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# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION



DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all persons interested in the growth of the cause of right and justice:

THE ECONOMIST was started as a special champion of this cause and not as a money-making enterprise. It has up to date been put out to the people at cost, and will continue that policy. As a proof of which, note the following extraordinary offer:

THE ECONOMIST FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1892 FOR FIFTY CENTS.

From February 15 to April 30 all 50 cent subscribers received will get the paper for eight months, provided as many as ten are in one club.

Secretaries are requested to bring this notice before the Alliance and make a special plea for as much as one club in each body. All friends are requested to get up a club.

Now is the time to renew. Now is the time to subscribe.

Eight months for fifty cents, in clubs of ten or more.

AGAIN this week a subscription blank is enclosed for names. Thousands have responded to the last call, and THE ECONOMIST subscription list is probably growing faster than any other paper in the United States, but there are still millions who do not read it; and every subscriber is asked to get as many new subscribers as possible. The 50-cent campaign offer for eight months in clubs of ten still holds good, and will be honored during the month of April. Now is the time to do effective work for the cause under this liberal offer.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected for a NATIONAL ECONOMIST SEWING MACHINE as a premium. Announcement will soon appear. Look out for it.

## SILVER.

The proceedings of Congress as published in another column are of more than usual importance. The cause of free silver has been brought fairly before the House of Representatives, having a recorded membership of 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans, and 9 put down as People's party, Farmers Alliance, or independents. It has received a great shock and was only saved from complete defeat by the 9 independent votes and the deciding vote of Speaker Crisp. The vote by which a motion to table failed for lack of a majority, because it was a tie of 148 votes on each side, was made up as follows: Affirmative, 66 Republicans, 82 Democrats; negative, 129 Democrats, 8 independents, 11 Republicans. A greater surprise has perhaps never been given the country by Congress. The 82 Democrats that voted against free silver went right into the camp of Star Reed and took their inspiration from him and meekly did his bidding. He pointed out to them the tactics to pursue and the points to make, and he was assisted by several old Democratic members who were in sympathy with that side and aided and abetted it all they could (one of them recently elected to the Senate), but were compelled to vote with the silver men so as to make a "record" which would not damn them at home. Such treachery indicates corruption too plain to be questioned. Such men do not have the moral courage to vote as they work, because the vote would make a record that would uncover their corruption and damn them forever.

The silver question is no longer a question of dollars and cents, nor of government policy; it has assumed a phase in which the most important principles are involved, and upon its solution depends the perpetuity of the Democratic party. The question now fairly put to the Democracy is, will you continue the cowardly boss-rule policy of the Cleveland-Mills-Carlisle faction of the party whereby you surrender the control of the government to the money bags of Wall street and New England in consideration of campaign funds, or will you honestly take a firm stand for the true interests of the people, even if it offends the robbers who desire laws to rob by? This is no idle question;

it decides whether the bosses or people shall rule the Democratic party. It puts in issue the policy of putting in force a tariff law that shall be acceptable to New England manufacturers, as Mills proposed to do, and for which said protective tariff men have been furnishing money to boom him as a tariff reformer ever since, or the policy of demonetizing silver in the interest of Wall street, as advocated by Mr. Cleveland, and for which they will furnish money to boom him as a great man in the coming campaign. The fact is that this policy and these men have nearly ruined the Democratic party. When the people revolted against the corruption and misrule of the Republican party, and put Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair, the Democratic party should have been able to perpetuate itself through several administrations, and it would had it been under the control of men who knew or cared what Democracy was, but no, they overdid even the Republicans in humbling themselves to Wall street and New England, and it was no wonder that the people at the very first chance shunned them out. But these same men are still parasites upon the back of the Democratic party, and the Republican politicians are lending them enough men if necessary to control the councils of the party and perpetuate their domination. The people at heart are Democratic and, unfortunately for trimmers, they know what Democracy is, and when the bosses lead the party machine into an open opposition to the principles advocated by Jefferson and Jackson, and deliver it to the guiding hand of Tom Reed, the people will not follow. When those who dominate the party ignore party names, and consolidate with Republicans to perpetuate the reign of Wall street and New England in robbing the people by means of the power of money to oppress, they set the people an example that they may follow by ignoring party names also, and standing firmly together whether they be Democrats or Republicans, and vote to secure a reign of justice to all, and this stand once taken must triumph.

Let no man be deceived as to the issue. The Republican party is practically dead as a party of the people.

It is impossible for it to be received in popular favor; all the brains it has in Washington is from Maine, and it has lost all shame and does not longer make any pretense of any object save to serve Wall street and New England. The only hope, therefore, that the great common people have had of securing any reform from either the Democratic or the Republican parties has rested upon an apparent reform element in the Democratic party which has announced for free silver, more money and less taxes. The Cleveland, Mills and Carlisle faction have made a very bitter war on these reform Democrats who were willing to do something for the people. The election of Crisp for Speaker was a victory of the latter and a defeat of the former, and Mills has been sulking and smelling around like a spoiled baby ever since. The defeat of free silver whips the reform element of the Democratic party and, brushing away the cobwebs, shows the people that there is no more hope from the Democratic party than from the Republican. There is then only one thing left for honest patriots to do, and that is for the reform element of the Democratic and Republican parties to join the people in a fight to secure their rights and to overthrow the sovereignty of the dollar and assert that of the man.

## TEXAS.

The announcement of the election of Mr. Mills to the United States Senate was made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tracy, of New York, the leader in the anti-silver fight. He went to the Republican side of the House and made the announcement in the midst of the silver debate. It was received with great demonstrations of joy by the Republicans and anti-silver men. In fact, they "outdid" his supposed friends in demonstration. This may not be generally understood. It was meant to have an effect on those members who were favoring free silver, but were a little weak in the knees, and it was offered them as a demonstration of the fact that the bosses could "take care of a man when he went contrary to the wishes of his constituents." It was well known by the whole House that Mills had been opposed to the consideration of the silver question, and that all that any anti-silver man wanted

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was to postpone consideration until after the fall elections. It was also well known that the papers published over the entire land that Mills had agreed with the New England anti-silver Democrats that if he was elected Speaker he would pack the committee on coinage, weights, and measures against silver so that it could not be brought up at this session of Congress. Consequently, the announcement of his election to the Senate from a strong free silver State was calculated to demonstrate the power of the bosses, and they made a great parade of it in the House.

All the newspaper talk, however, about Mills being the choice of the people of Texas, as shown by recent primaries, is the merest nonsense and clap-trap. There has been no primaries legally held in Texas. There has been a conspiracy worked to a success by the aid of Wall street money distributed by railroad men. People did not generally understand why George Clark should come out so early for governor and have so much assistance in forming Clark clubs; but it has now been made plain. The great common people did not care much as between Clark and Hogg, they were opposed to both. The lawyers, money-lenders, railway attorneys and courthouse rings and town cliques were generally actively opposed to Hogg, and they immediately formed Clark clubs; this did not arouse the suspicions of the farmers until it was too late and the Clark clubs had made the legislature a showing and voted the people of the State for Mills. A greater fraud never was perpetrated upon the people. It seems plain that Clark cared very little about the race for governor, and that he never stood much chance, and that Wall street has been faithfully served in the election of Mr. Mills, who is unworthy the position he takes. Such victories must, however, be temporary. When one-tenth the population defeats the will of nine-tenths by bluster, falsehood and deception, they are sure to arouse a spirit of resentment that will destroy them. The farmers of Texas will be heard from in November. From present indications it seems that Hogg and Clark "ain't in it," and that Mills will surely follow them.

## THE PLATFORM.

There is some discussion current as to whether the platform adopted by the great labor conference at St. Louis on the 22d of February is subject to changes and additions by the nominating convention which is to convene in Omaha on the 4th of July next. The best way to settle the question is to consider who made this platform, and why. It was made by the duly accredited delegates from a large majority of the labor organizations of the United States and unanimously adopted as their demands. The preamble to the platform ex-

pressly admits that it is necessary to have a political party to carry out these demands. The delegates, after the conference adjourns, assemble in mass meeting and select a committee to confer with the People's party executive committee there present, and set a time and place for a national nominating convention to place in the field a ticket on this platform. The executive committee of the People's party meets and ratifies the platform, receives the committee appointed by the mass meeting, and form a permanent coalition with them for the purpose of holding a nominating convention to put a president and vice-president upon this platform at Omaha, Neb., on the 4th day of July, 1892. Every contingency seems by this plan to be met. Democrats in these organizations who love the demands better than party will by that time have seen what their party is committed to, and the same is true of Republicans. All such will be practically turned out of their own party, and this will furnish them a home where they "can worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience." This shows, and shows conclusively, that there was no intention to change the platform in July, and that it would be very bad policy to do so.

## ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

As the weeks pass by the strength of the platform adopted at St. Louis becomes more and more apparent. Being confined to finance, land and transportation, it is necessarily short and comprehensive. Its position upon these propositions is absolutely impregnable and will stand the test of discussion and the attacks of the opposition. Its brevity, conciseness and clearness is not only a surprise to its enemies, but a growing wonder to its framers, and seems to point directly to an overruling influence which many will consider as a sure indication of ultimate success. As a political platform it will stand unrivaled during the coming campaign for directness, clean-cut declarations, and an effort to make plain and distinct the principles and demands involved. No one can read it ever so carelessly and fail to discover its real aims and purposes. It was written to define and not to deceive. When the platforms of the two old parties are prepared, if the usual methods are followed, it will be with a single purpose to mislead as to real intentions, confuse as to ultimate methods, and to straddle every national proposition of interest to the people. A fair sample of this juggling is seen in the Democratic platform lately adopted in the State of New York. No person has as yet been able to interpret its real meaning or give an intelligent synopsis of its aims and purposes. The people have learned to look upon party platforms as examples of partisan cunning and

trickery, constructed for the one purpose of obtaining support under false pretense. For this reason the St. Louis platform is a refreshing reminder of those by-gone days when political declarations of this character meant something, when the contest of a campaign was fought out on clearly defined lines and the humblest citizen knew the object of his vote. It is but fair to presume that this platform will receive the support of thousands who have been deceived in the past by the concealed purpose, or unfair construction that, as a rule, is applied to a party platform when its provisions are met with the test of application.

Unless the two old parties come square to the front with platforms unequivocal, clear and definite upon the economic questions now before the people, there will be evidences of dissent coming up from all parts of the country. Under the present educational status among the people there is but one method to confirm or defeat the demands of this St. Louis platform, and that is by a legitimate contest based upon facts, good judgment, and intelligent research. Such a contest must sooner or later take place, and the common people of the nation will stand as arbiters of its final result. The time has passed when arguments that convince the few leaders will control the balance of the people. Happily for the preservation of the little remnant of liberty and self-government that remains with the people, it is the great body of the common citizenship of the land that are now demanding more light, more education, and a better knowledge upon national questions in order to determine what shall or shall not be the economic legislation of the country. Plainly speaking, the people are wearied of promises unfulfilled, of resolutions made only to be broken, and of legislation that fails in its final construction by the courts. They have taken the matter into their own hands, and know full well their strength and ability to enforce their demands. They have been rudely awakened from their dream of security under the Constitution, only to find themselves hedged about with intricate laws and unfair conditions. Their astonishment has given place to a determination that will never be swerved from its purpose until better times and happier conditions again bless the nation. The political bosses may block this stream of progress for a time, but it will simply make the rush of waters more uncontrollable, and the consequent destruction that follows more complete when the obstructions thus made are torn away. The handwriting on the wall foretelling the destruction of boss rule is as visible to-day to those who can read

the signs of the times as in the days of scripture, unless they heed the warnings and come at once to the relief of the people. The St. Louis platform states clearly the grievances and demands of the people, and around these demands the distressed and oppressed of the land are certain to rally.

## TREASON.

How the wolf does like to borrow the sheep's clothing! A capitalistic newspaper—which is constantly engaged in fighting "THE ECONOMIST," but never mentions it, except as a "certain paper" for fear some of its readers might be interested in looking up the other side—gravely tells us: "Under the principles of English law all parties to treasonable acts and utterances are principals, and not merely accessory or contributory. There can be no greater treason in this country than the attempt to excite a revolution in which one class shall be deliberately robbed for the benefit of another."

What is this a confession? Are the bankers, and brokers, and money-changers, and trusts, about to acknowledge their sins and offer restitution of stolen property to the people? Evidently this editor thinks it is wrong for one class to be deliberately robbed for the benefit of another! "and the latter class, too, one which is not oppressed." He must be a friend of the people, opposed to injustice; perhaps he even believes that government should be for the benefit of the many! Whom does he say is doing this robbing? "The proposition by the Alliance is to rob by means of the law every man and woman who has accumulated a little provision for the future in the shape of a cash reserve, a bank credit, or an insurance policy," etc. So the robber is found at last! It is the people who are going to rob the people!

The Alliance, the farmers, who are guilty of treason. It is the people who should be expelled or hung for treason, lest they should "rob by law" the unfortunate bankers, monopolists, and millionaires!

Bah! Are such assertions as these the best arguments our opponents can find to put before an intelligent people?

## THE "RICH" FARMER.

A certain capitalistic newspaper, after long and diligent search, has heard of a farmer who is worth \$500,000. It doesn't give his name or address, but it has heard of him, and, therefore, concludes that the remaining farmers of the United States have no cause of complaint "in the country in which they are rapidly growing rich." In an adjoining column it publishes this paragraph:

Cornelius Vanderbilt has become dissatisfied with his palatial residence on Fifth avenue, New York, and will build a new one at a cost of \$2,000,000. This palace is to be erected on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth

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streets, and will be the most magnificent in the city. It is said that the ball room and private theatre of the new house will be large enough to accommodate the entire four hundred.

Now, if the farmers of this country ought to be satisfied because one of their number has gained \$500,000, and if that fact proves the prosperity of all farmers, ought not the people who are not farmers to be more than satisfied because 31,000 of them have become millionaires? Certainly the non-farmers must be more prosperous than farmers, according to that argument; therefore, there is no poverty in America; no cause of complaint; the hungry and ragged are mistaken; there are millionaires among us, therefore we are all prosperous, etc. Is that what our opponents call argument?

## MORTGAGES IN CONGRESS.

The following is taken from a speech of Hon. A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, March 15, 1892. It is a logical confirmation of the position taken by the Alliance since its organization. The figures and state-memt given will bear careful study:

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Maine is obviously inaccurate in the statement that the number and amount of mortgages are decreasing, as will be further observed by turning to page 1 of bulletin 16, wherein the superintendent admits with an apologetic explanation that

in a country whose resources are becoming utilized as rapidly as those of the United States, it is not surprising that mortgage debt is increasing.

Again, on page 6 of the same document, he says:

An absolute increase in the amount of indebtedness in these five States from the beginning to the end of the decade covered by this investigation is certain.

The Superintendent could well have added, however, that the mortgages manifest themselves principally in the agricultural States. Of the 923,467 existing mortgages \$47,976, valued at \$534,653,858, rest upon farms, whilst 375,491 encumber lots valued at \$372,015,668. The total assessed valuation of the five States is \$2,869,792,650; the total number of acres assessed, 166,171,668, of which 62,561,312 are mortgaged, being an average encumbrance upon each acre of \$3.29. The statistics further disclose the fact that the average per capita debt is \$34.79, being a marked increase since 1886 in every one of the States except Iowa.

Why, sir, the mortgages upon the farms of the Republican States of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas,

Mr. Butler. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, Iowa is not a Republican State. [Applause on the Democrat side]

Mr. Dockery. I beg pardon for the gentleman and the splendid Democracy of Iowa. [Laughter]

Mr. Halvorsen. And Kansas is not a Republican State.

Mr. Dockery. I intended to say that all these States were formerly Republican States. I recall with pleasure, however, that Iowa has for three successive elections recorded her approval of Democratic principles, whilst Kansas has abandoned the Republican party. Mr. Chairman, as I was about to say, the mortgages upon the farms of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas are to amount to \$489,456,327, the interest in one year being \$37,648,168, whilst, to quote the language of the superintendent—

It may be said in Alabama 21.63 per cent of the number of assessed acres are mortgaged for 53.52 per cent of their true value; in Illinois 43.52 per cent of the number of assessed acres for 47.13 per cent of their true value; in Iowa 49.05 per cent of the number of assessed acres for 38.25 per cent of their true value; in Kansas 61.56 per cent of their true value; and in Tennessee 11.65 per cent of the number of assessed acres for 50.02 per cent of their true value.

Mr. Chairman, we have here, then, the startling disclosure of an immense mortgaged indebtedness upon five agricultural States amounting to one-third of their entire assessed valuation. This exhibit is all the more startling when we remember that this is only the record of the

mortgaged indebtedness and is entirely exclusive of the personal liabilities of the farmers of these States.

Is it any wonder then, Mr. Chairman, that Kansas, with an assessed valuation of real and personal property amounting to but \$290,593,711 with mortgages aggregating \$243,446,826, \$174,720,071 of which is upon her farms, should have declared against the policies of the Republican party, and that Iowa with \$149,457,144, of farm mortgages should have re-elected Governor Boies and the entire Democratic State ticket.

This official record of disastrous facts will, I fear, be repeated and emphasized in every State of the Union. Mr. Chairman, even in the manufacturing States where the farmer is supposed to have the advantage of the much vaunted "home market" furnished by our manufacturers' agriculture is depressed and languishing. Why, sir, in the State of Maine (as reported by the Associated Press), according to the official report of its labor commissioner, Mr. Matthews, there were in 1891 3,310 abandoned farms, with a total acreage of 254,513, valued by the local assessors at \$1,248,760. That is to say, not only has agriculture languished in Maine, but an acreage equivalent to 1,591 farms of 160 acres each has been abandoned. A like condition obtains also in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I can not forbear a single further allusion to the obvious inequality in the distribution of wealth, resulting from the existing system of Federal taxation as shown by census bulletin 104. It shows that the total assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the United States for 1890 is \$24,249,589,804, of which \$10,646,691,637 belong to people of the nine industrial States. It will be remembered also in this connection, Mr. Chairman, that even this tremendous aggregate does not represent the actual wealth of the manufacturing States, inasmuch as railroads, telegraph lines, and other forms of corporate wealth in the agricultural States are assessed and credited to those States, although in fact they are owned by citizens of the industrial States.

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An absolute increase in the amount of indebtedness in these five States from the beginning to the end of the decade covered by this investigation is certain.

The population of the nine industrial States is but 17,401,545. In other words, although these States have only one-fourth the population of the United States, they own nearly one-half of its entire wealth. The inequality of the distribution of wealth under the existing system of protective taxation is made more apparent by a further analysis of the bulletin to which I have adverted. It shows that the average individual wealth of the people of the industrial States increased from \$521 in 1880 to \$6.9 in 1890, or an average increase of \$88, whereas the average individual wealth in the agricultural States increased only from \$262 in 1880 to \$302 in 1890, or \$40 only, as against \$88 in the manufacturing States.

Why, sir, the mortgages upon the farms of the Republican States of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas,

Mr. Butler. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, Iowa is not a Republican State. [Applause on the Democrat side]

Mr. Dockery. I beg pardon for the gentleman and the splendid Democracy of Iowa. [Laughter]

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It may be said in Alabama 21.63 per cent of the number of assessed acres are mortgaged for 53.52 per cent of their true value; in Illinois 43.52 per cent of the number of assessed acres for 47.13 per cent of their true value; in Iowa 49.05 per cent of the number of assessed acres for 38.25 per cent of their true value; in Kansas 61.56 per cent of their true value; and in Tennessee 11.65 per cent of the number of assessed acres for 50.02 per cent of their true value.

Mr. Chairman, in the presence of the appalling revelations of the census inquiry it can not be successfully denied that cumulative and accelerating disaster is hindering the growth and prosperity of agriculture and rapidly exhausting its resources.

## THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The bill introduced by Senator Palmer, of Illinois, to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people of each State directly, was only to have been ex-

pected in view of the strong popular sentiment in Illinois favoring such a change. The proposition is not a new one, but is older than the Constitution itself. Per-

haps the question is especially interesting to New England, because when the subject was first discussed by those who shaped the Constitution, it was New England which insisted, through its delegates, that the State legislature, rather than the people themselves, should be trusted with the duty of choosing the two Senators from each State. Such men as Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, voiced the sentiments of the leading New England patriots when they insisted that the Senators would best represent the State if chosen by the State legislatures. A similar question occurred in connection with the choice of President, and the questions were practically settled on the same principle. So strong was the feeling against the proposed popular elections that there was an effort to secure the election of representatives by the legislatures, and it was only upon Hamilton's assurance that "it is essential to the democratic rights of the community" that the popular branch "be directly elected by the people" that the convention finally agreed to vest in the citizens the right of popular suffrage for one branch of Congress. It may be worthy of note, then, that Hamilton later on declared that "the mutual connection of the President and Senate will perpetuate the one and aggrandize both." Dickinson declared that the Senate should consist of "men distinguished for their rank in life and their weight of property," and added that such characters are "more likely to be selected by the State legislatures than in any other mode." Gerry and Sherman on June 7, 1787, the day of final action on the matter, made a strong plea for the election of Senators by legislatures, and Mason closed the debate with this really important argument: "The State legislatures," he said, "ought to have some means of defending them selves against encroachments of the national government. What better means can we provide than to make them a constituent part of the national establishment?" The argument apparently carried its own answer, for when the vote was taken, even those who had opposed the proposition joined in the unanimous vote by which the power of electing Senators was vested in the State legislatures. Clearly, then, if the proposed constitutional amendment is to be successful, it must be carried in the face of the fact that every one of the framers of the Constitution voted in favor of the present method of choosing Senators. This does not by any means indicate that the people of the United States will hesitate to support the change, if the present arguments in favor of that change generally commend themselves to the public mind. Still the fact that the Federal Senators are not always supposed under the present constitutional method of election to represent the popular will, must be evident from a reading of the debates in the constitutional convention. The idea of the framers of the Constitution was to secure some form of Federal government that would be linked to the several States, not only through the representatives to the people of each State, but through the Senators to the several State governments as represented in the legislatures. It has been a strong and favorite argument with those who support the proposed amendment that in some parts of the country the Senator does not represent the popular will. Cases like those of the late Senator Hearst, of California, and Senator Tabor, of Colorado, certainly appear to bear out that assertion in part, if not wholly. But even if that argument were admitted, the opponents of the proposed amendment can maintain with much reason that the same argument might apply to the President, who also in some elections has been chosen by a minority of the votes cast. If the Senators should be elected by a popular vote, the President should also receive a majority of the popular rather than of the electoral vote. The only question is whether the people will care to make the change or will prefer to adhere to the methods prescribed by the framers of the Constitution.—Boston Advertiser.

The above interesting bit of history really cuts no figure in the discussion of this measure. What appeared right in the light of these times may hear

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modification under the experience of more than a century that has followed. It is not probable, and is at variance with the teachings of history, that the economic restrictions of one age should obtain intact and unalterable for all future generations. The only point that will be recognized as holding good at the present time is the one made by Dickinson. His prediction has proven correct, and for that very reason, if for no other, a change is demanded in the manner of selecting them.

If no other objection to the amendment proposed is urged, save the actions and ideas of the framers of the Constitution, it will be a difficult matter to stem the rising tide of popular opinion in its favor.

## ECONOMY.

Hon. J. D. Sayers, of Texas, recently delivered a short speech of great importance in the House of Representatives. Mr. Sayers is a member of the committee on appropriations and is thoroughly posted on how the money of the people has been spent for the last twenty years. He has the courage of his convictions, and takes an unpopular stand in favor of reducing government expenses. For lack of room this speech does not appear in this number of *THE ECONOMIST*, but will be presented to the readers of next week. Mr. Sayers will be criticised by the politicians unmercifully, and must depend on the people for support. It is a grand speech brimming full of facts and justice.

## ST. LOUIS.

Resolution against option dealing passed by unanimous vote of the great labor conference:

We, your committee on options, beg leave to report as follows:

Whereas the present practice of dealing or gambling in so-called "options and futures" on the various farm products and necessities of life is of national importance, and involves not only a moral principle but an economic question, being disastrous and pernicious to producers and consumers alike, in comparison to which lottery gambling sinks into insignificance; and whereas our respectful memorials to Congress have so far been entirely disregarded; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most solemnly protest against this infamous evil and demand the passage of such laws as will effectually eradicate all gambling or dealing in options and futures.

## AN EXPLANATION.

A large number of letters have been received requesting an explanation of the article which appeared in the March 19 number of *THE ECONOMIST* headed "Distribution of Money." Such inquiries disclose an earnest desire to get at bottom facts which alone will prepare a person for the economic conflict that is at hand. It is evident that the term "loanable funds" has been mistaken for the amount of currency in circulation, and hence the confusion. There is a vast difference between a per capita of loanable funds, and a per capita

of circulation. The difference between the two represents the jugglery that can be played with money. This difference is the credit of the banks and bankers that is loaned to the people through manipulation instead of money. Some one has asked how can there be \$5,840,438,191 in loanable funds, and less than \$1,600,000, as shown by the unfair treasury statistics as being outside the treasury. If for the sake of argument or to give an example, these two amounts are conceded correct, the plain facts would stand as follows: \$1,600,000 currency; \$4,240,438,191 credit or wind—total, \$5,840,438,191, as the so-called loanable funds in the country.

The next question would be, how is this \$4,240,438,191 of credit obtained, and how do the banks manage to draw interest on such a vast amount of this credit? For example, a bank starts with \$50,000 paid up capital. This \$50,000 is loaned out to certain parties who pay their obligations, and those to whom it is paid deposit it with this same bank. The finances of the bank would stand—capital, \$50,000; loans, \$50,000, and deposits, \$50,000. This deposit of \$50,000 is loaned again less the amount held as reserve, and in the due course of business is deposited a second time. With each transaction, excepting the first, the bank is loaning its credit in the shape of money that it does not own, and trusts to the rule of banking that it will be called for in about the same ratio it has been loaned. Each deposit so made is added to the capital stock, which, with the interest received, constitutes the loanable funds so called. In this manner it is seen that the real volume of money is multiplied many times. In a recent number of *THE ECONOMIST* it was shown that \$1,000 could be loaned and reloaned to nearly \$3,000, and have over \$900 of the original \$1,000 in bank. It is \$91.03 per capita in loanable funds, and not that amount in per capita of circulation that is shown in this article.

## Implement Dealers Organize to Boycott the National Union.

Dakota (Huron) Ruralist.

"Farm Implements News," a paper devoted to the interest of dealers in agricultural implements, etc., in its issue of February 25th, devotes its first page to a frantic appeal to the implement dealers to organize to crush out the National Union. The following is from their editorial:

The two reports which we give below from R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency will tend somewhat to dispel any doubt as to whether the projectors of the National Union Company mean business or are merely talking. If it be true, as is stated, that \$905,000 has been paid into the company's treasury, to be used in establishing stores, they are certainly in position to make their presence felt in the trade, for that amount of money, supplemented with funds raised by placing bonds, would give them sufficient capital to run several hundred stores.

The company buys out or establishes stores in the agricultural districts of the

South and West and sells general merchandise. The authorities claim that the company is carrying out upon business principles the old granger movement, namely, supplying consumers their wants as near first cost as possible, and saving the middle-

men's profits." It will bring the manufacturers to their feet and will compel them to furnish goods for whatever prices it dictates.

It is going to demoralize trade and place it in the hands of a vast system of so-called co-operative stores, through which implements and vehicles would be sold cheaper than we can buy."

Therefore, the implement dealers resolve that they will boycott any manufacturer, jobber, or dealer in vehicles, implements, or binding twine, "who will either sell at cut prices direct to the consumer or furnish their goods to the National Union Company."

They can not cope singly handed with this threatening octopus, but if they will organize they will prevent the National Union Company from handling implements. If they will take a determined stand in the matter the manufacturers will support them by refusing to place their goods with the National Union. It is on this line, and this one only, that a dealers' organization can fight a grasping monopoly that seeks to absorb the retail implement business.

The following is the pledge and appeal of the dealers:

Whereas it has been the custom of some manufacturers and jobbers of vehicles, implements and binding twine to sell goods direct to the consumer or to persons not regularly in the retail trade, thereby depriving the dealer of his legitimate profit and demoralizing his trade without realizing any better profits to themselves; and whereas the National Union Company, a corporation with several millions capital, threatens to work serious injury to the implement trade by establishing in each county one or more general stores to sell general merchandise, including implements at ruinous prices, and in the end to build up a powerful monopoly in the retail trade of the country.

Resolved, That we personally pledge ourselves to report to the president of this association all jobbers or manufacturers who either sell at cut prices direct to the consumers or furnish their goods to the National Union Company, giving positive proofs of the transaction, attested by at least two witnesses; and that it shall be the duty of the president to correspond with said jobbers or manufacturers asking them to adjust the matter to the satisfaction of the dealer making complaint. And that in the event of such jobbers or manufacturers refusing or failing to comply with such request, he shall give notice to the members of the association through the columns of Farm Implement News, or shall, at his discretion, cause the entire correspondence to be published.

In conclusion we wish to say to our Alliance members, keep cool. Look out for bargains. Buy where you can buy cheapest. Encourage competition, for you know "competition is the life of trade." At least we have always been told so. Watch closely the press that stands by your interest, and also remember the press that silently permits or encourages those who will boycott the manufacturer who will cut prices for you, or sell to you direct.

## Fusion With Democrats and Republicans.

EV WILL PRICE.

There has been for some time past, in fact since the meeting of the St. Louis conference, a good deal printed in the newspapers about fusion between the industrial political movement and either the Democrats or Republicans. It has been stated absolutely that such a fusion has been arranged in Kansas between the Democrats and the industrialists, while more or less circumstantial rumors have found publicity, to the effect that there was to be an arrangement made with the Republicans in the South and the Democrats in the West and Northwest.

We ask our readers to read carefully and ponder well the facts as given by the business opponents of the National Union. First, the National Union's credit is of the very highest. "The authorities claim that the company is carrying out upon business principles the old granger movement, namely, supplying consumers their wants as near first cost as possible, and saving the middle-

way, just one-third as much as he did for the second half, or from Chicago to Bath, South Dakota. I have also shipped apples and buckwheat flour over the same road, and always one-third less at Chicago than from Chicago to Bath. Why this is so we will leave for others than us to say.

Now the first point we wish to make is this: If the people, which is the government, should own the roads, everybody would fare alike. But the purpose of this article is to meet some of the objections which are brought forward by the plutocratic press to strangle this demand at its birth. First we are met by the objection, "it would cost the government nine billions of dollars to purchase the railroads;" they say it would bankrupt the government, it never could pay for the roads. Let us consider this objection for a moment. We find by the census of 1880 that the total mileage of roads in this country, running, projected and under construction, was 128,920 miles; we also find that 59,413 miles were in the Western States or the prairie country, and if we should include Ohio, Indiana and Michigan we would have considerably over half of the mileage of roads in the prairie country, but we will not count these States in our estimate. So long as we stand up straight for our principles, cordially welcoming all who are willing to work with us for their fulfillment, but making no bargain or deal with anybody for temporary success, we can hold our present strength and attract to our cause honest, sincere men, who are disgusted with old-party affiliations. There will be a gradual (it may be slow), certain, steady growth, and our triumph is but a question of time.

This has been the history of all such movements, and the reason is apparent. This movement is a protest against the continual inaction of the old parties in matters of real reform. So long as we stand up straight for our principles, cordially welcoming all who are willing to work with us for their fulfillment, but making no bargain or deal with anybody for temporary success, we can hold our present strength and attract to our cause honest, sincere men, who are disgusted with old-party affiliations. There will be a gradual (it may be slow), certain, steady growth, and our triumph is but a question of time.

The moment we begin to decide with the old parties we place our movement on their level; our people become suspicious that their leaders are simply using them for the purpose of riding into power; distrust comes in, dissensions arrive, and we are undone.

If the Democrats choose to throw

their strength to us in the Northwest, and the Republicans pursue a similar course in the South, I for one will be glad of it. But there should be no fusion, no split tickets, no fusion. We should "keep to the middle of the road." The Wealth Producer Pays the Tax.

BY A. A. ORCUTT, RUTLAND, VT.

I am a mechanic and am in sympathy with every person or set of persons who are making an honest effort to better the conditions of mankind. I have for a number of years made as faithful a study of the social question as my condition and means would permit during the hours that I was not confined in the workshop. I have arrived at the point where I am convinced that none of us have yet quite solved the whole question, and consequently have come to the conclusion that we all should work together in search of facts; that we should have no set notions, theories, object or aim, but to arrive at the fact. We should not be idol worshippers, nor should we spend our time "shooting at a mark," but if we find a fact, or what seems to be a fact, we should nail it down and never draw that nail for the purpose of calling attention to something else which we think of more importance. I am not one of those who claim that free trade will cure all social ills, but I think I see some facts concerning the evils of a tariff law or tax, which if it were possible to tax the wealthy non-producer so that he could not draw it again from the wealth producer, you would soon use up his wealth. A tax is a consumer of wealth.

I feel quite sure Mr. Terrell will pardon me for saying I am tired of that. I know, if I am right in what I am about to say, he must have spoken carelessly. It sounds to me like "taffy" thrown out to the laboring man by the politicians—"crumbs from the rich man's table."

I say you can't tax wealth, virtually, and you can't tax luxuries so, but that labor has to pay the tax, indirectly. You can tax nothing but productive labor. You can't get blood from a stone, and you can not obtain wealth except from the producer of wealth. If it were possible to tax the wealthy non-producer so that he could not draw it again from the wealth producer, you would soon use up his wealth. A tax is a consumer of wealth.

I expect the world will come to know these things sometimes, and when that time comes the wealth producer will pay such non-producers as he needs to assist him, and no more.

The Alliance Farmer (Homer, La.) says:

Some of our mighty men are opposed to the free coinage of silver. First, they affect to fear that it will prove disastrous to the business interests of the country. Second, they think with good reason that it will divide the Democratic party. Third, they want the offices and fear to lose Wall street, and such is the strength of that desire that, if needs be, will get squarely upon Republican ground to reach the spoils.

If the tariff is a tax which enhances the price of imports and manufactured goods of similar lines as well, then this bill of all others that have been introduced touching that subject this session is reasonable and feasible. If free raw material and American skill can compete with the outside world in any line of manufacture, it is cotton goods.

Now, I don't suppose that any politi-

## ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

(Copyright, 1892, by The National Economist Publishing Company, Washington, D.C.)

A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day.

The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten lessons each quarter.

Lodges or societies which meet only once or twice a month should at once open a voluntary class that will agree to have weekly meetings for the purpose of conducting this educational work.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

LESSON No. 10.—To be used during second week in April.

## IRELAND—ITS WRONGS.

## ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Friends and neighbors: We extend to you a most hearty welcome. This is our tenth lesson. Many of us have spent nine interesting evenings together, studying the financial prosperity of our country as a nation, and studying the condition of our English-speaking brothers and sisters in England and Scotland. We have felt surprised, shocked and indignant at some of the discoveries we have made. Perhaps we have less confidence in the power of money to elevate human nature, and are more thoroughly convinced than ever before that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that a form of government for the people and by the people is the only government under which the people are safe.

To-night we will make a short study of the condition of the Emerald Isle, and endeavor to learn some of the causes of that condition. Ireland is slowly rising from the depths of starvation and distress. What consigned it to those depths? What was the cause of this nation's distress? Was it the indolence of its people, or the unfruitfulness of its land? Or was it unjust laws, unjust discriminations against Irish products and manufacturers, and an unjust distribution of the produce of the soil?

Volumes have been written relating Ireland's woes and wrongs, but to relate them all would take more volumes than this building could hold. To come to a thorough understanding of the whole subject would require more time than we have at our disposal. All we can do is to put together a few facts, and take a rapid glance at the whole field. Other nations await our attention.

## IRELAND.

Ireland is a little smaller than Maine, about one-eighth the size of Texas, and twenty-five times as large as Rhode Island. Area, 32,530 square miles; population, 1891, 4,706,162.

## LEGISLATION ON THE LAND QUESTION.

"Under the early tribal system the land was owned by the tribe in common, with the exception of a certain portion that was held by an elective chief for the time being."

In 1845 Mr. Sherman Crawford's tenant right bill and Lord Stanley's "bill for compensation to tenants for improvements" were both rejected.

In 1848 the encumbered estates act was passed to facilitate the sale of estates heavily charged with indebtedness on the petition of owner or creditor, giving the purchases a simple and indefeasible form of title."

"In 1870 an act was passed giving tenants, in case of capricious eviction, compensation for the disturbance, and on leaving their holdings voluntarily, or upon notice from the landlord, compensation for improvements."

"In 1877 a series of bad seasons began, culminating with a partial famine in 1879. The farmers

were impoverished by forced sales upon a falling market, and in the autumn the land league was formed by Michael Davitt."

"In 1881 the 'Bessborough' commission reported to Parliament these important conclusions: 'The farmer bargains with his landlord under sentence of losing his living if the bargain goes off. We grant that it would be inexpedient to interfere with freedom of contract between landlord and tenant, if freedom of contract really existed; but freedom of contract in the case of the majority of Irish tenants, large or small, does not really exist.'

A land act was passed creating a board of land commissioners, with power to fix a fair rent, \* \* \*

on the application of either landlord or tenant, rent to remain unchanged for fifteen years. But "the smallness of the reductions at first given by the land commissioners, and the frequent appeals made by the landlords, grievously disappointed the hopes of the farmers."

"In 1882, by the 'arrears act,' any tenant whose rent did not exceed 30 pounds a year was allowed to appeal to the land commissioners for an extension of the time within which to pay the arrears, and in hard cases the landlord was compelled to wipe out the arrears upon payment of one year's rent by the tenant and of another by the government."

—George Bellamy.

## HISTORICAL GRIEVANCES.

What a Frenchman thinks of Ireland and its wrongs:

"The English, it must be admitted, are no amiable masters. Never in any quarter of the globe were they able to command the good will of the nations submitted to their rule, nor did they

fascinate them by those brilliant qualities that often go a long way toward forgiveness of possible injuries.

"Take yourself off there, that I may take your place," seems always to have been the last word of their policy."

It was Edward III who promulgated the edict of Kilkenny, "by which it is reputed high treason for any Englishman established in Ireland to have married an Irishwoman, to have legitimized an Irish child, or have held him in baptism, to have taken an Irish Christian name, to have worn the Irish dress, to have spoken the Erse tongue, to have let his moustache grow, or to have ridden saddleless, as was the Irish fashion; above all, to have submitted to the Breton Code."

"The Breton Code, compiled at least five or six centuries before the Christian era, and the first among human laws that substituted arbitrage to brute force." Such laws were a powerful obstacle to fusion raised by the intruder himself."

"But to repeat Fitzgibbon's (Lord Clare) saying, there is not in the whole of Ireland one field that has not been at least three times unjustly taken from its legitimate possessors."

Toward the year 1565 Queen Elizabeth undertook the 'plantation' of Ireland on a large scale, and set about it by the elementary process of dispossessing the owners of the soil in order to present Englishmen with their lands. At Christmas,

wrote one of the English generals, Sir Nicholas Malby, in the year 1576, 'I entered Connaught, and soon finding that by mercy I should only succeed in having my throat cut, I preferred to adopt a different tactic. I therefore threw myself in the mountains with the settled determination of destroying these people by sword and fire, sparing neither the old nor the children. I burnt down all their harvests and all their houses, and I put to the sword all that fell within my hands. This occurred in the county of Shane Burke. I did the same thing in

that of Ullick Burke. 'The other English generals vied in ardor with this butcher; so much so that at the end of a few years of indiscriminate hangings, massacres, burnings of house and land, the whole of Munster was laid waste like a desert; a few wretches only were left to wander over it like ghosts, and they came voluntarily to offer their throat to the knife of Queen Elizabeth's soldiers. The virgin queen then resolved to repeople that desert; she made proclamation that all the lands of the Desmonds were confiscated (more than 500,000 acres), and she offered them gratuitously to whosoever would 'plant' them with the help of English labor.'

Charles II forbade Ireland to export meat, butter and cheese to England. The Irish had a good trade in wool with France and Spain, but were soon forbidden to export it, either as raw material or woven stuffs "on pain of confiscation and fines." Ireland tried the weaving of linen and shipbuilding, but England established ruinous prohibitory duties, and "by a special law formally interdicted shipbuilding in Ireland as well as any direct trade with any foreign market whatsoever."

"One feels a sort of shame for the human kind in having to record such consistent acts of systematic cruelty. The violence of military retaliation, the sacking of towns or the massacre of vanquished foes, may be explained by the heat of combat, and are found in the annals of all countries. An economical compression exercised during ten or twelve generations on one nation by another nation of Shylocks, is, happily, a fact without any parallel in history."

"Be they soldiers or policemen, Great Britain keeps nearly 50,000 armed men in Ireland. There is on an average one armed soldier or constable for every six unarmed Irishmen." —Philip Daryl.

## WHO OWNS THE LAND?

"Two-thirds of Ireland belong to less than 2,000 persons."

One Irishman out of four lives on public charity—when he lives at all.

"In the province of Munster eleven persons own one-eleventh of the land."

In Ulster, a marquis owns 122,300 acres, the natural son of another marquis owns 58,000, and still another owns 34,000."

## BLACKBOARD EXERCISE.

Earl of Lucan	owns . . . . .	60,000 acres.
Duke of Leinster	owns . . . . .	67,000 acres.
Lord Bantry	owns . . . . .	69,000 acres.
Viscount Dillon	owns . . . . .	83,000 acres.
Lord Fitzwilliam	owns . . . . .	89,000 acres.
Lord Kenmare	owns . . . . .	22,000 acres.
		91,000 acres.
Lord Lansdowne	owns . . . . .	9,000 acres.
		13,000 acres.
		91,000 acres.
		26,000 acres.
Lord Downshire	owns . . . . .	15,000 acres.
		64,000 acres.
		18,000 acres.
Lord Leitrim	owns . . . . .	22,000 acres.
		54,000 acres.
"In Connaught two persons own 274,000 acres."		

According to Sir James Caird, there are two classes of tenants in Ireland, those who pay from \$5 to \$100 rent, and those who pay from \$100 upwards. "Of the first class there are 538,000 holdings, averaging \$30 each; of the second class, 121,000 holdings, averaging \$230 each."

The number of holdings in Ireland between 1 and 5 acres has decreased 80 per cent between 1841

and 1890. Holdings between 5 and 15 acres have decreased 38 per cent. Holdings above 15 acres and not exceeding 30 acres have increased 69 per cent. Holdings above 30 acres have increased 235 per cent.

## POPULATION STATISTICS.

Since 1841 the population of England, Wales, and Scotland shows a steady increase, while the population of Ireland steadily decreases.

England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1841—15,002,442	911,705	2,620,184	8,196,597
1891—27,482,104	1,518,914	4,033,103	4,706,162

While England, Wales, and Scotland double their population, Ireland will lose half of hers.

## THE FAMINE.

"The destruction of the Irish manufactures by the legislation of the British Parliament had thrown the entire population upon the land; and the fierce competition thus induced had raised the rents to a point far beyond anything the tenant could ever hope to pay." —T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

O'Connell says that between 1839 and 1843 not less than 150,000 "tenants had been subjected to ejectment process." Bernal Osborne thinks this probably included "a total of 354,910 persons evicted in this period." Mr. Mills says of Irish landlords: "Returning nothing to the soil, they consume its whole produce minus the potatoes strictly necessary to keep the inhabitants from dying of famine." "The poor law inquiry of 1835 reported that 2,235,000 persons were out of work and in distress for thirty weeks in the year." That was about one-fourth of the population.

"Finally the Devon commission reported that it would be impossible to describe adequately the sufferings and privations which the cottiers and laborers and their families in most parts of the country endure; their cabins are seldom a protection against the weather, a bed or a blanket is a rare luxury, in many districts their only food is the potato, their only beverage water."

"March 16, 1848—When driven from their cabins they betake themselves to the ditches of the shelter of some bank, and there exist like animals; till starvation or the inclemency of the weather drives them to the workhouse."

"March 23, 1848—About 1,000 cabins have been leveled in this union within a very few months."

"April 2, 1848—I calculate that 6,000 houses have been leveled since November, and expect 500 more before July."

"July 5, 1848—Twenty thousand, or one-fourth of the population, are now in receipt of daily food, either in or out of the workhouse—they linger about the localities for weeks or months, burrowing behind the ditches, under a few broken rafters of their former dwellings, refusing to enter the workhouse till their parents are broken down and the children half-starved, when they come into the workhouse to swell the mortality one by one. It is not an unusual occurrence to see forty or fifty houses leveled in one day, and orders given that no remaining tenant or occupier should give them even a night's shelter. I have known some ruthless acts committed by drivers and sub-agents, but on doubt according to law, however repulsive to humanity, wretched hovels pulled down, where the inmates were in a helpless state of fever and nakedness, and left by the roadside for days. As many as three hundred souls, creatures of the most helpless class, have been left houseless in one day," etc., etc.

"While wholesale starvation was impending over the nation, every port was carrying out its wheat and oats to other lands." The landlords must be paid. "Side by side, with the fields of blighted potatoes in 1845, were fields of abundant oats." But the landlords must be paid! Irish corn was taken to South America; Irish oats to England; for the landlord must be paid!

"But the charge is just that it was the land legislation which the British Parliament had passed and maintained that rendered necessary the export of these vast provisions amidst all the stress and horrors of famine. There was scarcely a single head of all these cattle; there was scarcely a sheaf of all this corn, the price of which did not go to pay the landlord, over whose exorbitance and caprice of all doubt according to law, however repulsive to humanity, wretched hovels pulled down, where the inmates were in a helpless state of fever and nakedness, and left by the roadside for days. As many as three hundred souls, creatures of the most helpless class, have been left houseless in one day," etc., etc.

And this awful work was going on all over Ireland and at all times of the year! Volumes could be filled with accounts even worse than these, but the reader grows sick at heart and despairs of humanity.

A few more typical cases: "In 1856 Mrs. James Blake evicted fifty families, not one of whom owed her a penny of rent, and the land was changed into grassland."

"In County Cavan seven hundred tenants were turned out by Messrs. O'Connor and Malone in the course of two days."

"In County Meath Mr. Nicholson cleared out eighty to one hundred people in 1862 and about three hundred persons in 1869-'76, and the land was entirely turned into pasture."

In many cases evicted tenants died by the roadside. In the last twenty years evictions have been fewer, for there were fewer to evict. In 1876 there were 1,269 evictions; 1877, 1,323; 1878, 1,749; 1879, 2,667. In April, 1879, the land league came into existence. Ireland

side, after vainly attempting to prolong his wretched life by means of the half-masticated turf and grass which remained unswallowed in his mouth. Net-topps, wild mustard, and water-cress were sought after with desperate eagerness. The assuaging of hunger with sea-weed too often meant the acceleration of death, but sea-weed was greedily devoured, so also were diseased cattle, and there were inquests in many places on people who had died from eating diseased potatoes."

"Driven from the workhouse, they began to die on the roadside; or, alone in their despair, within their own cabins. Corpses lay strewn by the side of once-frequented roads, and at doors in the most crowded streets in the towns." —The Parnell Movement.

"During that period roads in many places became as charnel-houses, and several car and coach drivers have assured me that they rarely drove anywhere without seeing dead bodies strewn along the roadside, and that in the dark they had even gone over them."

## EVICTIONS.

"In our district it was a common occurrence to find, on opening the front door in early morning, leaning against it the corpse of some victim who in the night time had rested in its shelter." —A. M. Sullivan.

848.—To the horrors of famine were added the horrors of eviction. We shall give a few extracts from the reports of Captain Kennedy in regard to the "evictions in the Kilrush Union, in which neither famine nor fever worked with such deadly effect as in some other parts of the country."

"February 11, 1848.—Upwards of 120 houses have been 'tumbled' on one property within a few weeks, containing families to a greater number, many of whom are burrowing behind the ditches, without the means of procuring shelter."

"March 16, 1848—When driven from their cabins they betake themselves to the ditches of the shelter of some bank, and there exist like animals; till starvation or the inclemency of the weather drives them to the workhouse."

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND  
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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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 furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

In the sum of \$5,000 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 of our friends:

"We, the Friends of the National ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, have so boldly and fearlessly 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 that our friends throughout the land should subscribe and send a 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 reiterate our thanks to the Friends of the ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, 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.

## NOTICE.

Any information in regard to John J. Rhodes will be gladly received by his brother, T. S. Rhodes, of Eades, Mississippi. John J. Rhodes, if living, is about 42 years old, and has not been heard of by his brother since 1867, when he was in Cleveland, Ohio.

FIFTY old numbers of THE ECONOMIST will be sent to any address, postage paid, for 25 cents.

J. T. WILLITS, national lecturer, will fill the following appointments in Missouri:

Stanberry, Gentry County, Monday, April 4.

Darlington, Gentry County, April 5.

Chillicothe, Livingston County, April 6.

Macon City, Macon County, April 7.

Mexico, Audrain County, April 8.

Alon o Wardall, of National Executive Committee, will accompany him and assist in instructing the aid degree.

