to have carried the State.

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DID HE SAY IT?

An exchange credits to John J. Ingalls the following remarkable words:

This tariff system gives to a Vanderbilt the possession of wealth beyond the dream of avarice and condemns the poor to a poverty which has no refuge from starvation except the prison or the grave.

The phraseology is that of Ingalls, but the sentiment absolutely foreign to him as a Republican and politician. When Ingalls, roused from his dream of Kansan supremacy, found the tide flowing steadily against him, he made in the United States Senate a carefully prepared and dramatic speech entitled, "The Image of Caesar." It was an anchor cast to windward, and contained statements of facts and prophecies of conditions to arise from them which absolutely paralyzed fellow Republicans and furnished the reform move; then beginning to gather momentum in Kansas, with plenty of thunder. The change of front came too late. A State, wearied by fruitless appeals, tired of posing and picturesque egotisms, realizing the shallow vapidity of empty, glittering words, and discovering their statesman to be a usurer and charlatan, tore from his unworthy shoulders the insignia of political distinction and hurled him to contemptuous oblivion.

There can be little doubt to-day that John J. Ingalls' supremest regret is that he did not anticipate the temper of his constituents and earlier align himself with the great people's movement. For this reason, it is barely possible he may in some recent speech have denounced, as above quoted, the protective tariff. If so, it only goes to prove to what depths and from what heights men may fall. When the McKinley bill was before the Senate Ingalls voted for it twice. He did so before it went to joint conference, and upon the final passage of the act. Upon this vote Plumb, of Kansas, voted "nay." So Mr. Ingalls was party to enacting "this tariff system," and this is a rather late day to be discovering its iniquities, if he has done so. Be that as it may, the lesson to be drawn from the downfall and crow-fishing of this once eminent man is plain. He thought himself greater than his State, and strutted in peacock feathers through halls of state as "Ingalls of the United States." But when that State retired him from its service, there were none so poor to do him reverence.

It is the fate which stares others of like ilk in the face. False to their constituents, home interests and the sections which they represent, many men like Mills, of Texas; Dickinson, of Kentucky; Patterson, of Tennessee; Clark, of Alabama; will join the woeful procession of "might-have-beens."

For swallowing itself, the Atlanta Constitution, displays an agility and picturesqueness of detail which should commend it as a star attraction to the imitators of the lamented Barnum. To those who recollect its red hot, free-coining Hill editorials of last winter, the following twaddle may prove interesting reading: "There is nothing sacred about the ratio between gold and silver. Our Government has tampered with it in an arbitrary manner in more than one occasion, and the skies failed to fall. It is of course true that the free coinage men believe that the free coinage of silver—the placing of the metal on an exact equality before the law with gold bullion—would restore parity and fix the ratio. Nevertheless it might happen that a change of ratio would be necessary. It has been necessary, or at least desirable, once before, and it may be necessary or desirable again. We are sure that no earnest free-coining man will permit the adjustment of the ratio to stand in the way of the fulfillment of his desires."

THE Baltimore Sun, shone upon the speech of Senator Sherman, at Fairfield, O., and, reports that he said among other seventeen-century things, that the tariff was not "too high," and that "he holds that it is not high enough to prevent foreign manufacturers from competing fully with ours. He affirms that the McKinley act guards our people from trusts that advance prices beyond the actual cost of production, but an-

nounces a belief that 'it will be modified in some particulars.' He omits to discuss the existing Sherman silver act, which he recently in the Senate pronounced a source of danger to the country. 'I have no controversy with Mr. Cleveland. I think he is better than his party. On important and critical questions, he has been firmly right.' This fixes it. Senator Sherman, endorses the ex-President's financial policy, and the ex-President thoroughly reciprocates.

CANNOT BEAR THE ODIOUS.

The intolerance of the Bourbons in Georgia towards Gen. Weaver and ladies of his party, will prove their requiem with fair-minded, broad-gauged men. Mr. Iverson L. Harris, a member of one of the oldest and stanchest Democratic families in Georgia, has created a sensation by leaving the Constitution's brand of "Democrats," and publishing a letter which greatly excites this inflammable organ's ire. First, Mr. Harris eulogies Mr. Thomas E. Watson, because Mr. Watson "professes love for, and interest in, not Georgians alone or Southerners, but for the great struggle, striving, stricken masses everywhere." Mr. Harris says that where the third party speakers have appeared, they have been "insulted and howled at," while the Democratic speakers, and he cites Black as an instance, have been received with "polite treatment and perfect attention." "Then," he asks, "who are the hoodlums and who are the gentlemen?" "We voted for Gen. Blair; we even swallowed Horace Greeley, than whom there has never been one who could in the ink dip his pen and more venom draw. We gave without a thought, our franchises free to Gen. Hancock; Mr. Ingalls, the greatest and most modern hater of them all, was treated with respect; Gen. Sherman, the man who despoiled our homes, was lionized and feted. Many Northern men have been among us and were always treated well. Mrs. Lease was listened to but a short while since and we gave her much applause. Gen. Field, a one-limbed confederate soldier, was forced to ask protection of the mayor of Cordele in this State. Mr. Watson has been howled down more than once. Therefore, I see it plain; the true motive, lurking behind the many false and grimy masks the press and leaders wear, is intolerance of any but orthodox views."

Mr. Harris next speaks of the treatment of Gen. Weaver on his recent visit to Macon. "It is not pleasant to be too specific, but a sense of duty leads me on. Observe the Constitution on Gen. Weaver's trip. This paper is mentioned, as it makes the unfair report in its columns, and treats Gen. Weaver more shamefully on the editorial page, than any other I have seen. This sheet is the leading Southern journal, edited and owned by men of heart and men of brains, yet it is so far lost in the mire of partisanship, it cannot or will not tell the facts." Mr. Harris goes on to say: "If the paper (The Constitution) had desired to publish the truth, it could have learned a very different tale. No one seeing that impassioned crowd could have pictured it so mild. Some of the facts are as follows: Gen. Weaver, after several efforts, made to start, spoke about a dozen lines when the egg or eggs were thrown and struck Mrs. Weaver, a gray-haired lady, on the head, Gen. Weaver then withdrew. Would any man do less. The crowd continued throwing eggs, thinking, doubtless, that Gen. Weaver was still upon the stand. It was as wild and passionate a crowd as I have ever seen; and yet the Constitution says "a small boy did it all." It will be next in order for the Constitution to say an act of contrition, and absolve "the small boy."

THE New York World says: "The Hon. Rowland Hazard, of Rhode Island, has figured it out that if the 2700 tons of bullion now piled up in the Treasury should be coined into dollars we should then have such an enormous mass of 65-cent Republican dollars that if placed edge to edge they would make a chain 10,800 miles long. Nearly 11,000 miles of depreciated currency! Think of that, you benighted or intentionally dishonest stump orators who are bur-

dening the night air with your lamentations over the Democratic position as regards the currency of the country." Yes, that's what we are thinking about, and we've concluded sometime hence we'll stand the 11,000 miles of silver dollars and also the Hon. Rowland Hazard's lie about "depreciated currency." Wonder how many clinks of "depreciated currency" he gets for telling it?

LEGISLATION BY RIDERS.

Nearly one-half of our public laws have become so by putting riders upon appropriation bills.

Three hundred and eighty-five new laws, distinctly new laws, all of a public character, were put upon appropriation bills from the year 1862 down to 1874; and almost an equal number from 1874 down to 1889.

The great department of the Treasury, its present management, its present system owes its existence to a rider upon an appropriation bill.

The reorganization of the War Department was upon an appropriation bill. The fixing of the strength of the navy at 7500 men was put upon an appropriation bill. The fixing of the strength of the army at 25,000 men was done in the same manner, and the authority to redeem the fractional currency with fractional coin was passed by putting a rider upon an appropriation bill.

The authority to issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five dollars, the organization of the United States Mints, the extension of the benefits of the homestead acts—and the very law that gives to the President of the United States \$50,000 a year instead of \$25,000, was a rider upon an appropriation bill, and so on through the entire list. There is scarcely an appropriation bill that passes that does not contain some new legislation, some separate and distinct law. New bureaus are established, new places are created for the insatiable hordes of office-seekers who must be fixed in order to secure a re-election for the law-makers and the "fixers." It was in this way that \$2,000,000 were given to the World's Fair. It is by this means that a large force is maintained during the recess of Congress in the folding rooms of the Senate and the House—\$6000 dollars being appropriated by the last Congress to purchase material for the folding room of the Senate alone. This material consists of envelopes to enclose campaign literature, and a large force of boys and laborers to prepare them for the mails, through which it goes free. In other words, the people pay for the preparation of this campaign matter, and the Government distributes it free of charge, all under the direction of the respective national executive committees.

ONE of the latest and best contributions to economic literature is a book entitled "Shot and Shell," from the gifted pen of Dr. T. A. Bland, a well known author and lecturer. It comprises within eight chapters all the cardinal issues of the present campaign, under the following headings: "History of Parties," "Nature and Function of Money," "Sub-treasury versus National Banks," "The People Should Own the Railroads," "The Telegraph Belongs to the Postal System," "Some Facts about Silver," "What about the Tariff," "Political Economy is State Housekeeping." It is published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., and costs only 10 cents, or fifteen copies for \$1.

THE Free Press represented Mr. Cleveland as saying in his letter of acceptance concerning the civil service reform: "There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly condemn it." Mr. Cleveland may have felt that way, but his discretion exceeds his valor several lengths. What he did say was "abundantly commend it."

THE funeral of the great Bandmaster Gilmore, in New York, was befitting the man. Thousands lined the streets or marched behind music's master for the last time. Perhaps in his day and chosen profession, Gilmore had given more pleasure to the son's of men than many of those self-constituted leaders upon whose brows the world has blazoned "great."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please read the following in the Alliance and bring to the attention of the membership:

We have received remittances for subscription to THE ECONOMIST from the following parties who failed to give their post-office address: O. B. Abbott, N. Hampton, George O. Feggin, J. S. Garrard, H. S. Carr, J. P. Alexander.

The following have ordered literature and failed to give addresses: W. H. Stark, A. B. Washington.

F. M. Lauk, Waring post-office, writes us for information, but gives no State.

R. W. Bacon writes for information, but gives no post-office or State.

R. M. Read, sr., writes for information, but gives no post-office.

J. C. Doolittle, Burton, writes for information but gives no State.

Simon King, Jr., Litchfield, writes for information but gives no State.

J. S. Roberts, of Shelbyville, writes a letter of inquiry, which can neither be answered nor investigated because he fails to give his State. All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complaints we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

A. J. Keith, secretary of Moore Hill Alliance, writes to us, but gives neither post-office or State.

W. A. Daison writes on business, but gives no post-office or State.

Somebody writes to have his paper changed from Melissa, Texas, to Roland, but forgot to give his name.

F. T. Tilley, secretary of an Alliance, wants THE ECONOMIST for the remainder of the year, but gives no postoffice or State.

In May last we received a card from W. D. Marshall, who forgot to give his post-office, asking us to change the paper of A. Osborn, from Bandon, Oregon, to Dairyville. It was done, but now a postmaster's card from Dayville, informs us that there is no such office in Oregon as Dairyville.

Wm. Campbell writes concerning a subscription sent in February, but as he gives neither postoffice or State, his inquiry cannot be answered.

Somebody at Rocky Ford (no State) sends 15 cents for a copy of the "Educational Exercises" but forgot to sign his name.

Somebody at Avalon, Me., who forgot to sign his name, sends the names of Tom Knoutz, Rinehart, Vernon county, and Wm. Bell, Bates county. We cannot send Mr. Bell's paper until we learn his postoffice.

The above remain from a large number of letters without post-office addresses received by us and placed in the suspense box to await subsequent letters of inquiry.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

THE OLD, OLD TORY.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, Tells It Once Too Frequently.

By Mrs. W. E. Davis, Dubberly, La.

Yesterday I heard the Hon. Mr. Blanchard speak. He is a very smart man, or he thinks he is. Doubtless Mr. Blanchard has, in years past, spoken to north Louisiana people when he was the only politically informed person present. He does not seem to be aware that lately school teachers (reform papers) have been abroad in the land, if he were, surely he would not have told a gentleman, —oh, I beg pardon, farmers are not gentlemen, they are only semislaves who work to furnish money for rich men to run the Government with— who corrected him, in such a tone of insolence, "If you know more than I do, I will stop speaking." I could not help thinking if that speech was a specimen of his knowledge, a good many of us knew as much as he did. He had much to say about the Democratic party of old times, when we all knew it was a party of, and for the people. Had much to say about what it would do if the people would trust and put it in power again. Had the same old excuse to offer why in the last Congress they did not redeem their pledges to the people. Does he think the people fails to excuse men who say they wouldn't do right because they knew somebody else would do wrong? They surely do, else they would not tell us they failed to do their sworn duty because a Republican Senate and President would not have ratified the actions. We hold them accountable for sins of remission as well as commission. Adam offered God another sin to excuse his own, but to what purpose we, his suffering posterity, know not to this day.

He proceeded to ridicule the People's party platform and candidates, of which Mr. Guice got his share. Over Gen. Weaver's head he frantically waved the bloody shirt. He brought a long list of sins against Gen. Weaver, the blackest of which he said, was that he hated the South and the Democratic party to the extent that he wished them in a "land so warmer than this."

Well, if he hated the South any worse than the South hated the North, he had to get up before day and set up late at night to get time to do it in. The people showed Mr. Blanchard that the war is over by shouting, "Hurrah for Weaver."

We of the People's party in the South, have stepped off the old battle ground, which is covered with old grudges, and everything that is corrupt we have left to the old parties. We are marching forward, to meet our Western friends, not as in days of yore, in battle array, but to clasp hands as brothers. Mr. Blanchard rehashed the old tariff chestnut until the keeper of a third class boarding house would be ashamed to set such a dish before his guests. He made the ridiculous statement that the leaders of the People's party were in favor of doing away with taxation, and that the members said that after the party held power the Government would support the people. Oh! you men of the South, where is your manhood to receive such a statement from a man who thinks you fools enough to believe it because he says it? He held our demand for more money up to ridicule. He said we wanted a large amount—I have forgotten his figures—issued each year with no security back of them, no means provided to recall them to the Treasury, but yearly this great volume of worthless money would be put in circulation until it would cover the ground four feet thick and would take \$10,000 to buy a cup of coffee. Oh! somebody fan me while I call on Tom Watson to help me. Mr. Watson says, "There has never been a campaign in the State of Georgia (that will apply elsewhere) that depended so much on deliberate and tenacious telling of lies. They have told you the tangle-foot lie, the straight-legged lie, the sway-back lie, the snagged-tooth lie, the hump-shouldered lie, the snub-nosed lie, the lie general, the lie special, the lie definite, the lie indefinite, the lie malicious and the lie abusing."

Won't Mr. Watson tell us to what class belongs that one "that the people want the Government to support them?" Mr. Blanchard did not touch the subtreasury plan with a ten-foot pole; if he had, he would have fallen off his four feet of worthless money and struck good, solid Treasury certificates, backed by the great staples, corn, wheat and cotton said certificate going out to the people where money is needed to move the great crops returning to the Treasury after having served its purpose, mak-

ing a currency that ebbs and flows with the demands of commerce, as surely as comes and goes the ocean tides. But Mr. B. has said, in times past, that the subtreasury was "unconstitutional." That settles it. Yes, it is unconstitutional to lend money to the farmers, but the gentleman voted to lend money to the New Orleans Exposition. Will he tell us where the constitution permits the tax-payers' money to be loaned to a fair, yet refuses the people? The framers of the subtreasury made one mistake, they should never have used the word interest; that word is sacred to the money power. Its framers were plain, honest men, who had not learned to call black white. Mr. B. says the 1 per cent bankers pay, is what the Government charges to print the bills which the bankers lend the people all the way from 12½ to 50 per cent, the rate depending on how tight a place the borrower may be in. Well, that can be remedied; let the Government charge us for printing our bills. We will put up better security than bonds. The world can do without bonds, but not without corn, wheat and cotton. Why don't the great party orators tell us how France issued paper money, thus saving her people from Shylock power, and, as a result, she had money to lend other nations to tide over a panic? Because they hope we don't know and they don't want us to. He enlightened us on Government ownership of railroads. Why, for the Government to buy the railroads would entail a debt on our children that would last for generations. Does he think us green enough to believe the Government would have to buy the roads at their price?

No, the Government would only have to begin grading for the first road to be owned and operated by itself, when they would come to terms that would be just to all; besides, would the railroads cease to be profitable as soon as owned by the Government? Would not they help pay for themselves? Why don't they tell us another country has been just enough to operate the railroads and that it has proved a success. I say again, they hope we don't know it, and they don't want us to know it, this strange card in the desperate game they are playing, is to fool the people. While Mr. B. did not open his mouth in defense of free silver, he voted for it. Nevertheless, enough Democrats violated this pledge to the people, voting with the Republicans, to defeat every measure looking to the relief of the common people. That was all the gold-bugs wanted. If all the Democrats voted with the Republicans, that would stop the sham fight. With what, then, would they attract the people's attention while they were devising plans to rob them? Mr. B. concluded by saying a few words to the colored people. He told them the Democrats had not done much for them because they "couldn't," but if they would vote them in power they would do a great deal for them. I wonder why he did not tell them the very best thing he could have done was to give their votes for Mr. Cleveland, that they would be recognized socially. That at Mr. Cleveland's reception, the proudest Southerner was no more honored than were Fred Douglass, his white wife and colored daughter. To have told them that might have lost some white votes. White men of the South, are you going to vote for Cleveland and negro equality?

A Millionaire's Words.

On August 20, 1892, Erastus Wiman, of New York, one of the richest and most influential men of this nation, stirred by the Buffalo strike, spoke as follows:

Ours is an age of combination. Capital combines and so does labor. Capital organizes into trusts. Labor organizes into unions, brotherhoods and associations; and now I say—and mark well my words—the possibilities of organized capital are ten thousand times more dangerous to the public than are the possibilities of organized labor. I have a son with Troop A, Buffalo, engaged in oppressing 475 laboring men who have struck. He is supporting, I regret to think, unjust organized capital. They represent organized labor. I regret that he is there. I regret that 600 of our State militia should be there overawing men who wish an hour's pay for an hour's work.

One of the roads engaged in this switchmen's trouble, the Lehigh Valley road, is a party to the so-called coal trust. It controls 20 per cent of the anthracite coal land in the country. The New Jersey Central controls another 20 per cent, and the Reading system, as I was told in my own house only two months ago, controls 52 per cent. Here you have over 90 per cent of the coal product of the country under the control of three corporations, and one of these, the Reading, has far from enviable financial reputation, and pays its employees according to its reputation. Another road, the Lehigh, now implicated in the switchmen's trouble, would like to reduce switchmen's wages to the Reading standard and send up coal to the Reading price. If these roads should so wish, they could refuse next winter to send coal to Buffalo, or New York City, for that matter.

Again, I say, the possibilities of organized capital are ten thousand times more dangerous to the public than the possibilities of organized labor. I know that I am guilty of outrageous heresy in so saying, but I read the news every morning, which stirs my blood, and I must let it out.

THE STORY OF HERCULES.

Who Is Margaret Sullivan Burke? Has She Any Friends?

BY LEGAL TENDER.

The Inter Ocean, of Chicago, is publishing a serial article by Mrs. Margaret Sullivan Burke, which purports to be a reply to Mrs. Emery's "Seven Financial Conspiracies." In chapter iii, in the Inter Ocean of August 22, I find the following statement in reference to the contraction of the currency:

umption that its readers are too ignorant to know any better.

At the very moment that Mrs. Burke declares that "this added together, which as I (she) takes it, represents about all the circulating money in the United States, unless there was some invisible, would be a total of \$754,378,250, Secretary Fessenden tells the country the total amount of inflating currency was \$1,125,877,034.53. Is it ignorance or dishonesty, or both?

HOLD YOUR SILVER.

How John Sherman and John Bull May Be Outwitted.

BY H. W. TAYLOR, Anderson, Ind.

It has occurred to me that the silver States have in their own hands the means of completely check-mating John Sherman's and John Bull's demonetization fake.

Let the silver States deposit their silver at convenient points, or at one point—say Denver—in charge of a board of silver-mining trustees, with authority to issue certificates of deposit for ounces, half ounces, two, five and ten ounces of standard fineness.

These certificates, neatly gotten up, would circulate as money, and by keeping nearly one-third of the world's product of silver out of John Bull's little silver market, would, in a little while, if not at once, restore the price of silver to \$1.32 and finally restore the ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold.

At all events, a permanent and indisturbable currency could be made for the whole West, and perhaps for the whole country by this silver deposit certificate.

The price of silver could certainly be controlled by those who produce, and could hold forever one third of the world's supply.

The silver certificate of deposit would at once circulate as the principal medium of exchange, precisely as the present United States silver certificate circulates all over the country.

Brethren of the silver states, why sell your silver to the United States Treasury at John Bull's price, in order that silver certificates may be issued on which New York bankers can get gold, when you can deposit your own silver with a board created by the Silver League, acting under authority of the legislatures of the silver States, and thus keep your own silver and get the perpetual use of the equivalent, "money," for nothing?

There are no constitutional prohibitions in the way. These are not "bills of credit," nor are they "coin" in the meaning of National Constitution. They are bullion certificates only, and as such cannot be made legal tender by the States.

But the State legislatures can make them receivable for all taxes—and this quality has always imparted the debt-paying power, and practically the full legal-tender power, to any and all paper.

I very earnestly present, and shall urge this proposition upon the legislators of the silver States. Through them we may be suddenly and unexpectedly freed from the domination of the single gold standard almost as completely as by the accession of the People's party to national power.

It is not a new and untried experiment. It is a new illustration of ordinary banking, but with the Alliance interpolation of freedom from usury and arbitrary power on the part of the depository.

It is, in part, exemplified by the workings of United States Treasury gold and silver certificate plan, but shorn of its usury features.

Let the next legislatures of the silver States work out this problem.

Faith and Work.

Amelia E. Barr, in the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "I have found life a warfare, but I have always found the weapons provided sufficient for victory. The obstacle has been the necessity for the leap over it. And the Lord of my childhood has been the guard and guide of my youth and the friend of my gray hairs. And the conclusion of the matter is this: Let young girls build their glorious castles for the future, and, having laid out their lives, let them commit their way unto the Lord, and He will bring it to pass; or, if He sees it wise not to give them the desire of their hearts, still let them 'trust in Him,' for then surely He has something better in its place."

Have you read, "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" By Helen G. Gardner. In many respects this is the greatest work of fiction yet written by Helen Gardner. It is sure to enjoy an enormous sale, and will please all thoughtful persons who love that which is pure, noble and brave. It is intensely interesting, bold, frank, earnest and inspiring. In it a vital truth is pressed home in a most dramatic manner. Price, paper, 50 cents.

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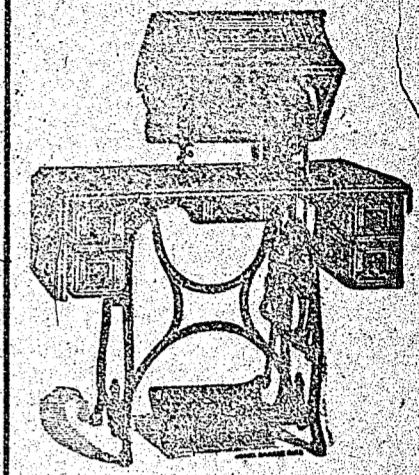
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St. Louis, Mo.	40	Oakland, Wash.	145
New Orleans, La.	65	San Francisco, Cal.	205
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RANDOM THOUGHTS.

The Taxing Power—How It Enslaves Mankind and Absorbs Wealth.

By C. L. PRATT, Springfield, Ark.

Passions, aroused by war, lend to the avaricious and cunning an opportunity for the use and abuse of the taxing powers of a nation, to the cry of the demagogue, an appearance of virtue, as reason is dethroned where passion rules. Men so aroused will conciliate and applaud every demand upon the taxing power for laws which clearly rob them, adding to the wealth of the cold, calculating man of business, who is, himself, actuated by the one passion under all circumstances—that of turning the follies of the great herd into gold.

The efforts of all political plunderers and their press are not to proclaim the truth, but to suppress, conceal or mystify it, and with such success that it takes the next generation to discover it.

A modern form of plundering the people is by stock watering. This is done by railroad and other corporate bodies—all old party politicians—issuing your notes to the extent of hundreds of millions without other sanction upon your part than by your votes, and basing the rates for service, not alone on the amount actually invested in the plant, but upon this watered stock in addition to this. Except in politics this is a crime.

The tariff plunderer draws upon the product of your labor at almost

every purchase you make, and when you can stand the drain no longer, prepares you for the maw of the usurer. He is a finisher and does the rest. He plasters a mortgage on your back, it draws very hard, until you go up, as they say, down would be the proper word.

These law-created fellows are old party politicians and patriotic and honorable and very wise men; yea, political kings, who can do no harm. But we do not mean to encourage such conduct among yourselves—the people—but you should not complain, the tariff, you know, is not a tax, and were you not glad to get the money? Business is business. Next Truth! It is somewhere. All politicians say they are working for the people's good, but their ways cross. Can both be wholly right? No. Can both be wrong, both liars? Yes; it is possible. They make many laws and reapeal about as many—all the least harmful, perhaps. The very great harmful ones follow us to the graves, and our estates, if any, into the hands of our heirs. But we should not complain. It is the duty of wise men to increase their talents many fold, and this they do.

The lives and property of weak tribes are at the mercy of the stronger. The mentally strong take forcible possession of the property of the mentally weak.

Upon first thought this will appear to be a crime, but we have never heard it constitutionally questioned.

Reverse the case and we do not care to try it upon its merits; we know there are tribes within tribes, and a greater and less in one whole, and the greater do strike the best bargain in politics, as elsewhere, and their power to take from us our property by law, while not so open and direct as when dealing with the Indian, is related to the degree of intelligence operated upon.

Labor creates all wealth. Nobody disputes it. They say the taxing power is a dangerous power, and there are none to say that it isn't. They say that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and there are none to deny this either. And it is said that millionaires are, and have been springing into existence at bound for the last thirty years. Fold your old party papers, take a straight look at tariff laws, finance, legislation, etc., and the sins of omission which permit corporations to gather gear from watered stock, and tell us truly what you believe to be the causes which make the few very rich and many very poor. Our law-makers love wealth, fear its power and keep its commandments, at least some of them do, for wealth both rewards and punishes, as witness Sherman, Brice, etc., among the many whom wealth loves. Thurman, Hurd, etc., whom it hates and has politically buried, but all this law-made wealth hates the People's party worst of all. Why? You should be finding out, it's getting late. You have been rewarding your enemies.

When a Government offers its taxing power for sale, the shrewdest drive the best bargain. The people do not even attend the sale, and so, are sold, the draft is made and the goods delivered. Let us stop this worse than parody upon Republican government. It is not only very foolish, it is worse. Its painful.

When the farmer's wheat leaves home to find a dollar, it must travel at the expense of rates, one-half of which, in some cases, more or less, are based upon watered stock. The dollar which his wheat has found has been made by law very scarce and dear to him. When he goes to the store

to exchange it for goods, he finds the value there, too, to make them high. Thus has capital, in the name and by the authority of old party names, cornered his wheat, his labor and his home. Old party papers have soothed him with the assurance that these laws were for his especial benefit until he has hardly a rag left. The truth is reaching him and all who labor, at last. "A drop of water will wear away a stone." Count a hundred before you vote. As to the laws which are said to stimulate industries, it cannot be denied that the political system may be drugged to this effect. But it can only apply to a part and must be at the expense of the whole. Such laws are but tricks of legerdemain which blasts a part of the political system at the expense of every other part, and ultimately, if not corrected, will weaken and destroy the whole.

There is a universality of law, applicable alike in its effects when the normal function of any system is violated, whether political or other. Political fetishes will be idolized and political humbugs worshiped as long as ignorance is the rule and understanding is at a discount.

What seems absurd to the popular mind of one age, becomes the purest truth in the succeeding one.

Through a blind attachment to old party names popular assent and veneration has been given to the greatest of political absurdities.

The worst of political vices are legalized and become constitutional when in the interest of organized wealth to have it so, and when supported by a misguided and depraved public sentiment.

The rottenness of the two old political bodies afford the best fertilizing material out of which corporate wealth fattens to a bursting fullness, while the people grow lean. Thus, what is one man's food is another's poison.

While the people are under the spell of old party names, the wise men despise them, and their acts find justification in the minds of the victims.

A people who believe and sustain an artificial stimulant of the political system will be found subject to other humbugs of like character which operate upon the individual human system.

It follows, logically, and we should find it accompanied by a popular belief in aid practice of unnatural methods harmful to the organic system, corrupting and weakening both, all owing to a lack of knowledge of nature's laws. And this is what we do find, as witness the millions of dollars annually spent for patent medicines.

Mental and morality are everything, and nothing can go out of man higher or purer than that which is in him. First, then, let us begin the work of education and purification within ourselves. However, the stream is not in every case as pure as the source, for corrupt wise men can conceive and execute greater wrongs than the less wrong. For reference look into the politics of the last thirty years.

Those who do not know of our political wrongs suffer least. It is true they may suffer from cold or hunger, or in the stomach or body, but not so much in the brain, and the brain, like the stomach, will, under the action of the stomach, will, under the action of long use or influence, accommodate itself to any kind of food. This is one consolation—only one.

Our political fabric is full of burglars whose great, covetous claws are full of stolen goods. They have secured laws by which they have stolen themselves rich and respectable. If done under other than old party names, they would deserve to be called kleptomaniacs, at least.

Distance, too, has lent some enchantment to our view of these great people and their acts, though the latter are very close to us, but too often unobserved. With the power of a mirage our so-called statesmen have led us into the wilderness, not out of it.

The more we see through our understandings the less we see through vision.

The rallying cries of the demagogue are losing their power over the people. "America for Americans," and vote the way you shot, boys, and such like stuff, does, look a little contemptible, doesn't it? Very weak, and intended for weaker men.

Throughout all ages, in all countries, the resources of the country have been made, by law, tributary to the greed of organized wealth, and the people have honored the draft, believing they owed the debt of another's contracting without their consent. These laws in republics are secured under some name or principle popular with the masses, thus prostituted to base uses. The people seldom suspect the source of the trouble until very sick.

What we need to protect us against the schemes of the wise is more brains. Show me people without brains and I will show you people under tribute to those who have brains, and in addition will show you a few very wealthy and many very poor.

The greater and older the majority, the greater the corruption, is the rule in politics.

The character of government may be worse than the average character of the great majority of its

members. The few of greater intelligence can conceive and legalize greater crimes than a lower intelligence could do or suspect.

The people expect the political robber to give them political truth, through their own press. This is unreasonable, we must get it from other sources, and when once found and common knowledge, the plunderer will concede it, and this is not confined to politics.

If it is a fact that labor creates all wealth, how are we to account for this other fact, that one-half of all the wealth of this country is now in the possession of about 31,000 persons (not exceeding in numbers the population of some county of farmers) unless to suppose it has been brought about by an abuse of taxing power of our Government, the only power which can fix their bonds upon our property? Whoever controls this power controls the property of a nation, and we know that this power is often abused, and that it seldom protects alike the weak and the strong.

Wealth, while securing laws for its further enrichment, gives the masses ink and paper pellets to alay any antagonistic symptoms which might arise. Up to within the last few years these pellets seem to have had the desired effect. And they make us pay for the medicine, too.

In politics the people are often taught to believe what the teachers do not.

Educate and organize, and lost rights may be regained, what is left may be saved.

The product of labor meets three noted enemies before reaching consumption, all law created and law permitted.

Civilization is full of accidents and dangers to those who are living in its midst and are unable to see its benefits or dangers.

It is dangerous not to think for ourselves, as some one is certain to volunteer and enforce his thinking for and upon us, and when it is mind against matter we have a master and a slave.

When we condemn railways for collecting interest from us on watered stock, a crime, we are met with the idiotic cry of "Hurrah for America for Americans!" When we charge our Government with cruel money or tariff laws, we are met with the same cry, a cry raised by both English and American burglars, whose bonds are upon our homes.

The mind of a ten-acre lot must be narrow in its views, absolute in opinion, and follows a name everywhere. Sailing long on a small sea, we believe it the great ocean.

When a man says, "I never change," he states himself a fool.

You admit there are political evils, but say that your party will reform itself. Meat, once tainted, cannot be saved, either from within or without, and there is no precedent of such power in rotten politics.

Political plunderers do, sometimes, give us a crumb, a sort of opiate to prolong the nap, but when it comes to raking the pot, we are not in it.

It is hardly a question as to whether the People's party principles are right, only your willingness to adopt and enforce them. The great majority will admit that old parties have violated them, but would rather fight with the Hessians than be caught in the ranks of labor.

Millions of wealth is daily teaching you through the press and by the demagogue, that the laws by which it has been drawn from your labor, are for your good. Does the vendor of patent medicine believe in its virtue? No, you do this. He has faith in himself and your dollar; none in his medicine.

Which is the greater crime, the taking by Government of your property or the product of your labor and giving it to Carnegie, or the defense of their homes by the creators of their wealth?

Political schemes and demagogues play hide and seek with us; a sort of peek-a-boo around a corner, and make us laugh as they apply the torch to the temple of liberty.

Are you not satisfied now that old parties have made enough out of your services? They will never be, and is not time that you should look out for your own interest a little.

Why is it that both Platt and Brice, the leaders of both old parties, cannot get along with honest labor; it is cheap enough without bringing convicts from penitentiaries? Are old party names sufficient to their heartlessness and cruelty?

Old parties are like old birds of prey, strong in beak and claw.

In some countries there are three classes recognized by law. Here we have but two, recognized by law. In some the political fabric has three stories; here two. The lower is like a bee hive. In the upper are some so-called statesmen, and the corporations who run what is called the Government machine, fitted with an elevator or hoisting apparatus by which the wealth created by the workers is taken up. This process of hoisting has been going on for at least thirty years without a single stoppage or lockout.

BLAINE REVIEWED.

His Protection Letter Dissected by an Old Union Soldier.

By J. N. CLARKE, Arkansas.

Allow an old Union soldier, and one who is also the son of a Revolutionary soldier, to make some answers to Mr. Blaine's late letter on tariff, reciprocity, money etc., through the columns of your valuable paper. In the first place, as regards protection, there is a rapidly growing class who believe that every exporter should be compelled to have his goods appraised (that he is exporting) by United States officers appointed for that purpose, and that this appraisal shall allow him to import a like amount in value, of the goods and products, free of duty, of a nation where he shipped and sold said appraised goods, which were admitted free of duty to said foreign country. The said trader to make oath that no part of the goods that he is importing were paid for in our money. We think this would be far better protection to labor and business than it is now getting at Homestead, Pa., and other places in our land. We do not desire trade with foreign nations so bad that we will consent to their changing the weight of our standard dollar at their whim, or the whim of some foreign or domestic tory. There is no absolute need of our trading a dollar with foreign nations, and we are all loyal enough, rather than have our Government form any entangling alliances with foreign powers, that each and all of us would resolve, as our fathers did about the tea, that we would use nothing not grown or manufactured in the United States. We can produce all that we need now far better than we could then. Sage Ben Franklin told the British Parliament, when asked by them "what will you do for clothes if you persist in your resolve of non-intercourse with us?" "We will patch our old ones." We are so situated that there is no use or need of our trading a dollar and paying our money for their articles, and if they wish to trade with us they must come to our terms—our things for things—or no trade. We do not mean to be placed in the situation of Ireland, and Mr. Blaine, knowing what has caused Ireland's condition, ought to be patriotic enough to help save his native land from everything that world help bring the fate of poor Ireland upon this country. We hope that when Mr. Blaine passes away he will not have cause to say, "If I had served my country half as well as I have the trusts and combines, I might have been President."

If Mr. J. H. TURNER, more familiarly and kindly known as "Little Jack," can induce Mr. Moses, of Georgia, against whom he is running for Congress, to steal himself away, so to speak, from Rollins' ancient history and mythology, and consent to discuss common every-day American issues, like State banks and the treasury, the constituents of the latter gentleman will arise and call him blessed.

If Mr. H. T. TURNER, more familiarly and kindly known as "Little Jack," can induce Mr. Moses, of Georgia, against whom he is running for Congress, to steal himself away, so to speak, from Rollins' ancient history and mythology, and consent to discuss common every-day American issues, like State banks and the treasury, the constituents of the latter gentleman will arise and call him blessed.

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with all its calamities, brought us our great blessing—national currency—we will have to take issue with Mr. Blaine. While the national currency is better than the old State bank wild-cat, red-dog money that the Democratic party offer us, it is better for this reason, that Uncle Sam stands behind each dollar, pledged to redeem it. The trouble with it is that it costs to much, and places to much power in the hands of the banker. Wild-cat is worse, for it costs us as much, and is not safe; and the wild-cat bankers would have more power to harm us than the national banker would have, and they would have two interests, the same as the national banks; and both currencies being (not money) but a promise of money, would only add oil to the fire. If Mr. Blaine meant that the greenback was the great national blessing that the war brought us, we agree with him, and welcome him as an eleventh-hour disciple of genuine patriotic money; of money, that in case of war, will again march to the front, while the Tory black back and gold will sink to the rear—as gold did in 1861. If Mr. Blaine means the money that fed, clothed and armed the soldier in the late war, and fed and clothed his family, we say amen to Mr. Blaine; but if it is the national currency, we say it has been a curse instead of a blessing, and has not done for us what the greenback would have done if it had never been branded with the mark of Cain by its enemies. That the national currency has been a curse to us in many ways, and has had to call upon the greenback and silver several times,

to make it stand up to the rear.

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IN REFUTATION

Of Flagrant, Malicious and Slanderous Statements Being Circulated.

The following address is issued by J. C. Manning, Secretary of the State Executive Committee of the People's party of Alabama:

In behalf of the cause of the people and of the People's party, as well as in justice to myself, I have determined to issue this address in refutation of flagrant, malicious and slanderous statements that have been circulated by persons who, although pretending to be the friends of reform, are, I believe, really nothing less than the pliant tools of our political opponents nefariously used in a fiendish design to mislead the people. The enemy has long since learned that the forces of right are underlying this political upheaval and realizing that argument, the usual weapon of political warfare, is lost to them, they are now adopting any methods by which they may hope to defeat the success of our righteous cause.

Boddie will probably bring forward divers disgruntled men and scores of disappointed candidates, coming in the people's name—like wolves in sheep clothing—to attempt to throw dissension into the ranks of the great forces now marching for reform with such determined tread. Now, that our hosts are united in solid phalanx, let neither Judases, nor the world, nor the flesh, nor the devil disconcert us.

Posing as a congressional committee of the People's party of the ninth district, a few self-appointed persons in Birmingham are now seeking to add their portion of evil influence in opposition to the cause of human liberty. John B. Ware, an independent candidate for Congress, through what he calls the committee of the People's party, has issued a manifesto to the people of the ninth Congressional district. In the course of this extraordinary, untruthful document, in prominent in the reform movement are vilified, and the Lakeview convention is vehemently abused.

When it will be remembered that men of prominence and honor, in the reform movement from throughout Alabama, took part in the convention at Lakeview, it looks as if the leading inference to be deduced from this Ware's harrangue is: people, beware of John B. Ware! He fires a gun that kicks backward terrifically and forces a very light wad forward. The muzzle obliterates what might have been left of himself. In setting forth his claims for the suffrages of the people, Ware claims the support of Jefferson county and alleges that his delegation would not seek entrance at Lakeview. The truth is, he had no delegation. And he is not now the nominee of any convention. Of the county convention that he says endorsed him on August 20th, he might also add that some time later they repudiated him.

Bryant Smith, chairman; Wm. Lyle, secretary; F. M. Cabot, E. J. Baird, and indeed all but three of the delegates that constituted the convention of which he boasts, withdrew from his support. Amongst those that did not is G. H. Bean. J. L. Gilbert is another. It is known that Gilbert was sent to the August 20th county convention by two other men and himself, and the two others now repudiate both Gilbert and Ware. So it will be seen that Ware's claims as to having the backing of a county convention behind him is absolutely without foundation. The majority of delegates and committeemen of the August 20th convention, of course, acquiesced to the will of the authority by which they were created. This undid the work of the August 20th meeting, and then the People's party and Jeffersonian Democracy went into the mass-meeting at Pratt Mines, September 10, according to the joint calls of the two State conventions.

Ware, who is left suspended in the air, claims that he is the "only," when he cannot name a single delegate that even advocated his nomination.

The People's party delegates to the ninth district Congressional convention supported Mr. Jos. H. Parsons. His nomination was made unanimous. Not a single delegate from either Blount, Bibb, Perry, Hale or Jefferson, raised a dissenting voice. From the beginning, Mr. Parsons received the support of men like Rev. S. M. Adams, Governor-elect R. F. Kolb, Geo. W. Gaither, P. G. Bowman and others, and I seconded his nomination. Yet, with a knowledge that some of these men who helped to nominate Mr. Parsons have been lifelong workers for reform, and knowing that Mr. Parsons is a true and pure Populist, still this disgruntled element sets itself up as a tool of monopoly to attempt to defeat the

voice of the people. No man can have a just claim to the nomination of the People's party in the ninth district other than Mr. Parsons. Any one who does is an imposter, an enemy to the cause, and will be a stench in the nostrils of all reformers. I shall support Mr. Parsons, and any one who says that I am a traitor to the cause of the people or the People's party, purposely misrepresents my position, and such statements are without any foundation in fact.

During the course of his extravagant manifesto, Ware claims that the Hale county delegation, after going into the Lakeview convention, became dissatisfied and joined his disgruntled band of breakers. In order to give a tinge of respectability to his "tale of woe," he hoists up the name of an honorable gentleman from Hale—Mr. H. T. Stringfellow—as Presidential elector on "his" ticket. The following letter from Mr. Stringfellow shows his position as regards Ware:

GREENSBORO, ALA., Sept. 28, 1892.
To the Chairman of the War wing of the People's Party:

DEAR SIR: I see from the papers that my name is published as an elector for the ninth Congressional district of Alabama, to represent the Ware wing of the People's party. This action was taken by your committee without my knowledge or consent, and I beg leave to decline the honor you have intended to confer, and will ask that my name be taken out of the papers in which it has been published. I was in the convention that nominated Mr. Parsons, and I shall receive my support in the present campaign. Very respectfully,

H. T. STRINGFELLOW.

I believe that any man who opposes the nominees of the Lakeview convention is as "rank" an enemy to the people, as could be any ballot box stuffing Jonesite.

Let the partisan press and Ware call the great Lakeview convention whatever names they may, but they will realize that it marks an era in the political history of Alabama. The time had come for such an assemblage and the liberty-loving people of our commonwealth were ready for it. Honest farmers, sturdy mechanics, loyal men of all trades and professions and of all parties united there. Past politics and political affiliation were there thrust aside—and for what? For one grand concerted blow against thieving in elections, dominance of bosses, rule of monopoly, corruption and every phase of rottenness that could be perpetrated upon an unsuspecting people.

The last vestige of civil liberty left to us is threatened and by men who would do any crime to God, freedom, and our commonwealth in order to hoist their detestable designs upon the public. Men are in high places swearing to over-ride the public will, the devil is in the saddle, and a cursed system is overthrowing the homes of the land. The Lakeview convention was a tremendous recognition of these calamitous truths and a response of patriotic men to patriotic duty. It means the downfall of corruption and the enthronement of honesty, be it at whatever cost it may.

The contest of the people for justice upon the one hand, and of rings for boddie upon the other, is now on. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and their voice is awakening the earth. The people are in the struggle to win. Brutal and corrupt methods will not be countenanced. An intolerant rabble, with their rash, blind methods, excited, by those seeking to form an imperialism in America, cannot longer rule. The Lakeview ticket is one of the people, for the people. If you have not done so, now is the time to ally yourself with destiny's cause—the cause of the people. If you love liberty, peace, home and native land, then come with the people and support the People's ticket.

