

The Center for Research Libraries scans to provide digital delivery of its holdings. In some cases problems with the quality of the original document or microfilm reproduction may result in a lower quality scan, but it will be legible. In some cases pages may be damaged or missing. Files include OCR (machine searchable text) when the quality of the scan and the language or format of the text allows.

If preferred, you may request a loan by contacting Center for Research Libraries through your Interlibrary Loan Office.

Rights and usage

Materials digitized by the Center for Research Libraries are intended for the personal educational and research use of students, scholars, and other researchers of the CRL member community. Copyrighted images and texts are not to be reproduced, displayed, distributed, broadcast, or downloaded for other purposes without the expressed, written permission of the copyright owner.

Center for Research Libraries

Scan Date: March 08, 2012

Identifier: s-n-000059-n43



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., JUNE 4, 1892.

No. 12.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

THE RECORD	177
MISTAKES	177
HOW SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED	179
THE SOLDIER PLANK AGAIN	178
INTERVIEWS	178
ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES	182
CONGRESS	185
LEGISLATIVE NOTES	184
CORRESPONDENCE	181
ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS	180
GORMAN REVIEWED	By D. R. Hearn 179
LESSONS TO BE GATHERED	By Pat Galvin 179
WHAT MAKES TIMES SO HARD	By A. B. Shockley 180
REVERSE THE COW	By Merlinda Sisins 180
POETRY	By Dr. A. S. Houghton 187
VALUE OF PRICES	187
THE REFORM PRESS	188

THE RECORD.

Step by step the record is being made which will control the judgment of the people in casting their ballots next November. Conscientious men, and most men are such, will cast their ballots for what they believe to be right. Their belief as to which party is right will be the result of their judgment from the evidence adduced for and against each party. The evidence consists of the past and present record. Both old parties have a past record, the third party has not. Each will make a very important record between now and November.

A party with a good record is always in the best shape for a political campaign, and a party with a bad record is in the worst shape. A party with no record has advantages and disadvantages. The Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses have been pregnant with record for both the Democratic and Republican parties, and record of such a character for each that it could not survive the indignation of the people but for the fact that the record of the other party is fully as bad. The most violent partisan Democrat or Republican in America will not for a moment claim that there has been or is any difference in the financial policy of the two parties because absolutely the same financial policy has been pursued and advocated by both. Neither will they claim any difference in the policy of the two parties upon the transportation or the land question. The most that can be claimed as an issue between them is, that they are not exactly agreed upon the tariff question, there being about 5 per cent difference in the rate of tariff advocated by the champions of the two sides. Each

in turn has regularly increased the government expenditures and increased the taxation of the people not only in proportion to the growth of population, but in excess of same as shown by the increased rate of taxation per capita. Each has increased the number and the pay of the government employees. And each has perfected its organization into a machine which uses systematically and effectively millions of dollars on each national campaign. No man on earth can show any real issue between these parties except the offices. Their sham fight is conducted purely for place, and the money necessary to conduct the fight with such a display as will excite the admiration of the swindled multitude is paid by those who wish to control the offices when elected. Under strictly machine methods no man can be elected to an office that does not sell his fealty to the people for the place. This view is conclusively borne out by the present political contest in each party.

This, the greatest nation in the world, with the best and most productive lands, the healthiest and most congenial climate, the highest and most industrious, honest, frugal and productive people in the world, the most highly improved appliances ever known or dreamed of, and every thing natural or manufactured that can contribute to the happiness or prosperity of man, find ourselves confronted with the very same problem that has wrecked every government that has not been destroyed by foreign wars since the world began, and that is the concentration of power in the hands of a few; with the masses becoming impoverished and discontented. The beneficiaries of this system have been dominating both political parties and have succeeded in keeping out any issue that would affect these crowning evils of the day. They are seeking to perpetuate that domination and have spent vast sums in the present campaign. They have succeeded so admirably that the contention between the two parties up to date, carried on upon the stump, in the legislative halls and in the columns of thousand of the best newspapers the world ever saw, has not joined issue upon one single principle. It has been a contention for men, not measures. And further,

there has been aroused a contention for men within the ranks of each party that has been agitated to a high degree for the express purpose of keeping down any discussion of principle in behalf of the people. Two men in each party have been made to overshadow the great principles in which the people are so vitally interested. This is the record, and it remains to be seen what effect it will have upon the people.

Volumes could be well written upon the record of the two political parties that have for twenty-seven years now been faithfully tried by the people, but since they have degenerated to a plane on which there is no issue upon principle, a record of their acts is only a catalogue of crimes against the liberties of the people and in the interest of monopoly. The record will be complete when they have made their platform and nominated candidates for the coming contest, the Republicans June 7 and the Democrats June 21. They can not avoid the responsibility of a record by silence upon the great issues that so deeply interest the people. The responsibilities are for action, and action will alienate the monopolists and plutocrats. Neither can the responsibility for action be discharged by a straddle upon the finance question, as has been attempted by the State Democratic platforms in Georgia and North Carolina; such miserable attempts at deception are an insult to the people, and only bring contempt upon the cowardly tricksters that attempt to palm them upon an intelligent public. The facts are that the plain common people of the nation understand the finance question better than the average politician or Congressman; and any attempt to deceive them will meet with a just and vigorous reproof. In the States above mentioned, nothing short of a straightout sub-treasury plank will ever satisfy the people, and any attempt to sugar-coat anything else will only enrage. Whenever a man once gets the idea of flexibility correctly in his mind all the sophistry of all the trained resources of the nation are wasted upon him. He has enlisted for victory and will stick to the end. It will be better, far better, for the servants of monopoly to make a bold and open fight for their mas-

ters than to attempt to deceive the people by an ambiguous platform couched in doubtful terms. Such a record would be worse for them than a record of silence. But whatever they do, or fail to do, it will be a record, and the record will be complete and the book closed by the 4th of July. Then it will be time for every friend of liberty to hitch up his breeches, spit on his hands and go to work.

MISTAKES.

It is often said that the Democratic party can be depended upon to make a mistake at exactly the right time to insure its defeat. If this be untrue, there is no denying that many serious mistakes have been made in its name and in its behalf. The mistake made by State executive committee-men in behalf of that party when they sought to rule honest men out of that party for demanding a return to the pure principles of Democracy, as enunciated in the Alliance demands was a serious one and forced many of the best men into the People's party. Then the mistake of a Democratic House of Representatives with an overwhelming majority refusing to vote on the question of free silver coinage because it would make that an issue in the coming campaign, was suicidal. The people know that the issue they most desired has been suppressed by Wall street in consideration of the campaign funds it will furnish to keep the masses fighting a sham battle over issues that do not affect its ability to apply the power of money to oppress by its scarcity, and thereby levy such a tribute from productive labor that only a bare subsistence can be eked out upon what remains. This also has driven thousands of the better informed Democrats to seek new party affiliations where they may advocate Democratic doctrines as fundamental to the existence of the party. To-day the anti-option bill recently published in THE ECONOMIST, as reported by the committee on agriculture, is upon the House calendar, but a Democratic caucus has thrust it aside, and it is almost sure to be killed either by the Democratic House, the Republican Senate, or the plutocratic President. The people want it passed, and monopoly wants it killed. Just at pres-

ent it promises to be an effective recruiting agent for the People's party.

But the greatest mistake, and the one which will have the most effect upon the history of the nation, is the indifference and apparent satisfaction with which the dominant influence in the Democratic party sees, and encourage good, honest men to leave its ranks and join the People's party, because they want to get rid of them with their doctrines of a pure and true Democracy. Men who are always ready to quote and abide by the teachings of Jefferson, Calhoun and Jackson, are encouraged to leave the party so that corrupt politicians may formulate a policy and platform that will induce monopolists to pay in a large campaign fund with which to pay thousands of strickers for cam-speeches, whipping the people into line through prejudice upon false issues. A worse mistake never was made; the people understand the whole scheme, and will treat these frothy orators with scorn, and ask them questions that will confound them, and make them hide in shame if they have any. And, most important of all, every man driven out of his old party for his principles will stay out. He will build him a new home after the dictates of his own conscience from new ties and ambitions. The party that has driven out half its strength in order that the ringsters might secure the nomination of a man obnoxious to them, and then by the use of money whip them back into ranks, has made the worst mistake in its whole catalogue of errors, and will soon see good cause to mourn its folly. If any man for a moment doubts that the People's party will soon sweep the land, let him remember that the mistakes of the two old parties are recruiting agencies for the new party.