The committee sent to Washington to bag another \$5,000,000, for the World's Fair are not meeting with the most brilliant success. The effort to bribe Congressmen by wining and dining has turned out to be a failure. No more money will be donated until after a careful investigation; then it may be considered as very doubtful.

Do you want good reform literature for distribution? Nothing is as good for that purpose as back numbers of THE ECONOMIST. Send 25 cents and get 50 back numbers by mail, postage prepaid, all different. This is the cheapest and best mode of doing missionary work.

If the Democrats of the East succeed in defeating free coinage, can they keep a free coinage plank out of the platform at Chicago? If they do, he be "fool or knave," the people

wherein lies the hope of reform through that party? Is it not then bound to Wall street as closely as the Republican party?

HUNGER is the chief of the money causes that is creating such a formidable discontent in Europe. If the people in Germany and Austria had bread, they would trouble themselves but little about the form of government. The first lawless step has been taken in the looting of the bakeries in Berlin, and the seizure of the butchers' carts in Dantzig.

ELEVEN Republicans and nine independents voted with the free silver Democrats to pass the Bland bill, which resulted in a tie vote. Under these conditions how can the Democratic party in Congress pass as a free silver party?

THE hand of Wall street outweighs the honest demands of the people, and the will of 60,000,000 of people is absolutely controlled by the greed and avarice of that financial center.

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.

How long can these conditions obtain, and the semblance of freedom continue in the land?

PROMISES made to be broken, men elected to Congress to betray their constituencies, will hardly contribute to party success under the blazing light of Alliance education.

It was a spectacle for gods and men to witness, to see the Wall street Democrats receiving instructions from ex-Speaker Reed how to filibuster against the free coinage bill. The people should know that the Republicans and Democrats of the East joined forces in defeating free coinage.

KEEP steady at work and good results will surely follow. It is the steady and persistent lick that counts. A man can walk farther than any horse can run. One of the best ways to carry on the educational work in the Alliance is to have a small, cheap circulating library. For this purpose THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST library of extras fills the bill. Nine volumes now out at 12½ cents each; three more to follow in the near future. Send for them.

IGNORANCE will not be received in court as an excuse for the violation of any law, and therefore a man may sometimes suffer from his own ignorance, but when he makes others suffer from that cause his ignorance becomes criminal, and if he speaks on one having authority by virtue of having been honored with high public position, no palliating circumstance can condone his ignorance. These thoughts are suggested from a perusal of the speech delivered in the United States Senate by Senator Dolph, of Oregon. It matters not whether he willfully perverted facts or ignorantly misstated them, whether he be "fool or knave," the people

are the sufferers, and men who will make such speeches should be made to feel the displeasure of the hand that has fed them and raised them to position.

THE ECONOMIST has a large supply of back numbers, which are now offered at a little more than the cost of postage. They are scattered throughout the last three years. Specified numbers can not be furnished at this price.

THE following report as to the consumption and distribution of wheat and corn is taken from a report of the department of agriculture, dated March 10:

WHEAT.

The March report makes the stock of wheat in growers' hands 171,000,000 bushels, or 28 per cent of the crop, 63,000,000 of spring wheat and 108,000,000 of winter wheat, much of the latter in States which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported, of the largest previous crop (of 1884) being 169,000,000 bushels.

The exports from July 1 to March 1 were 164,000,000 bushels, the fall seed 36,000,000 bushels, the consumption apparently 200,000,000 bushels, but a larger proportion is taken for consumption in the fall and winter, and the actual consumption is proportionally greater than in the spring and summer.

The assumed consumption, from March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, is 300,000,000 bushels, for a population of 64,300,000; the exports, 206,000,000 bushels; the seed, 56,000,000 bushels; a distribution of 562,000,000 bushels. With 41,000,000 visible and 171,000,000 invisible stocks, there are 27,000,000 bushels not directly accounted for previously, which came, in the unprecedented squeezing of all sorts of reserves, mainly from the always uncounted stocks of flour between mill and mouth, and from small uncounted stocks between the farmers' granaries and the "visible supply."

The following record of distribution accords with the above figures:

Distribution.	Supply.
Bushels.	Bushels.
Visible supply July 1, 1891.	13,000,000
Crop of 1891.	300,000,000
Consumption, eight months.	200,000,000
Seed, fall.	36,000,000
Exported, July 1, 1891, to	164,000,000
March 1, 1892.	41,000,000
Visible supply March 1, 1892.	171,000,000
Total.	612,000,000
625,000,000	

This leaves 15,000,000 bushels for increased proportion of consumption, or of grain absorbed in millers', grocers', and family stocks of flour. A statement from

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST library of extras fills the bill. Nine volumes now out at 12½ cents each; three more to follow in the near future. Send for them.

This makes an apparent discrepancy of 27,000,000 bushels, but is not a real validation of the figures either of crop production or invisible supply. There is a large uncounted reserve that has never been estimated, which is in course of distribution from the flour mill through all the avenues of trade and in household stocks, requiring months of time and possibly making a two months' supply, or 50,000,000 bushels. When the movement is uniform the aggregate of one year might be nearly the same as another, but in such a year as the last, when grain is scarce and foreign demand active, all reserves are reduced to a minimum, necessarily and heavily increasing the visible distribution.

We urge that all citizens who support these demands shall meet on the last Saturday in March next in their respective towns and villages and hold public meetings and ratify these demands and take

the estimated weight of the crop of 1887, and is nine-tenths of a pound above the average of eight previous years.

CORN.

The estimated quantity of corn in farmers' hands is 860,000,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent of the crop. This is the largest proportion ever reported from any crop, that of 1889 excepted, which was 45.9 per cent, or 970,000,000 bushels. The seven principal States have a surplus of 546,000,000 bushels, or 41.5 per cent of their product, against 667,000,000 bushels from the great crop of 1889.

The proportion merchantable is the largest ever reported with one exception—88.5 per cent, against 89 in 1884. The average of eight previous crops is 82 per cent; and the lowest average 60, for the frosted crop of 1883.

The present average farm price of merchantable corn is 32.2 cents per bushel; of unmerchantable, 25.7 cents.

March 1.	Product of previous year.	On hand.	Per cent.
	bushels.	bushels.	
1883.	1,671,000,000	357,000,000	35.3
1884.	1,255,000,000	273,000,000	37.6
1885.	1,936,000,000	723,000,000	39.9
1887.	1,655,000,000	601,000,000	36.2
1888.	1,456,000,000	508,000,000	34.9
1889.	1,938,000,000	757,000,000	39.6
1890.	2,113,000,000	978,000,000	45.9
1891.	1,690,000,000	311,000,000	18.6
1892.	2,000,000,000	500,000,000	41.8

## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

In compiling an estimate of the world's wheat crop for 1891, official statements for the different countries have been used wherever available. In many cases these official estimates are preliminary and likely to be considerably changed by the final statement. The figures not marked by the star are commercial estimates. Bulgaria and Caucasus are reported for the first time. Leaving these two countries out, the crop of the world, as far as reported, is 2,238,245,081 bushels. The crop of 1890, for exactly the same countries, similarly compiled last March was 2,203,889,552 bushels.

Chemical Bulletin No. 31. Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists held in Washington, D. C., August 13, 14, and 15, 1891. Methods of Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers, Foods, and Feeding Stuffs, Dairy Products, Fermented Liquors, and Sugars. Insect Life, Vol. 4, Nos. 5 and 6.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 3, No. 5. Experiment Station Record, Vol. 3, No. 6.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. 3, No. 1.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 5. Treatment of Smuts of Oats and Wheat.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 6. Tobacco: Instructions for its Cultivation and Culture.

IN PRESS.

Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 2 of the Division of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, now in press, treats of the agricultural resources of the principal Latin-American republics, and is published with special reference to the conditions of trade between the United States and these republics. The countries reported on are: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the three Guianas, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The fact that our imports from South America largely exceed our exports to these countries is generally well understood, but that the greater proportion of our imports consists of agricultural products, while a very small proportion of our exports are the products of our soil is not, perhaps, so well appreciated.

An introductory chapter presents considerable information in regard to the present conditions of trade with the countries in question, and the bulletin is designed as a useful corollary to the reciprocity treaties recently effected with some of them, and as an aid in the development of these trade relations, especially in so far as our agricultural products are concerned.

Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 3 of the Division of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture is now in press. It reviews the work done by the great department officer, whose sworn duty it is to publish the truth for the information of the American people, I call attention to tables of the same dates, published at the times of their dates by the then incumbents and quoted as truthful documents by a contemporary Senator of the United States, who was himself conversant with the facts.

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be paid out to the soldiers in the field over \$20,000,000 of these 7-30 notes at one time.

"And," says the report, "the Secretary has great satisfaction in stating his belief that the disposal thus made was not only a relief to the treasury, but proved a benefit to the recipients, in affording them a safe and valuable investment and an easy mode of transmitting funds to their families."

Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, July 25, 1866, in a debate in the House, said:

We have now in circulation about \$1,000,000,000 of paper currency, exclusive of the \$800,000,000 of 7-30's which pass from hand to hand as a circulating medium to a great extent.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, stated in a speech in the House March 16, 1866:

That the banks held immense sums of interest bearing notes during the maturity of interest, and were disposed to flood the country with them after interest had been realized.

Hon. W. Loughridge, of Iowa, April 9, 1874, in the House, said:

During the war the volume of currency was largely increased from time to time, until at its close the amount in circulation, including the 7-30's, and all the different issues which served the use of currency, was about \$1,700,000,000, and this amount had been up to the close of the war confined to the States not in rebellion.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, a Republican member of Congress from Philadelphia, in the House of Representatives, February 10, 1879:

The \$143,000,000 compound interest notes were outstanding (December, 1865) and were legal tenders for their face value; and if the \$830,000,000 of 7-30's

were not so, the people who accepted them, and used them as such, were deluded by the phraseology of the law under which they were issued.

President U. S. Grant's message of December 2, 1873, endorses the fact of contraction up to that time as follows:

During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of the 3 per cent certificates, compound interest notes, and 7-30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869 (all of which took the place of legal tenders in bank reserves), to the extent of \$63,000,000.

Here is a letter from a president of a national bank and a member of the Forty-third Congress:

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

NEW JERSEY, Aug. 12, 1878.

In compliance with your request of the 18th inst., that I should define the relative position of the 7-30 treasury notes to the general volume of currency in 1865, I have to say that I was then daily in the habit of receiving and paying out the same in the conduct of my ordinary business the same as greenbacks, and I esteemed their peculiar characteristics (being conducive of elasticity) as not only forming a currency, but a currency of special merit.

AMOS CLARK.

Testimony like this may be produced from the official documents of the government and other reliable sources to any desirable extent, and yet, Mr. Secretary, you entirely ignore that important portion of the currency in your tables, besides other forms of currency mentioned by President Grant.

On page one hundred and eleven (CXI) of your report is found the following:

#### RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Amount of money in U. S.	Amount in circulation.	Population.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.	Year.	Amount of money in U. S.	Amount in circulation.	Population.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860	\$442,102,477	\$43,407,252	31,443,321	\$14.05	\$13.85	1861	452,905,767	449,495,767	32,004,000	\$14.09	\$13.83
1862	538,452,079	33,697,744	32,704,000	\$10.96	10.23	1863	674,867,283	33,365,000	20,23	\$17.84	17.67
1864	705,589,667	669,641,474	34,046,000	\$20.72	22.16	1865	770,129,755	714,770,995	34,748,000	\$20.57	20.57
1866	759,394,038	759,394,038	35,790,000	\$21.00	21.00	1867	759,394,038	759,394,038	35,790,000	\$21.00	21.00
1868	759,394,038	661,903,069	35,790,000	\$21.00	21.00	1869	759,394,038	661,903,069	35,790,000	\$18.39	18.39
1870	715,351,180	664,452,891	37,755,000	\$18.95	17.60	1871	722,858,461	675,212,794	38,588,371	\$18.73	17.50
1872	715,351,180	715,351,180	39,555,000	\$18.75	18.10	1873	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.19
1874	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1875	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1876	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1877	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1878	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1879	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1880	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1881	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1882	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1883	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1884	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1885	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1886	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1887	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1888	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1889	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1890	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1891	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1892	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1893	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1894	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1895	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1896	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1897	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1898	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1899	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1900	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1901	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1902	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1903	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1904	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1905	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1906	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1907	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1908	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1909	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1910	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1911	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1912	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1913	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1914	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1915	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1916	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1917	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1918	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1919	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1920	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1921	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1922	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1923	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1924	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1925	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1926	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1927	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1928	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1929	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1930	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1931	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04
1932	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,595,000	\$18.75	18.04	1933	715,351,180	715,351,180	40,5		

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

The next bills on the calendar were those introduced by Messrs. Stewart, Peffer and Pugh. Peffer rose to the rescue of his party and called for a vote of confidence of Senator Stewart, that the bill be laid aside pending his call.

The bill to improve the navigation and to afford ease and safety to the commerce of the Mississippi river, and to prevent destructive floods, was taken up as a special order.

After discussion and amendments the bill passed; yes, 75 to 5—Messrs. Call, Kyle, Perkins, Moore, and Vance. It appropriates \$1,750,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, whereof \$100,000 is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the plan of the Mississippi River commission from the head of the pass to the mouth of the Ohio; \$1,750,000 from the mouth of the Illinois river to St. Paul, Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois. Not more than \$2,000,000 a year is to be expended on the first part, \$750,000 on the second part, and \$1,000,000 on the third part.

The next bill taken up as a special order was the one introduced by Mr. Doolittle appropriating \$1,745,000 for the purpose of securing the early completion of the canal and for the locks at the cascades of the Columbia river. It was passed without any discussion, 46 to 4—Messrs. Berry, Kyle, Pugh and Vance.

The next bill taken up as a special order was the one introduced by Mr. Mitchell appropriating \$2,000,000 for the construction of a boat railway and the necessary marine apparatus and appliances at The Dalles and Celilo Falls and Ten-mile Rapids on the Columbia river, and for the improvement of Three-mile Rapids. It was passed without discussion, 46 to 4—Messrs. Berry, Blodgett, Coke, Daniel, Morgan, Perkins, Pugh and Vance.

At 4:20 p.m. the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1892.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. W. H. Millburn, D. D.

The journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

This was the day set by the committee on rules for calling up the free coinage bill. Silver bland bill, and the necessary bill to secure the right of the government to coin silver.

The bill was introduced in the increased attendance of members, unusual activity in the press gallery, and the immense crowds who thronged the Capitol during the entire day and evening session.

The galleries were packed to a容纳度, and the public pulse strained to a feverish pitch by other arguments, and the bill was cited in print, or pronounced of the predominant character of the issue.

Unceasingly as Congress has labored and

thundered upon tariff reform, their orators have

done so with self evident effort, and to a ghastly

row of empty benches. But at the first whiff of

the financial debate, with the exception of a single

and the voices of the East and Europe, the mask

was snatched from the utterances of the politicians

and the greatest political struggle of the House

since the days of reconstruction began. It is con-

cided that the orators of the first day were

won and won by the patriotic and disciplined

orators from their best speakers, and they were all

men who possessed powerful voices and in some

cases fine dramatic delivery, which they used

with telling effect. Whether from confident faith

in the justice of their cause and the conviction

that the cause was right, or from the desire to

win the battle, the result was that the

debate was manifest in the increased attend-

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and 66 Republicans. The vote by States was as follows:

	Aye.	No.	Abst.
Alabama.....	1	6	1
Arkansas.....		4	1
California.....	4	2	
Colorado.....	4	1	
Connecticut.....	4		
Delaware.....	1		2
Florida.....	2		
Georgia.....	10		
Idaho.....	1		
Illinois.....	8	7	5
Indiana.....	2	9	2
Iowa.....	9	2	
Kansas.....	6	1	
Kentucky.....	1	9	1
Louisiana.....	2	3	
Maine.....	4		
Maryland.....	4	2	
Massachusetts.....	11	1	
Michigan.....	7	4	
Minnesota.....	3	2	
Mississippi.....	3	5	2
Missouri.....	1	12	1
Montana.....	1		
Nebraska.....	3	1	
Nevada.....			
New Hampshire.....	2		
New Jersey.....	6	1	
New York.....	28	1	5
North Carolina.....	8		
North Dakota.....	1		
Ohio.....	8	10	3
Oregon.....	1		
Pennsylvania.....	26	1	1
Rhode Island.....	2		
South Carolina.....	1	3	3
South Dakota.....	2		
Tennessee.....	1	7	2
Texas.....		11	
Vermont.....	1	1	
Virginia.....	8	1	
Washington.....	1		
West Virginia.....	1	3	
Wisconsin.....	8	1	
Wyoming.....	1		

A geographical analysis of the vote shows remarkable results.

The ten New England and Middle States cast only 3 of the 148 votes for silver, while the South and West cast the remaining 145 votes. The same ten States cast 85 votes against silver, and the other 63 votes were scattered throughout the Union; 9 having been from Iowa and 8 from Illinois. If to the ten New England and Middle States, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland and Wisconsin be added, the fourteen States, their vote would be aye 112, nays 18, and that of the balance of the United States, aye 36, nays 130. It must be remembered that aye on this vote is anti-silver and no is pro-silver. The State of Iowa is deserving the greatest sympathy, since 9 of her votes were cast against silver when a vote of that State would probably show 9 out of 10 of the people in favor of free silver.

If in the next electoral college for the election of a President those fourteen States should stand together for the interests of a monopoly party, and the balance of the Southern and Western States be controlled by the people in the interest of justice and right, the people would gain a victory by 78 votes. That is to say, those fourteen States have 171 votes and the balance have 249 votes. Verify if plutocracy forces the formation of a new political alignment on this basis the people can stand it and will teach them a lesson.

#### TREACHERY EXPOSED.

That the readers of THE ECONOMIST may know exactly how the cause of free silver was defeated in the House,

the following extracts from the daily press are presented:

Mr. Bland yesterday afternoon made the following authorized statement with reference to the silver bill:

When the rule was first reported setting apart three days for the consideration of the silver bill, I insisted that the rule should be a continuing order to be considered from day to day until disposed of, knowing that three days could be filibustered out and no action had upon the bill. When I made the suggestion to Speaker Crisp he rather tartly replied that I ought to trust the committee on rules in that matter; that if the three days were filibustered out without disposing of the bill the committee on rules would report a rule preventing all filibustering motions and compelling a vote upon the bill.

The debate on the bill ran until 5 o'clock of the third day. I moved the previous question. Several votes were taken upon the bill and motions pertaining to it, when the opponents of the bill commenced filibustering by moving to take a recess, moving adjournments, and calling the roll. It is well understood that motions of this kind can be made without limit, and no bill can possibly pass as long as these motions are kept up. These motions and filibustering tactics were kept up until after 12 o'clock on the last day for the consideration of the bill.

The friends of the bill were determined to continue in session so as to prevent a lapse of the legislative day. Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, and other members of the House (myself included) went to the Speaker, Mr. Crisp, and asked his advice about the matter, whether he thought that filibustering had proceeded long enough to satisfy the House and the country that the committee on rules would be warranted in reporting a rule by which all filibustering motions would be prevented and bring the House to a direct vote upon the bill, he assured myself, Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, and a number of others that he thought filibustering had gone on long enough to demonstrate the fact, and that the committee on rules would report a rule to bring the bill to a vote.

I may add that I moved that the House adjourn on Thursday night at the instance of the Speaker and with his emphatic statement that he would report a rule cutting off filibustering motions and bring the bill to a vote.

The new day being Friday, I went into the Speaker's room and met Judge Crisp. He then advised the introduction of a rule to be voted on to-day (Monday), preventing all filibustering motions and compelling a vote on the bill. He sat down and wrote out the rule himself. I introduced it at his request and suggestion, and had it referred to his committee, with the distinct understanding that the rule would be reported to-day. I never heard anything about his wanting a petition of a majority of the Democrats until this morning, when we ought to have been voting upon the order itself. Then the Speaker said that he would not report the rule unless a majority of the Democrats petitioned for it. He said nothing about a petition on Thursday night before the House adjourned. Had he intimated then that he wanted a petition we would have gone to work and got the members of the party voting for the bill, which was a majority of them, to have signed a petition no doubt, but no intimation of that sort was given by the Speaker. We considered that the roll call of the House, showing, as it did, a large majority of the Democratic party in favor of the bill, was a sufficient warrant for him to act according to the wishes of the Democratic party as shown upon the record. About the time of the meeting of the House this morning I went into his committee-room and for the first time learned that he had changed his mind.

A telegram appeared in the New York World this morning stating that the correspondent of the World had information from the highest authority that Speaker Crisp would exact a petition before acting upon this rule. That was the first intimation that I had had of anything of that character. The Speaker had given a number of the free coinage members of the Democratic party to understand that he proposed to have a vote either to-day or to-morrow upon this rule. We had telegraphed for absences. We had made every exertion to have our men in the House and to have them present. When we found the attitude of the Speaker had changed, it

created confusion and consternation among the free coinage advocates. They felt that they had been deceived and disappointed by the action of the Speaker. He had given them no chance to get a petition.

Of course they regarded it that he had made pledges and promises as indicated in the New York World dispatches to our opponents—pledges and promises that he did not advise the friends of free coinage he had made. The consequence is that at a critical moment they saw the Speaker had deserted them, and many members, especially those who were personally the followers of Mr. Crisp, are now refusing to sign any petition. While petitions are being circulated it is very uncertain whether, under the circumstances, a majority can be got for that purpose.

The fact that the Speaker himself has changed his attitude toward the measure and has deceived the friends of the bill by his action has caused a great many free coinage people to waken in their position, and I see at this time but very little hope of getting a majority of the members on a petition asking that the rule be reported. Of course the Speaker has great weight and power, and since he has shown a disposition to let the bill lie on the table, members who have confidence in him will go with him, and this leaves us with the bill, having not only the anti-free coinage men its opponents, but also the Speaker opposed to it and those who personally follow him.

What may be the outcome of it I can not say. We can count a sufficient number of members who have been voting against consideration of the bill who state emphatically that they will vote for the bill, if it ever comes up, on its passage to give it from ten to twenty majority.

Speaker Crisp was shown Mr. Bland's statement last evening, and said he was surprised that Mr. Bland should have so far forgotten himself and the true situation as to endeavor to mislead the public by such a statement. In justifying his position Mr. Crisp said that when the rules were being considered he had incautiously pleaded to his party that no rule should be reported prohibiting filibustering or cutting off dilatory motions except at the request and desire of a majority of the Democratic members of the House. A majority of the Democrats requested that a time be fixed for the consideration of the free coinage bill, but making no reference therein to any change of the rule. In response to this request the committee permitted three days. The Speaker stated that as Speaker of the House he would endeavor to execute the will of the majority of the Democrats in the bill, or wanted a continuing order, but the committee determined that until the necessity for such a rule was demonstrated they would not report it. The bill was taken up and debated for three days, and finally saved from the table by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Crisp said that this tie vote was a great surprise to all parties, because when the original order was made it was generally understood that the majority in favor of free coinage was thirty to forty. A majority of the Democrats voted against tabling the bill, and thereby demonstrated that they favored its passage.

Speaker Crisp said that he assumed that these gentlemen so voting were in favor of a rule which would bring the House to a direct vote on the bill and prevent filibustering, and so believing, he said to Mr. Bland that he had no doubt the committee would report a rule. He also said to Mr. Bland that in his judgment there had been sufficient filibustering to demonstrate the impossibility of the passage of the bill without a rule to bring the House to a direct vote. The Speaker also drew the resolution introduced by Mr. Bland, still believing that those gentlemen who voted against tabling the bill were in favor of forcing a direct vote upon the measure. But after that time friends of the silver bill, as decided friends as Mr. Bland, said the Speaker, had come to him and said they did not desire their vote against tabling the bill to be construed into a request that a rule prohibiting filibustering should be reported, that while they favored the free coinage of silver and wanted to vote for it, they opposed any rule in a Democratic House which would cut off the right to filibuster.

Speaker Crisp having made this statement, owes it to the public to state who these men were, not in support of his own veracity, because there is no doubt of the absolute truth of his statement, but because his statement confirms the report published by THE ECONOMIST last week that there was some leading Democrats who were working against the bill effectually and voting for it to blind their constituents. Mr. Crisp's statement confirms this and shows that he knows who those cowardly traitors are, and he by every rule of right owes the public a plain

Whereupon he thought, in pursuance of his statement in the caucus and in pursuance of the idea upon which he has acted, that he was the servant and not the master of the House; that it was his duty to consult the wishes of a majority of his party in the House.

The Speaker then said to Mr. Bland and other friends that he did not feel that in justice to himself or to the party, he could favor a rule or report a rule which would force a vote upon the silver bill, unless a majority of the Democrats in the House expressed a desire that he should do so. To this the Speaker said Mr. Bland replied that he would not get up any petition, seeming to think that whether a majority wanted it or not, the committee on rules should report such a rule.

Mr. Pierce and others, the Speaker said, had expressed approval of the course of the Speaker, and had said they would get up a petition showing the wishes of the Democrats in the premises. The Speaker has not seen Mr. Bland since, and does not know what the status of the petition is, but he thinks that if no direct vote is had upon the silver bill it will be because the vote on the motion to table indicates to the majority of the Democrats that the bill can not pass, and therefore they will not request the committee on rules to bring in a report cutting off filibustering.

Speaker Crisp defined the situation to be simply this: If a majority of the Democrats in the House desire the committee on rules to make a report which will enable the House to come to a direct vote on the silver bill, and if they signify that desire, the committee will make a report. If they do not so signify, the committee will understand that the majority do not desire it, and the responsibility will rest with the majority of the Democrats of the House and not the committee on rules.

As to Mr. Bland's references to the Speaker's opposition to silver or his duplicity, the Speaker said he had nothing to say except to recall that by his casting vote he had himself prevented the bill from being tabled, and to state that, as a Representative from Georgia, he favored and will vote for the free coinage of silver. To show that he was in favor of the free coinage of silver, the Speaker recalled the fact that he had appointed a committee which favored this measure, and had appointed Mr. Bland as the head of that committee, notwithstanding Mr. Bland had been a very active opponent of Mr. Crisp in the Speakership contest. Although in favor of free coinage, the Speaker stated that as Speaker of the House he would endeavor to execute the will of the majority of the Democrats in the bill, or wanted a continuing order, but the committee determined that until the necessity for such a rule was demonstrated they would not report it. The bill was taken up and debated for three days, and finally saved from the table by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Crisp said that this tie vote was a great surprise to all parties, because when the original order was made it was generally understood that the majority in favor of free coinage was thirty to forty. A majority of the Democrats voted against tabling the bill, and thereby demonstrated that they favored its passage.

Speaker Crisp said that he assumed that these gentlemen so voting were in favor of a rule which would bring the House to a direct vote on the bill and prevent filibustering, and so believing, he said to Mr. Bland that he had no doubt the committee would report a rule. He also said to Mr. Bland that in his judgment there had been sufficient filibustering to demonstrate the impossibility of the passage of the bill without a rule to bring the House to a direct vote. The Speaker also drew the resolution introduced by Mr. Bland, still believing that those gentlemen who voted against tabling the bill were in favor of forcing a direct vote upon the measure. But after that time friends of the silver bill, as decided friends as Mr. Bland, said the Speaker, had come to him and said they did not desire their vote against tabling the bill to be construed into a request that a rule prohibiting filibustering should be reported, that while they favored the free coinage of silver and wanted to vote for it, they opposed any rule in a Democratic House which would cut off the right to filibuster.

Speaker Crisp's statement confirms this and shows that he knows who those cowards traitors are, and he by every rule of right owes the public a plain

statement of their names. If voting against tabling the bill did not mean a vote in favor of considering the question, did not mean opposition to filibustering which prevented the consideration of the question, it did not mean anything. Such dodging is the merest child's play, and it is no wonder that they desire to be covered from the indignant gaze of the public by the veil of secrecy. It remains to be seen how long sensible people will tolerate a set of dodgers and trimmers who will give them such silly twaddle as "I am in favor of free silver and will vote for it, but am opposed to a rule that will give me a chance to vote on the question." Plainly their words give their heart the lie.

#### Agricultural Matters at Annapolis.

BY M. C. ELLZEY.

A bill for a State board of agriculture and immigration endorsed by the Alliance, the Grange, and the State Farmers' Assembly has been perfected in committee, but for some unexplained reason has not up to date been introduced into the House.

This bill provides for a State board of agriculture and immigration, non-political and non-partisan in character and composition. It makes this board a board of visitors to the agricultural college and station, and provides an opening for enlarging the scope of the work of these institutions with very small additional expense.

This plan, endorsed by the organized agriculture of the State is being authorized by a scheme which directs a commissioner of labor and statistics who is a political appointee, and has his office in Baltimore, to collect also agricultural statistics. This is the politicians scheme. The farmers are to be used to draw somebody's chestnuts out of the fire. It is the old, old story over again. The farmers meet and consider their affairs, and determine what they think necessary to be done for their relief. They send their representatives to lay the matter before the legislature, State or national. Then some smart aleck who never gave agriculture a thought, or even had any interest in it or knowledge of it except to despise it, but who now sees an opportunity for patronage and places, gets up some such job or scheme, and has the impudence and the brass and the jack-ass lung power to carry it through. Such a scheme as a measure for the benefit of agriculture, the agriculturists of the State will reject with indignant criticism. It is said Governor Brown favors a department, believing that boards are always failures. The precise reverse is the truth. The governor's opinion should not deter any member of either branch of the legislature from acting on bills on their merits as he understands them. If the governor opposes, let him veto and give his reasons; he is responsible to his constituents as members are to theirs, and by the record he makes he is going to be judged. That a man competent to be a commissioner of labor and labor statistics will be necessarily incompetent to represent the affairs of agriculture is a self-evident proposition. To expect of one man for one man's pay two men's work, is sheer folly, as demon-

strated and redemonstrated over and over again. The bill for the taxation of mortgages introduced through the influence of agriculturists has received an adverse report from the committee to which it was referred. Lastly, the old scheme to exempt commercial property from taxation, and increase the tax on real estate has been brought forward by the interests behind the insidious speaker, which was beaten in amendment No. 3 to the bill of rights lately voted down by the people. This time the proposed amendment will have the effect of reforming the question of exemptions to town councils and county commissioners, and will be an attempt at the delegation of the highest function, and most important duty of the State to these numerous petty bodies all over the State. The result will be confusion worse confounded, and an entire abandonment of the fundamental principle of law, viz., the equality of all men before the law, paraphrased in our Alliance demands, as "equal rights for all, special privileges for none."

It is this policy which is depopulating the rural districts and has depopulated them, as shown by the census, in the State of Maryland to the extent of 25,000 in the past decade. It is this policy of grasping selfishness which blinds the eyes of its advocates to its obvious effect, of "drying up trade" assigned as the cause of late disastrous failures in old and great business establishments in Baltimore and elsewhere. Grasping avarice and selfishness is perfectly sure to over-reach itself in the end, but it is equally sure to drag down in its fall the innocent along with the guilty. The last one to find it out. The conservative is sure that our institutions have always been and always will be perfect, and therefore eternal. In adopting this argument he forgets that it arrogates to purely human institutions attributes usually assigned to the Creator. This motto of "whatever is, is right," shows not only a lamentable lack of original thought, but worse than that, a total ignorance of history. A well known English writer remarks that "the United States government is a success, because any republic that is not a total failure is a success." Perhaps our conservative friends mean it in some such Pickwickian sense when they speak in such delightfully general terms of the success of all our institutions.

Especially at this time of year does the tariff, the financial policy, and similar matters become objects of profound admiration to the conservative.

Alexander Hamilton has probably been the best abused man among those who had any hand in founding our system of government. It is true that he was not an American by birth, and that he had little faith in the ability of the masses for entire self-government; but he was at least honest in his convictions, and after the adoption of the Constitution, labored to make it a permanent success, though he honestly doubted the wisdom of many of its provisions. Many people to-day have the same doubt of its utility, only where Hamilton thought it too liberal we think it too narrow.

In reading his articles in the "Federalist," it is interesting to note under what conditions several important parts of governmental policy were instituted. When Hamilton stretched the meaning of the Constitution to adopt a tariff, issue a

#### THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

for themselves and the masses who have no champion to plead their cause. The reform movement, in the eyes of the conventional world, has committed an unpardonable fault. It has dared to be dissatisfied with the existing industrial condition. With all reverence for our free institutions, it does not think them perfect, nor in many respects, even equitable. It feels that the distributive forces of society which have developed during the last century must be re-arranged to fit the conditions which have created them. We of this movement do not assume to have a monopoly of political or social wisdom. We are opposed to monopolies on principle. We gladly discuss our projects with anybody who cares to study them sufficiently to be in a position to analyze or criticize. We are eager for new suggestions and better remedies. We have transferred our homage from hereditary kings and moneyed princes. We are no less reverent than the common people of old, but we now do homage, not to men, but to new ideas and the spirit of progress.

There is one class whom we mortally offend. Unfortunately it is a large and influential class. It labels itself "conservative." The term is a convenient one and like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. To be frank the conservative is the man or woman who finds it too much effort to think. They accept their idea ready made and, bless you, how convenient it is. Of course, ready-made ideas, like ready-made clothes, are sometimes a misfit. But the owner of either commodity is usually the last one to find it out. The conservative is sure that our institutions have always been and always will be perfect, and therefore eternal. In adopting this argument he forgets that it arrogates to purely human institutions attributes usually assigned to the Creator. This motto of "whatever is, is right," shows not only a lamentable lack of original thought, but worse than that, a total ignorance of history. A well known English writer remarks that "the United States government is a success, because any republic that is not a total failure is a success." Perhaps our conservative friends mean it in some such Pickwickian sense when they speak in

just what is needed at the present crisis in our national affairs.

For about nine years past I have served various country charges in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey, and have had good opportunities to observe the condition of the farmers. Everywhere the cry is the same; "times are hard; money is scarce and hard to get!" And yet the towns are building up, splendid improvements are being made in public buildings, and the officials of the county, State and nation are fat, well-dressed and contented looking. A great deal of land is being held in the vicinity of towns and cities at fabulous prices (while the farms are depreciating in value), and the railroads are building finer depots and better equipped trains, and maintaining a lordly set of officials. It looks as though there was some discrimination against farming. These are the conditions that make this second declaration of independence upon the part of the industrious American people imperative.

As a preacher of the gospel I can and do indorse this platform of the industrial organizations in toto. It is just what is needed to break down that "middle wall of partition," erected by wealth between rich and poor which is making the gospel of Christ of no effect (for nothing to-day empties our churches and causes the masses to be indifferent to religion more than the struggle for this world's goods), and if by the adoption of this platform the temple shall be purged of money lenders and plutocracy shall cease to masquerade as piety, a great service will have been rendered the cause of pure and undefiled religion.

Having found that there is no partisan political platform on which I could stand, I have indulged the hope that the confederated industrial organizations would evolve something else than a political party, and am gratified to see no mention of the word "party" in the platform. This is as it should be, for "party" means division, and we want union. Now, let the convention of July 4 adopt the title of the People's Union, and make provision for the control of the union through its primary assemblies, thus making great conventions, central committees, and the autocratic power lodged in and exercised by chairmen and bosses, as in the parties, unnecessary in and out of harmony with the spirit of the People's Union. Let its motto be, indeed, "government of the people, by the people, for the people," and I, as one of the people, will join the St. Louis convention in "invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God."

#### Will History Repeat Itself?

By DR. A. S. HOUGHTON (CONN.)

Van Buren had been defeated in 1840. Log cabins and hard cider, the Democrats thought, had been more attractive to the people than the principle of the sub-treasury. The defeat had mortified the Democrats as much as it had amazed, distressed, and annoyed them. They well-nigh lost faith in the infallibility of the people, which had been a cardinal point of their doctrine so long as the people returned Democratic majorities. Like the good political fighters the Democrats were, they were determined not only to win the election of 1844, but to win it with the candidate who had suffered the humiliating defeat in 1840.

The canvass of 1844 began before Harrison had taken the oath of office. Van Buren was assured that he had no right to refuse the Democratic party the privilege of vindicating itself by re-electing him, and, believing that he was yielding to the wish of a united party, he withdrew his expressed refusal to be a candidate. Up to a short time before the convention, no one ventured to put his advocacy of the nomination of some other than Van Buren upon the ground of opposition to the ex-President. In May, 1844, the Niles Register said:

Notwithstanding the apparent certainty three weeks ago that Van Buren would be the nominee, there is now great uncertainty of the result.

Whence this change? The annexation of Texas had suddenly been cunningly thrust forward as the controlling issue of the day. A neutral nobody, who represented himself as an unpledged delegate, was selected to write to Mr. Van Buren asking his views of "the immediate annexation of Texas." The candidate replied. He was not in favor of immediate annexation. He was in favor of annexation at the proper time; but the absorption of Texas, under existing circumstances, involved war with Mexico. The publication of this letter ruined Mr. Van Buren's prospects.

The change of feeling was almost as sudden as the shifting of the wind when a tornado is approaching. Men who had been warmly in favor of Van Buren devoted themselves energetically to his defeat. The South was nearly frantic; and the cry of "Texas or Disunion" was raised. The account need not be carried further. The plot succeeded all too well. The convention was cleverly stamped for Polk, and the work was done.

Clay, as the acknowledged leader of his party, became the nominee of the Whig convention.

In the situation during the past three years some of the main facts are strikingly similar to those following the "log-cabin campaign." Mr. Cleveland, elected in 1884, was a candidate and defeated in 1888, and since that time has been by far the most prominent man of his party, and universally regarded as its probable leader in 1892. Against Clay's popularity among the Whigs 1841-'44 may be set that of Mr. Blaine among the Republicans.

We discover three elements of opposition to Mr. Cleveland, answering closely to those that existed against Van Buren; first, the ambition of other men; secondly, the suspicion that Mr. Cleveland may not be the most available candidate; thirdly, a distrust of his willingness to carry out a part of the policy on which the Democratic leaders seem to have resolved.

Democrats do not stand by Mr. Cleveland from personal affection, but because they find in him qualities of political courage which they admire. That most Democrats do adhere to him, is apparent to every observer. At the same time, as was the case in 1844, they would not mourn long over the defeat of their favorite, providing the convention gave them another candidate who could be elected. This, of course, does not apply to independents.

The following resolutions were adopted by North Bend Farmers Alliance, Peshoba county, Miss., February 29, 1892:

Whereas we have just disposed of a fair and average crop, and still find ourselves in a deplorable condition, our homes and property being taken from us at less than 25 per cent of their real value on account of high and unjust taxes and exorbitant interest; and whereas we be-

lieve that the sub-treasury bill, formulated at Ocala, and laid before Congress by Livingston, of Georgia, would give the desired relief; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand of our representative, Hon. J. H. Beaman, that he give it his earnest support.

Whereas a land loan bill has been introduced into Congress by Hon. Jerry Simpson to loan money to farmers, secured by real estate; therefore, be it

Resolved by North Bend Farmers Alliance, That we most heartily indorse the principles in said bill; but that we disapprove of one of its leading details, which requires one-half of said land to be in actual cultivation.

Whereas in Mississippi, and some of her sister States, there is not one tract of land in one hundred that one-half of said tract is in actual cultivation, and if said bill should become a law in its present form, it would give those who farm with hired labor greatly the advantage over those who farm with their own labor and the labor of their wives and children, as the principles of our Order are built on equal rights to all; therefore,

Resolved, That we request the Hon. Jerry Simpson to so amend said bill that it will not require more than ten acres to be in cultivation.

D. H. BARRETT, Pres't.

G. W. JONES, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted by Lafayette County Alliance, February 8, 1892:

Resolved, by Lafayette County Alliance in session at Oxford, Miss., February 8, 1892, that we indorse the Ocala platform.

SAM W. MATHIS,

Corresponding Secretary.

#### The Sub-Treasury.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.)

The present pressure and stringency emphasizes the demand for the sub-treasury for farm products. The limited currency of the country is only sufficient to keep the manufacturers and mines employed. All of it is demanded by these creators of wealth and, to meet the demands of commerce. With the cotton, wheat, corn and tobacco crops to be marketed and bought, there is demand for at least five times the usual amount of currency. It can not be taken from the manufacturing and mining centers, nor be withdrawn from the channels of commerce for the usual and ordinary demands of trade. This is an extraordinary demand. It must be met. The currency is wholly inadequate. If the sub-treasury was in existence, sufficient products would be stored and drawn upon their value to supplement the volume of circulation to make it come up to demands of business. This money would meet the exigency and supply the demand.

3. That we heartily indorse the action of Hon. Thomas Watson, of Georgia, in refusing to ally himself with any caucus.

4. That we likewise favor Congress.

man Livingston's resolution that we may see and know wherein our interests lie.

5. That we, the sub-Alliance of Agnes, form and be a part of the line for reform.

6. That we will pledge our fidelity and earnest determination to stand by them until labor shall be untied from the grip of the money power.

7. That these resolutions be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the Southern Mercury.

Agnes Alliance No. 4538, Parker county, Texas, at a regular meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, 1. That we ask Congress to enact the sub-treasury plan into a law.

2. That we favor the man for Congress who will "grind his teeth loose," as it were, for the Ocala demands, especially the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the sub-treasury plan and the abolition of national banks.

3. That we heartily indorse the action of Hon. Thomas Watson, of Georgia, in refusing to ally himself with any caucus.

4. That we likewise favor Congress.

man Livingston's resolution that we may see and know wherein our interests lie.

5. That we, the sub-Alliance of Agnes, form and be a part of the line for reform.

6. That we will pledge our fidelity and earnest determination to stand by them until labor shall be untied from the grip of the money power.

7. That these resolutions be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the Southern Mercury.

Lone Star Alliance No. 286, Erath county, Texas, met and, after the usual business, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we heartily indorse the action of the Eleventh Congressional Alliance, held at Dublin, January 26, 27 and 28, 1892.

Resolved, 2. That we indorse Brother Livingston's bill, No. 4773, which he introduced into the National Congress.

Resolved, That we request the Pioneer Exponent and NATIONAL ECONOMIST to publish these resolutions.

T. M. Guest, Secretary pro tem.

The following resolutions were adopted by North Bend Farmers Alliance, Peshoba county, Miss., February 29, 1892:

Whereas we have just disposed of a

fair and average crop, and still find ourselves in a deplorable condition, our homes and property being taken from us at less than 25 per cent of their real value on account of high and unjust taxes and exorbitant interest; and whereas we be-

lieve that the sub-treasury bill, formulated at Ocala, and laid before Congress by Livingston, of Georgia, would give the desired relief; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand of our representative, Hon. J. H. Beaman, that he give it his earnest support.

Whereas a land loan bill has been introduced into Congress by Hon. Jerry Simpson to loan money to farmers, secured by real estate; therefore, be it

Resolved by North Bend Farmers Alliance, That we most heartily indorse the principles in said bill; but that we disapprove of one of its leading details, which requires one-half of said land to be in actual cultivation.

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fair and average crop, and still find ourselves in a deplorable condition, our homes and property being taken from us at less than 25 per cent of their real value on account of high and unjust taxes and exorbitant interest; and whereas we be-

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#### FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Speech of Hon. William A. McKeighan, of Nebraska, March 23, 1892.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. 26) for the free coining of gold and silver, for the issue of coin notes, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKeighan said:

Mr. Speaker: In the outset of this discussion I confess myself at some disadvantage and under some embarrassment. It is not that I am out of sympathy with the general purpose or with any particular provision of this bill; but it is because it does not go far enough. After this piece of legislation shall have gone into effect and shall have conferred upon our people the full measure of benefit inherent in its provisions (which I grant will be much), there will still remain unredressed an incalculable amount of wrong suffered and yet to come upon the most meritorious classes of our population—meritorious, I mean, from the standpoint of economic legislation.

After all the silver that will be offered at the mint shall have been certified into money, there will still be a grossly inadequate volume of money for calling out and sustaining in full exercise the boundless energies of our people in the development of the equally boundless resources of our country.

If I could only believe in the sincerity of the predictions of our opponents, or still better, if I could entertain a reasonable hope of their fulfillment, if I could believe that the "swiftest ocean greyhounds" would be brought into requisition to "dump" their cargoes of silver upon our shores, and would carry away with them such things as we had to spare at such swapping rates as we could mutually agree upon, I should espouse this advocacy with a heartier zeal than is just now at my command, for I am compelled to take these frantic prophesies as mostly insincere, and any fulfillment of them as unbelievable.

But, Mr. Speaker, I represent, and am proud to represent and voice on this floor, because I most heartily sympathize with them, the principles of a party that favors a legal constitution of money which cuts loose from all pretense of metallic definition, a constitution of it which puts the regulation of its volume under intelligent scientific control, leaving it no longer subject to the accidents and uncertainties of gold and silver discoveries and the wild variations of the mineral output, as well as the malignant and selfish manipulations of crafty creditors and money-mongers, who have hitherto controlled the monetary legislation of the world, and who, by present indications, will for generations to come continue to control it in their own interest in all European countries.

I must, however, deny myself the pleasure of expounding and advocating that theory of money as not entirely relevant to the matter in hand.

Still, this bill can not be comprehensively or adequately discussed unless we consider certain elementary principles of monetary science, the exposition of which will, by necessary implication, be an advocacy of some better mode of regulation than the so-called "natural" or "automatic" regulation."

But, before entering upon any affirmative exposition, a few words upon the minority report. This wonderful document is redolent with the odor of the counting house. There is in it no flavor of the soil or the harvest field. It has no suggestion in it to the interest of those who smite the rock, who delve in the mine, who forge, fell the forest, break the ground, reap and gather into barns. From its reading no one would infer that money had any necessary relation to the vulgar products of toil, or that cotton, grain, or meat should have any voice in its legal constitution. Observe with what delicacy the claims of these security holders is put. They are based upon their expectations and the "faith" that these expectations would be met in the "best money." That faith is a sweet-scented bloom, till you materialize it.

The commercial value which the gold may take on forms no part of the contract. Each party to the contract takes his chances, the debtor hoping it will cheapen, and the creditor that it will enhance in value. It is in no respect different from a contract to pay bushels of wheat, and the question is, what may the debtor individual, or a nation whose people are largely so indebted, honorably, equitably, and legitimately do to lessen the burden of such obligations? The answer lies upon the surface. They may do anything to reduce the value of gold, to make it cheap and easy to get.

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

If specifically payable in bushels of wheat, it would not be competent to lessen the weight or lower the grade, but if be a better chemistry of the soil, improved machinery or command over the rainfall, it should be possible to raise it twice, or ten times as cheaply, or if some more easily produced material for bread could be discovered, so that wheat should become a trifling value, it would not only be legitimate, in relation to that and similar obligations, but it would be an honest payment of them, and would on all sides be pronounced a progress in civilization. The fact that any one, or any number of people, had adopted it as a standard for deferred payment, or in the slang of the stock board, had become "long" in wheat, would not make such a cheapening any the less beneficial.

The same principle would apply to a contract for gold. It is not in contradiction of any legal or equitable principle, nor is it against public policy or good faith in relation to that kind of contract to do anything that would lessen the value of gold.

A debtor nation that would not do that for itself or for its subjects would be justly chargeable as being in guilty league against its own people.

As to the mode in which that could be accomplished, any considerable increase in the output of gold is out of the question. For the last twenty years it has been diminishing, and enlarged requirements are being made upon it in the arts; and if we may believe our opponents, there is an increasing scramble for it in Europe to take the place of their "discarded silver."

Shall we join in this scramble, or shall we not take a cheaper substitute and so partially relieve the strain upon gold?

A confusion arises here in the current presentation of this subject whereby a gross imposture is practiced upon the popular conscience. In becoming more valuable, gold, of course, becomes more desirable as a possession. But it is not in that capacity we are considering it.

In becoming more valuable it becomes a vicious and unconscious instrument of appraisement. It becomes a fraud upon every other economic quantity which has to submit to being priced by it, before it can become an article of commerce.

I do but speak words of truth and soberness, carefully weighing them,

when I denounce as a through and through utterly vile, cruel, and exorbitant scheme of dishonesty as was ever concocted by the selfish ingenuity of man, this imposture of "best money," and the denial of freedom to fabricate standard coin dollars, upon the ground that thereby they would become "too cheap."

My argument proceeds upon the theory of metallic definition of a dollar and the orthodox or automatic regulation of money supply; and I pronounce it a gross invasion of the essential principle of that theory to put an arbitrary limitation upon it for the purpose, or with the effect, of enhancing the value of the measuring unit. It is a repudiation of the entire theory of a commodity money, at that precise point where there is any justification for or tenability in the theory, to invoke a legislative limitation of the volume in the interest of extortion, since upon the long-established theory a contract to pay dollars is simply a contract to pay the least valuable of the different kinds that will answer the lawful definition.

It is pretended that gold has a marvelous property of being "always at par" with itself—as coin or bullion. That shallowness is put forward in all seriousness by the single standard advocates. As though the freedom of the mint to silver would not instantly and forever wipe out the disparity between the silver coin and its bullion. It is also pretended that legislation has no effect upon the value of the metals, especially of gold. The British royal commission are more candid. Arguing against any enlarged use of silver for money they say:

"It must be remembered, too, that this country (England) is largely a creditor country of debts payable in gold, and any change which entails a rise in the prices of commodities generally, that is to say, a diminution of the purchasing power of gold, would be to our disadvantage."