J. C. MANNING.

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W. J. SIMPSON in Southern Mercury: "Ben Terrel and W. H. Crain, People's party and Democratic nominees for Congress in this district, spoke in joint debate at Cairo on the 8th instant. Although this is Crain's home, where many times in former years, on similar occasion, he has been met by friends with brass bands and great enthusiasm, this time friends were not too numerous, but lagged and only faintly cheered. That Terrell won the victory his friends admit. Some who wore Crain badges to the speaking took them off before the speaking was near over."

CORRESPONDENCE

Opinions from Various Sections Upon Current Topics of the Day.

W. C. Andrews, Lindsay, N. C., writes: I have visited several of our sub-alliances, and find them solid for Weaver and Field. In Orange we have a People's party ticket, and we are going to elect it. My township always has been Democratic, but it will fail this time. We can beat three such parties.

E. D. Jewett, Opelousas, La., writes: The first copy of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST in its new form just received. Now we have the grandest dollar weekly in the country. Shall send in a club in a few weeks. The people of this section will poll a heavy vote for the reform movement. Louisiana will be to the front in November.

Mrs. A. S. Bates, Kinderhook, Mich., touches up the immigration question correctly. This is a great country of great proportions, but it is not large enough for the diseases and the criminals of Europe. The laborer and worthy citizen is welcome: Michigan is wide awake, and Branch county also. My husband and I attended a People's party convention at Coldwater, our county seat, and we never attended a more harmonious meeting. There were 103 votes cast for the nomination of our different county officers and our nominee for probate judge has been nominated by the Democrats and Prohibition party, but all of our officers said that they had both feet on the Omaha platform, and would work for the same in the interest of the people and for less salaries than the old parties did. We are going to work hard for Weaver and Field, and if he don't give us any better legislation than Harrison has, if he gets there, we will feel like giving him a lesson or two in hemp, but we hope for the best. The pest ships that are coming into our ports daily are enough to make one tremble, and not only that, but the worst set of ruffians the world ever saw. In a small town only a few miles from where we live there were about forty got off of the train and stole all they could, and even demanded woman's dress and the apron she had on. She gave the apron but had to call help or they would have taken her dress. Now I think it is time that filthy paupers and ruffians were stopped immigrating to the United States. They make our taxes higher by filling our asylums and county poorhouses and prisons. I am a poor farmer's wife, and if you can't read this letter you need not wonder for I worked all day and wrote after bedtime at night.

E. J. Panans, Martin's Mill, Van Zandt county, Tex., writes: I am a constant reader of your paper, and I appreciate it and the cause it advocates. I am satisfied you are unable to publish all that correspondents send you, but feeling a deep interest in the down-trodden laboring people of my county, and seeing nothing in your paper from Van Zandt county, Tex., I will venture to drop you a few lines. The Alliance and People's party is well organized in this county, and is gaining strength every day, and the prospect for electing all our county and district officers is very encouraging, and I hope most, if not all, our State officers, if by any means fraud can be prevented. If I had the gift of Patrick Henry to speak or the ready pen of Thomas Jefferson to write my whole time should be spent in defense of the people's rights and liberties and the betterment of their financial condition. I am nearly 72 years old and for the last twenty-five years I have been warning my countrymen of the crisis that is now upon us. But they seemed to be wrapped up in carnal security, and even now, with so much light thrown upon the misdoings of our representative men in the old parties, there are many who refuse to see the corrupt and extravagant conduct of their old party favorites and seem willing to take the chance of slavery rather than to part company with old bosses. I think I can see the handwriting on the wall and many of them have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. If we had a few more Tom Watsons in Congress they would keep those millionaire agents and gold-plated nabobs very uneasy. I pray the Lord to send more laborers into our decaying vineyard, and among them a second Moses to lead us through the red sea on dry land without the shedding of blood or loss of life to a single true Israelite.

R. S. Poteet, Red River county, Tex., writes: I give you the dots from Ira, Tex. The People's party will elect the county ticket without a doubt. I think that Dr. Pat. B. Clark will be elected in the fourth Congressional district over D. B. Culberson. Mr. Culberson spoke in

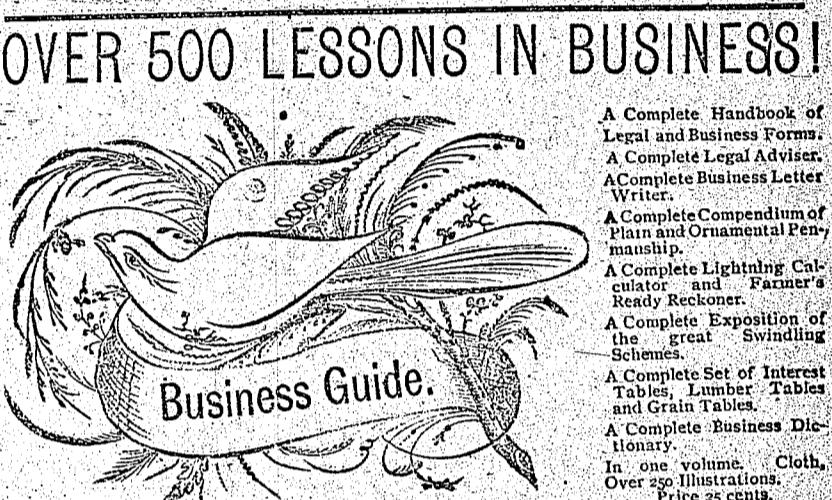
Clarksville on August 9, 1892, and his remarks were based on the People's party. He gave them hot shot, especially the leaders of our party.

[If Mr. Culberson would spend more time and oratory explaining why he found it necessary to make a great speech in a Democratic caucus the night before the butchery of the Stewart free-coins bill (passed by a Republican Senate), showing its weak and unconstitutional points to 234 Democrats of the present Congress; and why the majority were consistently absent from their post of duty while drawing \$14 per day, and when present permitted Reed, Burrows and other Republicans to lead them and make them the capital's laughing-stock; and why they broke every promise of retrenchment and reform and laid the billion dollar Congress in the shade by their fabulous appropriations; and why they refused to turn down the Pinkertons; and why they smothered an income-tax bill and an immigration bill, and a bill to prevent pauper Congressmen's funerals being paid out of the people's pockets, and insulted the sub-treasury bill, and howled down Tom Watson, and only printed for distribution the white-wash of the "gag committee," and suppressed Simpson's until he threatened, through Mr. Otis, to expose them, and then issued a separate minority report; and why the Speaker did not use his own rules to pass Bland's bill, which clearly permitted him to do so; and why 119 signatures could not be gotten to Rice Pierce's petition for a cloture rule, which would have gained the bill possible passage; and why Chicago was presented with millions of dollars, but for the farmer there was neither patience nor money, he will make a campaign more befitting the dignity of the office he seeks, and more satisfactory to intelligent men. Ask him these things, and bid him discourse upon them.—ED.]

Ella Naylor, a bright little miss in Mississippi, writes: I am a little girl and papa is a farmer, and takes your paper. He says it is the best paper published in the United States, and I believe it. I live in Kemper county, Mississippi. We have a delightful country. I wish you would explain through your good paper why it is that nearly all the people that live in towns and cities in the Southern States claim to be Democrats, and the majority of country people are Third or People's party. My papa belongs to the People's party, and my sister, uncles, and aunts that live in the city are Democrats.

[The problem is a large one. Freedom does not thrive in cities. The press and all means of information are subsidized and adulterated. The minds of the people are overjaded with the incessant scramble for existence. The cry of the poor is as a dumb moan in the dark. They take their thinking second hand and jostle one another in the effort to serve taskmasters, until narrow graves enclose worn out humanity. There is something in the wide plain, the rocky crag, the tumultuous river, the arch of sky, which is the cradle of liberty. Man comes closer to the underlying principles of creation, to his God and fellowman. His soul escapes cramping and repressive influences. The ear that is not attuned to the music of nature, the eye which is blind to the glories of the ever-changing lights and shadows, the pulse which does not leap in response to the drama of the Master's workmanship, is worse than dead. Go into a great city and stand upon a street corner, and note the faces of those who hurry by. In them, for the most part, are written pain or disappointment. It is seldom one sees, save in the very young and unexperienced, a hopeful countenance. They move, live and have their being, but they belong to the great army of the unburied dead. Can such manikins lead a movement wide as the world? A few deep philosophic thinkers, taking pity on laborers, are awakening them to self-defense. It is an unequal and minority struggle. When labor fuses its interests, it will rule. At present it is a mighty giant, troubled by a little wakefulness in a sleep of centuries. It is the duty of every man and woman enlisted in the great warfare against greed and injustice, to go forth preaching education. Though the way be thorny and the night long, the day will come and the goal be reached. Dear little woman, THE ECONOMIST bids you God speed.—ED.]

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President—J. N. Cox, Lincoln, Nogal.
 Secretary—W. L. Breece, Nogal.

NORTH DAKOTA.

President—E. C. D. Shortridge, McCanna.
 Secretary—E. J. McInnis, Cummings.

NORTH CAROLINA.

President—Marion Butler, Clinton.
 Secretary—W. S. Barnes, Raleigh.

OHIO.

President—Alva J. Agree, Cheshire.
 Secretary—Harvey E. Parker, Georgetown.

OKLAHOMA.

President—A. D. Hitchcock, Moore.
 Secretary—A. J. Ellington, Kingfisher.

OREGON.

President—Nathan Pierce, Milton.
 Secretary—W. W. Myers, Oregon City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

President—Henry C. Smalley, Lebanon.
 Secretary—Henry C. Demming, Harrisburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

President—H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake.
 Secretary—Mrs. Sophia M. Harden, Huron.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

President—M. L. Donaldson, Greenville.
 Secretary—J. W. Reid, Relifield.

TENNESSEE.

President—A. L. Mims, Wilkinson.
 Secretary—L. K. Taylor, Nashville.

TEXAS.

President—R. A. High, Corsicana.
 Secretary—Miss Fannie Moss, Cleburne.

VIRGINIA.

President—Mann Page, Brandon.
 Secretary—J. J. Silvey, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA.

President—S. A. Houston, Pickaway.
 Secretary—H. Z. Martin, Neponset.

President—Col. C. M. Butt, Viroqua.
 Secretary—N. C. Moody, Viroqua.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from
Organized States.

Dakota Rivalist (South Dakota). The ECONOMIST is glad to see the reform press pressing home the fact that gold or silver is only a commodity upon the ocean. Where is the gold-bugs "money of the world," under these everyday conditions?

Three leagues from shore and all money becomes commodity. Yet the old parties want European financiers to say whether we shall have silver for money in this country. The United States produce two-thirds of all the silver in the world. Other nations have to buy of us. The cheaper they can buy it the more money they make out of it. Other nations buy wheat of the United States. The cheaper they can make wheat here, and the higher they can make it in Europe the more money the dealers in wheat can make out of it. European financiers with their agents in this country have been too sharp for our unsuspecting yeomanry.

President Loucks in Georgia (Ruralist):

We have now held five meetings in Georgia, and can form some opinion of the prospects here. At the present time the indications are for the election of the people's party state ticket and the election of the legislature by a good majority. As elsewhere, here the campaign must be run on very little money, but the people are willing to sacrifice all they can, and the state is well covered with speakers. Hosts of able speakers are developing daily in our ranks, and doing good work. We spoke three times in the Bloody Tenth, Tom Watson's district. He is the idol of the district and will be re-elected, though fighting against tremendous odds. It is claimed that there has been a fund of \$100,000 raised to defeat him, and wholesale bribery is de-

vocated boldly through the press, but all will be vain. He lives in the hearts of the people. A majority of the baby boys in the state are being christened, Tom Watson, Georgians are proud of Tom Watson, and so are we. Our next boy will be called Tom Watson.

Grand View Sentinel (Texas) has a two line sentence which contains a peck measure of comparison. The fight which is "on" to day between the agriculturists and monopoly's hirelings, simmered down, means simply the effort to prevent the farmer "equal rights" from a Government he founded and which he mainly supports:

The bankers get 90 per cent. of the value of their deposit. The farmer asks only 80.

Dakota Rivalist (South Dakota) endorses Stewart's conversion:

Senator Stewart has renounced his allegiance to the Republican party, and will take the stump for Weaver. Now we have three United States Senators.

The Truth (San Antonio, Tex.) advances some reaching questions.

At the present time, if a bondholder chooses to deposit his bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, he in addition to receiving interest on them, receives 90 per cent. of their face value in Treasury notes. The subtreasury plan proposes that when a farmer shall deposit his grain in a subtreasury warehouse, he shall receive 80 per cent. of its value and, in addition, pay the Government 2 per cent. for the loan. Now where is the difference between the two plans? And if there is a difference is not the subtreasury plan most favorable to the nation? Why is it that the bondholders, deposit is a good thing while the farmers' deposit is a bad thing? Why?

Nonconformist (Indiana):

There is absolutely no sincerity in either the Republican or Democratic parties on the issue of pure elections. Neither of them are deeply and honestly imbued with a determination to secure a free ballot and a fair count. The Nonconformist has it from a reliable source that one of the leading Republicans of this State, in conversation, stated that before the Minneapolis convention, the Democrats of the South requested the Republicans to put the force bill into their platform, in order to make an issue in the South that would help down the People's party. The action of both parties confirms this statement.

A good story of T. V. Cators in California:

"Little Ben Harrison has now absorbed the idea that Cleveland used to carry before his defeat in 1888—that he is a man of destiny. When notified of his nomination Harrison smiled and said: 'God did it.' It is related that when Col. Bob Ingersoll heard of this expression he said: 'Well, I have been accused of saying a great many things against the Almighty, but I never accused Him of anything so bad as that.'

Coming Crisis (Colorado) furnishes a few points upon which to hang goodly thoughts:

The people own and operate the postal system. The people own and operate the judiciary system. The people own and operate the police system. The people own and operate the fire system. The people own and operate the army and navy. The people own and operate the streets, highways and bridges. The people own and operate the tax systems. The people own and operate the school systems. The people own and operate the prison systems. The people own and operate the insane systems. The people own and operate the election systems. But the fools who suggest that the railroad, telegraph, coal and oil should be added, is too crazy to be allowed to run at large. Funny, ain't it?

Tulare Citizen (California):

It must be humiliating to Western Democrats that so universally declared in favor of free coinage of silver to have to support so pronounced an enemy of silver as Mr. Cleveland. Nothing but putting party above principle and country can enable them to do it.

Progressive Farmer (Illinois):

Hopeful, Very.—Last week we visited the national headquarters of the People's party, and had a long talk with Chairman Taubeneck. What we learned there of the hopefulness of the general outlook would almost set the people wild with enthusiasm if we dared tell it. But in politics, love and war there are things which is not only improper but dangerous to tell in advance. We can assure our friends, however, that if things work out as the finger-board now points, we shall all rejoice after the election, for the People's party will prove its ability to take care of itself, and squelch Shylocks

Southern Mercury (Texas):

The bosses told the farmers last year that there was nothing wrong—that money was plentiful, that the reason for the low price of cotton was "overproduction," but when the farmer offers his cotton this fall, and can get only 6 cents, he wonders what other lie they will tell him? Wonder if the farmer will believe it? Wonder if the machine boss tells him?

Western Watchman (California) says of one of the "constitutional leaders" of the Fifty-second House some very true things:

The Democratic Congressman, Oates, Chairman of the Homestead investigating committee, adjourned his committee, gave a list of questions to be asked to the Pinkertons, and when the committee convened again the Pinkertons' attorney had formulated answers to every question. This is the Democratic way of helping labor.

The Road (Colorado):

A vote for Lincoln is a vote for Douglass—Whig paper in 1860. A vote for Lincoln is a vote for Breckinridge—Northern Democratic paper in 1860. A vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland. —Northern gold-bug Republican paper in 1892—A vote for Weaver is a vote for Harrison—Southern gold-bug Democratic paper in 1892. In the language of the small boy, "air yo' a nidiot?"

Ruralist (South Dakota) says:

The subtreasury plan would give flexi-

NOTICE
F. A. & I. U.

LET OTHERS FOLLOW.

The Noble Deeds of One Good Man for God and Humanity.

By M. G. C. EDHOLM.

The Carnegie troubles with the laboring men have brought the labor problem to the front in the minds of all. The only solution lies in the divinely given Golden Rule "as ye would that man should do to you, do ye also unto them." This has been strikingly illustrated by the millionaire merchant prince and evangelist, Mr. Charles H. Crittenton, who has taken into partnership five of the heads of departments in his great wholesale house in New York, pronounced by the New York Times "probably the largest in the world." The New York press is full of praise for this notable deed. The New York Herald says: "On its face the transaction was simply the reorganization of the house of Charles H. Crittenton as an incorporated company."

As a matter of fact it was a voluntary surrender by Mr. Crittenton of a considerable interest in his very prosperous business to five of his old employees. Many employers have adopted one means or another of making their employees sharers in the profits of their business and thereby securing their hearty co-operation. But the voluntary transfer by a man of large means of a large interest in his business to his employees without the payment of a penny, is unique. Edward G. Wells, third vice-president of the company, says:

It is capitalized at \$500,000, Mr. Crittenton having turned it over to the sole owner. The stock is all taken, being held by Mr. Crittenton, Messrs. Alfred B. Kennedy, William A. Demarest Franklin B. Waterman, Thomas E. Delano and myself. Mr. Crittenton is president of the company.

All of the men who have been taken into the company are old employees, the youngest of the five in point of service, being myself, with a record of thirteen years in Mr. Crittenton's employ. Mr. Kennedy, who is the buyer for the house, has served twenty-six years; Mr. Demarest, the head of the retail department, twenty years; Mr. Delano, the general manager, twenty-eight years, and Mr. Waterman, who runs our advertising department, sixteen years. Others may be taken in.

I presume that we were selected on account of our long service and thorough familiarity with every detail of the business of the house, but I should not be surprised if some other old employees were taken into the company later.

Mr. Crittenton is himself devoting his entire time to evangelistic work and his fortune to founding Florence Crittenton Missions for the rescue of erring girls. The story of their founding touches all hearts to tenderness and all eyes to tears. A few years since his little four-year-old Florence, on her dying bed, pleaded, "Papa, sing the Sweet Bye and Bye." With choking voice and breaking heart her father sang the beautiful words and her beloved spirit floated heavenward on the wings of song. Though the bye and bye might be sweet, the present without his darling seemed so overwhelmingly dreary, that he did not care to live. But in his sorrow the Savior who had taken the little child in his bosom, brought comfort to his bleeding heart and he found strangely true the words of Christ "My peace I give unto you."

Then he began to prove that he was indeed a follower of the lowly Nazarene who forever dignified labor by being Himself a carpenter, who in the midst of His toil uttered these royal words, which would forever settle all strife between capital and labor, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one to another."

Mr. Crittenton was so full of love that he went down into the slums and helped to uplift the fallen, and one night when he was pleading with a poor erring girl, he said, in the words of Christ, "Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more." Through her tears she said, "Where can I go?" Quick as a flash came thought "Where can she go?" Scarce a door is open to her, and then there he determined, as a memorial to his own little Florence, to found a home where other father's little girls, lost in the whirlpool of shame, might be rescued and restored to a life of virtue. So at 21 to 23 Bleeker street, New York, nine years ago was opened the First Florence Crittenton Mission, a large double four-story house, where food and shelter and clothing and a home are freely given, and under the influence of Mother Prindle, the Women's Christian Temperance Union matron, hundreds become Christian women. Over 500 girls annually find a home here and three-fourths of them are redeemed.

Mr. Crittenton has also established Florence Crittenton Mission in New Brunswick, N. J., San Jose, Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal. The latter was formerly known as "The Pacific Rescue Home," successfully carried on by a number of philanthropic people, but since Mr. Crittenton has become its TRANSPORTATION.

Second. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government and held for actual settlers.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers.

Patrons Paint Works. The Oldest Mixed Paint House in America is recommended by the Alliance and under contract to supply members with Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber and Ind

ILLINOIS IN SOME DOUBT.
Caused by the Fact That It Is an Agricultural State.

By T. D. HISCHELEY, in Washington Post
How the vote of Illinois will be cast in November no man can tell, and it is safe to say no great amount of money will be wagered on the result. For thirty years no State in the Union was more reliably Republican than the State of the immortal Lincoln and Grant. The reason why it is now "off color," when traced home, will be found to harmonize with the reason why Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, and other Northwestern States are in the highly doubtful column. Illinois is an agricultural State.

The reports of our national Agricultural Department show that it is justly entitled to the distinguished title which it bears as the "Garden State of the Union."

The aggregate value of its agricultural productions for a series of recent years ranges from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 greater than that of any other State in the Union.

But while this is true, Illinois agriculture has not proved profitable to those engaged in the business. On the contrary, the statistical reports of the State agricultural board for August and December, 1890, show that the farmers of this State have in the last ten years made their three principal crops, corn, wheat and oats, at a net loss of \$21,647,475. The board is composed of Republicans and Democrats, the former being in the majority, therefore these figures cannot be classed among those of the ordinary "calamity howler." It is no doubt because they are true and emphatically portray the hard lines of the farmer that the late United States census shows that thirty counties in the State contain fewer people than they did ten years ago, and it is because they are true that the census shows the mortgage indebtedness of the State to be \$384,299,260.

While the figures from the State agricultural board and national census show unmistakably the hard conditions surrounding our farmers, the figures concerning State taxation, from Auditor Tavey's report for 1890, compared with Auditor Weed's report for 1880, show that the biennial State tax burden has increased, during the ten years so fraught with disaster to our farmers, from \$3,000,000 in 1880 to \$10,000,000 in 1890. More than this, Mr. Tavey's report concerning the assessment of property by local assessors plainly shows that the taxable wealth of cities and of corporations, is steadily decreasing as compared with rural property. His report shows that Cook county, containing Chicago, was assessed in 1873 at \$306,308,600, while in 1890 the State equalization board assessed it at \$240,308,970. Monroe county, one of the poorest counties in the State, financially speaking, and by the way, the home county of Hon. William R. Morrison, was assessed in 1873 at \$3,846,140 and at \$2,597,191 in 1890. When it is remembered that Monroe county lost nearly 1000 out of its small population during the last decade, and Cook county gained 600,000 in the same time, the outrageous imposition upon the rural districts pre-arranged by the board of equalization may readily be seen. Another sample of the imposition practiced is shown in the fact that in the matter of credits of banks, banker broker, etc., Cook county returned only \$30,000 in 1880, while the same kind of property in Little McDonough county was assessed at \$6,420. The reader will readily believe that this condition of things was a prolific source of discontent. While the Republican party could not, in justice, be held responsible for all the outrageous favoritism and partiality shown to corporate wealth, yet, being the party in control of the State, it naturally became the object upon which the people put the blame. So much for general reasons of discontent, the brunt of which had to be borne by the Republicans in 1890. But there was a special reason of dissatisfaction among a portion of our people, and that was the school law enacted by the preceding legislature, and which, if enforced to the letter, would certainly operate to the disadvantage of our parochial schools. This law, although enacted by a legislature Republican in both branches, was passed with but little, if any, opposition from the Democrats, and it was not until a year or more after it had been placed upon the statute books that its true character became known, and the Democrats saw their opportunity to make party capital out of its passage. The discontent among the farmers made this State a fruitful field for the farmer organizer and the F. M. B. A. (Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association), which entered the lower part of the

State in 1886, rapidly spreading until in 1890 it covered full half of Illinois.

This organization, while professedly non-political, soon began to assert itself in the political field. Its first entrance on the political stage took place in 1890. The State assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association that year appointed a committee to wait upon the State convention of each of the old parties and demand the recognition of the association on both old party tickets, the intention being to play the non-partisan racket. Trustees of the Campaign University, State treasurer, and superintendent of public schools were the only officers to be contended for. The State assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association demanded of the Republican convention the nomination of Cicero J. Lindley, their State president, for State treasurer, and of the Democratic convention the nomination of Edward Wilson, the treasurer of their State assembly, for the same position. The demand upon the Republicans was not complied with, while that upon the Democrats was. The Republicans pursued the even tenor of their way, approving the past actions of their party, lauding the McKinley bill, and altogether conducting themselves as though there was no hereafter.

The Democrats, on the other hand, recognized the discontent among the people, ascribed it solely to Republican mislegislation on the tariff, and to the outrageous extravagance of that party. They also condemned the Republican school law as an unwarranted interference of the State in the rights of parents over their children, and promised solemnly that the interest on State funds, which had always been one of the perquisites of the State treasurer, and which amounts to about \$50,000 per annum, should be turned into the public treasury. In view of what followed, it is deemed best to give this resolution just as it was adopted. It is as follows:

"The Democratic party pledges itself that all deposits of State funds shall be in Illinois banks, and that the interest thereon shall be paid into the State treasury, and that such legislation as is necessary shall be enacted to carry this resolution into effect." There is nothing equivocal or doubtful about this resolution. Thus the State campaign of 1890 opened with the Democrats pledged to economy, the repeal of the school law, the saving of interest on public funds, and with "Farmer Ed" Wilson as their chief standard bearer. But this is not all of the interesting political points in the Illinois campaign of 1890. The dissatisfaction of the farmers with existing political methods had become so pronounced that, in some parts of the State, they decided to ignore both old parties in their legislative tickets and to run candidates of their own. This course was adopted in but three senatorial districts, and, strange to relate, proved successful in all: Messrs. Taubenseck, Moore and Cockrell, destined to become famous as the "big three," were elected as the result of this move. At the election which ensued but 600,000 votes, in round numbers, were polled out of a total vote, two years previous, of more than 700,000. The result was a decisive victory for the Democrats, their party electing every State officer contended for and a majority of the lower house. The senate, however, being strongly Republican, and only half of whom, under the law, had to stand for re-election, remained Republican by a reduced majority. On joint ballot, the three farmers elected in avowed opposition to both parties, held the balance of power, which they wielded for two months or more, when they finally succumbed to Democratic "persuasion," and two of them, Moore and Cockrell, cast the deciding vote for John M. Palmer, and thereby dug their own political graves. But this aside,

It would seem as though the Democrats, being for the first time since the war intrusted with the power to prove themselves worthy, would have been on their good behavior, but the sequel proved otherwise. Instead of the Democrats of the house manfully contending with the Republicans of the senate for a reduction of expenditures, they connived with that body in the invention of new institutions, to become perpetual leeches upon the State treasury. The northern encampment for the State militia and the reform school at Pontiac were inaugurated at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the World's Columbian Exposition was given \$800,000. These were new appropriations and were in addition to the regular appropriations of former general assemblies, which were not only not cut down by the economy shrieking Democrats but were slightly increased.

Altogether the appropriations of the John M. Palmer assembly exceeded those of the former Republican assembly by exactly \$1,208,229.33, and had it not been that the direct tax refunded to Illinois by the National Government, and which amounted to \$956,760, became immediately available, the State tax

rate would have been enormously increased. As to the Democratic promise concerning the interest on the public money, the tale is soon told. Representative Dawdy, a Democrat, from the forty-second district, introduced a bill in the house to comply with the promise, and the Democratic house flatly refused to pass it. Mr. Dawdy was a candidate for re-election, but the Democratic strikers refused him a nomination. The action of the Democrats is responsible for a funny realignment of party principles as enunciated by the old parties in the present campaign. On the subjects of "economy" and interest on the State money, Democrats are, as certainly becomes them, dumb as oysters.

But the Republicans, strange to say, with that degree of assurance for which partisans are sometimes noted, and the display of which affords a curious study in human nature, stole Democratic thunder and are now pledged to do what Democrats refused to do, "turn the interest on the State's money into the State treasury." Both parties are pledged to repeal the "obnoxious" school law. Thus there is absolutely no issue on State matters between the old parties, unless the people conclude that the State interest question is an issue. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee for governor, is making the race entirely on his supposed popularity with the laboring classes of Chicago. But certain statements made by the opposition concerning his collection of rents on his numerous Chicago tenements, strictly in gold, are calculated to hurt him. Democratic organs admit the truth of the charges, but justify Mr. Altgeld by alleging that he is compelled to pay gold interest on immense sums employed in his business.

Meanwhile Illinois appears to be a pretty fair field for the People's party. The party is well organized and has its headquarters in Chicago. Its leaders declare that the 100,000 stay-at-homes of two years ago are largely with them, and even Democratic Treasurer Wilson admitted, in a conversation with your correspondent a few days since, that "the People's party vote in this State will be a revelation to even our best posted men." Papers advocating the new doctrine of political salvation are springing up all over the State.

They are clean sheets, perfectly fearless, and in many instances ably edited. Of course, nobody believes they will accomplish much, but in view of the above absolutely truthful resume of politics in this State, will anybody say they are without a good foundation to build on?

DO YOU NOT SEE?

The Heel of the Plutocrat Is on the Neck of the Farmer.

By F. MCKINSEY.

The Greek superstition: "The deadliest poison in nature comes from the hoof of an ass."—Suvoyard, in the Louisville Courier Journal.

I don't agree with Suvoyard in calling that a superstition. Those Greeks loved nature and man, and like true lovers they got acquainted with her fully as well as some of our, ay, all of our moderns.

The remark is a beautiful figure of speech, referring to the plutocrat of those days trampling upon the men who created the world's wealth and all of its glories.

Do you not see "the hoof of the ass," the heel of the plutocrat, on the necks of our farmers and workingmen to-day; and where is the poison more deadly than the poison coming from the "hoof of that (plutocratic) ass," with the donkey-head and tail, whose beloved Congressional servants are outdoing the braying for his donkeyship, while he smites the double-distilled poison of his hoof upon the prostrate forms of his victims? Our farmers and our workingmen distorting their feelings, poisoning their intellects, and causing their children to grow in ignorance, want and suffering.

No, my dear Suvoyard, there is no superstition about it. It is real; it is real all over our beloved country to-day; you may see the sad truth—Homestead, for instance.

Where is the poison more deadly than that arising from "the hoof of that (Frick) ass," or "the hoof of that Carnegie ass?" All the donkeys are combined to inject the poison of their hoofs into the people of every section of our country with a more deadly effect than ever before.

But the Almighty God, through his handmaid, Nature, gives to every living creature means of defense, and to none more so than the men and women created by Him in His own image and likeness. To them He has given the natural power to expose "the ass," who, through the deadly poison of his hoof, proposes to destroy and deface human nature upon earth.

Any volume of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing twenty-six numbers of the paper, bound from March, 1890, to September 10, 1892, 25 cents.

FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

The "Machine" Has Been Discarded, and the Boss Turned Under.

By MILTON TRASK, Salem, S. Dak.

You may suppose, from the latitude, that your correspondent is somewhere near the region of polar snows.

Well, you are away off. Fancy the thermometer at 90°; the air dry and clear as a bell; a breeze with just a touch of the snows in it; corn ten feet high; wheat and oats standing up to your middle, level as a board, thick as bristles on a brush, and turning yellow; barley being harvested; a rolling, green expanse of country, flecked with groves and cheery farms, and watered with streams and "spouts." Picture this land filled up with wide-awake men, who live in comfortable houses, grow fine stock, take the newspapers, have libraries and pianos in their houses, and support good schools and churches in every township, and you have the material out of which has developed in this new State, just about to cast her first vote for President, some of the most singular freaks of shade and color ever developed in a political kaleidoscope.

These men that own these acres, and homes, and horses, and run these schools and churches, have suddenly determined to take a hand in governing. They have discarded the "machine," turned under the "boss," and snapped their fingers at powers and dignitaries generally.

They have eternally smashed every existing ring. The result is a general upside-downness in politics, which utterly confuses the regulars and defies all their calculations.

The total vote of the State is about 80,000. This vote used to be divided roughly thus: Republicans, 60,000, Democrats, 20,000. There is an unusually large sprinkling of old soldiers among them. Of the three candidates, Harrison is the most popular amongst these men, because, first, of his good war record; second, of his friendliness toward Dakota in their statehood; third, of his clean and able administration. Cleveland is personally unpopular because, first, of his unfriendliness as President to the settlers; second, of the unfeeling and clumsy ridicule which he cast upon the soldiers in his memorable pension veto; third, of his general attitude of stolid, selfish, self-satisfied egotism.

Weaver represents to this people the general desire to down combinations—the heavy charges of all kinds which tax so heavily the industries of the West. That's his strength. Since the advent on the stage of the new Independent party the foregoing figures have been changed about as follows:

Republicans,	35,000
Independents,	30,000
Democrats,	15,000

With more than their usual stupidity the Republican leaders, at the last Senatorial election, allowed the Democrats to help the Independents to elect the United States Senator, instead of helping themselves. That is why Kyle is in the Senate from this State. Now it is plain that the electoral vote of South Dakota depends, just as did its last Senatorial vote, upon whether and how these various votes combine.

The Democrats, being the third party, have no hope of carrying the State.

It is an open secret that their leaders advise them to cast the whole strength of their vote for the independent electors.

This is a very pretty scheme, almost perfect, too perfect, in fact. It would seem that if this were done, the electoral vote of the State would be easily taken from Harrison. But there are wheels. First, the independent vote is composed of about three-fourths former Republicans and one-fourth former Democrats. Most of these Republican independents, while they honestly wish to vote for Weaver, vastly prefer Harrison to Cleveland, if it becomes solely a question of Harrison or Cleveland.

And they do not relish the idea at all of having their vote for Weaver used simply as a means of throwing the election into the House and electing Cleveland.

Now what will these men do, as the critical time approaches? Do you know? I do not, but I can tell you in a month from this time.

Second, the Democrats feel sure of Cleveland's election. They have two strings to their bow. Now, Cleveland means to them simply so many fat federal offices. The sly ones among them have a demure notion that in the distribution of these offices Cleveland's pig-headed vanity will most probably lead him to prefer those among his party who voted the Democratic ticket straight.

Therefore this funny situation—all the Democrats winking at each other

to vote the independent ticket; the same fellows, each one slyly, voting the straight ticket himself, to keep his record straight and get an office.

Figure out the result if you can.

I have told you enough to show your readers that the sayings, doings and goings of South Dakota politics will be newsy and breezy this fall.

You have the picture as it is now. You may rely upon it that there will be a new one next time.

LOGIC AND FACTS

Will Be Used to Confirm the Faithful and Convince the Wavering.

By G. T. BARBER, Virginia.

I have just returned from our State annual meeting, which was held in the capital, at Richmond. The State was well and faithfully represented.

The delegation was composed of a body of men in whose presence any man might have felt himself honored in uncovering his head. I heard none of the low-down and cheap slang of the demagogue and the office-seeker, nor was anything made visible that savored of party virulence or party vituperation. Whilst a very slight divergence of opinion might have existed between a very few of the members, it was so shadowy and evanescent that everything in the shape of real discord was dissipated by the lustre of eyes made bright by the promise of coming success; the kindly smile that told of a brotherhood that had made up its mind that in all of the coming future it was determined to live together in sweeter and holier fellowship than was ever known to exist between any party organization before.

President Loucks, the worthy and honored successor of the lamented Col. Polk, together with Congressman Davis, of Kansas, Brother Wright, of Iowa, our own chief executive, Maj. Mann Page, and others contributed greatly to this happy condition of feeling by their very able, forcible and conservative speeches. Seemingly impressed, as they never were before, with the importance of the issues before them, they did not speak or deal with the people like they were trying to lull little babies to sleep. But, on the contrary, whilst they divested themselves of all harsh and unmanly criticism upon those who were heapng abuse and slanders upon us, and, knowing as they did, that they were addressing fully grown-up and intelligent men, they made their logic, their facts and their arguments do their full measure of work in confirming the faithful and in pulling down the strongholds of the wavering. In argument and in facts they were as terrible as an army with banners, or the gods of war with bright muskets and fixed bayonets.

Prompted by an earnest, burning, and unwilling zeal for a cause upon the final triumph of which they believe, and we all believe, rests the life or death of a nation, they sometimes grew eloquent in the flourishes of the fierce and keen battle-axe, but nothing could betray them into the utterance of any thing like party feeling or party animosities. So much for the speaking at our annual meeting. I may go a little farther and say that, although I have not the beard of a prophet, I venture the prediction that the good results of that meeting will be like bread cast upon the waters, to be seen after many days. Believing that the regular proceedings of the meeting will reach you through some other channel, I will not go off in that direction.

I must not forget to mention, however, that Brother J. Brad Beverly's tribute to the memory of the dead but everlasting Col. Polk, was timely, just and eloquent. We shall not see the like of that great and good man again. I shall think of him as long as memory shall treasure recollections of the past as one of the idols of my affections; and the deep pathos of my love for the man will linger on with me until I, too, shall go down to the grave to sleep amid the slumbers of kindred dust.

PURCHASE a copy of "The Irrepressible Conflict Between Two World Theories," by Rev. Minot J. Savage. This volume contains the most powerful presentation of theistic evolution versus orthodoxy that has ever appeared. Mr. Savage has long been recognized as the leading thinker among the great pulpits defenders of evolution, as well as one of the most logical and profound reasoners among liberal thinkers. The chief questions which have so profoundly stirred the religious world during the past few years, are in these lectures boldly faced from the point of view of one who thoroughly believes in evolution on the one hand and a conscious Deity on the other. Below we give some of the leading lectures in this striking work: I. "The Irrepressible Conflict Between Two World Theories; or, Evolution and Orthodoxy." II. "Jesus and Evolution." III. "The Relation of Dr. Abbott to Orthodoxy and Unitarianism." IV. "Is a Scientific Basis of Religion Possible?" V. "The Religion of the Future," etc. This volume is printed in small pica, so, unlike most volumes on theological subjects, the type is large and inviting. It will, we believe, prove one of the most valuable contributions to the theological revolution now in progress. Price: Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, \$1.

The war is over and the sweet voice of peace long neglected, calls us to worship at her altar. Let us crowd her temples with willing votaries. Let us have a fair count and equal rights for all; for the laboring men in Northern factories, mines and workshops, and for the struggling poor, both white and black, of the cotton fields of the South.

No sentiment worthier of the day and its issues can be uttered.

Our enemies preach hatred. We reconciliation.

They wave the bloody shirt and call upon you to hate your brethren of the North and West.

We wave the pure white banner of the People's party, we call upon you to forget the animosities of a bitter past, and in the name of the Prince of Peace to move forward to a future bright with promise and dedicated to the triumphs of peace.

THIRD JOINT DEBATE

Between Hon. Thos. Watson and Mr. Black, in Georgia.

Watson's ten minute rejoinder:

Mr. Black says people all over the State favor his election. Yes. Outsiders have had a wonderful interest in the tenth this year. [Laughter.]

There was not a national banker or monopolist anywhere who was not willing to contribute to a boodle fund to accomplish my defeat [cheers].

Why? Because I am making a straight out fight on monopoly and boss rule. [Cheers.]

EVILS OF OUR REPUBLIC.

The United States partakes of the Nature of a Limited Monarchy.
By PROF. A. P. A. STRAUB.

With derision, some may look upon the assertion that "the Government of the United States partakes of the nature of a limited monarchy;" nevertheless, this is the truth.

Materially, that which makes governments monarchies, and which ever, in all ages, has done so (materially or essentially I say), is certain forms of public matter or transactions under the exclusive jurisdiction and management of a class or classes for their individual profits at the expense of the masses—a taxation of the public, either directly or their trade, for the profits of certain individuals or classes. What name is given to this class matters not—matters not whether nobility, aristocracy or corporation—in substance or principle it is the same. So that, a limited monarchy I may define as a government whose supreme power is vested in a minority of the people, or whose power is available by them, whereas the minority usurp their living from the majority through virtue of partial loans and special privileges.

Now, to ascertain whether our Government essentially partakes of the nature of a limited monarchy or not, is to determine whether we have any public matter under exclusive jurisdiction and management of private classes for their individual profits at the expense of the masses, to determine whether the transportation on railroads, transmission of intelligence through the telegraph, and jurisdiction of money matters and banking are public or private. If they are public in nature, then our Government partakes of the nature of a limited monarchy; but if private in nature, then it does not. But any matter which is private concerns only that respective individual or class who has it in charge, and concerns none others. Is, then, this the case with transportation on railroads, transmission of intelligence through the telegraph and jurisdiction of money matters and banking? No. It concerns all, and is public. Just as much is the government ownership and supervision of railroads public in nature as is the government ownership and supervision of bridges and road-working implements, just as much is the transmission of intelligence through the telegraph public as is the transmission of intelligence through letters, and likewise the supply of a medium of exchange under proper regulations directly to the people by the government is fundamentally public in its nature.

So, in our Government we have certain forms of public matter under jurisdiction and management of private classes (private corporations of public matter) for their individual profits at the expense of the masses—a taxation of the public trade for the profits of certain classes—which makes it partake of the nature of a limited monarchy to that extent.

It is to be understood that a true Democratic or Republican government acts directly with the people through agents elected by them, instead of acting through prerogative classes or corporations and the people made to pay unnecessary taxes on their trade for the benefit of these privileged classes.

And it is, moreover, to be understood that it is not the name that makes a government either a free government or a monarchical one, but the principle. For instance, to call the British monarchy a republic, call parliament, congress, call the chief executive, president, and call the dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons, senators, would not make that monarchy a republic and free government, nor relieve that people an iota from their present condition of oppression.

It is true that restricting by law these private corporations of public matter in their rates has a tendency to lessen the aforesaid unnecessary taxes; but it does not remove the monarchical prevalence. However, I don't know but what the restriction of these corporations in their rates might be taken merely as a sham to veil from the people the monarchical features; for I believe that, in the end they aggregate a profit for themselves about the same as otherwise they would obtain in way of competition and charging as much as the people would submit to without impeding too much their patronage.

Such are the essential evils of our Republic; namely, private corporations of public matter (attended with monopolies), involving a taxation of the public trade for the profits of private classes at the expense of the masses; and are grievances, unquestionably, as great as was the attempted taxation of the Colonial-English trade for the profits of the Englishmen

at the expense of the colonies, which brought on the revolutionary wars.

Let us investigate and see what this private supervision of public matter does in this country:

For every article we buy which comes over the thoroughfares known as railroads, we are required to pay at least one third more than if the transaction was economically administered by the Government the same as other public transactions, and for every article we sell are required to take at least one-third less; which is nothing but a tax for the proprietors at the expense of the people, and is that which has made them millionaires and now gives them the ability to live in great splendor. For every message of intelligence that is sent through the telegraph, the respective persons are obliged to charge us as much more for the products of their industry or for their services as would be saved by having the transactions economically administered by the Government the same as other public transactions; which is nothing but a tax for the proprietors at the expense of the people, and is that which is making them millionaires and affording them splendor. And for every dollar issued through the banking system on the bonded debt, we have an annual tax of the difference between the interest on bonds and the tax or interest of the circulation, or from 2 to 3 per cent, which is a direct tax for the bondholders at the expense of the people, or in other words an outright donation of 2 to 3 per cent to the bondholders by the Government, and is that which dispossessed the people of the millions of dollars (bondholders) now own.

In short, it has concentrated the wealth to those proprietors to such an extent that they now own as much (and some more) as the lords of the English monarchy, and caused hundreds of thousands of the masses to become homeless and who are now nearly as destitute as the English subjects.

But these grievances are nothing compared to what they will be if this private supervision of public matters is not changed to an economical administration by the Government. For as sure as these money-powered corporations are permitted to continue augmenting their power, as the condition of things mature in their favor, they will eventually procure absolute control of the elections (especially the Senate of the United States, as therein lies the power to confirm nominations and to try impeachments), their men of princely standing will be elected to office, a standing army will be ushered forth, and our Government proclaimed a monarchy proper.

The facts are a class of men of great riches and political power become so lofty and haughty, and endowed with such feeling of superiority that they look upon the working classes as mere living engines to further the welfare of their greatness; and thus strain every nerve and use every stratagem to get these creatures subjugated under systems agreeable to their will and wishes, and whereunder they can live in the greatest splendor with the least exertion.

It was in consequence of such conditions that the republic of Rome, essentially, had declined, fell, and became a monarchy—the same, essentially and universally, with all republics that have existed and have fallen. And here is where the danger lies, for our people to tolerate these Governmental privileges to private classes, the existence of monopolies, and the concentration of wealth to the few.

As the riches and splendor of these classes increase, their feeling of superiority and greatness will increase likewise and with it a demand for systems which will afford them the greatest ease and pleasure, and thus gradually drift into the institution of a monarchy.