The man who has no money, and finds himself compelled to get some, with no place to get it except from those who have no more than they desire themselves to use, must make concessions to get it. He frequently sacrifices some of his property for less than cost when in this dilemma. Yet this is exactly the condition of the farmer every year when the crop is dumped on the market demanding money to pay debts. There is not over one billion dollars in circulation scattered out among sixty-five millions of people for bails of one hundred and thirty billions of dollars exchanges in a year, and it only does about 8 per cent of the business, and yet the farmer demands two and one-half billions in sixty days. There is no money for him, and he must and does make sacrifices to get it.

INTERVIEWS.

HON. A. J. STREETER, OF ILLINOIS.

Hon. A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, was seen at his hotel. He leaned back

in his chair and talked with the ease of a man who had convictions which he was comfortably sure of and knew how to fluently express.

"I am attending the silver convention," he said, "because I am an ardent bimetallist. I believe the restoration of the white metal to equality of ratio and coinage is necessary, but I regard it as only a partial measure of relief, taking into consideration financial stringency as it exists in this country at present. I believe that, as the business or population double, the circulating medium should do so also. It should be the necessary sequence, for it amounts to an absolute necessity. As I said before, free coinage of silver will afford only partial monetary relief, scarcely an appreciable one. All the silver coined would not keep pace with the growth or needs of the United States. In twenty-five or fifty years, with even the two metals at fullest output, we would stand exactly where we do today."

HON. H. E. TAUBENECK.

Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, chairman executive committee People's party, during attendance upon the silver convention in Washington, granted THE ECONOMIST an interview.

"I am here as a looker on in Vienna," he said pleasantly, with a wave of his hand toward the platform of the Concordia Hall, where Shinn, of Kansas, was holding forth to less than two hundred delegates and visitors; "not in official capacity. I have little hope of our being able to fuse our interests with these people. They have only one issue—free coinage. They wish to eliminate from our platform everything but a financial plank, and dictate that. Is it not broad enough. While we recognize the justice of their demand, we have others even more material to do before. If they can not support our measures (including their own), they have only at heart sectional prosperity."

"Granting that they will not, what of the People's party?" "It can not win the election. I do not think the great masses of the people are yet ready for independent action. I am aware of the educational advantages of an educational campaign, but nothing short of desperation will drive hosts of men from political affiliations. But let us see how the Democrats stand on this question:

In other words, they want to ride your horse in their race." "Yes. And the People's party have put forth a platform which has received endorsement from Maine to California, they could not at the eleventh hour recant and promulgate another. Now,

I wanted this convention to meet at Omaha during ours. There they

would have felt the popular pulse of

all sections, while here the silk-hatted kid-gloved audience who listen "to their tale of woe," is, as you see, countable."

"Tell THE ECONOMIST something about the march of the new party." "It amounts in many sections to a land-slide. States which have been wedded to Republicanism or Democracy since the war are getting out divorce papers right along. Mr. Davis, of Texas, stated to me at

Omaha, where I recently met him, that Texas had already organized 800 People's party clubs, and would give it out just this way. As long as the people persist in being robbed, prefer to be robbed, I am going to have some of the pelts. They won't help themselves out of the hole until driven mad with oppression; and until they do, and give me a chance to make a reasonable chance as a farmer, I am a banker."

HON. J. W. HAYS.

Hon. J. W. Hays, general secretary-treasurer Knights of Labor, was asked for some expression of his views touching the political situation, the issues of the coming campaign, and the attitude of the Knights of Labor as voters.

"How old is your order?" "Some twenty years. We have marked the rise and fall of many others. There is not an iso which has not appealed to us for adoption, but the wisdom of our leaders have held above disintegrating influences."

"You are proud of the Knights of Labor record?" "I am, indeed. We are splendidly organized, and our centralization of action is perfect. We move as one man. I think we showed that at St. Louis."

HON. H. E. TAUBENECK.

Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, chairman executive committee People's party, during attendance upon the silver convention in Washington, granted THE ECONOMIST an interview.

"I am here as a looker on in Vienna," he said pleasantly, with a wave of his hand toward the platform of the Concordia Hall, where Shinn, of Kansas, was holding forth to less than two hundred delegates and visitors; "not in official capacity. I have little hope of our being able to fuse our interests with these people. They have only one issue—free coinage. They wish to eliminate from our platform everything but a financial plank, and dictate that. Is it not broad enough. While we recognize the justice of their demand, we have others even more material to do before. If they can not support our measures (including their own), they have only at heart sectional prosperity."

"What is your opinion of the political situation? Do you think either old parties will meet the demands of the silver men?" "No, frankly. I do not. They need strength in Eastern States to carry their elections. Party leaders oppose; policy forbids. Some fortunate chance may turn the scale, but the prospects are not of the brightest."

"Granting that they will not, what of the People's party?" "It can not

win the election. I do not think the great masses of the people are yet ready for independent action. I am aware of the educational advantages of an educational campaign, but nothing short of desperation will drive hosts of men from political affiliations. But let us see how the Democrats stand on this question:

1864. Their platform pledged itself to give all care and protection to soldiers who survived the war.

1868. After reconstruction had guaranteed the pensions declared that all guarantees to the soldiers and sailors must be carried into execution.

1872. They say, "no act of ours shall ever detract from their full rewards," etc. 1876. They say that "the soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans, etc., have a just claim for care, protection, and gratuity."

1884. They say that all money needed for the federal government * * * "including pensions," etc., can be got according to their ideas, by custom house duties.

1888. They say, "while carefully guarding the interests and the principles of justice and equity, it (Cleveland's administration) has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period."

In substantiation of this, the Brooklyn Eagle, hoping to boost Cleveland's chances for re-election in 1888, compiled the following from official sources regarding pensions under Arthur and Cleveland:

Under Commissioner Dudley (Rep.)

Year	Original	Increase	Miscellaneous
1883	35,162	22,746	796
1884	34,517	22,517	1,221
1885	35,087	33,995	1,815
Total	108,446	79,248	3,852

Under Commissioner Black (Dem.)

Year	Original	Increase	Miscellaneous
1886	40,857	113,271	2,223
1887	55,194	32,107	2,207
1888	60,473	35,795	11,119
Total	156,224	181,173	2,555

THE SOLDIER PLANK AGAIN.

Thos. Gaines, of the Pioneer Exponent, Comanche, Texas, published a leader on this subject, which is so full of fact and argument that it is presented to the reader in full:

The Dallas News recently published an interview with Hon. H. S. Burum, of Bonham, stating that he was a delegate to

the St. Louis conference, and that the resolutions regarding making the money of the soldier good was a part of the platform. The small pot metal press all over Texas gladly re-echoed this erroneous statement abroad. Mr. Burum came out promptly with a denial, stating that it was resolution, and that he was not a delegate, only a spectator, but "nary a" pot metal sheet corrects that statement.

Robt. Schilling, national People's secretary, also makes a similar statement in a letter to a Texas gentleman, but they will not correct the lies told. We were there, and positively state that the resolution was not a part of the platform.

The editor of this paper was within a few feet of the secretary when the report was read, and understood it was a separate resolution, but in order to remove all doubt, he arose and asked if it was part of the platform, and was informed that it was only a resolution.

The full proceedings were published in our issues of March 3d and 10th. The report of committee was clipped by us from the St. Louis papers, all of whom had reporters on the stand, and it any falsehood is in the assertion that it was only a resolution, they are also culpable.

Here is the resolution:

"Resolved That the government issue legal tender notes and pay Union soldiers the difference between the depreciated money he was paid in and gold."

It will be seen that this would only cost the government the expense of issuing the paper money and disbursing same.

True, those who hold to the idea of specie resumption or redemption of paper money, would look on these legal tender bills as a debt; but conceding that view to be correct, it would not act detrimentally to the government, as no man would for a thousand years ask the government to redeem a full legal tender paper dollar, because all history shows that such have always been as good money as gold; more convenient, and a thousand fold less expensive.

The Democratic platform of 1872 and 1876, both stood for specie resumption, which was intended to depreciate paper money and "make good" the bondholders' paper by paying it in gold, but no justice for the soldier who risked his life on the dread field of carnage.

But let us see how the Democrats stand on this question:

1864. Their platform pledged itself to give all care and protection to soldiers who survived the war.

1868. After reconstruction had guaranteed the pensions declared that all guarantees to the soldiers and sailors must be carried into execution.

1872. They say, "no act of ours shall ever detract from their full rewards," etc.

1876. They say that "the soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans, etc., have a just claim for care, protection, and gratuity."

1884. They say that all money needed for the federal government * * * "including pensions," etc., can be got according to their ideas, by custom house duties.

1888. They say, "while carefully guarding the interests and the principles of justice and equity, it (Cleveland's administration) has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period."