It would be difficult to find in all literature emanating from honorable gentlemen a more cruel and selfish doctrine of legislative policy than this subordination of the rights and interests of all the industrial classes, their own included, to the extortive demands of great creditors than is thus deliberately made by this royal commission. How vain is the hope that England or any other great European country whose monetary

policy is dictated and controlled by great creditors will join us in a policy that will raise prices generally. For my own part, I thank God that I live in a country where the people will dictate their own monetary policy.

I rejoice in a rapidly growing intelligence on this subject which will make it impossible much longer, by the sanctimonious claim of singular "honesty" in single-standard money, to impose upon the people. If anything can arouse the scornful indignation of a debt-pressed people it is the spectacle of a plutocrat, who never in all his life contributed a dollar to the wealth of the country, but whose pockets are plethoric with the spoil of that crowning spoliation of the century, rolling his pitiless eyes, with uplifted hands, protesting against the "dishonesty" of those who would pay by a different standard than the one foisted upon the country by that "holy conclave" in 1873, or who would lay sacrificial hands upon that "honest" legislation.

These hypocrites understand as well as we do that the restoration of silver to the full legal equality with gold as a valuator will restore our money, at least in part, to a normal relation to goods. This is too plain to require argument. They are fully aware that the gold standard will, in economic effect, become a very different standard from what it is under the present policy; and that that difference will injure to the advantage of those classes who have no way to buy money but by the products of their labor. The certainty that the restoration of silver will materially lessen the value or purchasing power of gold, and that it will be easier for the farmer to pay gold debts, is the real occasion of all this outcry from the money centers against free coinage.

Our adversaries do not have the hardihood to deny that silver coin is lawful payment. They pretend, however, that there is a moral obligation upon Congress to make it equal to the "best money." Upon what principle that claim is based is difficult to discover. I doubt if any contract ever made specified "best dollars."

The theory of duty to maintain parity between the coins comports as well with bringing gold down to silver as carrying silver up to gold. But the truth is no such duty exists. It is a pretense, born of an unscrupulous greed. Still, assuming that there will be a commercial disparity between the two coins under free coinage we are driven to the consideration of which one of the two will be the most equitable instrument of appraisement, having regard to the interest and rights of both debtor and creditor and the beneficiaries of all economic intercourse in the future.

This question is not to be so cheaply and superficially settled as by saying that the dollar that "has 100 cents in it" is the true one. In such a contention it is illegitimate to submit the claim of one of the contestants to the umpting of the other. Upon the question of which metal is the best standard we must first settle upon what constitutes the chief excellence in a money standard, and then see which metal has conformed most nearly to that requirement. We have no difficulty in getting a full admission that constancy in value is the prime requisite in a standard. That is a threadbare commonplace in monetary discussion. The trouble begins when we ask just what that admission means. They assert that gold is more constant because the bullion is always at a commercial parity with the coin. That shallowness satisfies most of these eminent financiers.

But even a kindergarten intelligence goes deeper than that, and knows that such a parity is the result of free coinage of gold, and that silver will behave the same way with an open mind to it. The value of a dollar is to be gotten at the same way as we find the value of everything else. Value is commercial equivalence. It is the second term in a swap. You can not find the value or a dollar till you swap it for something that is not money. The same market reports, which gives the prices of all vendible things, gives the value of purchasing power of money. If these reports show that since 1873 the general range of prices in gold-standard countries has fallen one-third, then they show an increase in the value of gold. It is familiar information, and a painful experience in all the productive industries, that in gold-standard countries there has been such a fall of prices.

The fluctuation in the value of gold in the period between 1860 to 1886, as tested by a composite commodity unit made

up of 200 leading articles, as diagrammized in the Congressional Record of April 15, 1886, ranged over 61 points, while the silver dollar, at its bullion value fluctuated but 37 points. No one has ever tried to controvert the statement that the price range in silver standard countries has been more constant since 1873, than where prices have been made in gold. No one has ever attempted to disprove our claim of superiority of silver in respect of constancy of value. Of course, while the two metals were linked together by bimetallic legislation, as always until 1873, their fluctuations, though considerable, run on parallel lines. Since then, gold, let loose from its ancient moorings to silver, has run riot in value fluctuation, and has been a disastrous money standard.

For the purpose of denouncing the miner's greed, they say his bullion will be worth 70 cents, but the dollar he gets for it will be worth 100 cents. Then, for the purpose of disparaging the silver dollar and alarming the pensioner, they make haste to say that both the bullion and the coin will be worth 70 cents. This is only one of the many self-stultifications they perpetrate. As to the economic effect upon the country at large and the money supply under free coinage, some of them predict an awful drought, and others an equally awful flood, and still others prophesy (and this is the favorite position), in order that no feature of awfulness shall be wanting, a concurrent drought and flood. It does not seem to have occurred to them that the drought might drink up the flood, and the flood drown out the drought, and they may be disappointed in the awfulness. [Laughter and applause.]

So that if free coinage fails to restore gold to its old parity with silver and conforms our money to silver only, we are still, by the experience of all the past, upon a better and more constant-valuing metal. If gold goes to a premium, which only those who are ignorant of the forces that control value will affirm, then will that premium make manifest to the dullest intellect what all students have all along affirmed, namely, that the act of 1873 foisted upon us a dollar which has exorted from industry one-third too much of every product measured out by it.

This conclusion is verifiable, and has been over and over again verified by the severest methods known to students of economies, and I need not enter upon any detailed demonstration of it here.

The restoration of silver is therefore demanded upon every theory of money that has ever been propounded by any responsible writer. It is demanded, also, upon the ground that the act of 1873 was uncalled for, clandestine, fraudulent, and designedly against the interest of this country, and against the interest of the producing classes the world over.

Whether that act caused gold to rise over silver about 50 per cent, as it has, since that date, or whether that rise was in obedience to forces beyond legislative control, in either case the act was the guilty cause of the rise of money in this country, i.e., the fall of prices. That act closed the mint to silver, when it was coming for coinage into standard dollars at a rate never before equaled in the history of our mint.

Our monetary condition at that time was a loud call for every one of them, we having decreed coin resumption. That closure compelled all our money to follow the fortunes of gold, forbade it remaining upon the silver standard, adding enormously to the burden of debt, and doing it in the most cruel manner, for it struck down the profits of all the leading industries. When we remonstrate against that legislation and demand its repeal, all they have to say is, "Well, that is the way it is; our money is on a single gold standard and silver has been discarded." That is, they simply appeal to the existing fact and situation as established by that legislation. We reply that we arraign that legislation and all the maladjustments that it has caused.

In every truth you affirm that that is the way it is, but we affirm so it ought not to be, and so it shall not continue to that requirement. We have no difficulty in getting a full admission that constancy in value is the prime requisite in a standard. That is a threadbare commonplace in monetary discussion. The trouble begins when we ask just what that admission means. They assert that gold is more constant because the bullion is always at a commercial parity with the coin. That shallowness satisfies most of these eminent financiers.

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In order to make their case these gentlemen are obliged to stultify themselves by contradictory argument, for example, that a silver dollar will be 100 cents, and will be only 70 cents at the same instant of time.

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Whether that act caused gold to rise over silver about 50 per cent, as it has, since that date, or whether that rise was in obedience to forces beyond legislative control, in either case the act was the guilty cause of the rise of money in this country, i.e., the fall of prices. That act closed the mint to silver, when it was coming for coinage into standard dollars at a rate never before equaled in the history of our mint.

This conclusion is verifiable, and has been over and over again verified by the severest methods known to students of economies, and I need not enter upon any detailed demonstration of it here.

The restoration of silver is therefore demanded upon every theory of money that has ever been propounded by any responsible writer. It is demanded, also, upon the ground that the act of 1873 was uncalled for, clandestine, fraudulent, and designedly against the interest of this country, and against the interest of the producing classes the world over.

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stability; any other stability is mere moonshine.

The measure we advocate does not propose to change the weight of standard coins. We ask no revision of the dictionary, no change in the long-established meaning of that great word "dollar"—that word by which all the economic relations of men are defined and regulated, in which all duties and rights are expressed. We only ask that the excess of value put into the effective meaning of that measuring instrument by the unfortunate act of 1873 shall be taken out of it and restored to goods again. We ask that a short step toward a restoration of the price range prevailing by the money standard prior to that act be made. Free coinage now can not give back to the Occident the masses of silver sunken in the Orient in non-metallic uses. It will only give us a normal and gradual increase in the supply of money, thereby increasing prices. I can not too often repeat that the exchanging relation of money with goods should be the paramount concern in high statesmanship.

We are content to abide by the test of constancy in this argument for silver. But the discussion on the other side is a revelation of but a kindergarten intelligence in economics.

These gentlemen can not be made to understand that the conceded fall of the general price range of one-third is a rise of 50 per cent in the value of gold, while silver has remained stable as an instrument of appraisement. These incompetents test the stability of silver by gold, and of gold by itself.

The true test is the test of the general purchasing power. If the money I tender in payment of a debt will buy as much of goods as the money I borrowed would buy at the time of the loan that is honest payment. A money, by behaving that way over considerable periods (casting out of the account the price changes occasioned by special and temporary conditions), will by that fact vindicate the wisdom of its constitution.

Legislation to enhance or keep up the value of money is legislation to put down prices. The purchasing power in products, in houses, and lands is more properly an object of legislative solicitude than the value of money. To increase the latter at the expense of the former is the worst form of class legislation. It fosters unjust distribution of the common wealth by stealthily enlarging the instrument by which that distribution is effected.

It is legislation in the interest of those who refuse to employ their capital in production. It is industrial paralysis.

None of the advantages due to invention, skill, and increased efficiency of labor belong to the measuring unit as such. The stipulated interest is all the advantage the lender is entitled to. No portion of the profits of capital is given which are yet claiming that by tradition and instinct you are in sympathetic touch with the struggling masses, do not, because to you some of our notions seem crude—do not deny us this one measure of relief and redress, whose soundness and justice is unimpeachable.

Our people are doing some independent thinking and are casting off the trammels of party, and the future of political control is with the people. I implore you, therefore, to make haste to do them this simple act

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND  
INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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Statute character of advertisement required. The publishers of this paper have given bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the U.S. Farmers and Laborers of America that they will 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 nobly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our rights, 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.

Confirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council re-inforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macne, 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.

## 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: J. D. Cobb, Sandy Houston, D. D. Cole, postmaster for J. C. Gilbert, O. B. Abbott, R. A. McDuff, Sidney Halfhill, N. N. Hampton, Abner L. Butterfield, George O. Feging.

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

John Eperly is lecturer of Montgomery county Farmers Alliance, and writes on printed letter heads which give neither post-office or State. He has written once to inquire about his remittance, but his letter could not be answered for the same reason that his order could not be filled.

A. J. F. Janes writes a letter of inquiry but does not give post-office or State.

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.

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 8th for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the post master at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 00592, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

Do you want good reform literature for distribution? Nothing is as good for that purpose as back numbers of THE ECONOMIST. Send 25 cents and get 50 back numbers by mail, postage prepaid, all different. This is the cheapest and best mode of doing missionary work.

The suggestion of Rev. H. G. Cowan in his article entitled "a preacher on the platform," which appears in another column, is a good one. Why not have the convention of July 4 complete the organization of the "People's Union" instead of a

party? It is worth careful consideration. There are many reasons in favor of that course.

Fifty old numbers of THE ECONOMIST will be sent to any address, postage paid, for 25 cents.

MR. JAMES O'DONNELL is a member of Congress from the third district of Michigan. He was born in Connecticut, and is a Republican. He made a speech recently in the House upon the question of free silver which he opposed, and went out of his way to attack the sub-treasury "scheme," as he termed it, the income tax and the land loans. He shot at the sub-treasury but missed his mark so far that he never touched a thing but "warehousing," and he did not hurt that. To readers that understand the sub-treasury this comment is sufficient. He spent much time condemning inflation and worthless money, and might have saved such an exhibition of his ignorance or insincerity had he read the financial plank of the St. Louis platform, the very first words of which are "we demand a national currency safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only." But he did not know that was the basis of the new movement, and he put up a scare-crow of his own to show off his oratory upon. He is probably quite an anglophile, as he makes several threadbare quotations from English literature. The following is his concluding paragraph.

It will be seen that disaster has always followed these efforts to create a thing of value out of no value. Our people are learning that legitimate legislation "can not make a poor farm rich or a lazy man diligent. It neither brings good crops nor makes bad ones." The present methods of finance will work for the well-being of the people if they are undisturbed. Tranquility will bring prosperity. All that is needed is to stop agitation and permit the people to pursue their vocations undisturbed. Of late the gospel of inflation has led to an imitation of the famous bill presented to the British Parliament by Littleton Titmouse, to give everybody everything. These schemes will be repudiated by the people when they come to pass on them at the polls.

A greater insult could not be offered the intelligent American farmer. He asks no favors of any man nor of the government, but he knows that the increase in wealth of those engaged in agriculture during the last ten years has been less than 9 per cent, while the average increase in wealth of all other occupations has been over 60 per cent, and that he has been more frugal and industrious than any other, and he sees plainly that he has been made poor by class laws which granted special favors to other classes, and when he demands the abolition of these unjust discriminations and the substitution of just laws that will give him an equal chance, and he asks no more, he is flippantly told "that legislation can not make a lazy man diligent or a poor man rich." Men who get \$5,000 per year and

perquisites by legislation, tell this to the men who get nothing, and pay them, that to legislate in the interest of other men who appropriate all the surplus, and more too. This is a very abstract proposition that many will not fully understand till after November elections, but Michigan farmers are not Michigan farmers if they do not teach some of these duds a lesson worth remembering.

A BROTHER from Oregon asks, in regard to the sub-treasury plan, as follows:

In section 4 his bill provided that this money shall be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private. Then why should the bill provide in section 6 for the destruction not only of the money issued but of any other lawful money returned in place of that issued? Now if the money issued is based on the products, and other lawful money received and destroyed and the products released, where is your base to the money issued? You see your base has been redeemed and sold, removed, while the money issued on it is still in circulation and probably an equal amount of gold and silver or other lawful money has been cancelled and destroyed. Then why base money on any particular product. When the law makes money a full legal tender for all debts and taxes, if it was yet based on all products of the nation and then specified, it would not make the money any better, for if the law was overthrown by an enemy, both the money and title to all products would be worthless. And again, if money is once created and made a full legal tender, absolute money, why destroy it all; why not pay it out again, or loan it to some one else. I think money once made should never be destroyed, in fact, all the financial distress of the agricultural and laboring classes of this country to-day is the direct result of the destruction of the greenback and the converting of their ashes into nontaxable interest-bearing bonds. In the last part of section 5 his bill provides that all warehouse receipts shall be negotiable by endorsement. How this gives the speculator a chance to buy up warehouse receipts and corner the products. I would strike out that provision and add the following: No warehouse receipts shall be issued to any one but the actual producer of the products, and receipts shall not be transferable. I think this change is of great importance and deserves your earnest consideration. I also believe the amount of money loaned to one person should be limited.

It is not the intention of the sub-treasury plan as advocated by the Alliance that the money issued upon the non-perishable products of agriculture should be any peculiar money or in any way differ from other treasury notes which are a full legal tender. The reason for destroying the auxiliary volume or its equivalent is to prevent a relative increase in the volume of money as it is liberated from the products of agriculture by their consumption. If the money so liberated was left in circulation, the same discrimination against agriculture which now exists would be continued. The sub-treasury does not propose a new financial system; it simply proposes a modification of the present system, so as to be fair to all, and stop the discriminations against agriculture which now result from violent fluctuations in the relative volume of money.

To increase the volume of money some other plan will be necessary. Of course the only money that would be destroyed under the old bill would be treasury notes, as national bank

notes and coin certificates are a peculiar money and call for a specific redemption independent of the government credit.

KEEP steady at work and good results will surely follow. It is the steady and persistent lick that counts. A man can walk farther than any horse can run. One of the best ways to carry on the educational work in the Alliance is to have a small, cheap circulating library. For this purpose THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST library of extras fills the bill. Nine volumes now out at 12½ cents each; three more to follow in the near future. Send for them.

With free coinage of silver defeated, and the sub-treasury abandoned, what will be the verdict of the people next November?

A MASS meeting about 500 strong at Pontotoc Miss., presided over by N. M. Bradford, endorsed the St. Louis platform, and declared for independent political action. They adopted resolutions to this effect, and appointed four of the brethren in five supervisors' districts to act as county executive committee. The People's party executive committee later assembled, elected C. M. Bolton chairman and C. P. De Jarnett secretary, and adopted the People's Banner of Pontotoc, Miss., as official county organ of the new party.

IMPORTANT improvements in THE ECONOMIST are contemplated in the near future. They depend on the number of subscribers received in the next 60 days. We want 40,000 new subscribers for April and May, and make this a special appeal to every friend of the reform cause to get up a club. If we can get the 40,000 in that time added to our present list, we will employ permanently a special cartoon artist. Send in your clubs either for yearly subscriptions, or under the fifty cent campaign offer.

DURING the heat of the debate on the free silver bill, Mr. Boutelle, Republican from Maine, asked unanimous consent that a direct vote be taken on the bill. This request was objected to by the anti-silver men of the East. This shows the Eastern bosses of Democracy to be worse enemies of free silver than the Republicans.

DR. T. A. BLAND, of Washington, D. C., has written a novel entitled "Esau," in which he develops a story of a fatal mortgage interwoven with the scenes of the late war, and enough sentiment to make it a thrilling romance. The Doctor is negotiating for its publication and will probably soon be able to announce it to the public.

SOME of the more ardent in the good cause may devote themselves entirely to the political fight if they choose. That is unquestionably their privilege and right, but the majority

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

## OPEN LETTER.

## President L. L. Polk on the Situation.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 29, 1892.  
Mr. E. A. Thorne, Airlie, N. C.

Hence it would be suicidal to sacrifice the Order on the altar of any political party, no matter what its name may be. It is plainly the duty of the rank and file to stand by the Order first, and if a new party results let it come, but never make the mistake of believing that the Alliance should in any way suffer.

There is no longer any excuse for being without a first-class sewing machine when you can secure the new "Economist" by getting subscribers for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, at the same time be doing missionary work for the cause of reform. Let us have your hearty co-operation.

In this paper will be found our premium offer of the "Economist" sewing machine. We have arranged the terms so any one can secure a machine at reduced price no matter how few subscribers they secure. Why not try to get one and save the difference between this one and the price you would have to pay if you buy same grade of machine elsewhere.

If you are a Democrat or a Republican you have just the same right and just the same voice in the Alliance as your neighbor who belongs to the People's party and makes fiat money speeches.

But you are or should consider yourself under obligations to support the demands of the Order and work for their success. The Alliance has not committed itself to any political party, but it has committed itself to the demands. The policy of getting the demands enacted into law, by work in your own party, by getting a balance of power, or by starting a new party for that purpose, is only a matter of detail, and you have a right to your own opinions on that subject.

ECHOES from the silver defeat continue to come in. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to suspend the purchase of silver bullion recently, and John Sherman undertook to choke off debate on that question in the Senate. Success and arrogance go together in this instance. Such men will never be satisfied until the volume of money is reduced, with but gold as the only legal tender.

"But as for me, give me liberty or give me death," was the noble spirit that actuated Patrick Henry in his resentment of English domination by a king, and were he alive to-day he would resent with even more vigor the domination through corrupt and traitorous politicians of England by her gold. Americans do not deserve the name of Americans who do not resent this conspiracy against their liberties.

THE open letter from L. L. Polk as an American citizen, published in another column, is commended to every reader of THE ECONOMIST for careful consideration. Let every man discharge the responsibilities resting upon him according to the measure of intelligence which God has given, without prejudice, and disregarding ridicule or reward.

It remains to be seen whether the people will quietly have their expressed orders disobeyed and thrust aside by their servants, and then throw up their hats and shout themselves hoarse in honor of the traitors. They may, but it is not American for them to do that.

THE Alliance business efforts are developing a remarkable capacity to take care of themselves. It matters not whether they are attacked by the subsidized press in the interest of monopoly or by the reform press that prefers monopoly advertising; they

are prospering and will continue to prosper as long as they fight for the interests of the people. There is no danger of an Alliance man getting bit as long as he trades where he can buy the cheapest.

Within the recollection of a majority of these men, the farmers owned 70 per cent of the wealth of this country. To-day they own less than 22 per cent, and a large proportion of that is encumbered with mortgaged indebtedness, and yet, through the corrupt manipulation of our laws, they are required to pay over 80 per cent of all the taxes of the country. Under these unjust and unequal conditions, and while struggling mainly with poverty and bankruptcy, they see two-thirds of all the wealth of this country exempt from one farthing of taxation. Producing eight-tenths of the entire cotton crop of the world, they are selling it at an actual loss of 33 per cent, while they pay for the goods manufactured from this cotton the same prices as when they sold the cotton at 9 to 10 cents per pound, and before their ground is prepared for the coming crop they are coolly informed, through the daily press, that the price already fixed upon it is from 6 to 7½ cents per pound. Personal and real property has depreciated in value correspondingly, while money grows scarcer and interest goes higher. Town and city property enhances in value, while the farms within the sound of their church bells are impoverishing their struggling owners and passing under the sheriff's hammer at a mere song. This, briefly, and imperfectly stated, is the condition of the farmers of the South. They are thoroughly satisfied upon investigation that this deplorable and shameful condition of affairs is chiefly due to unjust, discriminating and corrupt national legislation, manipulated and enforced by the Republican party. They appealed to a Republican Congress and administration for relief. They asked for bread and were given a stone. Republicans and Democrats alike, indifferent to their pathetic appeals and deaf to their earnest remonstrances, waived them, with scorn and contempt, from the doors of Congress, empty-handed, and pursued them with bitter denunciation, misrepresentation, vilification and abuse.

The representatives of these people met in Ocala, Florida, in December, 1890, and with characteristic forbearance and patience resolved that they would allow still further time to the law-makers and politicians, with the hope that their just demands would be heeded. But they served due notice upon the country of their determination and purpose to have relief, by calling for a conference of all the industrial organizations of the country to be held in February of the present year, thus allowing the present Congress ample time to manifest its purpose as to their demands. Congress met with a tremendous Democratic majority in one branch; three months elapsed and the Conference met at St. Louis. The action of that remarkable convention has passed

perious, and most independent people on the habitable globe, possessed of the most princely heritage which God ever vouchsafed to man, now dejected, depression, suffering and poverty hang like a pall of night, and they are practically nothing more than a respectable class of tenants whose earnings, under iniquitous laws, are appropriated by the money power of the country. They would be less than human if they did not complain, they would be more than human if they did nothing more than to complain.

Distrust, apprehension and alarm pervade the public mind, and confusion, consternation and chaos reign supreme in political circles. Even among the most astute politicians and statesmen, whose long experience and wisdom have given them a reputation for political sagacity, not one of them to-day could be found who would risk that reputation on the expression of a definite opinion as to what will be the status of political parties three months from this date. The acknowledged leaders of the two old political parties appear to be utterly at sea, without chart or compass. For the past twenty-five years these parties have stood before the country with a solidity and compactness of organization which could come alone from thorough discipline, but within the past few days they have apparently been hopelessly rent in twain, and the general perplexity and embarrassment of the public mind, just at the critical moment when it was hoping most for relief, has thus been greatly aggravated and intensified. That we are standing in the midst of a great political revolution, all must concede and none will deny. That this unfortunate condition of affairs, in a time of profound peace and in a country like ours, should be due to extraneous or superficial causes, none will assert. It is the logical effect of great, real, important and living causes, and to remedy which, in my judgment, will require a readjustment of political elements along new lines, and the establishment of new politics in the administration of government. In

the mad rush and ungodly greed for wealth and power which has characterized us as a people for a quarter of a century past, we have turned a deaf ear to the claims of justice, ignored the teachings and admonitions of our fathers, and imperilled our liberties. We no longer have "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," but through corrupt and wicked class legislation the few are favored and enriched, while the many are oppressed and impoverished.

Throughout the great agricultural States South, West and Northwest, where a few decades ago, were the happiest, best contented, most pros-

into history and is well known. Four months have elapsed since the meeting of Congress, and notwithstanding this heartrending wail of distress and hard times coming up from all over the land, not one single act has been passed for the relief of the people.

These great industrial organizations, representing five millions of wealth producers, adopted as one of the measures looking to relief, a demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This demand has occupied a prominent place in the national platform of the Democratic party since 1880, and had been zealously and ably advocated through the speakers and press of that party. It had been recognized in the platform of the Republican party. This first measure for the relief of the people—this principle of a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Benton, a Calhoun, a Lincoln, and other great men of their day—this righteous demand of the people, was finally brought to a test vote last week. It was then that the mailed hand of Wall street showed its power, and the people were defeated. Democrats and Republicans locked their hands and shields against the people and rallied under the leadership of Mr. Reed, of Maine, and declared that plutocracy, and not the people, should rule this country. Parties, platforms and principles were ruthlessly thrown to the winds. Promises and pledges were forgotten in the mad scramble to carry out the dictates of their master—Wall street.

Can there be any question in the mind of any patriot as to what is the duty of agricultural States in this crisis? Is there a farmer in all the South, West or Northwest who is not thoroughly satisfied as to what duty demands at his hands? If the two old parties have thus been torn asunder on this, one of our minor demands for financial reform, upon whom can we hope to depend for financial relief? New York, New England and all those communities which have thus shown themselves to be under the domination of Wall street—Republicans and Democrats alike—have demonstrated beyond all question the determined purpose of the money power not to relax its iron grasp on honest industry. So, if the farmers and wealth producers of the land, if the agricultural States of the country ever get relief, ever secure justice, they must lay aside all past differences, and looking only to the future, clasp loyal hands and make common cause at the ballot box.

The agricultural States of the South, the West and the Northwest must come together and stand together. I know there are men in the South—some through the force of association, some through patriotic motives, and some through a lust for spoils—who would still crouch at the feet of Wall street. With me this is the alternative presented. Should the South continue to lie supinely in the octopus arms of this great autocratic money power, with its tentacles fastened in her very vitals, until it sucks the last drop of her life blood; or should she accept the outstretched, fraternal hand of the great Northwest, whose interests are her interests, and making common cause, wrest the government from the hands of plutocratic power and place it in the hands of the people? To me, this is the supreme question of the hour and dwarfs all questions of party expediency or policy into utter insignificance.

In 1889 the Southern farmers met the Western farmers at St. Louis, and they mutually and sacredly pledged themselves to stand by each other in this great struggle for reform, and for justice; that sectional lines should be wiped out; that the differences of the past should be forgotten. They met again at Ocala from thirty-five States and renewed these pledges; they met again at St. Louis with twelve other industrial organizations representing almost every State in the Union, and reiterated these pledges and reaffirmed their demands. To be consistent, to be fair and manly, what is my duty as a citizen? Plainly, it is to stand loyally and faithfully by these pledges and by these people. Have they been true to these pledges? Let their record at the ballot-box answer. Have they been true to our demands? Let the record of their representatives in Congress answer. Although born and raised as abolitionists or Republicans, they stood with Roman courage by the people on the silver bill, against the combined Democracy and Republicanism of Wall street. Is it right, is it just, is it manly, for so-called Southern Democrats to abuse these patriotic representatives of the People's party or their friends, because they will not consent to abandon the cause of the people and lick the hand of Democratic and Republican Wall street power? Would it not be more consistent and manly to turn the shafts of their wrath against traitors to their own ranks? Where is the promise of hope to the farmers of these great States and the industrial classes of the country? Certainly, not in the parties who thus fail to aid the people in their earnest and righteous purpose to secure equity and justice at the hand of the government. The issue has been forced upon us—shall the citizen or the dollar be the sovereign in this country?

The wealth producers of the country have solemnly declared for certain great economic reforms. They have promulgated their principles and will vote only for such men and such party as will use their best effort to enact these principles into law, and they earnestly invoke the aid of all good citizens in their patriotic endeavor.

I have thus briefly expressed the views and honest convictions which will guide my political action. I have done so, not as a member or as an official of the Alliance organization, but in the exercise of my plain and simple right as a citizen of this country. I have done it, as I conceive, in the discharge of the obligation which rests upon all men in public station to express their views frankly and candidly on matters of public concern when solicited. To my mind my course is clear and my road of duty plain. I shall pursue it without regard to consequences to myself, personal, political or otherwise.

Impressed with the solemnity of the situation and the magnitude and importance of the stupendous issues involved, I pray God that my countrymen may discard all selfish ambitions; all sectional feeling, all partisan prejudice, and will meet the demands of the hour in a spirit of exalted patriotism and preserve and perpetuate our free institutions and the blessings of liberty.

State Alliance Meeting in Wisconsin. Editor Economist: The Wisconsin State Alliance has just closed an

interesting two day's session at Eau Claire. A good attendance and much enthusiasm. The following are the officers. All re-elected:

President, C. M. Butt, Viroqua.  
Vice-Pres., P. L. Scrimmier, Bloomer.  
Secretary-Treas., N. E. Moody, Viroqua.  
Executive Committee consists of President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegates to Supreme Council: C. M. Butt, P. F. Newell; and P. L. Scrimmier. Alternates: N. E. Moody, John Elm, and W. F. Donohue.

Aid Degree adopted and placed in charge Secretary Moody, and H. A. Van Dolsen, of Eau Claire, as general State organizer for the Degree, will go into the field at once and push the work vigorously.

Bro. Geo. Cross presented the National Union plan and it was adopted. Bob Schilling gave a grand speech in the armory last night to a large audience on the identity of interests of farmers and laborers in the city.

The indications are all favorable for a radical political change in Wisconsin this year. The Alliance is a unit on our demands, and will vote as they talk. Organization will be pushed actively and continuously. St. Louis demands endorsed unanimously. A resolution asking the State legislature to grant the election franchise to women was unanimously adopted.

Also one favoring passage of anti-option bill. Wisconsin is all right.

A. WARDALL.

The St. Louis Conference. Southern Alliance Farmer, Atlanta, Ga.

The great labor conference which was called by the National Alliance to meet in St. Louis on the 22d of February is over. Their actions are now part of history, and the question is, will the Alliance accept the action

and an address to the people of the United States, which was passed unanimously and with the greatest enthusiasm. The platform in the main is the same as the Ocala, the exceptions being minor details. Upon this platform they invite all honest men to join with them and help them to carry these principles to victory.

In their political declaration they say: "We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that political organization which represents our principles."

Ninety-one per cent of our people will accept this declaration in good faith and will stand by it. In no other way can our people ever hope to obtain the much needed relief. It is only through independent and intelligent action that we can succeed. We must be united in our efforts and harmonious in our plans, and for this purpose we suggest that every sub-Alliance in the State convene on or before Saturday, the 10th of March, for the purpose of indorsing the St. Louis conference. Let the platform and address be discussed and then pass upon it in the light of reason. Let the sub-Alliances pass upon this question, and if they indorse the action of the conference there need be no fear of the result. We suggest this plan for the purpose of obtaining concert of action among all of the members of the organization and to prevent any division which might otherwise occur. This plan was suggested by the conference, and we believe it was a wise one.

When a majority of the organization in Georgia speak, let all acquiesce and put their shoulder to the wheel and push the fight to victory. We must let nothing divide the Order at this time, and for this reason we appeal to the members to speak out. At all times we can afford to stand by the intelligent and unprejudiced action of the people. They are always safe and conservative, and when left to their sober judgment they will decide for the right.

Objects of the Alliance. Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

The Alliance has no other object or purpose than to further and advance the interests and prosperity of every farmer. That is its highest aim, its loftiest purpose, and noblest undertaking. It has no other mission, object, or purpose. It was born of the necessity and suffering of the people engaged in agriculture, to organize and labor in union for the promotion of their welfare. The course it has

taken is as yet with us. It is a survival of times when young apprentices made it their custom to march from town to town, learning their handicraft from the best masters and plying their trade as it might be needed. The reasons for such frequent shifting from place to place are now, of course, in large degree, gone; but the Wanderlust is still felt in the German blood.

The tramp-habit is a much more conspicuous evil in Germany than it is as yet with us. It is a survival of times when young apprentices made it their custom to march from town to town, learning their handicraft from the best masters and plying their trade as it might be needed. The reasons for such frequent shifting from place to place are now, of course, in large degree, gone; but the Wanderlust is still felt in the German blood. It has become a subject of romance and song. Prosperous and humble Germans alike know the charm of tramping through rural scenes, with plain living and a touch of adventure on the way. The war of 1870, like our war of 1861, increased the number of the habitually unsettled and vagrant class until in 1880 it was computed that not less than 200,000 men were thus living "on the tramp" from town to town, subsisting for the most part through mendicancy and demoralizing both the community and themselves by their way of life. If each of these nomads obtained help by beggary to the amount of twenty-five cents a day, it amounted to a loss to the State of something like \$15,000,000 a year—a sum which in the economic conditions then prevailing in Germany called for radical treatment.

The Tramp in Germany. Prof. Francis G. Peabody, in the Forum for February.

The new contribution to the problem of vagrancy provided in Germany by the so-called "Labor Colonies." These colonies are not penal institutions. They do not compel men either to come or to stay. They are not under State control, and stand firmly for self-help. They do not offer any attraction to men who are bent on the tramp's career, for they give small pay for diligent work. They are provided for those who, though fallen, want to rise. They

are simply refuges where the man who wants work and can not find it may go, for any period up to two years, and be sure at least of self-support. Any man who wants to work ought to have a chance to work, and any man who has even the remnants of the spirit of self-help in him ought to find circumstances where self-help is encouraged; such are the first principles of the labor colonies. There are now twenty-one of these colonies in various parts of Germany.

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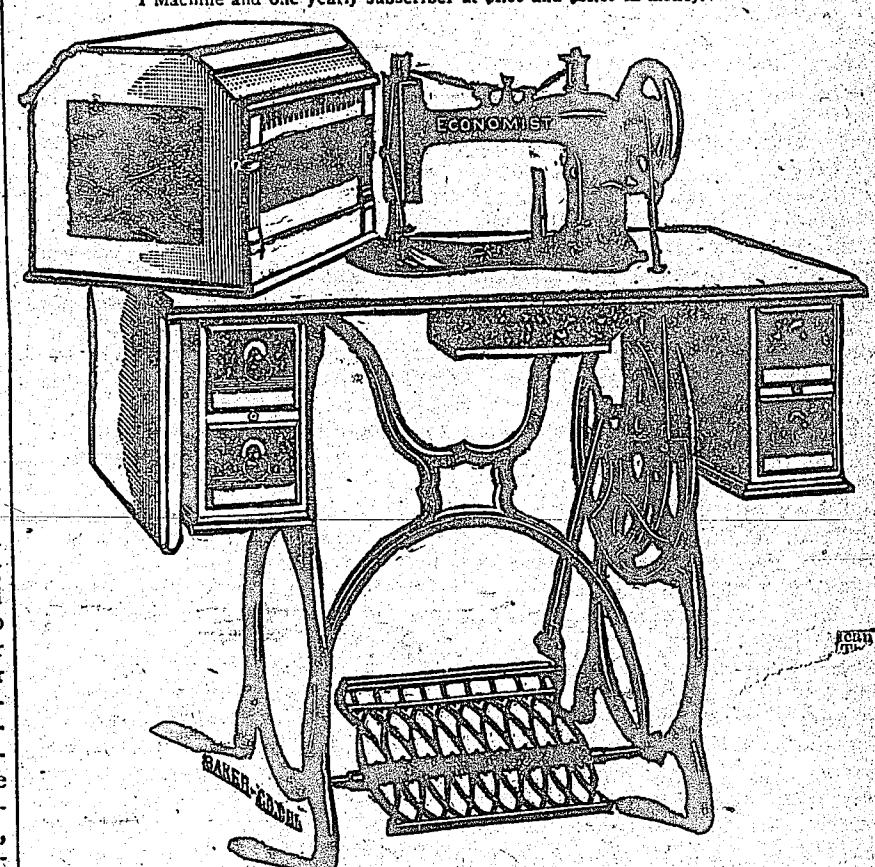
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- 1 Machine and one yearly subscriber at \$1.00 and \$21.00 in money.



This Machine is our choice of all that are made, and the style shown is the most desirable. The manufacturers claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old and worn parts, and have improved it almost entirely. Until it stands at the head of the list of high-grade machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel and case hardened. Every part is adjustable and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert superintendent, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every known improvement on our machines.

This cut shows just how our machine looks. We do not say much about these goods. They are well known in thousands of the best homes of the United States. Our machine is especially adapted to the wants of tailors, dressmakers, seamstresses, manufacturers of clothing, shirts, skirts, corsets, etc., who will find out of its best accommodations in its special adaption to their wants and range of work.

We have one of the quietest, and lightest running machines now made. It uses a straight self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. Our instruction book is profusely illustrated showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it. The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste, and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine.

Fair more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary style of woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

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We not only claim to have one of the best Sewing Machines in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a GUARANTEE with each Sewing Machine we handle, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in Five Years free of charge (Shuttles, Needles, Bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our own Sewing Machine. Each Machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver, Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thimble Screw, and a Book of Directions.

The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher. Machines are shipped as Fast Freight unless otherwise ordered, or for express paying freightage. The Machine is shipped in black wood. The price above named is for the Machine complete on board of cars at factory. For further particulars address

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## NEW ALLIANCE SONG.

Chicago, Minneapolis, and Omaha.

By DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

To the tune of "Dusty Miller." Chorus: "Oh! Zion!"

There was a wire puller who lived at Albany.  
He looked up the road, and there he saw a bear;  
Said the bear, "Oh! Mr. H. you have been biting me;  
And I cracked his bones upon the stones way up  
at Albany."

Chorus—Oh! David; Oh! David;  
David wait for Chicago.

II.

There was a "man of destiny," his girth was very

great; he was lined with vanities about the cares

of State;

Once more to serve his countrymen his time he'd

consecrate;

But he's gone to meet deserved defeat despite the

rule of fate!

Chorus—Oh! Grover; Oh! Grover;

Grover wait for Chicago.

III.

There was a man from Indian who wore a famous

hat,

And from the banks and industries, with cunning,

fried the fat."

Four years it's occupied the chair where Grover

Cleveland sat,

And his record is as rotten and pretty near as flat;

Chorus—Oh! Benito; Oh! Benito;

Wait for Minneapolis.

IV.

There was a man who had a bill, McKinley was its

name,

Which taxed the people to protect the robbers in

their game;

But like a moth he burnt his wings in its delusive

And fell outside the breastworks disfigured, sore

and lame;

Chorus—Oh! William; Oh! William;

Wait for Minneapolis.

V.

There is a man, a working man, on whom we can

rely,

His record is a spotless one, well show it by, and

by,

He is no politician to serve mankind he'd do,

We'll shout his name at Omaha the 4th of next

July,

Chorus—Oh! Zion; Oh! Zion!

Zion when the people come.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 28, 1892.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D.

The journal of the proceedings of Friday last

was read and approved.

The usual mass of petitions from State grantees,

etc., were read and referred. Mr. Harris

etc., were read and referred. Mr. Morgan

## SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 1, 1892.  
Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D.

The journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

The whole day was consumed by discussion of the Indian bill, and the offerings of amendment to it. They were mostly confined to increase of appropriations for Indians.

Allison criticised the Indian commissioner's methods. He was writing long letters to Senators advocating increase of school appropriations, instead of recommending them to the appropriation committee. The school at Lawrence, Kan., was in point, the commissioners having written a letter to the Peabody Fund asking a sum from \$10,000 to \$15,000. It had been discovered by the committee on appropriations that \$15,000 of that amount (expressed in the estimate as for "out-houses") was actually for the creation of a residence for the superintendent and some teachers, and that \$5,000 was for an electric plant.

Mr. George asked, "Can not the Indians be educated in electricity?"

To the first query Mr. Allison replied that he supposed kerosene lamps were disagreeable. He added that he did not like the methods of the Indian commissioner.

Mr. George, having figured up the appropriation for Indian schools at \$2,000,000, Mr. Dawes asked, "How many Indians were of the school age?

The number having been given by Mr. Dawes as about 30,000, Mr. George calculated that that would be about \$100,000, but his error was pointed out to him by Mr. Manderson, who told him that if there were \$3,000,000 appropriated that would be only \$100 a head.

Mr. George admitted the correction and then inquired of Mr. Dawes how many Indian children actually attended school. The figure was given to him by Mr. Dawes as about 18,000.

"Will somebody tell me?" he asked in apparent confusion of mind, "how many Indians there are in this country anyhow?"

Mr. Dolph informed him that exclusive of Alaska there were 200 Indians in this country.

"Now, I would like to know," said Mr. George, "whether the Indians are increasing or decreasing. Does anybody know anything about that?"

Mr. Vilas volunteered the information. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, he told him, had estimated the number of Indians when the whites came to this country at 300,000, and the last census showed something like 300,000.

Mr. Hansbrough offered an amendment for a commission to negotiate with Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota, for cession of rights and interests they claim in lands. Agreed to.

Mr. Perkins moved to increase them for support of schools and heating and repairs of buildings at Cimico, Ind., Tenn., from \$52,110 to \$77,110. Agreed to.

The bill unfinished went over till Monday.

After a brief executive session at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 4, 1892.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 1, 1892.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D.

The journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

After a tractation of a little routine business, the committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. McKinney, N. H., advocated the pending bill. He characterized the McKinley act as pending. Its enactments were oppressive and vicious.

Mr. Wilson made an earnest speech in favor of Mr. Coolidge, Mass., denounced the McKinley act as infamous, and advocated the bill.

Mr. Cummings, N. Y., criticised the Republican party for collecting revenue like free booters and spending it like spendthrifts. The slave system differed only from protective tariff in that the former was the trade of slavery, the latter, the trade of the slave.

Mr. Burrows, Mo. (Republican), replied in a vigorous speech for Republican methods. He accused the Democratic party of training under the guidance of England, while the Republicans defended American production.

Mr. Brickner, Wis., favored the bill. Also Mr. Morgan, Md., at the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m. adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 1, 1892.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

The attendance was so meager that Bailey, Tex., prevented consideration of bills by a point of no quorum.

Mr. Catchings, Miss., from the committee on rules, reported back the resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven members to investigate the charges made against the census bureau.

Mr. Wilcox, Conn., said there was no necessity for the creation of a special committee. The standing committee on the eleventh census was abundantly able to conduct its investigation. He referred to the report of the investigation in charge of that committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Enloe, Tenn., moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The motion was rejected. The third party essayed the role of obstructionists led by Mr. Simpson, Kan. The singer was brief. They were voted down, and the House proceeded to consider the fate of the free wool bill.

Mr. Cox, Tenn., spoke in favor of the bill, and denunciation of protective systems.

Mr. Watson, Ga., voiced the sentiments of the third party on the tariff question. He ridiculed the debate which had already taken place over the protection of agriculture, and admitted almost entirely driven from the galleries the gentlemen who usually took their afternoon nap there, and the peanut vendors had actually disappeared.

The Republicans who had spoken had said that they were in favor of protection as a principle and (in order to escape) reciprocity as a practice. The Democrats said that they thought right, but they did not accept it as a rule of action.

He referred to Mr. Doliver, Ia., as being brought forward by the Republicans, because he was young, handsome, and brilliant; but his speech might well be labeled as "Doliver's Extract, or a New Way of Treating an Old Disease."

[Laughter.] And the Democrats had brought forward Mr. Bryan, N. Mex., as being the prettiest man in the pack. [Laughter.] In his brilliant speech that gentleman had ranged from Tom Moore's poetry to Joe Miller's jokes, and the logic of his remarks was, "We practice what is wrong while we know what is right." [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson, Ind., desired to ask a question, when it was parodied by Mr. Watson with the pretty men:

Mr. Johnson disclaimed any idea of traveling on his shape. He merely wished to ask whether a large number of members of the Democratic side were not in favor of free trade.

Mr. Watson replied, "The Democrats had fought for free trade and defined it as right, defended it, and made the position impregnable; yet the moment it was proposed to put free trade into practice they reared back and would not face the issue."

The third party was small, but it made up in noise, what lacked in numbers, and after the Republicans and Democrats had brought forward their pretty men, it had selected him to represent them in that capacity. [Laughter.] In the variety of his general make-up he would throw the other gentlemen into the shade. [Laughter.]

Then Mr. Watson proceeded in a serious manner to attack the tariff, and defended the internal revenue law. He made much amusement by reviewing the expenditures of the various collection districts of the country, and comparing

em with the amount collected. At St. Augustine, Fla., it had cost \$1,800 to collect 15 cents. [Laughter.] In Annapolis, Md., the collection office had cost \$1,800, and they had not even collected one cent. [Laughter.]

In Cherrytree, Va., it had cost \$1,800 to collect nothing. [Laughter.] Again turning his attention to the Democrats, he told them they were in the position of riding their horse, whipping him with the free trade whip, and the moment they got to the leap turning around and going back again. [Laughter.] There was no better Democrat than he was, but he was a Democrat who believed in the principles of the Jeffersonian school.

Mr. Daizell, Penn., opposed the bill. He made a powerful speech in favor of tariff protection.

At the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose, and the House took recess until 5 o'clock. Not sixteen members were in their seats when the House reconvened. The prospects for pension legislation this session are poor.

Mr. O'Neill, Mo., suggested that this was All Day.

Mr. George, who had written long letters to Senators advocating increase of school appropriations, instead of recommending them to the appropriation committee. The school at Lawrence, Kan., was in point, the commissioners having written a letter to the Peabody Fund asking a sum from \$10,000 to \$15,000. It had been discovered by the committee on appropriations that \$15,000 of that amount (expressed in the estimate as for "out-houses") was actually for the creation of a residence for the superintendent and some teachers, and that \$5,000 was for an electric plant.

"What do you want us to do?" asked the Indians.

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The bill unfinished went over till Monday.

After a brief executive session at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 4, 1892.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 2, 1892.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 2, 1892.

The House met at 11 o'clock m. Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D.

The journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

After a tractation of a little routine business, the committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. McKinney, N. H., advocated the pending bill. He characterized the McKinley act as pending. Its enactments were oppressive and vicious.

Mr. Wilson made an earnest speech in favor of Mr. Coolidge, Mass., denounced the McKinley act as infamous, and advocated the bill.

Mr. Cummings, N. Y., criticised the Republican party for collecting revenue like free booters and spending it like spendthrifts. The slave system differed only from protective tariff in that the former was the trade of slavery, the latter, the trade of the slave.

Mr. Burrows, Mo. (Republican), replied in a vigorous speech for Republican methods. He accused the Democratic party of training under the guidance of England, while the Republicans defended American production.

Mr. Brickner, Wis., favored the bill. Also Mr. Morgan, Md., at the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m. adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 2, 1892.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D.

The journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

The attendance was so meager that Bailey, Tex., prevented consideration of bills by a point of no quorum.

Mr. Catchings, Miss., from the committee on rules, reported back the resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven members to investigate the charges made against the census bureau.

Mr. Wilcox, Conn., said there was no necessity for the creation of a special committee. The standing committee on the eleventh census was abundantly able to conduct its investigation. He referred to the report of the investigation in charge of that committee. Agreed to.

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Men's fine corded diagonal suits at \$5, \$6, \$7 and up.

## SECOND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Platform adopted by the Confederate Industrial Organizations at St Louis, Mo., February 22-24, 1892:

## PREAMBLE.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation.

We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice breed the two great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name of peace, order, and society to defend liberty, prosperity and justice.

We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to support the political organization which represents our principles.

We charge that the controlling influence dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outrages of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stock," the demonetization of silver, and the oppression of usurers, may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of mammon; to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that a political organization, representing the political principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiments which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people," with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

In order to restrain the extortions of aggregate capital, to drive the money-changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of lib-

erty for ourselves and our posterity we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

First—We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States this day accomplished permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

## PLATFORM.

## 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 rate not to exceed 2 per cent be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coining of silver.

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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 all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. 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.

## LAND.

Second—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all 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.

## TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

We charge that the controlling influence dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outrages of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stock," the demonetization of silver, and the oppression of usurers, may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of mammon; to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

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George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him unconscious.  
**ST. JACOB'S OIL.**  
He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M.D.  
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## FARM FENCE Made of Best Galvanized STEEL WIRE

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provided you exhibit it to your friends and use your influence in securing our future orders. Cut this out and mail to us, enclosing your photograph, with your name and address back of photo, so we can put your portrait accordingly. **CODY & CO., 755 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.**

References, all Banks and Mercantile Agencies in New York City or Brooklyn.

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## SONG BOOK.

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

VOL. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 16, 1892.

No. 5.

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## THE REAL OBJECT OF DEAR MONEY.

The recent defeat of the free coinage bill was the result of a persistent, untiring effort on the part of New England and its northern allies.

The contest was bitter, much of the time personal, and disclosed a wide difference of opinion among the members of both the old parties. In fact, an analysis of the vote upon the question seems to indicate that it is not a party measure, since both parties are divided on the issue.