Hits Him Hard.
Bastrop Advertiser, Texas.

When in 1872 a Democratic convention accepted a Republican platform and indorsed Greeley, did those following the leadership of Greeley denounce the Democratic followers of Charles O'Conor, nominated by the Louisville convention, as traitors deserving death, because they refused to accept a platform which was not Democracy, nor a candidate who was not a Democrat? Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Ingalls, in their bitterest moments of denunciation, were kinder to their enemies than is this man who has been honored by our votes and for whose political ferment those whom he now denounces as traitors have risked their very lives. When freemen can not express themselves upon questions of State policy without being denounced by those in power as traitors, it is time to call a halt and consider whether the time for political revolution has not arrived.

This speech of Coke's has its fellow in that of Hogg wherein he denounced as a professional liar a private citizen

who told the very truth concerning his disreputable connection with the international receivership, and that of Chairman Finley, when he denounced as "skunks" those citizens who believe in the subtreasury, and as a "motley crew" the followers of George Clark. The people of Texas may follow the leadership of such men, but this has not been recorded in the past. They may lick the ungrateful hands which, having received their bounty, now turn with daggers drawn to deal us the traitor's death, but the way in which they have dealt with political tyrants in the days gone by does not prophesy such a course. The men who are supporting Judge Clark and Judge Nugent in this great contest for decency and principle are neither knaves nor traitors, nor will they tamely submit to the political arrogance which denounces them as such. Demagogues have their day. Puffed up by a little authority they may denounce as traitors true men, and as purchased the press that exposes them. But the vengeance of the people is sure. Pursued by the contempt of all honest men as by a whip of scorpions, men who utter such sentiments, will sigh in vain for the painless haven of an immortal obscurity. Coke has linked his name with that of Hogg. Together let them sink and set.

BLIND EYES OPENED.

The Infallible Judge—Private Bonds-men for Public Officials.

BY MARY M. CLANDY.

This is the age in which "blind eyes are opened," and very especially are they opened to errors in government. A falsehood worthy of the Dark Ages, is that of the infallibility of the court. The decisions of the judge, with all his reasons therefor, are preserved and form that mysterious law library whose numerous volumes in wonderful array awe their humble clients to obedient and unquestioning faith. The court presumed to be infallible, must necessarily become the supreme dictator to future courts. The venerable past robes in immaculate justice steps into the court room of to-day, and lawyers and clients tremble at its voice. Lawyer Brown rises with the righteous decision of one of the former infallible judges, which he interprets to apply in favor of his client. Then Lawyer Jones comes forward with the decision of another infallible interpreter of the law which proves that his client is the innocent and persecuted party.

Then the present infallible occupant of the bench, has the most wonderful duty to perform of making an infallible decision without clouding the infallibility of his predecessors on the same bench. What ordinary mortal could be equal to such a superhuman task! King Solomon would give it up!

When the plain common people of this age dictate the laws, the legal fraternity will be forbidden to embarrass the judges with precedents.

Every representative of the people on the bench will be sworn to decide on his own judgment according to the law and the evidence. The ghosts of dead judges will not be called upon to decide the cases of people now living on the earth.

Another venerable fraud will also be eliminated from disgracing the administration of our Government.

That fraud is the demanding of private bondsmen from public officials. To illustrate. The voters of Buncombe county, have, for their own satisfaction, elected as county treasurer, the social, clever Colonel Top-knot. He is just faultless. Every body has confidence in him. The letter of the law demands that he shall give bond for the exact handling of the people's money. So, his neighbors, farmers Strong and McLain, and the retired merchant and the successful saddler, all sign the bond. By and by, through some carelessness, the people's money has vanished from the treasury. The voters of Buncombe county made a great blunder in electing Colonel Top-knot. But they have a law behind which they will screen their backs. The homes of the wives and children of farmers Strong and McLain of the saddler and the merchant will be sold. These four families will be reduced to want, because of the election of Colonel Top-knot as treasurer of Buncombe county. Women and children who took no part in nominating the colonel, discover that they are the people to return to the county treasury the full amount of his shortage.

In the near future the common people will make a law that the financial losses, which arise from electing Colonel Top-knot as sheriff or treasurer, shall be met by the citizens who placed that distinguished and clever gentleman in office.

Fifty back numbers of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, the greatest financial and political paper published in the United States, to be used as an educator and to spread the cause of justice, right, and reform. 25 cents.

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Louisiana, Calling on Them to Vote for Justice.

To the people and voters of Lincoln parish, without regard to previous party affiliations:

Yellow-citizens: We, the party of the people, in mass-meeting assembled at the court house in Ruston, La., on this, the 3rd day of September, 1892, feel it our duty to fully set forth our grievances before an intelligent and outraged people. We, therefore, ask your candid and careful consideration of the following facts:

First, Believing that it was the aim, object and purpose of our forefathers who fought, bled and died in the war of the revolution to give unto us a pure, free, constitutional and representative Government, wherein the rights of the citizen should be paramount to all else; a Government for the people, by the people and in the interest of the people. That the Constitution of said Government did declare that all men were born free and equal, and that men were possessed of certain inalienable rights, namely, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that said constitutional Government did undertake, in its organic law, to maintain and protect the citizen in said rights for the good of the community in consideration of the fact that the citizen should surrender such of his material rights to laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government, provided they come within the purview of said organic law.

Second. We believe that there are many laws on the statute books that are unconstitutional, of which we only propose to name a few. First of these, we will say, all the financial legislation, commencing with the placing of the exception clause on the greenback money during the civil war unto the present day, is not only unconstitutional, but the most flagrant acts of injustice and robbery that was ever perpetrated upon any people in the world's history. The banking act, the national banking act, the refunding act, the contraction act and the demonetization of silver, are all contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and could only have originated in the minds of men whose consciences were so seared with the desire for gain until they lost sight of the rights of their fellowmen.

We believe the idea of referring the silver question to an international conference and the resurrection of the old State bank system as banks of issue can only be entertained by minds so ignorant as to be unable to comprehend the situation, or too mean and degrading to want to see justice done their fellowmen. The Constitution says: "Congress alone has power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." Therefore we are opposed to any banks, either State or national, as banks of issue. We believe that special franchises, or vested rights, conferred on corporations or individuals, are without warrant and is detrimental to the very germs of our institutions. We believe the only way to maintain a pure political Democracy is by sustaining such laws and methods as will insure social Democracy.

We believe that the laws referred to above, and others of like nature, have destroyed social Democracy by creating great wealth on the one hand and great poverty on the other, the result has been that Democracy has merged into a plutocracy or moneyed oligarchy, wherein money—the creature of law—has been enthroned over the creator—man. The creator has become the servant of the thing created, and wields its scepter and power in levying tribute, that no human tyrant ever dreamed of in all the ages gone by. We believe the Democratic party has ceased to be the party of the people, because of its close intimacy with the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain of the Republican party, that they are suspected of cohabiting together in the beds of plutocracy in order that each might share equally in the distributions of the ill-gotten gains of king monopoly in their rally for the spoils of office. We believe it is because of this close intimacy between the two old parties that we see knowledge riding on the white horse of justice, with the everlasting banner of truth in his hand and the sword of love for down-trodden humanity as a motive power, crying with a loud voice: "Come out of them my people and prepare for the conflict."

We believe there are only two sides in this great issue, and the question to be decided is, should the people or the money rule this nation? We believe the People's, or third party as the little hell-hounds of plutocracy will persist in calling us, is the only party that is fighting in the interest of human rights. Therefore, we call upon all men, regardless of former political party affiliation, to join the

people against the power of money to oppress, because we feel that we are nearing a revolution, the like of which has never been seen on this earth, and as God-loving, and as God-fearing men, we desire to settle it by the ballot.

In conclusion, and in evidence of the foregoing, we submit for your consideration the fight as going on at this time between organized capital and organized labor, wherein organized capital is trying to crush organized labor, as at Homestead, and so on. Men of America, the eyes of the civilized world are upon us; let us rise in our might and our manhood and once and forever show to the world that this country shall be the home of the brave and land of the free.

Resolved, That on account of the facts as set forth in the above statements, we pledge ourselves to the Omaha platform, and that we will support Weaver and Field as the nominees of the party of the people for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this mass-meeting that we should, as a party, endeavor to send a man to Congress from this fifth district, who is in hearty sympathy with this reform move.

J. W. BURT, President.
E. S. SEALY, Secretary.

Two Worlds in One Country.

John Brisben Walker, editor of the Cosmopolitan, in the September number says:

In fifty years the creation of wealth has become prodigious; the distribution of wealth has become frightful in its inequalities. The laws which were beneficial for an agricultural and pastoral people, meant degradation and infamy to a manufacturing community. They permitted a few to grab the greater part of this new wealth.

Lovers of the Republic may well tremble at this exhibition, so closely resembling the evil ways when rich Romans surrounded themselves by hired bands of fighting bodies. Our modern rich man does not parade the streets. He sits in a secret office, removed from danger and, with the telegraph, orders his army, concentrated from many States by rapid transit, and moves it unexpectedly upon his private foes. If a man may hire three poor devils ready to shoot down their brothers in misery, there is no reason why he may not hire 10,000. Raised up under a system which declares that any man has a right to control, without limit, the earth's surface and its productions, or the labor of his fellowmen, Mr. Frick doubtless feels that he is performing a sacred duty in protecting his property at Homestead, by any means that the law permits. Thousands of good men held the same thought regarding their slaves. It really seemed to them a divine right of property, and high-minded men of all professions hold that our system of distribution is not only legal but fair, and authorized by the teachings of the gospel.

There is only one class to dispute this proposition. They are the toilers. We may say that there must be intelligence to direct and to that should come the gains. But Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick are proofs that many Carnegies and Fricks would spring up to-morrow if opportunity permitted. We who have the money can reason speciously regarding the justice of our laws. The laboring man can only groan in spirit. The issues that are before the public in either of the great parties for whose candidates the votes will be cast, are very largely those which concern the people of means and influence. Platforms are declared with reference to Wall street, and the great corporations and the rich men who supply the sinews of war.

Within fifteen years a highly intelligent class has sprung up among workmen. That man Powderly, for instance, is a statesman of a high order. He has the singleness of purpose, he has determination and he has courage. And he is only one of a number. They have been educating their followers. They are men who love the Republic and who hope for elevation through law. There is nothing to prevent a body of American citizens from organizing themselves as a militia, with proper arms and equipments. Does any one believe for an instant that if there had been a hundred regiments among the workingmen of Pittsburg, Gen. Snowden would have declared he could not recognize the existence of such a body of men as the Amalgamated Association.

We have two separate worlds in this country. The world of society has no conception of what the world of labor is thinking. The poor do injustice to the kindly-hearted people whose minds have been warped by the teachings of inheritance and by their encouragement of wealth; and the rich do not dream of the thoughts which fill the minds of the poor.

The laborer believes now that the law is gradually being altered to suit what he considers the equities of his position. Let him become fairly convinced that the Government is for the few, that the military is but a means of carrying out schemes of aggrandizement by the rich, and that votes are bought or majorities counted out in the same interest, and the crucial hour of the Republic will at once have arrived.

Let it be a recognized principle that when men employ many laborers their business ceases to be a private affair, but concerns the State, and that disputes must be submitted to arbitration.

PURCHASE a copy of "Main-Traveled Roads; Six Mississippi Valley Stories." By Hamlin Garland. So great has been the demand for this volume of powerful pen-pictures of real life that we have now a new edition, the paper cover of which has a handsome picture illustrating a scene in the opening story, executed by the talented Boston artist, Laura Lee. "Six American pastorals, not of the eighteenth century, Dresden-china type, but real idyls of the painful, laborious life of farmer and claim-holder. The characters are alive; individuals and not types, though the writer's skill has made them catholic in their appeal to the reader. The sturdy spirit of the new Democracy runs through the book." Review of Reviews, London, Eng. Price, 50 cents.

SEND in your subscriptions.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

The Money Power Menacing the Liberties of the People.

By J. L. THORNTON, Washington, D. C.

No issues are so important as those involving the rights of man. The abridgement of human liberty has been the work of the tyrant in all ages. For centuries this work was persistently and successfully carried on, culminating in the gloom of the dark ages, when the spirit of the conqueror had stamped out what little had been gained in the cause of humanity. Since then the emancipation of the people from the cruel and unjust customs of the past, has been tardy. The Magna Charter and the Declaration of Independence were red-letter periods in human history. Reforms are slow-paced, and it took centuries to establish the great principles enunciated in these immortal documents. But the struggle still goes on, and as long as there are human beings deprived of fresh air, pure water, the right to till the soil and to have a voice in making the laws that govern them, the work of emancipation is incomplete.

Restore to every one his rights and give to every one justice, and what a wonderful change would be wrought in society and civil government. If every human being does not stand to-day on the broad platform of freedom, somebody is a tyrant, if woman has not all the rights accorded to man, somebody is a robber, and if every head of a family is not in possession of land enough on which to build a home, somebody is a usurper.

The money power is now menacing the liberties of the American people.

The alarm bell has sounded, and millions of organized laborers of every trade and calling are in line for the conflict. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Everyone is familiar with the steps in Egyptian servitude. Pharaoh had laid deep plans to enslave his people; by means, too, more inhuman than by sword and butchery. Joseph was his prime minister and the world's first great speculator. He bought up all the corn and stored it in houses, no doubt at Kansas prices. He held this corn till the "dearth" or crop failure came, and then he put his own price on it, and what a price it was! Let history sum up the result. He measured out corn to the people till he took in all their money; then all their flocks and cattle; then all their houses and lands, and lastly themselves.

Behold, I have bought you this day!" Exclaimed this wily son of Jacob, as he closed the last act in this inhuman drama! Enforced hunger and starvation, by the money power, had done the work. A nation of freemen was reduced to bondage, and the sublime of Isis and Osiris had perished forever.

THE POWER OF MONEY.

"If Money Go Before, All Ways Do Lie Open."

By L. J. COFFMAN, Ohio.

This yellow slave will knit and break religions; bless the accursed; make the hoar leprosy adored; place thieves, and give them title, power and approbation, with Senators on the bench.

The question of finance includes every other, no question pertaining to society on individual cases include it—

"If money go before, all ways do lie open."

"Whatsoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce," so said Garfield. Does not the condition of the country to-day verify that statement? Is it not enough to awaken the interest and arouse the attentions of thinking men? What is the cause of this general complaint of farmer, artisan and merchant, that times are hard, that business is "dull"? Is it overproduction? Is it the tariff? Or is it the present condition of our finances? The latter is just exactly it.

Dr. S. M. Brice, of Kansas, said, in a speech on finance ten years ago, "that the financial question is forcing itself on the American people, whether welcome or unwelcome." Has that time come? Every intelligent thinker must certainly acknowledge that it has. There are in these United States to-day nearly 4000 national banks resting upon a national debt, while the holders of that debt are exempted from taxation on the money so invested, and all other interests are taxed to pay the usury on such debt. Will any sane person contend that it is good policy for a nation or individual to postpone the payment of a debt after they acquire the means to pay it. Now, upon true principles of financial economy, and, in justice to the people, can we continue our national banking system if we intend to pay the public debt that it is based upon? Can we afford to continue a system that requires double usury to get this money into circulation? Usury on the bonds and usury on the currency when it is drawn from the banks!

Where does this usury come from? It is drawn from the productive industries of the country for the sake of keeping a privileged class living in idleness and luxury, and what they owe. And still they say our national banking system is the finest in the world. Aye, for the banker. As the writer was passing along the street of a certain town, not long since, he beheld several workmen busy remodeling a palatial residence surrounded with all the luxuries that money could buy. What a contrast as you pass along through the country, instead of brown stone fronts you find houses weatherbeaten and tumbling into ruin. The farmer tells you he is not able to improve, although he is more economical than ever, of course he is doing just what that brainless ward politician told him to do, "that he must be more saving, work a little harder, and just as soon as the McKinley tariff goes into effect 'on tin' you will be all right."

The conviction will surely finally force itself into the consciousness of our people that they can only be saved from legal robbery and financial ruin by abolishing the national bank. But if the people ask that the nation loan its currency to the people, upon land, with the rate of 2 per cent, it is "visionary," "wild dreamers," "cranks," "class legislation." Can any one show or prove that there has been a law enacted in the last twenty years that was not in favor of the moneyed class and against the laboring class and producers? This is truly a land of the millionaire, by the millionaire, for the millionaire. Listen to what Senator Vest says of the man lately chosen as chairman of the Republican committee: "This man is nothing but the tool of monopoly. Of all the men I met in that investigation he was the most persistent and the ablest instrument in the hands of Armour and his gang in order to rob the people and especially the cattle growers of the West. Of course he is at the head of your committee (Republican). He is the sort of man to do the work you have before you, why should he not be there? Armour's money and his talent of manipulation against the American people and consumers of the country."

There you have it. Have the farmers of this country a man, or set of hired tools, such as bankers and other monopolists have, to lobby and manipulate in their interest? If the man who works for 60 cents per day should ask Congress to pass a law for the purpose of doubling his wages, as those thieving "salary grabbers" done under Grant's administration, what would the people say? or the farmers ask Congress for an appropriation of \$500,000,000 to pay off their mort-

gages and improve their farms. How about that? You men that owe your titles to the mistaken suffrages of these producers and toilers that bear the burden in the heat of the day; you men that pass through two terms or more in Congress and come out to be numbered with the millionaires. Our Declaration of Independence declares that all men are created equal. They may be created so, but cannot stay so when our laws are framed for the benefit of a few individuals.

The Declaration of Independence, that America boasts of, was declared in 1776. We rebelled then because of a certain tax on tea. If the people would think more and make less noise with the drums and bands they will realize that the real independence of their country is yet to be declared. It is a political axiom that so long as a large borrower (the banker) can secure better terms than the small, the rich must grow richer and the poor poorer. The property that people have toiled a lifetime for they find has depreciated in value one half, simply because of finance being in control of a ring. Salmon P. Chase said: "My agency in securing the passage of the national banking act was the greatest mistake of my life. It should be repealed, but before this can be done the people will be arraigned on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never witnessed in this country." Is this prophecy about to be fulfilled?

Notice at this very time the great conflict going on between capital and labor in this country, 150,000 men thrown out of employment because they refuse to work for starvation wages.

The toiling masses must put an end to an industrial system that will permit such outrages on those who toil for bread. Remove that breeding of trusts and monopoly, protective tariff, and give us a currency that will circulate among the common people at a low rate of interest, not in denominations of \$10,000 bills. Then the theory that a tariff protects labor by furnishing it employment is the old theory of "maximum of toil and the minimum of profit," whereas the true economic theory is "the minimum of toil and the maximum of profit." The decade from 1860 to 1870, we were blessed with a tariff and stamp duties, direct tax and internal revenue, but we had \$52 per capita of legal-tender paper, and labor was never more fully employed nor at such wages. The laborer could produce more than he could consume and lay by the difference for home and home luxuries. But notice R. G. Horr's comment on the People's party in the New York Tribune of July 20, Whitelaw Reid's paper, founded by Horace Greeley.

This man Horr would have you think that the people are in a most prosperous condition, and what a blessing a protective tariff is—to a "lord in Scotland," we suppose he means. Shades of hades what logic! They have said these things a thousand times. If I was in love with the millionaires and robber baron, as Mr. Horr is, "I would shake the dust off my feet" and go over and live on the other side where wealth makes royal blood.

Some of the homes of this country are mortgaged; a few of them, yes, and they were mortgaged when John Sherman said:

It is not possible to take this voyage (to contract our currency, burn it up and issue bonds in its stead) without sorest distress to every person except a capitalist, a banker out of debt, a salaried officer or an annuitant. It will be a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suppression of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster.—Congressional Record of February 27, 1888.

Hon John J. Ingalls, from Kansas, said, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 14th of February, 1878, on the remonetization of silver:

If, by any process, all business was compelled to be transacted on a coin basis, and actual specie payments should be enforced, the whole civilized world would be bankrupt before sunset. There is not coin enough in existence to meet, in specie, one-thousandth part of the commercial obligation of mankind.

In concluding he said:

We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. Old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a contentious contest. On one side is capital, formidably entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, conservative, tenacious of old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its own standard. On the other is labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wilderness; labor, starving and sulken in the cities, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor growing poorer; and a system which gives to a Vanderbilt possession of wealth beyond dreams of avarice, and condemns the poor to a poverty which has no refuge from starvation but death.

This is all true as it is strange;

Nay, it is ten times true, for truth is truth.

To the end of reckoning!

SEND for a copy of "Who Lies?" by Prof. Emil Blum and Sigmund B. Alexander. A brilliant satire on conventional society. If it a physician, a minister, a lawyer, an editor, a banker, a professor, a politician and a merchant endeavor to pass a week without lying. The disastrous results are graphically portrayed.

A CHALLENGE.

From the Author of the "Seven Financial Conspiracies."

Mrs. Sarah E. V. Emery addresses the following open letter to the Chicago Inter Ocean:

Editor Inter Ocean—My attention has just been called to a series of articles in your columns criticising the little book entitled "Seven Financial Conspiracies." The articles appear under the cognomen of Margaret Sullivan Burke. The query naturally arises, who is Margaret Sullivan Burke? The name sounds familiar and Sullivan and Burke are readily located as being conspicuous in your columns at the time of the Cronin tragedy, evidence showing Sullivan was the instigator and Burke the perpetrator of one of the blackest crimes ever recorded in the annals of Chicago. But again the inquiry arises, who is Margaret? At once it is intimated that she is none other than Senator John Sherman, who, six months ago, promised his political editor to furnish for your columns a more extended criticism of the troublesome little book.

But can it be possible, that the sagacious John Sherman, has been driven to such straits as to adopt the methods resorted to by Jeff Davis in the hour of his emergency? But even the petticoats of a woman did not save Davis from his pursuers. Nor does the name of a woman conceal the hand of John Sherman in this defense of his heinous crime. Nor will it shield him against the voice of public contumely. It is the coward who plays the act of "The woman thou gavest me." And when the mountains of oblivion refuse to fall on tell-tale records, it is the self-confessed villain who crawls beneath a woman's cloak and begs her strike a blow—however weak—to save his criminal head.

Now this intimation against our most (ignoble) Senator may seem ungenerous, yes, unjust—but how can I refute the charge when I find that Margaret doth use the self-same language to which in my hearing his lips gave utterance scarce twelve months since.

But whoever Margaret Sullivan Burke may be, she has exhibited the strategy of a Sherman, the cunning of a Hoar and the skill of a McKinley in mutilating facts and presenting glaring misstatements calculated to mislead and deceive the thinking public.

Now, Mr. Editor, while your correspondent has failed to present any arguments in refutation of the facts contained in "Seven Financial Conspiracies," she (he or it) has succeeded in covering ground which would involve a lengthy discussion, and knowing the tendency of the Associated Press to present only one side of reform questions, I shall not ask space in your columns to reply to her satire, wit or mythological lore. There are no arguments nor do they satisfy the inquiries of a restless public. But, sir, I do a k-space in your columns for the following notification:

SARAH E. V. EMERY, Lansing, Mich.

A Contrast.

Rocky Mountain News, Colorado.

Senators Teller and Stewart are Republican United States Senators—one from Colorado and the other from Nevada. Both represent silver States. Both have led in the Senate to secure the passage of a free coinage law, and both have declared over and over again that President Harrison was the sole and insurmountable obstacle to the success of the measure.

Both Senators created a bitter dislike to Harrison in their respective States through speaking the truth about his silver enmity. Both were believed to be sincere. It was never doubted but that both would oppose the re-election of Harrison should he be renominated—for to support him would be a degradation of political morals of too black a hue for either of the honorable Senators willingly to assume.

But Harrison was nominated. He was nominated not only by the corrupt use of prodigious sums of Wall street money and the shameless barter of federal patronage, but the convention was largely composed of federal officeholders who secured their selection that they might earn a retainer in position through slavish servility to the appointing power.

The truth of this both Senators Wollcott and Teller will verify, if any Republican will ask them about it.

The Senate adjourned—Stewart returned to Nevada and Teller to Colorado. Here the path of the two Senators commenced to diverge. One treads the highway of honesty and manhood, the other the road of prostitution—not of the body but of the mind, the spirit—of all that should ennoble man and magnify the human race.

Last night the two Senators addressed meetings of their fellow citizens. Senator Stewart in Nevada told his hearers that Republican as he was, he could not advise them to support Mr. Harrison. He stood by what he had said while the Senate was in session—"Harrison was an enemy to silver coinage and would, without question, veto the measure whenever Congress passed it. This being his conviction regarding free coinage as the measure above all others his State and country needed to restore their waning prosperity—he would be false to his country

and false to his people if he did not urge the Republicans of Nevada to repudiate Harrison and vote for Gen. Weaver." Here is a man. One of conviction, one the people may trust and honor.

Senator Teller, on the contrary, without retracting a word of his previous indictments, nay, intimating that Harrison was yet precisely as he denounced him a few months ago, crawled in the mire of self-abasement before a large and intelligent audience, at the crack of the whip of the millionaires who have taken the Republican party in charge, and urged that their votes should be cast to keep in power the one man whom he had stigmatized as being above all others "the bitter and unrelenting enemy to silver coinage."

If a man can fall from a high estate into lower depths of political degradation than has Senator Teller, the people would like to know how it can be accomplished.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Figures Showing Monstrous Extortion by These Corporations.

In an article in the August Arena, C. Wood Davis shows there would be saved by Government ownership of railroads:

On consolidation of depots and staffs.	\$20,000,000
On exclusive use of short routes.	25,000,000
On attorneys' salaries and legal expenses.	12,000,000
On abrogation of passes.	30,000,000
On abrogation of commissions.	20,000,000
On abrogation of high priced officials.	4,000,000
On abrogation of traffic associations.	4,000,000
On abrogation of presents.	25,000,000
On abolishing all local offices, etc.	12,000,000
On abolishing all of advertising.	5,000,000
Total.	\$160,000,000

Mr. Davis has held high positions on several railroads, and his article in the Arena show thorough research and acquaintance with his topic.

These figures may be correct as far as they go. But they do not go to the bottom facts.

The main cost of the railroad system (and every other for that matter) is the exorbitant interest and dividends that are taxed upon the people.

Poor's Railway Manual, the standard authority on this business, states that the stocks and bonds of the railroad aggregate \$10,893,781,120.

Their total earnings were \$1,086,040,207, the operating expenses \$744,368,828, leaving a surplus of \$281,666,399. But the railroads collected \$59,129,924 for rentals, tolls, etc., and \$35,174,333 from miscellaneous sources. Add these and the receipts of the railroad companies were \$1,180,343,864 which would leave \$435,970,047 as the profits now made on the railroad. This, added to the \$160,000,000 saved on operating expenses as figured by Mr. Davis, would give the people of the United States an annual saving of nearly \$600,000,000 which even the extravagance of our late Congressional appropriations would be sufficient to pay all expenses of Government, and enable us to raise the wages of the railroad men \$100,000,000 a year.

This is figured on the basis that the Government need make no profit on the railroads any more than in conducting the post-office.

How Wash Jones Talks in Texas.

"The only way to ascertain the principles of parties is by their platforms. It will not do that your father was a Democrat. Suppose a fellow went into the Methodist church and said he wanted to join the church because his father was a Methodist. That fellow would be looked upon like a fish out of water. The only way to judge a Christian is by his confession of faith. Can men who disagree belong to the same party?

Can a man who is in favor of the free coinage of silver associate and act with a man who is opposed to it? If he can, how long do you think it will be before you will accomplish free coinage?

Can a man who is in favor of free coinage, and votes for a man who is pledged and promises to use all the power of the government to defeat it, ever expect free coinage in this world?

Can a man who is against national banks, and votes for a man who pledges himself to uphold them, ever expect the overthrow of national banks?

What would you think of the Methodist church—that great pioneer church which has carried

Christianity and light and civilization across the desert and plain—

were it to organize a congregation and employ Bob Ingersoll as pastor?

How much religion would there be in that church to start with? And after Robert G. had lectured them for ten or twelve years how much do you suppose would be left? Would it not be a travesty?

If you were to walk up to me and say, "Col. Jones, do you support Cleveland?"

"Yes, sir." "Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver?" "Yes, sir."

"Ain't Mr. Cleveland opposed to it?"

"Yes, sir." "What do you mean? Are you crazy or mad?" You had known me all my life and you had found me

honest. You would feel sad and go to one of the neighbors and say: "I met Jones up yonder and he says he is in favor of the free coinage of silver and against national banks, and yet he is going to vote for Cleveland. I have known him all my life and he is honest, but I tell you he is crazy. Let's send him up to Austin before he kills his wife in a fit of insanity." I ask you if a man who is in favor of free coinage and votes for Cleveland doesn't establish beyond all doubt the negative of the proposition that the people are capable of governing themselves? I have seen the people humbugged so long that I fear there is no end to it. I don't stand squarely upon any of the national platforms. I never saw one where I did. When a party goes before the people presenting this thing and that, they want something. What do they want? Pope, in his "Essay on Man," says, just find out the ruling passion. This once found you have a clew to all the rest. Let's study the ruling passion of some of our friends. Where's the ruling passion? It ain't on free silver as sure as you are born. Cleveland for national banks, Reagan, Hogg & Co., opposed to them; Cleveland opposed to free coinage, Hogg & Co., howling for it; Cleveland opposed to an income tax and Hogg, Coke, Reagan and all the rest demanding it. You hear about Mills sacrificing himself for the sake of his country. You read in the papers how bravely Mills has spoken out. You observe, however, he is always in the majority, always on the side of the biggest crowd. A seat in the United States Congress is the easiest place on the face of the earth. Five thousand dollars a year and absolutely nothing to do. You send a man to Congress and what does he do? The machine controls the party, and the member who is absent does just as much good as those who are present. About all he does when he is there is to vote occasionally. Yet these fellows actually come back here and tell the people with a great flourish of trumpets how they have grown great in the service of their country. They hire some fellow to write them decent speeches, which are not spoken but always get in the Congressional Record, and then the poor fellows come home worked to death. The mystery is that none of them want to get out of the harness. They are simply trying to uphold the machine because the machine has votes in it."

How a Telephone System Works.

The Swiss telephone system is the best and cheapest in Europe, says Consul-General Byers, of St. Gall, who adds:

First of all, it is owned and managed by the government, which has proved to be of public advantage, inasmuch as the service is better and cheaper, even lower than any other place in the world. In 1886 the government took control of the business, and in that year it was shown that in the hands of the state it

"POOR OLD MISSOURI."

Her Despilers and Would be Despilers Fighting for Supremacy.
BY G. M. LAHWY, Missouri.

The situation in Missouri, politically, is rapidly taking on a new face.

This is apparent in the action of the old parties themselves, and the effect is much heightened by the presence and teaching of the new party.

Prior to the present campaign, the Republican organs, of which the *Globe-Democrat* stands out prominently, have unceasingly moaned "Poor Old Missouri," while the Democratic journals have treated these sights with that utter contempt which is born alone of a conviction of a power to win.

But all things change, and politics in Missouri are rapidly changing also.

In this year of our Lord, 1892, behold the spectacle of the poor old Republican party picking up the courage, from the apparent unrest prevailing everywhere in the commonwealth, to confront its time-worn and moss-covered enemy in a contest, the hardest for years, for supremacy in the councils of the state.

It would seem that the people are credited with very little, if any, intelligence by the g. o. p., and hence they wish to display an appearance of ignoring the existence of any political organization, other than themselves. Very well, the people understand the program, which is sufficient.

The Republicans, led on by their beloved Maj. Warner, with whatever of ballot-burning benefits he may, according to Democratic authority, have received in the past, hope to win in the present campaign, we suppose, on the theory that "fortune favors the brave," by crying "Stand up for Missouri," "a new Missouri," etc.

While the so-called Democracy replies, defiantly, "We need no new Missouri so-long as we are in the ascendancy, and much less such a Missouri" as Bill Warner would give us. "Have we not reduced state taxation from 20 cents on the hundred dollars to 15 cents?" Aye! aye! was not that according to constitutional provisions, the united wisdom of the commonwealth, irrespective of parties, that "when the assessed valuation of property in the State should reach \$900,000,000 the tax for state purposes should not exceed 15 cents on the hundred?" What favor to Democracy is intended by the entire people adopting a constitutional clause for their own protection in a reduction of State taxation when the wealth of that State reaches \$900,000,000? (See Section 8, Article x, Missouri State Constitution).

But quietly, systematically, carefully, prayerfully, the People's party is organizing, contesting, converting, and a vastly different report may be confidently looked for from "Poor Old Missouri" or "Grand New Missouri" than has been had for many years.

State government was bad for all the people in more than one respect, and especially bad in the estimation of Democrats while the Republicans held the reins of State government.

But how much better has it been for every one else than machine Democrats since Democracy has been in the ascendant?

Let the laws passed since that epoch opened answer for themselves. Notice witness No. 1, the infamous Tucker law, whereby it is declared felony for a public officer to receive less salary than the law states he shall have for the performance of his duties while in office.

Witness No. 2. The special jury law, whereby any corporation in the State, by depositing \$75, can have a cause at law between themselves and others, tried before a jury impaneled of manufacturers like themselves.

Witness No. 3. That clause of the otherwise good Australian ballot system, whereby new parties not having polled 3 per cent of the vote cast at the last general election must petition for recognition on the official ballot, make affidavit that they will support certain nominees as a ticket in the election and pay notaries' fees for administering the said oath. In other words, witness No. 3 may properly be called the Missouri force bill, since it forces people to a great inconvenience, or else they must, with the two old parties, vote against their own interests.

This, notwithstanding the State constitution plainly declares (article viii, section 2) "that every male citizen of the United States and every male person of foreign birth, who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of 21 years, possessing the following

qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections of the people:

First. He shall have resided in the State one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second. He shall have resided in the county, city or town where he shall offer to vote, at least sixty days immediately preceding the election.

Here, Mr. Editor, is the indictment against Missouri Democracy, read from laws the party has passed. That the Republicans would do no better we are admonished by the laws of our sister States, who suffer from Republican misrule as we suffer from Democratic rule.

Voters of Missouri, what are you going to do about it? Is it consistent with your sense of patriotism? Is it in the interest of American freedom? Is it destined to make safe to yourselves and children that traditional American liberty that has been bandied about at the caprice of the old parties, that you should vote longer with the criers of "Poor Old Missouri," or with those who say Missouri is good enough with these infamous laws over us?

There is relief in the thought, even, Mr. Editor, that a contingent of Missouri voters, sufficient in strength to insure the perpetuation of the party to a great and good work will vote for Leverett Leonard, the People's candidate for governor, than whom none have a more spotless record as being a man of, with, and for the people. Yes, let the cry be "Stand up for grand old Missouri," but let it be raised by those who can wage the fight on that line with some show of consistency.

Rotten Eggs as a Force in Politics.

BY R. T. McCULLOUGH, Jackson, Miss.

In 1860, Stephen A. Douglas, then a candidate for the Presidency and voted for alike, North and South, in the ensuing election when Lincoln was first chosen, came speech-making through the South. He spent a week with his personal and political friends in Memphis. He had been greeted there, as at Norfolk, Richmond and Southern cities, as a conquering hero. He was pronounced the peer of Prentiss at New Orleans and Mobile, led by the greatest editor, Mr. Forsyth, of whom the South then boasted, an ardent adherent and personal friend of Douglas, welcomed the Illinois statesman with bonfires and illuminations. Mr. Douglas was accompanied by his youthful and beautiful wife. She was of the household of Madison, a Virginia woman, beautiful, beloved and accomplished; born, reared and educated in the South, and devoted, in sectional quarrels then discussed, to the South. Douglas and his wife, at Selma, were greeted at the steamboat landing by a great multitude. He was compelled, even as he stood upon the guards of the steamer, to speak to the admiring populace. In the midst of the throng ignorant, depraved scoundrels, the basest surely of human kind, threw rotten eggs at the orator and candidate for the presidency and one of these was broken on the bonnet and face of Mrs. Douglas. I only remember that Mrs. Douglas and her husband were content to ascribe the brutal outrage to ignoble wretches who thus illustrated a degree of barbarism and of filthy cowardice unparalleled till the heroes of modern Georgia appeared upon the stage.

Mr. Douglas hastened his exit from the South. His wife was constantly dreading repetition of the infamy, and never more appeared in the Gulf States. As soon as Mr. Douglas died, in 1863 (I think he died in that year), she sold her possessions in Mississippi and became a declared enemy of Secession. She never ceased to abhor Selma, and the notoriety given the unhappy place by the horrible offense to civilized decency still adheres to Selma. I heard this story told of the alleged barbarism and brutality of the place at a convention of life assurance agents in New York, at a great dinner at Delmonico's, at which 2000 guests were delighted to sing the chorus of an absurd song, designed to make the civilization of Selma infamous for ever. I have heard people express amazement that John H. Morgan, the greatest of American Senators, would live in a place as derided in history as the capital of the black belt where Douglas and his wife were befooled.

But Macon, Ga., has chosen to envy Selma her position in the civilized world's eyes, and Macon, too, yields rotten eggs, and the community approves, since we hear nothing of punishment inflicted by the "outraged community" upon the good, nice youths who have disgraced a commonwealth and made Macon infamous. Unhappily for the fame of the State, the conduct of these depraved people was not peculiar to Macon. It was illustrated at Columbus, and at other Georgia towns in which Mr. Weaver and his wife and their friends appeared, and we are grieved that the knaves who have violated every law of good citizenship and of civil liberty, and

every law of decent civilization have not been hanged.

Empty words signify nothing, and these shamelessly apologetic newspaper paragraphs that drift out of the hills and hollows of the so-called "Empire State of the South," only serve to evoke the execrations of mankind. Until Macon and other towns, Columbus among the rest, have captured the curse still infesting these hapless towns, Macon, like Selma, will be accursed in honest eyes forever. I heard a good old countryman saying yesterday, "I am ashamed to confess that I was born in Georgia, and can only deny my responsibility for the savagery of brutes dwelling in my old home, by voting for Mr. Weaver." Jones, by stuffing ballot-boxes in Birmingham, and the black belt, and the "noblest Romans of them all," the rotten egg "catapultors," will give Georgia and Alabama to Weaver.

West Virginia's Bugle Blast.

At a mass meeting of the People's party of Hampshire county, West Virginia, with Dr. J. W. Shull as chairman, and E. J. Loy, secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the People's party of Hampshire county, West Virginia, in mass convention assembled this 10th day of September, 1892, that we heartily endorse the nominees of the Omaha convention, tried and true champions of reform and capable of leading the hosts of labor to complete victory over existing legal injustices and oppression, and also the platform and declaration of principles thereof, as comprising the principles and demands of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union "in toto" and as presenting the principles of honest government on the true Democratic basis of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Resolved, That no member of the Farmers Alliance can work for the mental, moral, social and financial elevation of the industrial classes, as true adherence to his obligation requires, and vote for either Democracy or Republicanism, which has enacted and is perpetrating unjust and class laws, which selects base and corrupt partisans for office, spends vast sums of money to corrupt voters, subsidizes the press to deceive people, stuffs ballot-boxes and makes false returns off the votes cast, and by all these dishonest means deceives and sets aside the will of the people and perpetuates in office the corrupt political bosses of the old parties.

Resolved, That the record shows that both the Democratic and Republican parties are equally responsible for the "resumption act," the "demonetization of silver," and the "contraction of the volume of the currency," and vicious financial enactments which have enabled a few moneyed men to combine and secure control through trusts and syndicates of all the important institutions of the country and thereby tax all consumers to the full extent of their own "sweet will."

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the honest masses to join with us in a united effort to drive from place and power these corrupt political bosses, enemies to good government, and in their stead elevate some of the honest yeomanry and labor classes to undo this code of vicious class legislation and to enact such laws as will lower the exalted plutocrat and elevate the humble producer of the wealth so that our code of laws shall regard each and every member of this great Republic as on a precise legal equality. We present these as the foundation principles of true Democracy.

Resolved, That to carry out our faith to the above stated platform and nominees, we pledge ourselves to vote for no one who does not stand squarely and unreservedly upon the Omaha platform. J. W. SHULL, Secretary.

E. J. LOY, Chairman.

In California.

BY RUDOLPH LEONHARD, SR.

The condition of the People's party in Fresno county, is simply marvelous. Three months ago there were, perhaps, fifty advocates of the people's rights in Fresno county, and now we number, at a moderate estimate, over 2000. Last year an election showed between five and six thousand votes, and as the Democrats and Republicans are pretty well balanced, and the Prohibitionists have a ticket in the field, this exhibit signifies pretty certain victory of our county ticket. We do not, however, rest on our arms, but work like beavers in every precinct of the county, and, if we continue to increase at the rate of the past months, there will be very few Dems. and Reps. left to tell the tale. The prospects of other counties are equally flattering.

Further advantages would be found in the ease with which money could be borrowed on the security of real estate, thus remedying one of the principal grievances of which the farmer complains. Even though that grievance should be removed, there are still three vital objections.

1. These issues would not be a legal tender.

2. It would still leave the power of contraction and expansion in the hands of private corporations.

3. All interest accruing on the use of this public necessity would go into the tills of private corporations instead of the public treasury.

Resolved, That we do condemn the action of the Democratic Bourbons in their treatment of Gen. Weaver and his party in Macon, Ga., August 22.

Resolved, That we endorse Gen. James B. Weaver for President of the United States.

M. W. Bass, Secretary.

Resolutions of Indignation.

We, the People's party, at Irondale, Ala., met September 24, 1892, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Gen. J. B. Weaver, James G. Field and Mrs. Mary Lease, for their able addresses delivered in Birmingham, September 15, 1892.

Resolved, That we do condemn the action of the Democratic Bourbons in their treatment of Gen. Weaver and his party in Macon, Ga., August 22.

Resolved, That we endorse Gen. James B. Weaver for President of the United States.

S. McDaniel, President.

STATE BANKS.

There Are Three Vital Objections to Such a Monetary System.

By H. L. Loucks, President of F. A. and I. U.

Pushing financial reform to the front has compelled our Democratic friends, even in the South, to pay more attention to this important issue.

In the several Democratic speeches we have heard, it is true most of the time has been devoted to the defunct force bill and personal abuse of Weaver, et al. Col. Livingston was the first we heard discuss the finance question, and strange as it may appear to our friends, this erstwhile great champion of the subtreasury forgot all about it and gave us "something better" of the Democratic party, viz., State banks of issue. What are the advantages claimed for State banks?

First. Immediate relief. Col. Livingston stated that the Georgia railroad was ready, just as soon as the 10 per cent tax was abolished, to issue \$1,500,000. This, to us, was a new phrase of the program. To

the already tremendous power conferred on our railroad corporations, to tax us all the traffic will bear on the

exchange of our products, is to be added the privilege of the control of our medium of exchange, well

knowing, as they must, that "whoever controls the money of the nation controls all industry of the nation."

If this is not centralizing power, what is it?

Who will doubt but that every railroad

company in the nation will gladly issue millions of dollars of money to

pay their help, construct new lines,

etc., none of which, mark you, can

be made a legal tender, for Congress has wisely reserved that power. Is

money issued by a private corporation

on its credit better than money issued

by the general Government on the

credit not only of all these private

corporations, but all the other wealth

of the nation, as well? Certainly not.

The vital objection to this plan is that it would add enormously to the

great and already dangerous power

possessed by the railroad corporations

of the nation at the present time,

which is practically controlled by

less than a dozen men.

By others the inducement is plausibly held out that "under a State bank system any number of farmers could form a joint stock company and by issuing their notes secure a supply of money which would pass current in all business transactions."

We can rest assured that when such a plan is formulated it will be surrounded by so many safeguards as to leave the farmer out. They would require, and rightly, too, unencumbered real estate security, a scarce article with farmers at the present time. That is simply "thrown out as a bait to catch gudgeons." It could not be made a legal tender and would have but a limited circulation. We demand a national currency, a full legal tender, wherever presented. President Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, aptly describes the result by repeating history under such a system in our own country. "The denomination of a bill then was no indication of its value. Merchants deposited several times during the day lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use, in a journey to the East, the issues of the most solvent banks of the West, and in consequence a money-changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket-office and lunch counter. The farmer and laborer sound the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened."