In substantiation of this, the Brooklyn Eagle, hoping to boost Cleveland's chances for re-election in 1888, compiled the following from official sources regarding pensions under Arthur and Cleveland:

Under Commissioner Dudley (Rep.)

Year	Original	Increase	Miscellaneous
1883	35,162	22,746	796
1884	34,517	22,517	1,221
1885	35,087	33,995	1,815
Total	108,446	79,248	3,852

Under Commissioner Black (Dem.)

Year	Original	Increase	Miscellaneous
1886	40,857	113,271	2,223
1887	55,194	32,107	2,207
1888	60,473	35,795	11,119
Total	156,224	181,173	2,555

The same authority says, "during the three years of Dudley (Rep.), the cost of pensions was \$183,399,216, while under Black (Dem.) it was \$227,399,757, an increase of \$44,000,541."

It is a significant fact that the Democratic party has, so far as we can find, in no national platform, denounced any of the frauds or abuses of the pension bureau, and that Cleveland, with the same hand that vetoed the seed bill for the drought sufferers of west Texas, signed a

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

bill giving Mrs. Grant a pension of \$5,000 per annum.

Senator Voorhees (Dem.) of Indiana, in a speech February 29, 1892, said: "The gold dollar is worth no more than the dollar of silver, or the greenback, or the bank-note dollar, and will purchase no more of the necessities of life and is far less convenient for use. The bondholder who staid at home and speculated during the war received gold when the soldier was compelled to receive depreciated paper. This policy of injustice and outrage I denounced at the time, and I continue to denounce it now. The soldier should at all times be paid in the best money—in gold—or in that which is as good as gold, and I am in favor of so paying him now."

The government commits a great wrong in paying those who offer their lives in its behalf in depreciated currency, whether in payment of their wages in the field, their bounties, or their pensions. I held during the war for the Union that the contract for their wages ought to be kept good with the soldiers in the field; and that the difference between the greenback and gold at that time ought to be made up to them by the payment of a gold equivalent in greenbacks. Nor would I now, for any consideration known to the human mind, aid in depriving the soldier of a single farthing due him from the government."

Now, will some of the pot-metal sheets and little short never-wiped-out-and-seldom-reloaded-politicians denounce their own party for its unbroken record of 18 years in favor of pensions? We suggest that such a course is honest, if not in accord with their usual tactics and policies by which they hope to deceive the public.

HOW SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED.

It will be well to read and preserve the following, and remember it when election time arrives:

(Signed.) FREDERICK A. LUCKENBACH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Denver, this 9th day of May, A. D., 1892.

(Signed.) JAMES A. MILLER,

Clerk Supreme Court,

[SEAL.] State of Colorado.

Concerning the above the News has

this to say editorially:

The name of Mr. Ernest Seyd, the agent of English and German bankers, has always been connected with the demonetization of silver by the American Congress. It has been charged for years and never explicitly denied that he brought him from London £100,000 to spend in getting the demonetization measure through Congress. It is a fact that he was before the Congressional committee upon the subject, and Mr. Hooper, a member from Massachusetts, spoke of the valuable aid given to the committee in revising the coinage laws by that eminent financier, Mr. Ernest Seyd.

But never until now has proof of it appeared in authentic form over the signature and oath of a respectable gentleman. The proof is at last given in such form that the enemies of silver can no longer shun it or pass it over with a disdainful shrug. The charge that silver was demonetized through the bribery of American Congressmen by an agent of English and German bankers for the purpose of enriching the money kings of Europe and pauperizing the farmers and other laborers of the United States is now substantiated by creditable proof. It is an exposure that will force attention and make clearer than ever the iniquitous character of the transnational crime of 1873.—Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colo.

Gordon Reviewed,
BY D. R. HEARN.

I wish to call the especial attention of all readers to General Gordon's speech published in Atlanta Journal, of May 2d. He takes an ample amount of space to show that he wants no office; he wants to hammer into the brains of every farmer in the country that our condition is so serious and threatening that we can not afford to make a mistake, and the only way to avoid mistakes is to find the truth and stand by it; and says the way to find the truth is to sift the evidence and rely on established facts all that is good.

He then shows that national banks should be abolished because they can not circulate enough money, (now, right here mark well what he says,) it can't circulate money enough, because \$100,000 won't buy \$100,000 worth of bonds on which to issue money bill, (mark well that means that there is too much security behind it to suit the general.) He further says that the national banks should be abolished because they destroyed the State bank system, and showed that State banks were best because they could issue more money on less security, and said, which is a fact, that the State banks issued \$300,000 on \$100,000. Mark well this assertion; he wants a dishonest dollar, don't he? If not, what does he mean? He as well as others of the same party opposes the sub-treasury plan which proposes to furnish \$1 of security for only 80 cents of money, and that, too, the best security in the world, and besides, they propose in that plan to guard it by laws that force it into consumption or redemption in twelve months

the old parties remaining united for, in this State, we have witnessed both of them splitting themselves wide open for the sake of office. Yet the State lives, and the negro isn't on top. That's been a great lesson to the farmer in the South; he won't forget it. He now knows what often lies behind the cry: "If you leave us—if you break our ranks—the country is forever lost." He'll hardly place his vote in that pawn shop again. I think he'll go to keeping shop for himself. It took plenty of convincing—real old horse-hunting argument—to convince him he had been making a fool of himself; but he's convinced now, and he's going to stay convinced. So, after all, our loss has been our gain. An easy victory, coming before we knew all the moves of the enemy, might have slipped through our fingers; now when it comes we'll be ready for it, and we'll make it ours for all time. Here, then, lies our lesson: We must educate ourselves and the masses, put our strongest men in the lead, keep united, trust in God, and go to work like men who mean business. That's it all in a nutshell.

What Makes Times So Hard?

By A. B. SHOCKLEY.

We often hear the above question asked by the horny-hand tillers of the soil. A few years ago it would have puzzled the most of us to answer; but since we have taken the courage to investigate the matter, turning a deaf ear to the plutocratic press and political schemers, we find many alarming causes to make times hard. We find the very life blood is being crushed from the wealth-producers of this grand American republic, gained for our independence and liberty by the battles, lives and blood of our forefathers. The cry is raised by the opposers of right and justice that overproduction is the whole cause of the general depression; but there is no force in their argument, when we learn the fact that our people are under-fed and ill-clad. We know from good authority and from our own knowledge that thousands of respectable, honest laborers are on the verge of starvation in these United States of boasted wealth. We have found 9,000,000 homes under mortgage. Their rightful owners are being turned out as tramps upon the public highway. Once prosperous and happy, honest and industrious, earning daily bread by the sweat of their brow, yet contented and finding pleasure in so doing, are to-day many reduced by unavoidable poverty to the lowest grade of human existence. We find the rich increasing their immense fortunes, while the poor are fast approaching degradation, demoralization and ruin. Many have already been hurled over the fearful precipice into an awful doom, for no other cause than that of poverty gained by being too honest to cheat and deceive their neighbor, and casting their votes and influence for men who made laws that robbed them of their honest and hard-earned productions. We have in the United States 70 persons worth \$700,000,000, and 24,000 own over one-half the total wealth. The census shows that the railroads of this country own 280,000,000 acres of land, and foreign and domestic syndicates 35,000,000, making a total of 365,000,000 acres. Thus you see those landlords, or blood-suckers (or robbers, as they may truthfully be

termed), have deprived many a good, honest, actual settler of obtaining a home to call his own.

Our people are increasing at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 per annum. They must have homes, or drift out upon the rushing tide of sin and ruin. The railroads own millions of acres of land to which they have no right. Not one cent has all this land cost them, yet they are selling it to poor farmers at enormous prices, i.e., those who can possibly buy; they are few and far between. Money is scarce, and the poor man gets but very little of it, no matter how hard he works, or how economical he is. What is to become of the largest portion of the rising generation? Think for a moment. No hope of owning a home; always renters; or, what is worse, to flee to the city, working to-day for what they ate yesterday. In New York 400,000 working women are so poorly paid that they must accept charity, sell their very souls, or starve. In one precinct 27 murdered babies were picked up in one week; six in vaults. Amongst this host of wretched women are 1,000 millionaires. They heed not the plaintive cry of those poor, degraded beings, though they have robbed them of their honor and earnings. We have 31,000 such men in the United States. They have devoted their lives to the getting and keeping of other men's money. They have cared nothing about other men's wants or sufferings. They care not that their great wealth involves others' poverty. Their great desire is more, more, ever more. The hunger of accumulation is the source of all baseness. They are the cause of factions and animosities, of squalid pauperism, and the worse than heathen degradation of the masses of our people; 10,000 children die from lack of food and clothing in this country annually. There were 57,000 homeless children in the United States in 1880. Oh, my God, give us a Sampson armed with a firm will, and the power of the mighty hero of old, that he may march forward without fear or trembling, demanding a surrender to the people of their rights and liberties; and if refused, may he have the glorious courage to wield the weapon Thou hast prepared him with, and ere long come forth, more than conqueror, to stand triumphantly in the midst of the enfranchised.