This being true, the first question to solve is the motive which prompts this action, in order to condemn or approve such conduct. Is it from principle or from self-interest that this contest is made? If from principle, it is worthy to be placed beside other heroic efforts of the past. If from selfish interests, it should be exposed and condemned. Many are doubtless, honest in their opposition to this measure, and their motives should not be impugned; but the real

opposition must be considered as based on selfish interests alone since self-interest seems to predominate. Without undertaking to discuss the idea of action upon principle, it might be well to consider the possible mercenary motives that underlie this contention. The financial interests of the States of Iowa and Alabama will give a clear example, it being conceded at the outset that New England and the East either owns or controls nearly all the debts of the nation. The indebtedness if these two States as represented in the present census is:

Iowa.....	\$199,344,956
Alabama.....	39,027,983

The above calculations disclose very clearly that it is New England greed and avarice instead of a sense of justice or regard for national honor that prompts them to such untiring efforts to keep down the volume of money.

That their motives are purely mercenary and lack a single element of justice or fairness to the balance of the people. They own the debts and are determined to wring as much tribute as possible from other sections

of the country for its use and ultimate liquidation. The less money in circulation, all things else being the same, the lower will be the price of labor and its products, and the greater

will be the "power of money to operate."

Iowa is the best all-round producing State in the North as shown by the census.

In 1890 the average value per acre of the three great cereals was:

Corn.....	\$10.91
Wheat.....	12.48
Oats.....	9.28

In 1889 the value per acre was:

Corn.....	\$7.63
Wheat.....	8.98
Oats.....	6.26

These figures are taken from the reports of the department of agriculture.

By taking the value per acre as a basis, a fairness is assumed to which all will doubtless consent.

In 1890 the mortgage indebtedness of Iowa could have been paid with the proceeds of 9,121,675 acres of corn, 7,947,157 acres of wheat, or 10,723,866 acres of oats.

In 1889 it would have required 13,044,364 acres of corn, 11,082,124 acres of wheat or 15,897,520 acres of oats.

In 1890 it would have required

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In 1890 it would have required

reply has been sent to the Senate by Secretary Foster.

According to the figures given by the Secretary in this reply there were purchased and received at the mints under the act of July 14, 1890, from the date when it took effect, August 13, 1890, to and including February 29, 1892, 84,500,363 fine ounces of silver bullion at a cost of \$85,457,892, in payment of which there were issued within that period treasury notes authorized by the act to the amount of \$85,236,212. There is here, as will be seen, a balance of \$231,680 between the amount of the cost of the silver purchased and the amount of the notes issued in payment therefor. This balance represents the amount of the purchase of bullion made at the mints of San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson city late in February, the reports of which reached the department after the close of the month.

Of the total amount of bullion purchased under the act less than a third was coined into standard dollars. The coins of this denomination struck under the act numbered 28,939,475, with a wastage of \$28,935 not adjusted, and there were held in the treasury on the 28th ult., 64,289,503 fine ounces of silver which cost \$61,437,330. It appears that of the silver dollars coined under the provisions of that act, 24,001,627 are held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes; \$4,380,000 have been covered into the treasury on account of seigniorage, and so have become available for the ordinary expenses of the government, and the remainder, \$557,848, are held in the treasury uncovered, awaiting adjustment of the seigniorage account. Upon the last mentioned amount, or so much of it as may be ascertained to be the seigniorage, being covered into the treasury, it will also become available for ordinary expenses of the government.

It appears from Secretary Foster's statement that the department has not redeemed silver dollars or silver certificates in gold or gold certificates, nor exchanged silver dollars or silver certificates for gold dollars or gold certificates. It appears further that the silver dollars and silver certificates that are received for public dues are being used freely in the discharge of all government obligations.

The readers of THE ECONOMIST have recently been treated to several poems from the pen of Dr. Alfred S. Houghton, of Connecticut. He seems to be the true poet of the great reform wave that is sweeping the country. His productions so far seem to equal any of the so-called "standard American poets," and at the same time they breathe a sentiment so high and pure as to make them very useful in the educational work. Already reports come that his poems are being extensively used in Alliance entertainments and songs.

#### THE NICARAGUA CANAL. No. 3.

BY N. A. DUNNING.

The route of the proposed canal begins at Greytown on the Caribbean Sea and ends at Brito on the Pacific. The distance from port to port is about 270 miles, of which 27 will have to be excavated and the balance (143 miles) will consist in lakes, rivers and basins. The highest elevation above sea level is Lake Nicaragua, 110 feet. There will be three locks at each end of the canal. The summit level will be 153 miles in length, reaching to within about 13 miles of the Caribbean sea or Atlantic, and about 3 miles of the Pacific. Of course, there will be an immense amount of labor expended in preparing the rivers and basins for use, and the expense of construction will not be confined to the locks or digging the channel. The time estimated to make the trip from ocean to ocean is as follows:

	H. M.
7.84 miles narrow canal at 2½ miles per hour.....	3 04
18.89 miles broad canal, at 5 miles per hour.....	3 38
21.619 miles basins, at 7 miles per hour.....	3 05
64.540 miles San Juan river, at 8 miles per hour.....	8 04
56.500 miles Lake Nicaragua, at 10 miles per hour.....	5 39
Lockages, 6, at 45 minutes each.....	4 30
169.448 miles, total time of transit (hours).....	28 00

It might be well to add that considerable work has already been done, but not near as much as the contractors would have the public believe. Just enough has been expended on the canal to form a basis on which to center public opinion. The same plan has been adopted through which the attempt is being made to plunder the people as was used so effectively by the Pacific Railroad Company.

The same old dodge of public expediency and national honor is brought forward to aid in securing government assistance. The public press, especially the larger journals, have all been subsidized, or, if not, are sounding the praises and necessities of the scheme with remarkable unanimity.

The Chilian fiasco was used to the utmost limit to prove the need of this canal, and no doubt the present Behring sea trouble will be worked for all it is worth for the same object. The fact is, these schemers are determined to rob the government of anywhere from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000, and they will no doubt succeed, unless the people become fully awakened to the matter. They are supporting a large lobby at the Capitol, and are making use of the usual methods which generally precede a raid on the national treasury.

One of the never-failing signs which indicate as unerringly as the needle points to the pole that some

thing is wrong, and the rights of the people are in danger, lies in the fact that John Sherman, that prince of public plunderers, the author of the present distress which covers the nation, and an ever ready agent of the alien stands as godfather to the enterprise. This of itself, without further proof, should condemn the undertaking in the minds of all honest men and good citizens. As chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, he reported the bill granting government aid favorably. The concluding portions are as follows:

The bill herewith reported is founded upon the theory that the cost of the completed work shall be represented only by bonds and stock to the amount of money actually spent in construction and the accruing interest paid in its progress.

The bill proposes to limit the stock of the Maritime Canal Company to 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each, and no more. By the concessions of Nicaragua that country is entitled to 6 per cent, or \$6,000,000 of the stock of the company for the liberal grants made to and privileges conferred by that country upon the Maritime Construction Company, a copy of which is hereto attached. Costa Rica for similar concessions on her part is entitled to \$1,500,000 of this stock.

By the terms of these concessions the Maritime Canal Company became entitled to \$12,000,000 of the capital stock, and this amount has been, by the agreement with the Construction Company, transferred to the latter company. The agreement heretofore referred to between the Maritime Company and the Construction Company provided for the transfer of the residue of the stock and also 150 million dollars of bonds to be issued in payment for the work as performed. By that agreement the ownership and control of both companies would follow the ownership of the stock and bonds. By the bill proposed all certificates of stock and all contracts, assignments, and transfers of stock other than the stock to which the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to be surrendered and canceled, except the sum of \$3,000,000, which is to be retained by the Maritime Company or its stockholders in full payment and satisfaction of the concessions and agreements and advantages obtained by them.

The United States is to reimburse the Maritime Canal Company the amount expended in promoting the enterprise, and in the surveys and construction of the work thus far performed, including all expenditures in connection therewith upon statements to be made, but subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. The canal shall thereafter be constructed from the proceeds of the bonds of the Maritime Company, guaranteed, as aforesaid, in payments as the work progresses, not less frequently than every 60 days. All contracts or engagements of whatever name or nature now existing or outstanding, not consistent with the provisions of the bill, are canceled and set aside, and the work is to be proceeded with upon estimates made by United States engineers, and to be paid for at actual cost by bonds, or the proceeds of bonds, of the kind and description mentioned. All the expenses of the work, including interest on the guaranteed bonds issued, are to be paid by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and upon the failure of the said company to pay the interest as it accrues, it is to be paid by the United States. The interest proposed on the bonds is 3 per cent, payable quarterly, and running for a period of twenty years.

To indemnify the United States from all liability upon its guaranty, \$70,000,000 of stock of the Maritime Canal Company to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and no stock other than that already named is to be issued except when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the installments of the mortgage bonds shall be insufficient to meet the current requirements of the company in respect to the enterprise. The Secretary of the Treasury has power, at his discretion, to vote the stock pledged to the United States, either in person or

by proxy, at any meeting of the stockholders of said company, and the United States is entitled to a representation of six members upon the board of directors composed of fifteen persons.

These, in brief, were the terms suggested by your committee to the Maritime Canal Company and the Construction Company, and, after many conferences, a full report of which is hereto attached, the officers of said companies agreed to the terms and conditions proposed. This bill, if it should become a law, would, in the opinion of your committee, secure, without reasonable doubt, the prompt completion of the Nicaragua canal at its actual cost, and secure to the United States a reasonable and proper control in conformity with the concessions granted by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The management and conduct of the work is left with the Maritime Company, but under such restraints as will insure economy and with the strongest inducement to limit its obligations to the actual cost of the work, so that the tolls upon it will not be swollen to pay for watered stocks or bonds of doubtful credit.

The United States becomes a party strong enough to cope with the magnitude of the enterprise, and to give confidence not only to its securities, but to its safety from injury from internal or external forces. It is believed by your committee that the United States will not be called upon to pay any portion of the principal or interest of the bonds, but that the work itself will amply repay all its costs and yield its benefits not only to the people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but to the civilized world. If it appeared at any time that the interests of the United States are in jeopardy from any cause, it can purchase the majority of the stock and become the controlling owner of the canal by paying its own bonds to an equal amount, and the property, tools, income, and profits of the canal will be an ample security against the obligations it assumes.

The average business man can make nothing out of this statement, excepting, perhaps, a suspicion that something is wrong, but the keen manipulator will discover at once the plot to plunder the government. In all the arguments and speeches made in favor of this project, both in and out of Congress, the point is made that the stock and also 150 million dollars of bonds to be issued in payment for the work as performed. By that agreement the ownership and control of both companies would follow the ownership of the stock and bonds. By the bill proposed all certificates of stock and all contracts, assignments, and transfers of stock other than the stock to which the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to be surrendered and canceled, except the sum of \$3,000,000, which is to be retained by the Maritime Company or its stockholders in full payment and satisfaction of the concessions and agreements and advantages obtained by them.

The United States is to reimburse the Maritime Canal Company the amount expended in promoting the enterprise, and in the surveys and construction of the work thus far performed, including all expenditures in connection therewith upon statements to be made, but subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. The canal shall thereafter be constructed from the proceeds of the bonds of the Maritime Company, guaranteed, as aforesaid, in payments as the work progresses, not less frequently than every 60 days. All contracts or engagements of whatever name or nature now existing or outstanding, not consistent with the provisions of the bill, are canceled and set aside, and the work is to be proceeded with upon estimates made by United States engineers, and to be paid for at actual cost by bonds, or the proceeds of bonds, of the kind and description mentioned. All the expenses of the work, including interest on the guaranteed bonds issued, are to be paid by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and upon the failure of the said company to pay the interest as it accrues, it is to be paid by the United States. The interest proposed on the bonds is 3 per cent, payable quarterly, and running for a period of twenty years.

To indemnify the United States from all liability upon its guaranty, \$70,000,000 of stock of the Maritime Canal Company to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and no stock other than that already named is to be issued except when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the installments of the mortgage bonds shall be insufficient to meet the current requirements of the company in respect to the enterprise. The Secretary of the Treasury has power, at his discretion, to vote the stock pledged to the United States, either in person or

by proxy, at any meeting of the stockholders of said company, and the United States is entitled to a representation of six members upon the board of directors composed of fifteen persons.

Mr. Davis. It was a mere association of gentlemen for business purposes.

Mr. Morgan. Yes.

Mr. Davis. The concession by Nicaragua to this company was made June 10, 1887. On the 12th of August, 1887, the Nicaragua Canal Association, this unincorporated body, sold and assigned to the Nicaragua Canal Company, a corporation which had been previously formed under the laws of Colorado, everything that it, the canal association, took under the concession from Nicaragua, in consideration of \$11,998,000 in the capital stock of the construction company. Now we have this concession vested in the construction company two years before the act of incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company was passed.

It is provided by section 5 that these bonds are to be guaranteed by the United States, and if the company fails to pay interest at maturity the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay it, and the sums required for that purpose are hereby appropriated.

In case the United States pays interest the company is to repay it to the United States, with 4 per cent per annum interest.

Section 6 provides that for all sums the United States shall pay as principal or interest it shall be subrogated to all rights and liens under said first mortgage of the holders of said bonds, but until the expiration of five years after the canal shall be put into operation, and so long as during said five years shall be in operation and remain under the control of the Maritime Canal Company, this subrogate right shall not be enforced by foreclosure.

In other words, whatever may be the disasters of this enterprise, whatever

fantastic tricks these promoters, contractors, and constructors may play with it, yet until five years after the canal shall be put into operation this subrogate right of foreclosure by the government shall be held in abeyance.

Section 7 provides that as soon as practicable after the cancellation of stock and cancellation or modification of contracts as provided in section 3, namely, cancellation or modification so far as may be necessary on the ground of inconsistency and non-liability, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Maritime Canal Company bonds of the said company guaranteed as aforesaid, at par value, to an amount equal to the amount expended by said company and the Nicaragua Canal Association prior to July 1, 1891, in securing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in promoting the enterprise over to the construction company. That company thus became the absolute owner of both concessions.

On the 24th of May, 1889, about three months after the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and other roads with land grants, and I question very much upon the whole, whether the result has been beneficial. The result of it all has been that public sentiment was awakened shortly after the policy was adopted to which I have referred, which is distinctly hostile to any such subsidies, assistance, or grants. For more than twenty-five years not a single subsidy or land grant has been made by the United States in aid of any corporation, and for more than twenty years any project of that character has been consistently and steadfastly condemned in the platforms of all political parties.

Mr. President, at about the same time we endowed some of the transcontinental and other roads with land grants, and I question very much upon the whole, whether the result has been beneficial.

The result of it all has been that public sentiment was awakened shortly after the policy was adopted to which I have referred, which is distinctly hostile to any such subsidies, assistance, or grants. For more than twenty-five years not a single subsidy or land grant has been made by the United States in aid of any corporation, and for more than twenty years any project of that character has been consistently and steadfastly condemned in the platforms of all political parties.

Mr. President, imposing as this measure is, appealing as it does to the sentiment of national dignity and power, it should be treated with "large discourse looking before and after" before we commit the government to it. This policy has been recommended suddenly as to this enterprise.

Indeed it reverses the policy explicitly expressed two years ago in the act incorporating the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company. We were assured in the debate upon that measure, and indeed it is expressed in the act itself, that under no circumstances, in no contingency, was the United States to intervene in the construction of the canal, or become liable for anything growing out of the same.

What has taken place within the last two years which has changed a policy so solemnly announced? There is no portent in the wide circle of the political horizon of a threatening character. Our relations with the foreign countries involved, or supposed to be involved, are the same, now as then. If there is a necessity now to engage directly or indirectly in the construction of this canal, it existed then. Had what is proposed now been proposed when the act incorporating that company was under consideration, that act of incorporation would, I venture to say, have been rejected by a very decided vote.

This being the state of things, the contract was made, after all this had been done, between the Maritime Canal Company and the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for the construction of the canal, by which the canal company was to pay the construction company in stock \$92,500,000 and in bonds \$1,500,000,000 in all \$2,500,000 in stocks and bonds. The Maritime Canal Company has already expended \$4,000,000 in procuring the concessions and in various transactions antecedent.

It being the intent and object of this act to secure the construction of the Nicaragua canal by said company, with the aid of the United States to the extent herein provided, upon the basis of the concessions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica—

Mark the language.

and the contracts and engagements heretofore made consistent with the provisions of this act or that may hereafter be made by said maritime company consistent with the provisions of this act.

In other words, it is as plain to my mind as anything can be, that it is the intention of the bill that the contract for the construction of this canal which the Maritime Canal Company, composed of certain persons, has made with the construction company, composed of the same persons, is to stand, with certain modifications in the way of reduction of the consideration which are not at all so inconsistent with the entire purview of the act as to require anything more than a modification as to the amount of the consideration. By section 4 it is provided, in substance, that to secure the means to construct the company is authorized to issue its bonds, not exceeding

\$100,000,000, of date of January 1, 1891, payable January 1, 1911, at 3 per cent, the bonds to be secured by a first mortgage.

It is provided by section 5 that these bonds are to be guaranteed by the United States, and if the company fails to pay interest at maturity the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay it, and the sums required for that purpose are hereby appropriated.

In other words, they can combine with the private directors of this company to the number of seven. One of them can do it, hold the balance of power in all the transactions of the company at a meeting of the board of directors.

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In other words, whatever may be the case by reason of the express provision in the tenth section as to the number of directors to be appointed by the President.

Now, if there is any one thing in the history of the construction of great works in this country during the last twenty-five years which is the cause of the present discontents in regard to railroad management, which has encumbered railroads with the obligations of fixed charges, such as bonds, which has made extortions inevitable; which has excited the indignation of the people so that it has been converged on this whole subject in one focus of consuming power, it is the method of construction of railroads, throughout the West especially, whereby the railroad company, or the persons of whom it is composed, form a construction company and contract with themselves to build the railroad for the whole amount of the bonds and stock of the line, and they stock and bond it for all they are allowed and more than it can carry.

Properties are stocked and bonded throughout the Northwest for \$6,000 a mile, which, allowing for all the differences of the cost of construction between the time when they were built and the present time, should be built for half that money.

Mr. Edmunds. That is just what we are trying to prevent by this bill and this canal.

Mr. Davis. I beg to differ in the strongest manner possible from my learned friend from Vermont, because I say that upon a proper construction of this bill things go on just exactly as they were before, excepting as to the abatement of a portion of the consideration, which is held in abeyance. The Maritime Canal Association of the United States is to cause an estimate to be made of the cost of construction according to the plans and specifications of the canal company.

This \$4,000,000 is a reimbursement to the Maritime Canal Association of the amount which it is claimed it has expended up to the date mentioned in the section.

By section 8 the President is to cause an estimate to be made of the cost of construction according to the plans and specifications of the canal company.

Here is a clear adoption of plans and specifications of the canal company upon which the President is to cause an estimate and specification to be made. From the phraseology of the bill throughout it is consistent with the proposition which I am endeavoring to establish that it is the design of the bill, or that it is susceptible of that construction, that the existing contract between the canal company and the construction company shall not be abrogated, but only modified in certain particulars as respects the amount of the consideration; that this government is to take the estimates by the engineers of that company instead of calling upon its own functionaries to make surveys or even to revise them, and to assume as a conclusive fact that the canal is to cost exactly \$100,000,000, the extent of which it is to be aided by the guaranty of the United States.

By the act of incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, the capital stock was not to be less than one million shares at \$100 each, or \$100,000,000. The company by that act has the power to increase the stock to \$200,000,000. It also has the power to bond and mortgage the property, but that power is not limited by the act of incorporation.

This being the state of things, the contract was made, after all this had been done, between the Maritime Canal Company and the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for the construction of the canal, by which the canal company was to pay the construction company in stock \$92,500,000 and in bonds \$1,500,000,000 in all

in a great many factories and find over two-thirds of those employed to be foreigners and women, working for starvation wages, while the American man is out on the tramp. Then I find these factories cutting down wages from 10 to 25 per cent or closing up, and that under a high tariff. Now, this was not so from 1864 to 1870 when we had \$52 to \$40 per capita and free coinage of silver. This high contraction theory you get from Hamilton. With more money and less taxing all laboring men would have more of their products for their own use. The idea that more taxes and less money will make laboring people richer surely comes from an insane or disordered brain. No one will assert such a thing unless he is completely sold to the gold god of this world, and his cranium and heart is encased in it so that he can see nothing but the golden calf.

You say the farmer's children are better clothed and have better educational advantages. I deny that, because the farmer can not afford to hire help, and instead of attending school the children must work and assist in paying the tax which is on everything he uses. His income is taxed, because if he improves his farm and gets more stock the tax is raised. He is simply taxed for his thrift and industry. But the millionaire's income is never taxed.

I also deny that the farmers enjoy more of the comforts of life than ever before. In the last three months I have been in fifteen counties visiting the farmers, and find they have very few of the comforts of life, because the products will not bring the cost of production. In many instances the tax is so high that the farmers can not afford to improve their farms, and the farms are going to destruction. Your gold basis is about a hundred thousand dollars too small for the farmers to stand on. Consequently they are bound to fall in debt to prop up your basis, and when the props break the whole structure falls to the ground in one common ruin, with 15,000 business men in the debris of destruction and thousands of farmers and laborers filling penitentiaries, lunatic asylums and drunkard's graves. I do hope that a merciful God will strike you with such a light as he did Paul the apostle, and break in pieces that gold case which surrounds your cranium and heart, that you may see that your basis is too small and widen it before the whole structure of labor and capital goes down in one common ruin, and all go back to barbarism and ignorance, as Rome did when her basis was made too small.

Crimson Clover.  
B. M. G. ELLZEY.

We have several letters from the South in relation to crimson clover and where the seed can be had. Most probably it can be had of any seedsman. T. W. Hood & Co., of Richmond, Va., advertise it. In the South it ought to be sown early in March, or not until after the summer drought, say in September or October. The great enemy of all grasses and forage plants is the dry part of the summer. As a fallow crop for the South in general, the cow pea is probably as good as any known plant. Where climate and soil are favorable, crimson clover will be superior to the pea for pasture or hay. An objection to the hay of this variety of clover is that it is brittle in handling and sheds the leaf and head freely.

It is, moreover, rather light, but it cures bright and green, and is eaten with great avidity by all sorts of stock. Sheep seem extremely fond of it.

"In God We Trust."  
KING, RANKIN CO., MISS.,  
March 10, 1892.

Sir: As an evidence of the fickleness and infidelity of the Congress of the United States, we will notice one of their many acts. They authorized the United States mints to stamp on our silver dollar, "In God we trust," and then a few months later renounced that trust by transferring it to Dyrenforth and Melbourne to go out upon the plains of Texas and elsewhere and make it rain, and this done, too, with money wrenched from the people's pockets, and perhaps with that same dollar with the inscription "In God we trust." Now, I think for Congress to be consistent it ought to have it all recoinced and inscribed on it "In Dyrenforth and Melbourne we trust."

Now, sir, who can trust such men? when to-day they say "In God we

can the hired hand feed, clothe and educate his children? They grow up in rags and ignorance! A short time ago I heard a farmer say he had forty acres of land which he wanted cleared, but could not afford to have it done. Twenty men had called in one week to get the job, and were willing to do it for less than half of what it was worth, yet he could not pay to have it done. He had no basis; in fact we people do not see any basis in this country. The only legal tender in this country is eggs; it is all the merchants get, and they are as good as the basis. Now, Mr. Dolph, please do not have our eggs demonetized. If you do you will have your eyes scratched open, which will enable you to see that your basis is too small for these large farmers and buxom leaders to stand on. The sub-treasury plan is the farmers' basis, and they believe it is large enough for them, and for all other laboring men. It is so large that we can spread out, and hatch silver and greenback eggs, with which to pay our debts, improve our farms, and feed, clothe and educate our children like those who stand on your little gold basis. All our products are gobbed up in usury and tax to keep your structure of bonds, bills and checks from toppling over and smashing the foundation of your gold-bugs. We have big hands, big feet and big hearts, and we need a big basis, and intend to have it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE ECONOMIST" is daily receiving a great number of letters. Many of these letters contain suggestions and matters of information that are both instructive and interesting. For this purpose the following extracts have been culled for a large correspondence during the last week:

Extract from a letter recently received from Gen. James B. Weaver:

I think the action of the House on the silver bill will give us the country and drive the old party leaders together. The fact is the country does not need two monopoly parties, and it would be an economic movement of great merit if they could pool their issues. From the present outlook I think the people will do it for them in November. Let us push the fight now all along the line. Every Alliance man is now absolved from further allegiance to the Democratic party, and Omaha ought to be a bouncer. I open the ball here in this city at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening the 29th, and Iowa will do all she can.

G. A. Treadwell, secretary Marion Chapel Alliance No 4709, writes:

That you may know the financial stress under which we are laboring at present, I will inform you that the Alliance to which I belong had to borrow money to pay the dues and fees for quite a number of worthy tenant farmers who were unable to obtain the small pittance of one dollar with which to pay their admission fees and their dues for six months.

I would suggest that other sub>Alliances adopt the same plan, thereby enabling many worthy farmers and laborers to become members of the Alliance, and by this kind indulgence be enlisted in the great reform movement, which is now engaging the thought of all true Americans of the United States. The sentiment is rapidly growing here, that we will be compelled to act independently of the old parties, and I think when the time comes a large majority of these voters in this part of Texas will move in solid phalanx in line with the reformers. Wish you the utmost success in the advocacy of the cause of reform.

W. O. Rowden, secretary Clear Creek Alliance, writes:

The following resolution was adopted by the Clear Creek Alliance No. 10, at its regular meeting, and ordered sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication:

Whereas the sub-treasury bill of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union was recently introduced into Congress by Mr. Livingston, of Georgia; therefore, be it

Resolved by Clear Creek Alliance, That we request our Representative in Congress, Hon. Joseph Wheeler, to use his influence to have said bill enacted into law as soon as possible.

Resolved further, That if Mr. Wheeler fails to support said bill we will use the

influence to send some one to Congress that will support said bill.

C. L. Henry, secretary of Pleasant View Alliance No. 2128, Sandusky, Grayson county, Texas, writes:

If there ever was a time when the farmers needed relief it is now; on investigation we find the farmers, as a whole, on their invested capital do not make over 4 per cent, but at the same time we pay 4½ per cent interest in gold on bonds semi-annually; 7 per cent premium on bonds, also 10 per cent on loans. Hence, we find that the power to absorb money is two or three times greater than the power to create. This accounts for the 9,000,000 mortgages on our farms; we believe in putting the power to create above that to absorb, and as we believe the sub-treasury plan will accomplish that most desired end, we ask your honor to do all in your power to have it enacted into law as introduced by Mr. Livingston, of Georgia. Therefore,

Resolved, That we of Pleasant View Alliance No. 2128 will support no man for office who ignores our demands.

S. A. Bryant, Cross Plains, Callahan county, Tex., writes:

THE ECONOMIST writers agree that general prices of all products rise or fall as the amount of the circulating medium increases or decreases; and knowing that no well informed man who has any self-respect will deny it, I will not offer to prove, it but will state my example. On the supposition that the increasing of the circulating medium to fifty dollars per capita will at least double the price of all products of labor, then it would take only half as much labor, or the products of labor, to pay off all debts, public or private. The man who owes for a farm and raises cotton to pay for it, has half the burden removed by having the price of his cotton doubled. The same way with the wheat raisers, the mechanic, day-laborer, and all who work in field, shop or mines, by having the price of their labor doubled or the products of the same. Then when we remember that labor pays all debts, capital pays nothing. It may accumulate, but can not produce anything. The total debt of our country, not including individual debts of many kinds, is estimated at \$35,000,000,000, and the labor of our citizens must pay it all either directly or indirectly. Then, if we double the price of labor or its products do we not virtually cancel or remove half of the burden from the shoulders of the laborer? Do we not save to our nation at least \$17,500,000,000? Do we not pay off one-half of every mortgage and bond, municipal, county, State, or United States? Again, has our debts not been doubled by the contraction? I can prove that they have if you will accept reason or the testimony of financial economists of national or international reputation. Ye men who labor the year in and the year out ponder and think and do your duty in November. Vote for wife and children.

Resolutions adopted by the Fourth Congressional District Union, Elizabethtown, Kentucky:

The fourth congressional district union now in session in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, would respectfully demand of the Hon. H. B. Montgomery, our present Congressman, and the Hons. John G. Carlisle and Joseph Blackburn, that they use all honorable means to secure the passage of such laws as will relieve the country from its depressed condition, and that end we would especially call your attention.—

1. For the enactment of such laws as will make all money now in circulation an immediate legal tender for all dues.

2. That you introduce and support such measures as will increase the circulation to \$50 per capita, and such increase shall be a full legal tender issued direct to the people without intervention of banks or other corporations, and be interchangeable with gold or silver and redeemable by taxation.

3. That you endeavor to secure the passage of such laws as will add the necessary flexibility to our circulation as justice to the producer demands.

4. That you introduce a measure so amending the United States commerce law that the government control of lines of communication and transportation, shall be such as to prevent all abuses.

5. We call your attention to the unequal and unjust system of taxation and demand that you introduce and support such measures as will prevent the tax-

ing power of the government being used in excess of the amount actually needed to support the government honestly and economically, and that it be laid mainly upon luxuries in order that the necessities of the people be relieved as much as possible.

6. That you support measures now before Congress making the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

7. That you introduce such measures as will prevent the introduction of foreign pauper labor to compete with American labor.

8. That you support measures imposing a graduated income tax.

9. Believing that the perpetuity of the liberty of the American people depends upon the ownership of the lands by the many, we therefore demand that you especially exert yourselves to secure such legislation as will prevent alien and corporations from acquiring title to any more land in this country, and that as soon as possible such lands as are now owned by them shall be acquired by the government and open to actual settlers on the most favorable terms to the end that we may increase the home ownership of our land.

Resolved by Lafayette County Alliance, at a regular meeting at Oxford, Miss., on the 31st day of March, 1892, That we boycott the Oxford Globe; that we recommend to our brethren the above action, and urge them individually to withdraw from, and withhold their patronage and support from the Globe, and that a copy of the above be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, the Chickasaw Messenger, and the Oxford Eagle, the request that they publish the same.

Resolved by Lafayette County Alliance, at a regular meeting at Oxford, Miss., on the 31st day of March, 1892, That we, the members of this Lafayette County Alliance, do most heartily endorse the course of Hons. Livingston, Simpson, Davis, Vorhees, Bland, and others who have so nobly defended our interest in Congress, and that we demand of our State Senators, and the Congressmen from our own district, Hon. J. C. Kyle, to lend his help in support of the reformatory in the interest of the people, and that a copy of the same be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, the Chickasaw Messenger and the Oxford Eagle with the request that they publish the same.

Resolution adopted by citizens of Pine Ridge Township, Monroe County, Ark:

Whereas there is not sufficient money in our country to transact the business.

Resolved, That we, as a body here assembled, do most earnestly petition and urge Congress that they pass a law for the unlimited coinage of silver and gold, also to then supply the deficiency with United States treasury notes of full legal tender value, for all dues, to the amount of \$50 per capita circulation, we believing it to be the most effectual means of restoring our country to happiness that springs from the joint recognition of the free exchange of view with our legislative powers, required to protect her citizens.

Resolutions adopted by Sandtown Alliance No. 177, of Georgia, Troup County, March 26, 1892:

At a united meeting of the Sandtown Alliance No. 177, and citizens of the community, the action of the St. Louis convention of February 22 were heartily endorsed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Southern Alliance Farmer, and THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

Resolved, That they also support a bill pending in the United States Senate known as the Washburn bill to prevent gambling in grain.

Resolved, That we also endorse the platform adopted at St. Louis for the services already performed, and urge them to continue the fight so well begun and ably conducted, assuring them that the Alliance people of the country will stand by them unsafely to the end.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Cotton Plant, NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Columbia Register and Times and Democrat.

Resolution adopted by Lee County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union:

Resolved, By Lee County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union in regular session assembled, That in the coming election we will calmly and deliberately consider the platform of each of the various candidates for President and for Congressman, and that we will cast our votes and use our influence to secure the election of the one endorsing the demands as set forth by the convention of industrial organizations recently assembled in St. Louis, regardless of our previous relations to any political party.

J. T. Russell, county lecturer, Greenburg, Ky., March 25, 1892, writes:

1. Can depositors of gold bullion, where certificates are issued on it redeem it at will? A.—Yes. If so, do they pay interest for the use of the certificates which I understand are a legal tender?

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Cotton Plant and NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication, and that all papers in sympathy copy.

The above resolutions are but a faint expression of the deep sense of obligation and pride we have for the gentlemen named, but we do not mean this as a mere compliment on paper, but we are deeply in earnest. The people sent them there as their servants to legislate for the good of the whole people—to lift the burdens that are weighing the people down, grinding them to a condition of serfdom.

2. Is every paper dollar of the government's issue, including greenbacks, national bank notes, and gold and silver certificates backed by a dollar in gold or silver coin deposited in the vaults of the United States? A.—No.

3. What value of silver is there in the silver dollar now in circulation? A.—About 68 cents.

4. Would the free coinage act now pending make a dollar of the same value as the one now in circulation? A.—No.

5. What per cent difference is there between the defeated Mills tariff bill of

1890, and the McKinley tariff bill which passed last year? A.—About 10 percent.

6. What additional reduction will the reciprocity treaties make to the McKinley bill? A.—Don't know.

7. Which bill makes the greatest reduction in the tariff, the Mills or the McKinley bill, taking into consideration the reciprocity measures? A.—McKinley.

We want to know in this rural district how the old parties stand, they have become so near alike we know them only by name. Our people stand solid on the St. Louis platform. We will send a People's congressman from this the fourth congressional district this year.

Merchants and Farmers.

Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

There never was too classes of people nearer identified in interests in the South than the farmers and merchants, not as to details of business nor transactions one with another, for in these there is conflict; but in the general subjects of government and the systems fostered by the government, their interests are identical. In all the contentions of the Alliance as to change of policy in the government—what are denominated the demands of the Order—their interests are the same.

Take the demand for the repeal of the national bank system, for illustration, and this will hold good. One of the best reasons for the repeal of the national bank charters is that it gives control and management of the finances of the country into the hands of corporations. These corporations make a monopoly of money and form combinations to control it and its use. This is as much against the merchant as the farmer; for two-thirds of the merchants are borrowers of banks and suffer as much as farmers from the extortions and injustice of the banks.

Co-operative Farming.

The Midland Journal, Rising Sun, Md.

The day of individual effort is past. The times and changed conditions are demanding co-operative effort. When farm wages were 40 cents a day, wheat 90 a bushel, corn 40 cents, a good cow \$16, calico 10 to 15 cents a yard and other goods at corresponding prices, times were better for all, because all found employment, and production and distribution went hand in hand.

But now all these conditions have changed and producers and employers must change to conform to present conditions. The best labor deserts the country for the city, hoping to find a more prosperous field, but in this they fail. Bright young fellows can get but \$3 and \$4 a week in the city, and it costs all of that to support them. The railroads and other corporations pick out the very best, and send ten adrift where one is employed. When the country is abandoned for the city the door is closed behind them and few are able to return, and step by step they sink lower into the depths of want.

The great changes which artificial power and invention have worked in the last 50 years have destroyed the individual's ability to compete in price, and in so doing have multiplied production tenfold, which has thrown labor out of employment. Labor used to own its tools and create the products of the land and shop. Artificial power and invention have taken the tools from labor, and owning the tools a few own the products which machinery and artificial power create, and vast numbers of laborers have no employment. Everything therefore tends to force labor toward co-operation in order that it too may produce

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

cheap and enjoy a large portion of its products. The farmer has clung to his old methods longer than any other producer, but the time has come when combinations of speculators have taken charge of his products, set the price of them and supply him with tools and merchandise at their own price. In trying to stand alone against such formidable forces, he is being overwhelmed. He must reform his expensive methods and save much which now goes to waste. The expense and unavoidable waste to conduct one farm by the present individual method employed, under a proper co-operative system would do the work of two or three.

Farmers like every other class of business must study along the lines of co-operative labor and establish their business on that system or sink to a lower plane of society and dependence. They can not stand alone and resist the fearful odds that are against them. They may hug their foolish conceit and say, "Oh, I am independent. I am capable of attending to my own business." He may, if entirely clear of debt, keep his head above water while he lives, if he does not live too long, but where will his children be? The inevitable future his present condition leads to ought to be considered and measures taken to prevent the tenant and wage slavery, degradation and want present conditions point to for the next generation.

The ideal of the forty acre farm and the independent farmer, the little farm well tilled is a bit of pastoral poetry, an idle dream, that may be realized by one in a hundred, and for a limited time, but must soon be swallowed up by the great octopus of capital. The large tract conducted on true co-operative principles is the only hope of the farmer to escape the condition of the European peasant. What American farmer would live as the French peasant farmer on a patch of 4 acres cultivated by himself and wife with hand tools? And this is what the small farm and so-called independent farmer leads to. Either this or the renter under a landlord who owns hundreds of farms, as in Ireland and England.

## Announcement.

The second series of "Economist Educational Exercises" will begin April 23. Fifth and tenth lessons, open lodge. Keep these open lodges in mind and make preparations for them. Have plenty of music and good speaking for the literary part of your programme. The first two lessons will treat of Germany, the second two of France and the Revolution. The next subject taken up will be Russia. Let every lodge be ready to begin the work on time.

Wanted—Everybody to know that there is no such thing as overproduction while there are empty stomachs needing food and naked backs needing clothing.

Wanted—Everybody to know that there is no such thing as overpopulation while the United Kingdom could supply twice its present population with food and the United States could feed the whole world.

Wanted—to know the exact capitalistic definition of treason, since "every one is guilty who shares the sentiments voiced by these Alliance leaders;" not merely of constructive or derivative treason, but of positive treason. O! just and mighty capitalists! Before you exile or hang us, please explain our crime! Is it because we love our country too well?

Wanted—Everywhere all over the United States, all good men and true to join with us in defeating corrupt politicians, and to help us fill their places with honest, loyal, patriotic citizens, who will work for the good of all.

Wanted—to know if capitalistic newspapers indulge in malicious abuse of the Alliance and its leaders because they are out of arguments.

Wanted—to know why capitalistic newspapers are so anxious to conceal the fact that cheap money makes the people prosperous, while dear money benefits only the millionaire and banker class.

Wanted—to know how any farmer or laborer can fail to see that organized labor is the only way to compete with organized capital.

## EXPENDITURES.

Remarks of Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, in the House of Representatives, March 16, 1892.

The House, being in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H.-R. 600) to place wool on the free list, and to reduce the duties on woolen goods—

Mr. Sayers said:

Mr. Chairman: The question of expenditure is no less interesting and important than that of taxation. Both are vital elements in governmental administration. With one hand the government lays burdens upon the people in the form of taxation, and with the other hand it takes from the treasury the revenue which comes from the burdens thus imposed, and uses it in the performance of its constitutional and legislative functions. It has long since become an axiom, and it needs only to be stated to carry conviction.

Sir, how has this principle been observed during the past two decades of our government? Our great and expensive civil war terminated more than a quarter of a century ago, and the time has been ample sufficient to return from the extravagance of the war period to the frugality of peace. It is no answer to the charge against our present enormous and unnecessary expenditures to say that the country is growing and that public expenditures may properly take a corresponding growth.

Such a reply can be fairly met with the statement that an increase of population and of wealth should cause a corresponding decrease, per capita, in expenditure and taxation.

In 1860, Mr. Chairman, the population of this country amounted to 31,443,321 and the expenditures of the Federal government to \$71,648,665.88.

This shows the rate of expenditure per capita for that year to be \$2.22. How was it in 1891? The population for 1891, according to the estimates of the treasury department, was 63,975,000 and the total expenditures of the government were \$581,761,652.66, making a per capita expenditure of \$9.09, an increase of \$6.87 over 1860.

I have not included in these sums either the sinking fund for the public debt, which should be annually set apart as is required by law, or the principal of the bonds that were purchased and retired during the years named; nor have I taken the expenditures for the years 1883 and 1889, because each of those years were parts of two administrations.

It will be seen from the tables, which I will append to my remarks, that the expenditures during 1886 were less than during the two next succeeding years.

Thus Mr. Chairman, we will have, for comparison, two years of expenditures for each of three administrations, Mr. Arthur's, Mr. Cleveland's and General Harrison's.

From these tables we find that the expenditures of 1887 and 1888 exceeded those of 1883 and 1884 by \$39,020,733.99, and that those of 1890 and 1891 were in excess of those of 1887 and 1888 by \$173,238,732.37.

It will also be observed, Mr. Chairman, that the pension and postal expenditures during 1887 and 1888 exceeded those of 1883 and 1884 by \$56,659,997.43, which will more than compensate the difference between these particular years.

But these classes of expenditures—the pension and postal service—do not account for the difference in expenditure between 1887 and 1888 on the one hand, and 1890 and 1891 on the other.

Mr. Dockery. If I understand the gentleman from Texas, he does not include the current fiscal year, for the reason that it is impossible now to secure the total of such expenditures.

Mr. Sayers. The present fiscal year is not included for the reason given by the gentleman.

Mr. Dockery. But, of course, it is understood by the House that the expenditures for the present fiscal year will exceed those of any of the prior years.

Mr. Sayers. Certainly. I desire now, Mr. Chairman, to ask the especial attention of the committee to two items in the expenditures for 1891; that is, to the item of \$10,401,220.61, under the head of "Premium on purchase of bonds," and to that of \$5,408,871.12, under the head of "Payment of interest on bonds issued to Pacific railroads."

It will be noticed, Mr. Chairman, that the latter item is much larger for 1891 than for previous years. This is to be accounted for in the prepayment of interest, before it was due, on these bonds to the extent of \$1,530,40.40, a favor that is not usually accorded other creditors of the government.

The treasurer of the United States has informed me that bonds covering the public debt of the United States, whose principals aggregated \$42,641,250 and would fall due in 1907, were redeemed during the fiscal year 1891 by paying to the holders of such bonds not only their principal and interest, but in addition thereto a premium reaching the large sum of \$10,331,138.99, and being almost 25 per cent of the face value of the bonds.

At the very time these heavy payments were made there was outstanding a large amount of bonds that would fall due a very few months later, that is, in September, 1891. Notwithstanding the treasury department was fully advised of the fact that under the operation of the tariff law then and now in force the revenue would be largely below that of preceding years, and that there would not be sufficient money in the treasury without encroaching on the reserve and trust funds to meet current expenditures and also to redeem the bonds that would fall due in the following September, we thus find that the bonds due in 1907, and to the extent of \$42,641,250, with a premium of \$10,331,138.99 were paid off, to say nothing of the prepayment of interest on the Pacific railroad bonds before it was due.

What was the consequence of this policy, Mr. Chairman? In September last, when the bonds then falling due were presented for payment, the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to exercise a doubtful power and to

continue them, at a lower rate of interest, to the extent of \$25,364,500.

It was such financing as this that has brought our treasury into its present condition.

Under no other representative government would such a policy be tolerated, and were such a thing to occur in England the ministry that permitted it would not live a month after the fact had become known and after Parliament had convened.

Mr. Sayers said:

Mr. Chairman: The question of expenditure is no less interesting and important than that of taxation. Both are vital elements in governmental administration. With one hand the government lays burdens upon the people in the form of taxation, and with the other hand it takes from the treasury the revenue which comes from the burdens thus imposed, and uses it in the performance of its constitutional and legislative functions. It has long since become an axiom, and it needs only to be stated to carry conviction.

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I shall not now refer to the burdens of taxation and the injustices which characterize them. Others have done so.

Mr. Chairman, there is a reason, more convincing to my mind than any other, why the present House of Representatives should reduce the appropriations of pre-

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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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 furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$5,000 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 at St. Louis:

Whereas, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our national official national organ, has so boldly and faithfully advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve of the cause it has taken, and recommend that every member of this Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best sources of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council re-inforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the active brother C. W. Macmillan and his associates in said paper, and will all we can to urge them onward in their 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.

## Seven Rules for writing to The Economist.

If correspondents will observe these rules it will save them much trouble and delay.

1. Write the name of your post-office, county and State plain and carefully, and be sure to sign the letter, writing every letter in your own and all other proper names very plain.

2. Write on one side of the paper only. This rule must be carefully observed in all copy intended for publication. When written on both sides or signed by a non-de-plume it will as a rule go to the waste basket.

3. Do not put subscription orders on the same sheet with business letters or editorial correspondence. Take a separate sheet for subscription orders so that they may be filed separately. A failure to observe this rule may defeat you of an answer to a business letter.

4. When a letter contains a remittance always state what it is—money, money order, postal note, bank check, draft or express order; how much it is, its number, if it has one, who it is payable to, who drawn by and who on. That is to say, the remittance should be fully described in the letter containing it. The letter should also state what the remittance is for.

5. Money orders are not given you by postmasters as a receipt; they are intended to be sent to us, when you have them made payable to us, and we can not collect the money unless you send us the money order. If you send a check or draft that is payable to your own order, be certain to see that you have endorsed it to us.

6. Do not send money in a letter without registering. There is no way to trace it when lost, and we authorize you to buy post-office note or money order or express order at our expense and deduct it.

7. If your letters have not received prompt attention, write us, making a plain statement of the facts on a sheet containing no other business, and if you are writing about a list of subscribers that you desire to have entered, send a duplicate list of their names that we may enter them and have the paper go to them while we are tracing a lost letter or hunting a mistake. Do not order us to send any mail to a private post-office; it will not go from here. If it is a new office you should so state.

KEEP steady at work and good results will surely follow. It is the steady and persistent tick that counts. A man can walk farther than any

horse can run. One of the best ways to carry on the educational work in the Alliance is to have a small, cheap circulating library. For this purpose THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST library of extras fills the bill. Nine volumes now out at 12½ cents each; three more to follow in the near future. Send for them.

**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: J. D. Cobb, Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, R. A. McDuff, Sidney Halfhill, N. N. Hampton, Abner L. Butterfield, George O. Feging, James Wake.

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

John Epperly is lecturer of Montgomery county Farmers Alliance, and writes on printed letter heads which give neither post-office or State. He has written once to inquire about his remittance, but his letter could not be answered for the same reason that his order could not be filled.

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry but does not give post office or State.

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 8th for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 005921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

We have received a postal note, co8228, dated March 31st, Lampassas, Texas, without any letter.

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.

RUMOR has it from high officials that the Republican party can not carry in the coming election a single State west of the Missouri river. It is said that free coinage has divided that party beyond hope of reconciliation and that a genuine revolt will occur at Minneapolis.

THERE is no longer any excuse for being without a first-class sewing machine when you can secure the new "Economist" by getting subscribers for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, at the same time be doing missionary work for the cause of reform.

Let us have your hearty co-operation.

If the argument be true that the stamping of 70 cents worth of silver one dollar is a "thirty-cent lie," then it is equally true that the stamping of half a cent's worth of paper one dollar is a ninety-nine cent lie. The fact is that it is the redeemable and legal tender features of the government issues of money that gives to each the paper, the silver, and the gold dollar, nominal value. The commodity value of either is a matter of barter and bargain.

THE subsidized press in a sort of patronizing manner is telling the people that now free coinage is out of the way, an effort will be made to bring about a monetary conference

as an adjunct to the World's Fair. It is hardly probable that the free silver advocates will vote for the appropriation of \$5,000,000 asked by the World's Fair commission in order to bring about another failure in an international conference. This monetary conference trick has had its day.

ONLY a short time yet remains to get in clubs under the fifty cent offer for eight months in clubs of ten. Now is the time to rush them in before it is too late.

THE following is a condensed report of the Secretary of the Treasury for March 31, 1892. It would be well to cut this out for future reference:

## INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½, continued at 2 per cent.....	\$25,364,500
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	559,579,050
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.....	85,080

Total.....	585,028,630
Increase.....	550

## OTHER ITEMS OF DEBT.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	\$3,461,670
Decrease.....	263,740
Debt bearing no interest.....	382,536,227
Decrease.....	993,172
Aggregate of interest and non-interest-bearing debt.....	971,026,258
Decrease.....	1,256,912

Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.....	628,098,049
Increase.....	6,849,075

Aggregate of debt, including certificate and treasury notes.....	1,599,124,577
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## CASH IN TREASURY.