We would soon find that the State banks by farmers, through discrimination, would, like our warehouse and other co-operative companies, be crowded out.

"Further advantages would be found in the ease with which money could be borrowed on the security of real estate, thus remedying one of the principal grievances of which the farmer complains." Even though that grievance should be removed, there are still three vital objections.

1. These issues would not be a legal tender.

2. It would still leave the power of contraction and expansion in the hands of private corporations.

3. All interest accruing on the use of this public necessity would go into the tills of private corporations instead of the public treasury.

"Then, too, the difficulty of obtaining enough money at certain seasons of the year, when it is needed to move the crops, will disappear." Our subtreasury plan provides for that in a much more satisfactory manner, by leaving the expansion to the producers of the wealth to be exchanged,

and not to speculators interested in cheap products.

"Instead of accumulating in New York, Chicago, or other large cities, the tendency of State bank notes will be towards remaining at home, ready at all times for every commercial purpose."

Why the tendency to remain at home? Simply because of its questionable value away from home. Do you want to exchange your labor, or the product of your labor, for such a money? We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible. In no particular will State banks fill the bill.

"The rates of interest, now so often the chief obstacle in the way of the investment, by the farmer, of more capital in his business in the shape of better stock, improved machinery, new buildings, etc., will be lowered in all sections of the country." That might be so, but not to the same extent as by direct issue to the people. These State banks will engage in the business for the profits to be made out of it, and not for the benefit to the farmer. We demand that all money shall be issued direct to the people, without the intervention of banks of issue that may be depended on to charge us all our necessities will compel us to pay for its use. We demand money at cost of issue and redemption.

"The farming industry, when relieved from the burden of the war tariff and stimulated by an abundance of sound, cheap and convenient currency will attain a condition of unexampled prosperity." To this we heartily say, amen. The greater the relief the greater the prosperity. If a reduction of the war tariff of 6 per cent would be a relief, then a reduction of 54 per cent would be a much greater relief. If a reduction in the rate of interest of 2 or 3 per cent would be a relief, then a reduction of 8 per cent would be a much greater relief. Every objection raised to our land-loan and subtreasury plan, whilst all the objections, of which we complain under our present system, will apply to State banks.

A Letter From Alonzo Wardall.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 25, 1892.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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No. 6.

TRUE BILLS FOUND

The Strikers, Carnegie Officials, and Pinkerton's Indicted.

Treason the Charge Against the Homestead Men—Murder, Conspiracy and Aggravated Riot the Crimes in the Cases of the Others.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The grand jury sitting in the treason cases against the Homestead strikers, and the murder and conspiracy charges against H. C. Frick and various other officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, and the Pinkerton detectives, brought in true bills in all the cases this afternoon. After the charge to the grand jury yesterday by Chief Justice Paxson, in the treason cases, it was thought that the murder charges would be postponed, and when the jury reported on them also, it came in the nature of a surprise.

Chief Justice Paxson, of the supreme court of this State, and Judge Kennedy, of the county courts, occupied the bench when the jury entered the courtroom. Foreman Berlin presented the findings, which, after examination by the judges, were handed to the clerk of the court. The bills against Hugh O'Donnell and others for treason include thirty-one defendants. They are:

O'Donnell, Hugh Combs, William
McLuckie, John Dierkin, John
Lynch, David Fagan, Patrick
Crawford, Thos. J. Gaoes, W. H.
Bayne, Harry Harris, Matthew
Ball, Elmer E. Kennedy, Reid
Bayard, Henry Miller, John
Brown, J. W. Searight, O.
Champeno, George Murray, John
Critchlow, Isaac Thompson, W. H.
Colgan, Miller Murray, Martin
Coyle, John Ross, Hugh
Clifford, Jack Roberts, W. T.
Cush, Dennis M. Rylands, George
Coneghy, Wm. M. Sarver, George W.
Cummings, Michael.

The indictments for murder are for the killing of George W. Rutter, John E. Morris, Joseph Sotak, and Silas Wain, all strikers, and include H. C. Frick, chairman of the company; H. T. F. Lovejoy, secretary; J. A. Potter, superintendent; J. G. Leishman, vice chairman; W. F. Corey, assistant superintendent; Nevin McConnell and James Dovey, mill bosses, and Robert Pinkerton, William Pinkerton, C. W. Biddell, W. H. Burt, John Cooper, and F. W. Hinde, of the Pinkerton detective agency.

The bills for conspiracy embrace all those charged with murder, with the addition of George Lander, H. M. Curry, Otis Childs, L. C. Phipps, of the steel company, and Fred W. Primer, a detective.

Those charged with aggravated riot are H. C. Frick, H. M. Curry, J. G. A. Leishman, F. T. F. Lovejoy, L. C. Phipps, J. S. Dovey, Nevin McConnell, John Cooper, C. W. Biddell, Fred Primer, W. H. Burt and F. W. Hinde.

The true bill in the treason charge, after reciting the names of the defendants, reads:

The grand jury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now inquiring in and for the body of the county of Alleghany, upon their oaths and affirmations respectively, do present that the defendants, and there being inhabitants and residents within the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and under the protection of the laws of said Commonwealth, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, not weighing or regarding the duty of their said allegiance, but wickedly devising to disturb the peace and tranquility of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, devising to disturb and destroy, and to stir up, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in order to fulfill and to bring into effect the said traitorous compassions, intentions, and intensions of them, the said defendants on the 5th day of September, 1892, and on divers other days and times

between the said 1st day of June and on the said 5th day of September, at the said borough of Homestead, with other persons whose names are to the said inquest unknown to the number of 100 and upward, armed and arrayed in war-like manner, that is to say, with guns, revolvers, cannon, swords, knives, clubs, dynamite bombs and other warlike and deadly weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there feloniously and traitorously assembled together, did feloniously and traitorously join and assemble themselves together, and then and there did dispose themselves against the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and did ordain, prepare and levy war against the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the end that its constitution, laws and authority might be and were defied, resisted, and subverted by the said defendants and their armed allies, to wit:

The said persons whose names are to the said inquest unknown. Contrary to the duty of allegiance and fidelity of the said defendants, to the evil example of all others' like cases offending contrary to the act of general assembly in such case made and provided against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The witnesses whose names are given by the grand jury as having testified before them are: Henry Beltzhoover, county detective; Samuel, Cruelly, deputy sheriff; E. C. Bishop, telegraph operator at Homestead; Henry Lewis, Robert Herbert, C. W. Danziger, and E. C. Christie, newspaper correspondents, and Joseph H. Gray, special deputy sheriff.

The indictment against the Carnegie officials for murder reads as follows in the case of Silas Wain:

The grand inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do present. That said defendants [who are named as above] on the 6th day of July, 1892, with force and arms, then and there being did make an assault on Silas Wain and feloniously, maliciously and of their malice aforethought did kill and murder contrary to the form of assembly and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Two members of the Union Veteran Legion who were dropped from the rolls for cause some time ago, came on to this city to attend the reunion to-day. Commander-in-Chief Palmer refused to recognize them as members. The cause of the suspended member was espoused by Corporal Tanner at to-day's meeting, and the corporal was suppressed by Chief Palmer. Later, in the hotel lobby, Tanner and Palmer met, and the corporal proceeded to tell the commander-in-chief what he (Tanner) thought of him. He called him a plutocrat and like names. Palmer was about to resent when friends interfered, and a physical encounter was averted.

A New Complication Arises.

WESTCHESTER, PA., Oct. 10.—There was a stir in the Chester county courts to-day, the cause of which was the Baker ballot law. On Friday last Judge Thomas Waddell appointed ex-Judge Thomas S. Butler as judge of election of one of the new precincts in Westchester. In court to-day ex-Judge Butler refused to serve, saying:

"I do not intend to assume the responsibility of determining what some of the provisions of the Baker law may mean. It is, in my judgment, the most damnable piece of legislation ever put on our statute books, and I do not propose to submit myself to the danger of arrest and fine for the failure to determine who is entitled to vote under the act."

This has startled the other election judges, and it is probable that many others will decline to serve. It is feared that difficulty will be had in securing enough men willing to serve to carry on the election in all the districts.

Blaine in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—James G. Blaine arrived in New York this afternoon direct from Bar Harbor, and took the train immediately for Ophir farm.

Whitelaw Reid, whose guest he is, met him at the station and accompanied him to the country. It is understood that he makes a visit of several days at least, and that during his stay he will meet, either at Ophir farm or in New York, a number of the leading Republicans and give what aid he can in the canvass.

When Mr. Blaine started for New York on Tuesday, Mrs. Blaine and the rest of the family went from Bar Harbor to Augusta. They are expected to join him as a guest of Mr. Reid, at Ophir farm, and will go from White Plains to Washington to spend the winter.

It has been hinted that Mr. Blaine will speak for the ticket, and it is believed he will do it at a monster meeting to be held in this city.

Chairman Breidenthal Acquited.

ABILENE, KAN., Oct. 10.—Chairman Breidenthal, of the Alliance State committee, accused of violating the banking law, after a three days' trial, attracting much attention, was acquitted. The court held that, as secretary of the Smoak company, the law did not apply to him, and the case was dismissed.

NOT CRYING FRAUD

For the People's Party in Florida Will Redem Themselves.

The "Machine" in Alabama Very Indignant at the First Determined Effort of the People's Party to Secure an Honest Count.

THEIR VOTE NOT COUNTED.

But the Florida People's Party Men Are Not Crying "Fraud."

"Well, now, Col. Harvey, what did it all?" was the question which the correspondent of the Washington Star put to the chairman of the Florida People's party, referring, of course, to the defeat of the Populists in the election.

"I have my own ideas on that point," he replied. "I'm not going to cry 'fraud.' That's a chestnut. For five weeks past I haven't had any idea that we would carry the State, but, to tell the truth, I did think we were going to get out a bigger vote. There was one time early in August when I thought our chances for carrying the State were good. It looked then as if the boards of county commissioners were all going to give us representation in the appointment of inspectors and clerks of election. In fact, we had positive assurances to that effect from many of the Democratic leaders. If that program had been carried out, it would have encouraged our people to register and pay their poll taxes, but when they found that the Democrats were going to keep the count strictly in their own hands, they lost interest and got discouraged. Now, I'm not saying that the count was fraudulent, but the refusal to allow us to participate in it kept down our vote, many thousands throughout the State.

"Then the 'force bill' issue was pushed for all it was worth by the Democratic press and speakers, and this had a marked effect upon our vote. It kept hundreds and thousands of real third party men in the Democratic ranks. The force bill agitation is a big bugaboo, but it's an easy thing to frighten the average Southern man with."

"Do you think, Col. Harvey, that the coming here of Gen. Weaver helped or injured your cause?"

"Oh, it didn't injure it any. But I doubt if it did very much good. It was too late."

"Shall you go right on with the Congressional and national electors canvass?"

"Why, of course. We are in this thing to stay. You don't suppose a little setback like this last election will frighten us off, do you? We shall have inspectors, too. There was a good deal of fraudulent counting in last Tuesday's election, but not enough to affect the result. That's why I'm not raising the big cry of 'fraud, fraud!'"

There were counties where I know from seventy-five to 100 People's party tickets were thrown, and yet the returns show only a dozen or so, or none at all. But they will show up all right at the November election. We shan't carry the State, of course, but we shall largely increase the vote of Tuesday last."

A. S. Mann, who is running for Congress in the second district on the People's party ticket, says that he is surely going to be elected. He gives the election law in Florida an awful black eye and says that the Democrats themselves are bound to repeat it at the next session of the legislature. "If they don't," he added, "their party will go to pieces in less than two years."

In this connection the president of one of the leading railroads in Florida, himself a staunch Democrat, is reported as having said a few days ago: "It is useless for my company to try to promote immigration to Florida any longer. All the great

advantages of the country through which our line passes are offset by this abominable election. No Northern or Western man will bring his family here, especially his boys, to grow up where such a thing is looked upon as honorable. They absolutely refuse to live under a system which teaches personal truthfulness and strict integrity in business, but which winks at frauds in elections. They condemn the whole thing as demoralizing, and I am forced to agree with them. This election system must be changed. It is keeping Florida back to-day more than any other agency which is working against her."

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

The "Machine" Very Indignant at Efforts to Secure an Honest Count. Special to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 11.—

The most ridiculous feature of the present campaign in Alabama is the machine-made indignation displayed by the Jones Democracy against the first sign of a determined effort to insure honesty of the count at the coming election.

The first move was made in Bullock county this week. The probate judge, the sheriff and the circuit clerk in each county are required by the law, not of any federal Government at Washington, but by the laws of the State of Alabama, to appoint representatives of both parties upon the board of managers for each election beat. In Bullock county, as every intelligent man knows, there was but two parties who were seriously in the fight, the Jones Democrats and their opponents. Yet, when the managers came to be appointed in Bullock county, the judge and the circuit clerk, overriding the protest of the sheriff, and desperately endeavoring to repeat the ballot-box stuffing of August 1, appointed a complete board of men who supported Jones and gave the anti-Jones men no representation. This could be done without fear of punishment in August, for the courts of the United States have no authority in State elections, but it is a national election, in which they have jurisdiction. So Judge Fraser and Circuit Clerk Pickett were promptly prosecuted and arrested, and will be forced to carry out the State laws of Alabama and give both sides a legal show for a fair count, or else they will go to jail. That is the difference between the August election and the November election. In that case we had not the power to enforce a fair count. In this case we have, and that is why the orders have been sent out by Gen. Shelly and the managers of the Jones Democracy to hold indignation meetings and howl. It is not the arrest of these men they are distressed about, it is that the certainty that they will not be allowed to cheat us again in November as they did in August.

J. C. MANNING.

Opposed to Calling Out the Militia.

At a meeting October 9 of local trades and labor unions, of St. Louis, the following was adopted and copies ordered sent to all labor organizations in the country: "Resolved, that we call on all the labor organizations to take such action as will tend to prevent in the future the calling out of any armed bodies, State militia or otherwise, to be used for the purpose of forcing American workmen to comply with the demands of brutal and tyrannical capital."

No Fusion in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 10.—The Republican electoral ticket of Georgia will not be fused with that of the People's party. This was decided at a meeting of the selected candidates.

The question was put to them whether half their number would not give way to the same number of People's party nominees. The refusal was emphatic. Thus there will be four electoral tickets voted in Georgia—Republican, Democratic, People's party and Prohibition.

Fusing on the Senatorship.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—The Democrats have gone into a combination with the Populists on legislative candidates, the object being, it is

ELECTRIC SPARKS

Tennyson's Remains Laid in the Poet's Corner, Westminster.

Democrats Indorse People's Party Candidates—Carnegie Writes a Letter on Protection and Free Trade—The Sweating System in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, a member of the Anti-Tenement House League of this city, reported at a meeting of that committee last night the results of a personal investigation of the sweating system in New York city.

"The sweating system," he said, "does exist in New York city to a most frightful extent and under most frightful conditions," and he is convinced that large amounts of pestilential clothing are brought to Boston.

"The streets on which these tenements are situated," he asserts, "are worse than any I have seen in London, Paris, Berlin, or even Constantinople, and I have visited the slums of all these cities. I took up some of the clothing and found it stained and smeared with suspicious filth. I saw women working with naught on save a flimsy skirt and chemise, babies marked and pitted playing amid the clothing, pale-faced women bending over the work, working only evidently, as some of them said, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 o'clock at night to earn even half a man's low pay. I am absolutely convinced that there are white blocks and square miles practically given over to the tenement-made clothing trade. I have lived in Constantinople during the visitation of the Asiatic cholera, and know the conditions of the cholera, visited quarters there, and I do solemnly aver that the conditions in New York city are worse. I saw seemingly fine work, as well as poor, made in these wretched houses."

Carnegie on Protection.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, writing from Rannoch Lodge, his residence in Scotland, contributes a long letter to the discussion of free trade and national wealth now proceeding in the columns of the Times.

Mr. Carnegie says he believes firmly as the Times, that free trade is not only best, but that it is necessary for Great Britain, but for a new continent with undeveloped resources, it may be the best policy to temporarily protect through import duties, certain articles in order to secure the home supply.

Mr. Carnegie adds that he cannot see how any thinking man can be a protectionist or free trader for Great Britain. If England, by protecting her food products, could have the same experience the United States had with steel, it would be her duty to protect, but if she had the Republic's experience with sugar, it would be folly.

Mr. Carnegie then proceeds at length to expound the views of American protection. He says that the high cost of living of the American workingman is a thing of the past. He can buy more with £1 in the United States than can the British workingman with £1 in Great Britain.

In concluding his letter Mr. Carnegie says he thinks the law of surplus that allows Maine granite to be sold in Aberdeen cheaper than the Scotch article, that enables American agricultural machines to drive out all others in Europe, will prove in the near future a much more important factor than hostile tariffs.

Fusing on the Senatorship.

October 22, 1892

said to control, if possible, the choice of a United States Senator by the next legislature. They have indorsed each other's nominations in twenty-six cases so far, and the legislative nominations are not all made yet.

The understanding is that where the Populist candidates were first named, as they have been in most of the districts, they shall be at liberty to vote, as their first choice, for Eugene H. Belden for United States Senator. If his candidacy becomes hopeless, they are then to support the Democratic candidate, who will probably be Gov. Winans.

Why the Campaign Has Been Dull. Evening Star (Independent).

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Columbus and the cholera have been too much for the campaign, too much altogether, and so it is that these last days of the great political struggle, usually so full of excitement, are given over wholly to the rejoicing of a metropolis glad that it has been discovered and has escaped the plague. The old timers who have seen scores of hot fights in this State agree that there has never been such dullness, and they argue that the vote this fall is going to be very light on both sides.

Both Chairmen Carter and Harrity have come to the conclusion that there is no use trying to bring about the great waves of enthusiasm for either the President or Mr. Cleveland, and they have bent their energies to the gathering of that which is sometimes quite as good and as effective as enthusiasm, namely, "sand." Even the ordinary mud throwing of campaign work has been relegated to the rear, the leaders wisely decreeing that the campaign is too lukewarm for such tactics. The best that the partisan press can do in this line is an occasional fling at Dave Martin on the one hand and Eugene Higgins on the other. These two personages are being played as trump knaves with some effect, and there may yet be warm times when the peculiar methods of each begin to operate as mutual counter irritants.

The other elements that tend to decrease the popular excitement over the candidates may be briefly summarized thus: The lack of novelty in the campaign, with no new men in the leading stalls, no new or startling issues to be voted upon, no new conditions to face.

ODDS ON THE PRESIDENT.

A glance at the straws that are to be seen floating through the air makes it quite reasonable for a conservative "sport" to place his money on easy odds on the President. Two weeks ago he would have been a bit foolish to have done so, but to-day there is a feeling gaining ground that Mr. Harrison has somewhat the better chances in this State.

The Star correspondent was told by one of the agents of the Republican National Committee that there is a strong movement under the surface just at present among the large manufacturers of this city toward the Republican cause, irrespective of their former affiliations. One instance was cited as absolutely accurate. Two Tammany men, leaders in their wards, employ upward of 500 men between them. These 500 men last week received orders to register to-day and to learn how to vote a combination ticket, consisting of the Democratic municipal and State officers and Republican electors. In short, Mr. Cleveland will be cut, it is estimated by Gen. Clarkson, to the extent of fully 20,000 votes in the city.

A STORY ABOUT HILL.

It is cropping out here and there that word is being passed to the braves from the Hotel Normandie that Mr. Cleveland's election means nothing less than the demolition of Tammany Hall as the controlling element in New York, and ultimately national politics. It is related on the most unquestionable authority that one of the district leaders sought an interview with Mr. Hill for the purpose of getting his private tip.

"Go back to your district," said the Senator, "and tell your men that they may vote for Mr. Cleveland if they wish, and they may move heaven and earth to elect him, but they must remember that every vote they cast for him as President means one more clod of dirt on the coffin of Tammany."

"But what am I to do?" queried the puzzled brave, unable to interpret the figure.

"Do?" repeated Mr. Hill. "Do what you like, but remember that Mr. Cleveland's election means the death of our organization and the shelling of our machine."

This feeling will be hard to overcome in the upper counties, and already Mr. Harrity, it is whispered, has shifted his sliding scale to allow for a large shrinkage of the regular vote in the city, and is pouring "sweat" into the wilderness above the Harlem in a steady stream.

HOW THINGS LOOK.

Four weeks from to-day the election occurs, and from now on the battle

will be one of money well and freely used.

Mr. Pulitzer's "World" Western campaign fund has dropped out of sight, for the rainbows have all been carefully taken in for repairs on both sides. The fight will go no further Westward than Niagara Falls.

EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS.

Chairman Quincy and Commissioner Peck Have Some Correspondence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The following correspondence explains itself:

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
139 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1892.

Charles F. Peck, Esq., Commissioner of Statistics of Labor, Albany:

DEAR SIR.—The transcripts already furnished us from your tables, to be used in your forthcoming report, having given us all the information which will be of any value in regard to the statistical methods employed by you, and the manner in which they have been used, and the information deemed essential by us in respect to the names of the persons making the returns being still withheld from the public, we do not see that any further light will be thrown upon the subject by further transcripts from these returns, and, as we understand that you are charging us for the expense of making them, we hereby notify you that we shall not need any more. Please send in the charges for the preparation of those already furnished as soon as possible. Yours truly, JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

The reply was:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
ALBANY, Oct. 10.
Josiah Quincy, Chairman, New York.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of 8th instant, wherein you notify me that the transcript of labor to be included in my forthcoming report thus far furnished have given you all the information you required of any value as to the statistical methods employed by me.

The phraseology of your letter would seem to carry the impression that the methods employed were other than regular and inconsistent with those pursued by other statistical bureaus of this country, and I cannot, therefore, allow it to pass without protesting against the apparent injustice attempted to be done me as the head of the bureau of statistics of labor of this State. I am not surprised, however, at any covert thrust emanating from this source, for it has been the evident purpose of yourself and mugwumps to cast discredit upon the summary issued by me. I was not prepared, however, to believe that you would go to the extent of even assuming surprise at the fact that I was to charge you legal rates for furnishing these transcripts in view of the fact that under date of September 12 you wrote:

"While we cannot in any way waive our demand for a disclosure of the names of the manufacturers making the returns, we should be glad to take advantage of the offer which you are quoted as making, and we therefore formally request you to furnish us as soon as possible with copies of all documents relating to the preparation of your recent report. We will defray the cost of making such copies."

The patriotic utterance of our great leader, that "a public office is a public trust," I am afraid is being lost sight of as one of the cardinal principles of Democracy in the heat of the present campaign.

With all the contempt I entertain for mugwumps, or to use a more recent definition of this class of voters, "political guerrillas," I can hardly believe that with all their professions of superior loyalty and public morality they could for a moment expect that the entire force of a State department could be diverted from its regular work to make transcripts from the records in its possession to gratify impudent curiosity and to further the ends of a political party without legal compensation.

I felt quite certain at the time that the request was made without that consideration which should and always is given to matters of such moment by men of ordinary political judgment, but I shall, of course, be governed by your wishes in the matter and discontinue furnishing you any further transcripts, although I could supply you any amount of additional tables equally as interesting as those already delivered. I am not prepared to furnish you with bill incurred up to date, but will endeavor to do so within a few days. Yours very respectfully,

CHAS. F. PECK, Commissioner.

A One-Sided Fusion.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 10.—The Democratic State central committee this afternoon withdrew the names of four of the Democratic Presidential electors and indorsed four of the People's party electors. By this action the Democrats hope to elect their four remaining electors and thus at least divide the State with the Republicans. The managers of the Populist campaign say it was purely a voluntary action on the part of the Democrats, and claim that they had no hand in the deal.

Many Tickets in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10.—The People's party has obtained signatures to the nomination papers required by law sufficient to give it candidates for Presidential electors, governor, Congressmen and two State senators. The candidates of the Prohibition party will be for Presidential electors, governor, Congressmen, State Senators and county officials.

Four Homestead Strikers Released.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—Four of the Homestead strikers charged with treason furnished the required \$10,000 bail each this morning and were released. David Lynch, another of the strikers charged with treason, was arrested this morning. Twenty-eight are yet to be arrested.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS.

At 12:30 o'clock a stir around the door of St. Faith's Chapel attracted the

65,000 TO 75,000

Is the Vote Now Conceded to the People's Party in Georgia.

The Total Vote in the State was 284,000.

Almost Double the Usual Vote.—The Negro was Allowed to Vote This Time, at Least was Counted by the Democrats.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 17.—The Democrats now concede a People's party vote of from 65,000 to 70,000. This is admitted to be the "white man's party." Official returns will not be made by State legislature before October 27.

It is stated that the total vote was 284,000, almost double the usual vote. This is accounted for by the negroes being permitted to vote—or being counted as doing so by the bosses.

THE TENNYSON OBSEQUIES.

Laying the Bard's Remains in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Throughout the night the body of Lord Tennyson lay in St. Faith's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, the union jack covering the coffin and a few trails of ivy, placed there by Hallam Tennyson, lying loosely over it. It transpires that the volume of Shakespeare which Tennyson read on his deathbed was placed within the coffin before the body was taken from Aldworth.

There was no vigil at the bier of the great poet during the night. The coffin lay in the darkness, save for the feeble rays from a gas lamp in the neighboring street which flickered weirdly through the stained windows.

The door was locked when the family left after the coffin had been deposited in the chapel last evening. So it remained until the opening of the abbey to-day, when the vergers arrived and stood guard at the sacred entrance, awaiting the moment when the coffin should be borne to the alter trestle. It was a frosty autumnal morning, the rising sun breaking through a haze of fiery red. Soon after daylight people began to gather around the door of the north nave, to which admission was to be free for the public, and four hours before the time for opening the door the neighborhood of this entrance was thronged. It was noticeable that all were dressed in black and many in deep mourning. Sorrow, as if for a personal friend, was depicted upon all countenances, as the lovers of the pure-minded poet stood patiently awaiting admission to take part in the last honors of his earthly remains.

Meanwhile, holders of tickets of invitation were arriving and being ushered into the broad sanctuary opening into the abbey, and long before the ceremony began the historic edifice was crowded. Outside thousands lingered unable to obtain entrance, yet unwilling to depart from near the spot where an event of such mournful interest to the nation and to mankind was in progress.

The assemblage in the abbey was a distinguished one.

The scene was most impressive. The abbey choir was covered with a rich hanging of purple velvet. The nave was lined on both sides with orphan boys from the home founded by Gen. Gordon, an institution in which Tennyson took a marked sympathetic interest. The boys wore a modified Scotch uniform and carried themselves with military precision.

At noon the sun burst out in full-splendor from the haze which had hitherto partially obscured its rays, and the interior of the abbey was gloriously illuminated, bringing out all the beauties of the sculpture and carving. A moment later Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, entered St. Faith's Chapel, and on behalf of her majesty placed a beautiful wreath upon the coffin. Sir Henry then proceeded to the dean of Westminster's stall, where he sat as representative of the Queen. The archbishops of Canterbury and York occupied subdeans' stalls.

So many wreaths and other floral tributes had been sent to the abbey that it was impossible to find room for them with the coffin. They were placed in the Jerusalem chamber and were found to amount to several wagon loads. Only a few of the most choice or appropriate designs were applied near the grave.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS.

At 12:30 o'clock a stir around the

attention of the waiting audience in the abbey, and all eyes were directed to the spot. First appeared the officiating clergy, then the coffin, which bore only the wreaths contributed by the Queen and members of the family. The pall was an ordinary union jack. It was borne on the right hand by Lord Salisbury, the late premier, Earl Selborne, Lord Rosebery, minister of foreign affairs; Lord Arthur Kelvin, Weh Lecky, the historian, and Henry Montagu Butler, D. D., master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and on the left by the Duke of Argyll, Earl Dufferin, Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American legation, Sir James Paget, Benjamin Jewett, master of Balliol College, Oxford, and James Anthony Froude, the historian.

Immediately behind the coffin walked the poet's son, Hallam Tennyson, with his wife and children, and some intimate friends of the family.

The procession passed through the cloisters and the nave to the altar, where the coffin was placed upon trestles and the religious ceremony was conducted, the archbishop of Canterbury officiating, assisted by the deans and canons.

At the grave Dear Bradley said the prayer, the collect and the benediction, and the great crowd dispersed as the notes of the "Dead March from Saul" sounded through the abbey at the close of the service.

Westminster Abbey has hardly seen a funeral so representative as the one to-day. It was as if the grief of all classes of the civilized world, music, literature, labor and statesmanship, was represented by their great men. Henry Irving, with his best known colleagues; John Burns, with the socialists and labor agitators; cabinet ministers and ex-cabinet ministers, royal academicians, the poets of whom the dead poet was chief, and the men from England's greatest mercantile houses were crowded together, elbow to elbow.

The flowers came from persons of all classes in Great Britain, the continent and the United States. The Queen's last tribute was three wreaths, one bearing the words, "A mark of sincere regard from Victoria."

St. Louis Banks Not an Issue.

ALTON, ILL., Oct. 14.—Gen. A. E. Stevenson and Representative Springer spoke here to-day. Mr. Springer devoted his time mainly to a consideration of the tariff question, but took occasion in reply to Senator Sherman to defend the position of the Democratic party on State banks, saying:

Congress has no more right to impose a tax upon the notes of State banks in order to suppress them than it has to impose a tax upon the taxes and discounts of State and national banks in order to suppress such banks entirely. If Congress can rightfully and constitutionally exercise such a power it could also impose such a tax upon the rents of the lands as to make lands worthless as investments, and thus compel the occupancy and cultivation of land as the only condition of ownership. The prohibitory tax upon the circulating notes of State banks is without any warrant in the Constitution; and the courts would undoubtedly hold if a test case was brought before them.

Treasury notes will always be preferred, and Congress should give us enough of such notes, to be issued from time to time, to meet all demands of trade. There is no possible danger of State banks ever taking their place in this country. State banks are not an issue before the country at this time, and the people cannot be diverted from the consideration of the tariff question by holding up before them the specter of impossible wild-cat currency. The Democratic platform settles that question so far as the Democratic party is concerned. It declares in favor of both gold and silver and the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market in the payment of debts. It also demands that all paper currency be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

Mr. Halford Denies It.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The telegram saying that Representative Morse of Massachusetts had given Private Secretary Halford as the authority for the statement that the Democratic committee had paid Mrs. Gougar \$1500 for her political services was shown to Mr. Halford to-day. He said he had never made such an assertion and he did not believe Mr. Morse ever said he had. As a matter of fact he knew so little of Mrs. Gougar's record that when asked recently if Mrs. Gougar had not supported Cleveland at the last election he was compelled to refer the question to the President of the Indiana Republican Committee for an answer.

Two Hearts That Beat as One.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Judge Andrews, of Syracuse, the Republican nominee for chief justice of the court of appeals, has been indorsed by the Democratic State committee. The nomination was made by W. A. Kirk, of Syracuse, and seconded by Bourke Cockran.

Judge Andrews' nomination was also seconded by District Attorney Ridgeway on behalf of the Kings county Democrats. Mr. Ridgeway made a speech referring to the fact

that Judge Andrews was nominated by the Democrats in 1884. The nomination was then made unanimous.

A letter was read from Judge Wheeler H. Peckham, who was himself a candidate for the office. In his letter Judge Peckham stated that if the Republicans had decided to recognize Judge Andrews' twenty-five years of service on the bench by nominating him the Democrats could not do better than indorse him.

Gen. Miles' Report.

Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his annual report to the War Department, says: The inspection reports from different posts show that the troops are in a good state of discipline and efficiency, and are properly drilled and instructed. One hundred and thirty-five essays on professional subjects were read by officers during the year, followed in many instances by discussion of the subject treated.

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Attacking the Citadels.

The meeting of the city and county committee of the People's party in Milwaukee, Wis., was well attended and enthusiastic. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Julius Theurich, was filled by the nomination of Fred W. Stearns, well known as secretary of the printers union, Federation Trades Council, District Assembly etc.

Three meetings were arranged for this week, and four for next, with good speakers at each. A glee club will be arranged for and organized.

The Republicans and Democrats are not half as enthusiastic this year as formerly on Presidential years.

NEW CLUB PREMIUMS

THE ECONOMIST offers the following unparalleled list of premiums to those who will secure clubs. They are given only to those who get up clubs. No premium is given for renewals, or to subscribers old or new. Everybody who reads the National Economist is willing to pay \$1.00 per year for it, and it will be held at that price to all. The premiums are given to subscribers to pay them for inducing others to subscribe. Therefore, every premium offer expressly states that it is given for new subscribers at \$1.00 each.

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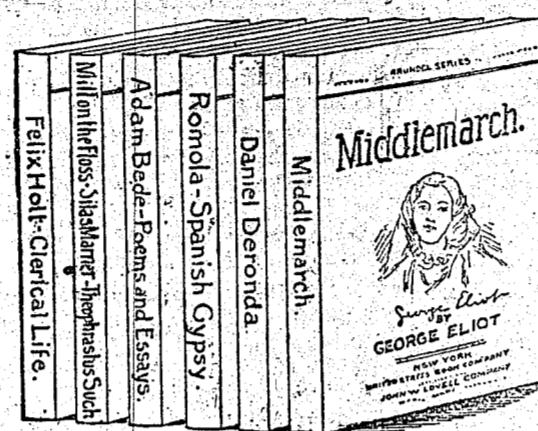
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in the good work of education.

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N. R. P. A.

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It is not the purpose of this paper to make money, and it never has declared one cent of dividend to the stockholders, but just as fast as the volume of the business will justify, improvements and enlargements will be made until it is the greatest paper published in the world. As an American farmer's paper it should be so, and the management is determined that it shall.

Thanks are hereby returned for the many complimentary letters and for the efforts of the many friends of the cause who are now sending in subscribers. They are assured that they will never have cause to regret anything they have done in our behalf.

PRINCIPLE OF THE "DEMANDS."

It is not necessary for the Farmers Alliance to prove that the farmers are starving or suffering for the necessities of life, in order to make out a case that shows the necessity for the adoption of their demands. They can admit that the farmer of to-day enjoys more privileges and luxuries than his father or grandfather ever did, and still have a good case by showing the relatively greater returns to effort, ability and capital in all other pursuits. The healthy tone of the markets, the absence of excessive speculation, and wild dealing, the greatly decreased number of business failures, and the reduction of personal indebtedness, reported in commercial circles, all point towards the next year as a prosperous one. If these appearances can be realized, it will and should be hailed with joy by all patriotic citizens. And no greater shadow can be thrown upon the teachings of any man or class of men than to show that distress and suffering are necessary in order to get the people to accept their doctrines. Class legislation benefits a class at the expense of all other classes, whether rich or poor. A relatively depressed condition of agriculture will be borne with less grace and patience by the agriculturist when he sees other men of less

ability and merit getting rich without effort, than an actual depressed condition in which all classes are poorly fed and clothed alike. It is the prosperous farmer who is not getting his share of the rewards that naturally accrue to his own efforts, who can be depended upon to help make a fight to secure "equal rights to all, with special privileges to none." A man will fight harder and better and longer for his rights, than for his necessities.

SENATOR SHERMAN, in Philadelphia: "I take a very hopeful view of it, but I believe that the result of the contest depends upon New York. The general idea is that there is a wonderful apathy in the canvass. This may be so, so far as the speech-making is concerned, but the result of my observation has been that this feeling does not extend to the people. They are taking a great part in this canvass and are anything but apathetic. Their interest seems to be intense." Wonder if the Senator has been receiving some letters which strike him as "intense." Judging by the growing abhorrence in which his past public policy is being held, they possibly are rather sultry.

WE HAVE just received a copy of "Diagrams of Imposition," issued by the Inland Printer Company. It is an invaluable aid to the apprentice, the journeyman and the foreman. It is "a complete guide for imposing forms most generally in use by printers," from a half sheet of common octavo up to any desired number of pages. The price is 10 cents, and it will prove to be worth many times its cost to the printer, whatever branch of the business he may follow.

CONGRESS and its adjoining cloak rooms have heard many an election anecdote. Next session they are likely to be prolific. "The boys" will have lots of laughs over the way they mesmerized the force bill into an issue, and, while its grave ceremonies dropped from it, decked it for the ball and waltzed it forth into the giddy mazes as chief ghost dancer. How they will retail their speeches, and what fun it will be—if they get back on the gullibility of their constituents.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error in Georgia election returns made the Constitution's figures on Col. Peck's vote below 5000. A 6 was omitted. It should read People's party vote, 65,000. When the returns get in this will be also subject to change. It will then scale up even higher.

DO NOT quarrel over politics. The foe of yesterday becomes the friend of to-day, and policy oft dictates an absolutism unrivaled by the dogmas of the Czar. Be generous in judgment of others, but preserve the children of your brain—your thoughts—from the Herod of authority.

WHEN an income tax is levied, then, and not till then, will pension legislation be carefully scanned. At present the poor are paying the poor, but when wealth is taxed, wealth will see to it that every dollar is justly expended, or know the reason why.

DO YOU want to be informed perfectly on legislation, past and present? Then subscribe and get others to do so, for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. It will contain analyzed votes in Congress from 1850 to 1892.

MEN intrenched in power in several States have no more idea of surrendering their rule than a Turkish Pasha his little sovereignty. They bear no brother near the throne. But even Pashas are deposed.

THE gentle spirit of Tennyson—greatest of all living poets—has passed the portals of silence into the mysteries of eternity. He died as became his life, which blessed mankind.

IF THE State of Pennsylvania can establish identity as Andrew Carnegie, the Homestead laborers might be accused of "treason." Is Pennsylvania willing to stand this?

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, the one and original Chauncey, who imports his clothes from abroad and wears them before they pass the New York customhouse, which abrogates all duty,

is still descanting to his countrymen upon the beauties of protective tariff. On October 8, at Brooklyn, N. Y., he further enlightened the community by saying: "That the peculiarity of the canvass, on both sides, was the fact that up to the present time general apathy was in command. This was due, he thought, to the widespread belief among the people that no matter who was elected, the country would be safe and prosperous." Safe and prosperous, Chauncey neglected to state, for himself and monolithic chums.

CORPORATION HOLDINGS.

WHO OWNS AMERICA? The railroad companies own 211,000,000 acres, or enough to make six States as large as Iowa. The Vanderbilts own over 2,000,000 acres; Mr. Disston, of Pennsylvania, owns over 4,000,000; the Standard Oil Company, 1,000,000; and Murphy, of California, an area equal to that of the State of Massachusetts. The Schenley estate owns land from which the heirs have received annually \$1,000,000. Twenty-one million acres are owned by foreigners, who owe no allegiance to our Government, and are no friends to a republic. What will our children own? A right to pay rent.—Exchange.

AND STILL the laboring masses will persist in voting for and keeping in power a party that, by their legislative enactments, gave the above lands away.—New York World.

AND STILL the New York World persists in advocating the cause of a man who never reclaimed an acre of this fished public domain and a party which assisted in the transference.

EXTRACT from an interview with a prominent resident (Democrat) of Alabama: "There is no need of a 'force bill,' so-called, and that is only a campaign issue raised for temporary political effect, just as the 'Pope's toe' was once made a campaign issue in Ohio. There is no more fear in the South of negro domination than there is of a Malay invasion, and the 'force bill' issue, except as a campaign point, is rank nonsense."

THE ECONOMIST has been petitioned to call upon Judge Gresham, of Indiana, for an explanation of his latest "slump." It declines to do so. The mails are open, the wires also, and had Judge Gresham desired half as assiduously to contradict reports of his defection to Democracy as he did to deny the championship of the People's party nominees, he has been accorded ample time wherein to perform that office.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the sugar trust, taking advantage of the cholera scare, which diminishes imports, has advanced prices to net additional profits of about \$32,000 per day. The Declaration of Independence, which vouchsafed to the denizens of this Republic "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," appears to be, in view of the present conditions, slightly premature.

ABOUT THE worst monopoly this country has is the joint contract existing between the Western Union and Associate Press Despatch companies. One absolutely controls all telegraphic wires, and the other manipulates the entire news supply. Is it any wonder that under the circumstance the press is only an instrument to any desired end?

AN EDITORIAL last week gave the amount donated by Congress to the Chicago fair as two millions. This is correct. It cost a half million to lobby it through the House and pay the corporation's expenses while getting it done.

IN THE few weeks between the voters and the polls Tom Watson's campaign book can convert thousands. It is a large volume full of facts, analyzed votes and stirring chapters. Send to this office for it.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., is the city chosen for the next Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and the date of meeting is November 15.

IT IS REPORTED that John J. Ingalls has involved another iridescent dream. It is to catch the People's party in Kansas and put it in jail.

THE "Gresham shouters" of the Omaha convention, cut, in the radiance of recent event, a very ridiculous figure. Conservatism pays in the end.

MR. HILL does not appear to have undertaken a contract to secure Mr. Cleveland peace of mind.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

THE ECONOMIST has received many inquiries in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the Government, which it has been impossible to answer individually. The information in the accompanying tables has been gathered from the official records of the Government, and will, no doubt, be both instructive and interesting reading.

The following table exhibits the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in each of the ten fiscal years ended June 30, from 1882 to 1891, but do not include the postal revenues or expenditures, nor loans in the revenue and expenditure, other than interest and premiums in connection with the public debt.

Year ending July 30,	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1882.	\$16,520,530	\$17,681,440
1883.	20,467,181	20,468,138
1884.	24,510,869	24,126,244
1885.	23,693,705	25,025,935
1886.	33,643,977	24,483,138
1887.	37,143,977	25,933,138
1888.	37,910,774	26,000,938
1889.	40,026,082	28,100,938
1890.	32,612,447	35,573,995

The amounts under expenditures for the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, do not include the premium paid by the Government in purchasing United States bonds.

The following table gives the actual sources of revenue and the branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891:

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
Custom taxes.....	\$19,522,005
Internal revenue.....	145,656,230
National bank taxes.....	1,236,359
Sales of public lands.....	4,029,535
Profits on coinage.....	7,704,992
Custom fees.....	900,122
Interest on public debts.....	821,204
Pacific railway's interest.....	2,326,359
Pacific railway's sinking fund.....	131,142
Surveying public lands.....	259,379
Sale of government property.....	1,142
Immigrant fund.....	29,973
Older Marine pension fund.....	2,831,888
Revenues, District of Columbia.....	2,831,888
Miscellaneous sources.....	3,451,638
Total receipts.....	\$39,612,447
	EXPENDITURE.
	1891.
Clive expenses.....	\$27,141,925
Foreign intercourse.....	2,028,715
Indians.....	8,527,469
Pensions.....	124,415,651
Military establishment.....	48,720,065
Naval establishment.....	25,112,890
Interest on public debts—Public buildings, light houses, etc.....	70,493,245
District of Columbia.....	5,655,511
Interest on public debt.....	37,547,735
Deficiency in postal revenues.....	4,741,772
Redemption of notes and purchases of bonds for sinking fund.....	44,000,000
Total expenditure.....	\$39,378,795
Amount of expenditure over receipts.....	6,665,343
	\$39,612,447

The reader should note that the premium of 17 to 27 per centum paid by the Government for its bonds, is not classed as a part of the expenditure in maintaining the Government. That the Government, or anyone else, should be compelled to take up its obligations for 25 cents on the dollar over and above the amount it pledges itself to pay on the face of the obligation or bond, is monstrous, and cannot but create in the minds of honest men suspicion.

Annual Appropriation Bills.

How does the Government transact its business? THE ECONOMIST will endeavor, through a series of articles on appropriations, to explain the manner in which this Government meets its obligations, and what the obligations are. It will be seen by the tables exhibited above that there are fifteen different sources of revenue through which the Government received, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, \$39,612,447. The moneys thus received are disbursed through the channels of appropriation bills, which bills must originate in the House of Representatives, must pass the Senate and be approved by the President, before money can be available for the various purposes which the bills are designed to meet.