Dear friends and brethren, I believe this mighty giant was born on the 22d of February, 1892. Let's nourish him and cherish him, that he may grow beyond our expectations. How shall we spend our money, time and influence in the few days we live? Shall we use our means to introduce and adopt at a meeting of the State executive committee of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, held at San Francisco, April 18, 1892:

Alliance Resolutions.

Resolutions have been received from the following Alliances, couched in spirited language indorsing the St. Louis platform:

Red Oak Alliance, No. 490, Louisiana; County Line Alliance, No. 1414, Chilton county, Alabama; Purcellville, Loudoun county, Va., mass meeting; Society Hill, No. 603 (no State).

Resolutions adopted by Attala County Alliance of Mississippi:

Resolved by Attala County Alliance, Mississippi, i. That we indorse the platform adopted by the St. Louis convention on the 22d of February 1892.

i. That we disapprove and condemn the action of those members of Congress who voted against the free coinage bill as introduced in Congress by Mr. Bland; and heartily command those who stood by the bill as being true friends of the laboring people.

2. That we heartily pledge our

Poor that wild scream again on his ear, and those broad wings unfold themselves in their native strength, and with a cry as shrill and piercing as that of his fellow, he strains on his fetters and perchance bursts away, soaring gloriously toward heaven. Who, then, shall stay his flight or fill his heart with fear?

Reverse the Cow.
BY MERLINDA SISINS.

The financial cow has been fed by the West and South until they have nothing left to feed her, while Wall street and the money power have been doing the milking until they own the wealth of the nation, and have thereby got hold of three-fifths of the entire wealth of the nation, holding 9,000,000 mortgages on the 12,000,000 families of the United States, which draw an average of 7 per cent, while the average profit of all other industries is only 3½ per cent, if by their long continued system of legalized robbery our prisons, poor-houses and insane asylums are filled to overflowing; our highways are filled with tramps, our factories and garrets are filled with 3,000,000 needle women working for starvation wages; our sugar mills are filled with the youth that should be in the school room, while 10,000 infants die annually of starvation; is it not about time to reverse the cow and let the debtors of the South and West do a little milking, while Wall street furnishes the fodder for a while? But my moss-back friend, bobs up and asks, how can you change ends with her? Did you ever know of a farmer or working man filling a seat in Congress? Haven't you waded in the mud, carrying a torch behind a brass band, and shouted yourselves hoarse for high protection or tariff reform in every campaign, and then went to the polls and voted for a railroad attorney, banker, railroad-wrecker, land shark, mine owner or bond holder to go to Congress? If so, you have been holding the cow for Wall street to get the milk. You have been voting for parties pledged in advance to the money power in consideration of their furnishing the campaign funds.

Now, then, if you want equal rights for all and special privileges for none, if you want to provide an escape from this slavery that is fastened upon yourselves and your children to follow you, let every friend of justice, join the People's party, touch shoulders together, and vote for men to make your laws who wear the scars of toil, and who have some sympathy with your impoverished condition. May God help.

Resolutions have been received from the following Alliances, couched in spirited language indorsing the St. Louis platform:

Red Oak Alliance, No. 490, Louisiana; County Line Alliance, No. 1414, Chilton county, Alabama; Purcellville, Loudoun county, Va., mass meeting; Society Hill, No. 603 (no State).

Resolutions adopted by Attala County Alliance of Mississippi:

Resolved by Attala County Alliance, Mississippi, i. That we indorse the platform adopted by the St. Louis convention on the 22d of February 1892.

i. That we disapprove and condemn the action of those members of Congress who voted against the free coinage bill as introduced in Congress by Mr. Bland; and heartily command those who stood by the bill as being true friends of the laboring people.

2. That we heartily pledge our

selves to work incessantly for the enactment into laws the principles embodied in our demands.

Resolved, That the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of the State of California do hereby protest against the passage of the said arid land bill, or the cession of such lands as proposed, and that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Congressmen of this State.

Resolved, That the Scott County Alliance, at its regular meeting, April 5, 1892, heartily endorse the action of the St. Louis conference, and pledges itself to stand firm to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted.

Resolved, That we favor the Bland silver bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That we favor the bill before Congress prohibiting the dealing in futures. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the Arkansas Farmer for publication.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote by the Winston County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Mississippi:

Resolved, That we, Winston County Alliance, in regular session assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the Ocala demands, and also, that we endorse the St. Louis platform adopted by the different labor organizations there assembled; and that we solemnly pledge ourselves to vote for no man for office who is not in full sympathy with said demands. Nor will we support any party which ignores the great principles which we have espoused. And we further pledge ourselves, that as we love and respect the rights and freedom of our homes and families, that we will work and vote for the success of the only demands yet proposed, through which we can ever hope to break the shackles of the money power, and free the toiling millions from its iron grasp.

At a regular meeting of Pleasant View sub-Alliance No. 2700, May 14, 1892, Grinnell, Grove county, Kansas, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we ask our Congressman, Wm. Baker, of the seventh congressional district, to use his vote and influence against any further public donation to the World's Fair.

Whereas we have watched the course of the Hon. W. R. Peffer, of Kansas, and the Hon. Wm. Baker, our Congressman, in the brave, patriotic and manly fight they have and are making in behalf of people's rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That with grateful hearts we send greeting to those noble men with whom we have been associated; and that we assist in holding up their hands in the mighty struggle they are making for the promotion of our interest.

At a meeting of Liberty Union No.

153, of Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at Ellensburg, Washington, May 16, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, We notice with pleasure

the vote cast by Hon. N. C. Blanchard in favor of free coinage of silver, for bill known as the Bland silver bill, thus expressing the will of his constituents

true to the principles upon which he was elected. We heartily indorse his action and deem it worthy of consideration by every citizen desiring reform.

2. That this Union respectfully urge

the Hon. N. C. Blanchard to give his earnest support to the bill known as the Washburn bill, prohibiting dealings in futures.

3. This Union heartily indorses the bold

stand taken by "THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST" as our champion, our leading light

by which we expect to march to victory.

4. A copy of these resolutions be furnished the Caucasian, THE ECONOMIST, and a copy be forwarded to Hon. N. C. Blanchard.

At a meeting of Mt. Zion Alliance, No. 1793, of Kentucky, in regular session, indorsed the St. Louis platform without a dissenting voice.

We are in favor of reform regardless of parties or

party names, and intend to turn a deaf ear to the crack of the party

whip, but cry the louder, money,

land and transportation.

Resolved, That we indorse the platform

adopted at St. Louis, February 22, and to

support to the best of our ability all true

reform papers, and that a copy of these

resolutions be furnished the Laborer's

Emancipator and THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

Macedonia club (no State) May 14, 1892, passed the following resolution unanimously.

Resolved, i. That we endorse the action of the St. Louis conference in its declaration of independent political action.

2. That we hold both of the old politi-

cal parties responsible for the present

condition of the country, and that we sever our affiliation with them forever,

We bid them a final farewell, the reason

needs no argument.

3. We furthermore heartily indorse the

action of T. E. Watson, T. E. Winn,

Jerry Simpson, W. A. Peffer, John Davis

and others who are in sympathy with

the great mass of common people who have been

robbed by political machinery so

long, and we trust that they will con-

tinue to work in the future Congress as

they have in the past.

The following resolutions were ad-

opted by Leake County (no State)

Alliance in session May 11, 1892.

Resolved, i. That learning of the de-

feat of the Alliance silver or free coi-

nage bill in the United States Congress, with a

Democratic majority in the House, and

seventy-two of them fusing and voting

with the Republicans to defeat the bill,

we hereby denounce the act unquali-

fiedly and unreservedly, and that it has

been proven disloyal to its constituents and its

friends.

2. That we approve of the act of our

State legislature in refusing to vote an

appropriation to the World's Fair at

Chicago, unless there was more money in the country.

Whereas the action of the great labor convention at St. Louis was in accord with the teachings of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and non-partisan; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the platform set forth by that convention, and pledge our support to the principles in that platform, regardless of former party affiliations.

3. That we commend the Honorable Peffer, Halvorsen, Clover, Otis, Ken, Baker, Watson, Winn, and Jerry Simpson, for the course they have taken in reference to the World's Fair at Chicago.