Gold coin.....	\$198,949,892
Bars.....	81,194,377

Total.....	280,144,269
Silver dollars.....	354,063,617
Subsidiary coin.....	14,746,917
Bars.....	65,729,465

Total.....	434,530,999
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Paper legal tender notes (old issue).....	22,776,053
Treasury notes of 1890.....	11,996,788

Gold certificates.....	23,673,770
Silver certificates.....	3,589,703
Currency certificates.....	1,380,000
National bank notes.....	3,884,495

Total.....	67,300,801
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Other bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	827,191
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	458,790

Deposits in national bank depositories, general account.....	12,200,148
Disbursing officers' balances.....	4,300,600

Total.....	18,786,732
Aggregate.....	800,762,812

## DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates.....	\$178,002,999
Silver certificates.....	329,272,852
Currency certificates.....	31,220,000
Treasury notes of 1890.....	89,602,198

Total.....	628,098,049
------------	-------------

Fund for redemption of uncurrent national bank notes.....	5,970,130
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	3,621,221

Disbursing officers' balances.....	24,457,825
Agency accounts, etc.....	5,716,702

Total.....	39,765,879
Gold reserve.....	100,000,000
Net cash balance.....	32,898,884

Total.....	132,898,884
Aggregate.....	800,762,812

Cash balance in the treasury February 29, 1892.....	132,162,204
Cash balance in the treasury March 31, 1892.....	132,898,884

Increase during the month.....	736,679
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**The Silver Lobby.**  
COLUMBIA, Mo., April 3, 1892.  
In view of the outcome of the recent debate in Congress over the Bland silver bill and the vote thereon, who will deny that the Banker's Monthly of last May spoke advisedly when it closed an article on "The present Western currency agitators," as follows: "Well, we believe that the silver lobby is vastly stronger than the handful of raw currency reformers which will amuse the wits at

the Capitol next winter, and fiat money unsecured by silver is something the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association representatives will never see, nor will their long ears ever hear the reading of an act passed abolishing the national banks. There does not seem to be anything for them to do since they pin their faith to these two dogmas. Yes, they can vote, but at whose bidding and on which side will they vote?"

D. T. MITCHELL.

## NOTES BY REFORMER.

Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court, who died but a short time ago, in discussing the legal tender cases that were decided by that court said: "The heart of the nation must not be crushed out. The people must be made able to pay their debts and meet their obligations. The debtor interest of the country represents its bone and sinew, and must be encouraged to pursue its avocations. If relief were not afforded universal bankruptcy would ensue and industry would be stopped, and government would be paralyzed in paralysis of the people."

These were the words of Justice Bradley at the time the Shylocks of the country were seeking to destroy the legal tender character of the "greenback" and burn it up in their steady march toward a single gold standard. The people saved \$346,000,000 of these "greenbacks," but they were too helpless and indifferent to their own interests to defeat the scheme of the money-changers. The single gold standard was reached over the prostrate form of the people, and hence the words of Justice Bradley, though not so intended, bore a prophetic character. "The debtor interest," "the bone and sinew of the country," has not been "encouraged," and as a consequence "universal bankruptcy" and "paralysis of the people" is imminent.

## ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

One of the best and truest lines of work for true Alliance men during the coming year, is to preserve the Order free from political entanglements. Let it as an organization be strictly non-partisan, and let it be thoroughly understood that all members of the Order are free to entertain any political or religious belief that they choose. Political and religious liberty are individual rights that must not be abridged.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

When any one asks you why the people should own the railroads of the country, you would do well to quote as an answer the indictment contained in the report of the late Pacific railroad commission. The railroads "have combined to tax the communities which they served, and forced the consuming classes in all sections of the country to contribute to the payment of interest and dividends on the fictitious capital they created. They have increased the cost of living. They have laid proprietary claim to the traffic of large sections of the country. They have constituted themselves the arbiters of trade. They have charged all that the traffic would bear and appropriated a share of the profits of every industry by charging the greater part of the difference between the actual cost of production and the price of the article in market. They have discriminated between individuals, between localities, and between articles. They have favored particular individuals and companies. They have destroyed possible competitors, and then built up particular localities to the injury of other localities until matters have reached such a pass that no man dares engage in any business into which transportation largely enters, without first soliciting and obtaining the permission of a railroad manager.

They have departed from their legitimate sphere as common carriers and engaged in mining articles for trans-

portation over their own lines. They have exerted a terrorism over merchants and over communities, thus interfering with the lawful pursuits of the people. They have participated in election contests. By secret cuts and rapid and violent fluctuations in rates they have menaced business, paralyzed capital, and retarded investment and development."

Don't you now candidly think that the time has come for the people to determine whether they will own the railroads or the railroads own them?

## THE COST.

The real value of the railroads is not above one-half of their cost and equipment as it is charged upon the books of the railroads—leaving out of view the fact that the railroads were really built by the people. This would place them in round numbers at \$5,000,000,000. Now, the net earnings of these roads in 1890 were \$318,125,339, so that if the government were to purchase outright (which is not dreamed of) all the railroads of the United States, and operate them as they are now being operated, they could be paid for with the net earnings in about fifteen years.

It would not be necessary to tax the people of the United States one cent beyond what they are now taxed by the railroads. But in addition to this it must be remembered the government would save more than \$1,000,000 every year in the operating expenses. But there is plenty of time in which the people can consider when and how they shall take into their own hands the railway system of the country. At present it is not necessary to enter into any details. It is a good thing to be reserved for the future. In this connection it is well for those who are called on to explain and defend the

## ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The House committee on banking and currency has reported favorably the bill providing that when any national bank has been placed in the hands of a receiver the comptroller of the currency shall call a meeting of the creditors to determine whether the receiver shall wind up its affairs or an agent shall be reported for that purpose.

The district commissioners, of Washington, D.C., gave hearings lately to advocates of the single tax theory. Hon. Tom Johnson, of Ohio; John Dewitt Warner, of New York; and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; are desirous of testing the Georgeite theory in the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson later entertained the commissioners at a private dinner at Chamberlains.

Mr. Butler, of Iowa, proposes to pension army nurses, Abner Taylor, of Illinois, to include laborers, cooks, and all persons employed in the commissary department during the war, and Mr. Moses, of Georgia, to grant pensions to survivors of the Black Hawk and other Indian wars between 1832 and 1842. The first and last have been favorably reported by the House committee, the rate of compensation being fixed at \$12 per month.

**Not Much Longer.**

BY DR. HOUGHTON.

How long! how long, my countrymen, shall despotism drag  
The people through the dust before our country's  
glorious flag?

How long shall those whom we employ to serve  
us legislate  
Against the interests of all in city, nation, State?

How long! how long, shall knavery with arrogancy succeed  
In grinding with oppressive hand our citizens in  
need?

How long! how long, shall we remain contented,  
While public servants fail to grant the remedies  
we seek?

How long! how long, shall mildness mark the  
temper of our plan,  
While vested rights encroach upon the holy rights  
of man?

How long shall wealth created by prolific labor's  
hand,  
Be wrung from many by the few who claim to own  
the land?

Not long! not long, for now I hear the rising of the  
storm,  
And on the horizon I see its hand shaped, cloud  
like form.

Not long! not long, for like a bolt from Great  
Jehovah's hand  
We'll smite as Gideon smote of old the heathen  
in the land.

Not long! not long, shall despots rob a people  
born and free,  
And soon from Maine to Oregon will sound the  
jubilee.

**Fancy and Fact.**

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

**I.**

"From envy, hatred, malice, spleen,"  
The surprised clergy cry,  
"Good Lord, deliver us"—between,  
The cushioned pews reply.

**II.**

Yet six days out of seven, forsooth,  
Convoluted pews create,  
Conditions that must lead in truth  
To envy—malice—hate.

**III.**

"Sweet Land of Liberty" for all,  
The political party  
While trade and labor fail and fall  
Before the trusts and rings.

**IV.**

An Erin exile, in distress,  
Flees from his native bog,  
Finds in the western wilderness,  
This sign—"Beware the dog."

**V.**

"Do as you would have done to you."  
All agitators preach,  
And crucified are those who do  
What truth and justice teach.

To the Democrats in Congress who  
voted to table House bill 4426:

"Dearly beloved brethren: The scripture moveth us in sundry places to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness, and that we should not dissemble nor cloak them, but confess them with an humble, lowly, penitent, and obedient spirit."

I therefore recommend the following  
to be intoned:

**Confession of Sins.**

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

Oh! people, mighty, merciful,  
Confession now we make;  
And pardon crave our seats to wave,  
For Grover Cleveland's sake.  
Like a drowning man, gone astray,  
And strangely followed plows,  
Deceives our wicked heart,  
And shunned the holy laws!  
Those things we should not do, behold!  
Have all been brought about,  
While left undone are measures which  
The people have to take,  
No hand forsooth, remains in us,  
No heart to enter,  
And send us all to Congress when  
The Fifty-third shall meet.

**State Taxation of Transportation.**

Bradstreet's.

An illustration of the difficulty of some of the questions involving State action, in relation to commerce is found in the case of The State of Maine vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States recently. The case involved the validity of a franchise or excise tax imposed by the State of Maine in 1881 upon the gross receipts of railroads operating in that State. The tax was levied under a general law prescribing an excise tax upon all roads operated within the State for the privilege of exercising their franchises. The rate of the tax ranged between  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of the gross receipts per annum, being fixed on a sliding scale, depending upon the amount of gross receipts per mile, and the average per mile being determined by dividing the total

transportation receipts by the number of miles operated. Roads partly within and partly without the State were assessed by multiplying the average gross receipts per mile by the number of miles operated within the State. It appeared that the Grand Trunk Railway secured its rights in the State by a lease made in 1853 of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company, on which company the legislature had conferred the privilege of leasing its rights. The Supreme Court of the United States in its decision rendered recently decided that the Maine law was constitutional, inasmuch as it provided an excise tax for the privilege of exercising the railroads' franchises within the State. This decision, however, was rendered by a bare majority of the court, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Gray, Blatchford and Brewer concurring with Mr. Justice Field, who wrote the opinion, and Justices Bradley, Harlan, Lamar and Brown dissenting. The closeness of the division in the court shows that, in spite of the attention which has been given by the federal court of last resort to questions involving the regulation of commerce and the great number of decisions rendered in reference thereto, the subject has been by no means cleared of its difficulties.

It will be interesting to glance briefly at the grounds assigned for the differing views of the question taken by the members of the court. The prevailing opinion, of course, stands as the opinion of the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the smallness of the majority by which it was reached. It assumes at the outset that there can be no question of the power of the State to levy a tax of this character. It being premised that the privilege of exercising corporate franchises within a State is often of great value, the ground is taken that it is natural that corporations should be made to bear some proportion of the burden of government, and that inasmuch as the grafting of the privilege rests entirely in the discretion of the State, it may be conferred upon such conditions as the State may deem advisable. Furthermore, the position is taken that while the character of the tax or its validity is not determined by the mode adopted in fixing its amount, the rule of apportioning the charge to the receipts of the business would seem to be eminently reasonable, and likely to produce the most satisfactory results both to the State and to the corporation taxed. The decision then takes up the principal ground on which the case was decided in favor of the railway company by the Federal circuit court for the district of Maine, namely, that the tax was a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, and, therefore, in conflict with the exclusive power of Congress over that subject. This ruling of the subordinate court, the Supreme Court says, proceeded upon the assumption that a reference to the transportation receipts in determining the amount of the tax was in effect the imposition of the tax upon such receipts, but that in point of fact the resort to those receipts was simply to ascertain the value of the business done by the corporation, and thus obtain a guide to a reasonable conclusion as to the amount of excise tax which should be levied. In other words, the receipts were resorted to simply as a means of ascertaining the value of the privilege conferred. In this the court said it was unable to

perceive any interference with the regulation of interstate commerce. So much for the opinion of the majority of the court. The position of the dissenting minority was set forth in a vigorous oral dissenting opinion by the veteran Justice Bradley. It was in effect that the constitutionality of the tax could not be sustained either on principle or on the strength of previous decisions of the court. While the tax professed to be imposed for the privilege of exercising a franchise within the State of Maine, the mode adopted made it a regulation of interstate and international transportation. If, the dissenting opinion continued, the State had a right to lay a franchise tax upon the corporation after all the legislation by which it had the right to do business within the State, it should do it by a constitutional form of tax, and not by a tax on receipts derived from interstate and international transportation. In the view of the minority this was in effect a taxation of interstate commerce, which the decisions of the Supreme Court for a number of years have held to be contrary to the Constitution. If the tax were to be held legal, in their opinion, a property tax on the miles of road within the State might also be imposed. The right to regulate commerce among the States was, in the view of the dissenting judges, just as exclusive a right as that to regulate commerce with foreign States or with the Indian tribes, and this prerogative of Congress should not be expunged from the Constitution, it being a power important for the exercise of national legislation, and the necessity of national control of interstate commerce having been a moving cause of the adoption of the Constitution. The minority, it will be seen, regard the

receipts of the railway company as forming the subject of the tax, while the majority regard them as furnishing only a means for determining the amount of the tax. The decision of the court in this latest case does not go as far as some previous decisions of the court have done in the direction of holding the congressional power over commerce to be exclusive. The general question involved is, however, one of much difficulty, and will require some further consideration before a rule, the correctness of which will be recognized on every hand, is worked out.

**The Power of Gold.**

Farm Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

It is the gold power that is fighting the free coinage of silver. Why? For the same reason that any other monarch would fight a rival that was to be crowned in the same country to divide powers and honors with him. Gold is now absolute monarch, and rules with unfeeling tyranny; and the dominant parties and politicians are determined that this rule shall not be disturbed. And, as in the case of most tyrants, the people are less indebted to gold than to any other metal or commodity. Senator John J. Ingalls, in a speech made in the United States Senate, February 15, 1878, drew the following very truthful picture of gold:

No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend. It does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In time of panic and calamity, shipwreck

and disaster, it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of the greatest peril, it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured, gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory. In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead and iron of the rebels. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our fortunes were lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were yoked for our destruction. But, as usual, when danger has been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggers to the front and asserts its supremacy.

**New York and Democracy.**

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

Nothing can more truly show the insignificance to which the Southern and Western Democracy has been reduced, in national politics, than the present overwhelming interest that is being taken in the scramble between Hill and Cleveland to control the delegates from New York to the next National Democratic Convention. The money power has succeeded in making New York the pivotal State in the election of a President; in so doing, they have made it necessary for each party to make every concession to carry that State. New York is absolutely in control of the money power, and from this pivotal point is able to name the candidates of both parties. To-day there is more scheming done to carry New York, more fuss made about New York, in our national politics than there is with reference to all the other States of the Union. To-day, if there is a word complimentary of a Western or Southern Democrat, the howl is set up, "He can't carry New York!" To such an extent has party success, at the expense of principle, been inculcated, and to such an extent does New York determine party success in the election of a President, that the man who can "carry New York" overshadows all others; and that State has dwarfed the Democracy of all other sections into a humiliating insignificance. Between elections, Western Democracy indulges its individualism in egotistical blowing and bragging, but when it comes to a show down, it

gracefully lays its head upon the block. If, now and then, an individual Democratic voter asserts his manhood and bolts or threatens to bolt his party nominee, he is called a traitor, a turn-coat, and is blistered with the party lash, all in the interest of the great State of New York. We are not aware that the ancient Greeks suffered severely for want of food, for if their own seas, forests and fields did not produce enough they could draw supplies of grain from the countries about the Mediterranean. The Phoenicians, who had colonized the south of France and Spain, drew their supplies from the granaries of Africa, but all the tribes inhabiting the northern forests of Europe, among which may be numbered our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, subsisting, as they did in a great measure, by the chase, were decimated by famine at least one year in three. Famine was unknown among the ancient Romans in the early period of their history, that is, as long as their manners continued simple and pure. Luxury came among them with foreign conquest.

This machine is our choice of all that are made, and the style shown is the most desirable. The manufacturer claims for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old and worn out ideas, and have improved and simplified it until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel and case hardened. Every part is adjustable and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert superintendent, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every known improvement on our machines.

This machine shows just how our machine looks. We do not say much about these goods. They are well known throughout the United States. Our machine is especially adapted to the wants of tailors, dressmakers, seamstresses, manufacturers of clothing, shirts, suits, corsets, etc., who will find one of its best recommendations in its special adaption to their wants and range of work.

We have one of the quietest and lightest running machines now made. It uses a straight self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. Our instruction book is profusely illustrated showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. The design, finish and rich trimmings are in good taste, and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary style of woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

**Famines.**

San Francisco Chronicle.

With famines in Russia, India, Burmah, and here and there in China, the world is for the moment sufficiently afflicted. It appears to be in the scheme of Divine Providence that the human race shall always have its full quota of misery, and if it is not war, some other plague is unchained. That the weak creature, man, may not be lifted up by pride and vanity. With the primeval man the food supply was always intermittent. With this unhappy individual it was always either a feast or a famine. Living by the chase alone he gorged himself with his prey when he caught it like the anaconda, and after a dormant period, starved till chance supplied him with the next meal. When the nomadic life gradually merged into a more stable existence, when the fields began to be cultivated and the pastoral life led to the col-

lection of large flocks and herds the food supply became more regular, but owing to wars, pestilence, drought, floods or other causes, famines reappeared from time to time, causing widespread desolation. It is probable they will never entirely disappear; thought owing to the greater variety of crops cultivated and the speedier means of communication.

It is gratifying to observe that they are becoming much less frequent in the civilized parts of the globe and far less disastrous. The statisticians record nearly 400 famines in the history of the world that have been of considerable importance, but the list is only relatively correct, those of minor consequences not being mentioned.

In India, owing directly to drought, and in China for a variety of reasons these periods of scarcity have been endemic from time immemorial, and there is no means of knowing how many have occurred.

In China local famines would be of annual occurrence except for the forethought of the government in supplying rice, while those that succeed the frequent inundations of the Yellow river are appalling. "And there was a famine in the land" is the Scriptural manner of denoting one of these scourges. In Palestine, the Canaan of the Israelites, the land flowing with milk and honey, the population existed in a state of constant suffering for want of food. In patriarchal times all the Hebrews migrated to Egypt to avoid perishing by pure starvation. Food appears to have been abundant in the valley of the Nile at this epoch, though before the people had learned how to divert the water of the river into their fields and to use it in the most economical manner famines had been as common in this region as elsewhere.

We are not aware that the ancient Greeks suffered severely for want of food, for if their own seas, forests and fields did not produce enough they could draw supplies of grain from the countries about the Mediterranean. The Phoenicians, who had colonized the south of France and Spain, drew their supplies from the granaries of Africa, but all the tribes inhabiting the northern forests of Europe, among which may be numbered our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, subsisting, as they did in a great measure, by the chase, were decimated by famine at least one year in three. Famine was unknown among the ancient Romans in the early period of their history, that is, as long as their manners continued simple and pure. Luxury came among them with foreign conquest. The rich became very rich, the poor very poor. The former bought great estates in the country, and a great part of the arable land was turned into parks and gardens, driving the peasants to Rome, where they augmented the destitute classes and had to be fed by the government. Though the Roman Empire was rotten to the core, it would probably have existed some ages longer if hunger had not driven the hosts of Attila from their forests to feast on the supposed abundance in Southern and Western Europe. During the dark and middle ages the population of Northern Europe, and of France especially, lived in an atmosphere of war, famine and pestilence. In the year 541 not a drop of rain fell in Europe, and scarcely more in Asia, and the natural result was a three years' famine, and during it the

wants of a part of the people of Europe were supplied by the ships of the little Italian republics just beginning to have a precarious existence, which brought grain from Africa. Only three or four periods of scarcity of food that can be called famines have occurred in Europe during the present century. These were in 1812, 1817, 1847 and 1853. In 1847 315,000 starving poor had to be fed in Paris. In 1853 the crops failed in France, Germany, England and Piedmont, and Louis Napoleon, to prevent a rise in the price of grain, caused the supplies of the army to be purchased abroad. It is to be noted that the destitution that prevailed in England in 1847 was one of the causes that led to the abrogation of the corn laws. Droughts are of late years the most frequent cause of famine, which usually occurs among people who depend on a single crop, as on rice. In the East Indies and China or on wheat in Russia.

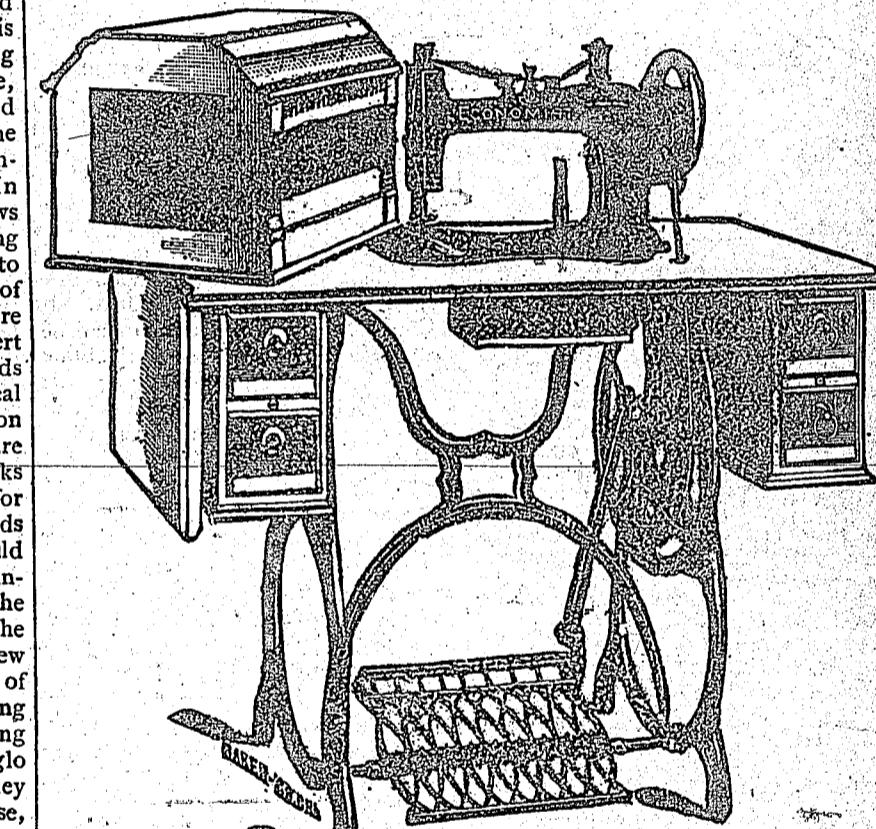
**ALL FOR \$22.00****THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST**

has been investigating for some time the different makes of Sewing Machines, and at last we have found a factory that will make the machine we can without hesitation recommend to be the best Sewing Machine made.

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complete with automatic bobbin-winder we offer on following conditions:

- 1 Machine for 50 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.
- 2 Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$11.00 in money.
- 3 Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$16.50 in money.
- 4 Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$20.00 in money.
- 5 Machine and one yearly subscriber at \$1.00 and \$21.00 in money.



This machine is our choice of all that are made, and the style shown is the most desirable. The manufacturer claims for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old and worn out ideas, and have improved and simplified it until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel and case hardened. Every part is adjustable and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert superintendent, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every known improvement on our machines.

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The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. The design, finish and rich trimmings are in good taste, and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary style of woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

**WE SELL IT ON ITS MERIT.**

Tell one, and if not sold exactly as represented, we will refund you the money. The fact of a machine coming from a reliable concern like ours should assure you of a bargain both in quality and price, as we can save you at least \$20 on the purchase price.

**WARRANTY.**

We not only claim to have one of the best Sewing Machines in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a GUARANTEE with each Sewing Machine we handle, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in FIVE YEARS free of charge (Shuttles, Needles, Bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our own Sewing Machine. Each Machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six



vote upon it, and obey his constituents even over his personal protest. The question was over.

Senator Stewart rose to explanation of an attack upon him in the New York Evening Post. He was accused of holding mortgages in gold in California. He admitted it. It arose out of the California contract law of 1853 (which he always was opposed to) and the mortgages had been given to his brokers on the customers' behalf. He was willing to take up the bill in the name of money. The House took up the bill and received and referred to the finance committee.

After a short session the Senate at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m. adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D. The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

A bill to pay estate of E. S. Armstrong \$1,675 (of Falls county, Mo), it being the eighth part of a judgment rendered by the court of claims, 1860—Passed.

Some bills were reported by committees.

Mr. Wilson, W. Va., closed debate on the free-wool bill. The previous question was moved by Mr. McMillin and the bill voted upon. It passed by a vote of 194 to 60. Not voting 74; so the first tariff measure has gone through the House, and is now before the Senate.

Mr. Wilson, Kan., rose to a personal explanation. He introduced an article from the N. Y. Voice giving his name with that of many other Senators and embers as patrons of the House and Senate bars. He denounced it as false. It was done to affect him in the public estimation of the State which met next Saturday. The gentleman labored under the intense excitement, and his language became so gross and abusive that he was twice hushed down. He appeared to entirely forget the place and proprieties, and made a scene unworthy of repetition. Mr. Wheeler, Ala., asked to have his remarks stricken from the record. House called upon the Speaker to prevent the House from the use of such language. Messrs. Milliken and Cockran denied touching liquor. Messrs. Felton and Fitch made general confession there-to.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Turner cotton-bagging bill. The rest of the day was consumed in speeches upon it, and discussion of the tariff.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the House adjourned.

## SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 8, 1892.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D. The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

A pension bill for relief of J. B. Meigs, a soldier of the Seminole war, granted him \$20 per month was passed under suspension of rules.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill came up.

Discussion of the \$100,000 appropriation for G. A. R. encampment was again resumed.

Mr. Paddock opposed it. Mr. Frye expressed himself as very much in favor of the action. Mr. Paddock explained that he was willing to change it up to the District, but not to take it from the expenses of the United States. Messrs. McPherson, Hawley, Daws, Palmer, Gallinger, Hiscock, Perkins, and Sanders made speeches favoring government appropriation. Messrs. Harris, Paddock, West, against it. Put to a vote the \$100,000 was, however, appropriated. The Federal treasury, April 4, 1892, is not voting, 37. Messrs. Paddock and Frye voted aye. Mr. McPherson, Hawley, Daws, Palmer, Gallinger, Hiscock, Perkins, and Sanders voted nay.

Other sections of the bill were next considered.

Some resolutions of inquiry offered by Mr. McMillin were laid over for future action. After a brief executive session, the Senate at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 8, 1892.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

A resolution offered by Mr. McMillin touching certain leases of Yellowstone Park was adopted. It makes no claim to the land.

Mr. Culver, Tenn., moved that the House take up, private claim. Mr. McMillin objected. He was sustained by the House, which resolved itself into committee of the whole on the cotton-bagging bill.

Mr. English (Democrat), N. J., protested against the passage of the measure, as it would give the C. & O. R. R. which a soon duty was taken off imported iron would force the price up to 35 cents per yard of gunny. He was a tariff reformer—not destroyer. He finished his speech with keen ridicule of the Republicans in the House for certain structures upon Democrats of the same body. Mr. J. H. Taylor, O., made a short speech in favor of tariff on tin plate. It had built up the industry in that country.

Mr. Hemphill, S. C., sneered at the Calcutta bug-a-boos. The farmers of the South justly decried "elief from unjust taxation."

Mr. Simpson, Kan., announced himself an absolute free trader. He had belonged to the Republican party when it stood for a principle. Today it was the champion of the Southern states and the South and the nation's power. He had left it and taken sides with the people. The more money the Southern farmer has saved the more he would have to spend. He was robbed at present. The House on account of protective tariff had recently passed a law which was a disgrace to civilization. He alluded to the Chinese exclusion act.

Mr. Hart, Ill., said he understood that the gentleman voted for a bill which he regarded as a disgrace to civilization.

Mr. Simpson, I. id so, and was compelled to do so in defense of the laboring class of the State of California, which is shut off by the land monopolies and the protective tariff.

Mr. Turner, Ga., in charge of the bill, moved to strike out a clause which makes "hoop or iron or hoop or band steel, flared, spayed or punched."

Mr. Clover, Kan., offered an amendment providing that "for the purpose of supplying any deficiency in the revenue arising from this act" here follows a free silver bill.

Mr. Turner raised a point of order against the amendment, and it was ruled out.

Messrs. Gillett, C. C., McCrae, Ark., and Clark, Miss., favored removal of the duties from cotton

Mr. Turner's amendments to strike out was agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Turner gave notice that he would ask for a vote to-morrow.

The House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private bills.

The curtain rose at 8 o'clock and dropped at 10:30. Between the rising and the fall of the same the usual Friday night farce was enacted. Nothing was accomplished.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 9, 1892.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 9, 1892.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D. The previous question was moved by Mr. Blanchard, La.

Consideration of the cotton-bagging bill was re-sumed.

Mr. Dalzell, Pa., made a brief speech in opposition.

Mr. Turner, Ga., closed debate. The wages of not a single laborer was increased by McKinleyism.

The modern Republican feudal system was worse than ancient feudalism; or even slavery.

He then moved the previous question and the bill passed.

The vote stood, yeas, 167; nays, 46.

Here follows the text of the bill.

That the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty, namely: Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suit cases, packing cases, boxes, barrels, cases, or parts of plax, jute, or jute butts; cards, roving frames, winding frames, softeners, and other machinery purchased aboard and used in the manufacture of bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar materials suitable for covering cotton, cotton gins and parts thereof, and also hoop or bands of iron, wire, or metal cut into loops wholly or partially manufactured into hoops or strips for baling purposes, with or without buckles or fastening.

Public business was suspended, and the House paid tribute to the late M. H. Ford, Mich. Eloge was delivered by Messrs. O'Donnell, Youmans, McMillin, Hayes, Chipman, Weadock, and Belknap, and out of respect to his memory the House at 4 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

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MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS.

MEN'S FINE PLAIN SHOES.

MEN'S SOLID KID LOGANS.

MEN'S GOOD KID LOGANS.

MEN'S LEATHER LOGANS.

MEN'S COASTAL LOGANS.

MEN'S COURSE LOGANS.

MEN'S COASTAL LOGANS.

MEN'S COURSE LOGANS.&lt;/div



## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

little room for them. The few clothes that cover their backs are gone, and in many of the homes of the strikers the children rolled on the floor with scarcely a rag to hide their nakedness," etc. Such a condition you will find in every city in the United States where many persons are employed. The majority of workers if out of work two weeks will have either to starve, beg or steal, and yet you expect these people to consume what you produce.

In 1879 the average size of each farm in the United States was 153 acres. In 1880 it was 133 acres. In 1890 it was 107 acres. Average value per acre, 1870... \$56 00 Average value per acre, 1880... 46 00 Average value per acre, 1890... 28 00 Average value each farm, 1870... 3,430 00 Average value each farm, 1880... 2,428 00 Average value each farm, 1890... 1,620 00 In 1870 every acre of wheat brought... 12 76 In 1880 every acre of wheat brought... 8 60 Loss on every acre... 3 78 In 1870 every acre of corn brought... 17 75 In 1880 every acre of corn brought... 7 63 Loss on every acre... 10 12 In 1870 every acre of rye brought... 19 25 In 1880 every acre of rye brought... 7 07 Loss on every acre... 12 17 In 1870 every acre of oats brought... 16 05 In 1880 every acre of oats brought... 6 26 Loss on every acre... 9 76 In 1870 every acre of barley brought... 20 00 In 1880 every acre of barley brought... 7 43 Loss on every acre... 12 57 In 1870 every acre of buckwheat brought... 19 11 In 1880 every acre of buckwheat brought... 8 36 Loss on every acre... 10 75 Your horses, cows, sheep, swine and other live stock have depreciated in the same way, while neither your debts nor interest have decreased, and do you not see that you must now give twice as much produce to pay taxes, insurance, rent, etc., as did formerly.

In 1890 the farmers produced wealth to the amount of... \$2,213,402,564 The manufacturers... 4,238,325,442 Miners, etc... 3,319,375,443

Making total wealth created... \$9,765,203,449

This was created by twelve million producers, the balance or fifty million of our population being simply to consumers, but not producers. The laboring people, farmers and all who produced this wealth received only \$3,350,000,000 of it; who received the other? Let us see.

Railroad profits in 1890... \$318,125,339

Telegraph company profits... 8,000,000

Telephone company profits in 1890... 1,338,913

National bank profits in 1890... 142,666,19

Bondholders' interest in 1890... 36,099,284

Manufacturers' profits in 1890... 1,024,801,847

Total... \$1,531,582,581

The above amount these corporations admit in their official government reports to have made as profits. The

balance goes either to middlemen or also to them, as it is not likely that they would state the whole truth. Let us now see how the farmer compares with the highly protected manufacturer.

The farmers of the United States have invested in land, machinery, etc... \$14,246,070,397

Manufacturers have invested... 2,790,272,006

Value of farmers' products... 2,223,349,564

Value of manufacturers' products... 4,238,325,422

Average income of each manufacturer... 4,000

Average income of each farmer... 365

You have invested nearly seven times more capital yet make only one-tenth as much money.

If the above statements are true, and they are mostly taken from official documents, it discloses a sad state of affairs in this once prosperous country. They also show beyond question that the time is at hand when such conditions should be changed.

## THE TORRENS LAND SYSTEM.

England is proverbial for conservatism. Innovations are introduced in Great Britain with great difficulty. The English constitution is "a matter of usage," and "ancient usage" is the basis of some of the most important common law decisions. Among all the laws and usages of England none were more arbitrary, exacting, voluminous and complicated than those for the transfer of real estate, either in fee simple or the many other forms of transfer recognized by that law.

It was formerly required that in order to complete the transfer the contracting parties should go upon the land in person and the seller should pick up a clod of dirt in the presence of witnesses and place it in the hand of the buyer. In America the laws have usually been modifications of the common law, simplifying and improving it so as to facilitate the transfer and providing various systems for the registration of deeds as a means of protection to titles, but the legal complications of the transfers in most of the States are such as to make the services of an expert necessary, and as a rule a man is not safe in buying a piece of land unless he secures an abstract of title, which costs him five to a hundred dollars, according to the amount of work found necessary. His deeds must also be drawn by an expert, and by the time all the expenses and delays of the transfer have been overcome he realizes that it is expensive, awkward and unsatisfactory. In view of all this the Torrens land system, as inaugurated in Australia, becomes an interesting study. It has been in operation in that British province for several years, and its introduction in England is being discussed and contemplated. Besides the great simplification in transfers it offers absolute security as to title, an item very desirable in some of the United States.

The distinction between registry of a deed which suffices to put upon public record the conveyance of all claims to possession of land, and assured registry of title as illustrated by the land title registry system of Australia, introduced by Sir Robert R. Torrens in 1870, and adopted by the local government (subject to three amendments up to 1888,) can be briefly stated. It is a system of registration of titles instead of registration of deeds, and nullifies the latter. An official examination by proper officers

of the government is made into the claims of any parties at interest upon the application of the legal holder for an indefeasible title, and upon the granting of such warrant by the government, the title becomes absolutely safe from further questions.

Should the government reject said claim, it must as hitherto be defended by suit and appeal to law, but once accepted it is practically unassailable. If the title is pronounced "good," duplicate certificates are made, containing memoranda of any existant encumbrances, as mortgages, liens, leases, etc. One copy is handed to the owners, one restrained by the government. The expense of obtaining such registration (in Australia and part of Ireland) varies from \$15 to \$20. Blank legal forms for mortgages or transference are kept on file in the office, to be filled out and witnessed. In case of mortgage the title is briefly recorded on the two certificates, and the owner's returned to him. A sale only necessitates the cancellation of old certificates and issue of duplicate new ones. The fee is one-fifth per cent of sum involved, and such funds accumulate to secure the government guaranteeing the title.

In 1879 Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General of South Australia, in which colony he has resided over twenty years, holding a high political and commercial position, testified before a committee in the House of Parliament as follows:

Without advocating it THE ECONOMIST would suggest it as a subject worthy the attention of thinkers, and remark en passant, that any danger which might be apprehended from alien land ownership, or syndicate holders, could be made amendable to popular opinion by State laws before enactment of such an act.

In 1879 Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General of South Australia, in which colony he has resided over twenty years, holding a high political and commercial position, testified before a committee in the House of Parliament as follows:

Registration of title is almost universal, one transaction under deeds now there are one thousand under the real property act; it is a curiosity if you get a person with deeds. To a person wanting to borrow money of me, I should say, first, "real property act, I suppose?" Then the next thing would be, "You do not want a lawyer, I suppose?" He would probably say "No." I should then say, "Come with me to the registry office; you have got your certificate with you." I should draw out a mortgage on the counter at the registry office, where printed forms are provided, have it witnessed and handed to the clerk, saying to him, "It will be ready to-morrow afternoon, I suppose?" When the mortgage is paid off, the transaction is even simpler. Suppose you were the mortgagor and I were the mortgagee. Before you give me the money I should sign this receipt before a well-known person, and give it to you, and let you go and clear your title.

Under this system real estate becomes available for prompt money raising as stocks or bonds. The fee for all transactions being a fixed percentage of amount involved, makes the expense to small holders quite a consideration. The facility of transaction tends to enhance marketable value of real estate, diminish litigation, and eliminate fraud.

The ordinary fees for registration are as follows: A fixed fee of \$2.25 on each registration and in the case of an absolute fee; in the latter case one-fifth of one per cent of the declared value of the land up to \$5,000, and one-tenth of one per cent of the value over that amount, is paid. Suppose a person declares the value of

his land at \$7,500, and applies to register the title:

The fees are fixed.....	\$2.25
One-fifth of 1 per cent of \$5,000....	10.00
One-tenth of 1 per cent of \$2,500....	2.50
	\$14.75

If the \$7,500 were a mortgage, the fees would be fixed..... \$2.25

One-tenth of 1 per cent of \$7,500.... 7.50

\$9.75

The best evidence that the act works satisfactorily (in Australia and British colonies or possessions) is that no certificate has ever been attached since the beginning of registry in 1870. Popular approval has stamped it, for every title is thoroughly sifted and the great expense attendant upon legal advice is entirely obviated. It is claimed by champions of the system that in English colonies indefeasible and peaceful possession and occupancy of land have been attained at the minimum of cost and the adoption of the simplest methods.

In this country Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, recommended by special message last year, the adoption of the Torrens system, and a special committee was appointed to investigate it.

Without advocating it THE ECONOMIST would suggest it as a subject worthy the attention of thinkers, and remark en passant, that any danger which might be apprehended from alien land ownership, or syndicate holders, could be made amendable to popular opinion by State laws before enactment of such an act.

## HOW IT GOT ITS NAME.

When you are the possessor of a good name you are jealous of it and guard it. Never will you consent to allow this name to be used in connection with anything inferior. So well pleased are we with a new sewing machine just being placed on the market that we have secured control of the output, and christen it "The New Economist." Get up a club and secure one!

ONE OF THE LEADING FINANCIAL PAPERS makes this statement: "The average price of products and agricultural property has fallen fully 7 per cent during the past year." This declaration should fill every thinking person with alarm since it points to either universal repudiation or general bankruptcy. In assuming that all the products of labor are 7 per cent cheaper it can not be denied that money in such a case would be 7 per cent dearer. That is, if a man was in debt \$100 one year ago his debt has increased 7 per cent, and his means of payment decreased 7 per cent, making a difference against him of 7 per cent in one year. If this proportion be true the natural increase of wealth in the country has been fully mortgaged for two years to come by the decrease in the value of labor products. Where labor and its products decrease in price there can be no prosperity for the common people.

The distinction between registry of a deed which suffices to put upon public record the conveyance of all claims to possession of land, and assured registry of title as illustrated by the land title registry system of Australia, introduced by Sir Robert R. Torrens in 1870, and adopted by the local government (subject to three amendments up to 1888,) can be briefly stated. It is a system of registration of titles instead of registration of deeds, and nullifies the latter. An official examination by proper officers

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

## FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

"Restoration of silver to its position under the act of 1792, and its equality with gold as to coinage, bullion, and certificates; as well as its equality in the integrity of the government protective and administrative, demanded by a majority of the Democratic party.

Speech of Hon. William H. Hatch, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, March 24, 1892.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. 4426) for the free coinage of gold and silver, for the issue of coin notes, and for other purposes—

Mr. Hatch Said:

Mr. Speaker: In the brief time allotted me I shall address myself to the bill under consideration from the standpoint of an earnest, consistent, and hopeful Democrat, a resident of the Mississippi valley, a Representative of the people of Missouri, and by choice and interest a farmer. I believe that this question is a national one and therefore, of necessity, a party question. It is utterly impossible for the Democratic party to ignore its past history, its promises and its pledges to the people, upon this subject.

No amount of sophistry, no selfish or sectional appeal, can withdraw from this question the pledges made by the Democratic party in twenty-eight States of the Union, in which, in their State conventions, the Democrats of those States have not only asserted but have pledged themselves to the people that whenever they should come into power they would see that silver was restored to the coinage position which it occupied in 1792, when it was demonetized, not by a Democratic Congress, but by a Republican vote.

Sit by the Republican party then in power in both Houses of Congress, the bill being signed by a Republican Executive.

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And for one I am in favor here and now of making this question an issue of party fealty and party loyalty. The Democrat who can stand upon that platform on which the Democratic party stood for eighty-two years, re-enforced and reaffirmed by such popular Democratic endorsement and approval, had better hunt a home somewhere else.

[Laughter and applause.] My eloquent friend from Maryland [Mr. Raynor] in his address, admirable from his standpoint, delivered the day before yesterday, started for the "wilderness," and the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cochran], who addressed the House to-day, found that path so beautiful that he had to follow into the "wilderness."

Yes, my friends; if these two gentlemen could fix the policy of the Democratic party they would carry the Democratic party into the "wilderness."

So far as I am concerned as a Representative of a district in the State of Missouri, I am in hearty accord with the position of the Democratic party of my State upon this question, the position it has unwaveringly held since 1873. Every gentleman in this Congress who holds his seat by the vote of the Missouri Democracy comes here pledged, pledged by the action of the last Democratic State convention, to support a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

I have never seen the time, sir, in the past ten years when I would have accepted a nomination from the district I have the honor to represent, if the platform upon which I was nominated had not embraced a clear and unequivocal declaration for the restoration of silver. I support this bill as a consistent Democrat, and I do not indorse the sentiment which certain Democrats have expressed upon this floor that this is simply an independent defeat.

I am perfectly willing to abide by the action of my party upon this question. I have never seen the day when I was not willing to submit any great question of politics or principle to Democratic conventions and Democratic caucuses; and if when the national convention meets in Chicago the gentleman from Maryland and the gentleman from New York can sweep the great majority of the Democratic party from its moorings upon this question, they can no more drive me out of the party than the declaration of the gentleman from Massachusetts can read me out of the party.

Mr. Hatch. Now, Mr. Speaker, this just shows the peculiarity of these gentlemen. I have sat here for three days listening to this debate. I have not taken one second of their time by interruption, but I can not be permitted to make a thirty-minute speech without my time being occupied in this way.

Mr. Williams of Massachusetts. Then

do not mention names any more.

Mr. Hatch. I will reply to anything you may have thought worth saying; and I am nearly done with you.

Mr. Williams of Massachusetts. But

you will not give me the floor.

Mr. Hatch. Yes, Mr. Speaker, here are two of these gentlemen claiming to be Democrats, yet their names, when this House was organized, although they sat in a Democratic caucus, are not recorded for the nominees of that convention for Speaker.

This, sir, is a question, that is going to be settled by the Democratic party when it meets in national convention in Chicago during the year 1892, and the effect of that settlement will be the same that we saw when for ten long years the Democratic party stood here and contended that the tariff was a national, and therefore of necessity, a party question, and the majority of the party in this House, led by him who was nominated had not embraced a clear and unequivocal declaration for the restoration of silver. I support this bill as a consistent Democrat, and I do not indorse the sentiment which certain Democrats have expressed upon this floor that this is simply an independent defeat.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, with an egotism that I have never heard equaled in this House since I have been a member of Congress, declared substantially that only those who agree with him on this question are Democrats; his exact language being—

A vote has been taken which shows that there are seventy Democrats in this House who oppose the free coinage of silver, and, I take it, will oppose it to the bitter end. Now, Mr. Speaker, these men are the Democrats of this House.

Why, my young friend, you have not yet learned the first lesson of Democracy [laughter and applause]; you know no more about the principles and usages of the Democratic party than you know to be the case.

But these gentlemen say to us that we occupy a position of "dishonesty." This bill has been denounced as "infamous."

All, that was a little unfortunate—for the gentleman, an unfortunate word for any gentleman to use in attacking this bill.

In support of my position as a Democratic Representative from the State of Missouri I reproduce the declaration on this subject embodied in the platform adopted by the State convention held at St. Joseph, Mo., June 11, 1890, which was as follows:

We are in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of silver, and the increase of currency to meet the legitimate demands of trade, and we believe that the power to issue and coin the volume of such currency should be exercised by the government.

Mr. Hatch. I decline to yield. I never interrupted the gentleman during his hour.

Mr. Williams of Massachusetts. I did not refer to you personally, and you have referred to me personally. I desire to ask a question.

Mr. Hatch. If I had unlimited time I would be very glad to give the gentleman all the time he might wish.

Mr. Williams of Massachusetts. Can you refer me to a Democratic platform that ever declared for free silver?

Mr. Hatch. I have already answered that question, I think, effectively.

When you want a Democratic platform you will get it from Democrats and not from men whose swaddling clothes have not been on them a week, or a month, or a year. The gentleman gets up here

Mr. Williams of Massachusetts. You want to read me out, do you?

Mr. Hatch. No, sir; I do not want to read you out. I am simply repelling your endeavor to read me out; but I will tell you what I will do with you: You said the other day, and two or three of your colleagues have said the same, that the time was coming when the Democratic party of the United States must choose between the Democrats of New England and the "Alliance" of the South; as you stated it, "either the Farmers' Alliance of the South or a Democratic alliance with the North."

I am ready to take my stand on that proposition; and I will begin the exchange now. I will swap you for the barefoot statesman from Kansas [laughter]; he is a better Democrat than you are, and will vote for more Democratic measures this Congress than you will

Directs of the Mint, in coinage value was \$19,654,412, owing to the statute laws and persistent efforts of the enemies of this country, at \$8,002,102, leaving the miners a loss of \$10,701,761.

Comparing this loss of \$10,000,000 to the silver miners of one hundred and seventy-one millions, it sinks into insignificance.

Comparing this loss of the enemies of silver and dispossessing the miners of the enemies of silver, the loss of the free and unlimited coinage of silver benefits only the silver men. It will take over seventeen years to inflict upon the silver miners the losses the wheat farmers have been subjected to in one single year—that of 1856.

Truly, the member of the British Parliament uttered truth in June last. "Will our legislation need the services of the world? Will we not find the most eminent and deliver the American farmers from one of the most unjust, unfair and crushing burdens, the cheap silver bullion, which enables England to build up India's prosperity upon the ruins of American agricultural interests?"

With the free and unlimited coinage, the price of silver will be stable again, and the wheat farmer will have to pay for all the silver he may have for exchange.

Exchange on India will advance her council bills to 2 shillings from the present rate of 15.6d per rupee, and India's wheat will not be laid down in Great Britain for less than \$1.20 per bushel, and as Indian wheat is inferior in quality, American wheat would easily sell in England at from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel, and our farmers will receive \$33 per cent more for all the wheat they could raise.

And the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cockran] in his speech to-day is merely begging the question by begging quarter when he says, "Let us have no class legislation."

My friends, it was class legislation of the worst type when it was demonetized in 1873, and the interested representatives of the same class are around here in these galleries now, crowding upon the representatives of the people to continue that class in power and dethrone the "sovereign of the United States" its people."

"I am not alarmed by the declaration that this bill is class legislation. I am not alarmed by the declaration that any particular interest is to be injured by this bill, because I do not believe a word of it." The gentleman from New York has the most magnificent memory I ever heard of in my life. He can recall all the traditions of the writers on monetary questions for two thousand years back, down to 1792, but he does not recollect a word, an event, or a tradition that occurred between 1792 and 1873. That is a blank to all these gentlemen. He talks about the prophecy of my colleague [Mr. Bland] not being fulfilled.

Why does he not take the evidence of

eighty-two years of prosperity here in this country, in the history of our own people, emerging as they were from the war against the greatest power that existed on earth, establishing their independence upon bimetallism, with silver and gold upon a perfect parity and equality, which they held from that hour to 1873, challenging the admiration of the world? Not one single break in it, and the Democratic party from Jefferson and Madison never produced a statesman down to 1873 nor a public man that ever moment contemplated the demonetization of silver or offered a bill in either branch of Congress for its demonetization, not one.

Mr. Stott. Silver was demonetized in 1853 and the legal tender limit was fixed at 5%.

Mr. Hatch. I can not yield to the gentleman. But they say this is a fraud because it is only a "no-cent" dollar. Gentlemen say that, and they have rung the changes on this "dishonest dollar," that it is worth only .70 cents. Now, sir, the only word in the old Anglo-Saxon language that can properly express my reply to that proposition is "demonetized" by the rules of this House, and I am not permitted to utter it here. [Laughter.]

Williams, Andrew, Hoar, O'Neil, Stevens, Coolidge and Crosby, all Democrats, voted against free coinage so that is what the above plank means.

And from 1891—

Mississippi. We believe that gold and silver should be coined upon the same terms and conditions, and that when the government shall cease to discriminate between them they will freely circulate side by side and be equally useful and acceptable to the people. We also believe that there should be an additional issue of treasury notes, interchangeable with coin, sufficient to transact the business of the country and to relieve the present financial depression.

Ohio. We favor the free coinage of silver with its present ratio with gold.

This may be regarded as a Rocky mountain gem; the praise of Cleveland and the demand for free and unlimited coinage are Pickwickian.