These appropriation bills, fourteen in number, have the following titles

Army Appropriation Bill.
Deficiency Appropriation Bill.
Deficiency (Urgency) Appropriation Bill.
Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.
District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.
Fortification's Appropriation Bill.
Indians Appropriation Bill.
Legislative Appropriation Bill.
Military Academy Appropriation Bill.
Navy Appropriation Bill.
Pension Appropriation Bill.
Postoffice Appropriation Bill.
River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.
Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.
Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

The next issue of THE ECONOMIST will take up the Indian Appropriation Bill of the last Congress and thoroughly analyze it in all its provisions.

THE Washington, D. C. Auxiliary Democratic Committee publish that the "no-force-bill" button, with its red, white and blue shield, has gained votes in large numbers. Also

that another effective form of campaigning has been large posters containing in immobile letters the closing words of Senator Teller's speech;

that if he was asked to choose between the alternative of leaving his party and voting for the force bill he would leave his party." Senator Teller's statements can be regarded as for bumble only, at the seat of Government and out in Colorado, since he effaced his honorable record and espoused Harrisonism.

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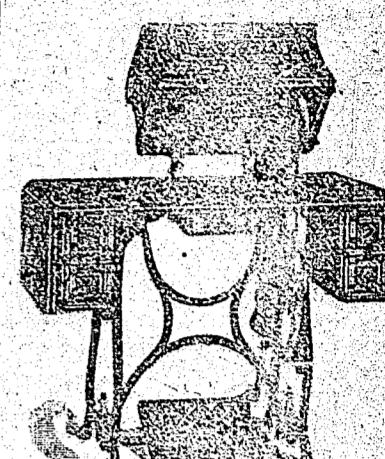
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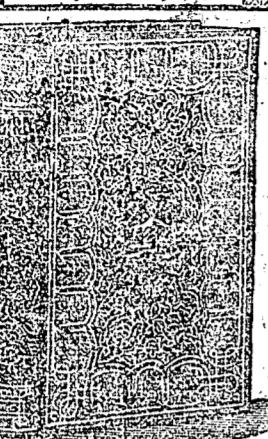
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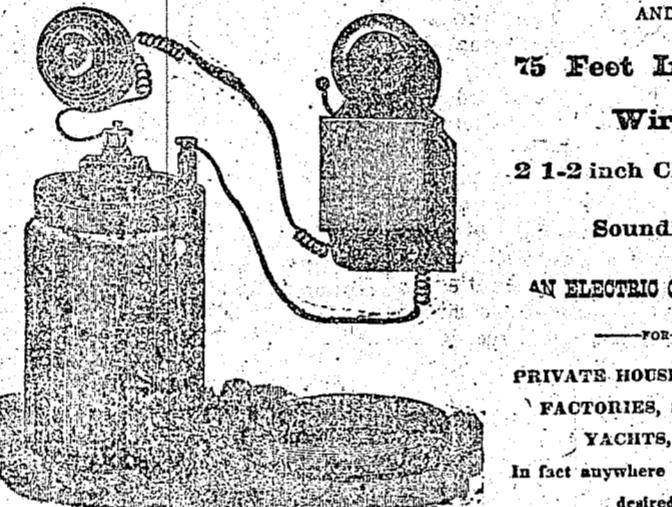
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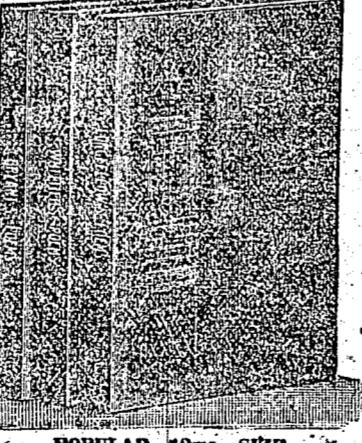
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Opinions from Various Sections Upon Current Topics of the Day.

Dr. J. R. Malone, Randolph county, North Carolina, writes:

The People's party is sweeping stakes down here. We will carry Randolph, Montgomery, Moore and Chatham counties. We intend to elect Dr. Exum for governor. The red legs are playing out. Long life to the editor of THE ECONOMIST, may its principles live forever.

J. P. King, Pomery, Garfield county, Washington, writes:

I have just finished reading Tom Watson's speech of Georgia, and I feel proud that there is a man living who has as much love and loyalty to his country and fellow-man as Tom Watson. While he is a Southern man, from Georgia, he never spoke a word of encouragement to his brethren but that it was applicable to us in the West, the same curse that is hanging over the South is blighting us in the West. We read all Watson's work in the House, from THE ECONOMIST each week, and his great speech to his constituents on his return, we feel as dear to us as to them, for we, being producers of the soil, as they are, need the same legislation, and after reading his speech who would doubt but that the two old parties are our enemies, and friends of the gold-bugs. We are circulating his speech among the people and making converts every day, and we ask Georgia to send Tom back for the laboring class cannot do without him in the House.

He is the next to Weaver with the People's party in the West. We feel sure that the People's party will come out on top in this new State of Washington. We have not been organized but a few months but it grows fast. We have some abuses in the way of railroading. We are 320 miles from the seaboard and the road that carries our wheat charges us \$5.75 per ton to the sea and all the freight sent to us comes at the average of \$25 per ton. We feel the need of Government owning and controlling the roads, and money is scarce, our stock and grain never were so low. Good horses can be bought for \$18 per head, fat cattle, 1½ cents per pound. Our farms mortgaged and we are in a country that never fails of a crop, and our yields are large but dear money and dear freight will not let us prosper.

A. C. Bridgeman, Dillon, S. C., complies the official Organ, and says:

It looks well in its new dress and speaks volumes for its managers. To improve so valuable a paper, both in size and diversity of reading matter, without increase of cost to subscribers, is a feat that says more for the ability, sagacity and business tact of its managers than mere words could convey. Don't forget the market reports. Think I shall be able to send you some new subscribers before long. As lecturer of Lodge No. 17, I always read selections from THE ECONOMIST in connection with the lecture, thereby keeping the members posted as to what is being done in favor of the producing classes throughout the country.

L. F. Deman, Enterprise, Kan., writes:

I see by the papers that the g. o. p.'s down in Georgia have endeavored to prevent Weaver from speaking to the people by getting the toughs to throw stones and eggs and to otherwise create disturbances. We, of Kansas, can readily understand the situation down in Georgia. We have passed through just such a condition of affairs here, and the party that resorted to these tactics has been relegated to the rear and will not be heard from after November. Such a course will defeat any party that resorts to it, and although the Republicans are trying to make us believe that the people of Georgia are not with us, we still have confidence in the intelligence and fidelity of the people of Georgia, and feel confident that they will be found with the people of Kansas, in the middle of the road next November. Brethren of Georgia, the people of Kansas are in this fight to stay. Upon the success of our principles depends the freedom, the liberty and the independence of our children.

As I read THE ECONOMIST I see that you answer some questions, and so I take the liberty to ask you if you can tell me by what name we should call the act of the Secretary of the Treasury in his delivering over \$60,000,000 of the people's money into the possession of other Government officials, partners in business, to be used by them to take usury (interest) on it off? the needy poor people, and pocket that interest themselves? They have confiscated many homes thereby, and taken much other property from the farmers and business people. I cannot believe he had any right to do so, and therefore, ask you for information. I also wish to know if it is any less a wrong than for a poor person to forge a note or steal the same amount of Government money? I do not see as either of the old parties condemn that act of piracy and robbery. If such is partyism it seems that the people ought to try a new party. It seems that the old parties are but treason conspiracies. The people out this way in South Dakota, are thinking and talking about these things in the Farmers Alliance, and in their homes, and that is why we expect the leading Republican papers offered to John West, to publish anti-Alliance articles at from 2 cents a line to a dollar an inch, and why they advertise the President of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union so much. They are some like Herod, they fear they will lose their prestige through that organization, and they wish to kill their superior because they can't buy him.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Chicago Sentinel:

The reliable silver charts of George O. Jones show that the cotton, wheat, corn, oats and dairy products in the United States amount to about \$25,000,000,000. The product of silver is about \$520,000,000. The loss on the farm products caused by a decline of 25 cents per ounce in the price of silver compared with a like decline of all silver produced in this country in ten years is \$6,370,000,000 against \$130,000,000. This shows that the American farmers in the last ten years have lost, by demonetization of silver, nearly fifty times as much as the American miners.

In a little while the youngest child, with a sigh, walked out of the room and sat down on the front porch. Soon she was followed by the other children. Then went the mother, a nervous little woman. In silence they remained on the porch while the men in the parlor talked.

The neighbor came the next evening, and every evening for two weeks. One day Mr. Wilson noticed that his wife was unusually pale. He called the family physician, a Frenchman, who had heard of the nightly talks on politics, and who is noted for speaking plainly. He scarcely glanced at the wife, who was lying on a sofa, but he said to the husband, who was walking the floor:

"Will monsieur have the goodness to show me his tongue?"

"I'm not sick; it's my wife!"

But the doctor insisted, and the dumfounded husband put out his tongue.

"Ah, there it is," said the doctor, solemnly. "If monsieur will have the goodness to keep his tongue quiet until after the election, madame will recover."

Iowa Farmers' Tribune. During the past session of Congress this was one of the investigations "dropped."

Congressman Seerley says that the facts in the case of the Congressional investigations of the sweating system were so scandalous that the committee withheld them rather than bring disgrace upon the country. It is deplorable, but not strange, that the committee should thus decide. The "scandalous" system is the result of bad legislation, and bad legislation is the fruit of the committee and their colleagues. Surely one should not expect the committee to condemn itself.

Hiawatha Journal (Kansas):

The chairman of a Virginia Democratic county committee makes the following report to headquarters: "There were 106 Democratic voters in my precinct, and now there are only four beside myself; the rest have joined the People's party and I can't do a thing with them. They are crazy."

Southern Mercury (Texas):

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in speaking of Gen. J. B. Weaver, says: "The money power cannot use him, cannot buy him, cannot intimidate or frighten him in any manner, so all they can do is to abuse him."

Carolina Watchman (North Carolina):

The clipping below reminds us of another of John Sherman's gospels: "Over production is the bane of the South."

Says John Sherman: "You can't legislate money into a man's pocket." And Carnegie fittingly illustrated the remark by telling the story of the lawyer who informed his client that they couldn't jail him for so slight an offense. "But, dad," said the prisoner, "they have me

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ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

12. We demand the abolition of national banks.

6. We demand that the Government shall

ANALYZED VOTES

On Important Legislation in the United States Congress.

Taken Direct from the Congressional Record and Annals of Congress. Partisan Authorities Not Cited. Official Documents Only Consulted.

No. 1, volume 8, of THE ECONOMIST contains the history of the first land grant to railroad corporations made by Congress to the Pacific railroads.

An analyzed vote reveals that in the Senate the vote stood: Yeas, 35; nays, 5; yeas, Republicans, 27; yeas, Democrats, 8; nays, Republicans, 3; nays, Democrats, 2; and, in the House: Yeas, 79; nays, 49; yeas, Republicans, 65; yeas, Democrats, 14; nays, Democrats, 26; nays, Republicans 23. The names of Senators and Representatives are given, and the evidence is complete. We now pass on.

By an act of Congress passed in 1866, the Kansas Pacific company was permitted to pursue a generally western course, from Kansas City up the Smoky Hill branch of the Republican river to Denver, and to connect with the Union Pacific main line on a meridian not more than fifty miles west of Denver; instead of taking a northwesterly course and striking the main line at the 100th meridian. Because of this change of route the central branch of the Union Pacific (which started from Atchison, Kan., instead of St. Joseph, Mo., as originally contemplated, and which had been designed to meet the Kansas City line in the Republican valley, as it proceeded in a northwesterly direction from Kansas City to North Platte) was left without connection, its subsidy in Government bonds having been limited to 100 miles. By designation of the President of the United States the Sioux City line was also changed in its course so as to meet the Union Pacific line at Fremont, Neb., and about forty-two miles west of Omaha, instead of at the 100th meridian. In 1870 the Western Pacific company, which built a line from Sacramento to San Jose, Cal., was consolidated with the Central Pacific; and in 1880 the Kansas Pacific, which operated the line from Kansas City to Denver, from Denver to Cheyenne, and from Leavenworth to Lawrence (the latter intersecting the main line of the Kansas Pacific a short distance west of Kansas City), were consolidated with the Union Pacific Railroad Company into a new corporation called the Union Pacific Railway Company. The Government was to have the first mortgage which was presumed to make the debt good without question. In 1864 the law was amended as to make the Government lien a second mortgage. The section containing the amendment is as follows:

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That section 5 of said act be so modified and amended that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and any other company authorized to participate in the construction of said road, may, on the completion of each section of said road, as provided in this act and the act to which this act is an amendment, issue their first mortgage bonds on their respective railroad and telegraph lines to an amount not exceeding the amount of the bonds of the United States, and of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively. And the lien of the United States bonds shall be subordinate to that of the bonds of any or either of said companies hereby authorized to be issued on their respective roads, property and equipments, except as to the provisions of the sixth section of the act to which this act is an amendment, relating to the transmission of dispatches and the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores, for the Government of the United States. And said section is further amended by striking out the word "forty," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on each and every section of not less than twenty."

This amendment was passed, and became a law July 1, 1864.

The Senate voted May 23, 1864, as follows—yeas, 23; nays 5:

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Anthony, Morgan,
Chandler, Morrill,
Clark, Pomeroy,
Conness, Sprague,
Davis, Sumner,
Foot, Trumbull,
Foster, Van Winkle,
Harlan, Wade,
Howard, Wilkinson,
Laje, Willey, —20.
Doolittle, McDougal, —3.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Buckalew, Powell,
Hendricks, Saulsbury, —4.

NAYS—REPUBLICAN.

Ten Eyck, —1.

The House vote, June 25, 1864, was as follows, yeas 90, nays 38:

YEAS—REPUBLICAN.

Allison, Julian, Kellogg, Orlando,
Ames, Knox, Littlejohn,
Beaman, Loan, Longyear,
Blaine, Marvin, McBride,
Brandagee, McClung, Moorhead,
Brooks, Brown, Wm. G. Clark, A. W. Myers, Amos
Cole, Creswell, O'Neill, Chas.
Davis, Thos. I. Patterson,
Dawes, Perham, Pomeroy,
Deming, Price, Rice, J. H.
Dixon, Donnelly, Schenck,
Eliot, Fenton, Shannon,
Garfield, Hale, Smith, Stevens,
Griswold, Hooper, Thayer,
Hubbard, Hubbard, Jno. H. Upson, Wilson,
Hubbard, Win. J. Win. J. —57.
Jencks,

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Baldwin, A. C. Ross, Steele, Jno. B.
Coffroth, Steele, Wm. B.
English, Stuart,
Koiblisch, Sweat, Wood, Benj. —13.
Morrison, Odell,

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Anconda, LeBlond, Mallory,
Baily, Marcy,
Bliss, McDowell,
Chanler, McKinney,
Dawson, O'Neil, John
Harding, Radford,
Harrington, Robinson,
Harris, Benj. G. Rogers,
Holman, White, Clinton A.
Kerrigan, White, Joseph W.
Law, Wood, F.—24.

NAYS—REPUBLICAN.

Boutwell, Orth, Rollins, E. H.
Denison, Scofield,
Edgerton, Stiles,
Gooch, Thomas,
Grider, Washburne, E. B.
Johnson, Washburne, W.—14.

Financial Legislation.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

One of the most important branches of legislation is that of bonds and currency. The legislation which concerns the people of the present has been so cunningly devised and adroitly consummated that a continuous and detailed statement is necessary in order to convey a proper idea of its true enormity.

At the beginning of the year 1861, the financial condition of the United States was very unsatisfactory. The effects of the panic of 1857 were yet visible, and the lack of business confidence which always follows such disasters was felt throughout the entire country. To make the situation less reassuring, the baneful efforts of a most bitter political campaign had to be met—supplemented by threats of national dissolution. To such an extent did these conditions obtain among the people, that a Government loan for only \$10,000,000, placed upon the market December 16, 1860, due in one year, received the following bids, \$70,200 at 6 per cent, \$5000 at 7, \$24,500 at 8, \$33,000 at 8½, \$10,000 at 8¾, \$65,000 at 9, \$10,000 at 9¼, \$160,000 at 9½, \$77,000 at 9¾, \$1,027,500 at 10, \$266,000 at 10¼, \$623,000 at 10½, \$1,567,000 at 10¾, \$1,432,700 at 11, \$4,840,000 at 12, with other bids ranging from 15 to 56 per cent. The Treasury statement for June 30, 1860, showed a national debt of \$64,842,288, with an annual interest charge of \$3,443,687, and \$4,877,886 in cash—making the national debt, less cash in the Treasury, \$59,964,402.

The total exports for 1860 amounted to \$333,576,057, with imports for same of \$353,616,119. The total revenue of the Government was \$56,064,607, of which \$53,187,511 was received from customs duties, and \$1,778,557 from the sale of public lands. The expenses of the Government in all amounted to \$63,130,598. For the civil list, \$27,976,434; War Department, \$16,409,767; Navy Department, \$11,514,964; Indians, \$2,940,191; pensions, \$1,102,926; interest, \$3,177,314. The number of inhabitants in the United States at that time was 31,443,321. From these figures we learn that the whole expense of the Government amounted to \$2.07 per capita. We also find that the entire national debt was only \$1.90 per capita. Certainly extravagance in national affairs had not become a leading feature at that period.

February 8, 1861, another loan of \$25,000,000 was placed on the market, payable in not less than two or more than twenty years, bearing 6 per cent interest. Secretary of the Treasury John A. Dix suggested to Congress that the States be asked to pledge their faith as additional security for the payment of this loan, such pledges to be based on the surplus funds distributed to the States in 1836. After much discussion, a bill was passed authorizing this loan, which was taken by the banks at an average of 89 cents on the dollar. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report dated December 22, 1859,

estimated but a small balance, if any, in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1861. He urged Congress to take some action in the matter, as there would be an increase of expenditures. A bill was introduced and thoroughly discussed. It was conceded as bad practice to increase the national debt in order to meet Government expenses, but how to avoid it led to a wide range of argument. The tariff and protection of home industry, state of the Union, and all political differences generally, received their full share of attention. But with all this the bill failed to pass at that session, was taken up at the next session, and finally became a law March 2, 1861. It was passed, however, after many Southern members had retired from Congress. Objections were not made to the necessity of issuing the Treasury notes, but to the increase of the tariff duties which was included in the same bill.

The amount of issue in the bill was \$10,000,000; but the war coming on so soon after its passage, \$353,364,450 in sixty day and two-year notes were issued.

What is known as the Oregon war debt was also provided for by a bill which became a law March 2, 1861. In 1855 the governors of Oregon and Washington Territories called out the militia to protect miners and settlers against Indian depredations. The trouble lasted for more than a year and proved to be quite expensive. After it was over these Territories demanded reimbursement for expenses, pay for time, etc. A commission was sent to investigate, and reported claims amounting to \$6,011,427.78. This was considered much too large, and in the end, under the provisions of this bill, bonds to the amount of \$1,090,850 were issued. This, with a few thousand dollars appropriated for payment to some Indian tribes, ends the financial operations of 1861 under the administration of President Buchanan.

The 4th of March came, and Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President. Less than a month previous, February 8, a convention of the Southern States was held at Montgomery, Ala., which adopted a constitution for the confederate States of America and elected Jefferson Davis President. Almost immediately following the inauguration, open hostilities began between the States. Fort Sumter was attacked April 12, 1861; and on the 15th President Lincoln called for 75,000 militia to serve for three months. To arm and equip these troops required money, and in providing and expending this amount and the hundreds of millions which followed, lies the entire cause of our present difficulties. Many other explanations are given for the universal depression in business which pervades all sections of our country at the present time, but none reaches the true reason except the unscrupulous manipulation of the currency during the past thirty years. It is the "power of money to oppress" that the people have to fear and from which they are now suffering. The magnitude of these financial transactions were without parallel in history, and the amount of our national debt, as a natural result, was enough to destroy all hope of payment. Yet such was the power of recuperation and production among the people that, vast as the debt was, it would have proved beneficial to some extent had not a few planned while the many worked." Thrift, energy and economy on the one side has been contesting against great odds for the past twenty-five years, with monopoly, greed and the "power of money to oppress" on the other side.

A continuation of this investigation will disclose a record of fraud, corruption and selfishness that will astonish the most charitable. The real fiscal policy under which we now live began with the administration of President Lincoln. After the inauguration the Senate remained in session until March 28, and adjourned. Difficulties continued to increase until a call for an extra session of Congress was made for July 4, 1861. The report of the Secretary at that date stated that the estimated expense for the fiscal year 1862, was \$518,519,581, which proved to be more than \$240,000,000 short of the amount actually expended. The tariff bill of March 2, was amended and the dutiable list largely increased. This measure brought into the National Treasury only \$39,482,125—\$14,000,000 less than 1860, and \$25,000,000 less than 1856. The demonized condition of the people gives the only explanation. The credit of the Government had reached a very low stage at this time, and is fully disclosed by a speech at this session of Mr. Spalding, a member of the House. He said: "The Treasurer is in the market to-day with his 6 per cent treasury notes without being able to get them taken. The 6 per cent coupon bonds are now selling in New York at 88 1/4 cents on the dollar, discount of 12 per cent. The 12 per cent Treasury notes of December last are held at 102, showing already that the Government is at this

moment unable to negotiate any of its loans except at the most ruinous rates of discount. * * * I believe, sir, that we are now entering upon a system of taxation that will last for years."

Secretary Chase had been in consultation a number of times with bankers from the large cities, and could make no arrangement for placing the bond or Treasury notes. There seemed to be at that early period either a conspiracy to break down the credit of the Government, or a very general fear that Government was not safe. Whichever was true, one fact remained perfectly plain. No bonds could be marketed at any reasonable rates. When this was made known to the President and members of the Cabinet, it was determined, as Secretary Chase said, to cut up the credit of the Government into small pieces and let the people use it themselves.

Acting upon this resolution a bill was introduced in the House July 9, 1861, to meet the expenses of the war by obtaining a loan of \$250,000,000, and considered in Committee of the Whole the next day. Debate on the bill was limited to one hour, which was entirely occupied by Chairman Spalding. At the conclusion of his remarks the bill was passed by yeas 130, nays 75. The bill passed the Senate without much debate, but with many amendments, which were concurred in by the House, and was approved July 17, 1861. (12 Statutes, 153.) In the Senate there were 36 votes for it, with Messrs. Johnson, of Missouri; Polk, Powell and Salsbury against it. In the House there were 150 votes for, and Messrs. Burnell, Norton, Reid, Vandalin, and Wood against. It should be remembered these notes were not legal tender at this time. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of the act, a sum not exceeding \$250,000,000, for which he was authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds, or Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he might deem advisable; the bonds to bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years. The Treasury notes be of any denomination fixed by the Secretary, not less than \$50, payable three years after date with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum payable semi-annually.

The Secretary was also authorized to issue Treasury notes of less denomination than \$50 and not less than \$10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.05 per cent per annum, payable in one year from date and exchangeable at any time for Treasury notes of \$50 and upward, bearing interest as specified above; also to issue Treasury notes of less than \$50 and not less than \$10, not bearing interest, but payable on demand; but the whole amount of such notes issued was not to exceed \$50,000,000. The Secretary was further authorized to issue, whenever he should deem it expedient, Treasury notes of any of the denominations before specified, bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent, payable at any time not exceeding twelve months after date, but the whole amount of notes so issued was not to exceed \$20,000,000. Notes of less than \$50, when redeemed, might be reissued or canceled and new notes issued in their stead, but the aggregate amount of bonds and notes issued under previous sections of the act was never to exceed \$250,000,000, and the power to issue or reissue the Treasury notes was to cease December 31, 1862. A bill supplemental to the above act was introduced in the Senate July 22, and passed both houses with but little debate though some opposition was made to the section which allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of the Treasury notes at any sum below \$50. The limit was finally fixed at \$5 and the bill passed and was approved August 5, 1861. (12 Statutes, 313.) It authorized the Secretary to issue a part of the bonds provided for by the act of July 17, 1861, at 6 per cent per annum, these bonds to be exchangeable for Treasury notes bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent, but no such bond was to be issued for less than \$500, nor was the whole amount of such bonds to exceed the whole amount of Treasury notes bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest issued under the said act. The Secretary was also authorized to issue Treasury notes, not bearing interest, of denominations as low as \$5. The act of February 12, 1862, (12 Statutes, 338,) authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 in demand notes in addition to the \$50,000,000 authorized by the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861.

The introduction of this bill, with the non-interest bearing Treasury note clause, brought the whole banking interest of the country or their representatives to Washington, to try to prevent its passage. But it was a case of emergency, and Congress felt keenly the ill-treatment which the Government had received at the hands of the banks; and the bill became a law. This authorized the first issue of greenbacks—old demand notes as they are called. The actual status of the demand note has never been fully understood by the public generally. The act of July 17, 1861, made them payable on demand. The act of August 5, 1861, made them receivable in payment of public dues. The act of March 17, 1862, made them, in addition to being receivable in payment for duties on imports and public dues, lawful money and a legal tender, in like manner and for the purposes and to the same extent as the notes authorized by act of February 25, 1862.

In this roundabout manner, these \$60,000,000 of demand notes were made a full legal tender. At this session the first attempt was made, which has ever since proved successful, for the banks to loan their own credit to the Government instead of their own money. Prior to this Government moneys were kept in Government subtreasuries, but a short supplementary act was introduced August 1, 1861, to deposit Government moneys in any specie paying bank. Senator Trumbull opposed the bill. Senator Fessenden undertook to explain its provisions, and gave the following reasons: "If the bill is not passed, and as the law now stands, the banks will be obliged to take the specie from their own vaults. If, however, the bill is passed they will become depositories of the Government funds; and the specie can remain with them and their bills can be used instead." The bill passed, and from that day to this both Government and people have been paying tribute for the privilege of using the credit of the banks and not their money.

The issuing of the \$50,000,000 of demand notes created a decided sensation among the bankers of this country. Already they had begun to see the enormous profit that shrewd management might bring to them. They were not slow in discovering that by reason of this issue of non-interest bearing Treasury notes the Government had invaded their special privilege of furnishing a currency to the people, and consequently had borrowed that much money from the people without interest instead of borrowing the same of the banks and paying them interest. This act established a bad precedent in their opinion, and took from them the profit arising from so much interest. How to circumvent this action on the part of Government and not patriotism as has since been claimed, was the motive for the establishment of what is known as the associated banks. The capitals of the banks thus associated made an aggregate of \$120,000,000, a sum greater than the Bank of England and Bank of France at that time combined; each of which had been found sufficient for the struggles of these great powers in their many conflicts with other nations. Modern writers would have us understand that it was the fear of disaster to the Government that caused them finally to unite and come forward with a proposition to aid, but it was not; it was this issue of demand notes, the cloud no larger than a man's hand, that scared them into it, for the reason that they saw clearly if they did not unite and help the Government, the Government would deal directly with the people and ignore their interests altogether. Secretary Chase was requested by the associated banks to suspend the subtreasury act in these transactions, and following the course of commercial business, draw checks upon some one bank in each city representing the association, in small sums as required in disbursing the money thus advanced. By this means his checks would serve the purpose of a circulating medium continually redeemed. This he refused to do. A limited amount of demand notes had been issued, but the Government Treasury was empty of coin, and the only means of obtaining coin was through loans. The banks realized that these loans would take the coin from their vaults if the Secretary persisted in demanding money instead of the bank's promise to pay. Accordingly they urged the Secretary not to issue any more demand notes until all other expedients had been tried. The banks assumed that, as the ordinary business operations of the general public did not tend to withdraw coin from their vaults, if the Government would pursue a similar course there would be no use of disturbing the coin where it was then, and in this manner the war might be carried on by the issue of their paper currency. In the meantime the Government would continue to pay them interest on money it had never received and the banks obtain interest on loans they had never made.

Secretary Chase continued to pay out demand notes, and the banks being called upon to receive them on deposit, were placed in a peculiar situation. They dare not decline, for fear of the Government, and their patriotism was not of that character which would permit them to receive on deposit a currency that had not first been purchased of them. As a result, on the 28th day of December the banks suspended specie payments. At the time the banks suspended, they had in their vaults over \$60,000,000 of specie, and had notes outstanding to the amount of only \$16,000,000. This shows clearly that the suspension was a fraud, and unfair to the people. The banks suspended for the purpose of making money by depreciating the credit of the Government, and not because they were compelled to. England suspended specie payment in 1797, but it was after years of war and when its national resources had become nearly exhausted. The banks compelled this Government to suspend before a decisive battle had been fought, and while negotiations looking toward a peaceful settlement were being conducted. It was an example of cold-blooded treachery, and nothing else. There was no need of their suspension. Of course, when the banks suspended specie payments the Government was forced to do the same, and from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879, Treasury notes were not redeemed in coin. Just previous to suspension, and while it was being considered, the banks prepared to take the amount of their coin reserve, and add to it about \$150,000,000 of the Government bonds then authorized to be issued, and make the aggregate the basis for currency with which to carry on the war, and prohibit the further issue of demand notes; this being rejected, suspension of specie payments was declared as a retaliatory measure. At the time of suspension there had been issued \$33,460,000 of these demand notes. Secretary Chase continued their issue until the whole \$60,000,000 were in the hands of the people. They were paid the soldiers, who sent them home to their families. The merchants refused to receive them in payment for merchandise, because Eastern banks had instructed country banks that they would not be taken from them in settlement for balances, or on deposit as current funds. On account of this loyal and patriotic spirit on the part of the banks, which the present Comptroller of Currency so pointedly elaborates in his recent report, these notes were sent to the Government Treasury. Secretary Chase could only reply, as he often did, "We have no money; the banks have suspended and locked up their coin." The curbstone brokers then bought the notes at a discount, and thus the credit of the Government was ruined.</p

exception clause. A vote upon this bill involved other features beside declaring the notes "a legal tender for all debts public and private except duties on imports and interest on the *peculiar debt*,¹ which must be considered in order to be fair and just."—*THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.*

(This is the first act providing for the issue of the Treasury note, known as the greenback, and for robbing it of the most important features of its legal tender quality.)

"8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, \$150,000,000 of United States notes not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than \$5 each; provided, That \$50,000,000 of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as possible and the notes herein provided for substituted for them. And provided, further, That the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of \$150,000,000, and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be lawful money and legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than \$50 with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor, duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interest shall require."

"8. To enable the Secretary to fund the floating debt of the United States, he be authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable in twenty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum."

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

(This act provides for a sinking fund to liquidate the national debt.)

"9. That all dues on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand, heretofore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

"First. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

"Second. To the purchase or payment of 1 per cent of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

"Third. The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury."

* * * * *

This bill passed the Senate February 13, 1862. Yeas, 30; nays, 7.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Anthony, Howard,
Chandler, Howe,
Clark, Lane, Ind.
Dixon, Morrill,
Doolittle, Pomeroy,
Fessenden, Sherman,
Foot, Summer,
Foster, Ten Eyck,
Grimes, Trumbull,
Hale, Wade,
Harlan, Wilkinson,
Harris, Wilson, Mass.—21.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Davis, Rice, —
Latham, Wilson, Mo.—5.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Kennedy, Powell, —
Pearce, Salsbury.—4.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Collamer, King.—3.

Cowan, —

February 20, 1862, the amendment of the Senate, making interest on bonds payable in coin, was then concurred in—yeas, 88; nays, 55.

The final vote in the House, February 24, 1862, the bill being practically unchanged, was—yeas, 97; nays, 22.

It passed the House February 20, 1862. Yeas, 88; nays, 55.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Arnold, Morrill, Justin S.
Ashley, Nixon,
Baxter, —
Beaman, —
Bair, Jacob B., Phelps, Timothy G.
Brown, Wm. G. Pike,
son Burnham, Pomeroy,
tha Clements, Rice, Alexander H.
mu Conkling, F. A. Riddle,
ell Conkling, Roscoe Reilins, Edward H.
Conway, Sedgwick,
Covode, Sherman,
Diven, Stratton, —
Dunn, Thomas, Benj. F.
Elliot, —
Goodwin, —
Gurley, —
Horton, Walton, Charles W.
Kelle, Walton, E. P.
Leary, Washburne,
Loomis, Webster,
Lovejoy, Whaley,
McKinney, Wheeler.—46.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Ancona, Menzies,
Biddle, Noble,
Brown, George H. Norton,
Calvert, Nugen,
Cobb, Odell,

Cox, Pendleton,
Crivenden, Perry,
Duhlap, Robinson,
English, Rollins, Jas. S.
Grider, Sheffield,
Haight, Shiel,
Hall, Steele, John B.
Harding, Steele, Wm. G.
Holman, Vandigham,
Johnson, Vilbord,
Knapp, Voorhees,
Law, Ward,
Lehman, Wickliffe,
Mallory, Woodruff,
May, Wright.—42.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Aldrich, Hooper,
Alley, Julian,
Babbitt, Kellogg, Wm.
Baker, Killinger,
Bingham, Lansing,
Blair, Francis P., McPherson,
Blair, Sam'l. S., Marston,
Blake, Maynard,
Buffinton, Morrill, Anson P.
Campbell, Chamberlain,
Clark, Olin,
Davis, Rice, John H.
Dawes, Shanks,
Duell, Sloan,
Edwards, Spaulding,
Ely, Stevens,
Fenton, Trowbridge,
Fessenden, Van Horn,
Fisher, Van Valkenburg,
Franchat, Verree,
Frank, Wa'l,
Granger, Wallace,
Hale, White, Albert L.
Hunchett, Wilson,
Harrison, Windom,
Hickman, Worcester.

—53.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Bailey, Joseph Noell.—2.

Approved by the President February 25, 1862.

Act Authorizing National Banks.

The act of February 25, 1863, established the system of national banks in this country. Comment upon this measure is unnecessary, as the experience of a quarter of a century has demonstrated the folly and iniquity of delegating to corporations the right to issue currency. The vote upon this bill was, in the Senate, yeas 23, nays 21. In the House, yeas 78, nays 64. It will be seen that the measure was foisted on the people by a very narrow majority. This bill passed the Senate February 12, 1863—yeas, 23; nays, 21.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Anthony, Lane, Kan.
Arnold, Morrill,
Chandler, Pomeroy,
Clark, Sherman,
Doolittle, Summer,
Fessenden, Ten Eyck,
Foster, Wade,
Harlan, Wilkinson,
Harris, Wilmet,
Howard, Wilson, Mass.—21.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Harding, Nesmith,—2.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Carlisle, Rice,
Kennedy, Richardson,
Lathan, Saulsbury,
McDougal, Turpie,
Powell, Wall,
Wilson, Mo.—12.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Collamer, Henderson,
Cowan, Hicks,
Dixon, King,
Foot, Trumbull,—9.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Harding, Nesmith,—2.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Carlisle, Rice,
Davis, Richardson,
Kennedy, Saulsbury,
Lathan, Turpie,
McDougal, Wall,
Powell, Wilson, Mo.—12.

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McDougal, Wall,
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THE GRAND FIZZLE.

A Great Deal of Talking, Very Little Said, and Nothing Done.
By E. C. TULLEY, California.

Now that Congress has adjourned, and the battle that has been raging for the last seven months is over, we breathe more freely, and it is "in order" to look around and ascertain the results—if any. To say that I have watched the progress of this great (?) battle with much anxiety is to put it very mildly, indeed. Not that I had ever hoped for any great measures of relief, in the way of reforming present abuses, for the past record of the two old parties did not warrant it; but because I felt that upon their action hung consequences—results that would vitally affect, not only us of to-day, but generations yet unborn—I felt that a crisis had arrived in the history of this Government—the turning point, as it were—and that if this Congress failed to take some steps in the interest of true reform that it would be the "straw that broke the camel's back," and that the people would take the matter into their own hands in the future and relegate both parties to a "back shelf" to ponder over in "inocuous desuetude" the various causes which have contributed to their downfall and retirement into that obscurity which they so richly deserve—to return no more forever. Now, there is no longer a doubt; the issue has been squarely made between the people and corporations as to who or which shall rule, and, as usual heretofore, the people have lost—monopoly rules. We have seen that with the aid of their "tools" in the Senate, their dupes (?) in the "other House" their servile flunkies, and other corrupt and corrupting agencies at their command, they have succeeded in controlling all legislation in their own interest, and the people have been thwarted and checkmated in every attempt to secure any legislation that tended to restrain them in their mad and insensate career of spoliation, and that they have rendered nugatory every effort to bring these corporations, syndicates, trusts, monopolies and other agencies, whereby the people are plundered, within the scope and control of legitimate authority. Owning, as they do, a majority of the members of Congress, they have had but to signify their will in regard to any measure proposed by that august (?) body, and it becomes a law or a dead letter accordingly—so stands the record to-day.

Well, what are we going to do about it? you ask. I answer, frankly, I don't just exactly know, but this much I will say: It would be the part of wisdom to try to profit by the errors of the past, and since this "showing of hands" has enlightened us as to who are responsible, who are our friends and who our enemies we have the key to the solution of the problem, if we have the moral courage to use it.

Hitherto it has been the custom to charge or to credit the party with the good or bad work of Congress. Either the Republican or Democratic party had to shoulder the blame, or get the praise; but in the present instance that rule does not hold good, because the record shows that in all essential measures of legislation, as between plutocracy and the people, between the labor-producing classes and the exploiting capitalist classes, the two "old parties" have pooled their issues and aligned themselves on the side of capital and against labor in all its productive forms.

Both have ignominiously surrendered to the plutocrats, and for the last eight months, whilst ostensibly waging a "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," over a 7 per cent difference on questions of tariff reform (?), in order to divert the attention of the people from the real issues, they were really engaged in devising "ways and means" to get rid of a billion more of the people's money, and vying with each other in their willingness, their anxiety, to do the bidding of their plutocratic masters. In substantiation of this charge, in part, it is only necessary to refer to their action on the question of "demonitization" of silver; the question which today, most of all others, engrosses the public mind, the tariff not excepted.

For hundreds, yea, thousands of years the silver dollar had been doing duty throughout the entire civilized world as a medium of exchange—as money—everywhere and amongst all peoples—and none ever questioned its validity or honesty as such. Here, in our own enlightened (?) country, for more than 300 years it was the good old "honest dollar" of our daddies, with none to challenge its integrity; it did duty—what there was of it—as a dollar through our Revolu-

tionary and all subsequent wars, faithfully, loyally and honestly, even through our late "unpleasantness," and all parties did honor to it. Nobody individually, no party, ever doubted its efficiency as money or demanded its "demonitization." No one ever thought of such a thing, and yet, by some strange hocus pocus process, some blundering, criminal oversight (?), quietly, surreptitiously, fraudulently, by one dastardly blow, it was assassinated, tabooed as honest money. Even honest (God save the mark) John Sherman, with all his sagacity and legal acumen, through whose committee the bill containing the little "joker" passed on its nefarious and deadly mission, as he publicly admitted, failed to detect it, nor did any other member of that, or any other, committee, not even the "committee of the White House" catch on to it. Incredibly as it may appear, this little negative "joker" slipped through both houses, and never a one of those legislative solons, nor the President who signed the bill, discovered the monstrous fraud. And not until months after it had become a law, when it was discovered in the Treasury Department, did anybody know that the "dollar of our daddies" had been ostracized. The little joker was there, however, and had done his deadly work all the same, and he is there yet, and still doing his deadly work; and, judging from the action of the last few Congresses past, he is likely to remain for some time.

No, the day of miracles is not past, we can only account for this little joker, by assuming that the good Lord, in his mercy wrought a miracle in this instance in our behalf. For, here we were, a so-called intelligent people, plodding (when not rushing) along, as had our forefathers and the world at large for ages, trusting implicitly in the honesty of this treacherous, deadly, dishonest silver dollar, never for a moment dreaming of the ruin that was threatening our very existence as a people, until the Lord without even the asking, took pity on us and interposed this little "joker" between us and the impending doom.

But for this timely interposition we would, if we are to believe the "gold-bugs" of Wall street, ere now have been involved in some dreadful calamity that would inevitably have overwhelmed us, in universal bankruptcy had we gone on in our blind ignorance coining, coining, national ruin in the silver dollar of our daddies. How else account for the fact, for it is a fact, that notwithstanding nobody dared the demonetization of silver or questioned its honesty up to the very day of its death, and the further fact that outside of the thriving gold-bugs, bankers, bondholders and Wall street Shylocks, and gamblers and speculators, nobody demands it to day. That notwithstanding the great mass of the American people, the laboring and producing classes throughout the length and breadth of the country, are clamoring for its restoration to its time-honored place as money—the people's money—such has been the power and influence brought to bear upon Congress by these plutocrats, in whose interest this crime against the people was perpetrated, that all efforts to amend or repeal the infamous act have proven abortive. True, that during the last days of the last Congress the Republican Senate did pass a bill remonetizing silver, knowing full well that if it ever reached the President he would promptly veto it. They hustled it off to the lower House, where the Democrats have an overwhelming majority, and they, deferring to the oft-expressed views of their (to be, as they hope) President, strangled it without mercy.

And so it goes, neither party acting in good faith, either with themselves or with each other, and both betraying the people at the behest of their masters with an affrontery that, were it not so serious, would challenge our unqualified admiration.

This is only one of many instances that, had I the space, might be cited in proof of my assertion that the two "old parties" are owned by the plutocrats, and cannot be trusted by the people in any issue where capital and labor are antagonized. Whatever they may have done in their better, purer days, and they did much, they have outlived their usefulness and in their lust for power and spoils have wandered far, far from the teaching and principles of their founders, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, have become corrupt even unto rottenness. Yea, they are sick unto death. So let them die.

I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him,
The evil that men do live after them,
The good is often interred with the bones,
So let it be with Caesar.

Yes, let us bury Caesar (both of him). But let us, in view of the good they have done, throw the mantle of charity over their faults, grievous though they be. Let us remember the good only, nor forget, that we are, or have been, in the recent past, a Republican or a Democrat and whatever they are to-day, 'tis we that have made them such; that we must, in justice, share their shame, for, had we done our whole duty at all times, as we should—had

we not preferred party to principle, men to measures, this had not been thus: But, since we cannot trust the old parties, where are we to look for the needed reforms? I answer, since old parties will not reform whilst in power—and minority parties, though willing, cannot, it is useless to hope for or expect it of them. All genuine reforms must come from a new party, from the people. Let us turn to the People's party of reform as a last refuge from this tyranny of capital, and if we fail—well, we will fail—if we do, then is the ballot a farce, and somebody must "stand from under or get hurt."

The South Shamed.

By HOWARD HARRIS, Mississippi.

I have just read with greatest indignation Gen. Weaver's treatment in Georgia, and I hardly know how to begin an apology for the South in this instance, for it was an insult to every honest laboring man of the United States, and more so to the West and North. There are thousands of Southern men that feel ashamed of such disgraceful and cowardly acts. We hope the honest men of the North will overlook the acts of partisan cranks, and remember that to-day we are in full sympathy with the "People's party," and indorse the platform, and, God willing, will vote as we think; and when November comes if we do not carry most of the Southern States for Weaver and Field, we will be verily disappointed in our present strength, and will make a few inquiries after the election.

Had President Harrison gone through Georgia making speeches, he would have been honored by these same rotten-egg fellows, though they claim him the bigger rascal of the two; and just because they believe there is a probability of his election, and are arrant cowards, they will not dare to have done it.

Gen. Weaver's letter dated from Atlanta is the truth, but he puts it rather mild. If my wife had suffered such an indignation, I could hardly have said enough to satisfy the longings of my heart.

I believe in Democracy, but am not a mugwump-Cleveland-Republican Democrat, and have long known that it is utter foolishness to expect anything to relieve the farmers and laborers from that party. As for the Republicans, they have built them a mighty house and are now having Sampson grinding for them, but his hands are stretched forth and will reach the pillars of their beautiful edifice this fall and demolish it.

There is no hope for us, except through the People's party, and every man should show his strength; and if we do not carry this election the next is ours as sure as the sun shines. We may be counted out in some districts this election by the Bourbons, but afterwards, never. We will sicken them nigh unto death.

Do not mistrust the South. She is in this revolution to stay until victory crowns our efforts, and she has no bloody shirt to wave.