At a regular meeting of Pleasant Grove Farmers Alliance, No. 17, of Madison county, South Carolina, May 21, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, i. That this lodge fully indorses the official acts of all our national officers, and especially commands President L. L. Polk, Secretary J. H. Turner, and the executive board, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties devolving upon them.

Resolved, 2. That we indorse the course pursued by THE ECONOMIST, the national organ of the Order; while it has been conservative, it has been truthful and just, and bravely withstood the attacks of the monopolistic plutocratic press. It deserves to be in the hands of every good citizen of the United States who desires to keep himself posted upon the leading questions of the day, especially finance, land and transportation.

Resolved, 3. That we heartily approve of and indorse the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. E. T. Stackhouse. He has been faithful in the interest of the people and true to the trusts reposed in him, which is the highest encomium an appreciative constituency can bestow upon a public servant.

A. B. SURELS, President.
A. P. BRIDGEMAN, Secretary.

Resolutions adopted by Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, No. 63, of Howard County, Ark., May 7, 1892:

We, the members of Lodge No. 36, Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, at Ellensburg, Washington, May 16, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the stand taken by our Alliance members in Congress in their untiring efforts in behalf of the farming and industrial classes of the United States, and that we endorse the action taken by our Representative in Congress from this State, John L. Wilson, in voting to table the Bland silver bill.

Resolved, That we do not approve of the action of Congress in defeating the silver bill, and other reform bills that have been introduced in Congress for the benefit of the laboring people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free coinage of silver, and we demand its restoration to the place it occupied by which we expect to march to victory.

Resolved, further, That we give our thanks to the reform members of Congress who are doing such valiant work.

Livingston, Simpson, and others of true patriotism; and that we will not stand by such measures as will give relief to the laboring classes, and if our present members in Congress want our suffrage, they must denounce the plutocratic bosses and work for their constituents.

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. 17.—To be used during the third week in June.

HOW RUSSIA IS GOVERNED.

CHART.

Peter the Great,	1689-1725.
Catherine (his widow)	1725-1727.
Peter II (his grandson)	1727-1730.
Anna Ivanovna (his niece)	1730-1739.
Elizabeth (his daughter)	1739-1762.
Peter III (Elizabeth's nephew)	1762.

Peter III was murdered in a few months by order of his wife, the Empress Catherine, who mounted the throne as Catherine II, and was called "the Great."

Catherine II, 1762-1796.

Paul I (her son) 1796-1801.

"His mad and reckless acts arrayed a powerful body of Russian nobles against him, and on the 23d of March, 1801, he was murdered by them."

Alexander I (Paul's son) 1801-1825.

Nicholas (Alexander's brother) 1825-1855.

Alexander II (son of Nicholas) 1855-1881.

Alexander III (son of Alexander II) 1881.

Of Russian rulers during the past century, many bloody tales could be told. If murdering is what makes men and women "great," Catherine II certainly has a claim to the title almost as good as Peter the Great's, who caused 7,000 prisoners "to be put to death, beheading many with his own hand."

The eccentric and half-crazy Paul was murdered by his nobles.

Alexander I "was greatly annoyed during his latter years by the plots of conspirators who wished to introduce a more liberal system into Russia."

"The revolution of 1848 greatly alarmed the Emperor Nicholas, who recognized it as the death-knell of European despotism."

Alexander II was a reformer. "The principal event of his reign was the abolition of serfdom or white slavery in the Russian dominions, which was begun in 1858 and completed in 1863, by which 20,000,000 of serfs were released from bondage. The emperor steadfastly encouraged the freed serfs to acquire property, aided them in doing so, and endeavored to establish a system of schools among them which he hoped would in time exchange their character for the better, and give to Russia an intelligent and industrious peasantry in the place of the former degraded and discontented slaves."

—History of the World.

"In the cities in which his despotic father had walked about fearless, without a single attendant, the mild and amiable Alexander was in daily peril of his life. On April 16, 1866, Karakazoff shot at the emperor at St. Petersburg; in the following year another attempt was made by a Pole, Berzowski, while Alexander saw at Paris on a visit to Napoleon III, on April 14, 1879, Solovioff shot at him. The same year was the attempt to blow up the Winter Palace and to wreck the train by which the Czar was traveling from Moscow to St. Peters-

burg. A similar conspiracy in 1881 (March 13) was successful. Five of the conspirators, including a woman, Sophia Perovskaya, were publicly executed. Thus terminated the reign of Alexander II, which had lasted nearly twenty-six years. He died, leaving Russia exhausted by foreign wars and honeycombed by plots."—Cyclopaedia Britannica.

But what shall we think of a nation which submits to the cruelties of an Ivan the Terrible, without lifting a hand, and then shoots down, after repeated efforts, an Alexander the II? Charles I was a better man, and less of a tyrant than many another who sat upon the throne of England, and lived to die a natural death. Louis XVI meant well for France, but he was obliged to suffer for the crimes of his ancestors. Which merely proves that revolutions are apt to be as unjust as was the despotism which caused the people to rebel.

A COUNTRY OF CONTRASTS.

Russia is a nation full of paradoxes. Her higher classes are—in certain directions—among the best educated in Europe; her lower classes are the most ignorant. Once a collection of tribes, proud of their freedom, she has passed into a state of bondage the most complete in Europe. And yet, one must qualify that last statement by saying that Russian peasants enjoy the privileges of local self-government to an extent that would make an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, or even an Englishman envious. France claims to be a republic; Russia acknowledges herself a despotism, yet the student finds many points of similarity between the two governments—which perhaps accounts for their friendship.

Studying the reports of those, both Russians and foreigners, who enjoy the privilege of personal intercourse with the present Czar, we learn that he is a man of irreproachable moral character, earnestly striving to do what he holds to be his duty. Listening to the reports of those, both Russians and foreigners, who tell us of the cruel and unjust deeds constantly taking place in Russia in the Czar's name and under the Czar's authority, we feel as if the man who could prevent such things, and does not, must be some sort of a human monster, a survival from past ages, unworthy to live and rule in this age of progress. Perhaps further study will show us that the fault lies partly in the system and partly in the people, rather than wholly in the man.

Russia is a great and powerful country. The fate of Europe depends largely upon the fate of Russia. In these lessons all voices will be heard. We shall listen to those who love the Czar as well as to those who hate him—and it is, perhaps, a significant fact that the number of those who hate him grows less year by year, while the number of those who hate the system is gradually increasing. For various reasons, which will appear during the lessons, Russia must be civilized, or the civilization of Europe is in danger.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES.

Area of leading European countries.	
Belgium	11,400 square miles.
Holland	13,600 square miles.
Denmark	14,000 square miles.
Switzerland	16,000 square miles.
Bulgaria	24,600 square miles.
Greece	24,970 square miles.
Portugal	37,000 square miles.
Roumania	50,000 square miles.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	113,000 square miles.
	121,000 square miles.

Spain	179,000 square miles.
France	204,000 square miles.
German Empire	208,000 square miles.
Austria-Hungary	240,000 square miles.
Sweden and Norway	293,000 square miles.
Russia in Europe	2,250,000 square miles.
United States (exclusive of Indian Territory and Alaska)	2,935,000 square miles.

PROBLEMS.

1. How much larger is France than Spain?
2. How much larger than Italy?
3. How much smaller than Austria-Hungary?
4. How many times would the territory of France contain the territory of Belgium?
5. How many times would France contain Greece?
6. How many times would Russia in Europe contain France?
7. How many times would it contain Germany?
8. How many times would it contain both France and Germany?
9. How does the size of Russia in Europe compare with the size of the United States?

10. Under these circumstances, is it strange that Russia is considered a dangerous neighbor?

GOVERNMENT.

"The whole legislative, executive and judicial authority is vested in the emperor, whose will alone is law. The administration is intrusted to four great councils: The council of the empire, the directing senate, the holy synod, and the committee of ministers. They all communicate directly with the sovereign. Alexander III, Emperor of Russia, ascended the throne in 1881. The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the crown lands, estimated at \$12,250,000."—Atlas of the World.

"According to the law of 1797, the crown was hereditary by right of primogeniture, with a preference for the male descendants; but the Emperor Nicholas changed this law, excluding female inheritance altogether so long as there is a male member of the family. All the marriages of the members of the reigning family must have the emperor's sanction, and all the children of a matrimonial alliance not recognized by the sovereign are excluded from the succession. The hereditary grand duke becomes of age at 16; all the other princes at 18."

"The highest consultative body of the empire is the state council, which is frequently presided over by the emperor himself. It consists of the ministers and such other dignitaries as he may appoint, and is divided into three departments, legislative, administrative, and financial. The next in importance among the central boards of the empire is the senate, created in 1711 by Peter the Great. It has charge of the promulgation and execution of the law, and forms also the supreme court. The number of its members generally does not exceed 120. The third central body is the holy synod, which has jurisdiction over the affairs of the Russian state church. The synod was established in 1721, and has its seat at St. Petersburg, with a section at Moscow."