Colorado. We condemn the present administration for recklessness and unnecessary waste of public treasure, by means of which the surplus fund accumulated under the wise and economic administration of Grover Cleveland has practically disappeared, in place of which, the country is threatened with a deficiency arising from the increase of expenditures over receipts for the present fiscal year. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

How can Mr. Brawley defend his vote when he reads this plank from the platform of his State convention?

South Carolina (Tillman faction). We demand the abolition of national banks, and that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private. \*

I shall avail myself of the opportunity given by general leave to extend my remarks in the Record. Thanking the Speaker and the gentleman of the committee who yielded me this brief time, I am through. [Applause.]

Free Coinage in Congress.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

The Democratic party has a major-

ity, counting with them the eight Alliance men, in Congress of over 150, and yet free coinage fails to pass. I desire to call attention to the following planks taken from the Democratic State platforms in 1890:

California. We favor the free coinage of silver, and demand that it be made an unlimited legal tender for all purposes public and private. [Laughter.]

Yet Thos. J. Geary, a Democratic Representative, voted against it.

Illinois. We demand that all unnecessary restrictions be removed from the States in 1890:

North Carolina. The Democracy of North Carolina favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system. \* \* \* We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis, as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender, in payment of all debts, both public and private.

McGinn, Newberry and Cable, all Democrats, voted against it.

Iowa. We demand the free coinage of silver, and that it be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and denounce as unjust and dishonest the provision of the law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate against payment in silver and silver certificates, thus setting one standard of value for the creditor and one for the debtor, one for the poor man and the other for the rich man.

Bowman, Hamilton, Hayes and Seeley, all Democrats, voted against it.

Texas. We are opposed to the continuance of the national banking system, and demand the abolition thereof as soon as by law the same can be done. \* \* \* We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and endorse the action of our Senators and Representatives thereto.

Michigan. We believe in the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, unhampered by conditions as to the legal tender qualities of either and unhampered by the proviso suspending coinage of silver after July 1, 1891. We condemn the Republican policy because it demonetized silver and still refuses the demand of the people for the restoration of silver to a complete equality with gold.

Chipman, Stout and Wheeler, all Democrats, voted against it.

West Virginia. That the Democrats of West Virginia \* \* \* declare that they are unalterably in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Wm. L. Wilson, Democrat, voted against it.

Here is an ambiguous plank from Massachusetts:

Massachusetts. We recall with pride the financial policy of the Federal government when the treasury was under control of the Democratic party, when confidence was felt in the prudence and sagacity of its methods, and we ask the business men of this State to contrast that administration with the short-sighted and dangerous policy that has prevailed lately, a policy which has several times threatened, and may at any time lead to a financial panic.

Williams, Andrew, Hoar, O'Neil, Stevens, Coolidge and Crosby, all Democrats, voted against free coinage so that is what the above plank means.

That speech was delivered by the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, on the 3d of February, 1886. [Applause.] I stand where he stood then. Call on the battle.

I am ready for the fray. I have been enlisted for twelve years in this struggle in the interest of the people, and wherever the fight is hottest, wherever the silver battalions need the strongest support, my feeble efforts shall be with them. I am for the people, and I have never been afraid to trust them, nor have I ever uttered a word upon this floor against their interests.

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Kentucky. Recognizing the fact that the United States is the greatest silver-producing country in the world, and that both gold and silver were equally the money of the Constitution from the beginning of the republic until the hostile and fraudulent legislation of the Republican party against silver, which unduly contracted the circulating medium of the country, and feeling that the great interests of the people demand more money for use in the channels of trade and commerce, we tender our gratitude to the Democrats in the last Congress for their almost unanimous votes in both Houses in favor of the free coinage of silver, and demand its restoration to the position of equality before the law given to it by our fathers.

Here are the outspoken demands of seven Democratic States, where the Democratic majorities are cast, yet they are nullified by Eastern mugwumps masquerading as Democrats.

There can be no disguising the

fact that platforms amount to nothing when the money power says so, despite the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party in Congress, it is found impossible to pass any measures which the money power of the East desires to defeat; and as conclusive evidence that the Democratic party in Democratic States favors free coinage, I append the planks of the following State platforms in 1890:

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

### ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

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A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day.

The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten lessons each quarter.

lodges or societies which meet only once or twice a month should at once open a voluntary class that will agree to have weekly meetings for the purpose of conducting this educational work.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

#### LESSON No. 11.—To be used during first week in May.

#### GERMANY—THE BATTLE GROUND OF EUROPE.

SIZE.

The German Empire includes Prussia, Alsace and Lorraine, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, the Hanse towns (Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck), and a few smaller states, which together have an area of 16,852 square miles. Total area of United Germany, 208,670 square miles.

United Germany is not twice the size of the United Kingdom, although it is nearly seven times as large as Scotland, about four times the size of Alabama or North Carolina, and more than twice the size of Colorado. New York, added to California, would contain about the same amount of territory, while Texas is so much larger than all Germany that we could subtract from it either Iowa, Wisconsin or Illinois, and still have territory enough left to slightly overlap Germany.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Roughly stated, Germany now extends from the Baltic to the Alps, and from the Rhine valley on the west to the Danube. In the south of Germany the country is mountainous; in the centre it is hilly; but in the north it forms a part of the great plain of northeastern Europe, and is flat."

"The greater part of Germany was originally covered with forests, in which wild animals and game abounded. The climate was damp and foggy, and the winters were colder and longer than at present. The soil was generally fertile, but was marshy in many places. The Germans were distinguished from the southern races by their huge and robust frames, their greater daring and activity, their respect for the honor of their women, and by a sense they called honor, which led them to sacrifice their life rather than their word." —McCabe.

#### HOW THE KINGS WERE CHOSEN.

"The various tribes, except the Saxons, who had no kings save in time of war, when the nobles chose one of their own number as a leader, had each a royal family believed to be descended from Odin. From this family the king was chosen by the free votes of his comrades.

"The Germans were an agricultural people, but their favorite occupations were war and hunting. They left the tilling of the soil and other peaceful pursuits to men unable to bear arms and to women. \* \* \* They were divided into two classes—the nobles and the common freemen. The nobles were generally richer than the freemen, but owed their influence to their personal qualities rather than to their wealth. They were the acknowledged leaders of the people in peace and war. The freemen were all equals, and constituted the great bulk of the nation. Both nobles and freemen held slaves, which class consisted of prisoners taken in war and their children, and persons condemned to slavery for crime. They were the absolute property of their masters, and had no redress against their in-

justice, but as a rule were well treated. The laws were few. Nearly all crimes committed by free-men or nobles were punished by fines, the amounts of which differed in the various tribes." —History of Germany.

#### HOW ANCIENT GERMANY WAS GOVERNED.

"Ancient Germany contained no cities. As a general rule, the free inhabitants lived in villages, in which each hut or family dwelling stood apart from the rest, surrounded by a piece of ground. At first the lands around the villages were held in common, but in course of time they were divided among individual owners. An undefined number of villages formed what was called a hundred. Each village and hundred had its own chief, elected by the votes of the freemen. Above the chiefs of the hundreds were the chiefs of the tribes. Some of the tribes had kings elected, as has been said, from certain noble families believed to have sprung from the gods. The chiefs of the hundreds were the princes of the tribes, and constituted the council of the king or principal chief. The princes vide with each other in the number of their followers, each of whom swore to be faithful to his lord. To violate this oath was regarded as the worst possible crime. In return for their services, the chief supplied his men with war horses, armor and food." —McCabe.

#### MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

"Important as was the position of the chiefs in ancient Germany, their power was comparatively limited. Above all chiefs were meetings of the people. Even the village had its meeting; but the really important meetings were those of the hundred and the tribe. These meetings were not like modern parliaments, representative. All freemen had a right to attend them. The meetings of the village and the hundred did not concern themselves with the affairs of the tribe. These came before the meeting of the whole people. It was in this general meeting that the chiefs were elected—not only the king or other chief of the tribe, but the chiefs of the various hundreds. Here also the young freeman received from his father or some prince the arms which were the symbol that he had attained to a position of independence in the tribe. All difficult cases of justice were decided by the meeting of the tribe; it also declared war and concluded peace, and sanctioned the occasional distant expeditions of the chiefs with their followers. When questions of unusual difficulty were to come before the meeting, they were discussed beforehand by the king or other chief and the princes of the tribe; but the ultimate decision lay with the people themselves." —J. D. McCabe.

#### THE TRIBES.

As it is impossible to understand the Germany of the present, without a knowledge of past conditions, this lesson is devoted to historic Germany. Until the time of Charlemagne, the history of Germany is but an account of wars between the various tribes, the Goths, the Franks, the Vandals, the Burgundians, the Lombards, the Saxons, the Angles, the Scandinavians, and occasional contests with the various rulers of the Roman empire. The government was growing more aristocratic, kings and nobles gaining more power, while the freemen were gradually becoming serfs.

#### CHARLEMAGNE.

771-814.—"The government of Charlemagne was strictly personal. It was an absolute monarchy disguised under aristocratic, and at the same time, to some extent, popular forms and institutions. The emperor originated and proposed all laws, which were discussed in the assemblies of the nation, one of which met in May and the other in the autumn, and which were attended by the dukes, counts, prelates, and other leading men of the empire. These assemblies could only deliberate

and advise. The emperor alone decided what should become law.

"As his best gift to his people Charlemagne established a system of education throughout his dominions. As early as the year 789, by the advice of Alcuin, he addressed a circular letter to the bishops, commanding them to establish in their cathedral cities elementary schools for the free instruction of the children of freemen and the laboring classes. Each monastery was required to maintain a school for the study of the higher branches of learning. Accordingly many seminaries were established in various parts of Germany and France, of which a number are still in existence. Learned men from all parts of Europe were encouraged by the monarch to settle in these as professors."

"The effort of Charlemagne was to form a strong centralized monarchy, and during his lifetime he was able to conduct his government upon this plan; but upon his death the whole system he had built up fell to pieces. The entire empire was covered with the dominions of powerful nobles, who had been compelled to yield to the superior genius of the great emperor, but who rendered merely a nominal obedience to his weaker successors." —McCabe.

#### THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

"In the Teutonic nations there were originally, as we have seen, three classes of people—the nobles, the common freemen, and the slaves. The nobles and the common freemen alone possessed the right to own lands or other property. Every free German who had helped his chief to conquer a country received as his share of the spoil a specified portion of the land, which was called his allodium or freehold, and which was absolutely his own property. The chief or king received a proportionately larger share than any of his followers. In the course of time the chief began to grant portions of his estate to his most trusted followers on condition of their being faithful to him in peace, and serving him in war. This grant was called a fiefdom, or fief, and land so held was said to be held by a feudal tenure. Unlike the freehold, which was a man's absolute property, the fief was not the holder's property by right, and could be held only so long as the conditions of the grant were faithfully complied with. The real owner was called the lord, suzerain, or liege, and the person to whom he granted the land was termed his vassal, liegeman or retainer, or simply his man. Each year the vassal, kneeling before his lord, placed his hands between his, and swore to be his true man, to serve him faithfully, with life and limb, in peace and war, in consideration of the lands conferred. The lord, on his part, swore to grant protection to his vassal. As the great princes held their lands from the sovereign, his vassals, so the lesser nobles and knights held theirs from the dukes, marquises, counts, and bishops, and these divided their fiefs among still humbler vassals. In course of time all the land became subject to feudal tenures. The owners of freeholds, unable to defend themselves against their more powerful neighbors, secured the protection of some powerful lord by resigning their lands to him and receiving them back as fiefs. By the close of the eleventh century the feudal system had spread over the whole of Western Europe, and there were scarcely any freeholds in existence. At first the feudal grants were made for a term of years or during life of the vassal, but in course of time they became hereditary. Upon the extinction of the family the whole estate reverted to the suzerain, who, in the case of the great vassals, was the king."

"The vassal was bound to attend his lord in war and to fight under his banner."

"The great mass of the people during the middle ages were serfs, not, as has been said, actually slaves, but attached to the land, and passed with it from owner to owner. Practically their condition was little better than that of slaves. They were at the mercy of their feudal lord, and as he was also the magistrate of his district, they had no redress against his tyranny. They were kept in ignorance and had no incentive to strive for material prosperity, as their possessions might at any moment be taken from them by their feudal lord. The latter, secure in his strong castle, was usually

a tyrant, and used his power to enrich himself at the expense of his helpless serfs."

#### BLACKBOARD EXERCISE—COMPARATIVE AREAS.

Germany.      France.      Texas.

Area, 263,670 sq. miles.       Area, 265,780 sq. miles.       Area, 265,780 sq. miles.  
United States.

Area 2,935,004 square miles.  
Russia in Europe.

Area 2,081,022.  
Russia in Asia.

Area 8,539,136 square miles.  
All Russia.

Area of California, 158,360 square miles; area of the United States used excludes Alaska, Indian Territory and certain public land strips.

#### PROBLEMS.

1. How much larger is Germany than France?

2. Which is the larger, Germany or Texas, and how much?

3. Which is the larger, Germany or California, and how much?

4. How many times could the territory of England be contained in that of Germany?

5. How many times larger is European Russia than Germany?

6. How many times would Asiatic Russia contain the territory of Germany.

7. How many times would all Russia contain both Germany and France?

#### QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the situation and extent of Germany.

2. What was its original condition?

3. How were the Germans distinguished from the southern races?

4. When did the Saxons have kings and how were they chosen?

5. How did the other tribes choose their kings?

6. What was the favorite occupation of the Germans?

7. Who tilled the soil?

8. Germany has always been surrounded by powerful enemies. If the people had not been warlike, would they have been able to confine it in existence as a nation?

9. Do you think the German nation would be safe to-day if it had no army?

10. Do you think any European nation would be safe without a standing army?

11. To what did the nobles owe their influence?

12. Describe the condition of the freemen?

13. How did the Germans obtain their slaves, and how were they treated?

14. How were crimes punished?

15. Describe the villages and the holding of land by the ancient Germans?

16. What was meant by a hundred?

17. How were the chiefs elected?

18. Was this a good way to obtain the best men?

19. Who constituted the council of the king?

20. How did the chief repay the services of his men?

21. Which was the higher source of authority, the chiefs, or the people?

22. What were "meetings of the people"?

23. Who attended these meetings?

24. What was done at these meetings?

25. Do you think this was a good form of government?

26. Was there any resemblance between these "meetings of the people" and town meetings?

27. What change was gradually taking place during the centuries preceding Charlemagne?

28. Describe the government of Charlemagne?

29. Do you think this form of government is necessarily a misfortune to the people when the king is good and wise?

30. If the king should be neither good nor wise, what are the consequences?

31. Which do you think preferable, a bad form of government administered by good men, or a good form of government administered by bad men?

32. Into what three classes were the people of the Teutonic nations divided?

33. Who could own land?

34. How was conquered land divided?

35. On what conditions did the chief grant land to his followers?

36. What was the difference between a fief and a freehold?

37. Why did the owners of freeholds give up their rights?

38. Do you consider this a fair exchange?

39. Describe the condition of the serfs?

40. Were princes, lords, dukes, counts, etc., of any greater use to their country in ancient times than they are now?

#### DECLINE OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

As the royal power increased in the various countries of Europe, the power of the nobles was weakened, and the feudal began to give place to the modern system. The kings were the first to conceive the ennobling idea of nationality. By degrees they concentrated power in their own hands, and using it for the good of the whole country, drew to their support the mass of the people, whose champions they became against the nobles.

41. How many times could the territory of England be contained in that of Germany?

42. How many times larger is European Russia than Germany?

43. How many times would Asiatic Russia contain the territory of Germany.

44. How many times would all Russia contain both Germany and France?

#### QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the situation and extent of Germany.

2. What was its original condition?

3. How were the Germans distinguished from the southern races?

4. When did the Saxons have kings and how were they chosen?

5. How did the other tribes choose their kings?

6. What was the favorite occupation of the Germans?

7. Who tilled the soil?

8. Germany has always been surrounded by powerful enemies. If the people had not been warlike, would they have been able to confine it in existence as a nation?

9. Do you think the German nation would be safe to-day if it had no army?

10. Do you think any European nation would be safe without a standing army?

11. To what did the nobles owe their influence?

12. Describe the condition of the freemen?

13. How did the Germans obtain their slaves, and how were they treated?

14. How were crimes punished?

15. Describe the villages and the holding of land by the ancient Germans?

16. What was meant by a hundred?

17. How were the chiefs elected?

18. Was this a good way to obtain the best men?

19. Who constituted the council of the king?

Indulgences.—"Pope Alexander VI had assumed the right, which has since been exercised by his successors, of remitting the penalties of sin in the future world, in consideration of the payment of money in this one. These indulgences, as they were called, soon became very popular, people seeking by means of them to deliver their departed friends from the penalties of their faults when in this life, and to secure the same immunities for themselves hereafter. Germany

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

### ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

[Copyright, 1892, by The National Economist Publishing Company, Washington, D.C.]

A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day.

The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten lessons each quarter.

Lodges or societies which meet only once or twice a month should at once open a voluntary class that will agree to have weekly meetings for the purpose of conducting this educational work.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

**LESSON No. 11.—To be used during first week in May.**

### GERMANY—THE BATTLE GROUND OF EUROPE.

SIZE.

The German Empire includes Prussia, Alsace and Lorraine, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, the Hanse towns (Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck), and a few smaller states, which together have an area of 16,852 square miles. Total area of United Germany, 208,670 square miles.

United Germany is not twice the size of the United Kingdom, although it is nearly seven times as large as Scotland, about four times the size of Alabama or North Carolina, and more than twice the size of Colorado. New York, added to California, would contain about the same amount of territory, while Texas is so much larger than all Germany that we could subtract from it either Iowa, Wisconsin or Illinois, and still have territory enough left to slightly overlap Germany.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

"Roughly stated, Germany now extends from the Baltic to the Alps, and from the Rhine valley on the west to the Danube. In the south of Germany the country is mountainous; in the centre it is hilly; but in the north it forms a part of the great plain of northeastern Europe, and is flat."

"The greater part of Germany was originally covered with forests, in which wild animals and game abounded. The climate was damp and foggy, and the winters were colder and longer than at present. The soil was generally fertile, but was marshy in many places. The Germans were distinguished from the southern races by their huge and robust frames, their greater daring and activity, their respect for the honor of their women, and by a sense they called honor, which led them to sacrifice their life rather than their word."—McCabe.

HOW THE KINGS WERE CHOSEN.

"The various tribes, except the Saxons, who had no kings save in time of war, when the nobles chose one of their own number as a leader, had each a royal family believed to be descended from Odin. From this family the king was chosen by the free votes of his comrades."

"The Germans were an agricultural people, but their favorite occupations were war and hunting. They left the tilling of the soil and other peaceful pursuits to men unable to bear arms and to women. \* \* \* They were divided into two classes—the nobles and the common freemen. The nobles were generally richer than the freemen, but owed their influence to their personal qualities rather than to their wealth. They were the acknowledged leaders of the people in peace and war. The freemen were all equals, and constituted the great bulk of the nation. Both nobles and freemen held slaves, which class consisted of prisoners taken in war and their children, and persons condemned to slavery for crime. They were the absolute property of their masters, and had no redress against their in-

justice, but as a rule were well treated. The laws were few. Nearly all crimes committed by free-men or nobles were punished by fines, the amounts of which differed in the various tribes."—History of Germany.

#### HOW ANCIENT GERMANY WAS GOVERNED.

"Ancient Germany contained no cities. As a general rule, the free inhabitants lived in villages, in which each hut or family dwelling stood apart from the rest, surrounded by a piece of ground. At first the lands around the villages were held in common, but in course of time they were divided among individual owners. An undefined number of villages formed what was called a hundred. Each village and hundred had its own chief, elected by the votes of the freemen. Above the chief of the hundreds were the chiefs of the tribes. Some of the tribes had kings elected, as has been said, from certain noble families believed to have sprung from the gods. The chiefs of the hundreds were the princes of the tribes, and constituted the council of the king or principal chief. The princes vide with each other in the number of their followers, each of whom swore to be faithful to his lord. To violate this oath was regarded as the worst possible crime. In return for their services, the chief supplied his men with war horses, armor and food."—McCabe.

#### MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

"Important as was the position of the chiefs in ancient Germany, their power was comparatively limited. Above all chiefs were meetings of the people. Even the village had its meeting; but the really important meetings were those of the hundred and the tribe. These meetings were not like modern parliaments, representative. All freemen had a right to attend them. The meetings of the village and the hundred did not concern themselves with the affairs of the tribe. These came before the meeting of the whole people. It was in this general meeting that the chiefs were elected—not only the king or other chief of the tribe, but the chiefs of the various hundreds. Here also the young freeman received from his father or some prince the arms which were the symbol that he had attained to a position of independence in the tribe. All difficult cases of justice were decided by the meeting of the tribe; it also declared war and concluded peace, and sanctioned the occasional distant expeditions of the chiefs with their followers. When questions of unusual difficulty were to come before the meeting, they were discussed beforehand by the king or other chief and the 'princes of the tribe'; but the ultimate decision lay with the people themselves."—J. D. McCabe.

#### THE TRIBES.

As it is impossible to understand the Germany of the present, without a knowledge of past conditions, this lesson is devoted to historic Germany. Until the time of Charlemagne, the history of Germany is but an account of wars between the various tribes, the Goths, the Franks, the Vandals, the Burgundians, the Lombards, the Saxons, the Angles, the Scandinavians, and occasional contests with the various rulers of the Roman empire. The government was growing more aristocratic, kings and nobles gaining more power, while the freemen were gradually becoming serfs.

#### CHARLEMAGNE.

771-814.—"The government of Charlemagne was strictly personal. It was an absolute monarchy disguised under aristocratic, and at the same time, to some extent, popular forms and institutions. The emperor originated and proposed all laws, which were discussed in the assemblies of the nation, one of which met in May and the other in the autumn, and which were attended by the dukes, counts, prelates, and other leading men of the empire. These assemblies could only deliberate

and advise. The emperor alone decided what should become law."

"As his best gift to his people Charlemagne established a system of education throughout his dominions. As early as the year 789, by the advice of Alcuin, he addressed a circular letter to the bishops, commanding them to establish in their cathedral cities elementary schools for the free instruction of the children of freemen and the laboring classes. Each monastery was required to maintain a school for the study of the higher branches of learning. Accordingly many seminaries were established in various parts of Germany and France, of which a number are still in existence. Learned men from all parts of Europe were encouraged by the monarch to settle in these as professors."

"The effort of Charlemagne was to form a strong centralized monarchy, and during his lifetime he was able to conduct his government upon this plan; but upon his death the whole system he had built up fell to pieces. The entire empire was covered with the dominions of powerful nobles, who had been compelled to yield to the superior genius of the great emperor, but who rendered merely a nominal obedience to his weaker successors."—McCabe.

#### THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

"In the Teutonic nations there were originally, as we have seen, three classes of people—the nobles, the common freemen, and the slaves. The nobles and the common freemen alone possessed the right to own lands or other property. Every free German who had helped his chief to conquer a country received as his share of the spoil a specified portion of the land, which was called his allodium or freehold, and which was absolutely his own property. The chief or king received a proportionately larger share than any of his followers. In the course of time the chief began to grant portions of his estate to his most trusted followers on condition of their being faithful to him in peace, and serving him in war. This grant was called a fiefum, or fief, and land so held was said to be held by a feudal tenure. Unlike the freehold, which was a man's absolute property, the fief was not the holder's property by right, and could be held only so long as the conditions of the grant were faithfully complied with. The real owner was called the lord, suzerain, or liege, and the person to whom he granted the land was termed his vassal, liegeman or retainer, or simply his man. Each year the vassal, kneeling before his lord, placed his hands between his, and swore to be a true man, to serve him faithfully, with life and limb, in peace and war, in consideration of the lands conferred. The lord, on his part, swore to grant protection to his vassal. As the great princes held their lands from the sovereign, so his vassals, so the lesser nobles and knights held theirs from the dukes, marquises, counts, and bishops, and these divided their fiefs among still humbler vassals. In course of time all the land became subject to feudal tenures. The owners of freeholds, unable to defend themselves against their more powerful neighbors, secured the protection of some powerful lord by resigning their lands to him and receiving them back as fiefs. By the close of the eleventh century the feudal system had spread over the whole of Western Europe, and there were scarcely any freeholds in existence. At first the feudal grants were made for a term of years or during life of the vassal, but in course of time they became hereditary. Upon the extinction of the family the whole estate reverted to the suzerain, who, in the case of the great vassals, was the king."

"The vassal was bound to attend his lord in war and to fight under his banner."

"The great mass of the people during the middle ages were serfs, not, as has been said, actually slaves, but attached to the land, and passed with it from owner to owner. Practically their condition was little better than that of slaves. They were at the mercy of their feudal lord, and as he was also the magistrate of his district, they had no redress against his tyranny. They were kept in ignorance and had no incentive to strive for material prosperity as their possessions might at any moment be taken from them by their feudal lord. The latter, secure in his strong castle, was usually

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

20. How did the chief repay the services of his men?

21. Which was the higher source of authority, the chiefs, or the people?

22. What were "meetings of the people?"

23. Who attended these meetings?

24. What was done at these meetings?

25. Do you think this was a good form of government?

26. Was there any resemblance between these "meetings of the people" and town meetings?

27. What change was gradually taking place during the centuries preceding Charlemagne?

28. Describe the government of Charlemagne?

29. Do you think this form of government is necessarily a misfortune to the people when the king is good and wise?

30. If the king should be neither good nor wise, what are the consequences?

31. Which do you think preferable, a bad form of government administered by good men, or a good form of government administered by bad men?

32. Into what three classes were the people of the Teutonic nations divided?

33. Who could own land?

34. How was conquered land divided?

35. On what conditions did the chief grant land to his followers?

36. What was the difference between a fief and a freehold?

37. Why did the owners of freeholds give up their rights?

38. Do you consider this a fair exchange?

39. Describe the condition of the serfs?

40. Were princes, lords, dukes, counts, etc., of any greater use to their country in ancient times than they are now?

#### DECLINE OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

As the royal power increased in the various countries of Europe, the power of the nobles was weakened, and the feudal began to give place to the modern system. The kings were the first to conceive the ennobling idea of nationality. By degrees they concentrated power in their own hands, and using it for the good of the whole country, drew to their support the mass of the people, whose champions they became against the nobles. Their decrees were enforced throughout their entire dominion, and a settled and definitely arranged law, proceeding from a common source, took the place of the mere will of the feudal chiefs. The growth of the cities also contributed in a great degree to the destruction of feudalism. As

each grew up they were endowed with certain important and exactly defined privileges, which secured and perpetuated their freedom. They thus attracted numerous inhabitants, and became in time the bulwarks of freedom against the power of the nobles.—McCabe.

#### HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The Reformation.—"At the beginning of the sixteenth century all of Western Europe was Christian, and every nation in this part of the continent was in communion with the Roman church and acknowledged the supremacy of the pope. It is true that the principles of the early reformers had affected England and some other countries so deeply that martyrs had already been found, but as yet no nation had definitely broken with Rome, or set up any new system of religion for itself. Early in the sixteenth century, however, men began to think more earnestly upon matters of religion. The bible had been circulated to a limited extent since the days of Wycliffe, and after the invention of printing, the early printers had scarcely been able to supply the demand for the sacred volume. The effect of the reading of the Scriptures was to open men's eyes wider than ever to the abuses of the Roman church." The reformers attacked certain doctrines such as the sacrifice of the mass, the use of images, the practice of praying to saints, the doctrine of purgatory, the necessity of confession to a priest, the prohibition of marriage to the clergy, and the celebration of the services of the church in the Latin tongue, which was nowhere understood by the people. These they at length denied, as they could find no warrant for them in the Scriptures.—History of the World.

Germany has often been the battle-ground upon which the quarrels of all Europe have been settled.

Indulgences.—"Pope Alexander VI had assumed the right, which has since been exercised by his successors, of remitting the penalties of sin in the future world, in consideration of the payment of money in this one. These indulgences, as they were called, soon became very popular, people seeking by means of them to deliver their departed friends from the penalties of their faults when in this life, and to secure the same immunities for themselves hereafter. Germany was the great market for the sale of these indulgences, and large sums were annually remitted to Rome on their account."

"The archbishop employed as his agent one John Tetzel, a Dominican monk, a man of notorious evil character. Tetzel went about the country selling at a fixed tariff not only remission for past sins, but indulgences for future offenses."

"Pour in your money," cried Tetzel, "and whatever crimes you have committed, or may commit, are forgiven! Pour in your coin, and the souls of your friends and relations will fly out of purgatory the moment they hear the clink of your money at the bottom of the box." This shameful traffic shocked many good men, both in the church and out of it."—McCabe.

Luther.—Martin Luther "was the son of a Saxon minor, and was a native of Eisleben, where he was born in 1483. He had made himself a scholar by attendance at schools where his poverty almost debarred him from appearing, and had maintained himself during his studies by singing from door to door of the richer houses." At the University he studied laboriously, and became convinced that his true vocation was in the ministry. He entered a convent and became a priest and monk. He studied the Scriptures and was convinced that the church was in great need of reformation. When Tetzel came to Wittenberg selling indulgences, Luther refused absolution to any one who should purchase them. Perhaps this act may be considered the beginning of the reformation.

The thirty years' war concluded by a treaty known as the peace of Westphalia in 1648, was really a war for religious freedom.

The seven years' war, in the reign of Frederick the Great, was merely a quarrel over territory.

"Germany emerged from the thirty years' war in a terribly crippled condition. Between one-half and two-thirds of the German people perished during the struggle. The whole country had been laid waste, many cities were in ruins, trade was almost destroyed, and poverty was general. No part of Europe has ever suffered so terribly; yet, in spite of this, neither party in Germany was satisfied with the treaty. The Protestants felt that they had not received the rights to which they were entitled, and the Catholics denounced the treaty because it conceded too much to the Protestants."

"The seven years' war had demanded great sacrifices of Prussia, but it was on the whole a gain to her. She entered it a small insignificant kingdom; she emerged from it one of the leading military powers of Europe, feared and respected by her neighbors and strong at home." (1756-1763.)

Germany has often been the battle-ground upon which the quarrels of all Europe have been settled.

#### NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR.

Draw Germany on your blackboard 2 inches square; France about one and three-fourths inches square; Texas about two and one-fourth inches square; Russia in Europe 20 inches long and 2 inches wide, or 8 inches by 5 inches; Russia in Asia 10 by 12, or 8 by 15; all Russia, 10 by 16; United States, 7 by 8, and you will have a very fair representation of the comparative areas of these countries. If you have plenty of blackboard room, double these proportions.

A view of historic Germany is incomplete without further study of the Reformation. If you have a strong lodge with plenty of good workers, and books for references, give out Luther as one subject and the Reformation as another. Look up in any standard encyclopaedia, history of Germany, or history of the world. Do all the original work you can in connection with the lessons. It adds interest. The lesson is but the foundation on which you are to build. The object of these lessons is to furnish facts, which will promote thought and discussion and lead to a more thorough knowledge of the science and art of government.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISE—COMPARATIVE AREAS.  
Germany.      France.      Texas.  
 Area, 208,670 sq. miles.       Area, 264,086 sq. miles.       Area, 265,780 sq. miles.  
United States.

Area, 2,935,004 square miles.  
Russia in Europe.  
 Area 2,081,022.

Russia in Asia.  
 Area 6,458,114 square miles.

All Russia.  
 Area 8,539,136 square miles.

Area of California, 158,360 square miles; area of the United States used excludes Alaska, Indian Territory and certain public land strips.

PROBLEMS.

1. How much larger is Germany than France?

2. Which is the larger, Germany or Texas, and how much?

3. Which is the larger, Germany or California, and how much?

4. How many times could the territory of England be contained in that of Germany?

5. How many times larger is European Russia than Germany?

6. How many times would Asiatic Russia contain the territory of Germany?

7. How many times would all Russia contain both Germany and France?

#### QUESTIONS.

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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.

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

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

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.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That 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

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**N. R. P. A.**

Seven Rules for writing to The Economist.

If correspondents will observe these rules it will save them much trouble and delay:

1. Write the name of your post-office, county and State plain and carefully, and be sure to sign the letter, writing every letter in your own and all other proper names very plain.

2. Write on one side of the paper only. This rule must be carefully observed in all copy intended for publication. When written on both sides or signed by a non-de-plume it will as a rule go to the waste basket.

3. Do not put subscription orders on the same sheet with business letters or editorial correspondence. Take a separate sheet for subscription orders so that they may be filed separately. A failure to observe this rule may defeat you of an answer to a business letter.

4. When a letter contains a remittance always state what it is—money, money order, postal note, bank check, draft or express order; how much it is, its number, if it has one, who it is payable to, who drawn by and who on. That is to say, the remittance should be fully described in the letter containing it. The letter should also state what the remittance is for.

5. Money orders are not given you by postmasters as a receipt; they are intended to be sent to us, when you have them made payable to us, and we can not collect the money unless you send us the money order. If you send a check or draft that is payable to your own order, be certain to see that you have endorsed it to us.

6. Do not send money in a letter without registering. There is no way to trace it when lost, and we authorize you to buy post-office note or money order or express order at our expense and deduct it.

7. If your letters have not received prompt attention, write us, making a plain statement of the facts on a sheet containing no other business, and if you are writing about a list of subscribers that you desire to have entered, send a duplicate list of their names that we may enter them and have the paper go to them while we are tracing a lost letter or hunting a mistake. Do not order us to send any mail to a private post-office; it will not go from here. If it is a new office you should so state.

KEEP steady at work and good results will surely follow. It is the steady and persistent lick that counts. A man can walk farther than any

horse can run. One of the best ways to carry on the educational work in the Alliance is to have a small, cheap circulating library. For this purpose THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST library of extras fills the bill. Nine volumes now out at 12½ cents each; three more to follow in the near future. Send for them.

**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: J. D. Cobb, Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, R. A. McDuffi, Sidney Halfhill, N. H. Hampton, Abner L. Butterfield, George O. Feging, James Wake, J. S. Garrard.

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

John Epperly is lecturer of Montgomery County Farmers Alliance, and writes on printed letter heads which give neither post-office or State. He has written once to inquire about his remittance, but his letter could not be answered for the same reason that his order could not be filled.

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry but does not give post-office or State.

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 8th for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 005921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

We have received a postal note, 008228, dated March 31st, Lampasas, Texas, without any letter.

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.

**NEW OFFER.**

In order to assist the many earnest workers who are trying to advance the cause of reform by securing circulation for the best reform literature, the management of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST have decided to offer an extraordinary inducement.

All clubs of 20 subscribers or more received during the month of May, with 25 cents each, will get THE ECONOMIST over four months, and will not expire till October 1.

This gives Alliances, unions and political clubs a chance to put this valuable paper in the hands of their entire membership, and also to send it as a missionary into many good families at a nominal cost.

ATTACKS made upon business enterprises friendly to the Alliance, conducted in its interest and dependent upon it for support, by papers that are well supplied with advertising from opposition concerns, show plainly the motive for the attack, but when the dealers organize a fight on any concern that is known to be friendly to the cause of the consumer, and is making effective efforts to bring the manufacturer and consumer together, it shows that the dealers as useless middlemen are being supplanted by the direct trade so established to the advantage of both manu-

facturer and consumer when, however, these dealers seek to fool the people into rejecting the advantages they could secure under the new system, by filling the columns of every plutocratic paper in the land with falsehood misrepresentation and calumny about such enterprises and all those connected with them, they go so far that they expose their selfish motive and will deceive no one. In business matters people should look out for their own interests, and buy where they can get the best bargains. The moral taught in the fable of the sheep and wolves is good. The wolves told the sheep that they were very silly and foolish to keep those big lazy dogs to guard them, that the dogs would rob them, and eat up their lambs, and would not let them go to the sweetest pasture. The silly sheep dispensed with the dogs and the wolves led them to a lonely valley, and devoured the whole flock at their leisure. Moral, you had better heed your friends than your enemies.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST has now been published over three years. In that time it has always studied the wants of the Alliance people. It has never offered any premiums but what it knew everything was just as represented and an absolute necessity. It is now in position to offer to its subscribers a first class sewing machine—one that it can recommend to be just as represented. It is sold on its merits, and every Alliance family should have the New Economist sewing machine.

No greater fallacy exists than the idea that bankers are masters of the philosophy of money. It is as absurd as to imagine the retailer of dressed meats is a master of veterinary science. The banker's business makes him an expert as to securities, risks and coin investments, but has little in common with the philosophy of money. Besides the bankers' interests are best served by bringing about a condition where money must be borrowed, while the interests of the people lie in a directly opposite direction.

Do you want good reform literature for distribution? Nothing is as good for that purpose as back numbers of THE ECONOMIST. Send 25 cents and get 50 back numbers by mail, postage prepaid, all different. This is the cheapest and best mode of doing missionary work.

**NOTES BY REFORMER.**

**THE THIRD PARTY.**

When I say "third party" I do not mean the "People's party," but that beautifully artistic and grandly moral combination now being formed between the New England Democracy and mugwumpian Republicanism. The cunning scheme begins already to cast its shadow forward in outline as follows:

The Democratic convention at

Chicago will put a free silver plank in its platform. The pressure is such that it can not be avoided. A large majority of the States the Democrats expect to carry are overwhelmingly in favor of free coinage of silver. Cleveland can not stand on such a platform. The stultification would be too great. Neither would his friends permit it. Then there will be a split—possibly peaceful—probably with a wreckage of noses and ears. This will tilt the majority a little farther towards the people and away from New England plutocracy. Then will follow a convention held at some convenient point within the dollarocratic domains of New England, to which will be invited all truly good people without regard to party affiliation, race, color or previous condition of servitude, who believe in the rights of the dollar as against the rights of the man. Here will be nominated the boss mugwump of the nation, ex-President Cleveland, and then will be fulfilled the prediction of Senator John E. Carlisle; Democrats and Republicans will be found voting for Cleveland. Not with any expectation, however that he will receive at the polls a majority of the electoral votes, but only enough to throw the election of a President into the House of Representatives. There the President is chosen from the three receiving the highest number of votes, each State casting one vote. Now, it is safe to assume that the man chosen will be a Democrat. At least that is assumed by Cleveland's friends, and their purpose and hope is to capture that vote for him. The scheme is well laid and the success of it is altogether improbable. The Republicans would be free because the election of their candidate by a Democratic House is out of the question; and in quite a number of States enough of Republican votes could be added to the Cleveland Democrats to give them a majority. For example, the State of Pennsylvania has 28 representatives—10 Democrats and 18 Republicans. A coalition in all probability could be made that would give Cleveland the State. It is not rash to assume that New England would cast her vote solidly for him, as he stands squarely upon the financial platform of the East. Thus Cleveland would become President. But Mr. Cleveland's friends are leaving out of view the possibilities that lie before the People's party.

Assuming that there will be four tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic, Independent-Democratic and People's party—it is not at all improbable that the latter will occupy the third if not the second place in the race. In that case Mr. Cleveland may not be in a position to be a candidate before the House of Representatives.

Under these circumstances, if the Cleveland Democrats should withdraw from the Chicago convention, would it not appear a very wise thing for the remaining Democrats to adopt without the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i the St. Louis platform, the "new declaration of independence?" Then, as shown by John Davis, of Kansas, in his late speech in the House of Representatives, there would be a revival of Jeffersonian Democracy; the people would come to their own, and the much desired union of the great West and the South would be usual-

complished fact. But we must work away, getting our forces in line, so that, if these our dreams are not fulfilled, we will still be ready for what the future may bring.

**THE ANTI-PINKERTON.**

resolution of Mr. Watson seems to sleep in the hands of the judiciary committee, and so it will as long as the plutocrats remain in power. But the end aimed at by Mr. Watson can be reached by the States severally passing a law prohibiting under the penalty of fine and imprisonment any person, firm, corporation, or association from bringing into the State or using any body of men other than the regularly constituted State authorities and forces for the suppression of strikes or any other disturbance between employers and employees. Every State in the Union should be required by the people to pass such a law at the first meeting of their legislature.

**SECRETARY FOSTER**

is back and we all like to know what England thinks we ought to do in our present financial straits, but we are not on the inside and therefore can not find out. I wonder if he recognized the picture of John Sherman hanging upon the strong walls of the bank of England.

IMPORTANT improvements in THE ECONOMIST are contemplated in the near future. They depend on the number of subscribers received in the next 60 days.

We want 40,000 new subscribers for April and May, and make this a special appeal to every friend of the reform cause to get up a club. If we can get the 40,000 in that time added to our present list, we will employ permanently a special cartoon artist. Send in your clubs either for yearly subscriptions or under the campaign offers.

**LEGISLATIVE NOTES.**

A census investigation has been ordered, and five members of the eleventh census committee appointed to conduct it.

The House Indian committee reports favorably a bill to declare citizens of the United States all Indians 21 years of age who have attended school or had industrial training for ten years.

Congressman Holman, whose stand in Congress has ever been for retrenchment and economical expenditure of public moneys, has been renominated by acclamation by his Indiana constituents.

On April 4 the House passed a rigid exclusion Chinese act. It keeps out all Chinese except the minister to this country and his suite. The Senate is likely to amend or substitute provisions now in force.

The House committee reports favorably authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain plans and specifications and local supervision by competitive system among private architects for public buildings. This would secure the best ability, and stop wasteful extravagance which is the result of present method.

Representative Stout, of Michigan, will deserve the credit of the nation if his resolution introduced into the House succeeds in clipping the Bell telephone monopoly. He requires the committee on patents to ascertain whether any modifications of patent laws is necessary to protect the public against undue monopoly, and make

Postmaster-General holds the conference was for increasing the efficiency of the service. He adds nothing about this being a Presidential election year.

On April 13, Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, and Jerry Simpson, Kansas, addressed the federation of labor in Washington, upon suffrage rights in the District, and the Henry George single tax theory.

A report has been submitted to the Senate which heartily commends the consolidation of the navy and revenue marine service. The estimated reduction of expense which would result are figured out at \$90,000.

Senator Peifer has reason to congratulate himself over the adoption of his bill to regulate the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia. It was the choice of the committee in the Senate over many others.

President Harrison and Secretary Blaine have most generously presented the families (in Italy) of the New Orleans tragedy \$25,000 of the peoples money. It is described as a "graceful easter act" by the Republican press. Comment is superfluous.

The House patents committee has decided to make foreign inventors pay in this country what is charged American inventors in Europe for patents. It costs about \$35 here, and \$700 abroad. There is some wholesome reciprocity in this.

The Senate judiciary committee reported favorably on the appointment of two additional judges for the court of claims, to facilitate business. Appeal from this tribunal to Supreme Court, the bill provides, is to be made only in cases where amount involved exceeds \$5,000.

On April 8th Senator McMillan's amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill of \$900,000 for G. A. R. encampment in Washington passed the Senate, and now goes to the House. The opposition to it came mainly from Democratic Senators.

The diffusiveness of the Senate during the past week upon Indian bacon contracts and alleged rascality of Indian agents, smacked of decided effort to smother discussion of the free coinage question. But it did not succeed, as Senators Stewart, Walcott, and Teller conclusively proved.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, the father of the free wool bill, closed debate upon it. His reappearance in the House after an exhaustive illness was made the occasion of a non-partisan ovation. He entered leaning upon the arm of "the young man eloquent," Bryan, of Nebraska, who read his speech for him. Red pinks bloomed in the buttonholes of the Democrats, and Mr. Springer's desk was massed with them—his favorite flower.

A specially appointed committee of experts pronounce the Washington government treasury vaults practically worthless, and defective in the extreme. The commission recommends that with such immense values at stake the government immediately adopt throughout a system of the best modern vaults and locks. The New York sub-treasury is safer than the Washington reserve treasury house. This is to open the way for some fat contracts in safes, vaults, and locks.

The House committee reports favorably authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain plans and specifications and local supervision by competitive system among private architects for public buildings. This would secure the best ability, and stop wasteful extravagance which is the result of present method.

Secretary Foster has sent to the House a communication from Secretary Noble, transmitting an additional estimate of appropriation aggregating \$250,000 for continuing the work of compiling results of eleventh census, during the fiscal year 1893, in addition to the \$1,000,000 heretofore estimated, of which sum \$200,000 has been appropriated. He states further, it will require \$250,000 to

report by bill or otherwise. He also insists on knowing monthly charges made on the government, and whether all public and private rates should be regulated by general law.

The Democratic Congressional campaign committee has been already formed in Washington, and the following is the executive committee: J. H. McCreary, Kentucky; J. F. Andrew, Massachusetts; J. R. Whiting, Michigan; C. A. O. McClellan, Indiana; William Mutchler, Pennsylvania; Benton McMillan, Tennessee; Thomas J. Geary, California; John D. Alderson, West Virginia; George Johnstone, South Carolina; and Thomas Bowman, Iowa.

The personal allusions of Senator Walcott's speech were notably fearless. "It was apparent," he said with contemptuous emphasis, "that the party in power would, with negative unanimity, renominate the president 'magnetic executive.'" Another Moses," he added, "had been willing to hearken to popular clamor, (Hill) but let 'I dare not, wait upon I would,' and went adrift. Because of the blow which had struck silver aside, it was equally manifest that the Democratic party would present its apostle of reform, whose vision held no other issue save tariff, and who desired to 'consecrate' himself again to public office."

The House committee on public buildings has completely negatived the supposition that in pursuance of the proposition that in the Senate executive buildings would be much restricted. It has made favorable report upon twenty-three. They are as follows: At Cumberland, Md.; Anniston, Ala.; Hastings, Neb.; Gardiner, Me.; Newport News, Va.; Laredo, Tex.; Brunswick, Ga.; Joliet, Ill.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Boise City, Id.; Helena, Mont.; Durham, N. C.; Massillon, O.; Galipolis, O.; Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Brockton, Mass.; Bedford City, Va.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Waterbury, Conn.; Clinton, Ia.; Providence, R. I., and Nashua, N. H.; also increasing the limit of cost of the building at Patterson, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

FIFTY old numbers of THE ECONOMIST will be sent to any address, postage paid, for 25 cents.

**What They Said.**

Mrs. A., whose home was in a small country town, had just returned from visiting her sister who lived in the city. She surprised her lady friends by sending them all an urgent invitation to meet at her house at two o'clock one Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. A. had hosts of friends in the town and in the adjoining school districts, and her parlors were quite full. Everybody was wondering what it all meant.

"Ladies," said Mrs. A., after the last comer was seated, "I have invited you here to talk over a matter of interest to us all. This is not a lecture but a conversation and we are all to talk. I'll start the subject. What do you say to having a society of our own, a sort of club or reading society, to meet one afternoon a week, and study the lessons now printed in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and any other topics we are interested in of a social

"And help?"  
"Yes, all I can."  
"That is all any of us can do, Miss C."  
"But I don't understand what it is to be. I never heard of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST."  
"Never heard of it?" exclaimed half a dozen in surprise.  
"I suppose it shows a dreadful state of ignorance, but then I never did. Is it a magazine?"

"No, it is our Alliance paper," whispered a neighbor.

"I have some copies that I will distribute to those not familiar with the paper. There are so many publications nowadays that it is not strange that we were not acquainted with them all," replied Mrs. A. Mrs. D., what do you think of the plan?"

"I like it," said Mrs. D., a farmer's wife. "We haven't begun the lesson in our lodge yet because we had no suitable instructor. Frank Smith has promised to take the office as soon as his school in the Harris district is out. He is giving the lessons in that lodge and they say they are splendid."

"Yes, he is a good teacher, but every lodge hasn't a Frank Smith." "We haven't had a lesson in our lodge, and I think it is a shame," remarked Mrs. E. energetically. "The ones that ought to take it wouldn't, and I told the president last week I would help him out if nobody else would."

"Why didn't you do that before?" inquired Mrs. F. "We have had every lesson in our lodge. The president gave the first one, and the lecturer the second, and we passed it around among all the officials that could take it, and then began over again. It worked very well."

"But it wouldn't work in our lodge," replied Mrs. E. "If I begin I shall have it all to do, and I felt as if there were others younger who ought to take it. But how do you suppose they are doing over in the X district? They have a lesson committee of three appointed, who divide the work among themselves. One takes the blackboard exercise and problems, another the questions, and the third finds readers for the remainder of the lesson, and they each give what explanations they consider necessary. It works well."

"Queer, isn't it?" remarked Mrs. G. "every Lodge studies the lesson in a different way. Now in our lodge we didn't get started until the sixth lesson. Nobody in particular takes charge. We all study at home, and the president just gets up and says so-and-so may read the first paragraph. So-and-so rises in his seat and reads it. Then the president asks for comments, and sometimes we have a lively discussion, and sometimes not a word is said. That is the way we do. But the open lodges are our greatest trouble."

"Our open lodges are splendid. Everybody comes."