Seems to me any fool now might read the signs of the times, but a great many do not. They are blinded, probably, to be crushed in November.

Our best wishes for the success of your paper, which is a mighty power in the land. Wish that all could and would read it.

The Choice of Plutocracy.

Herald, Boston, Mass.

We said the other day that Mr. Cleveland "is the incarnation of Massachusetts sentiment" on the silver question. A Republican contemporary asks if we mean the Cleveland who wrote the Reform Club letter, or the Cleveland who gave the Stephens interview? We mean the Cleveland who, when he was President of the United States, conferred upon the country a four years respite from the plots of the silver schemers. We mean the Cleveland whose tenure of the executive chair was regarded by the business community as so sure a pledge against all inflation projects, that during the last two years of his term the currency question dropped out of the public mind.

We mean the Cleveland who last year, when the passage of a free coinage bill by the Fifty-first Congress looked imminent, came forward with splendid courage to lead his party into the right path. The silver Democrats threatened him with political extinction, but he disregarded their threats and listened only to the call of duty. Finally, we mean the Cleveland whom only last week Mr. Carter, the chairman of the Republican national committee, denounced as "a gold-bug," and whom the Helena Journal, the personal organ of the President's son, has time and again held up to the reprobation of the West as a deadly enemy of the silver cause.

SEND in your subscriptions.

SHOWING THEM UP.

Some of the Short-Comings of the Fifty-first Congress.

By E. C. TULLEY, California.

My last was devoted to overhauling the last Congress. In this, I propose to go a little further and point out some of its short-comings and the consequences likely to result from them. If the almost unprecedented changes in its political complexion, from a large Republican to an overwhelming Democratic majority meant anything, it was a most emphatic protest by the American people against the iniquities of Republican rule, or rather misrule, against McKinleyism and a protective tariff, against "force bill," against Caesarism, against monopoly and corporation greed, against the reckless expenditure of the people's money to foster and build up special and class industries, against corruption and malfeasance in office; in short, against this despotism of plutocrats, who have so long controlled our Government and dictated its policy—dictated to Congress what it should and what it should not do. And yet, what has the reform (?) Congress done or attempted to do? What measures of reform were passed or even introduced? Did they, having the power (in the Lower House), attempt to re-peal the tariff infamy? Did they remonetize silver? Did they do anything to restrain the greed of their pets, the national banks, or correct railroad or corporative extortion and abuses? Did they, in fact, do anything that the people who elected them expected them to do? No, absolutely nothing. What, then, did they do? They tinkered a little at the tariff, just to keep the people from observing too closely what they really were doing, which was to squander another billion of the people's money, and fix up, meanwhile, the all important business of the Presidential campaign, and did, generally, the bidding of their masters, the plutocrats of Wall street, who may once more congratulate themselves upon their success in defeating every measure of legislation that threatened their interest or tended to restrain them in their nefarious schemes of plunder and spoliation.

Some one once said, "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." If this be true, then, let us hope, are these conspirators doomed to destruction, for unquestionably they are mad, or blind, or both, else would they read in the signs of the times that the time when this system of legalized robbery and spoliation must cease had arrived. Or do they, seeing the danger, imagine that their ill-gotten wealth will shield them from the consequences of their crimes? That, under the protection of laws framed in their interest and at their bidding, they may still continue to rob, insult, defy and outrage the people as heretofore? If they do, then do they mistake the temper of the American people, and are destined in the near future to a fearful awakening from their dream of fancied security.

It is true that the people are patient and long-suffering, preferring rather to endure than to resort to violent measures to right their wrongs, but there is a point beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue, and there comes a day of reckoning when all these wrongs must and will be righted—a day when these plutocrats and their tools, who sit in the halls of legislation and high places of honor and trust, with corporation collars around their necks and corporation gold in their pockets, will not be longer tolerated, and I ask them in all seriousness to pause for a moment in their mad career of plunder and corruption, and look around them. Will they not read a lesson of warning in this discontent, everywhere manifest—in these labor unions, these strikes, this banding together, and general organization of the labor and producing classes for mutual protection? Do they not recognize in all these things—"signs"—that there is somewhere a great and grievous wrong? And will they not understand that the people are beginning to right it? These are but evidences that the people are awakening to a realization of their true condition, and the causes that have produced it; that there is a duty to perform, and that they are going to perform it. Do not these men realize that we are even now in the throes of incipient revolution, and that nothing but a radical change in the manner of conducting the affairs of the Government can prevent its culminating in such scenes of devastation as the world has seldom witnessed?

It will not avail to try to "whistle down" this coming storm, or conjure it down by crying "crank," "communist," and other like terms, nor by prating about the "sacred rights of property" or the "sanctity of the

law." The people will tell you that these laws were enacted at your bidding, and through the agency of your tools, and the corrupting influence of your ill-gotten wealth—gold—the accumulated stealings from the products of their labor, exploited under these same laws, framed in your own interest, under cover of which you have for years systematically despoiled them. They will tell you that henceforth this Government shall be in practice what it is in theory—a Government of, for, and by the people, as its founders intended it should be. All these things, and more would they see were they not mad. Again, I would ask, will they not see and be warned in time, or will they still madly persist in their efforts to carry out their damnable conspiracy until it is too late? Will they not, whilst yet they may, yield gracefully to the demands of the people some measure of that justice to which they are entitled? or will they, by persistently refusing, precipitate a crisis which may, in the end, involve all alike in one common ruin?

Perhaps these arrogant nabobs are flattering themselves with the idea that as they are already in possession of all the essential powers of the Government—its money, its gold and silver at their command, its transportation and other mediums of communication in their hands, with 30,000 organized Pinkerton thugs and assassins ready to do their bidding, to say nothing of that other army of flunkies and dependants upon their bounty for support—when the crisis comes they will be able to defend the people and the law as well, and consummate their damnable conspiracy by laying violent hands upon the meager shred that remains of the Government of the people. Such a thing is not beyond the possible, nor even the probable. Such things have happened to other people in the past, and, since history repeats itself, may happen again.

To the reflecting mind one thing is as clear as the noonday sun, and that is that these plutocrats do not intend that this Government shall ever be restored to the people in its *ante bellum* form if their gold can prevent it. They will use that in politics whenever and wherever it can be made available, but if that fails them—rather than see the people again in power—they will not scruple or hesitate to resort to any and every other means that they may deem necessary to perpetuate themselves in power. Rather than lose their grip on the powers they now exercise under cover of law, they will avail themselves of any pretext, however flimsy, to force the people into a false position—into some "overt act" which they may seize upon and flaunt to the world as a justification for a *coup d'état*—and thus in the name of law, order and liberty plunge the country into a bloody civil war, compared with which our late unpleasantness was but "child's play," because that was only sectional—this will be general.

If, as I believe will be the case, the people will elect next November a reform President and Congress, or either, it would be, by these conspirators, construed into a menace against themselves, their power, and their millions, and treated as a *cassis belti*. In that event we shall witness an attempt to repeat the "returning board" and "eight to seven" experiment of 1876. The same elements that brought about that conspiracy are still present here, and in an intensified degree. If the nominee of either of the old parties secures a majority of the electoral vote all will be well, for both nominees stand upon a financial platform dictated by, and perfectly satisfactory to, these plutocrats of Wall street. Not so with the People's nominee, but in any event I want to advise these men that the farce of 1876 cannot be repeated. Mr. Tilden is dead now, and if the People do elect their candidate they will inaugurate him, or know the reason why.

Now, as I have often said heretofore, I am not of those who would counsel or advocate mobs, riots or bloodshed, nor even revolution, except as a last resort. But this I do say, that there are evils, wrongs, failure to right which, when peaceable measures fail, though the remedy be through bloody revolution, would be the basest cowardice, and those who would hesitate are, as they deserve to be, pusillanimous slaves.

I say, further, that the signs of the times, as I interpret them, point to this present campaign as one which, in its results, will determine whether this Government shall be peacefully restored to its former Republican form as administered by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, or whether Hamilton's federal aristocracy—a plutocracy—shall rule. The issue is made, and the people must align themselves on the one side or the other and fight it out to the end.

What that end will be who can doubt? If true to themselves the people will triumph; if not, then the star of hope that has shone so brightly over the western world since '76, set in the darkness, to rise—when?

A SYMPOSIUM.

Articles of Special Interest to Reform Readers.

The following month's contain matter of interest to thinkers. They are recommended as being educational.

AUGUST.

Bedford Magazine, Chicago. — "Why Nations Are Prosperous," by James L. Cowels. "The Discontented Farmer" by Joel Benton. "Stock Corners" by Champion Bissell. "Home Life in New York," by Sydney Dean.

SEPTEMBER.

The Arena, Boston. — "Communism—The Capital—The Real Issue Before the People," by John Davis. "Psychical Research," by Rev. M. J. Savage. "Symposium on Women's Dress." "The Menace of Plutocracy."

The Cosmopolitan, New York. — "Advance of Education in the South," by C. W. Dabney, Jr. "The Homestead Object Lesson," by John Brisbin Walker. "The Chicago Convention of 1892," by Murat Halstead.

The Forum, New York. — "The Alarming Proportion of Venal Voters," by J. J. McCook. "The Lesson of Homestead; A Remedy for Labor Troubles," by C. F. Black. "Publicity as a Cure for Corruption," by Herbert Welsh. "A Plan for More Effective Management," by M. D. Harter. "The Next Great Problems of Science," by R. H. Thurston.

"A Tariff for Revenue; What It Really Means," by David A. Wells. "Religious Progress of the Negro," by H. K. Carroll.

"A Chinaman on Our Treatment of China," by Yung Kung Li. "The Mine Laborers in Pennsylvania," by Henry Root.

The North American Review, New York. — "An Open Letter to Her Majesty, the Queen," by Gail Hamilton. "Erratic National Tariff Platforms of the Democracy," by J. S. Morrill. "The Tariff Plank at Chicago," by W. L. Wilson. "A Forecast of Mr. Gladstone's New Administration," by Justin McCarthy. "Not in Society," by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr. "Electroengineering Methods in England," by H. W. Lucy. "The Homestead Strike," "A Congressional View," by Geo. C. Oates. "A Constitutional View," by Geo. Ticknor Curtis. "A Knight of Labor's View," by T. V. Powderly. "Apropos of Cholera," by Cyrus Edson. M. D. "Lynch Law in the South," by W. C. Bruce.

OCTOBER.

Review of Reviews, New York. — "Home Rule and Imperial Federation," "Justin McCarthy's Forecast of the Gladstone Ministry." "The Homestead Strike." "General Walker's Plan for Restricting Immigration." "The Illicit Use of Money in Elections." "Representative H. R. e.'s Plan for Conducting the Campaign." "Raab Schindler Defines Nationalism." "Old Age Pensions." "A Chinaman on Our Treatment of China." "Chinamen in America." "The Future International of Arbitration."

Return Postal Cards.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A Great Break-Up Threatened—Plutocrats Becoming Alarmed.

By T. J. HENDRICKSON, Missouri.

The chances are more than even that the present House of Congress will elect our next President, and it does not follow that he will be a Democrat because the House is Democratic by an overwhelming majority. In case none of the candidates receive a majority in the electoral college, then the House will elect and each State will cast one vote. The smallest State will have as much say as the largest and the vote will be determined in each State delegation as the majority directs.

Their choice must be confined to the three candidates having the highest number of votes in the electoral college and a majority of the States is necessary to a choice. I predict that Harrison will be the strongest man in the electoral college, but will fail of the necessary majority. As he is solid with the high-tariff barons, and the gold-standard men, they will see that he gets the votes of the solid East.

The time is past for the moneyed interests of the East to support both old parties as they have been doing in the past. The People's party is gaining such power and prestige that plutocracy must now throw all its influence to one party in order to stand any show of stemming the tide of the present popular uprising. The gold-bugs and the tariff barons must stand together and bring the power of a solid East to face the uprising of a solid West and South.

The Republican party is losing the West and the Democratic party is losing the Solid South. They have both played false to the productive interests of the country so long and bowed down to the golden calf of plutocracy until the people of the West and South are leaving them in disgust.

The Republican party is strongly entrenched in the Eastern States—the center of wealth and influence—and, notwithstanding it will lose the West, yet I predict that Harrison will carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and have almost enough votes to elect him. Of course, if he fails in the electoral college, he has no show whatever in the House. There it will be Cleveland or Weaver.

Cleveland is a man who suits the money-power very well, but he does not truly represent the rank and file of his own party in the South and West. So far his overpowering influence in his party has enabled him to protect the gold standard men of the East against the free coinage of silver as demanded by the productive sections of the country where the greatest strength of his party lies, and heretofore the Democrats have "straddled," in their platforms, on the tariff. These two things have saved to Cleveland's party an equal division of the influence and campaign money from the money-power of the East. But now, for the first time, the Democratic party has come out boldly in their platform against a protective tariff; this, itself, is enough to lose it the three manufacturing States that it has been in the habit of carrying; and besides, while the gold-standard people have a true friend and ally in Cleveland, they cannot trust his party on that issue. After this election every Southern and Western Democrat will be compelled to stand up for free coinage as well as the Western Republicans. Plutocracy knows that; hence they, for self-protection, must hold to Harrison and solidify the East for him.

The loss of the East and part of the South leaves Cleveland no show whatever in the electoral college. With such loss the Democratic party almost perishes. The time was when, if it had ceased to cater to New York, and looked strictly after the interests of the agricultural and mining States, it would have ridden into power by their help and nothing could have dislodged it so long as it proved true to its mission. But since the war it has always gone to New York for its presidential candidates, and has outbid the Republicans for Wall street influence and help until it has utterly lost the confidence of the masses in the West and South. As a reform party it is a hypocritical failure, and discerning men can easily see that its end is drawing near. The Missouri Republic (of the 27th October, semi-weekly) sees the inevitable and in its editorial column says: "The election of Mr. Cleveland in November is the strong probability of the present, and it is almost sure to be followed by a great political upheaval in the Southern States which will leave the Democratic party little hopes of carrying half a dozen of them in the Presidential campaign of 1896. We regard this as one of the certain results of Mr. Cleveland's election, and we are in no way alarmed at the prospects. Both the Democratic and

Republican parties would have to adjust themselves to a new basis, and the civil war would be eliminated from politics. It might cost both Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party some humiliation, but it would hurt neither of them, and would be for the great advantage of the country."

Coming from the source it does, those are words of momentous meaning and show that astute politicians see the true trend of things in the political world. I had not expected them to speak out so plainly until after election. What does it mean when it speaks of an "upheaval in the Southern States," and that "we are in no way alarmed at the prospect?" It means that in their opinion the People's party is going to capture that section as well as the West, and from editorials in previous issues I read between the lines: "Go in boys, and in due time we will be with you." It says: "It requires no special gift of prophecy to see that very soon after 1893 something is going to happen in the United States, and that in a most unmistakable way. The times are ripe for it and the successful postponement of the crisis in this campaign makes it further postponement a matter of very doubtful possibility." The Missouri Republic depends on the South and West for its circulation and success, and it is clear from this and other utterances that as those sections go, so goes the "Republic." Rats know enough to desert a sinking ship and seek a place of safety, and politicians are quick to see signs of death in a party, and are ready to leave it and attach themselves to one that has a chance for power and prestige in their section of country. No men are more apt to look out for themselves than the politicians. Then how will they try to save themselves if the old parties break up and new alignments must be formed. They must come to the people that represent the interests of the South and West and the People's party is the young giant that is to measure its strength with the plutocratic forces of the East. It is a party that will not "fuse," cannot be swallowed up, and will not be "placated," and there is no room for two reform parties. It is square in the "middle of the road" and invites all to join the procession.

All who come in soon will be admitted "on the ground floor," and if all the principles of the party do not suit the new members they will henceforth have the privilege of helping to shape them until they will suit the popular need and popular desire.

With all these things in view, would it not be natural for our statesmen of the House to cast their votes for a man for President who represents the sentiment of this popular movement and the party that is marching on so rapidly to victory? Mr. Weaver represents as much tariff reform as Cleveland, to say the least. He made a speech in the House in favor of the Mills' bill and the Democratic National Committee scattered it broadcast as part of their campaign literature four years ago. He is opposed to the "force bill," and as these are the only issues the Democrats are trying to make, they can vote for him without stultifying themselves. He is for free coinage, and that is the main issue in the mining States. That ought to satisfy the Republicans of the West. He stands for more money at less interest, and that ought to satisfy everybody in the productive sections of the country. As to the federal patronage dispensed by the President, that ought to and will go in most part to the men and sections who support the administration after helping to place it in power. All these considerations lead me to believe that if Cleveland comes out second or third in the electoral college he will not be made President by the House, but that Mr. Weaver will be the man. The savants of the East have already weighed the probabilities and they are alarmed at the prospect. They have analyzed the vote of March 4, last, on the silver question. Upon the motion of Mr. Burrows to table the silver bill, all those who voted against tabling it can be counted for free coinage in spite of Cleveland, the party bosses and the party lash.

That vote shows that a majority of the majority party, in each of the twenty-seven State delegations, cast their vote against the motion and virtually for free coinage. Which shows that, under the system of caucusing by the majority, and standing by the decision of the caucus and casting the votes of the States accordingly, the silver men of the House can say who will be the next President in the event that the next election is thrown into the House. Twenty-three States are necessary to a choice, and only eleven could be controlled by the anti-silver Democrats and only six by the anti-silver Republicans.

In view of the fact that the States of the West that have mainly Republican Representatives, are all in favor of free coinage and are now making that the principal issue, may we not conclude that self-interest as well as prejudice, would incline them to vote

for Weaver rather than Cleveland, and when it is known that a large majority of the State Democratic platforms of 1890 declared for free coinage of silver and that is likely to be the burning question at the next session of Congress, may we not expect that the Democrats who had the courage to vote as they did on the issue will still prove true and "make to themselves friends" in the inevitable smash-up by standing by the only free-silver candidate?

Every thinking man who is a friend of silver and wants more money knows that matters are reaching a crisis on that question, and that it is time now to trifle with men nor old parties who stand in the way of the speedy and final solution of the question, and I trust that measures will be considered above men and principles before parties in the chaos that is threatening.

The Universal Prayer.

By JAMES L. SWITZER, McCune, Kan.

O, my God, Thine eye never slumbers. We pray Thee let Thy spirit, which moved upon the face of the waters to bring order out of chaos, and light out of darkness, brood over our native land.

A great cry is in the land. The people and their wives and children, with bowed heads and bleeding hearts, are turning tremblingly to Thee.

Is not our flesh the flesh of our brethren?

Are not our children as their children?

Yet, lo, they bring into bondage our sons and our daughters to be servants. Neither is it in our power to redeem them, for other men have their lands and our vineyards.

O, my God, rebuke the nobles and the rulers, for they exact usury from every one of his brothers, and have caused us to mortgage our houses and lands that we might eat and live; and they take up our corn for usury.

O, Father, we are glad thou hast said, "It is not by might nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord."

Therefore, let Thy spirit rebuke the proud, the haughty, the corrupt and the extortionate ones.

And let the comforting assurances of Thy good spirit brood over the hearts of the homeless, the hungry and the destitute, and all that cry unto Thee, to fill them with wisdom and make them to know how good it is to withdraw from this abomination which maketh desolate, and to work together with Thee in word and deed and good counsel, that this great national sin and reproach may be withdrawn, and that peace and love and justice and mercy may once more prevail in the councils of our national assembly.

O, God, roll a mighty concern over the hearts of the people of this nation. Stir them, as no man is able to stir them.

Raise up mighty hosts, we pray Thee, whose voice and vote may be as Thy voice and Thy will to hurl the wicked from power, and give us leaders who have hearts of wisdom and tenderer hearts of sympathy for the downtrodden and oppressed of Thy people.

Break from off our necks the oppressor's yoke, O, God!

Calm the troubled political waters, that they may no longer cast up continually mire and filth; but bless the people in this, that they may seek Thee, the true and living God, and ever be beseeching Thee by their prayers and by their elective franchise to take the reins and rule peacefully and lovingly over them all.

Print, O, our Father, the principles of Thy Kingdom upon our hearts: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven." Bring us nearer, and ever nearer, to that glorious consummation when the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ; when corrupt practices will be forever banished, and the abominable and wicked will be forever driven from political preference and banished to the shades of obscurity. And let all Israel and all who profess the name of the Lord say, AMEN.

THE St. Louis Republic (Dem.) says: "There is no use denying the fact, and both State committees are of the same opinion, that this is the dullest Presidential canvass ever experienced in Indiana, and the managers on both sides are frightened at the prevailing lethargy." If the Republic had added national committees as well, it would not be coqueting with the truth.

WHILE Ingallism is infectious it does not attack the pure at heart, remarks the Kansas City Times. That paper's idea of the "pure in heart" is illustrated by its studied defense of ballot box stuffing in South Carolina and brutal bulldozing in Georgia.—Champion.

AN IRON MANUFACTURER

Tells the Exact Price on Armor Plate Who Enacted the McKinley Law.

A communication which has created quite a flutter in official and commercial circles is put before ECONOMIST readers. It is from the pen of Chas. J. Harrah, one of the few great steel manufacturers of the country. The salient points it possesses are, first, its statement of the price paid Carnegie by the Navy Department as \$540 per ton for armor plates; (which information was denied Oates' Congressional committee by Mr. Frick;) second, its charge that the McKinley bill was bought by the manufacturers, and belongs exclusively to them. To date the Hon. Chas. Emory Smith has maintained profound silence.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Editor of The Press, Philadelphia:

In my thirst for knowledge I purchased a copy of your valuable paper this morning and read with much interest your editorial on the difficulty of getting me to understand a plain statement of facts.

Mine is not a receptive mind and I must crave your indulgence and that of the Manufacturers' Club, of this city, if I do not readily grasp the benevolent features of the McKinley tariff act, which you and they so kindly undertook to explain to me on the 23d of last month.

It will be a source of satisfaction to you to know that in explaining the features of this bill to me, you will also be instructing a number of wage-earners here in Philadelphia, who, like myself, have not yet been able to see wherein they are benefited by the act, but who understand as well as I do where the great benefit comes to the manufacturer.

One of the speakers to the business men's meeting made the remarkable statement that serious defections exist among the workingmen, and implied that they had actually begun to think for themselves, and possibly their votes could not be counted upon for the election of Harrison and Reid (which you and I have so much at heart) on the 8th of November next. Therefore it behoves you and the Manufacturers' Club all the more to be uniting in your efforts to convince the minds of these men that it is for their benefit that the McKinley bill was passed, and to this end I will lend you my efforts by asking a few more questions of you which I know you can explain readily to the satisfaction of all of us ignorant wage-earners. Of course we do not look upon the statement made by that gentleman as serious, because we know that the State is safe for Harrison and Reid by at least 20,000 majority, but nevertheless it is well to not be too sure, and to not give any chances to the other side to get in their men.

According to your paper this morning 90 per cent of the price of steel rails goes to pay for labor in the manufacture of this article. Steel rails are selling to-day at \$30 per ton at the mills. Do I understand you to mean by that there is any mill in this country or anywhere else that pays to its men \$27 per ton for the manufacture of its rails and allows for the purchase of raw material, interest and depreciation of plant and sundry expenses only \$3 per ton?

Would you mind telling me where that mill is situated, and what brand of pig iron it is that they use in the manufacture of their rails? In reply to my question why it would not be beneficial to all concerned—manufacturers, consumers and wage-earners—to take off the duty on iron ores, you say in your most interesting editorial that it is a hopeless task to inform me about the difference between a tariff on sugar, of which we produce less than 10 per cent of the amount consumed in this country, and a tariff on an article of which we produce more than we consume?" If that be the case—if it is your honest opinion that the tariff should be removed on all raw material of which we produce but small quantities in comparison to our consumption—may I ask you to kindly advocate in your paper, and may I ask the Manufacturers' Club to advocate in their valuable organ, that the tax on flax and wool be removed at the next session of Congress? As I understand it, the production of flax and wool in this country is infinitesimal compared to the amount which we have to import and compared to the quantity of manufactured product that our mills turn out from these two articles.

May I ask you again whether the passage of the McKinley act was not the direct result of the election of Harrison and Morton in 1888, and is it not a fact that the expenses of the campaign were paid chiefly by the subscriptions raised to be established and uncontrollable fact, am I not right in saying that the McKinley bill is the property of the manufacturers, because it was they who paid for it, and under the common law the man who makes a purchase and pays for it is the owner of the property he buys?

May I ask you further, whether any one of the subscribers to the fund at the time he made his subscription had the slightest idea that he was doing it for the purpose of paying 90 per cent of the cost of the article that he manufactures to his men?

Will you kindly give me the name of any one individual who had that thought in his mind at that time, and who has been paying 90 per cent of the cost of the article he manufactures in wages to his men ever since?

Is it not a fact, that as a reward for their subscriptions, the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., received from the Navy Department a contract for 7000 tons of armor plate, at an average price of \$540 per ton?

And was not this contract, I may ask incidentally, given to that firm without any competition or any invitation to any other mill to bid on the contract in question?

Am I to understand from your editorial that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are paying their men 90 per cent of the price they received for the armor plate, as wages?

Or, in other words, are they paying to their men or to any man in their employ \$486 per ton for every ton of armor plate produced? If such be the case, I would mention right here that it would not be possible for me to keep a single man at Midvale. They would all be making a break for Millwall and applying for work at Homestead, and I would add that I would be among the number, applying for a job at that place.

It has been stated by Maj. McKinley, and by the Manufacturers' Club, and by

yourself in your columns repeatedly, that the tariff has resulted in an increase of wages.

Presuming that this statement is correct, may I ask you how much the wages of a school teacher have been increased by the passage of the McKinley tariff act? God knows she works hard enough for what she gets.

Is it not a fact that every time she buys a petticoat, or a jacket, or a pair of gloves for herself she has to pay a certain amount of the tax which is levied for the benefit of manufacturers who bought and own the McKinley bill?

Will you kindly tell me whether the driver of a street car, or the conductor of an omnibus, has had his wages raised by the passage of the McKinley tariff act? Is it not a fact that every time he buys a pair of breeches for himself he buys and own the McKinley bill?

Will you kindly tell me whether the wages of the poor fellow who stands behind the counter in the retail shop, and is bullied all day long by his customers, have been raised as a consequence of the McKinley act?

And yet, every time that man buys an overcoat for himself, or a shirt, does he not pay portion of the tax that is levied for the benefit of us manufacturers who bought and own the McKinley bill?

Now, my dear Mr. Smith, do you think that we are honest in mulcting these people of even the smallest fraction of their wages to swell our profits?

Kindly explain these facts clearly and as fully as possible, because the shop clerk, the car driver and the omnibus conductor have all a vote, and votes will be extremely precious to us on the 8th of November next, and we cannot afford to lose one for the sake of the information which you and the Manufacturers' Club have started out to give us. This, you know, according to your words, is a "Campaign of Education."

Never mind about the school teacher. It is no use to bother with her. She has no vote, and a school teacher who has no vote has likewise no rights that the political economist is bound to respect. Yours, very obediently,

CHAS. J. HARRAH.

October 1, 1892.

THE NUGENT FIGURES.

The Total Estimated Vote for 1892 is Placed at 440,400.

BRYAN, TEX., Sept. 21.—S. D. A. Duncan, of Bryan, sends a circular, as follows:

This vote is estimated from the census of 1890, and allowing one vote for every five population, we find the vote of the cities and towns to be 137,440; vote of the country to be 302,960; estimated Republican vote, straight, 93,000; estimated Republican vote, lily white, 20,000; estimated prohibition vote, 10,000; estimated Democratic and People's party vote, 335,400.

After deducting 10,000 prohibition and 2000 lily white voters, we give Nugent 10 per cent of the city vote and 25 per cent of the country Republican vote, and 60 per cent of the country Democratic and People's party vote after deducting 10 per cent for Clark.

Clark is given 90 per cent of the remaining Republican vote in towns, and 75 per cent of the remaining country Republican vote, and 60 per cent of the remaining Democratic and People's party vote after deducting 10 per cent for Nugent.

Hogg's vote will be shown after deducting the vote for Nugent and Clark.

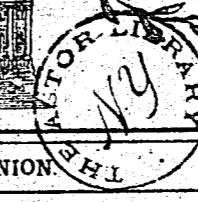
It is believed that, with the increase in population in the last two years, and the intense interest in the coming election, a much larger vote will be polled than ever before.

NUGENT'S VOTE.

City Republican	3,231
Country Republican.....	14,672
City Democrat.....	9,792
Country Democrat and People's party.....	128,236

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION



ASTOR LIBRARY VOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 8.

HER CELEBRATION

Chicago's Week of the Columbus Jubilee Under Way.

Chicago's Most Prominent Men and Women Entertain the Famous and Distinguished of all Nations and Classes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Chicago's week of celebration of Columbus and dedication of the World's Fair began to-day with the exercises of the public schools this afternoon, followed in the evening by a reception and banquet at the Auditorium. To-morrow morning is the civic parade. That evening the Fellowship Club gives a dinner at Kinsley's and Col. Henry L. Turner gives a reception and ball to the officers of the military at the First Regiment Armory. Friday morning the procession of guests of the day will start from the Auditorium for Jackson Park. The parade will be reviewed in Washington Park by the Vice-President, and will proceed under escort. At 12:30 p.m. the dedicatory exercises take place. In the evening will be witnessed the inauguration ceremonies of the World's Congress at the Auditorium, with an oration by Archbishop Ireland. In the evening, also, will be fireworks displays. Saturday morning there will be dedications of State buildings and in the afternoon military maneuvers.

A committee representing the State and city superintendents had arranged a program for the celebration in the public schools, and the children executed this order with vim when school opened. Each school celebrated separately. President Harrison's proclamation was read, there was a flag-raising, pledging of allegiance, the singing of "America" and "Columbus Day," after which the programme was varied according to the grade.

RECEPTION AT THE AUDITORIUM.

The reception and ball given in the great hall of the Auditorium to-night was a brilliant affair. In behalf of other patrons and of the patronesses of the ball, Maj. Gen. Miles, Mayor Washburne, N. K. Fairbanks, George M. Pullman, and Marshall Field had invited 4000 prominent citizens of various States to participate in a reception tendered to the President, Vice-President, and ex-President of the United States, the representatives of foreign governments, governors of States and Territories, and other distinguished guests.

Thousands of electric lamps glowed brightly from the facade of the building on the lake front. Along the broad pavements of Michigan avenue dense crowds of people were content to stand closely packed for hours viewing the notable folks as they arrived to attend the reception. About 9 o'clock the rumble and flash of glistening equipages began, which announced the arrival of the lady managers and patronesses. The invited guests followed in rapid succession. Once within the great Auditorium, the first impression was that resulting from a flood of light, diffused, almost dazzling to the unaccustomed eyes, and yet it was the soft, aggregated glowing of incandescent lamps—myriads of them. There seemed no stress of lighting any quarter of the great hollow, so equally were the lamps distributed.

The great steel fire curtain of the stage had been lifted and the stage flooring had been extended over the entire orchestra pit. Behind the proscenium arch the lower tier of boxes had been extended in a circle around the rear of the stage. Above this temporary circle of boxes at its center were four other boxes, which were occupied by an orchestra.

A silken banner of the Spanish royalty was suspended directly over the center of the stage. On each

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 29, 1892.

No. 7.

proper person for the place." If Gen. McMahon carries out his threat Mr. Coon may pull through.

John DeWitt Warner, one of the leaders of the anti-snap movement, was nominated for Congress by the county Democracy. Warner is personally objectionable to Senator Hill, and the latter exerted his influence to beat him. Hill got a man named Winn to withdraw in Warner's favor two years ago, and Warner repaid him by coming out strongly for Cleveland.

Ex-Speaker Reed will speak at Albany on October 22, and at Syracuse on the 24th.

Mr. Cleveland to-day declined to discuss a dispatch from Indianapolis, which stated that ex-Governor Gray had been promised the position of Postmaster-General in case of Cleveland's election.

Nominations for mayor and other city and county offices were made to-night by Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, and the Republicans. The greatest interest was felt in the work of the Tammanyites, whose slate was not announced until late in the day, if, indeed, it was finally agreed upon before that time. The tickets in the field are as follows:

TAMMANY HALL.

For Mayor—Thomas F. Gilroy. President Board of Aldermen—George B. McClellan.

Register—Ferdinand Levy.

Judge Court of Common Pleas—Leonard A. Geigerich.

County Clerk—Henry D. Purroy.

Additional Surrogate—Frank F. Fitzgerald.

Judge Court of General Sessions—Rufus B. Cowing.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

For Mayor—John Quinn. President Board of Aldermen—Isaac H. Klein.

Register—Isaac M. Elliott.

Judge Court of Common Pleas—Leonard A. Geigerich.

County Clerk—Charles A. Klemons.

Additional Surrogate—John W. Goff.

Judge Court of General Sessions—Rufus B. Cowing.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—Edwin Einstein.

President Board of Aldermen—C. Volney King.

Register—Hugh Coleman.

County Clerk—Henry C. Botby.

Judge Court of Common Pleas—Leonard A. Geigerich.

City Judge—Rufus B. Cowing.

Additional Surrogate—John Sabine Smith.

The Voorhis Democracy indorsed the regular Tammany Hall city and county ticket, October 21. Gen. McMahon has decided not to run under pressure from Tammany.

South Carolina Politics.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 19.—Candidates for Presidential electors on the People's party ticket were to-day put in the field. The convention issued an address to the voters of South Carolina, calling attention to the growth of monopolies, declaring that the curse of the land was partisan politics, and that both Democratic and Republican parties, nationally, are controlled by the same influence.

It particularly arraigns the Democratic House for its treatment of the silver bill, and asserts that Grover Cleveland represents Wall street and monopoly, while Weaver and Field represent the farmer and the laborer. The address ends:

Citizens, farmers, laborers, brethren who live by the sweat of honest toil—think well; cast your ballots, freighted with the destinies of generations yet unborn, for the men of your choice. Let the politicians and the plutocratic press rave, but carefully consider the question and vote for the ticket which best represents your interests. This is due to your God, your country, your children.

Gen. Palmer Is Turned Down.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—At the Republican county convention to-day Gen. John Palmer, the ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was pushed aside and the nomination for Congress given to hay-dealer Ward, the man who furnishes hay to Elliott F. Shepard's Fifth Avenue stable. There was a bitter fight, and before the convention was over more than half the delegates had left the hall.

Ignores the State Law.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 20.—Judge John McClure, chief supervisor of United States elections, assisted by two clerks, is busily engaged

WEAVER'S OPINION

Rotten Eggs and Hoodlums Have Not Discouraged Him.

Election Troubles Likely to Occur in

Arkansas—Men Who Want Senator

Perkins' Place—The Florida Elec-

tion a Farce.

Spec'd to THE ECONOMIST.

The election in this State was a perfect farce—simply a matter of counting out by the Democratic in-

spectors of election. This is the first

time that the native citizens have had an election stolen from them by their

friends and neighbors, and it is right

amusing to hear the "kicks," but it

will not be so amusing if there is not

some relief from this disgraceful

situation, for our people will not

stand being counted out in such a

deliberate manner as the October

election. I am confident that we

have with us in this State a majority

of the white voters. I know the

State and the people very thoroughly,

and I have no doubt the above

statement is literally true. Our

people feel confident they can carry

the State in the future, and what all

our citizens need is education on the

economic questions involved, to give

us so decided a majority of the white

people of the State that we cannot be

counted out. Fraternally yours,

S. S. HARVEY,

Chairman State Executive Committee

People's Party.

WEAVER'S CAMPAIGN.

Rotten Eggs and Hoodlums Have

Not Discouraged Him.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Gen. J. B.

Weaver, the Presidential nominee of

the People's party, arrived in St.

Louis Sunday morning from Tennessee,

and is the guest of Hon. H. E.

Taubeneck, chairman of the national

executive committee, at the Richelieu

Hotel. Notwithstanding his long

canvass, General Weaver appears to be

in better health than he was when he

accepted the nomination at the Omaha

convention. The Populist leader is

adverse to making predictions, and

discussed politics very guardedly.

When asked what he thought of his

chances for election, he replied:

WEAVER'S OPINION.

I regard them as very good; in fact, I am meeting with more encouragement than I anticipated. The Silver States are "in the middle of the road" and outspoken for the People's party.

We will poll a very large vote in the East, notwithstanding the published re-

port to the contrary; also in the West and South.

When questioned in regard to his abandoned campaign in the South, he said:

I think the disgraceful manner in which I was treated in the South is already

meeting with condemnation by the better

class of people, and the result of it will

prove disastrous to the Democratic party.

WEAVER'S ROTTEN EGGS.

The rotten egg affair I do not care to

refer to again, as it was the work of a gang

of hoodlums and unprincipled politicians.

My refusal to continue my canvass in Georgia will not in the least injure the People's party prospects in the South, for the returns of the recent election in the State of Georgia show that a ma-

jority of the liberty-loving white people

are for us.

WEAVER'S FUTURE ROUTE.

General Weaver, after consulting with Mr. Taubeneck, decided that he would make no canvass or political speech in the city of St. Louis during the campaign. He left to-night over the Missouri Pacific for Sedalia, where he speaks to-morrow. From there he will make a tour of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Ignores the State Law.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 20.—

Judge John McClure, chief supervisor of United States elections, assisted by two clerks, is busily engaged

appointing supervisors of elections and forwarding them instructions. Fifty-one of the seventy-five counties in the State have petitioned for the appointment of these officials. He expects to appoint about 2000 supervisors. The instructions he is sending his appointees are different from those of any chief supervisor of any State in the Union.

Judge McClure contends that the Arkansas election law in some of its provisions is unconstitutional, and the instructions he is sending out, if obeyed, are certain to result in a serious clash between those officials and the election judges.

SENATORIAL SUCCESSION.

Men Who Want Perkins' Place—Simpson on the G. O. P.'s Fate.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 16.—At a conference of leading Republicans here to-day the United States Senatorship was discussed. The presence of ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill and his active canvass for the ticket indicate that he is a candidate for the seat held by Senator Perkins. Morrill's friends say that he will be a candidate; B. F. Simpson, supreme court commissioner; J. W. Ady, United States district attorney, and Senator Perkins are also candidates.

Should the People's party elect a majority, Jerry Simpson, S. S. King, Judge John Martin, and Frank Doster will be candidates.

Jerry Simpson was in the city to-day in consultation with Chairman Breidenthal, of the People's party state central committee. To a reporter Mr. Simpson said: "That Democratic majority in Georgia is not going to have the least effect on the People's party vote in Kansas. They can't get the People's party men in Kansas to go back into the Republican party by telling them that People's party men in Georgia went back to the Democratic party. Because one man makes a mistake it is not an argument why another man should make one."

Kansas, I tell you, is all right. The entrance of Ingalls into the campaign will have the effect of driving all the Democrats in Kansas into our party. I have read his theatrical speech at Topeka. It seems to me that Ingalls' heart was not in that speech. Ingalls had his opportunity. He came very near to embracing it, I think, and then let it go by. If he had followed up the speech he made on that 14th day of January, 1891, with others of the same kind and had come with us, John J. Ingalls would have been a great man in America to-day. We would have made him President of the United States before he died.

But he didn't. I hardly think Ingalls even now realizes what he missed. He will, though. He talks about his seat in the Senate. John J. Ingalls will never live to see the day when that seat is his again. When that seat is vacant the party of which he is a member will be sleeping in a deep, damp grave, buried with its dead issues. The Republican party is going to break up within the next four years. Its day of dissolution is at hand. It has lived for fifteen years on a dead issue, but the props have at last been knocked from under it, and it has got to tumble. For fifteen years the Republican party has been living upon the memories of the war, and has been shaking the bloody shirt and marshaling its forces under that banner, and John J. Ingalls has been the apostle of that doctrine.

She Called Him Down.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 18.—Congressman Elijah A. Morse has written to Mrs. Gougar's attorneys, stating that he has no wish to do Mrs. Gougar injustice, and that he had decided to retract the offensive statement credited to him. He adds, however, that the published statement has two things mixed—the unexplained \$1,500 check and Mrs. Gougar's political service in Indiana.

He adds, however, that the published

Solicitor-General Aldrich last evening failed, however, to verify the rumor absolutely. Mr. Aldrich said that he had been so busy with his Supreme Court duties that he had not had an opportunity to look into the matter. Without special investigation he was of opinion that a retired Army officer is ineligible to Congress. Article I, section 6, Constitution of the United States, says:

No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House (of Congress) during his continuance in office.

A retired Army officer is an officer of the Government and subject to orders. He is, therefore, as much an office-holder after retirement as while in active service. The same law applies to retired naval officers. The constitutional limitation that no man can hold two offices of profit and trust under the Government seems to prevail in reference to all such cases.

Tammany Wiles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Republican national committee claim to have discovered a scheme on the part of Tammany to disfranchise Republican voters by making it difficult for applicants for naturalization to secure their final papers. The game, according to a statement given out by National Committeeman "Dave" Martin to-night, is a shrewd one. Aliens who propose to vote the Tammany ticket, it is claimed, are greatly facilitated in securing their papers, while as many obstacles as possible are thrown in the way of those who apply under Republican auspices. A Republican inspector said to-day that the combination to gouge applicants for naturalization and cut down the Republican naturalized vote has been operating for more than three weeks with the full knowledge of the officers of the courts. In the superior court the game is worked in the clerk's office. In Judge Geigerich's court, however, the scheme was carried into the courtroom itself. On Saturday eighty-five Republican applications for naturalization were rejected, most of them on outrageously insufficient grounds, after the men had spent from six hours to two days in the effort to reach the clerk's office behind the crowd of Tammany heelers, who had passed in ahead of them.

The Bimetallic Conference.

Financial Chronicle.

The week has been signalized by the official announcement that arrangements are now completed for the meeting of the "International Monetary Conference," called by the United States in May last.

The time and place agreed upon for holding the conference is Brussels, November 22, and notification to that effect was accordingly cabled, on October 3, to each of the governments which have signified their willingness to be represented. Sixteen European States have accepted the invitation to send delegates; they are Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland. Consequently the act of our Government on October 3 completes the preliminary work.

A fact of interest in connection with the above is a statement by Mr. Jesse Seligman, who returned from Europe on Wednesday. It has been known that while abroad he was requested by the Government to advance the interests, in a kind of semi-official way, of this proposed Silver Congress. He now states that he did what he could in that matter; that he saw the principal Foreign Ministers of Finance, and that the favor with which the conference was received was greater than he anticipated. It will encourage those who believe good may come out of the deliberations in prospect to know that a practical man, of so large experience as Mr. Seligman, speaks hopefully. Moreover, every one must at least feel a degree of satisfaction at the near approach of the conference. The sooner it meets the sooner we shall know the results, and we have the assurance now that if no event defers the assembling of the delegates, their deliberations and conclusions will be quickly public property, and not much longer be subject to surmise and dispute.

The great question in our mind is and has been all along—what purpose has our Government in pressing the matter? Is it a bimetallic agreement between the United States and the leading European powers that is to be the ultimatum, or is our Government willing to accept something of a very different sort? The invitation sent out to the European governments speaks of increasing the use of silver—does that express the object?

The premium list published in this issue will not appear in complete form again. The space occupied is too valuable, but the premium offers hold good. Cut out what you desire to secure.

CHANGE OF DATE.

The Farmers' and Laborers' Union to Meet in Owensboro, Ky., Nov. 1.
To the Members of the Order:

BRETHREN:—Owing to the national election coming on the same day as our annual meeting, we deem it best, and do now call the annual meeting of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, of Kentucky, to be held in Owensboro, on November 1, 1892.