"No empire of the world contains so great a variety of nations and tribes as Russia; their number exceeds 100, and they speak more than 40 different languages."—American Cyclopaedia.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

"The common people are vigorous and hardy, accustomed to the rigors of a severe and varying climate, and the hardships entailed by oppression, a merciless conscription, and occasional famines. They are of a cheerful temper, fond of song and frolic, and addicted to excessive drinking. Theft is very common. As soldiers they are remarkable for endurance and blind obedience, rather than for personal courage. Gross superstition prevails among the lower classes, and among the higher alternatives with radical unbelief and subversive notions."—American Cyclopaedia.

"In 1872, according to Lindheim, there were 591,266 noblemen of hereditary, and 327,764 of personal rank."

"On the whole, the mortality in Russia is greater than anywhere else in Europe. Misery in sanitary dwellings, and want of food, account for this high mortality, which is further increased by the want of medical help."—Encyclopaedia Britannica.

What can we expect in a country where there is at least one district containing 80,000 inhabitants and but one doctor. Stepiakov says: "Thus it happens that in the country parts of many provinces there is one surgeon for 47,000, for 50,000, and even for 73,000 of population. Official statistics show that of 100 people dead, 93 died without having been ever seen by any medical man. Only 7 per cent received some medical assistance. Such figures tell their own tale. The millions of Russian peasants remain without any surgical aid whatever, and the Zemstvos refuse to accept new surgeons offering their service, and reduce the miserable salary of those accepted. There is but one interpretation of this contradiction. Peasants are reduced to such misery that the Zemstvos can not exact a kopch more from them. The cheapest medical assistance is for them an unattainable luxury."

THE ZEMSTVO.

"The deputies of the Zemstvo are chosen by the order which they represent. The peasants, the towns, and the nobility elect their representatives separately in separate electoral meetings, which differ somewhat in their composition. The number of the deputies of each order is a fixed quantity, and nothing can be more unfair than the arrangement for the distribution of the seats, which is all in favor of the nobility. The peasants, who count sixty millions and pay 83 per cent of the taxes (90 per cent according to the calculation of Prince Vassiltchekoff), are represented, in the mean, by 38.6 per cent of the total number of deputies. The landowning class, numbering only a million individuals and contributing only 7 per cent to the national revenue, elect 46.2 per cent of the members of the Zemstvo, while the share of the third estate—the towns—is 15.2 per cent.

"According to the law of 1797, the crown was hereditary by right of primogeniture, with a preference for the male descendants; but the Emperor Nicholas changed this law, excluding female inheritance altogether so long as there is a male member of the family. All the marriages of the members of the reigning family must have the emperor's sanction, and all the children of a matrimonial alliance not recognized by the sovereign are excluded from the succession. The hereditary grand duke becomes of age at 16; all the other princes at 18."

"In many provinces—the eight central provinces, for instance—the anomaly is still greater; 93,000 great landowners being represented by 1,817 deputies, while 6,000,000 peasants are represented by only 1,597. On the whole, therefore, the nobility hold nearly one-half of the seats in our local parliaments. And, finally, in order to exclude from the body the more democratic element of the smaller landowners—the little nobility—the electoral qualification was made inordinately high; the possession of from eighty to one hundred and twenty acres in thickly populated districts, and eight hundred in localities more sparsely peopled. In point of fact, therefore, the self-governing scheme of 1864 placed the nation under the tutelage of the privileged class, or, more correctly, under the richer and more conservative

of that class, to exclusion of its more liberal and progressive element, the inferior nobility."

"One of the first proceedings of the Zemstvo was an earnest effort to give more seats to the peasants—an effort that the government, which is always proclaiming its partiality for the peasantry, of course is opposed. And when at a later date (1871) the government asked the Zemstvo of the thirty-four provinces for their advice concerning certain changes in the incidence of taxation, all the thirty-four pronounced for the abolition of privileges, advocated a lightening of the heavy charges laid on the peasantry, and recommended the adoption of a scale of taxes proportioned to the means of those on whom they were imposed."

"They have done everything, in fact, that with their limited resources it was possible to do. The Zemstvo were the first to give to the peasantry some sort of medical care, with which, up to that time, they had been no better provided than African savages. They engaged doctors for country districts, giving preference to women and competent dispensers. Where they could they built hospitals. They did all in their power, too, to aid economic enterprises, which promised to better the wretched lot of the peasantry. The co-operative cheese factories of Vertshagin, the co-operative enterprises of Shapiro, and many other similar undertakings, received from them generous encouragement and substantial support. Among other good works the Zemstvo founded rural banks, which, by making loans to the peasants at easy rates of interest, rendered them independent of blood-sucking usurers. They advanced money for the purchase by the peasantry of small allotments of land, and introduced the practice of fire insurance."

In short, the Zemstvos, if left unhampered by the central government, could do much for Russia;

but their powers have been so restricted that the meeting of the Zemstvos have degenerated into

little more than mere formalities; and the people

have lost confidence in their ability to help.

The Zemstvos of different provinces are not allowed to come together, no matter how great the need of concerted action, lest they might talk politics.

They can not even petition the Czar, a right enjoyed

by the assemblies of nobles.

The Mir, which relates particularly to the peasants, will be discussed in the next lesson.

QUESTIONS.

1. What powers are vested in a Russian emperor?
2. What constitutes law?
3. To what is the administration intrusted?
4. How does the emperor's income compare with that of certain American millionaires?
5. What change did the Emperor Nicholas make in the law of inheritance?
6. What is the highest consultative body of the empire?
7. Who frequently presides over this body?
8. Of what does it consist?
9. Would such a body be likely to oppose the will of the emperor?
10. Describe the senate?
11. Would this body be likely to oppose the emperor's will?
12. Describe the holy synod?
13. As the Czar is the declared head of the church, would this body be likely to oppose his will?
14. How many different languages are spoken in Russia?
15. Does this add to the difficulties of government?
16. Describe the character of the people?

17. Describe the character of the soldiers?

18. How many hereditary noblemen are there in Russia?

19. How does the mortality compare with the other countries of Europe?

20. Out of 100 deaths how many people received medical assistance?

21. How are deputies to the Zemstvo chosen?

22. In what proportion are the peasants represented?

23. What was the electoral qualification for the landowners?

24. What effect does it have?

25. Tell what the Zemstvos tried to do for the peasants?

26. Ought the Zemstvos to have more power and fewer restrictions?

27. What did they succeed in accomplishing?

28. What lessons can American citizens draw from the facts presented in this and the preceding lesson?

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.
Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 Per Year.

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

The National Farmers' Alliance has 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 in St. Louis:

We, the National Farmers' Association, 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 recommend that every member of the Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reindorse THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macneil and his associates in said paper, and 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: Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Fergin, J. S. Garrard, J. J. McMichen, J. F. Standard.

Somebody at Silver Hill, Arkansas, sends a remittance for subscription to THE ECONOMIST but sends no name.

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

A. J. F. James and G. T. Elliott write letters of inquiry but do not give post-office or State.

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

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

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

Somebody at Paulding, Miss., who forgot to sign his letter, sends us three subscribers, and asks to have G. R. Green's paper changed to Paulding, but does not give Mr. Green's former post-office; consequently we are unable to find his name on our subscription list.

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. 00921, 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.

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.

THERE are millions of people in this United States who desire Congress to take up the sub-treasury bill and consider it upon its merits, giving every part a fair and full investigation without fear or favor. If it is wrong, its advocates want to know it, and they will drop it. If any

man can propose a better plan for securing a flexibility in the volume of money that will be just to all, remove the discriminations against agriculture, and keep up a true ratio between the volume of money and the demand for its use, it will be accepted with pleasure and hailed with joy. The Alliance contingent in the House may not be able to put that body on record upon the bill, but they can put them on record as to what has been done and left undone.

CONGRESS is too busy with appropriation bills, Nicaragua canal, World's Fair, and pension legislation, removing the disabilities of deserters so that they can be put on the pension rolls, to consider any proposition either for more money or less taxes.

WHEN the silver bill was up, a reform Congressman was in luck if he could get five minutes allotted to him for a speech; but in a contested election case time is a drug and anybody can get all he wants.

the demands that should be made— that the members of the Order expect those they have placed in position to make. It is better for the people themselves to denounce an unworthy agent, but they should be very certain first that he is unworthy. Sometimes the very best workers are slow to start, and THE ECONOMIST can best serve the people by giving the facts as to what has been done and left undone.

pattern. The committee is of the opinion that the government ought not to be put in a position of competing with dealers in flags.