"As you country folks don't let us into the lodges," said Mrs. A. "I did not know how you did treat the lessons. There is quite a library here and I thought we could do this way. All read over our lessons at home. Then take, for example, Lesson VIII on Scotland. I have a copy here. It begins with a few lines of poetry from Scott. Appoint No. 1 to bring in and read two or three short selections from Scott or other

Scottish poets. Appoint No. 2 on expected of women in these days than was expected of them twenty or thirty years ago. Many of us did not have the educational advantages when we were young that our children are enjoying. But it is never too late to learn. I believe that self-improvement is a duty which we owe to ourselves, our homes and our friends. I know of no pleasanter way to gain knowledge than to meet together one afternoon a week to study. We need not necessarily follow the lessons in THE ECONOMIST as closely as probably the lodges do; we can branch off a little when it suits us, simply using those lessons as a foundation upon which to build. As you all know, I am not a member of the Alliance, but I think there are a good many of us who would like to be able to talk intelligently on social and political questions with our husbands and fathers and brothers. I know I would, and I see no better way to gain the required knowledge than in following out this course of lessons. By learning what other nations have done, we shall be better able to decide what policy our own country ought to follow."

"I would like to keep up with Joe; that's a fact! He thinks women don't know anything," interrupted the sharp-voiced speaker.

"A good many men are afflicted that way," remarked Mrs. B. to her neighbor and undertone.

"I can't come; it is too far to walk," said Mrs. D.

"Nor I," added Mrs. E., Mrs. F., and Mrs. G.

"I'll come," said Mrs. H. "if I don't have to do anything, but I couldn't read or speak in public to save my life!"

"Nor I!" chorused three or four others.

"We can all learn," said Mrs. A. "Besides, it isn't public, it is a class. We have several cottonwoods, 9 years old, that are 62 to 64 inches in circumference and over 6 feet high. Mr. Hogg has a peach tree 3 years old, 12 inches in diameter, and 5 feet 5 inches high. He has a cottonwood 4 years old that is 25 inches in circumference. Mr. Gilbert has a peach tree 6 years old that is 24 inches in circumference and 22 feet high. He has a black walnut tree 3 years old, from the seed, that is 12 inches in circumference, 1 foot 6 inches high, and that bore several walnuts this year. Mrs. M. Gillette of Eddy, has a peach tree 2 years old, from the seed, that bears perfectly ripened peaches this year. He has a apple-tree, 2 years, from the seed, that bore 3 peaches the past season.

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ft. in.

Name of P. O.	Growth in feet, in
Witt Bros., Eddy, N. M.	Raisin Grape, 16 6
"	Apple, 4 9
"	Pear, 4 8
"	Plum, 5 9/8
"	Cherry, 5 3/4
"	Crab Apple, 1 1/4
"	Mulberry, 1 1/4
F. G. Campbell, Eddy, N. M.	Currant, 1 1/4
G. W. Blankenship, Eddy, N. M.	Black Locust, 14 1/2
"	Apple, 3 1/2
"	Apricot, 3 1/2
"	Peach, 3 1/2
"	Box Elder, 6 1/2
"	Mulberry, 7 1/2
"	Lombardy Poplar, 7 1/2
"	Castor Bean, 8 4
Jas. Hogg, Seven Rivers, N. M.	Poplar, 16 3
"	Cottonwood, 16 2
R. M. Gilbert, Seven Rivers, N. M.	Osage Orange, 14 7
"	Native Willow, 16 7
"	Pecan, 16 5
"	Black Walnut, 4 11
"	Plum, 16 4
"	Mulberry, 6 4

Witt Bros. have several cottonwoods, 9 years old, that are 62 to 64 inches in circumference and over 6 feet high. Mr. Hogg has a peach tree 3 years old, 12 inches in diameter, and 5 feet 5 inches high. He has a cottonwood 4 years old that is 25 inches in circumference. Mr. Gilbert has a peach tree 6 years old that is 24 inches in circumference and 22 feet high.

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"Then come and listen. We shall need an audience. Mrs. B. has promised to come, and I think Miss C. will join us, will you not?"

"Yes, I'll try it."

"And help?"

"Yes, anything I can."

"Very well; that makes three workers. Now, of course we need an audience. We three will take charge of the programme for next Wednesday afternoon, and I invite you all to come and see how you like it, and I should be pleased to have each of you bring a friend."

"I hardly know how we could get time for a new society in our neighborhood," said Mrs. F. "We have the lodge, and the Ladies' Aid, and the W. C. T. U. already."

"We haven't anything in our neighborhood," said Mrs. S. "They tried to start the Alliance, but it rained the first three nights, so nobody came. The temperance folks tried to start a society but it fizzled out, and we don't have a Sunday school or anything."

"That is discouraging!"

"There don't nobody take hold," continued Mrs. S.

"After we get started," said Mrs. A., "we will come over and help you. You talk it up among your neighbors. Is there a house we could have?"

"Mine is small, but you are welcome to come."

"We will certainly come and help you out," said Mrs. A. "Some neighborhoods are more ready to take up such work than others. Mrs. F., could not you get some one to read the lesson in your Ladies' Aid, while the others were sewing or quilting?"

"Then you would have something profitable to talk about."

"I hadn't thought of that! We'll try it!" said Mrs. F. emphatically.

"My thought was this," continued Mrs. A., "that here in town we would start weekly meetings to which all the neighboring districts should be invited, but that wherever you could, you should start little societies of your own, then meet here to talk over plans and interchange ideas. As soon as we are strong enough we will go out and help our neighbors to organize."

"Mr. A., do you know anything about the ladies' literary and political club that is being started in Washington?" inquired Miss R.

"No; tell us about it."

"We were talking it over in our lodge. They are going to take up the lessons and other literary work. Mrs. Diggs is president, Mrs. Davidson, of Georgia, is vice-president. Mrs. Otis, of Kansas, treasurer, and Miss Dwyer, of Texas, secretary. I understand that they expect to form clubs all over the United States."

"That would be just the thing!" exclaimed Mrs. A., enthusiastically. "But would they let us, who don't belong to the Alliance, join?"

"I don't know. I should think they would—if you study your lessons."

"Find out about it, Miss R., and tell us at our next meeting. I hope to see so many here that I shall have to borrow chairs, but we shall take up our lesson and go through with it, if there are only three present. I think you can find three women in any neighborhood interested in such work. Try it friends."

"We ain't smart enough," interrupted the sharp-voiced woman.

"I'd like to know why?" remarked Mrs. D., energetically.

"Country women are just as smart as city women. There is no reason why they shouldn't be," added Mrs. E.

"I lived in the city ten years, and I don't know as it made me any smarter," put in Mrs. O., who had not spoken before.

"People may live in cities all their lives," continued Mrs. A., "and still be far more ignorant than people who live in the country. It is true that city people have some advan-

tages, such as lectures, which is more difficult for the country people to obtain, but the best means of culture, books and papers, are within our reach. We can read and study, we can think, we can meet together and learn by interchanging our ideas. We can do this just as well in the country as in the city."

"I hardly know how we could get the disastrous effects of each and all of these; Hostetter's Stomach Bitter's is an effectual safeguard. It fortifies the system against them by infusing into it fresh vigor begotten of renewed and complete digestion and assimilation of the food, and its consequent reparative action upon the exhausted tissues and impoverished circulation. No preparation for the undergoing, without injury, of an unusual amount of bodily or mental work, no means of averting malarial infection, or infected born, bad diet and impure water equal this, relatively, to a digestive invigorant. Take it for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, rheumatism, kidney trouble, & grippe."

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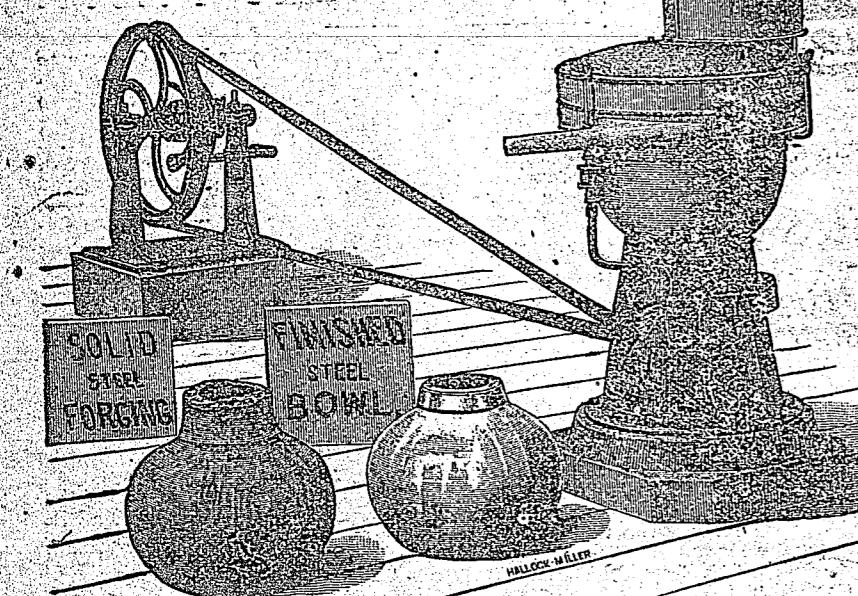


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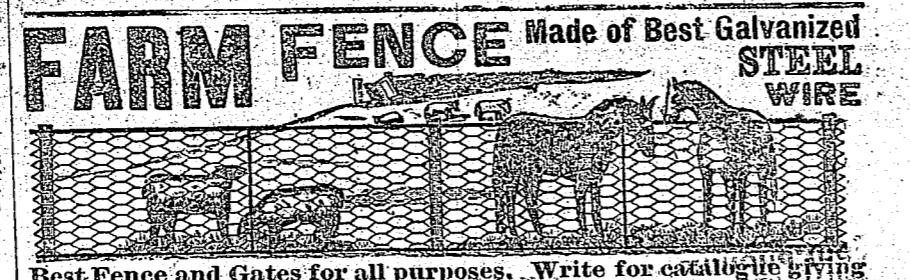
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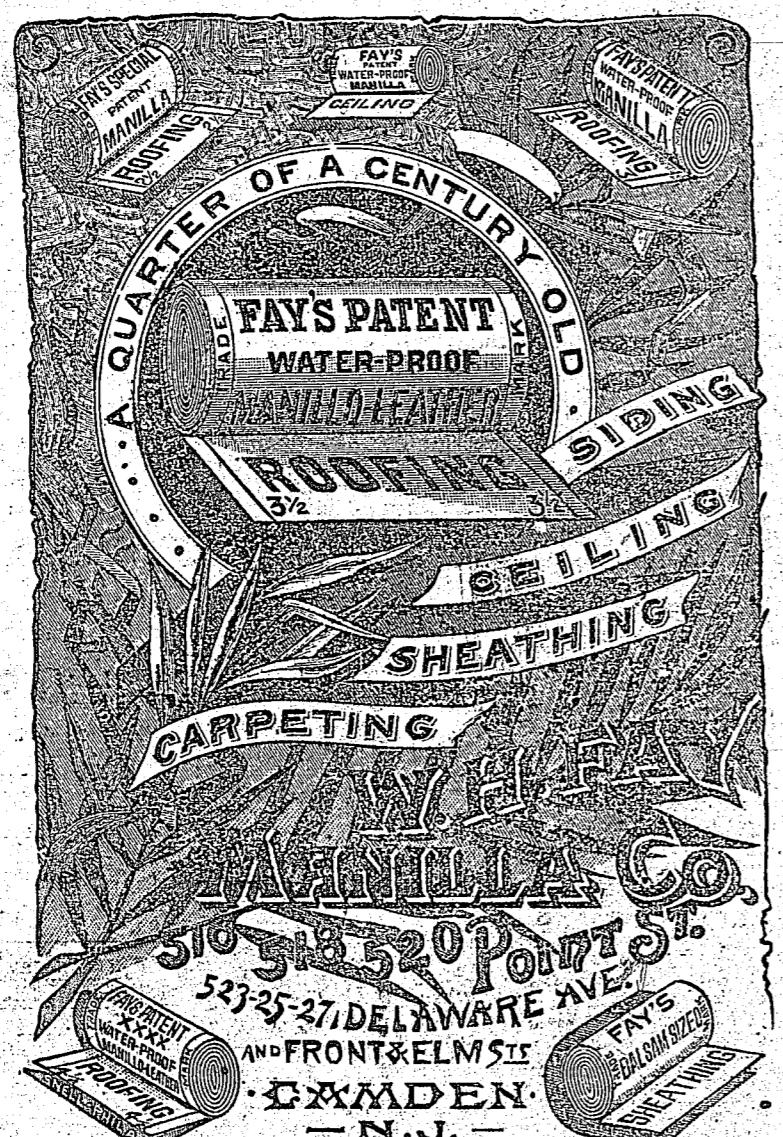
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VOL. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 30, 1892.

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## THE FIRST DEMAND.

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 be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.  
b. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.  
c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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 all national and State reserves shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. 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.

This is one of the broadest and most far-reaching demands ever put in any platform. To take it up and treat of it systematically in all its parts and relations, would require many volumes. But a few suggestions as to what it means and what its effect may be, if adopted, seem timely.

We demand a national currency! Currency is the money or circulating medium used as money of the entire nation, both paper and coin, or in any other form. Why demand that the currency be restricted to a national currency? Because national money alone can be made a legal tender, and the legal tender quality of money is the best guarantee of stability in its function as a medium of exchange.

Second. Because if corporations or associations either State or individual be allowed to issue the currency of the nation, they are thereby given special advantages in the use of their credit, which is the very worst form of class legislation, and they are placed in a position whereby they can by acting in concert increase or diminish the volume of circulating medium at will, raising or depressing the price of all commodities accordingly, and as a result ruining all productive enterprises. Third. All forms of currency not legal tender are simply forms of credit, or subjects of barter; and since a legal tender money can only be issued by the supreme power, its issue is strictly a function of government. Again, since the legal tender money is the

only true money, its issue is a monopoly *per se*, because it necessarily carries with it the power to levy tribute to the highest point compatible with life itself. And this is a function of government which can not be delegated to any individuals or association of individuals without making all the remainder of the population slaves. Fourth. To go back to local issues of currency would be to take a step backward forty years in material progress and adopt a system that had been thoroughly tried and found wanting. The uncertainty and losses from wild-cat money are too well remembered by business men to be again tolerated in this age of progress.

"Safe, sound, and flexible." The three qualities that bankers, financiers, and business men have so firmly anchored to and have so often declared as the most desirable features of a model currency. It has been their custom to set aside any system offered by the people with the oracular declaration that the money system of this government must guarantee a money that will be "safe, sound, and flexible;" and the people in taking that as the basis to which every move they propose to make shall conform, at once take all the wind out of the sails of the autocratic opposition and compel them if they meet the issue fairly to examine the proposed system on its merits as calculated to bring about the condition they claim to desire in common with the whole people of the United States, conditions which will provide a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

Safe, because being a legal tender its holder can incur no loss upon it and is free from that danger which always accompanies all forms of credit paper. Sound, because based on gold or silver or the credit of the entire nation, which is the most perfect basis, and flexible, because the business of the nation is flexible and demands a greater volume of money in the fall and winter than it does in the spring and summer. When the volume of business, on account of the dumping of products of agriculture upon the markets, is more than doubled, and the demand for cash is three or four

times as great as in the spring, when the products of agriculture have been largely consumed, the effect is the same as would attend a violent contraction of the currency with an average business and demand. Hence it follows that since this is largely an agricultural country and there is therefore a great fluctuation in the demand for money to conduct the business of the nation at different seasons of the year, an inflexible volume of money would be relatively great at one season and relatively small at another season, thereby entailing all the evils of violent inflation and contraction alternately upon the country, and these evils produce an instability in general prices, which is a deadly blight upon all legitimate production and commercial pursuits. The demand therefore for a flexible currency means that the volume of currency shall be increased or diminished as the demands of the business of the country increases or diminishes, thereby preventing any contraction or inflation of the currency and making the nearest possible approach to stability in general prices.

"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 be provided." This simply means that an efficient, just and equitable means of distribution direct to the people be provided. The necessity for this is shown by the bad system of getting money from the national treasury inaugurated by Mr. Cleveland when he was President. Over sixty millions of dollars of government money was loaned to the banks free; that is to say, at no interest whatever. The banks were required to deposit \$1,000,000 in government bonds for each \$1,000,000 in money they received from the national treasury. This relieved the "bursting treasury" and benefited the bankers, who loaned it out to the people at a high rate of interest, because the people were compelled to have it. This system makes an unjust discrimination in favor of the bankers, enabling them to rob the people by the power of money to oppress. The distribution of the necessary amount of government money to prevent contraction at any season of the year should be made

direct to those whose necessities demand it on account of the increase they have given to business, and without any intermediate toll gatherers. It is all right for banks to use their own funds, and such as may be deposited with them for banking purposes, but it is wrong for them to loan government money for their own use and benefit, and have a monopoly of the business.

The sub-treasury plan is suggested as a good plan for securing these results, and is advocated as the best yet proposed, and upon him who opposes that plan the burden rests of offering a better plan, or admitting that he is not in sympathy with the wise and just objects above described.

Paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* in above demand explain themselves, and are generally conceded to be just and desirable. The limitation of the expenses of the government to an honest and economical administration is especially important, and the reduction of taxation to that basis, leaving all the money possible in the hands of the people, is a strong low-tariff stand. Summed up, it means more money and less taxes.

#### WIDNEY'S BILL.

Mr. Felton (by request) introduced the following joint resolution in the Senate April 9, 1892, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to a national money system:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in reference to a national money system.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

#### ARTICLE XVI.

Section 1. A national currency circulating medium shall be issued to the amount of twenty dollars per capita, as shown by the census of eighteen hundred and ninety and by each succeeding census, for the proper redemption of which, when required, the resources, the faith, and the property of the nation are pledged; for which redemption Congress, by a two-thirds vote of each House, may provide for the collection of government revenues and taxes in gold and silver coin.

Sec. 2. Said currency, with gold and silver coin of these United States of present weight and fineness, the dollar being the standard or unit of values, and such currency as may be issued in lieu of gold and silver coin, or bullion held exclusively for exchange for currency, shall constitute the only legal money of these United States, and shall be received at par in satisfaction of all obligations for the payment of money within the jurisdiction of these United States. Said gold and silver coin and currency shall be exchangeable at par value.

Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, but shall not have power to increase or decrease said issue: Provided, That after the issue of nineteen hundred, Congress may, by a two-thirds vote of each House, reduce the additional issue per capita at any census.

The following bill, providing for a national currency circulating me-

dium, was also introduced by Mr. Felton (by request) in the Senate April 19, 1892:

A bill to provide a national currency circulating medium, and to provide for the circulation thereof.

Section 1. That there shall be established in the treasury department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and circulation of a national circulating medium. The chief officer of said bureau shall be denominated the comptroller of finance, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the consent of Congress, and shall hold his office for the term of ten years, unless sooner removed by the President, with the consent of Congress. He shall receive an annual salary of eight thousand dollars. He shall have a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary, whose salary shall be four thousand dollars per year, who shall possess the power and perform the duties of the comptroller during a vacancy in said office or during the absence or inability of the comptroller. The comptroller shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct. Such clerks shall be classified by the comptroller, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, which clerks shall be classified in the manner now prescribed by law. Within fifteen days after notice of his appointment he shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and shall give to the United States a bond in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than four responsible sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditional for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The deputy comptroller shall also take oath of office, and give a similar bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The comptroller or deputy comptroller shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association doing a banking business under this act.

Sec. 2. That the comptroller of finance, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal, with suitable inscriptions, for his office, a description of which, with the certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the comptroller of finance, and the same may be renewed when necessary. Every document executed by the comptroller in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts whatsoever, and all copies of papers in the office of the comptroller, certified by him to be correct copies of the originals in his office, shall be in all cases evidence equally and in like manner as the originals. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or water.

Sec. 3. That there shall be assigned to the comptroller of finance, by the Secretary of the Treasury, suitable rooms in the treasury building for conducting the business of the bureau of finance, in which shall be safe and secure fireproof and burglar-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of the comptroller to deposit and safely keep all plates not necessarily in the possession of engravers and printers, and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, light, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of said business.

Sec. 4. That the comptroller of finance, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized and directed to issue currency notes, in the name of the United States of America, to the amount of twenty dollars per capita of the population of the census of eighteen hundred and ninety, in addition to gold and silver coin. Upon ascertaining each following census the issue shall be increased to said twenty dollars per capita. In addition thereto he shall issue similar currency notes in lieu of gold or silver coin of the United States, or bullion deposited or held exclusively for

exchange for currency notes, as may be provided by law. In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation the comptroller of finance is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to have printed therefrom, on paper or similar material best adapted thereto, and numbered, the quantity of currency notes, of the denominations of one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, and five hundred dollars, as may be required to supply the issue herein called for. The number of each denomination in use shall be such that the needs of the people shall be subserved thereby. The notes of each denomination shall be consecutively numbered. That a duplicate of each denomination, and from each successive plate used, shall be perforated with the word "duplicate," and carefully preserved for use in the identification of the originals, and for the detection of counterfeits, by comparison therewith. Said notes shall express on their face that they are issued by the government of the United States of America as the circulating medium of the people of the United States. They shall have the written or engraved signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the comptroller of finance, and the imprint of the seal of the treasury, and shall bear such other statements and devices as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and shall contain a statement that "This note must be surrendered to the comptroller of finance in exchange for a new note of similar denomination during the year" (stating the year for retiring the same). Said notes and gold and silver coin of the United States shall be received at par in satisfaction of all obligations within the jurisdiction of the United States for the payment of money. Said gold and silver coin and currency shall be exchangeable at the face value thereof.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of finance to receive worn out and mutilated circulating notes issued hereunder, and with the Secretary of the Treasury the comptroller of finance shall compare said notes with the duplicates thereof on file, and when satisfied that the same are the originals issued under this act they shall be destroyed by being burned to ashes or by maceration in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller of finance, and such other person as the President shall designate. A permanent book of record of the destruction of such notes, with sufficient descriptions thereof, shall be kept by the comptroller of finance and published in the bulletin of finance. After said destructions of said notes, new notes of the same denominations and number shall be issued to the owners of the destroyed notes, of which duplicates shall be kept as hereinbefore provided. Such new notes shall be marked second series or third series, as the case may be.

Sec. 6. That in the year following each second census, beginning with the census of nineteen hundred and ten, the entire issue of circulating notes shall be retired and destroyed as provided in section five herein. And under the provisions of this act a new issue shall be made from new dies and plates and with new designs, and shall be substituted for the retired notes; and during the year for retiring said notes each banking institution doing business hereunder shall, during the months of January, February, March, and April, forward to the comptroller of finance at least twenty-five per centum each month of said notes in its possession, and in exchange therefor the comptroller of finance shall issue new notes of the same denomination. During the remaining months of the year, each of said banking institutions shall monthly forward all of the old issues to the comptroller of finance at the rate of one per centum per month of said notes in its possession, and in exchange therefor the comptroller of finance shall issue new notes of the same denomination. The comptroller of finance may see fit to adopt for the regulation of the business of the association and the conduct of its affairs, which said articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them forwarded to the comptroller of finance, to be filed and preserved in his office. Attached to said articles of association shall be a schedule of the bonds or real estate offered and known as "the reserve security" as herein provided, for which schedule shall accurately describe said bonds, and real estate, and the improvements thereon, stating in whom the title is vested in fee simple absolute, free of all incumbrances or liens, and giving the yearly assessed value of said real estate for each separate year for State and

county purposes for the five preceding years, which schedule shall be certified to as correct by the proper keeper of the records of title of said property. Upon receipt of said articles and schedule the comptroller of finance shall proceed in whatever manner he deems best to verify the facts set out in said schedule, and when satisfied therewith, and that the schedule is otherwise correct as to its statement, he shall notify said persons of that fact and of the same approved by him for the association.

Sec. 7. That for the purpose of putting said notes in circulation the comptroller of finance shall be authorized to retire all outstanding notes or currency of the United States, and to buy such legally issued bonds of the States, counties, and incorporated cities of over five thousand inhabitants as he deems proper; said bonds to be issued by said States, counties, and cities for valuation not to exceed five per centum of the average assessed value of the real estate in said State, county, or city for the five years preceding the issuance of said bonds, deducting from the said value of bonds the par value of any other outstanding bonds issued by said State, county, or city. Said bonds shall be a lien on all personal property and real estate in said State, county, or city, except public property, and shall bear interest at the rate of two per centum per year, and shall not run to exceed twenty years. The interest shall be payable annually to the comptroller of finance at Washington, and a sinking fund shall be provided in each case sufficient to liquidate said bonds at or before maturity. The public issuance of such bonds, their delivery to the comptroller of finance, and the receipt of the circulating notes therefor, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the legal issuance and validity of said bonds, and thereafter no defense shall be set up to the payment of principal or interest, or to the levying and collecting of taxes therefor. All objections or defense to the issue of said bonds must be made by the parties interested prior to the delivery thereof to the comptroller of finance; otherwise they are forever waived and barred as a defense. Said bonds may be sold by the comptroller, and such bonds or any United States bonds may be deposited at par by banks, with the bank, as a reserve security, on which said banks may obtain the use of money as hereinafter provided. If said State, county, or city shall fail or neglect at any time to levy and collect a sufficient tax to meet the obligations of said bonds, there shall be immediately due and payable to the comptroller of finance a tax on the real and personal property in said State, county or city, in default, on its last assessment roll, sufficient to meet said payments and costs of collecting the same, and the same shall be collected by any persons appointed thereto by the comptroller of finance, who shall have power, where said tax is not paid within thirty days after it is levied, to collect the same by seizure and sale upon warrant issued by any judge, ex parte, of any court of original jurisdiction, State or national, having jurisdiction of the property. The United States may become the purchaser of such property. Redemption may be made within one year after sale by paying the amount due on the sale, costs, and interest thereon at ten per centum. Provided, That no bonds shall be purchased hereunder except such as by State laws are made subject to the terms of this act.

Sec. 8. That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less in any case than five, who shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the proposed name of the association, the object for which the association is formed, and the proposed capital stock; and may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of the business of the association and the conduct of its affairs, which said articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them forwarded to the comptroller of finance, to be filed and preserved in his office. Attached to said articles of association shall be a schedule of the bonds or real estate offered and known as "the reserve security" as herein provided, for which schedule shall accurately describe said bonds, and real estate, and the improvements thereon, stating in whom the title is vested in fee simple absolute, free of all incumbrances or liens, and giving the yearly assessed value of said real estate for each separate year for State and

at part thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Sec. 17. That the capital stock or the reserve security of any association formed hereunder may be increased or decreased within the limits fixed for the capital stock or the reserve security by this act by a two-thirds vote of its shareholders at a meeting especially called for that purpose. The increase or decrease of capital stock or of the reserve security shall be made by complying with the requirements of this act as to the formation of such associations in the first instance, and by complying with such additional requirements as the comptroller of finance may deem best to secure the interest of all parties concerned: Provided, That in the decrease of the reserve security the association so decreasing its reserve security shall surrender to the comptroller of finance circulating notes received thereon to the amount of the decrease. No warrant shall be drawn for less than five thousand dollars. Said sum or any part thereof may, on the first of any quarter of the year, be returned to the treasury.

Sec. 18. That thereafter, upon the demand of said association, the comptroller of finance shall issue to said association warrants on the treasury of the United States for circulating notes of the government to the amount of the said average assessed value of real estate, but not to exceed one-half of the actual value of said bonds deposited by said bank or for any part thereof, as demanded from time to time, which warrants, upon presentation duly indorsed, shall be paid out of the treasury in the notes issued hereunder. No warrant shall be drawn for less than five thousand dollars. Said sum or any part thereof may, on the first of any quarter of the year, be returned to the treasury.

Sec. 19. That the name assumed by the association.

Second. The place where its operations of discount are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory or district, and also the particular county and city, town or village.

Third. Its capital stock, and the number of shares into which it shall be divided.

Fourth. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each.

Fifth. An accurate copy or the schedule of bonds or real estate attached to the articles of association provided for in section eight.

Sixth. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of such bonds, their delivery to the comptroller of finance, and the receipt of the circulating notes therefor.

The said certificate shall be duly signed and acknowledged by each of said persons, in the manner required by the law of the place for acknowledging conveyances of real estate, to entitle them to be recorded. When duly certified therefor said certificate shall be recorded in the proper book of record of the county or district in which the real estate is situated; thereafter no line or claim shall attach to any of said real estate, except such as shall be wholly subordinate to the prior claim under said certificate against said real estate for the purposes of this act. When duly recorded the said certificate shall be transmitted to the comptroller of finance, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of said certificate, duly certified by the comptroller of finance, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all courts and places within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States of the existence of said association and of every other matter that could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

Sec. 20. That the directors of any association first appointed shall hold office until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All elections shall be held on the second Tuesday of January of each year, and the directors as elected shall hold their places until their successors are elected and qualified. Any vacancy occurring by reason of a director ceasing to own the required amount of stock, or from any other cause, shall be filled by the comptroller of finance, and acknowledged so as to entitle the same to record in the office where the certificate of organization was recorded. The comptroller of finance shall duly record said certificate of dissolution in his office, and therefrom shall transmit the same to the comptroller of finance within five days thereafter. And any bank failing to transmit such report shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each day after said five days that said report is delayed beyond that time. The comptroller shall cause abstracts of said reports to be published in the United States Bulletin of Finance, and in detail and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the association and the last assessment valuation of its real estate before the commencement of business on the morning of the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall transmit the same to the comptroller of finance before the expiration of said sixtieth day, he shall determine and adjust any matters therein objected to; when so adjusted, or if no objections are filed with him, he shall issue a certificate dissolving said association and releasing the bonds or real estate described in the certificate of organization from any further claim or demand thereon. Said certificate of dissolution shall be by him duly signed and transmitted to the comptroller of finance by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. That the directors of any association hereunder shall make to the comptroller of finance a report according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association, which report shall, among other things, exhibit in detail and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the association and the last assessment valuation of its real estate before the commencement of business on the morning of the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall transmit the same to the comptroller of finance before the expiration of said sixtieth day, he shall determine and adjust any matters therein objected to; when so adjusted, or if no objections are filed with him, he shall issue a certificate dissolving said association and releasing the bonds or real estate described in the certificate of organization from any further claim or demand thereon. Said certificate of dissolution shall be by him duly signed and transmitted to the comptroller of finance by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 22. That every association hereunder shall make to the comptroller of finance a report according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association, which report shall, among other things, exhibit in detail and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the association and the last assessment valuation of its real estate before the commencement of business on the morning of the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall transmit the same to the comptroller of finance before the expiration of said sixtieth day, he shall determine and adjust any matters therein objected to; when so adjusted, or if no objections are filed with him, he shall issue a certificate dissolving said association and releasing the bonds or real estate described in the certificate of organization from any further claim or demand thereon. Said certificate of dissolution shall be by him duly signed and transmitted to the comptroller of finance by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 23. That no association shall make loans or discounts in the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be in all such cases as are provided for in this section.

Sec. 24. That the directors may semi-annually declare dividends from the net profits of the association, but such association before it shall declare a dividend, shall carry at least ten per centum of its net profits to a reserve fund until said reserve fund shall equal the capital stock of said association.

Sec. 25. That it shall be lawful for any association hereunder to purchase, hold, and convey real estate as follows:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business and for its reserve security.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged or deeded to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted or for loans made thereto.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously incurred in the course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales, under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the association, or shall purchase to secure debts due to said association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate for any other purpose than as herein specified: Provided, That all such real estate acquired other than for the purpose of the business of the association shall be sold within five years after it is obtained by the association.

Sec. 26. That each association may charge such rates of interest as may be allowed by local laws where the association is situated. Each association shall keep on hand in cash an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the amount of its deposits. When the reserve amount shall fall below said percentage, no more dividends or loans shall be made until the amounts called in shall restore the said percentage. The unused amount of reserve security standing to the credit of such association on the books of the treasury may be counted as a part of said cash reserve.

Sec. 27. That every association hereunder shall make to the comptroller of finance a report according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association, which report shall, among other things, exhibit in detail and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the association and the last assessment valuation of its real estate before the commencement of business on the morning of the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall transmit the same to the comptroller of finance before the expiration of said sixtieth day, he shall determine and adjust any matters therein objected to; when so adjusted, or if no objections are filed with him, he shall issue a certificate dissolving said association and releasing the bonds or real estate described in the certificate of organization from any further claim or demand thereon. Said certificate of dissolution shall be by him duly signed and transmitted to the comptroller of finance by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 28. That if at any time the value of the real estate described in the certificate of organization shall depreciate in value, to be decided by the comptroller of finance, he may require any portion of the circulating notes of the association's reserve security to be surrendered to the comptroller of finance before the expiration of said sixtieth day, he shall determine and adjust any matters therein objected to; when so adjusted, or if no objections are filed with him, he shall issue a certificate dissolving said association and releasing the bonds or real estate described in the certificate of organization from any further claim or demand thereon. Said certificate of dissolution shall be by him duly signed and transmitted to the comptroller of finance by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 29. That in all meetings of the stockholders each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote on all questions.

Stockholders may vote by proxies, duly authorized in writing. None but shareholders can use or hold a proxy.

Sec. 30. That the shares of stock may be transferred on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws of the association.

No transfer shall be made of stock where the holder is indebted to the association in any manner; but the association has a lien on all of its stock for such indebtedness.

Every person becoming a shareholder, by transfer, or otherwise, shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares, and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, and securities of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

The shareholders of each association formed under the provisions of this act, and of each existing bank or banking association therefor, shall accurately describe said

and stock so purchased or acquired shall be sold within six months from the time of its purchase; but no such purchase or sale shall relieve the former owner thereof from his pro rata of responsibility for all debts incurred by the association prior to sale and transfer to a new purchaser in good faith.

Sec. 24. That no association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital or reserve fund; and if any losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand in cash, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to any amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts and ten per centum for the reserve fund; and all debts due any association on which the interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 25. That the president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept, at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to public inspection during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. A copy of said list shall be sent with each quarterly report to the comptroller of finance.

Sec. 26. That the directors of any bank incorporated under any national or State law may, upon the authorization of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock, in writing, duly signed and acknowledged, avail themselves of the provisions of this act and become a national association under their corporate name by complying with the provisions of this act, the said directors being by said vote authorized to execute all papers relating thereto. Any matters not herein provided for in such cases shall be adjusted by the comptroller of finance in accordance with the spirit and intention of this act.

Sec. 27. That all associations under this act, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositories of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and they may also be employed as financial agents of the government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositories of public moneys and financial agents of the government as may be required of them; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the association thus designated satisfactory security for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of public funds deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the government.

Sec. 28. That all transfers of the assets, or any part thereof, of any association doing business thereunder, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed in this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, shall be utterly null and void.

Sec. 29. That any director, officer, or employee of any association organized hereunder who shall knowingly violate or permit any of such persons to violate the provisions of this act shall be removed forthwith from his position by the proper authority of the association, or by order of the comptroller of finance. And any director, officer, or employee of such association who shall so transact the business of such association, or any part of it, as to intentionally defraud the association or anyone else, or with the intention to deceive or mislead any officer of the association, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one and not more than ten years.

Sec. 30. That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act in which the United States or its agents or officers shall be parties shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts under the direction and supervision of the solicitor of the treasury. And that all suits or actions arising under the

provisions of this act may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which the association may be established, or in any State, county, or municipal court in the jurisdiction of which said association is established which has jurisdiction in similar cases.

Sec. 31. That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note purporting to be issued under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly assists in falsely altering any such circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating notes issued or purporting to have been issued under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a felony, and being thereof convicted shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than five years nor more than twenty years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 32. That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession, any plate, die, or block, after the similitude of any plate, die, or block from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been prepared or printed, with intent to use such plate, die, or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person being thereof convicted by due course of law shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a term not less than five or more than twenty years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 33. That the comptroller of finance shall cause to be prepared each month concise information showing the amount of circulating notes issued during the preceding month, and the approximate amount of circulating notes, gold, and silver coin in each State, Territory, district, and in the principal cities of the United States, and also the amount in the various vaults or treasures of the United States; also the amounts expended by the government in each State, Territory, or district. It shall also contain the name of each bank, the amount of its capital stock, its reserve fund, and its losses for the preceding month, and such other information as shall be deemed of sufficient value to the financial interest of the people to be published. Such information shall be published monthly by the department of printing in pamphlet form of convenient size for permanent binding in book form. One copy of each issue shall be sent monthly to such of the following parties: To each association doing business hereunder, to the President and each member of his cabinet, to each member of Congress, and to each other officers of the government as the comptroller of finance may direct; also, to the governor of each State, Territory, or district, and to each public library, university, or college applying thereto. Any person may have a copy forwarded to his address for one year by first forwarding to the comptroller of finance the sum of one dollar.

Sec. 34. That as the currency notes shall accumulate in the treasury of the government, from revenue or otherwise, they shall be returned to circulation among the people, in addition to the ways hereinbefore specified, by paying the current expenses of the government; by the purchase of suitable grounds, and th

erection of suitable buildings for post-offices and other uses of the government; by the construction of such other works as shall be deemed by Congress for the best interests of the public. The expenditure shall be made annually in each State, Territory, or district as nearly as may be in proportion to the number of its inhabitants: Provided, That all public work shall be done by day's labor, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for eight hours work for law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day employed by him in such examination, and two dollars for each twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty.

Sec. 35. That all notes issued hereunder and all moneys received by the comptroller of finance hereunder shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States. And the comptroller of finance shall keep an itemized account of the sources from which received, with the dates thereof.

Sec. 36. That all improvements on property described in the certificate of organization shall be kept insured by the association to the full amount of its assessed value, payable to the comptroller of finance, and all insurances on such property, in whatever name insured, shall, in case of loss, be paid by the insurance company to the comptroller of finance; to be by him disposed of, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, as they may deem best in the interest of the various parties concerned.

Sec. 37. That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as herein provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act. And any officer who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisoned for not less than one year and for not exceeding fifteen years.

Sec. 38. That if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the ~~association~~ derived from this act shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall be first determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose in the name of the comptroller of finance, which decree shall adjudge the association dissolved. Thereupon the affairs of the association shall be closed up by the comptroller of finance; and in case of such violation, every director who participated in, or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation. Such directors shall thereafter be disqualified for the office of director in any association formed hereunder; and any president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association who shall embezzle, abstract, or willfully misappropriate any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association; or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, or draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the association, or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the association, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one and not more than ten years.

Sec. 39. That the comptroller of finance, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as it shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association formed hereunder, which person or persons shall not be a director or other officer or employee in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to

make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full detailed report of the condition of the association to the comptroller. And the association shall not be subject to any other visitatorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day employed by him in such examination, and two dollars for each twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty.

A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day. The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten lessons each quarter.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

**LESSON NO. 14.—To be used during second week in May.**

**GERMANY—ITS PRESENT CONDITION.**

"For forms of government let fools contest; What's best administered is best."—Pope.

How far is this true?

"The form of government which succeeds best in developing the central idea of the State, backed up by the best instincts and unselfish devotion of its subjects, is the best; and every form of government, except, perhaps, an elective monarchy, has from time to time succeeded in solving the problem; high-minded men have always been the means of its solution. The first condition of every government is the purity of the fountain-head. Every plan for the happiness of man suffers shipwreck when mean natures are allowed to influence its working. The United States does not owe its greatness merely to the chance of its being dubbed a republic. America is studded with rotten republics, but the United States owes its stability to the fact of its founders having been great characters sprung from one of the finest races of manhood in the world. Purified by baptism of blood, they framed a great constitution, which tended to bring out what was good in the people and to render impotent what was vile."—Whitman.

How far are these statements true?

If it is true that, "The first condition of every government is the purity of the fountain-head," what kind of men should citizens of a republic elect to government offices?

It is true that, ~~Every man~~, for the happiness of man suffers shipwreck when mean natures are allowed to influence its working," can we, as a nation, afford to have any men but the best of our leaders?

One of the great philosophers of Germany, Immanuel Kant, says: "We are unable to pierce the past; the future is hidden from us, but the categorical, imperative call of duty to be performed stares us in the face—the obligation of one and all of us to do our share, and to live up to the highest ethical and aesthetic standard we can formulate, without regard to reward or punishment, and before the worship of every other ideal." Whitman commenting on this, says: "Thus we find the sense of duty meeting us everywhere in Germany in a strength hardly realized by other countries. The narrow-minded selfishness of the individual, the jealousy, the envy of the unit, shrinks aside before the supreme spirit of altruistic virtue embodied in this acceptance of the supremacy of duty."

In 1872, soon after the war with France, Prince Bismarck writes: "If I were not a Christian, I would not serve my King another hour. If I did not obey my God and put my trust in Him, my respect for earthly rulers would be but small. I have enough to live upon, and, as a private man, I should enjoy as much consideration as I desire. Why, then, should I exhaust myself with unwearying labor in this world, why expose myself to difficulties, unpleasantness, and ill-treatment, if I had not the feeling that I must do my duty before God and for His sake? If I did not believe in a divine government of the world which had predestined the German nation to something great and good, I would abandon the trade of diplomacy at once, or, rather, I should never have undertaken it. I do not know whence my sense of duty should come except from God. Titles and decorations have no charm for me. I am fond of the country life, of the fields and the woods. Take away from me my belief in my personal relation to God, and I am the man to pack up my things to-morrow, to escape to Varzin, and look after my crops."

**ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.**

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**GOVERNMENT.**

"Germany is a constitutional monarchy, the Emperor exercising imperial power in the name of the 25 confederated states. The Bundesrat, or federal council, has 50 members appointed for each session by the government of the several states. The Reichstag, or House of Representatives, has 397 members, elected for 3 years by universal suffrage—every German of 21 years being an elector. The sessions of the legislature are annual, and every law must receive a majority of the whole number of members of both Houses, and the sanction of the Emperor."—American Almanac.

**THE PRESS.**

"Public opinion in Germany is by no means the power it is in England or France, and some other countries. It rarely or never influences the government to the extent of diverting it from any course of action on which it may have resolved to embark, and for the very simple reason, mainly, that the vetoing power of the crown is very much greater than the force resulting from the voting power of the people. The German press registers, but rarely initiates."—Charles Lowe.

Until 1848 there was no freedom of the press, and but for very little until 1874. Now an editor is not obliged to submit a copy of this paper to the police before it is published, but must send the first copies after it is published "so as to convince the supervisor of public order and morals that it is free from injurious matter, which, if found, would entail the immediate confiscation of all the issue of the noxious number."

**EDUCATION.**

"True culture does not consist of dead knowledge and hollow tests of memory, but in the true development of the heart and of the reasoning faculties of the brain."—Ernest Haeckel.

"There are twenty-two universities in the German empire, of which eleven fall to Prussia proper. These twenty-two universities are so many active centers of knowledge, and include a staff of two thousand professors and of over twenty-eight thousand students."—Whitman.

"In Germany no man may teach unless he has satisfied government that he is qualified to instruct; and no school can be carried on in buildings not adapted to the purpose. In Germany the state supposes that it is responsible to the nation to see that the education given to all classes be wholesome and solid, and to ward off from it the perils of having its young incompetently, inefficiently, erroneously instructed."—S. Baring-Gould.

"Every one is free to impart knowledge, and to found and conduct establishments for instruction, when he has proved to the satisfaction of the proper state authorities that he has the moral, scientific, and technical qualifications that are requisite. All public and private establishments are under the supervision of authorities named by the state."—Prussian Constitution of 1850.

"That is to say, the education of the country is taken, like the post-office and the railways, into the hands of the state. The state will guarantee to the country that no man unqualified shall physic their bodies or educate their minds; it supervises the butcher's shops, that no diseased meat shall be sold, and the schools, that no unwholesome teaching shall be imparted. It is quite a mistake to suppose that Germans regard this as an exercise of despotic authority on the part of the government; they are thankful for it as a protection. I do not suppose that Londoners resent interference by the authorities with the dilution of milk with fever-infected water, and its adulteration with chalk and horsebrain."

"Each parish has one elementary school or more, according to its requirements. In order to bring the youth to these schools, education is made compulsory. Every child, male and female, from the age of six to fourteen, is obliged to attend school. Regular attendance at school is enforced, if necessary, by the police. The police-office of every village makes out a list of all children of school-age, and hands it in to the local school board connected with each school, which is then responsible for the children's attendance. The teacher keeps a list of absentees, marking those who are absent without reasonable excuse. This list he passes to the board, which proceeds to admonish the parent, and if admonition proves

ineffective, the parent is fined or sent to jail. In Saxony the number of compulsory years is eight, and every day missed during those eight years has to be made up afterwards; and this plan has been found to answer admirably. The usual hours of school are from eight o'clock till noon, and from two o'clock till four in the afternoon."—Germany, present and past.

**THE GERMAN ARMY.**

"The sternest man-slaying system since the days of Sparta."

"Every German—if not in the navy—belongs to the active army for seven years; as a rule, from the age of twenty to the beginning of the twenty-eighth year. During the first three years he belongs to the standing army; during the last four to the reserve; during the next five to the Landwehr; and to the Landsturm till forty-two."—S. Baring-Gould.

"If a great standing army be a grim, unavoidable evil, at least it can be said of the German army that its end justifies the means that called it into existence. It is an army of peace. It is a nation in arms to secure peace. Its moral standing is by far the highest of any army the world has yet seen. Armies, too, patent sources of immorality and rowdiness in all other times and countries, this one is a decided agent of discipline and morality. The habits of punctuality, of obedience, of discipline, the inculcation of the instincts of honor in the humblest, the meeting of all classes in the nation on one common ground of feeling and duty, have physically and morally strengthened the whole German people."

"With the vast improvements in our time in fire-arms generally, other instincts than of old must be called upon to face the shock of battle; not, perhaps, opposite instincts, but certainly qualities of a higher order than hitherto required. The soldiers who of old would show the wild beast roused within them in the heat and excitement of a hard-fought, hand-to-hand grapple, might not be equally ready to stand at ease quietly for hours while the pitiless 'ping' of bullets, fired at a range of 1,000 yards, dealt death and devastation in their sullen lines. Troops in days gone by were seldom called upon to make forced marches to the degree that is often called for in the present day; nor were human beings ever expected to lie down and sleep on the bare fields for weeks together, and that mostly in the pouring rain, as was the case in '70 from Weissenburg to Gravelotte, and then on to Sedan. Animal courage alone, however high, can never hope to meet such requirements as are now asked of the rank and file of a great European army in the field."—Imperial Germany.

"But not only are the earnings of some seven hundred thousand men annually lost, but neither men nor junior officers can live on their pay. They must draw upon their parent's savings or three years. A soldier's pay is 30 pfennige (7.5 cents) per diem; in addition, he gets a sum which varies according to the prices of the markets of the garrison in which he may be quartered. On an average it may be stated as 15 pfennige, making a total of 45 pfennige. From this total a deduction is made of 30 pfennige, to pay for his rations at breakfast and dinner. The soldier receives also a daily ration of commissariat bread. The dinner consists of soup, some meat and vegetables, no beer. For breakfast, soup and bread. For supper he must pay extra. It is quite impossible for growing young men to live on the rations and the 15 pfennige or 13d. a day which falls to them. Those who are very poor hang about the kitchens of the hotels and restaurants for broken meat; some do a little work in their spare time to earn a few coppers; but generally they are supplied with money by their relations. What a terrible charge the army is to the country may be judged by the facts just stated. The questions that arise are: Is it necessary? And is the army worth this? That it is necessary, few Germans will dispute. France has adopted universal military conscription, and is working with might and main, and with marked success, to reorganize its army, the rapid strides it is making force Germany to relax her efforts. If France is awake, Fatherland must not go to sleep."—Germany, present and past.

## WAGES.

"From 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day without food, and about half as much with food, appears to be the most common rate of wages for men, women getting from one-half to two-thirds of the men's wages. Men employed by the year, living with their masters, commonly get from 10 pounds to 15 pounds per year."

"As little as 1d. to 1s. per day is paid in some districts, but generally with food and beer, or beer only. Where the beet root is cultivated wages are generally higher than any mentioned above, as much as 2s. 6d. a day, doubled in harvest, or 25 pounds a year in the house being paid. It is to be borne in mind that many of the day laborers have little plots of land of their own, while in other cases it is the custom of their employers to let small plots to them at low rents"—*Spectator*.

## BLACKBOARD EXERCISE.

Population of Germany.	Population of the U. S.
1810—25,000,000	1815—8,369,000
1871—41,058,792	1870—38,558,371
1875—42,727,360	1875—44,060,000
1880—46,855,704	1890—62,622,250

Emigrated from Germany since 1816—3,500,000.

Average annual increase of population in recent years, about 493,000.