County unions at their October meetings will elect their best men as delegates. Our national dues are now due, and must be paid, and unless the county secretaries are more prompt in sending up dues, the delegates may have to hold their checks for a while before they can be paid; but do not be discouraged, for when we contemplate the great results already accomplished by our beloved order, even in its infancy, we feel that we cannot too strongly insist that the most persistent effort shall be made in every locality, and by every member to not only maintain intact its organization and present efficiency, but to strive to advance its potency, to educate and tone up the purposes and aspirations of the common people. Our union is a school most potential in its agency, and already wonderful in its product. The volume of fresh, independent thought flowing from its fountain in so short a period of its existence, is unparalleled in the history of the world. Through the efficacy of the lessons learned in the precincts of this great order—the farmer at his plow, the carpenter at his bench, the miner toiling in the darkness of the doltful shaft, and indeed every laborer under the inspiring teachings of organized agencies, is to-day feeling the impulse of manhood as he never felt it before. The obligations and privileges of freedom are in his awakened mind rapidly assuming that importance which makes him a dangerous foe to that selfish greed that demands that the laborer of this land shall render tribute alone to plutocratic aggrandizement.

As the result of our organization this whole country is to-day, from Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, quivering with the energy of an awakened manhood who will no longer be cajoled or wheedled by the meaningless genealogies of political demagogues. It is almost miraculous that by the flood of light flowing from our fraternity, and that of others similar, should in a few years dispel the darkness of sectional prejudice, the effect of a long and bitter controversy, followed by five years of crime and bloody war.

For years, since bitterness and hatred have been intensified by the leaders of the two dominant parties, for the sole purpose of gaining position. Our efforts have already broken the shackles and delivered from the thralldom of party prejudice thousands of true men and women, and thousands of others, who now see a germ of light, and must be delivered before our country can be redeemed.

Our work has just commenced. There are possibilities in the future that only a broader conception of the economics and true relationship will enable us to grasp and appropriate.

We most earnestly urge you to prove yourself worthy of your high calling. Everywhere reorganize your sub-union. Let every member feel keenly the demand for action and active work. Unless we have this anchor to stay our cause, defeat in the coming contest may crush us, but with the order still organized nothing can resist our efforts.

The condition that surrounds us imperatively demands that our best efforts shall be given to advance and solidify our order.

We have procured the passage of an act by which every county may organize mutual fire insurance companies, by which every member may have his house or barn insured against fire, wind and lightning, at a very small cost, retaining the money at home and not paying tribute to our Eastern and foreign capitalists. We suggest that you avail yourselves of this benefit. We would be glad to aid you in this effort.

And now, brothers and sisters, praying the blessings of Almighty God to guide and protect you, and that we may meet the 1st day of November, and be imbued with higher aims and renewed purpose, and that our race may be elevated, we are, fraternally yours,

T. T. GARDNER, President,
W. R. BROWDER,
H. C. BROWN,
T. J. DOOLAN,
Executive Committee.

Senator Teller's Latest in Colorado.

When the Hon. Henry M. Teller arose to address the audience, the applause was great. He said as the servant of the people he was pleased to address the silver producers of Lake

county, and would give an account of his services in behalf of the people. For the last sixteen years a great degree of discontent and dissatisfaction exists against the Republican and the Democratic parties, and that the time has come to take some method of the people, showing their disapproval of the two old parties. I am willing any man here shall ask me any question and I will answer it, as I am your public servant. I have been your servant for sixteen years—three years in a Republican Cabinet and the remainder your representative in the greatest body of men in the world. I am going to try and tell you what I tried to do for you. I am called in Washington "a silver crank." When I went into the Senate I did not know any more about silver than John Sherman, and he don't know enough about it to hurt him. I am surprised to see a speech of mine reported in full in a European paper, and I began to see that the silver question was not a local issue. We fought all through Mr. Cleveland's administration, and could not get a silver bill reported. We had not committee. We continued through 1887 and 1888. We could not get anything published in the big papers of the East, and we had to put our hands into our own pockets and pay for the printing of our speeches which we sent to you. In 1892 the Democratic majority in the House was 140, and two-thirds of them were silver men, or pledged for silver. When the Senate passed a free coinage bill by a majority of four, the House postponed it. Why did we not have a larger majority in the Senate? Because some were afraid it might hurt their candidates' interest; the same cause in the House.

G. A. R. Statistics.

The following table will show the membership since 1877. During the six years preceding, it was almost at a standstill, comprising on an average less than 26,000 comrades for each year:

	Members
1877	27,179
1878	31,016
1879	44,752
1880	60,534
1881	85,556
1882	134,701
1883	215,446
1884	273,168
1885	294,787
1886	323,571
1887	353,916
1888	372,960
1889	397,974
1890	409,439
1891	407,751

NUMBER OF POSTS AND MEMBERS.

December 31, 1890, there were in the several departments of the Grand Army posts in good standing, 7,339.

The returns of departments for December 31, 1891, report the number of posts in good standing as 7,568.

A gain of posts of 229.

According to the reports for December 31, 1890, there were then in the Grand Army of the Republic members in good standing numbering 409,439.

The gain during the year 1891 was as follows:

By muster in.....	32,586
By transfer.....	8,685
By reinstatement.....	14,388
From delinquent reports.....	8,742
Total gain.....	64,401

Aggregate..... 473,890

The loss during the year 1891 was as follows:

By death.....	6,404
By honorable discharge.....	1,829
By transfer.....	9,460
By suspension.....	34,367
By dishonorable discharge.....	467
By delinquent reports.....	13,582
Total loss.....	66,109

Members in good standing, Dec. 31, 1891,..... 407,782

An apparent loss of..... 1,708

In reality there is no loss, but a small gain.

Labor's Trials.

Chicago Herald.

The Homestead affair. Thirteen thousand troops called out and kept under arms for weeks.

Ihado miners suppressed by United States troops. Many killed.

Tennessee in open war. Many killed. State troops under arms.

Striking switchmen in Buffalo stopped trains. The entire State militia under arms. The deuce to pay generally.

Trouble all along the line.

As a remedy, let us discuss the "tariff."

Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Our model statesmen are following Nero's example.

Almost Gone.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Harrison still sinking. She cannot last much longer. The family await the end.

LEROY TEMPLETON, of Indiana, the farmer's candidate for State governor, says he expects to poll 50,000 votes. Harrison carried the State in 1888 by only 2300 majority.

Nothing makes home so bright, comfortable and healthful as a "Garland" Stove or Range.

This was an alarming increase. But if that was alarming, what shall

SOURCES OF REVENUE

For the British Empire—England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Imperial revenue is derived mainly from taxation (under the six heads specified in the following table), which in 1890-91 produced £73,578,000, or nearly five-sixths of the whole. The remaining sixth is subdivided into five heads, as below:

I—CUSTOMS.	£70,936,234
Tobacco.....	5,148,502
Rum.....	2,429,030
Brandy.....	1,005,333
Other spirits.....	88,337
Wines.....	3,135,162
Currants.....	118,334
Coffee.....	182,005
Raisins.....	156,893
Other articles.....	3,545,449
II—EXCISE.	£15,474,258
Beverages.....	9,551,317
Licenses, etc.....	3,590,127
Railways.....	324,117
Other sources.....	8,479
VIII—POSTAGE (excluding postage stamps, etc.)	29,178,468
Postage duty.....	4,887,337
Letter duty.....	2,655,016
Deeds.....	2,661,724
Receipts.....	1,111,139
Succession duty.....	1,203,237
Estate duty—personalty.....	1,125,520
Bills of exchange.....	68,578
Patent medicine.....	225,701
Licenses, etc.....	164,729
Marine insurance.....	147,945
Other sources.....	900,117
IV—HOUSE DUTIES.	£1,025,763
V—HOUSE DUTIES.	£1,520,703
VI—INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.	£13,143,932
Total amount of taxes.....	£80,456,332
VII—POSTOFFICE.	9,843,269
VIII—TELEGRAPH SERVICE.	2,394,573
IX—INTEREST ON PURCHASE MONEY OF STATE.	428,916
Canal Shares, etc.	241,933
XI—MISCELLANEOUS.	£1,520,703
Fee stamps.....	£89,560
Revenue departments.....	129,684
Office of Posts.....	1,588,579
Post of England.....	1,588,579
Post office saving banks.....	38,050
Various.....	251,150
Total revenue.....	£56,343,903
£99,345,936 equal £65,857,628.	
Area, 121,451 square miles.	
Population, 37,885,153.	

It is established that during Her Majesty's reign all the revenues of the crown shall be a part of the consolidated fund, but that a civil list should be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this act, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of £35,000, of which the Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly £60,000 into her majesty's privy purse; to set aside £231,2

MR. FARROW REPLIED TO.

The Preachers Are with the People, so Says one of Them.
By C. B. HOLLIS, Hayesville, La.

I see in your issue of September 17, an article by Benjamin Farrow, the caption of which is "Hot Shot for the Preacher," in which are some things, instead of being "hot shot," are very misleading, and I think altogether unjust and calculated to do a great deal more harm than good; and I want to say just here, that this is not the first time such prejudicial articles have appeared in reform paper columns. I have forbore saying anything before, thinking that this rashness would not be indulged in to any great extent, but it seems that it is on the increase; hence, I want to offer just a word or two in the way of advice.

First. When any one writes for the public, he should write advisedly.

Second. When a paper sets up a claim as a reform paper it should always try to put in its columns only such matter as can be relied upon. The great curse to-day of our politics is a press that cannot be relied upon. You hear it everywhere, among every class, and from the ranks of every party, that we cannot rely on anything we get from press columns.

Third. I don't think anything is gained by trying to prejudice the public mind. The great trouble that exists in our politics of to-day is the universal practice of playing on the prejudices of the people. Now I will notice some of the unadvised and misleading thoughts in the article above referred to. He complains, by saying: "Oh! why is it we do not hear from our preachers," and then intimates that they have sold themselves to the gods of this world. Then asks the question: Did not the prophets of old prophesy in times of trouble?

Now, I would simply say that we, as ministers of the gospel, are not living under a theocratical form of government, as the prophets of old, but under the spiritual reign of the Lord Jesus Christ, who says, "My kingdom is not of this world;" and as ministers of the gospel we are officers under the spiritual reign of Christ, and the "weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of the stronghold." That is, we are not to lay aside our high calling, and associate ourselves with the political harangue of the day, in which, while there is a kind of theoretical acknowledgment of God, yet the truth is that "weapons of warfare" relied upon is anything else but the arm of God. I will only refer the author of the article to one truth. After the ascension of our Saviour, the Apostles, who undoubtedly understood the importance of their mission, when the burdens of the poor, the widows, etc., had grown to some proportions, said, "It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables."

They therefore instructed the church to pick out seven men to take this burden upon themselves and free them, so they might "give themselves continually to prayer and the ministry of the world." If these servants of God thought that this small matter, and it a matter pertaining to the church, was detrimental to their high calling, how much more the political wrangles of the present. The writer makes the broad charge, namely, "You say if you speak out, you will lose money by it." Now if our friend has been associated with this class of preachers, and has heard such expressions from their lips, then he is justifiable in the charge. I have lived a good long while, and I have yet to hear such an expression or such a reason given.

Again he says, "what are you trying to do when you have your lives insured?" Making the impression that the preachers in general have their lives insured, when the truth is that it is an exception for a preacher to be able to have his life insured. I am associated with some fifteen or twenty Baptist ministers in my association, and if one of them has his life insured I don't know it.

What the writer says about the preachers being as bad as the two old parties, in keeping up the prejudices among the people, is unworthy of notice, and beneath the dignity of Christian ministry.

One more item I want to notice, and that is the reference to the salary of preachers. Now I want to say that this is all a mistake. Let us see; the impression he conveys is that their salary is \$100 a year, and his calculations, he says, excludes conference collections. I would say that he doesn't say in a word that their salary is in general that much, but taking those figures as he does, one would readily infer that it is the average preacher's salary.

In answer to this, I just want to say that it is misleading and of a prejudicial character. The truth is, where

there is one preacher (I speak of my own denomination) that gets a salary of \$100, there are fifty whose salary, on an average, would not reach \$500. And I want to say that this is true, especially of those preachers who are more directly associated with the masses, from whose ranks the body of the reform elements come.

I know a number of preachers in my own field that will not realize more than \$100 to \$150 for their whole year's work. Now, I want to say, in conclusion, that there is no class of men, with the same intelligence and education of the ministry of our churches, that receive as small remuneration as our preachers. This is an admitted fact. Occasionally we find a preacher with a good pastorate, and who gets perhaps a living salary, such as will enable him to have some of the luxuries and comforts of life, but where you find one thus fortunate you find scores that are eking out an existence, deprived often of the necessities of life.

Again, I would say that no class of men are more in sympathy with reform in our Government than the preachers, but they feel that their calling is such that they dare not come down, for, as Nehemiah says, "We are doing a great work, and therefore cannot come down." Let the preacher be honest to his calling, moulding character and sentiment, in the principles of honesty, integrity and fidelity, and this will conduct more to reform than any other influence known on earth. Now, what I have written is in the very best of feeling, and is not intended in any way as controversial, but it is the earnest desire that it will be received in the same spirit in which it is given. Let us cultivate a kindly feeling and sentiment towards all classes, and it will win in the end, especially if we make the Lord our co-partner in the work of reform.

WHAT A STATE CAN DO.

Missouri's State Tobacco Warehouse, and Its Benefit to the Citizens.

By W. J. COURNEY, Liberty, Mo.

In relation to Government warehouses and ownership of railroads by the general Government; if we can show that a State can own, manage and operate warehouses, etc., successfully for the people, we have gone a long ways towards establishing the fact that the general Government can also.

In this State, prior to the war, and up to December 15th, 1865, Missouri owned and operated a State warehouse at St. Louis, known as the State tobacco warehouse. The legislature of the State conceived the plan to construct, at State expense, a tobacco warehouse at that place for the purpose of encouraging the tobacco growers of the State. This was before the war, when we had slavery in this State, and the tobacco and hemp industries was the brag of Missouri.

This warehouse was built and managed by the State until December 15, 1865, when it was sold to Johnson & Cotting for \$152,000. The plan in detail was about this: A tobacco-grower along the Missouri river would raise his tobacco, bulk it, ship by boat to St. Louis, store it in this State warehouse, receive a certificate for the same, take his certificate, go to some commission firm, broker or bank, and receive a large amount of money on this certificate until his commission men could sell. This proved a remarkably good thing for the tobacco-growers of the State during the slavery times. After the slaves were freed, the tobacco and hemp industries of the State almost ceased. The State, having no further use for the warehouse, sold it, as stated, in 1865.

In 1851 there was not a mile of railroad in operation in the State of Missouri. The Democratic legislature of the State pledged its credit for the payment of bonds to build five trunk lines, to the amount of \$24,950,000. When the war broke out these lines were not completed. The State had the first mortgage; the contractors grew disheartened on account of the war, threw up and abandoned the Missouri Pacific and one or two other of these lines to the State, and in June, 1866, George Fletcher took possession of the Pacific road, only partly completed, in bad condition, and appointed Gen. Clinton B. Fisk to operate it. Gen. Fisk took charge and operated this road for the State but a short time, and turned it over to the treasurer of the State \$25,000—a handsome profit to the people of the State, on a road with no terminus and in wretched condition just after the

close of the war, when the road was sold by the State.

Also on February 10, 1865, Gov. Fletcher took possession of what was known as the Platte country railroads, and operated them for the State successfully and profitably for the State until they were sold. Now we have shown that Missouri has successfully owned, managed and operated warehouses and railroads for the State. Why not the Government? And this was done both by Democrats and Republicans, and at a time when, in relation to railroads, it was a very uncertain business in this State.

These facts can be found by the acts of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, and we offer them to the thinking mind of the American people. It seems to us that we have strong proof that at least a State can do these things and with benefit to the great mass of the commonwealth.

Parable of the Smart Alecks.

By B. B. WALLACE, Beachville, Ky.

There were two certain smart Alecks who boasted that they never scratched a ticket. Moreover, they thought that the use of boggle and whisky was the chiefest blessing of popular suffrage. Boasting, they said, "My party is good enough for me."

There was also a certain poor man who joined the Alliance and voted the People's party ticket, and made demands of Congress, desiring some crumbs of favor, such as the Government had given to a few pets at the request of the smart Alecks. But Congress and the President treated this poor man as if he was a tramp. The Alliance man died, and was carried by Lincoln and others into Jefferson's bosom.

The smart Alecks died also and were buried; and in a political shades they lifted up their eyes, and seeing the Alliance man afar off in Jefferson's bosom, cried out and said: "Thomas! Thomas! have mercy on us, and send the Alliance man with water to cool our throats, for the election whiskey we drank is tormenting us here."

Jefferson said unto the smart Alecks, "In yonder world, thou hast thy good things, such as whiskey, boggle, all the election offices, and also to do the bidding of the city clique. And likewise the Alliance man his evil things; but now he is blessed, and thou art tormented."

The smart Alecks said, "Thomas! Thomas! many wonderful works have we done in thy name. We have circulated campaign lies to the uttermost; and have not kept more than half of the boggle intrusted to our hands."

"As to the election whisky, we confess that we got into a maudlin condition and can't tell where we were at." The Alliance man was stoned, rotten-egged and shot, and we stood by and said, amen!"

Father Jefferson said, "Partisanship is not patriotism. You have followed your parties until Shylock owns my country. Therefore depart from me, ye workers of partisanship, into the place prepared for the smart Alecks, for I never knew you."

"There shall be weeping and smashing of slates!"

Tasks That Must Be Done.

Nature has assigned important tasks to the liver and the bowels, and being mutually dependent upon each other for the regular and adequate discharge of these tasks; a cessation of work by one causes the other to lapse into inactivity. The tasks of secretion and evacuation must be performed, or the system is poisoned and disordered. Moreover, fatal inflammation of the bowels or absence of the liver are apt to ensue if inaction of these organs is allowed to go unchecked. The dangerous tendency should be checked at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an antiseptic specific and laxative without a peer. Never does this medicine cause a qualm of the stomach or uneasiness of the bowels. It does its reformatory work pleasantly though with reasonable activity. It prevents malaria and rheumatic disease, kidney complaints, and relieves dyspepsia and nervousness.

Low Rates to National Grange.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, "The Picturesque Route," announces the sale of tickets at the low rate of a fare and a third for the round trip to those attending the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to meet at Concord, N. H., November 16 to 25. Those purchasing tickets should accept from ticket agent a certificate showing route traveled and amount paid. This certificate, after being properly indorsed at Concord will be accepted by ticket agent for a return ticket at one-third the usual fare.

The Baltimore and Ohio is the only direct line to the East via Washington, and should be largely patronized by those desiring to pass through that city. It is also the most picturesque line, crossing the Alleghany mountains and traversing the famous and historic Potowmack valley.

For more detailed information, as to rates, time of trains, and sleeping car accommodations, apply to L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

Send for "The Mark of the Beast," By C. P. Woods. A story of home, love and society, with a moral and its application. Price 25 cents. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

MARION CANNON'S LETTER.

Accepts the Democratic Nomination in the Spirit in Which It Is Tendered.

SALINAS, CAL., Sept. 29th, 1892.
To the Hon. R. F. Del Valle, Chairman, J. P. Baumgartner, Secretary, Geo. S. Patton, S. M. White and other officers and members of the Sixth Congressional District Convention.

GENTLEMEN—In response to the notification forwarded to me by your secretary of my nomination by the Democratic party, I desire to have you communicate to the great party which you represent my grateful acceptance of the high honor thus conferred upon me. I am a believer in the political doctrine that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office." I rejoice in the fact that nominations are still possible without resorting to bribery and corruption, and without being the subject of bargain and sale. I am also glad to see that the Democratic party in this district has not yielded to the demands of the railroad corporation who are clamoring for my defeat; but, on the contrary, stands as resolutely against monopoly as the People's party itself. Your resolutions correctly state my opposition to the perpetuation of a high tariff for the benefit of corporations and manufacturing monopolists, and to the "force bill," which was intended to suppress the will of the people and break down all opposition to plutocratic power under the false pretense of "a free ballot and a fair count."

I believe the Government should construct a deep water harbor for the city of Los Angeles, which shall be equally accessible and convenient to all railroads which may desire to use it. Los Angeles has a world-wide reputation as a great and wealthy city, and is the recognized emporium of southern California. A deep sea harbor would bring the commerce of Asia much nearer than San Francisco to the Atlantic seaboard. Chief among her advantages, however, is her proximity to the proposed Nicaragua canal. The most vivid imagination can scarcely picture the prosperity of your city, and the whole coast sure to arise from the construction of that canal by the United States Government. A hostile press, influenced by the railroad company, which has hitherto controlled the politics of this State, purposely misrepresents my attitude toward that canal. No man is more earnestly in favor of building that canal and of carrying out a liberal plan of internal and coast improvements than I am. But I believe the people of this nation have voted their last subsidy, in land, bonds or the loan of the public credit, to build up private corporations, who may control the great public highways of commerce and levy tribute upon the nations of the earth for their private benefit.

The political situation in this district can be correctly stated in the language of Mr. Cleveland, "it is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." The people of this country are engaged in a gigantic struggle to free themselves from the exactions of corporations, which have been built up by grants of sovereign power, and fattened with gifts of land and special privileges denied to individuals. These corporations have grown to be so powerful, and become so insolent in their strength, as to virtually take the reins of government into their own hands. They dictate nominations, debauch our legislature, corrupt the ballot-box and pollute our courts of justice. It is high time that all lovers of liberty, all believers in good government, all who hope to have and enjoy the product of their toil—the wage-earners, the producers and consumers, the independent men of all parties—should rally to the defense of our homes, and present an unbroken front against these producers of poverty, these insidious foes of free government. The patriotic attitude of the Democracy towards the People's party at this juncture is highly commendable, and shows that there are many still in her ranks who have not bowed their knees to the idols of plutocracy.

In view of the unsolicited, generous and patriotic spirit in which this nomination has come to me, I accept it in the same spirit in which it is tendered, and it will be my duty and my pleasure, when elected, to truly represent and defend the people of this State and nation, and in particular the sixth Congressional district, and to stay the hands of all those who plunder and oppress them. Thanking you all for this mark of confidence, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

MARION CANNON.

The following is clipped from the Sunday letter of a New York journalist as published by the Washington Post: "During the past four years Mr. Cleveland has found three new 'chums,' Richard Watson Gilder, the poet and editor; Joseph Jefferson,

the actor, and E. C. Benedict, the New York banker. These three are more intimate with him than any politician—even Mr. Whitney. Should he return to the White House, all of them are likely to be much in evidence there. Mr. Benedict's relations to him seem to be closer than those of the other two gentlemen.

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In concluding what it has to offer on the subject the Dispatch says:

If an "advisory board," to which the State, the Carnegie Company, and the wage-workers had been parties had been able to come together in July and take in the cost of this great strike, is it not likely there would have been adjustment by compromise and arbitration? In the future there are possibilities of as costly and disastrous collisions between labor and capital. Should not this impress upon thoughtful people and legislators the necessity of preventive measures? The whole body of the people are interested in preventing their recurrence and should take jurisdiction. We believe the compulsory arbitration law that has been enacted in Australia as the result of a labor battle even more sweeping and disastrous than those at Homestead, if fairly applied, would have averted the Homestead troubles.

EXCEPTIONS TAKEN.

In the Associated Press dispatches of October 19 appeared this dispatch:

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 19.—An article recently appeared in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST signed by R. F. McCullough, of Jackson, Miss., stating that Stephen A. Douglas, when making his canvass through the South in 1860, was assaulted in Selma, Ala., with eggs while speaking, one of the eggs striking Mrs. Douglas. Great indignation prevails in Selma and other Alabama cities over the publication, and the mayor of the city publishes a card denying it.

THE ECONOMIST did not and does not undertake to assume editorial responsibility for the utterances of its contributors any more than one of the leading magazines which are reflexes of the varied views of men and women of widely differing opinions. For this reason it can afford to grant at least a hearing to all sides, while protecting itself with the name and address of the writer. Once and for all let it be distinctly understood that its contributors are obligated in honor to make no assertions unsubstantiated by cold fact, and that when appearing over their signature they become primarily responsible.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is authority for the statement that "fifty men in these United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth they control, to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked and every electric key struck dumb."

RECOLLECT that no relief legislation is even promised by old party candidates. They deal in chestnuts, sophistry, and tweedle-dee tweedle-dum metaphor. We want reform laws, and we want them quick. Prove to them you are no man's fool and they will truckle to you. Permit them to again wool you, and you do not deserve the suffrage or the right to be free.

GROVER CLEVELAND congratulates the Governors of Alabama and Georgia upon the results of notorious elections. Knowing the frauds perpetrated by "machine politics" upon the yeomanry of the land, he slaps the men who protest in the face, and hurls himself into the arms of State bosses and Tammany.

TO-DAY New York is ridden by Tammany. Worse, she is gored and spurred by the incubus. When will the better spirit of the American nation awake? When shall she cease to have her destinies dictated by foreign money-bags, and her suffrage a byword and a farce?

THE news from Congressional districts is all good. The Alliance will control both branches of Congress in 1893 by being the balance of power, if its members and converts do their whole duty. Get to work; get to work—and vote your principles.

AS TO THE machine victory at the late election in Georgia, Mrs. Lease truly says that the majority might as well have been made 170,000 as 70,000. "They know how to count," she adds.

WHAT IT COST.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch gives up the cost of the Homestead strike, \$3,487,000, as follows:

The State.....	1,000,000
The Carnegie Company.....	2,487,000
The loss in wages.....	75,000
Paid out in benefits.....	100,000
Total.....	\$3,487,000

"To this should be added," it says, "if the figures were attainable, the loss to the business interests, to railroads, to property owners at Homestead, and the legal expenditures entailed on Allegheny County," all of which would bring the aggregate up to \$4,000,000 and upwards. In concluding what it has to offer on the subject the Dispatch says:

If an "advisory board," to which the State, the Carnegie Company, and the wage-workers had been parties had been able to come together in July and take in the cost of this great strike, is it not likely there would have been adjustment by compromise and arbitration? In the future there are possibilities of as costly and disastrous collisions between labor and capital. Should not this impress upon thoughtful people and legislators the necessity of preventive measures? The whole body of the people are interested in preventing their recurrence and should take jurisdiction. We believe the compulsory arbitration law that has been enacted in Australia as the result of a labor battle even more sweeping and disastrous than those at Homestead, if fairly applied, would have averted the Homestead troubles.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
EDWARD A. NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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The publishers of this paper have given a bond

In the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will

faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other

contracts.

Following is the resolution unanimously

Adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas, The NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our

adopted official organ has so boldly and

fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our

Brother C. W. Macne and his associates in the

Be it resolved, That this National body, that we

heartily approve of the cause it has pursued and

recommend that every member of this Order should

subscribe and read the paper as one of the best

means of education in the way of industrial free-

Renewed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce

The NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of

Brother C. W. Macne and his associates in the

paper and will do all we can to urge them onward.

The good work of the paper.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

ENTERED AT THIS POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

N. R. P. A.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Nearly \$300,000,000 have been appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the Indians of the United States. Appropriations have been made as follows:

From 1790 to 1857	\$2,640,922
1858	6,249,368
1859	6,652,207
1860	6,652,207
1861	8,527,469
1862	6,365,052
Total	\$270,685,052

Exclusive of Alaska, in 1890, there were 243,524 Indians in the United States and Territories, occupying 104,314,349 acres of land. In 1880 there were 255,327 Indians, and in 1890, 243,524, showing a decrease of 11,803 Indians in ten years. The following figures, gathered from the records of the Government, will prove interesting reading to those who are concerned about the expenditure of the taxpayer's tribute to government.

ADMINISTRATIVE.	
Indian agent's salary	\$3,000
Interceptors	15,000
Inspectors (3)	8,000
Inspectors' expenses	40,000
Contingencies	20,000
Employees at Sioux agencies	5,000
Residential expenses of agents for traveling, etc.	5,000
Arizona	20,000
California	34,000
Colorado	1,500
New Mexico	5,000
South Dakota	1,000
Idaho	4,000
Montana	22,500
Nevada	5,000
New Mexico	30,000
Penn.	30,000
Utah	6,000
Washington State	16,000
Wyoming	1,000
Negotiations by the Secretary of the Interior	11,500
Indian police	30,000
Indian judges	15,000
Telegraphing, advertising, etc.	50,000
Transportation of supplies and rent of wagons	275,000
Supplying lands	15,000
Cherokee commissioners	15,000
Negotiations (Slosson)	5,000
Increase salary of attorney	2,500
Mariots, etc.	5,000
Negotiations	16,000
Total	914,140

TREATY STIPULATIONS—ANNUITIES, PURCHASE OF LAND, ETC.	
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	\$30,000
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	20,000
Chickasaws	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi	1,000
Chippewas of the Lake Winnebago	22,666
Choctaws	3,600
Cour D'Aleses	8,000
Columbias and Colville	1,000
Annuity of Chief Moses	24,500
Crows	20,000
Delaware	10,000
Fort Hall	6,000
Iowa (Oklahoma)	3,600
Kiowas	1,351
Otoes and Missourias	1,000
Shawnees	1,500
Senecas	1,500
Senecas of New York	6,000
Eastern Shawnees	500
Sioux, Yankton tribe	15,000
Sioux and Wahpeton Indians	55,200
Total	350,592

INTEREST AT 5 PER CENT.	
Principal	
Cherokees	\$ 390,000
Creeks	57,513
Iowas	20,292
Kansas	130,000
Kiowas	6,759
Missouri	28,500
New York	59,993
Shawnees	1,000
Winnebagos	834,419
Trust funds	82,392
Total	\$4,192,680
	\$29,491

This is interest that the Government is paying, amounting to \$290,491. The principal yet to be paid amounts to \$4,192,680.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENTS.	
Repairs and new buildings	\$1,000
Navajo reservation	7,000
Navajo agency	2,000
Planted agency	40,000
Irrigation	150,000
Allotting and improving lands	50,000
Specie Indians	5,000
School building	12,400
Total	\$28,400

EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL.	
Superintendent of schools	\$1,500
Schools and schoolhouses	2,000
Apache, Kiowas, and Comanches	2,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi	2,000
Chippewas of the Lake Winnebago	2,000
Choctaws	6,000
Crows	1,000
Eastern Shawnees	3,000
Navajo	1,000
Sioux	1,000
Winnebagos	1,000
Trust funds	2,000
Total	\$12,400

This is interest that the Government is paying, amounting to \$12,400.

HOMESTEAD.	
"If this be treason, make the most of it."	
Thus spoke Patrick Henry to the Tories of the revolutionary period, and the glorious spirit of the bold words has gone echoing down the isles of time, and written his name among the archives of the world's great men.	
There are a few words in the English language which have an uncanny interpretation.	
Murder, arson, riot, treason. Full well did the prosecutors of the Homestead men know the effect of a charge of "treason," supported by a grand jury when they formulated it. So they invoked an old war statute of the State of Pennsylvania and secured indictments against thirty-one locked-out workmen, and Frick, Lovejoy, Pinkerton <i>et al.</i> for conspiracy and murder. The plot—for such it is—is plain. The chief justice of Pennsylvania stepped down from judicial eminence to play the part of common magistrate. Why? That his charge to the jury might be a virtual indictment and prejudgment, (which it was) and to be in the position to sustain his own decisions, when the case is appealed, as it doubtless will be, to him at a later day.	

Another black chapter in the history of the Homestead struggle is the trying of the locked-out men first.

The hope of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. is to convict O'Donnell and his associates, and thus, under the law, prevent them from testifying against the mill managers and the Pinkertons. To remove these witnesses is now the chief aim, and should twelve men be found so lost to humanity and the attributes of justice as to perform the dictates of capital, the work will have been accomplished. Though advertised as "strikers" far and wide by the monopolistic press, every one at all conversant with Homestead's tragic chapter knows differently. A

30 per cent reduction was proposed by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. in the wages. The Amalgamated Association declined to submit and walked out. They did so peacefully, though fully aware that the company had provided itself with Pinkertons, under the guise of protecting their property and alien labor.

Their lands improved for them, farmers hired to instruct them, carpenters, by the year, to build their houses, blacksmiths to mend and make tools. Their children educated, clothed and fed; in fact, everything that could be desired, all at the Government's expense. Yet there have been many cases where they have been badly treated, robbed and starved by designing agents of the Government.

It is safe to say, however, that there are meaner Indians in the country today than there was fifty years ago.

The time has come when the people will scrutinize more closely the expense list of this Government, and demand a reform of a system of favoritism.

The next issue of THE ECONOMIST will take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and treat it in detail.

THE NEW YORK WORLD is bold to the point of madness. It appears to think the South can be bushwhacked into line with any vagaries or tomfoolery, and it brazenly prints, as a bid for votes in the gold-bug East, the following: "Senator Teller tells the Colorado voters that President Harrison would not veto a free-coining bill. Senator Sherman tells the New York voters that President Harrison would veto a free-coining bill. There is no uncertainty as to what Grover Cleveland would do should he be confronted with such an emergency, and the Democratic party is not asking for votes for him under false pretenses."

GEN. SICKLES has been "placated" by a Tammany nomination for Congress, and now adheres to the Democratic ticket. One of the most disgusting features of each campaign is the effort put forth by men who have justly or unjustly won some claim upon public attention to feather their own nests. Their base trades are published with gusto, and editorial comment, and they knock the perimmon with the aid of unsophisticated adherents.

We endorse every word of the appended speech of Wayne MacVeagh.

He knows whereof he speaks: "During the last twenty years, by very slow approaches, large numbers of wealthy men in this country have persuaded themselves that they are at liberty to pervert government from its noble and lofty function of secur-

ing the greatest good to the greatest number into the base and degraded function of taxing the majority in order to hand over those taxes as bounties to such persons as, in return for those favors, will contribute large sums of money to carry elections. I distinctly allege that they are now making themselves parties to a systematic corruption of the ballot in the hands of the American voter, and that whoever collects or contributes money for such a purpose is morally guilty of treason to the institutions our fathers founded, and upon whose continuance in their strength and purity the welfare of our children depends."

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ANALYZED VOTES

On Important Legislation in the United States Congress.

Taken Direct from the Congressional Record and Annals of Congress. Partisan Authorities Not Cited. Official Documents Only Consulted.

Continued from last week.

FINDING ACT OF APRIL 12, 1866.

The act of April 12, 1866, was supplemental to the act of March 3, 1865, but was really the first funding act since the war. It was the beginning of a system of spoliation under which the country is still suffering. It granted despotic power to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been augmented by nearly every session of Congress since that time. The operation of this act funded into interest-bearing bonds, both interest and non-interest bearing Treasury notes, that were being used by the people as their only circulating medium, until the volume of currency in use was reduced from \$1,363,409,226 at the time of its passage to \$691,028,377 in 1870, when these bonds were refunded.

Vote in the Senate, April 9, 1866—yeas, 32; nays, 7.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Kirkwood, Lane, Ind.

Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—23.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie,

Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Riddle—9.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Chandler, Howard, Howe, Morton—1.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

House vote March 23, 1866—yeas, 83; nays, 54.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Alley, Anderson, Ashley, J. M., Banks, Baxter, Bidwell, Blaine, Blaime, Conkling, Cullum, Darling, Dawes, Donnelly, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Garfield, Gridier, Hale, Holmes, Hubbard, J. H., Ingersoll, Kassan, Ketcham, Kuykendal, Laflin, Lathem, Lawrence, Geo. V. Windom—55.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Ancona, Baldwin, Barker, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glassbrenner, Harding, Aaron, Hogan, Humphrey, J. M., Jones, Jonts, Nays—REPUBLICAN.

Kerr, LeBlond, Marshall, McCullough, Nicholson, Randall, Sam'l. J. Retter, Rogers, Ross, Strouse, Taylor, Thornton, Winfield, Wright—28.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Allison, Baker, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Bromwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clark, Reader W., Cook, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ferry, Griswold, Harding, A. C., Hart, Hays, Hibby, Hill, Hooper, Hubbard, A. W., Hubbard, C. D., Hubbard, Demas, Hubbell, James R., Nays—DEMOCRATS.

Julian, Kelly, Keiso, Lawrence, Loan, Lynch, McClurg, McKee, Miller, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Phelps, Price, Shellaberger, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Francis Thomas, John S., Trowbridge, VanAernam, Weeker, Williams, Wilson, Wilson, Wm. Wm. Wm. Wm.—53.

YEAS—REPUBLICAN.

Yeas—REPUBLICANS.

Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Horton, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Me. Norton, Yates—29.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Bucalow, Doolittle, Morgan, Patterson, N. H.—4.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Conkling, Ferry, Vote in House December 7, 1867.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Asnley, J. M., Baker, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Brownell, Buckland, Butler, Churchill, Koontz, Lafin, Lawrence, Wm. Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, M. C. Ur., Mercer, Miller, Moorhead,

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Hubbell, E. M.—1.

Following is the bill as finally passed:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled an "act to provide means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or else-

where, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be issued only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt: Provided, That of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars, in any one month: And provided further, That the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms; and also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under this act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

Under the authority conferred by these two acts, the following 6 per cent bonds have been issued:

5-20s of 1865.....\$203,327,250
Consols of 1865.....332,998,950
Consols of 1867.....379,618,000
Consols of 1868.....42,539,350

Total.....\$958,483,550

This authorized an addition of \$600,000,000 to the interest-bearing debt, called 5-20s of 1866, while those bonds authorized to be funded were called consols. It gave the Secretary absolute power over the finances of the country, which he used to the fullest extent, as the sequel shows. It seems strange that President Johnson should permit such a bill to become a law without a protest, when it was well known at that time, and afterwards perfectly made plain, that he sympathized with the people as against the financial policy of his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch. This bill, as will be noticed, not only funds into bonds and retires from circulation the vast amount of interest-bearing debt that was in circulation among the people, but actually provides for the destruction of a certain amount of greenbacks each month. The wicked, disgraceful fact is a matter of record that this Secretary of the Treasury actually sold bonds that are unpaid at the present time to purchase greenbacks, and burned them up. Every dollar of this money so destroyed, and every dollar of this floating debt called in and funded, lessened the reward of labor in production, and has brought about the distressing conditions of the present time.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 4, 1868, PROHIBITING FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF GREENBACKS.

The bill passed both Houses of Congress, but became a law without the signature of President Johnson. It provided:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency, by retiring or canceling United States notes, shall be, and is hereby, suspended; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount.

SCHUYLER COFLAX, Speaker House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE, President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President: "Received January 23, 1868."

(Note by the Department of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.

Vote in Senate January 15, 1868. Yeas, 33; nays, 4.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Horton, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Me. Norton, Yates—29.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Bucalow, Doolittle, Morgan, Patterson, N. H.—4.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Conkling, Ferry, Vote in House December 7, 1867.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

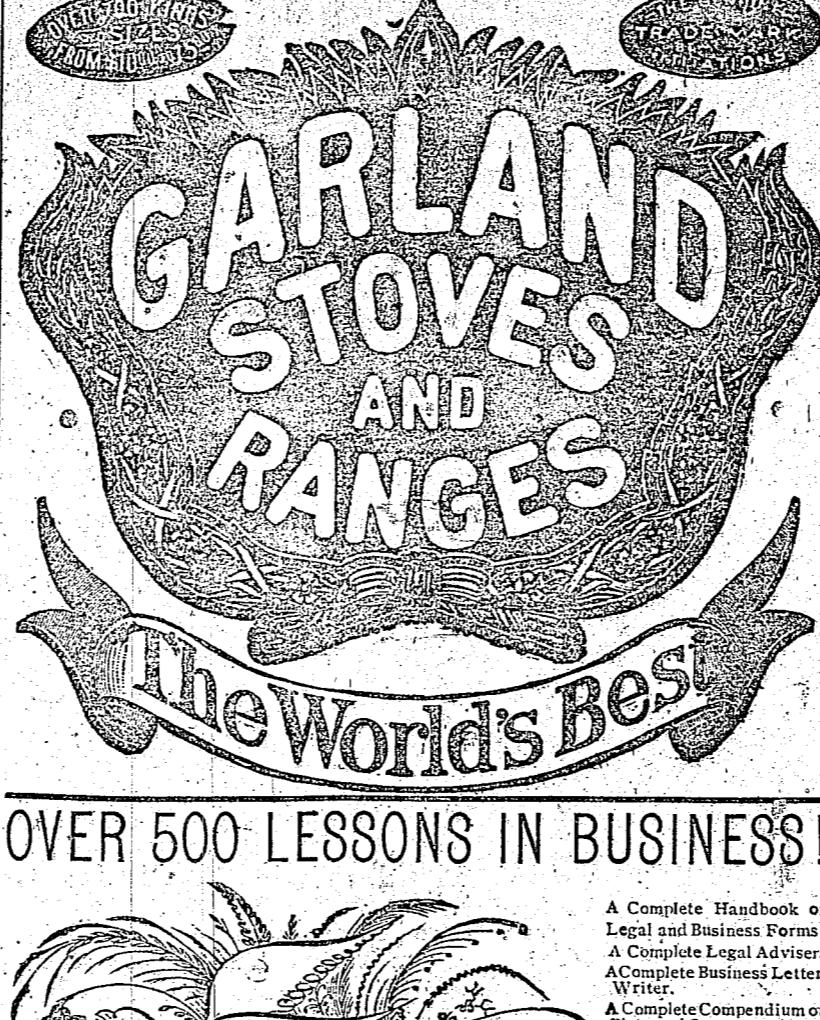
Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Asnley, J. M., Baker, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Brownell, Buckland, Butler, Churchill, Koontz, Lafin, Lawrence, Wm. Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, M. C. Ur., Mercer, Miller, Moorhead,

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Hubbell, E. M.—1.

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Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled an "act to provide means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or else-



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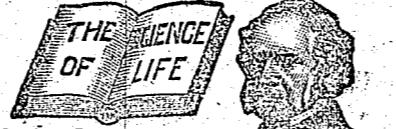
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Continued from page 5.

YRS.—REPUBLICANS.—(Continued).
P—R. W. Mullins,
ad. Sidney Myers,
Colburn, Newcomb,
Cook, Nunn,
Corode, O'Neil,
Culium, Orth,
Dixon, Paine,
Dodge, Perham,
Dowmunt, Pike,
Driggs, Plots,
Eckley, Polson,
Egleston, Robertson,
Ela, Sawyer,
Farnsworth, Schenck,
Ferris, Shanks,
Ferry, Smith,
Fields, Starkweather,
Gravely, Stevens, A. F.,
Griswold, Stevens, Thaddeus
Halsey, Stokes,
Hamilton, Taylor,
Harding, Thomas,
Hawkins, Trowbridge,
Hill, Upson,
Higby, VanAernam,
Hopkins, VanHoran, R. T.,
Hubbard, A. W., VanWyck,
Huburd, Washburne, C. W.,
Hunter, Washburn, H. D.,
Ingersoll, Welker,
Williams, Thos.,
Judd, Williams, Wm.,
Julian, Wilson, J. F.,
Kelle, Wilson, J. T.,
Kelsey, Wilson, F.,
Ketcham, Woodbridge.—102.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.
Adams, Hotchkiss,
Archer, Jones,
Axell, Kerr,
Barnes, Knott,
Barnum, Morgan,
Beck, Mungen,
Boyer, Niblack,
Brooks, Ross,
Barry, Stewart,
Cary, Stone,
Eldridge, Trimble,
Galladay, Van Trump.—25.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.
Getz, Phelps,
Glassbrenner, Pruy,
Grover, Randall,
Haught, Sitgreaves,
Hubbard, R. D., Taber,
Humphrey, VanAuken,
Johnson, Woodward—17.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Ames, Peters,
Ashley, D. R., Pike,
Blaine, Poland,
Bromall, Price,
Dawes, Spalding,
Eliot, Ward,
Garfield, Washburn, E. B.,
Hooper, Washburn, W. B.—17.

This was demanded because of the changed condition among the people. Where prosperity had obtained, adversity and hard times began to be felt. Business failures had increased from 495, with liabilities of only \$8,579,000 in 1864, to 2780, with liabilities of \$96,666,000, in 1867. The people were not prepared for such a change in their affairs, and a general murmur of discontent was heard throughout the country. Complaints of this character were well founded, and are always made when the volume of circulating medium is reduced.