The joint committee on immigration, on May 14, heard arguments by certain Representatives upon bills introduced by them relating to immigration. Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania, made a strong plea for the transfer of the preliminary examination of immigrants from this country to the country from which they come. Representative Lodge indorsed Mr. Stone's suggestion looking to foreign examination of immigrants. Senator Peffer, who had introduced a bill providing for the issue of consular certificates to immigrants, addressed the committee in support of his bill.

The resolution reported to the House by Mr. Oates, as a substitute for the resolution introduced by Mr. Watson, of Georgia, providing for an investigation of the Pinkerton detective agency, directs the committee on judiciary to investigate the Pinkerton detective agency, the character of their employment by corporations engaged in the transportation of interstate commerce and the United States mails, the numbers employed, and whether such employment has provoked breaches of peace or caused the destruction of property, and all the material facts connected with their alleged employment, and to report to the House by bill or otherwise.

Since Commissioner Raum has given notice that his office will pay no further attention to congressional inquiries regarding pension cases, a large number of members have prepared printed blanks, which they send to their constituents, as follows: "Yours of — instant relative to your pension claim to hand. I have called for status of claim and will transmit answer of department as soon as received. Until recently the rules of the department required that congressional calls receive immediate attention, but the commissioner of pensions has been directed to give preference to calls made by claimants and their attorneys; hence you will be more likely to receive an answer to a call by yourself or attorney direct to the department." By this action the members throw the responsibility on the pension office, which will now be flooded with letters from claimants. If all of these letters are not responded to there will be thousands of disgruntled pension applicants all over the country—a consummation which the Democratic representatives would not be sorry to see.

A bill to exclude political influence from the 6,000 fourth-class post-offices in the country was agreed upon at the meeting of the House committee on civil-service reform. The bill provides for the division of the country into postal districts, and that where vacancies occur open competition shall be announced by the post-office inspectors, who shall recommend the best man to the Postmaster-General after receiving their applications and examining the facts. An amendment requires personal visits of post-office inspectors where the annual salary paid is in excess of \$100, except in cases where there is only one applicant, when the inspector may, if he thinks best, recommend the applicant for appointment without visiting the locality. Congressmen and other Federal officials are forbidden to make recommendations or to interfere in any way with appointments under the bill, and appointments or removals upon political grounds are prohibited. The limitation to the bill to officers where the annual compensation is above \$100 leaves more than 34,000 offices exempt from personal visits by the inspectors in choosing postmasters, but the provisions regarding political interference apply equally to all the offices, and it is expected that if politics be excluded from the more important ones, there will be little attempt to evade the law in filling the smaller places. It is estimated by the committee that the extreme cost of the proposed system would be \$60,000 for thirty inspectors. Mr. Andrew will submit the majority report on the measure, and Mr. Raines, of New York, one of the Republican members of the committee, will dissent.

The Speaker has laid before the House for reference the reply of the attorney-general to the resolution asking for information as to whether the sugar trust, or the American Sugar Refining Company, has violated the anti-trust law. In his reply the attorney-general says: "In answer I have to say that in the belief that said company had violated the act of Congress above named suit in equity to enjoin such violation was commenced in the name of the United States against

said company and others alleged to be acting in combination in violation of that law on the 2d day of May instant in the circuit court of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, and is now there pending."

TSUI KWY YIN, minister from China, called at the state department Thursday, after learning that Congress had passed the Chinese exclusion bill, and stated to Assistant Secretary Wharton, through Interpreter Ho, that he desired to file a protest against the bill, and the document reached the department that afternoon. In it the minister states that he objects to the bill for three reasons: (1) It renews the Scott law of 1888. (2) It deprives the Chinese of the right in habeas corpus cases. (3) It requires the registration of Chinese laborers, which it is practically impossible for them to comply with. They must all prove by white witnesses that they are lawfully entitled to be in the United States, and as the first exclusion act was passed in 1882, every Chinese must produce before the collector of internal revenue a white witness who knew him ten years ago, and who can swear that he was in the United States at that time. The law leaves the issuance of the certificates of registration entirely to the discretion of the revenue officer, and provides no way of compelling him to do justice to the Chinamen. He must register and produce his evidence in the district where he resides. His white witness may be 3,000 miles away. Senators who have carefully examined the bill announced in the Senate that its practical effect would be to compel all Chinese laborers to leave the United States within the year fixed for the registration.

It is intended to cover all such cases as the New Orleans, La., tragedy.

HOUSE—Only seventy-five members present when the House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Watson's little hatchet in form of demand for "regular order" got in its

sundry civil bill resumed its slow grind. It is a bill rather dredged by the variety of legislation it covers. Every man with a pet project introduces an amendment to some section, and proceeds to stir up his colleagues with a sharp stick, unless they grant his special desire. A few amendments met with recognition, but by far the greatest number were defeated.

This conduct adds weight to an impression which has gained ground that the Democratic majority in the House, frightened by the vigorous attack made upon the colossal total of the bill, desire to renew debate with a view to striking out items and reducing the aggregate appropriation.

The sundry civil bill resumed its slow grind. It is a bill rather dredged by the House on account of its length and the variety of legislation it covers. Every man with a pet project introduces an amendment to some section, and proceeds to stir up his colleagues with a sharp stick, unless they grant his special desire. A few amendments met with recognition, but by far the greatest number were defeated.

An amendment reached was one offered by Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, appropriating \$12,000 for the construction of a steam vessel to be used in boarding vessels at the port of Chicago, in addition to the sum of \$28,000 appropriated by the last sundry civil act. Adopted.

Mr. Dingley, Me., offered a substitute for the provision with reference to the Alaska boundary survey, the substitute being to provide for a joint survey under the recent treaty between Great Britain and the United States to settle the boundary line dispute. The amendment was agreed to after the appropriation as proposed by Mr. Dingley was reduced from \$35,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Enloe, Tenn., made several unsuccessful efforts to reduce salaries, and in speaking of one of his amendments he said that if this Congress were guilty of extravagance it was due to two causes—first, to the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, and second, to the fact that the committee on appropriations did not back him up in his effort to cut salaries.

District of Columbia bill consumed the jaded attention of the country's statesmen for the balance of the day.

TUESDAY.

SENATE—Some bills were favorably acted upon as follows:

House bill to authorize building a bridge over the Tennessee river. Passed with amendments.

Senate bill requiring the assignment of a naval officer not below the rank of commander to the Bureau of Navigation, in the navy department. Passed.

Senate joint resolution for the payment of \$3,479, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the expenses of the constitutional convention of Idaho. Passed.

Senate bill to submit to the court of private land claims the title of William McGarranah to the ranche Panoche Grande, California. Passed. (The claim arises out of a grant made by Manuel Micheltorena, governor of Upper California, to Vicente P. Gomez in 1844, and purchased by McGarranah. It has been before Congress in one shape or other for many years.

The calendar was laid aside at 2 p.m., and the bill to provide for the punishment of violation of treaty rights of aliens was taken up, Mr. Morgan continuing his argument to advocacy of the bill.

To the resolutions on the Vice-President's table Mr. Morgan had added another directing the committee to report a supplemental bill "which shall provide for the coinage of gold and silver bullion on equal terms as to each metal, and for the issue of treasury notes in denominations not to exceed \$500, and upon the terms and conditions prescribed in said act upon all gold and silver bullion that the United States shall acquire by purchase, and that any depositor who shall deposit in the treasury gold or silver bullion in quantities of not less than \$100 in value, the product of mines in the United States, which has not been previously coined, shall at his option receive coin certificates for the same at the mint value of such bullion."

This resolution, which was nothing more nor less than a command to the finance committee to bring in a free-coining bill, was opposed by the anti-silver men, Mr. Morgan moving its reference to the finance committee. Had it gone there it would have been put to sleep in a musty pigeon hole, and Mr. Morgan knew that only too well. He opposed this action vigorously, and demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to refer it to the committee failed by a vote of 28 to 17.

Yea—Allison, Cameron, Culom, Dawes, Dixon, Felton, Gallinger, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Morrill, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Vilas, Wilson—17.

Nays—Allen, Bates, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Harris, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan,

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY.

Senate—A dull day. The calendar was taken up, and the following bills disposed of:

Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for an equestrian statue of General Francis Marion at Columbia, S. C. Passed.

Appropriating \$15,000 for the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska. Passed.

Referring to the court of claims the claim of the Citizen's bank of Louisiana for the specie taken from the bank by Major-General Butler. Passed (with an amendment excluding allowance of interest).