## PROBLEMS.

1. How many times as many people lived in Germany in 1816 as there were in the United States in 1815?

2. How much greater was the population of Germany in 1871 than of the United States in 1870?

3. In 1875 how did the population compare?

4. In 1889 and 1890 how did the population compare?

5. Why does the population of the United States increase more rapidly than that of Germany?

## QUESTIONS.

1. What is the government of Germany?

2. What is the Bundesrat?

3. What is the Reichstag? To what do they correspond?

4. How are the members of the Reichstag elected?

5. How are laws passed?

6. What can you say of the power of public opinion in Germany?

7. Is the press free?

8. What must an editor do with the first copies of his paper?

9. Is this objectionable? Why?

10. What are the advantages of a free press?

11. How many German universities are there?

12. What must a person prove before becoming a teacher in Germany?

13. What is the theory of the state in regard to education?

14. Between what ages is education made compulsory?

15. How is regular attendance enforced?

16. What happens to parents who do not send their children to school?

17. What is the plan in Saxony?

18. How long must every German belong to the army?

19. What is the moral standing of the German army?

20. How does modern warfare differ from ancient?

21. Does it require the same kind of courage?

22. Can German soldiers live upon their pay?

23. One pfennie is equal to nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. A five pfennie piece equals 1.5 cents. How much does the soldier actually receive besides his breakfast and dinner?

24. Why is so large an army necessary?

25. What is the most common rate of wages for men in Germany?

26. For women?

27. How does this compare with the wages of English laborers?

28. Does the German laborer have any advantages in the way of land?

29. Describe the first kind of peasant villages?

30. Where are the villages usually found?

31. What is done with the village fruits?

32. What are the Gewannen?

33. How are they divided?

## FACTS OF INTEREST.

"Military service is compulsory upon every German capable of bearing arms."

"The German army on a peace footing numbers about 500,000 men."

"The German navy consists of 101 vessels, 558 guns, and 16,682 men." (1888.)

"Public school education is compulsory in Germany; the number of primary schools is about 60,000, and of pupils 6,500,000. There are 360 gymnasias for preparatory training for the universities."

"Germany had in 1886, 23,074 miles of railway, about 11,000 miles of which were worked by the government, and 7,689 only were private railways."

"In 1885, there were 51,444 miles of telegraph lines, sending 19,000,000 messages. The postal and telegraphic departments are managed co-jointly by the government, and have increased greatly of late years, the number of letters carried in 1885 being 800,000,000, against 352,000,000 in 1872."

"There are millions of Germans who place their allegiance to the Pope above that to their sovereign."

"In Weimer it is forbidden to play the piano with the window open under a penalty of two marks (47 7-10 cents). And no wonder; for in German towns every floor of a house harbors at least one piano, not to mention stringed instruments of torture."

"Whilst in new-born Italy, constitutional Austria, parliamentary England, republican France, and democratic America, adulteration of every article of food is rampant, the paternal laws of Germany are of a nature to stop the most hardened offender. For the law provides that those who sell an adulterated article—even if proved ignorant of the offense—are liable to fine and imprisonment. And how that law is administered! In England, the spirit of the middle classes tells us, through John Bright, that adulteration is only a form of competition! Whilst public opinion in England allows not only the legitimization of quack medicines, but the realization also of £150,000 a year to the revenue by their taxation. The Prussian government either forbids their sale, if poisonous, or analyzes them and causes their worthlessness to be made officially public."

"Not only is law cheap in Germany—perhaps in some ways too cheap—but it is in stern reality the same for the rich and poor. The system of admitting to bail, one that tends to favor the rich, and one that is so often abused, is very limited. No offense punishable by more than a year's imprisonment is bailable at all. This may be a hardship in a few cases, but it is a strong point nevertheless. Whether it be an ambassador or a professor—for the higher the position and capacity of doing harm, the greater the *delit*—who is accused of a serious crime, he stands on no better footing than the humblest transgressor of the laws."

## TOPICS FOR ORIGINAL WORK.

1. Frederick the Great.

2. The revolution of 1848.

3. Read "The Tramp in Germany," published in The National Economist of April 9.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next lesson will be: "Historic France."

## A Prophetic Dream.

BY JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Being a firm believer in the Great Jehovah, as Creator and Supreme Ruler of the universe, and that He maketh known His will and determinate council unto His servants, the children of men, especially to such as be of an upright spirit and of a clean heart; and whereas He hath shown unto me, his humble servant, in a dream, things which, though terrible to contemplate, yet must shortly come to pass. I therefore feel it my duty to relate this dream for the benefit of my fellow man, as it may serve to restrain the avaricious and encourage the oppressed toil through this lonely vale of tears while walking the narrow way unto life eternal up to the Eleian fields of glory.

It was while traveling on foot one day about 2 o'clock p. m. I was cogitating in my mind upon the great transformation which had come over our beloved country, musing upon the varied conditions of my beloved toiling people, and lamenting the sad departure from those grand principles established, and designed by our forefathers to make us all

truly wise and happy, and which they enunciated in our Constitution and bill of rights, in which all men were declared to have been created free and equal, and indorsed with those inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. While musing upon the vast inequalities and conditions, by which some were growing excessively rich, apparently without toil, while the toiling many were continually growing poorer, and regretting and sorrowing for the oppressed poor in my anguish of soul, my heart cried out unto my God, oh, Lord, God of Heaven, why are these conditions thus? Why, oh, Lord, my God, is it so? Surely the earth hath yielded her fruits in her seasons. Bountiful crops hath rewarded the husbandman upon every hand; the windows of heaven hath surely been opened, and poured upon us blessings so great that our granaries are full to overflowing, and yet, oh Lord, in the midst of all this, the innocent cry for bread, the many suffer and want. Why, oh, my Lord, why is it thus? Why do the toiling people hunger and famish in the midst of plenty, while the scheming few are amassing such colossal fortunes of wealth; and while I was thus communing with my God, there appeared to the front and left of my road one whom I supposed to be a man, clothed in light raiment, standing, apparently looking toward me, then looking toward my left, whereupon I looked toward my left also, where about equally distant I beheld thirteen others standing there. Each beckoned with the hand to their left and front, where I beheld still another more comely than all the rest, clothed in robes of fire red and purple, with a crown upon his head, around which was a bright halo of light. The first then spoke something. I looked toward him, his raiment was changed to a pink and purple; he pointing toward others, I looked and they also were clad the same, in robes of pink and purple; all looked so beautiful, almost transparent. So pure were they as I beheld with wonder and admiration the lovely scene, and especially the one with the halo light. He spoke to first one and said: Oh! prince of wisdom! Give to this my servant of earth understanding in all that he hath enquired; leave nothing unexplained to him of all that he asketh of thee, for he is one of my servants and is greatly beloved. At this the first one said: Come with me and I will show thee the great Sodom and Gomorrah, which, being interpreted, is called the great absorber of wealth, of which our hearts are sore sick, because he hath robbed our poor and impoverished my people, and hath debauched and robbed virtue of its innocence. Wherefore, he shall surely be destroyed. So he took me, and seemingly in about ten minutes, he carried me all over the United States, and finally into the great city of New York, where bordering upon Wall street he showed me a very great pool, apparently a mile and a half across it. Round and fully a mile in depth this great pool was about two-thirds full of blood, and what seemed to be sweet in several places, were large streams of blood pouring into the great pool through what seemed to be large rubber hose, 40 to 50 feet in diameter. This great pool was walled all around with cement and granite rock, so tight that nothing could escape. When once in the pool, it was also arranged so it could be heated by fires from without. These were called the fires of hell. This, said my instructor, is the great Sodom and Gomorrah of America, the great robber of labor, the absorber of wealth, and these great rubber hose which you see runs clear across the entire country. Numbers of them, and from these large numbers branch off in every direction, and others again from these until the whole country is covered, like a great spider's web. Every few miles, all over the whole system of hose, are bowls built according to size of the hose, with men to watch over them as often as they want to increase the blood in the great pool. Everybody who live by toil, large or small, male or female, must come to these bowls. When a very nice looking fellow, called the receiver, strips bare their arms, holds them over the bowls, then cuts a great gash in them, takes out as much blood as they can stand, and not kill them, the blood dripping into the bowls. Other men stand by with strong cords to bind up the wounds, and to regulate the amount of blood that may be drawn from each arm, so they should not be bled to death. These were called regulators, and if any died while in the act of bleeding, then his or her blood should be upon the regulator's head; but if they were left so they were able to crawl away, even though they died afterward, then the regulator should be free, yet, he must take all the blood the traffic will bear. All this blood and sweat passed from these bowls into the great rubber hose and thence ran away into the great pool of Sodom and Gomorrah, which is, being interpreted, called Wall street, and my heart was sore sick within me; and I said, it is so awful. Then my instructor gave me a piece of manna and I was healed of my sickness straightway. There was no respect of persons; the aged father, and mother, middle-aged and youth, young man or blooming maiden, all alike must yield their blood and sweat to fill the great pool, for so had the great absorber deceived, and Ammon pronounced the decree just, and thus were the regulators sent forth to confirm the decree. Said I, I can not understand this matter. Then said the angel, for by this time I had learned that my instructor was none other than one of the angels of God, the prince of wisdom sent from God to instruct me as to the truth of this great matter. Said the angel, because thou art greatly beloved and because thou hast not been deceived by gog or magog, I will show thee and make thee to understand the whole matter. Then he took me and showed me many wonderful things and innumerable cities, in all of which were places fitted up nicely, where men and women were at work making books day and night did their work; so busy were they printing the leaves, which were furnished by Ammon, and all the leaves which came from Ammon were black. Then he took me into other places in each of the cities where the same work was being done as before, and Ammon furnished the leaves for all the books which these did make as well, and these also were black. Then said I, what is the meaning of all this, so many books and all alike? Then the angel took one each of the books and showed me the title, which read on the one Rep-Gog-Press-Foolum, and on the other was Dem-Magog-Press-Deceivum, which, being interpreted, means whosoever readeth the one shall be deceived, and whosoever readeth the other shall be fooled, and neither shall be made wise, but both shall be made simple. Then said I, how can this be? The angel said, come and see, and he showed me another great house filled with great liars called doctors of facts, and another great pool filled with all manner of blood and filthy corruption. This pool was filled by rubber hose also, which branched off from the other great hose which had seives or strainers which strained all the blood and turned all the dregs into this last great pool, from which these expert liars manufactured that which was allowed to be printed in the great books of Ammon called Rep Gog-Press-Deceivum and Dem-Magog-Press-Foolum. Then said I, this must be the great associated press organization. The angel said, it is so, and whosoever followeth after it is in danger of hell-fire. Then the angel showed me another most beautiful city, and here were they making books also. Men and women, boys and girls, and all, were most beautiful—almost transparent, so pure did they appear, and each book had written on the back—truth. Said the angel, whosoever readeth these books shall become wise, and he shall help to redeem my people from the hands of the despoiler, and from the power of the absorbers, and from the power of Ammon. Then said I, this must be the great associated press organization. The angel said, it is so, and whosoever followeth after it is in danger of hell-fire. Then the angel showed me another most beautiful city, and here were they making books also. Men and women, boys and girls, and all, were most beautiful—almost transparent, so pure did they appear, and each book had written on the back—truth. 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INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
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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 on 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 boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve 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 Ocaña as follows:

Resolved, That the National Council reindorse THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and his associates in said brother G. M. Macine and his associates in said paper, or State. He has written once to inquire about his remittance, but his letter could not be answered for the same reason that his order could not be filled.

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry

but does not give post-office or State.

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 8th for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 005921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying.

The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

We have received a postal note, 00328, dated March 31st, Lampasas, Texas, without any letter.

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.

1. Write the name of your post-office, county and State plain and carefully, and be sure to sign the letter, writing every letter in your own and all other proper names very plain.

2. Write on one side of the paper only. This rule must be carefully observed in all copy intended for publication. When written on both sides or signed by a non-de-plume it will as a rule go to the waste basket.

3. Do not put subscription orders on the same sheet with business letters or editorial correspondence. Take a separate sheet for subscription orders so that they may be filed separately. A failure to observe this rule may defeat you of an answer to a business letter.

4. When a letter contains a remittance always state what it is—money, money order, postal note, bank check, draft or express order; how much it is, its number, if it has one; who it is payable to, who drawn by and who on. That is to say, the remittance should be fully described in the letter containing it. The letter should also state what the remittance is for.

5. Money orders are not given you by postmasters as a receipt; they are intended to be sent to us, when you have them made payable to us, and we can not collect the money unless you send us the money order. If you send a check or draft that is payable to your own order, be certain to see that you have endorsed it to us.

6. Do not send money in a letter without registering. There is no way to trace it when lost, and we authorize you to buy post-office note or money order or express order at our expense and deduct it.

7. If your letters have not received prompt attention, write us, making a plain statement of the facts on a sheet containing no other business, and if you are writing about a list of subscribers that you desire to have entered, send a duplicate list of their names that we may enter them and have the paper go to them while we are tracing a lost letter or hunting mistake. Do not order us to send any mail to a private post-office; it will not go from here. If it is a new office you should so state.

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Hill's own town, and cast his vote with the Bland men on the silver bill.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Sherman notified the Senate that investigation of existing Chinese exclusion act showed it would not expire until 1894. Mr. Teller, Colo., addressed the Senate upon the silver resolution offered by Mr. Morgan in powerful speech without notes, lasting over two hours. He charged united combination and corruption funds among national banks to defeat free coinage. Also European influence. He scolded President Harrison, who stood beside like a brick wall against the two Houses of Congress and the wishes and wants of the people in the defense of the money bags of Wall street. For fifteen years he had been a humiliated observer of the uses of federal patronage. He denied that a contract had been made in the Fifty-first Congress between silver men, and the opponents of the "force bill." The latter was the most infamous measure that had ever crossed the threshold of the Senate. The Eastern Democrats had voted against the Bland bill, under threat of New York, wheeling into the Republican column. But he desired to serve notice, that if the Republican party continued to adhere to the single gold standard, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, and Idaho would cease to co-operate with them in the Senate or elsewhere. The speech created much comment, and was most attentively listened to.

THURSDAY.—The Senate passed a number of private pension bills, and among others less important the following: For appointment of consuls to Congo Free State; to reimburse Nebraska for expenses incurred in repelling a threatened invasion of the Sioux in 1860-91 (appropriates \$50,000); an appropriation of \$504,300 for lighthouses and other aids to navigation on the great lakes; to establish a military garrison near Helena, Montana, appropriates \$300,000. The Chinese exclusion act was under consideration for the balance of the day. Mr. Dolph said he disagreed in toto with Mr. Sherman, who expressed opinion that existing act would not expire until 1894. Mr. Fenton read a prepared speech which was a strong indictment of the Chinese race. Mr. Sherman deplored the violation of treaty obligations and the general barbarity of the House act. A telegram from C. P. Huntington was read protesting against the passage of the House bill. It was as gravely listened to by the Senators as if the true inwardness of the great railroad man's friendliness toward the Chinese is not patent to the understanding of a ten year old boy. Nothing definite was done with the bill, and action upon it deferred.

In the House again the day was consumed in speeches upon the Noyes-Rockwell election case. Some extremely partisan Democratic speeches were made, notably by Allen, Miss. Mr. Allen is known humorously as "Private John Allen," and publicly as the wit of the House. Adjournment was made without a vote, and the case went over. It was, however, becoming manifest that strong influences were being exerted to repudiate the committee report, and that Mr. Rockwell was gaining ground.

FRIDAY.—The Senate. A bill amending section 766 of the revised statutes passed. It provides for appeal from State courts to circuit courts in cases where parties' convicted claim to have acted under authority of United States statutes or a foreign power. The urgency deficiency bill was amended and passed. House bill providing that in case of death of the President and Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture shall stand next in succession—passed. A pension discussion was precipitated by Mr. Vilas, who opposed increase of pension for a soldier of the Mexican war from \$8 to \$20 per month. He declared that Congress had been piling up pension legislation until the country was staggering under the weight of taxation. When the provisions of the bill were made general, and all survivors of the Mexican war embraced, Mr. Vilas withdrew his objections and the bill so amended passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to increase to \$2 a month the pension of every pensioner who is now on the rolls at \$8 a month on account of services in the Mexican war, and who is wholly disabled from manual labor, and is in such destitute circumstances that \$8 a month is insufficient to provide him with the necessities of life. The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "Bill granting increase of pensions to pensioners of the Mexican war, in certain cases."

Discussion of the Chinese question was resumed. Messrs. Chandler and Davis were the chief speakers. No result reached.

Interest in the House in the contested election case intensified as vote upon it approached. The galleries were thronged, and a strong undercurrent of excitement was noticeable upon the floor. The secret of this lay in the injection of presidential influences. Mr. O'Farrell, representing Cleveland mugwump, had espoused the side of the Republican. Mr. Hill, through his followers, led the cause of the Democrat. The fight had narrowed down to a question of 16 votes cast for Mr. Noyes, marked in pencil "Boyle." Mr. Fellows, N. Y., declared them under the State law of New York unconstitutional. He was followed by the Tammany orator, Bourke Cockran, who made a strong party rallying speech. Mr. O'Farrell, Va., closed the argument. His caustic allusions to Hill, as a man who went around the country labeled "I am a Democrat," and as a "fox," created a sensation. He said he fought fraud in and out of his party. The previous question was ordered. Noyes was declared not elected, by a vote of 140 to 98. Rockwell was declared elected by 128 yeas to 106 nays. A motion to recommit to committee with instructions was lost. The republicans voted solidly for their colleague, and 41 Democrats with them. The evening session was productive of no business. A few pension bills were favorably recommended.

SATURDAY.—Mr. Teller, in the Senate, offered a resolution which was adopted calling upon the President for copies of all international correspondence between this and foreign countries on the subject of an international money conference this coming summer. Discussion of the Chinese act was continued. It was finally agreed to close debate, save for five-minute rule, on Monday at 4 o'clock.

After transaction of some private claim business in the House, Mr. Bailey, Tex., rose to a question of explanation. He desired to say that strictures had been made upon him for permitting a bill to pass offered by himself without a quorum voting. He had never insisted upon a quorum voting, but being present. Such was the case when his bill passed. Mr. Boutelle, Me., who does the "roaring lion act" for the Republicans, wished to know how the gentleman ascertained the presence of a quorum. Mr. Bailey replied that he supposed he imitated the Speaker of the last House, and had seen a quorum. Mr. Walker, Mass., upon motion of the committee on rules to expunge from the Record all unspoken parts of a speech delivered by him, which attacked Mr. Williams and others of Massachusetts, as "mugwumps," and added thereto essential headlines, defended his speech and position. Mr. Williams hotly replied. On the question of sustaining the committee on rules, Mr. Reed, Me., disclosed the presence of "no quorum voting," by a move to lay the resolution on the table, and forced adjournment.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST has now been published over three years. In that time it has always studied the wants of the Alliance people. It has never offered any premiums but what it knew everything was just as represented and an absolute necessity. It is now in position to offer to its subscribers a first class sewing machine—one that it can recommend to be just as represented. It is sold on its merits, and every Alliance family should have the New Economist sewing machine.

"Political Straws."  
BY E. C. TULLY.  
"Coming events cast their shadows before"

From time immemorial, straw seems, by taut consent, to have been based as a measure of minimum value; or, rather, of the absence of value. We hear a man say of a thing, "It is not worth a straw," and see him look round with impunity; to fix the wages of labor and regulate the amount of profit (?) the producer shall receive by the arbitrary standard of "all the traffic will bear." When we see capital controlling every department of the gov-

ernment in the interest of corporations, syndicates, trusts, and "Wall street" gamblers generally, against the producer and laborer; when we see the future homes of thousands of the people given to corporations by the millions of acres; acres of the public domain in extent greater than many of the kingdoms of Europe, transferred to a single railroad company composed of less than a half dozen men; when we see these corporation kings in their pride and arrogance of power boldly refusing to contribute their just proportion of taxes to support the government whose lavish bounty has made them millionaires; when we see them tendering to a great free (?) State, not as an obligation or duty, but as a favor, such portion of the taxes levied upon their millions by authority of law, laws which the poor must obey—just so much as and no more than suits their own royal pleasure; when we see these things, when we see the rich growing richer and more arrogant and exacting on the one side, and the poor growing poorer; when we see labor cheated and robbed of its dues, and poverty, misery, destitution and crime on the other; when we see the laborer and producer of a country organizing for self-protection throughout its length and breadth; when we see land and labor leagues, industrial and other unions, girding on their armor and preparing for the "coming event"; the earthquake, cyclone, hurricane and storm. So in the political world the same general laws obtain, and in all ages, amongst all peoples where governments have been established by man, we find that all great political changes in established governments, and often their destruction or political death and final overthrow, have been foreshadowed with unerring certainty by political straws, which to the observing mind of the day were recognized and understood as signs that a great political revolution was impending, that the existing order of things was doomed, and a new order at hand—a new deal all around in order, and a new system of government more in harmony with the advanced intelligence and requirements of the day to be inaugurated.

History furnishes us abundant proof of this assertion, and teaches us, moreover, that the prime cause which, in almost every instance, precipitated the crisis, has been substantially the same, and that cause has been the gradual concentration of the nation's wealth, its powers, its honors (?) into the hands of a favored few, and the consequent degradation and ruin of the many. The conversion of the original form of government, whether monarchic, imperial, democratic, republican, or theocratic, into an oligarchy, or worse, a plutocracy—better known to-day under the more homely and less euphonious, but equally odious name of monopoly. Monopoly, not in its limited sense as applied to railroad, water, gas, and similar franchises as such, but to that remorseless power of concentrated capital which enables a few unscrupulous men to dictate and control the policy of the government by corrupting its legislators and debauching its judiciary; to overawe, intimidate, rob, plunder, and "damn the people with impunity;" to fix the wages of labor and regulate the amount of profit (?) the producer shall receive by the arbitrary standard of "all the traffic will bear." When we see capital controlling every department of the gov-

#### Our Safe Financial System.

BY ANNIE L. DIGGS.

There has been a ghastly fit at the nation's capital. A commission of experts have been examining the vaults and safes in which the specie basis of our national currency is stored, and they report "the whole system of safes in the United States treasury building defective and insecure." Vault No. 1 is declared practically valueless. The commission recommends the government to "immediately adopt a modern system of vaults with perfect locking arrangements, and of such construction that they can be inspected at all times from every side."

The shocking intelligence that the nation's "financial basis" was in this precarious condition sent me flying over to the Capitol determined to petition, beg, implore and beseech our public servants to drop all other measures, even the tariff, for the present and immediately set to work to guard and secure the mountain of honest dollars stored in the vaults of the treasury building.

After all, it is a reposeful thought that even should our specie basis break jail before the fat contracts for constructing the modern safes can be awarded, it will make no sort of difference to the country provided the affair is kept secret. If the treasury watch-dogs will just pace up and down in front of the great stone building and make believe that the honest dollars are staying quietly in their little vaults instead of circulating and galavanting around among the people, trade will move right on, Wall street will continue to gamble in stocks and bonds, and the prosperity which prevails in every nook and corner of the nation will continue.

But these are perilous times. Everything depends on "modern locks and vaults that can be inspected at all times."

Wanted—A secure basis for John Sherman's financial system.

"Farmer Funston, of illiterate fame," made his worst "break" yet in Congress, when on April 7th, rising to deny allegations of a New York paper touching patronage of the House bar, he forgot place and proprieties and in a tirade full of vituperative and gross language against the author of the slander, was finally hissed to his seat. Two days later he captured the Republican primaries in Kansas, and stands for re-election.

George Patterson, of Siily Day county S. Dak., writes:

You received; also back numbers. Accept thanks for same. I acknowledge your liberal offer to purchase back numbers at 50 cents per fifty copies. Just listen while I tell you that not one in ten could spare the money at present. A great many are not able to buy seed grain. You may think 50 cents is not a large sum, but to us in this mortgage-ridden State it is a great deal. Many can't get the comforts of life. I have just finished reading the speech of Hon. William A. McKeighan, of Nebraska, on the free coinage of silver. I think it is a grand speech. I think it is a great blessing that we have such men of talent to advocate our cause. It is a sign of the justness of our cause that there are talented men raised up to defend the rights of the oppressed and downtrodden. If the American people have not lost all patriotism, they will not permit England to much longer usurp her authority over this country. I am sick at heart to think of such sacrifice of our forefathers to gain their freedom and to have their liberties so soon trampled upon.

Will these plutocrats blindly persist in their career of robbery and extortion, or will they open their eyes and, recognizing the inevitable, gratefully yield some measure of justice and light to the people while yet there is time? We shall see.

P.S.—We are to put in ten acres or more of ground to wheat for the good of the reform movement.

#### SONG.

In the Sweet Bye and Bye.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

I.  
We've all heard of that beautiful land,  
The politicians have of bliss;  
But when entrance the people demand,  
They receive some such answer as this—  
In the Sweet, Bye and Bye, etc.

II.  
When reforms and redresses we seek,  
And petitions most humbly present,  
We are told to patient and meek,  
That we'll all see the promised event—  
In the Sweet, Bye and Bye, etc.

III.  
Many promises thus we've received,  
That redemption would soon come about;  
No more will this yarn be believed,  
For our votes they will fruitlessly shout—  
In the Sweet, Bye and Bye, etc.

IV.  
There'll be help for the poor bye and bye,  
But not 'till the tollers employ  
Independence to do and deny  
Parties in schemes, to let others enjoy—  
In the Sweet, Bye and Bye, etc.

V.  
There's a land that is hotter than this,  
Where the old party leaders will strew,  
And feast on the visions of bliss,  
Which no more they'll hold up to our view—  
In the Sweet, Bye and Bye, etc.

VI.  
We will vote as we ne'er did before,  
In the sweet, bye and bye;  
We will suffer in silence no more,  
In the Sweet, Bye and Bye, etc.

It's Going to Rain.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

A scowling, childish face is pressed.  
A gruff voice is snarling forth:  
"Too bad, it's going to rain."  
A puny babe, whose days on earth  
But very few remain,  
Will soon be rescued from the heat,  
Because it's going to rain.  
A dude with whiskers and hat,  
But minus Macintosh, a canary,  
Dear boys, it's going to rain!"

A sturdy farmer scans the clouds  
That cross the blistered plain,  
And says to John, his eldest son,  
"Be gosh, it's going to rain."  
The cool, all-purified air, dry,  
The feebly growing grain,  
And with exultant shouts and smiles,  
Transits God it's going to rain.  
Thus varied sentiments prevail  
Among the folks who'll gain  
Relief from drought and death at last,  
Because it's going to rain.

II.  
A money drought has long prevailed,  
We've sought relief in vain  
From both old parties, who have said  
Quite enough of my rain.  
But a drop has been distilled,  
To freshen man again.  
So independent aid we seek  
To help us make it rain.  
The politicians, whose careers  
Are marred by many a strain,  
Declare a new novel is to be,  
That it's going to rain.  
The banker, whose invested crops  
The drought and dearth maintain,  
Is raging like a caged beast,  
Because it looks like rain.  
The servile crew whom drought has numbed  
In mud-clogged, benumbed brain,  
In mud-clogged, benumbed brain,  
I hope of Congress kindly swear  
It is not going to rain.  
Beware! take care ye foolish dudes,  
We've burst oppression's chain,  
Get under cover; for at last  
We're going to make it rain.

III.  
While varied vested interests  
Evince deep grief and pain,  
When to supply our needs and wants,  
They say it's going to rain.  
While those by selfishness accused  
Speak out in deep disdain,  
With a common weal,  
We pray it's going to rain.  
The sturdy sons of toil, who strive,  
When manhood they attain,  
To keep the sheriff from the door,  
Desire to see it rain;  
Have linked in union, firm and strong,  
Of which creation in the land,  
And say it's going to rain.  
On rich and poor, on good and bad,  
Who liberty sustain,  
The clouds shall pour their blessings down,  
When it begins to rain.  
The clouds will soon to stir the clouds,  
No dynamic content,  
But balsom of Americans  
Who swear it's going to rain.

Resolutions adopted by Snake Creek Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, No. 1608.

Resolved, That we as farmers and laborers support and vote for no candidate for a political office, either national, State, or county, who will not pledge himself to work and vote for the demands of the farmers and laborers, and that we make the free and unlimited coining of silver, and the abolition of the national banks, the main issue in the coming canvas.

Resolution adopted by Snake Creek Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, No. 1608.

Resolved, That Snake Creek Alliance No. 1608, of Mississippi, again give unqualified endorsement of the Ocala demands, and specially do urge the passage of the sub-treasury bill as introduced by the Hon. L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, and do earnestly request the Hon. C. T. Catchings, our member in Congress from the third district, to remember his constituency and give our demands unreserved support, and to use best efforts to cause their enactment into law, which we believe will subserve our Constitution and general welfare affecting equal rights to all and special favors to none.

Resolutions adopted by Masengo County Alliance and Industrial Union of Alabama:

Resolved, That we, the Masengo County Alliance and Industrial Union, at Shifion church, Ala., indorse the platform adopted by the confederated industrial organization at St. Louis, Mo., on 22d, 23d and 24th of February last, and ask that said platform be adopted by all national conventions assembled for the purpose of nominating a national ticket for the Presidency of the United States this year.

Resolved, That we indorse House bill No. 7275, the title of which is a bill for the redemption of the bonded debt of this government, and ask our representatives in Congress to labor for its enactment.

Resolved, 2, That a copy of this be sent to our representative in Congress and to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Resolutions adopted by Dorchess Alliance No. 211, of North Carolina:

Whereas Hon. Z. B. Vance, Senator from North Carolina, did promise before election to support the demands of the Farmers Alliance; and whereas we have been anxious looking for some effort on his part in fulfillment of that promise and have not seen it; therefore be it

Resolved by Dorchess Alliance No. 211,

That we call his attention to said promise, and earnestly request him to use every

effort made all over the country to induce our voters to go into the primaries, and we need your paper all over the country. But money is scarce and gold men pressed.

A letter from Carrollton, Mississippi, without the author's name, warns Senator George that the eye of the farmer is upon his legislative career. He has so far, says the writer, done nothing to subserve their crying necessities, and a better man will be chosen to represent them next time.

The following sub-Alliances, have favored THE ECONOMIST with resolutions endorsing the St. Louis convention and platform, and announcing their strict adherence thereto. In every instance the language used breathes a spirit of intense earnestness, and only lack of space prevents more extended notice.

Bushby Tank Farmers Alliance, No. 1058, McEwan county, Texas. Mass-meeting at Turpelo, Miss. Flax Farmers Alliance, Onslow county, North Carolina. Big Sandy Farmers Alliance, Polk county, Texas. Deer Creek Farmers Alliance, Crescent Hill school-house (no State). Denton county Farmers Alliance, No. 442, Florida. Young county Farmers Alliance, Texas. Meadow Creek Farmers Alliance, No. 1470, Prentiss county, Mississippi. Harris Creek Farmers Alliance, No. 1506 (no State). Trinity county Farmers Alliance, Trinity, Texas.

Beaver Creek Alliance No. 493, Meadow Bluff district, Greenbrier county, W. Va.:

Resolved, That we as farmers and laborers support and vote for no candidate for a political office, either national, State, or county, who will not pledge himself to work and vote for the demands of the farmers and laborers, and that we make the free and unlimited coining of silver, and the abolition of the national banks, the main issue in the coming canvas.

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That we call his attention to said promise, and earnestly request him to use every

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effort in his power to carry out said demands.

Resolved, That Senator Vance has often said that he was the farmers friend; and we now demand of him that he prove it in this time of the farmers great need, by using his influence to have such laws enacted as will be for their relief.

Resolved, That we will not support any man in future who will not stand square upon and work for the Ocala demands; a copy of these resolutions is sent to Senator Vance.

**Resolutions adopted by Madison County Alliance, of Indiana:**

Resolved, That the Madison County Alliance fully indorse the action of our nine Alliance Congressmen, (viz.) Watson, Davis, Simpson, Otis, Clover, Kem, McKeighan, Baker, Halvorsen; also Senators Peffer and Kyle.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the political action taken by the St. Louis Industrial Conference of February 22, 24, and will do all within our power to accomplish the desire of said conference.

**Resolution adopted by Wood County Farmers Alliance, Cartwright, April 7, 1892:**

Whereas, we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, and all his colleagues on the floor of our national Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we indorse the manly cause they are pursuing in their fight against plutocracy, and their exposition of the corruption of our financial legislation for the past thirty years.

**Resolutions adopted by Kepp County Farmers Alliance, of Texas:**

Resolved, That we members of Kepp County Alliance, Texas, do most heartily indorse and will unreservedly stand by and support the platform adopted by the St. Louis labor conference.

Resolved, That we deem it for the good of the Order that each member subscribe for and read good reformatory literature. Therefore we earnestly request that each member in Kepp county subscribe for our State or national organ.

Resolved, That we command and appreciate the fearless and manly fight being made for reform by Congressman Peffer, Watson, Davis, Livingston, Clover, Simpson, and others, and we hope they may continue to battle for the rights of the oppressed laborers until measures of relief be enacted into law.

Resolved, That we indorse the bold stand taken by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and Southern Mercury, in championing the cause of the down-trodden farmers and laborers.

Resolved, That parties and men and names, however old and long supported are not our shield, but living principles.

Copera's Cove Alliance, No. 4562, Coryell county, Texas, on April 2, 1892, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we indorse the preamble and platform of the St. Louis conference.

Resolved, That we do not indorse the action of our legislature in naming R. Q. Mills as Senator, as we consider him a demagogue of the first water.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who does not stand on the St. Louis conference platform.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of our representatives in Congress for their manly action in standing by our cause, and we pledge them our support.

Springdale Alliance, No. 2465, of Texas, met April 2, 1892, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of Springdale Alliance, adopt the St. Louis platform and pledge ourselves to support no man for office that does not unanimously adopt the same. We furthermore pledge ourselves to take no part in a Democratic primary, as the Democratic executive committee of Cass county has adopted the Finley ruling.

**Resolutions adopted by Crawford County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, of Arkansas:**

Resolved, That whereas the St. Louis platform is based upon the Ocala demands we, the citizens and Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Yatobusha

demands. Be it further resolved that Marion County Farmers and Laborers Union endorse said demands and denounce in the bitterest tones the unjust and false statement being circulated by the press and unprincipled politicians against our order and its officers. We believe that our cause is right and just, and we will stand by it and our officers to the finish. Be it further resolved that we heartily endorse those members of Congress who are working for the masses of oppressed people by endeavoring to have our demands enacted into law. We thank God for such men. Be it further resolved that we fully indorse and approve the administration of Mr. John P. Buchanan as governor of the State of Tennessee, and denounce the foul and malicious attacks made upon his official and personal character, and all because he is a friend to the farmer and laborer, and is a member of this organization. Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Toiler and one to THE ECONOMIST for publication.

**Resolutions adopted by Crawford County Alliance and Industrial Union of Arkansas:**

Resolved by the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, of Crawford county, Arkansas, that we endorse the memorial and demands formulated by the legislative committee of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and presented to the Fifty-second Congress on January 6th, 1892, by the Hon. R. A. Pierce, and printed on page 279 of the Congressional Record.

Resolved further, That we earnestly petition our representatives in Congress, Senators J. K. Jones, James H. Berry and Congressman S. W. Peel to give the demands their support in the Fifty-second Congress.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our members in Congress, and a copy furnished to our State and national organ.

**Resolutions adopted by Jackson Creek Alliance No. 1219, of Georgia:**

Resolved, That we again give our unqualified endorsements to the Ocala demands, and especially to urge Congress to enact into law the sub-treasury bill as introduced by Hon. L. F. Livingston, of Georgia.

Resolved, That we command and appreciate the fearless and manly fight being made for reform by Congressman Peffer, Watson, Davis, Livingston, Clover, Simpson, and others, and we hope they may continue to battle for the rights of the oppressed laborers until measures of relief be enacted into law.

Resolved, That we indorse the bold stand taken by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and Southern Mercury, in championing the cause of the down-trodden farmers and laborers.

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are not our shield, but living principles.

Copera's Cove Alliance, No. 4562, Coryell county, Texas, on April 2, 1892, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we indorse the bold stand taken by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST as the champion of our cause.

Resolved, That we do not indorse the action of our legislature in naming R. Q. Mills as Senator, as we consider him a demagogue of the first water.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who does not stand on the St. Louis conference platform.

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Resolved, That we indorse the action of our representatives in Congress for their manly action in standing by our cause, and we pledge them our support.

Springdale Alliance, No. 2465, of Texas, met April 2, 1892, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of

Springdale Alliance, adopt the St. Louis platform and pledge ourselves to support no man for office that does not unanimously adopt the same. We furthermore pledge ourselves to take no part in a Democratic primary, as the Democratic executive committee of Cass county has adopted the Finley ruling.

**Resolutions adopted by Crawford County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, of Arkansas:**

Resolved, That whereas the St. Louis platform is based upon the Ocala demands we, the citizens and Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Yatobusha

demands. Be it further resolved that Marion County Farmers and Laborers Union endorse said demands and denounce in the bitterest tones the unjust and false statement being circulated by the press and unprincipled politicians against our order and its officers. We believe that our cause is right and just, and we will stand by it and our officers to the finish. Be it further resolved that we heartily endorse those members of Congress who are working for the masses of oppressed people by endeavoring to have our demands enacted into law. We thank God for such men. Be it further resolved that we fully indorse and approve the administration of Mr. John P. Buchanan as governor of the State of Tennessee, and denounce the foul and malicious attacks made upon his official and personal character, and all because he is a friend to the farmer and laborer, and is a member of this organization. Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Toiler and one to THE ECONOMIST for publication.

**Resolutions adopted by Crawford County Alliance and Industrial Union of Arkansas:**

Resolved by the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, of Crawford county, Arkansas, that we endorse the memorial and demands formulated by the legislative committee of the National Farmers

Alliance and Industrial Union, and presented to the Fifty-second Congress on January 6th, 1892, by the Hon. R. A. Pierce, and printed on page 279 of the Congressional Record.

Resolved further, That we earnestly petition our representatives in Congress, Senators J. K. Jones, James H. Berry and Congressman S. W. Peel to give the demands their support in the Fifty-second Congress.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our members in Congress, and a copy furnished to our State and national organ.

**Resolutions adopted by Jackson Creek Alliance No. 1219, of Georgia:**

Resolved, That we again give our unqualified endorsements to the Ocala demands, and especially to urge Congress to enact into law the sub-treasury bill as introduced by Hon. L. F. Livingston, of Georgia.

Resolved, That we command and appreciate the fearless and manly fight being made for reform by Congressman Peffer, Watson, Davis, Livingston, Clover, Simpson, and others, and we hope they may continue to battle for the rights of the oppressed laborers until measures of relief be enacted into law.

Resolved, That parties and men and names, however old and long supported

are not our shield, but living principles.

Copera's Cove Alliance, No. 4562, Coryell county, Texas, on April 2, 1892, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we indorse the bold stand taken by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST as the champion of our cause.

Resolved, That we do not indorse the action of our legislature in naming R. Q. Mills as Senator, as we consider him a demagogue of the first water.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who does not stand on the St. Louis conference platform.

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Jan. 28. Rock Farmers Alliance No. 40, W. Va.....	1.00
28. Office Branch Farmers Alliance No. 495, Tex.....	2.50
28. Sandy Creek Farmers Alliance No. 253, N. C.....	1.42
28. Dixon Farmers Alliance No. — Tex.....	1.40
28. Liberty Farmers Alliance No. 1822, Tex.....	2.00
28. Rocque River Farmers Alliance No. 209, Ore.....	1.43
28. Pikeville Farmers Alliance No. 539, N. C.....	1.70
28. China Grove Farmers Alliance No. 587, Miss.....	5.00
28. Whaley's Chapel Farmers Alliance No. 385, N. C.....	1.00
28. — Farmers Alliance No. 3188, Mo.....	3.00
28. Gross Farmers Alliance No. 84, Md.....	1.50
28. Gibson Farmers Alliance No. 1093, Ga.....	.88
28. Greens Farmers Alliance No. 195, Ga.....	1.00
28. Holly Springs Farmers Alliance No. 102, N. C.....	1.00
28. Sweet Home Farmers Alliance No. — Tex.....	1.50
28. Wood Grove Farmers Alliance No. 404, N. C.....	.50
29. Peach Creek Farmers Alliance No. — Miss.....	2.50
29. Fairview Farmers Alliance No. 317, W. Va.....	1.70
29. Auburn Farmers Alliance No. 41, N. C.....	.92
29. White House Farmers Alliance No. 1693, Tex.....	1.00
29. Santa Cruz Farmers Alliance No. — Cal.....	5.00
29. Kennewick Farmers Alliance No. 264, Ill.....	5.75
29. Greenfield Farmers Alliance No. 253, Kan.....	2.42
30. Central Farmers Alliance No. 1299, N. C.....	2.50
30. Union Hill Farmers Alliance No. 2082, Tex.....	2.50
30. Porter Farmers Alliance No. 966, Tex.....	1.55
30. Cool Spring Farmers Alliance No. 505, Ala.....	.75
30. Flat Creek Farmers Alliance No. 492, Tex.....	1.95
30. Stranger Springs Farmers Alliance No. 556, Tex.....	2.65
30. Old Richmond Farmers Alliance No. 1524, N. C.....	.50
30. Catawba Creek Farmers Alliance No. 636, N. C.....	1.20
Feb. 1. Friendship Farmers Alliance No. 410, Tex.....	1.75
1. Bright Star Farmers Alliance No. 1036, Tex.....	.85
1. Hopewell Farmers Alliance No. 2605, Tex.....	3.50
1. James Talley, Leesville, Tex.....	1.00
1. Cross Keys Farmers Alliance No. 473, N. C.....	2.60
1. Pindexter Farmers Alliance No. 428, Tex.....	1.20
1. C. J. Crist and others, Roodhouse, Ill.....	2.50
1. Vineyard City Farmers Alliance No. 100, Tex.....	2.70
1. Hurricane Farmers Alliance No. 114, Ark.....	2.00
1. Big L'vel Farmers Alliance No. 1527, Miss.....	1.60
1. Pleasant Grove Farmers Alliance No. 975, Miss.....	6.25
1. Big Creek Farmers Alliance No. — N. C.....	3.25
1. Howard Grove Farmers Alliance No. 380, Ky.....	1.00
1. Union Balfance Farmers Alliance No. 2645, Tex.....	2.50
1. Tisdale Farmers Alliance No. 27, Kan.....	5.00
2. Salem Farmers Alliance No. 665, N. C.....	2.70
2. Union Farmers Alliance No. 1445, Miss.....	2.00
2. Irvin Farmers Alliance No. 2139, Tex.....	.65
2. Elm Grove Farmers Alliance No. 966, N. C.....	5.00
2. Glendale Farmers Alliance No. 250, Ark.....	1.30
2. Ranche Farmers Alliance No. 2310, Tex.....	2.00
2. Helinora Farmers Alliance No. 385, Tex.....	1.00
2. Liberty Farmers Alliance No. — Ala.....	1.40
2. Black Jack Farmers Alliance No. 2685, Tex.....	1.00
2. Peach Tree Farmers Alliance No. 357, N. C.....	1.30
2. Cato Farmers Alliance No. 172, Ga.....	1.00
Feb. 4. California Farmers Alliance No. 936, Miss.....	1.50
4. Farm Hill Farmers Alliance No. 243, N. C.....	1.50
4. Piney Grove Farmers Alliance No. 51, N. C.....	.70
4. Hopewell Farmers Alliance No. 401, Tenn.....	.64
4. New Era Farmers Alliance No. 3582, Mo.....	1.00
4. Gardi Farmers Alliance No. 812, Ga.....	.70
4. Hill Farmers Alliance No. 1141, Tex.....	.65
4. T. W. Keener, Secretary Georgetown, Farmers Alliance, Tex.....	1.70
4. Farmers Hill Farmers Alliance No. 213, Tex.....	1.00
4. Dixon Farmers Alliance No. — Tex.....	1.00
4. Red Lick Farmers Alliance No. — Tex.....	5.50
4. Bluff Springs Farmers Alliance No. 263, Ala.....	2.00
4. Providence Farmers Alliance No. 762, Miss.....	2.50
4. Gold Water Farmers Alliance No. 753, Ky.....	1.00
4. Oak Ridge Farmers Alliance No. 63, Ala.....	10.00
4. Pea Ridge Farmers Alliance No. 3194, Tex.....	3.60
4. Pleasant Grove Farmers Alliance No. — Miss.....	1.00
5. Valverda Farmers Alliance No. 4517, Tex.....	1.60
5. Saulton Farmers Alliance No. 651, N. C.....	1.25
5. Reno Farmers Alliance No. 189, Okla, Tex.....	2.00
5. Trinity Farmers Alliance No. 2741, Tex.....	1.75
5. Cotton Hill Farmers Alliance No. 22, W. Va.....	2.00
5. Fairfield Co. Farmers Alliance, No. — S. C.....	14.05
8. Big Sandy Farmers Alliance, No. 3145, Tex.....	2.50
8. Unity Farmers Alliance, No. 138, N. C.....	1.30
8. Midway Farmers Alliance, No. 1261, N. C.....	1.25
8. Oak Summit Farmers Alliance, No. 37, N. C.....	1.00
8. Prion Farmers Alliance, No. 1176, Tenn.....	1.00
8. Solitude Farmers Alliance, No. 114, Ala.....	.70
8. Cold Spring Farmers Alliance, No. 1639, Tex.....	2.00
8. Providence Farmers Alliance, No. — La.....	3.00
8. Steep Hollow Farmers Alliance, No. 1648, Tex.....	1.70
8. Clark's Farmers Alliance, No. 374, N. C.....	1.10
8. Grove Hill Farmers Alliance, No. 852, Tex.....	1.00
8. Otter Creek Farmers Alliance, No. 789, Kan.....	6.00
8. Long Prairie Farmers Alliance, No. — Tex.....	1.80
8. Turpin Farmers Alliance, No. — Mo.....	.70
9. North Delhi Farmers Alliance No. 24, Mich.....	.50
9. Friendship Farmers Alliance No. 1963, Tex.....	11.25
9. Washington Farmers Alliance No. 1401, Mo.....	.65
9. White Chapel Farmers Alliance No. 718, Ky.....	1.25
9. Valley Grove Farmers Alliance No. 1711, Ala.....	1.25
9. Shady Grove Farmers Alliance No. 323, Ga.....	1.50
9. Sunset Farmers Alliance No. 4047, Tex.....	5.00
9. Elm Grove Farmers Alliance No. 584, Tex.....	1.65
9. Red House Farmers Alliance No. 761, N. C.....	2.00
9. Great Marsh Farmers Alliance No. 136, N. C.....	3.00
9. Patterson's Grove Farmers Alliance No. 1056, N. C.....	2.25
9. Dorche's Farmers Alliance No. 211, N. C.....	.40
10. Swift Creek Farmers Alliance No. 741, N. C.....	1.00
12. Sandy Ridge Farmers Alliance No. 1900, N. C.....	5.00
12. Piney Grove Farmers Alliance No. 308, N. C.....	5.50
12. Pairview Farmers Alliance No. — Tex.....	2.30
12. Hay Branch Farmers Alliance No. 2012, Tex.....	1.00
12. Mt. View Farmers Alliance No. 884, Kan.....	1.60
12. Ma. Farmers Alliance No. 4609, Tex.....	1.20

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Men's dressy cassimere suits.....	5 00
Men's fine wool cassimere suits.....	6 50
Men's black cheviot suits.....	6 00
Men's all wool cheviot suits.....	8 00
Men's satin faced cheviot suits.....	10 00
Men's plaid suits.....	5 00
Men's dressy plaid worsteds.....	8 00
Men's printed plaid cassimeres.....	7 50
Men's finest prince albert suits.....	16 00
Men's fine wool plow shoes.....	2 47
Boys' worsted suits, 13 to 18 years.....	4 50
Boys' solid kid boots.....	1 75
Boys' heavy split boots.....	1 48
Boys' dressy cassimere suits, 13 to 18 years.....	5 50
Boys' solid brogans.....	95
Boys' solid shoes.....	97
Boys' cassimere suits, 13 to 12 years.....	2 25
Boys' dressy cassimere suits, 5 to 12 years.....	2 50
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Feb. 12. Oak Grove Farmers Alliance No. 517, Ky.....	1.30



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**SECOND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.**

Platform adopted by the Confederate Industrial Organizations at St Louis, Mo., February 22-24, 1892:

**PREAMBLE.**

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice breed the two great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name of peace, order, and society to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to support the political organization which represents our principles.

We charge that the controlling influence dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stock," the demonetization of silver, and the oppression of usurers, may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of mammon; to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that a political organization, representing the political principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiments which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people," with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

In order to restrain the extortions of aggregate capital, to drive the money-changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of lib-

erty for ourselves and our posterity we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

First—We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States this day accomplished permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

**PLATFORM.**

**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 be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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 all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. 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.

**LAND.**

Second—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all 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.

**TRANSPORTATION.**

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

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

**SONG BOOK.**

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How can we increase the interest in our meetings, is a question often asked by members of the Order. Do you have singing? Then try "the power of song." "The Nightingale" was endorsed by the National Alliance at Ocala, Fla.; and it has also been highly recommended by many prominent workers in the Order all over the United States. These songs were composed by Sister Florence Olmstead expressly for Alliance and labor meetings, and fit the times and needs of the people's movement. Price, 10 cents per copy, \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per hundred or \$35.00 per thousand. Freight added on lots of a thousand. Address the author, FLORENCE OLMEAD, [Please don't send stamps] ELDORADO, KAN.

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