From January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1868, the currency of the country had been contracted, according to W. L. Faust, \$86,502,953. Other authorities place it at a much larger amount. State bank circulation had gone from \$45,449,155 to \$3,792,013. Greenbacks from \$433,160,560 to \$356,141,723. Compound notes from \$159,012,140 to \$28,161,810. Three-year notes from \$806,901,750 to \$37,717,050. Temporary loan, \$1,475,271,196 to \$13,815,029. Meanwhile the national banks that were expected to issue currency to break the effect of such a rapid contraction, only increased from \$213,339,530 to \$294,376,390. During this time the bonded debt of the nation had increased from \$605,569,300, at the close of the war, to \$1,579,265,641, the last month of 1867—an increase of \$93,606,341. Greenbacks to the amount of \$77,018,837 had actually been burned up, and bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest, issued in their place. If this rate of interest is compounded for twenty-three years, it shows that the people have paid about \$154,000,000 as interest, and still owe the principal. Let each farmer or producer, who may read this article, consider candidly whether the retiring from circulation of \$77,018,837, when it was doing good by serving the people, without cost or interest, has been worth to them the sum of \$154,000,000 in interest and \$77,018,837 as principal, or a total of \$231,018,837. There is no mistake in this statement. The above-named amount of legal tenders were called in and destroyed, and 6 per cent bonds issued instead. These bonds are not paid at the present time, although refunded since then, and the bonds into which they were refunded are at a high premium because of the scarcity of this same legal tender money that was destroyed. History does not record a parallel for such idiotic and wicked legislation. Every effort was made to make money scarce, and, as a consequence, dear. As the volume of currency was reduced, the people realized more fully that something was wrong. They became aware that the buoyancy, snap and ease of business was giving way to a condition almost the opposite, and for reasons as yet beyond their comprehension. Just why it has been necessary to perpetuate that condition until now, and thereby wreck the fortunes of more than 250,000

business men, is quite difficult to explain. Business failures, all told, amounting to more than \$4,500,000 have followed the continuance of such a policy, and yet this destruction of values is still going on. While this act stopped the further destruction of the legal tenders, contraction by funding and hoarding in the Treasury continued.

During the years 1867 and 1868 considerable discussion had taken place concerning the kind of money the bonds would be paid in. This question became more important as the time drew near when payment would be optional with the Government. The 5-20s of 1864-65 would be due in 1869-70, and the holders of these bonds were anxious to have payment made in coin. These bonds were payable in lawful money, which consisted of paper, silver and gold. There were a few men who stood up for the people, and said there should be no distinction among the creditors of the nation, and that a dollar which could be applied in payment of a mortgage or a grocer's bill was good enough to pay on a bond. Some of those men stood by these principles to the end. Others were converted to another theory.

Prominent among those who changed front was Senator John Sherman. It may be interesting to some of the readers to know how easily deliberative convictions of one period of a man's life may be utterly ignored and repudiated at other periods. For this purpose a few extracts from letters and speeches of a number of prominent statesmen are given. In a speech delivered in the Senate February 7, 1867, John Sherman said:

Equity and justice are amply satisfied if we redeem these bonds at the end of five years in the same kind of money, of the same intrinsic value it bore at the time they were issued. Gentlemen may reason about this matter over and over again, and they cannot come to any other conclusion; at least that has been my conclusion after the most careful consideration. Senators are sometimes in the habit, in order to defeat the argument of an antagonist, of saying that this is repudiation. Why, sir, every citizen of the United States has conformed his business to the legal-tender clause. He has collected and paid his debts accordingly.

In 1868, he wrote to a friend as follows:

DEAR SIR—I was pleased to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it, if the case could be tried before a court. I send you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea is, that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the "principal" in legal tenders. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds. If the case is to be tested by the law, I am right; if it is to be tested by Jay Cook's advertisements, I am wrong. Late repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from doing what is right by fear of undeserved epithets. If, under the law as it stands, the holders of the 5-20s can only be paid in gold, then we are repudiators if we propose to pay otherwise. If the bondholder can legally demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave. Truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. B. F. Wade, known from Maine to California for his sterling honesty and incorruptibility, in a letter to a friend dated September 13, 1862, says:

Yours of the 18th inst. is received, and I must cordially agree with every word and sentence of it. I am for the laboring portion of our people. The rich can take care of themselves. While I must scrupulously live up to all the contracts of the Government, and fight repudiation to the death, I will fight the bondholder as resolutely when he undertakes to get more than the pound of flesh. We never agreed to pay the 5-20s in gold; no man can find it in the bond, and I never will consent to have one payment for the people. It would sink any party, and it ought to. To talk of specific payments, or a return to specie under present circumstances, is to talk like a fool. It would destroy the country as effectually as fire. And any contractor of the currency at this time is about as bad. But I have not time to give my ideas in full.

Garet Davis offered the following amendment:

The just and equitable measure of the obligations of the United States upon their outstanding bonds, is the value in gold and silver coin of the paper currency advanced and paid to the Government on these bonds.

He declared the resolution "robbery, and would make the people pay \$900,000,000 more than by law and equity they should pay." Senator Bayard seconded the arguments of Senator Davis:

Suppose, instead of issuing paper money, it had pleased Congress to order abasement of our national coinage. Suppose 25 per cent more of alloy or worthless metal had been interjected into our currency, and with that base coinage men had come forward to buy your bonds. What would be thought of the men who, when the day of payment of these bonds arrived, should say, "I gave you lead, or lead in certain proportion; but for all the worthless metal I handed you, you must give me back pure gold." Whether he was more maddened or more dishonest would be the only question arising in men's minds.

The ablest men in all parties and in Congress have made that acknowledgment. To quote the language of the late Senator Oliver P. Morton:

We should do foul injustice to the Government, and to the people of the United States, after we sold those bonds

on an average for not more than 60 cents on the dollar, now to propose to make a new contract for the benefit of the bond-holders.

And that noble old commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, expressed the sense of every true patriot in the House of Representatives when he uttered the following emphatic declarations in 1868, his voice trembling with emotion at the outrage which it was sought by powerful combinations to put into effect in the interest of the bondholders in changing the 5-20s into gold bonds:

If I knew that any party in this country would go for paying in coin that which is payable in money, thus enhancing it one-half, if I knew there was such a platform and such a determination this day on the part of any party, I would vote for the other side, Frank Blair and all. I would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders—the millionaires who took advantage of our folly in granting them coin payments of interest.

It might be profitable to preserve these extracts and use them in the contest which is near at hand. The sequel will show, despite these declarations, and in the face of such convictions, men voted to eliminate one of the three means of payment, and thereby changed the contract between the people and the holders of the bonds.

PUBLIC STRENGTHENING ACT OF MARCH 18, 1869.

President Johnson, in his message to Congress, December, 1868, took strong grounds against the demands of the bondholders, and declared that they had received back in interest more than they had originally paid for the bonds, and recommended that future interest should be applied toward the payment of the principal until the whole bonded debt should be wiped out. This, he calculated, would require about sixteen years. This declaration of the President brought out the cry of repudiation and showed the bondholders that their demands would be contested. Nothing was done during the first part of the session, but during the last days of the administration, what is known as the Public Credit Strengthening Act was introduced and became a law March 18, 1869. The act read as follows:

That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle all conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in a wit money or other currency than gold and silver. But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such times United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

This measure was passed without debate under the gag of the previous question, and may truly be considered as the most atrocious financial measure ever forced upon a free people. It changed the terms of the public debt from the payment in lawful money to a payment in coin, and thereby increased the burden of the debt more than \$500,000,000. Vote of Senate March 16, 1869—yeas 42, nays 13.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Abbott, Nye,
Anthony, Patterson,
Boreman, Pool,
Brownlow, Pratt,
Cameron, Ramsey,
Cattell, Robertson,
Chandler, Sawyer,
Conkling, Schurz,
Corbett, Scott,
Cragin, Sherman,
Drake, Stewart,
Edmunds, Summer,
Howard, Thayer,
Kellogg, Wilson,
McDonald, Yates.—42.

Merrill,

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Carpenter, Rice,
Cole, Ross,
Morton, Spencer.—7.

NAYS—DEMOCRATS.

Bayard, Stockton,
Cassidy, Thurman,
Davis, Vickers.—6.

Vote in the House, March 12, 1869

—yeas, 98; nays, 46.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

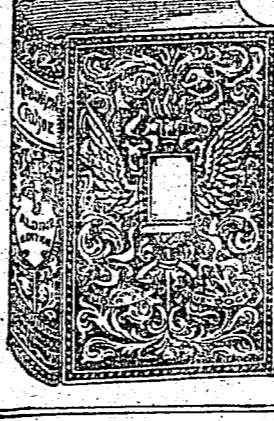
Allison, Lafin,
Ambler, Lash,
Ames, Lawrence,
Armstrong, Lynch,
Asper, Maynard,
Bailey, McCrary,
Banks, McGraw,
Beaman, Mercer,
Benjamin, Moore, J. H.,
Bennett, Moore, Wm.,
Bingham, Morrill, S. P.,
Blair, Negley,
Boles, O'Neil,
Boyd, Packard,
Buffington, Paine,
Burdett, Palmer,
Cessna, Phelps,
Churchill, Poland,
Cobb, C. L., Pomeroy,
Prosser,

Continued on page 7.

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Ewing

A Great Emergency, Mrs. Ewing

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Alton Locke, Chas. Kingsley

Alton Brown, G. W.

Allan's Wife, Rider Haggard

Allan Quatermain, R. Haggard

Amateur Amusements, Lorentz

An American in Iceland, Samuel

Kingsford

April in the Cabin, Mrs. John

Strang

Autumn Leaves, Winter

Beauty's Fairy Book

Beau Tancrade, Alex. Dumas

Baron Münchhausen

Beautiful Jim, John S. Winter

Blinda, Rhoda Broughton

Ben Jonson, A. C. Swinburne

Binders Slave, Mrs. John

Bennie, Brecie Langton, Hawley Smart

Buccaneers on Land and Sea

Randolph Jones

Bryan's Poems

Bryant's Tales

Byron's Poems

Cambyses, Mrs. John

Camille's Secret, The, L. de

Tinsae

Charlotte Temple, Mrs. Rowson

Clara and George, Mrs.

Corinne, Mme. de Staél

Cleopatra, H. Rider Haggard

Course of Creation, Anderson

Coward and Coquette, Child

Child's History of England

Clouds, Mrs. George Eliot

Compton's Castle, Mrs. John

Corinne, Mrs. George Eliot

Crook Path, The, Alexander

Cruise of the Black Prince, The

Darke House, George M. Fenn

Derrick Vaughan, Novelist, Lyall

Dickens' Story Teller

Dickens' Shorter Stories

Diamonds, Mrs. Forrester

Dion Quarenha, Cervantes

Doctor Almanac, Dr. Johnson

Doctor Beauvois, Dr. Volney

Doctor's Orders, Mrs. John

Dobie, Mrs. John

Continued from page 6.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS (Continued).

Cook, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Sheldon, Smith, John A. Smith, W. C. Smyth, Wm. Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Tanner, Tillman, Upson, VanHorn, Ward, Washburne, C. C. Washburne, Wm. Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Winans. —97.

YEAS—DEMOCRATS.

Axtell.—1. NAYS—DEMOCRATS. Archer, Beck, Bergs, Bird, Burr, Crebs, Dickinson, Eldredge, Getz, Galladay, Holman, Johnson, Jones, T. L. Kerr, Knott, Marshall, Mayham. —34.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS.

Beatty, Butler, B. F. Butler, R. R. Cobb, Coburn, Dewes, Wilson. —12.

The question now is, what does this act mean? What was it put upon the statute books for? It stands there to-day as it did in 1865, and has never been repealed; but, to the contrary, has been re-enacted in the revision of the statutes three different times since—June 22, 1874, March 2, 1877, and March 9, 1878, which provides that:

When printed and promulgated as herein provided, the printed volume shall be legal evidence of the laws in all the courts of the United States, and of the several States and Territories, but shall not preclude reference to nor control in case of any discrepancy the effect of any original act as passed by Congress since the 1st day of December, 1873.

This statute is a general law, designed to effect and control issues of Government bonds. It was carefully worded, so there might be no mistake as to its promises and purposes. For in no other terms could the public credit be strengthened. Its object was to give the public a positive pledge that all bonds might be paid before maturity, in case the credit of the Government should so improve that it would be economy to issue and sell at par a bond drawing a less rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed. No one can read this act without noticing the great care taken in its construction. It shows at once that careful wording which usually follows an analysis of any subject made by strong minds. Such was the case in regard to this bill. The ablest men in both House and Senate took part in the discussion which this measure brought out. Much time was consumed, and a number of conferences were held before the bill finally became a law. It was the people on one side and the bondholders on the other, with Congress acting as agent of both. Every word was carefully considered and every paragraph expressed a purpose in respect to the meaning of which there could be no mistake. The compact entered into was this: The Government agreed not to pay these bonds before maturity, and they had from ten to fifteen years yet to run, unless before that time greenbacks (United States notes) could be converted into coin if desired, and bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than those to be redeemed could be sold at par for coin. The people agreed to this, on the one hand, with the promise of reduced interest, the bondholders, on the other hand, expecting to gain by the increased value of the bonds. Even Mr. Stevens gave the measure his support. Notice was given to the world in this public statute that under the conditions so minutely and exactly described, this right of national sovereignty would be exercised, and in no other manner. That was nothing less than the right to redeem these bonds at any time when others could be sold at par in coin at a lower rate of interest. It is upon this construction of the act that the further purchase of bonds at a premium should be stopped, and every dollar called in and redeemed, as the provision of this law contemplated. It is no repudiation of outstanding contracts, and will simply relieve the people of the payment of about \$130,000,000 more tribute in the shape of premiums, in addition to the \$74,000,000 already paid. Congress should attend to this matter.

REFUNDING ACT OF JULY 14, 1870.

After the passage of the public credit strengthening act came the question of refunding the bonds. There was

no necessity for this, as none of them were due—the option of payment had just begun to run in favor of the Government. Not only this, but the act just passed forbade their payment except under certain conditions—1. Greenbacks should be exchanged for coin at par. 2. Bonds should be sold at a lower rate of interest at par in coin. These conditions had not been met as yet, and coin was still at a premium; but the bond owners knew that the contract had been changed in their favor. That the whole bonded indebtedness which was payable in lawful money—which at that time, as well as the present, was gold, silver and greenbacks—had been made payable in coin alone, thereby taking from the people one-third of their means of payment, and of necessity, adding that much value to the bonds. Greenbacks was good enough money for business purposes, and to pay debts between individuals. It would pay the soldier and the mortgagee, but coin was the only currency good enough for the bond owner. The nation's debt to the bondholder was too sacred to be paid in the common money of the people. After considerable maneuvering, on the 12th of January, 1870, a bill "to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments," was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, and was extensively debated for several months, during which time the financial system pursued during the war was fully reviewed.

Various amendments to the bill were adopted, and it finally passed both Houses, and became a law, July 14, 1870. (19 Statutes, 272). The following is the text of that portion of the act relative to refunding:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from their date of issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; also a sum or sum not exceeding in the aggregate \$300,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum; also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,000,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; all of which said classes of bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding, and known as 5-20 bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such 5-20 bonds par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same.

SEC. 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said several terms of ten, fifteen, and thirty years shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of each class last-dated and numbered; of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin of the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any 6 per cent bonds of the United States of the kind known as 5-20 bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and canceled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date and number, in the order of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, in public notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury; and in three months after the date of such public notice interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease.

Vote in the Senate March 1, 1870

—yeas, 33; nays, 10.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS.

Anthony, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, Morrill, Morton, Osborn, Pomroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams, Wilson. —33.

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Vote in the Senate March 1, 1870

—yeas, 33; nays, 10.

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Anthony, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, Morrill, Morton, Osborn, Pomroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams, Wilson. —33.

NAYS—REPUBLICANS. Boreman, Buckingham, Corbett, —5. NAYS—DEMOCRATS. Bayard, Casserly, McCreery, —5. Vote in House July 1, 1870—yeas, 129; nays, 42.

YEAS—REPUBLICANS. Alison, Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Bailey, Benjamin, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Brooks, Geo. M. Buck, Buckley, Buffington, Burdett, Butler, R. P. Cessna, Churchill, —121.

Clark, W. T. McDonald, Sprague. —5. Clark, Sidney Cobb, Amasa Cobb, C. L. Stockton, Thurman. —5. Clark, Caster, Dawes, Delgener, Dickey, Dockery, Donley, Ela, Ferriss, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Hale, Harris, Hawley, Morphis, Morell, D. J. Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Palmer, Perce, Peters, Phelps, Porter, Latin, —121.

Continued on page 8.

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THE

Continued from page 7.

DEMOCRATS.	
Adams,	McNelly,
Archer,	Morgan,
Beck,	Munger,
Bird,	Niblack,
Calkin,	Randall,
Cleveland,	Reeves,
Croes,	Rice,
Dox,	Sherrod,
Eldridge,	Stiles,
Gez,	Sweeney,
Griswold,	Trumbull,
Hamil,	Van Trump,
Johnson,	Voorhees,
Jones, Thos. L.	Wilson, E. M.
Kerr,	Winchester,
Lewis,	Wood,
Marshall,	Woodward.—38.
Mayham,	
REPUBLICANS.	
Beatty,	Hawkins,
Davis,	Ingersoll—4.

This vote was upon the substitute bill in the House, passing the House July 1. The Conference Committee of the House and Senate brought in another bill, practically the same, which was agreed to in unanimous consent and without going through the formality of a vote, and was also agreed to in the House July 13, by a vote of 139 yeas and 54 nays.

The passage of this refunding bill placed the whole financial system of the country in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, the national banks, and the bondholder. This bill was passed for the avowed purpose of reducing the interest cost of the national debt. Under this pretext, aided by an array of figures showing the amount that would be saved in interest, this funding scheme was passed. This was considered a final settlement of the bounded indebtedness of the country—that these bonds would be paid in accordance with the terms of the contract. Section 1 of the act provides that \$200,000,000 shall be payable after ten years, \$300,000,000 after fifteen years, and \$1,000,000,000 payable thirty years after date of issue. Read this carefully and discover, if possible, a single feature favorable to the Government. A more binding, iron-clad contract could not have been made. No other nation on earth would have entered into such an agreement. It was criminal neglect if it was a mistake, and a crime worthy of the penitentiary if done knowingly. A national debt of \$1,500,000,000 payable in coin, a currency then at a premium, and made into these absolute payments without option. Such an obligation under similar conditions never was made before. It is the construction placed upon that agreement which puts the premium on bonds and forces the Government to purchase its own obligations at the price placed upon them by their holders. Right here comes in the question of what is known as the bond forgery. In making an examination of the records of this act, Hon. Ralph Plumb, of Illinois, made some startling discoveries. He found that the word "for" had been erased and the word "after" substituted in its place in the enrolled copy of the act on file in the office of the Secretary of State, from which the published statute is taken. The word "for" appears in the journal of both House and Senate. Consequently, there is no doubt that the erasure was made and the word "after" put in place of "for." This matter went to the Committee on Judiciary, composed as follows:

Messrs. Culberson, Collins, Seney, Oates, Rogers, Glover, Henderson of North Carolina, Buckalew, Stewart of Vermont, Caswell, Adams and Fuller.

A majority of this committee made one of the most unique of reports, to the effect that while the record showed that there was a difference between the record and the engrossed bill, the error was in the record, and the erasure in the bill was made to conform to the "intention" of Congress.

The report of the committee on investigation was received and the resolution for further examination was laid on the table. This was considered very unsatisfactory at the time, and that feeling has intensified as the matter has been discussed. It is a matter of some doubt that the question of forgery could be brought home to any one or more persons, as a long time has elapsed since the event, but if the Supreme Court would pass upon it as critically as it has upon much less important matters, the 4 per cent bonds would, no doubt, be declared void. Excuses and surmises are not, as a rule, considered by that court, and the plain fact of the present condition of records, together with the measures, precedents and discussions bearing upon that point, vitiate that issue. These bonds were made payable in coin, and so was particular were the bondholders to that their pound of flesh of just such business, that they demand that the dition alms' silver used in payment should reasons as ye-e same standard of fineness hension. Jus. Now they are unwilling necessary to per in payment, notwithstanding until now, is so stated on the face of the fortunes of as coin does not mean

gold—it means gold or silver. Here is a copy of one of the bonds:

FOUR PER CENT CONSOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1877.

The United States of America are indebted to —, or assigns, in the sum of —.

This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled, "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 12, 1870," amended by an act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of July, A. D. 1907, in the coin of standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the first day of October, January, April and July, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payments of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

Transferable on the books of the office. Entered:

Recorded: —

It is proper here to say that there has never been a single dollar of silver paid on a bond. That during President Cleveland's term over \$5,000,000 in gold was borrowed to prevent its being done, and at the present time President Harrison threatens to veto any bill that points that way. Silver is good enough for the farmer, the mechanic or the laborer, but will not do for the bond owner.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER—ACT OF FEBRUARY 12, 1873.

This has been fully exposed and elucidated in a former issue of THE ECONOMIST. See date of August 27, 1892; No. 24, Vol. 7.

To be Continued.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions adopted by Morgan County (Alabama) Alliance:

Whereas, We feel that we as free American citizens, and the wealth-producing classes of the nation, have been robbed of one of our most sacred rights given to us by our forefathers—the right to cast our ballot without fear or intimidation, and have the same counted fairly; and,

Whereas, The so-called Democracy in this county and State in the August election, and since that time, has shown that they either planned for or engaged in, or have failed to condemn such frauds, and in some instances, have been guilty of all three of these charges; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Morgan County Alliance, assembled in regular session at Center Springs, do condemn the corrupt practices of the party in power in our State that has resulted in robbing us of our sacred rights, placing us on a lower plane politically, making us their slaves, who are compelled to do their master's bidding, as undemocratic as looking toward a centralized monarchy that will make servants and paupers of the laboring masses.

Resolved, That we will never give our support to any political party or nominees thereof that will engage in such practices.

Third. That we will never cease our efforts to expose them in the frauds perpetrated in the August election or affiliate with them until they have returned the stolen goods and bring forth fruit for repentance.

The following resolution was passed by Lebanon Alliance, No. 3013, Live Oaks, Tex.:

In view of the disgraceful treatment of Gen. Weaver and party in Georgia, it is the sense of this sub-Alliance, No. 3913, in particular, and all good citizens in Southwestern Texas, so far as heard from, irrespective of party affiliations, that such behavior was a disgrace to the parties so offending, and a blot on the fair name of the Empire State of the South; and further, any person, party or paper that indorses such cowardly acts are enemies to law and order, and should be spurned and frowned down, and made to realize that the United States have passed barbarism. We further believe the stale egg party should be hunted down by the police and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

G. W. O'NEIL, President, *Pro tem.*
J. A. PRICE, Secretary.

Linkers Alliance, No. 1449, Oxford, Miss., adopted the following:

Whereas, It has pleased God to call from our midst one of our beloved and distinguished members since September, 1892, Mr. J. M. Butler;

Resolved, That we extend our greatest sympathies to the bereaved relatives, and bid the rising community observe the great religious and reform lesson taught us by his example, and that THE ECONOMIST be requested to publish the above.

Resolutions adopted by Breckenridge county Farmers Alliance, Kentucky:

Whereas, We are passing through perilous times—times such as have not fallen to the lot of our people since the days of our revolutionary fathers. The same reasons exist now for revolt that existed then—taxation without representation. Power is being centralized in the hands of banking corporations and monopolistic corporations in every form until the masses find themselves powerless in the anacoda's coil of concentrated wealth, until the last vestige of the liberties of the people are being crushed out by the suppression of the constitutional rights of the American people to petition.

But hydra-headed centralized wealth is felt and heard in every department of the Government, controlling the executive, legislative and judicial. Our legislative bodies, both State and national, are debauched by corruptionists, and by bribe, money special privileges are secured, and year by year the liberties of the people are being curtailed and the masses reduced to serfdom. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand of our representatives, both State and national, that all laws abridging the rights of the common people be repealed, and that in the future all class legislation be suppressed, so that all citizens before the law shall have equal rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as the pursuit of happiness, as

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ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

12. We demand the abolition of national banks.

b. We demand that the Government shall establish subtreasuries in the several States which shall issue money direct to the people at a low rate of tax, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

c. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government, and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

a. That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

b. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have.

c. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

7. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all State and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Second. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Read "Industrial Freedom. The Triple Demand of Labor." Contents, The Money Question, by Hon. John Davis. The Subtreasury Plan, by C. C. Post. The Railroad Problem, by C. Wood Davis and ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon. In the compass of the hand-somely printed pamphlet will be found the most masterly presentation of the three great demands of industry that has yet been published. Next to "Bondholders and Bread-Winners," this will prove the most effective campaign document of this year. No clearer, abler, or more thoughtful presentation of the money problem has been made than that which here appears, written by Congressman Davis, who is already recognized as a masterly thinker along financial lines, and whose sympathies are entirely with the people in their struggle with plutocracy. Mr. C. C. Post, the well-known author of "Driven from Sea to Sea," has given in the paper on "The Subtreasury Plan" the clearest, most concise, and yet scholarly presentation of this theme that has yet appeared, while never has the railway question been so tellingly presented as by Messrs. C. Wood Davis and ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon. Each author writes as a master. All persons in sympathy with the great campaign for industrial freedom should possess this brilliant pamphlet.

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" White Brown Cassimere, sack.....\$6.45
" Gray Plaid Cassimere, sack.....\$7.25
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TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

An Enormous Increase in the Consumption of Intoxicants.

By J. W. BENNETT.

All legislative measures are, in a degree, experimental. The wisdom or folly of any particular measure is determined by its effect upon the body politic. A half century of temperance legislation in the same direction ought to have some determinate effect; what that effect has been, whether good or evil, it is our present purpose to discuss.

The avowed object of such legislation is to promote temperance—to decrease the consumption of intoxicating beverages. Has it succeeded? If not, why not?

Table showing the consumption of alcoholic liquors per capita in the United States, from 1840 to 1890:

YEAR.	Distilled spirits, Gals. per capita.	Malt Liquors, Gals. per capita.	Wines, Gals. per capita.	Totals, Gals. per capita.
1840.....	2.52	1.36	0.29	4.17
1850.....	2.23	1.58	0.27	4.08
1855.....	2.86	3.22	0.35	6.43
1870.....	2.07	5.30	0.32	7.69
1875.....	1.76	5.25	0.35	7.36
1880.....	1.26	8.25	0.56	10.08
1885.....	1.24	10.44	0.38	12.00
1890.....	1.40	13.65	0.44	15.49

By examining the above table we see that there has been a steady increase in the use of intoxicants from 1840 to 1890. We use now about twice as much wine and ten times as much beer per capita as we did fifty years ago. There has been an apparent falling off in the consumption of distilled spirits, as a beverage, but the falling off is apparent only. Revenue laws, passed from time to time since 1862, have so raised the price of distilled spirits that their use has been discontinued in many arts and industries, where large quantities were formerly consumed. A rise in the price of distilled spirits from 24 cents per gallon to \$4.25 occurred between 1860 and 1865, and, commenting upon its effect upon their use in the arts, a United States Internal Revenue Commissioner asserts that in the item of burning fluid alone, it caused a falling off in the consumption of proof spirits of 25,000,000 gallons yearly. And, after discussing at some length the several items in which spirits were used in the arts, he concludes that 1½ gallons per capita was the extreme amount of distilled spirits used as a beverage in 1864. This would make the decrease in the consumption of distilled spirits, since 1860, only about 6 per cent per capita—a very inconsiderable amount; and, considering the vast increase in the consumption of wines and malt liquors during that period, we must necessarily conclude that the temperance legislation of the last half century has been an utter failure.

We are forced to this decision, viz., temperance legislation has so far been conducted on a wrong principle or the causes of intemperance are wholly or in part beyond the reach of temperance legislation.

What are the causes of intemperance? That intemperance is an effect as well as cause of misery, cannot be doubted. That intemperance is more an effect than a cause, becomes more evident the more closely we think upon the subject. Work a human being until his nerves give way, and he will invariably seek a stimulant; overtax him with business excitement, or confine him in impure air, and he will find the same relief. This largely accounts for intemperance among men of sedentary occupations; among night workers, and men who work overlong days; among speculators, newspaper men, printers, railway employees, and men in other wearing or exciting occupations. Let domestic trouble confront the weak man, let poverty and want and hunger stare him in the face, and he will try to brace his toil and care-worn faculties by stimulants. Unhealthy social relations, which produce unhappy marriages and family difficulties; uncomfortable, unpleasant or unattractive homes, business disappointments and business failures, all lead to the saloon and its vile influences, and thence to intemperance. All these causes have their root in a vicious, social and industrial system. The fast life we lead, the mad rush for gain, social and industrial wrongs, and social and industrial inequalities, all play their part in making men what they are—intemperate. Fighting like tigers for social and industrial supremacy and broken physically and mentally

when overcome, men seek relief by the slow suicide of alcoholism.

Having worked for ages, the above causes have created a strong hereditary tendency to alcoholism, and they still act as strongly upon the child as upon the man. Evil influences which degrade the parent degrade the offspring. The poverty and want and miserable environment which drive the parent to dissipation, throws the child into the street, a prey to every evil influence. The business overwork and mental worry which break the nervous system of the parent, send the child weak into the world, predisposed to dissipation. The unhappy home of congenial, quarreling parents gives the child an impetus in the same direction.

Such deep-seated wrong cannot be eradicated by mere surface legislation. It is idle to legislate against effects while causes remain. We cannot change the law of cause and effect by even prohibition. Nothing short of thorough social regeneration will erase the wrongs which are the prime causes of intemperance.

The advocates of prohibition should learn a lesson from the past. An institution which has existed since the very dawn of history has been looked upon with avowed disfavor by every State. Prohibitory laws have been passed against it, and it has been driven into by-streets and alleys. But it is seated deep in our social system; it will not die. Serpent-like, it thrives in its dark habitations, breeding, venom and infection. From its secret haunts in our great cities it spreads its virulence to the very confines of our society.

Remove tobacco, and men would seek alcohol; remove alcohol (if it were possible), and they would seek opium; remove opium, and absinthe would take its place; remove absinthe, and an equally injurious substitute would be found. Just as sure as men will satisfy hunger by this kind of food, when that is not available, just so sure will they find this stimulant, if not that, to feed hungry nerves. We must remove the causes of the craving before we can cure it.

But another class of the causes which produce intemperance is within the reach of legislation. The saloon may be destroyed, and the saloon is at the bottom of the curable part of the intemperance evil.

Almost every instance of intemperance, not due to the causes already named, is directly traceable to the saloon and its custom of treating and social drinking. Besides this, the saloon supplements or aggravates the indirect causes of intemperance. Who has not seen a company of youths starting out for a "high time"? They are rash and exuberant enough for any mischief, and the open saloon alluringly promises them gratification. They want to be men, and the social glass clinks and circles. One treats first, then another, until some of the party is drunk. Town-painting follows, and some one, perhaps, undergoes the disgrace of a night in the "cooler," and a fine in open court. The "night out" is repeated, and the disgrace also, until the self-respect of some promising young man has vanished, and he is a confirmed tippler. This, with minor variations, is what the saloon is doing every day for our youth.

This same saloon treacherously offers its dangerous relief to the over-worked, the miserable and the degraded, and pursues to destruction the victim started downward by other causes.

It comprehends the entire evil of liquor in politics. The organized saloon power is organized political corruption. The whole atmosphere surrounding it is one of corruption; its influence breeds contagion wherever it extends. All vices, public, private and political, flourish in the congenial environment of the saloon. And the saloon can be destroyed by direct legislation. How to destroy it, then, becomes the practical and only practical question for temperance legislators.

In trying to find why class legislation has failed to reach the saloon, we may discover what legislation would destroy it. The temperance policy of the United States has been high license, local option and prohibition.

That license in all its forms has utterly failed of its object, is conclusively shown by the table at the head of this article. Under its fostering care the saloon has grown strong and bold. With forces thoroughly organized, it ties the hands of parties, while it controls States and dispenses drunkenness throughout the land. Why should the State not do a general wrong to save her from the results of her imprudence. We must legislate for all, the unmarried as well as the married, and only on individual morality to supplement human law.

It is said that even the temperance of alcohol is always injurious. This is a doubtful proposition; but, granting its truth, it does not justify prohibition. The State is not the guardian of private appetites or habits. There are many injurious articles which it cannot prohibit. Tobacco, coffee, tea, pastry, fruitcake, ice-water, and a hundred other articles in common use are injurious to many, if not all. Sitting up late at night, overwork, living in uncleanly or ill-ventilated houses, and wearing insufficient or ill-made clothing are all injurious to humanity and their offspring; but the State cannot prohibit these practices. It

can no more stand between a man and his private vices than it can insure him against disease. It is with their public manifestations alone that the State has to do. Legislation which interferes with the private habits of men has invariably been found intolerable; but such is the legislation proposed by Prohibitionists. We cannot afford to establish such a precedent.

Why prohibition should fail is not so plain to the casual observer. That it does fail there can be little doubt by anyone who will look about him where prohibitory laws are in operation. In prohibition States and prohibition towns "blind tigers" and "whisky drug stores" fully supply the wants of tipplers, and it is not uncommon, in these places, to see intoxicated men reeling through the streets. Prohibition has so far succeeded simply in driving intoxicants into back alleys and dark corners, and placing them in closer proximity to the poor and the miserable—the very persons least able to bear such temptations.

In naming the causes of intemperance we have shown in part that prohibition must fail to reach them. As we proceed, we will try to make plain why it must fail.

Prohibition is directed against an object, not an evil; against an instrument, not an act; against something entirely mutual, from a moral standpoint—in itself neither right nor wrong.

Gunpowder is very dangerous; its use, except in peaceful arts, is an unmixed evil, and is a most horrible instrument of human misery; war and murder are its congenital occupations. Yet we do not try to abolish war and murder by prohibiting gunpowder. We appeal to the responsible agent who misuses it and try to elevate him to a plane of morality on which war and murder have no play. And no one hopes to see war and murder cease until mankind has reached that high moral plane.

The same may be said of fire arms. Yet the right to bear arms was considered sacred by our ancestors. Tis their abuse, not their use, which the law prohibits. The railroad, the telegraph, the printing press—every thing which the ingenuity of man has devised, has been made an instrument of wrong, but we do not, therefore, prohibit them. To deprive the community of their use would be an outrage which no civilized people would bear. We simply hold men accountable if they pervert these agents to the injury of their fellowmen. Gunpowder, dynamite, poisons, alcohol, locomotives, dynamos and printing presses are all equally good or equally bad, from a moral standpoint. Each fills a useful place in our industries and arts; and we may as well talk of prohibiting one another. The only way we can prevent man from being harmed by them is to make him strong and intelligent enough to avoid their misuse.

We see, then, that prohibition is inexpedient. Let us attack the cause, and cease to apply palliatives.

The State deals with man in his relation to society only. It has no right to interfere with the liberties of one man, except for the purpose of protecting another. It cannot stand between a man and his own acts. It cannot, rightfully, curtail his liberties in any way unless such liberties interfere with the rights of others. This is the only safe-guiding principle in legislating for the common good. That law is best which interferes least with private liberty while securing public rights. If there is any private right on earth, it is the right of a man to eat or drink what he chooses. If he eats and drinks so as to harm himself, and himself alone, it is nobody else's business, for he alone must bear the consequences. If, in eating or drinking, he makes himself a public nuisance, the public law may take cognizance of him then, but not before.

It may be said that one cannot drink intoxicants without harming his family. Perhaps not; neither can he commit any minor extravagance without harming them as well, but the State cannot legislate him into saintliness nor economy; this must be left to his manliness and common sense. If he persist in baseness, there are already laws by which his family may seek redress; and the State has gone as far in this direction as it can well go without social revolution.

Besides, a man's habits are usually formed before he marries, and if a woman marries a drunkard she must bear the consequence of her own free act. The State ought not to do a general wrong to save her from the results of her imprudence. We must legislate for all, the unmarried as well as the married, and only on individual morality to supplement human law.

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And such legislation is as idle as mischievous. Laws are no wiser than their makers. If the average man has not sense enough to attend to his own wealth and morals, laws made by the average man cannot teach him to do so. Neither can law rise above the morals of its makers. The moral sentiment must exist in the community before it can crystallize into enforceable law. If such a sentiment already exists, it is useless to try to produce it by legislation. Even if such a law involved no vicious principle, its utility would vanish with the possibility of its enforcement. Reforms in morals must come through the individual.

No absolute time can be drawn, to be sure, between man's social and his individual rights, and hence it sometimes becomes a difficult question, whether in a particular instance the State has a right to control him; but where any doubt exists, its benefit should be given to the cause of personal liberty. The wisest course for the State is that which most fully respects the private rights of its citizens.

We have seen that many of the causes of intemperance lie beyond the reach of direct legislation. We have seen that the saloon, as a public instrument of intemperance, lies within its reach. We have seen that the saloon has grown strong, and the consumption of alcohol has increased under the license system; that the consumption of alcohol has not diminished, and that the saloon, in a more dangerous form, has been retained under prohibition. We see, further, that prohibition is founded on a mistaken idea of expediency, and violates a vital principle of free government. Proceeding on the false assumption that public laws elevate private morals, instead of private morals elevating public laws, it promises nothing in the future for the cause of practical temperance reform. License and prohibition having proved inadequate and even dangerous, how, then, are we to destroy the saloon? There is but one method of procedure—make alcohol free; place the traffic on its natural basis; take off all license and revenue tax; let everyone manufacture and sell, who wishes to.

This is the general principle. Let us give the details. After having repealed our awkward and expensive revenue laws, and wiped out our vicious license system, we should pass an act that alcoholic beverages should not be sold in quantities of less than one gallon; that each package so sold should be sealed with a Government stamp bearing a label, showing where and by whom such package was sold; that besides this, such package should bear a label naming its contents, and certifying as to its purity. Affixing these stamps or labels by a person other than he who has sold the liquor should be punished as forgery. Breaking the seal of the package, or removing the stamp by the seller or any of his employees, or by any person within 500 feet of the place of sale, should be made a punishable misdemeanor.

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All these regulations are strictly within the police power of the State, and they would be a death-blow to the saloon, and its drunkard-making customs of treating and social drinking. The regulation against selling by the drink, or drinking on the ground of sale, would make every saloon-keeper a law-breaker, and with liquor sold by the gallon at every corner grocery, the price of free alcohol would be so low that there would be little profit in retailing it, and dealers could not afford to break or evade the law. It would be to the interest of every dealer who sold by the gallon to see that it was not drunk on the ground. Once destroyed, the saloon could never be re-established while alcohol remained free. The required stamps might be sold at every postoffice and furnished for the cost of printing, so that they would be but a very slight charge upon the traffic, and would probably be the best method of enforcing the regulation against selling by the draught, or drinking on the ground of sale. The purchaser would know just what he was getting, and it would be dangerous, as well as unprofitable, for a dealer to palm off a conglomeration of vile poisons as pure alcoholic liquors.

The temptation of the saloon removed, intemperance would be made a question between one's self and his own conscience, and the field would be made clear for the exertion of moral influence upon the drunkard. The legal aspect of the temperance question would be settled for all time; and the bands of noble men and women who are now engaging their energies in trying to accomplish temperance might turn their attention

to educating the masses up to the moral standard of temperance, and to bringing about a state of society which will make temperance possible. Women can do more than any other class to bring this about. Let them first get correct ideas of social justice and then lose no opportunity to give these ideas practical application, or to inculcate them into the minds whose development they control. Society must be organized so that each man can gain a comfortable livelihood, and none can pamper idle luxury before temperance or any other moral reform can take very firm root.

While we have an army of vicious idle rich, with no care for the morals of their makers. The average man cannot afford to sacrifice any principle of virtue to satisfy their physical wants, we cannot expect to reach a very high plane of morality.

The causes which have produced these dangerous extremes are tending to degrade every citizen of our nation. To remove these causes must be the initial step of every moral reform. Let the State show itself capable of enforcing justice between man and man before it assumes to take the place of individual conscience.

That free alcohol is the best temperance scheme is borne out by history. It is a common verdict that when alcohol was comparatively free there was less drunkenness than today, and there certainly was less alcohol consumed. A half century ago the influence of the saloon in politics was insignificant. The history of temperance legislation since then has been the history of the rise, growth and development of the saloon. We have legislated the saloon into such supremacy that it controls politics, overthrows homes, ruins youth, destroys feminine virtue. And it distributes to each person more than five times as much intoxicants (at fifty times the cost) as it did before we began to legislate against it.

Is it not time to change our tactics? We made the selling of intoxicants a monopoly, and hedged it around by special Government sanction; we are reaping the result in drunkenness and social and political debauchery. Shall we again call down upon ourselves the retribution of nature by introducing a principle as dangerous as prohibition promises to be; or shall we place the liquor traffic on its natural basis—destroy the saloon and build up a temperance of mankind and conscience? Our sins "return to plague us" as truly in a political as in a personal sense. Let us not add another to the long list which we already have to answer for.

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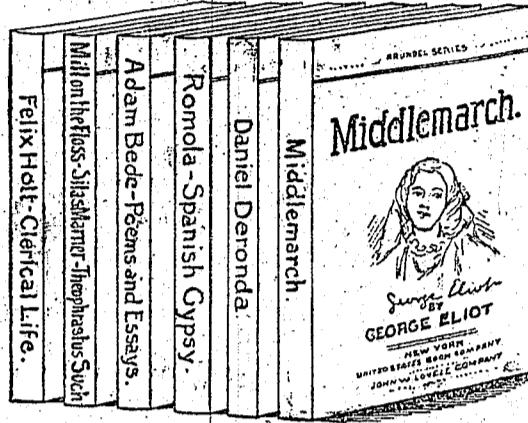
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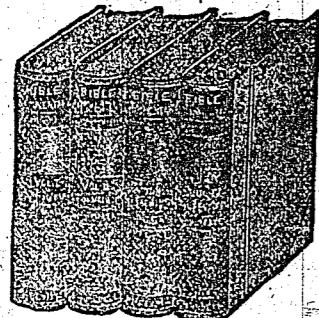
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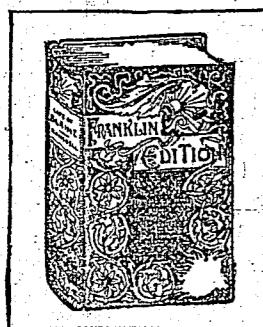
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when, they understand it, for we are the people who pray for rulers and all that are in authority. But the devil has such a hold on the old parties that God has delivered them over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord's plans. These are the thoughts at present. To all whom it may concern, I write not a dream, but a presentation. As I was meditating the distress of our people all over our land, this thought came into my mind: "Lord, Thou knowest our many sufferings; Thou only hast power to elect men to legislate for the majority of the people and not the minority, and the Lord showed me; and behold, two sets of men in the House of Representatives calling themselves Democrats. And in that body there was a man true to Jefferson principles by the name of Watson, and he asked those men, who called themselves Democrats, to help him to reinstate silver, but they said, "nay." And



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21st. Its Moral Value. The book is moral.

22nd. Its Religious Value. The book is religious.

23rd. Its Literary Value. The book is literary.

24th. Its Artistic Value. The book is artistic.

25th. Its Scientific Value. The book is scientific.

26th. Its Historical Value. The book is historical.

27th. Its Biographical Value. The book is biographical.

28th. Its Geographical Value. The book is geographical.

29th. Its Political Value. The book is political.

30th. Its Economic Value. The book is economic.

31st. Its Social Value. The book is social.

32nd. Its Moral Value. The book is moral.

33rd. Its Religious Value. The book is religious.

34th. Its Artistic Value. The book is artistic.

35th. Its Geographical Value. The book is geographical.

36th. Its Political Value. The book is political.

37th. Its Economic Value. The book is economic.

38th. Its Social Value. The book is social.

39th. Its Moral Value. The book is moral.

40th. Its Religious Value. The book is religious.

41st. Its Artistic Value. The book is artistic.

42nd. Its Geographical Value. The book is geographical.

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98th. Its Geographical Value. The book is geographical.

99th. Its Political Value. The book is political.

100th. Its Economic Value. The book is economic.

101st. Its Social Value. The book is social.

102nd. Its Moral Value. The book is moral.