For a commission of three to examine and report relative to the employment of the pneumatic tube system or other process for the rapid dispatch of mails in large cities (appropriating \$20,000). Passed.

The rest of the day was spent in legal discussion of Mr. Dolph's bill providing for punishment of treaty rights of aliens. Mr. Dolph made an explanation of it as being very simple in its provisions, merely making an act which constitutes a crime under State statutes a crime when committed against the subject of a foreign country, and making it punishable in the United States courts.

It is intended to cover all such cases as the New Orleans, La., tragedy.

House—Only seventy-five members present when the House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Watson's little hatchet in form of demand for "regular order" got in its

sundry civil bill resumed its slow grind. It is a bill rather dredged by the variety of legislation it covers. Every man with a pet project introduces an amendment to some section, and proceeds to stir up his colleagues with a sharp stick, unless they grant his special desire. A few amendments met with recognition, but by far the greatest number were defeated.

Mr. Dingley, Me., offered a substitute for the provision with reference to the Alaska boundary survey, the substitute being to provide for a joint survey under the recent treaty between Great Britain and the United States to settle the boundary line dispute. The amendment was agreed to after the appropriation as proposed by Mr. Dingley was reduced from \$35,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Enloe, Tenn., made several unsuccessful efforts to reduce salaries, and in speaking of one of his amendments he said that if this Congress were guilty of extravagance it was due to two causes—first, to the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, and second, to the fact that the committee on appropriations did not back him up in his effort to cut salaries.

Mr. Payne, N. Y., do you refer to the river and harbor appropriation bill?

[Laughter.]

Mr. Enloe, Tenn., The river and harbor bill is a very insignificant item.

[Laughter.] It is about the only appropriation of public money that promises to benefit the country to any extent.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—There was nothing stupid about either end of the Capital; both branches furnished surprises. The action of the Senate in giving a nominal victory

to its Silver Senators was far more important than the disorderly scene in the House, where at the same time "the bloody shirt" and "force bill" were being violently waved.

To the resolutions on the Vice-President's table Mr. Morgan had added another directing the committee to report a supplemental bill "which shall provide for the coinage of gold and silver bullion on equal terms as to each metal, and for the issue of treasury notes in denominations not to exceed \$500, and upon the terms and conditions prescribed in said act upon all gold and silver bullion that the United States shall acquire by purchase, and that any depositor who shall deposit in the treasury gold or silver bullion in quantities of not less than \$100 in value, the product of mines in the United States, which has not been previously coined, shall at his option receive coin certificates for the same at the mint value of such bullion."

This resolution, which was nothing more nor less than a command to the finance committee to bring in a free-coining bill, was opposed by the anti-silver men, Mr. Morgan moving its reference to the finance committee. Had it gone there it would have been put to sleep in a musty pigeon hole, and Mr. Morgan knew that only too well. He opposed this action vigorously, and demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to refer it to the committee failed by a vote of 28 to 17.

Yea—Allison, Cameron, Culom, Dawes, Dixon, Felton, Gallinger, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Morrill, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Vilas, Wilson—17.

Nays—Allen, Bates, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Harris, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan,

Pardoe, Pasco, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Woltcott—28.

Not voting—42.

Senator Hill was in the chamber, but did not vote, and when he saw a debate, likely to ensue he left.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Sherman locked horns. Mr. Sherman insisted that under the terms of the resolutions the finance committee was deprived of the power to judge of the merits of the question and was really bound to report immediately a bill providing for the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Morgan admitted that that was his purpose. He proposed that the question of the free coinage of silver should be brought right to the front. If it went to the committee the Senate would hear no more of it until after the Democratic convention at Chicago, and then, Mr. Morgan said, he was afraid his Democratic friends would not feel so much interest.

Mr. Sherman replied that it was apparent that the political conventions had more to do with this matter than the Senate had, and unless Mr. Morgan desired to obtain the opinion of some particular Senator on the silver question, he did not see what was to be accomplished by the resolution. If Congress was determined to pass such a law and force the experiment, the people would be compelled to submit, but for one he wanted no part nor portion in it.

Mr. Morgan, in reply, said that Mr. Sherman had led the march in the utter destruction of silver. Willing or unwilling, he was in that attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, and therefore desired to make friends of what he had called the "Mammon of unrighteousness."

Mr. Sherman said that he had not the slightest care of interest in the passage of the anti demonetization act of 1873. The story had been repeated over and over again, and when the Senator from Alabama said that he was responsible for the act he did him (Mr. Sherman) a gross injustice.

Mr. Morgan said that he was willing to give the Senator from Ohio in his expected campaign the benefits of his denial, if it would do him any good; but he did not think it would. "The people will look upon the Senator from Ohio as the head of that crime, he having been at that time chairman of the committee on finance."

Matters during the struggle for supremacy were quite lively. A term which appears incongruous when applied to the prosy proceeding of this august body as a general rule.

House—Sundry civil bill continued. Mr. Houk, Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expense of collecting, preparing and publishing facts and statistics pertaining to the industrial advance of United States citizens of African descent from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1893, to constitute part of the government exhibit, and made a speech in favor of it.

During debate, Mr. Johnson, Republican, Ind., made a savage attack on the Democratic party, which excited the House at times almost to frenzy. He charged the party with numerous outrages against the blacks in the South. He cited several instances of alleged fraud in certain Southern congressional districts, and said the facts should bring the blush of shame to the faces of honest men. A scene of disorder and confusion followed. Democratic members crowded the aisles and hurled question after question to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Dockery, who was in the chair, was unable to maintain order, and above the pounding of the gavel could be heard the cries of "Order!" "Rule!" "Shame!" Mr. Johnson proceeded with his speech. Mr. Crain, Tex., interjected a remark (inaudible) which seemed to excite Mr. Bergman, N. J., who stated that what Mr. Crain said was not so. Mr. Crain jumped to his feet and exclaimed, "You will not say that outside of the House." This again threw the House into confusion, and half the members were on their feet talking at the same time.

Mr. Johnson, continuing, said: "It ought not to be forgotten that the President had stood in favor of a just measure of national relief when, if passed by Congress, would have provided for the supervision of national elections whereby the colored people of the South would have the right to cast their votes and to have them counted. The President had stood for the measure known as the force bill when men with less courage failed to

stand up for the pledges of the Republican party.

"The President had recommended the adoption of that measure, and stood by it from first to last."

This allusion to the "force bill" let bedlam loose. The wildest scene (not excepting even the silver fight) reigned on the floor at this session, and Democrats almost frothed at the mouth.

Mr. Henderson, Ia., Republican, advocated the amendment and arraigned the President for ignoring the colored race in his World's Fair appointments. Mr. Henderson said he made the statement with mortification and shame. The President had not acted wisely and he did not propose to defend him. The President could answer for himself. It was this arraignment of the President that started Mr. Johnson anew in a discussion of the force bill.

Mr. O'Neill, Mo., finally made himself heard. He declared that members were here to transact business and not to listen to any such "rot" as this, and he appealed to the gentleman to address to the subject under consideration.

Mr. Johnson thought that it all became one who always uttered rubbish to characterize what he said as "rot."

Mr. O'Neill (significantly): "I will speak to the point of order when you get through."

Mr. Johnson—"If you do, you will do what you have not done before during this session."

Mr. O'Neill—"I will attend to you when you get through your speech."

Mr. Johnson inquired whether we had come back to the ante-bellum times, when gentlemen were beaten with a club because they dared to express their sentiments.

Mr. O'Neill succeeded in evoking laughter and applause from the angry House by observing that the gentlemen who were stirring up bad feeling were so constituted that if the contents of their hearts could be turned into their stomachs they would die of black vomit.

Finally, Mr. Cheatham, of North Carolina, the only colored member of the House, poured oil upon the troubled waters. It was his virgin speech, but the evident sincerity of the speaker's heart-coined words did not fail to convince. By his fitly chosen and temperately spoken words he allayed the storm of passion that swept over the House.

Mr. Hill was in his seat during discussion, but inadvertently fled to the corridor before his name was reached; no fair for him was announced, and it was a clear case of political cowardice. Mr. Gorman was paired with Senator Frye. Discussion of the bill was resumed by Stewart and Teller.

"It now holds precedence and must be voted upon before final disposition. Teller and Morgan have fulfilled their threat to 'tear the mask from the faces of prominent Senators upon the free coinage issue.'

Mr. Dockery, Mo. (on behalf of the sub-committee of committees on appropriations), offered an amendment reducing the salary of the director general of the World's Columbian commission to \$3,000, and of the secretary to \$3,000. It also provides that not more than one meeting of the commission or of the board of lady managers shall be held during the year 1893. Agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, Miss., offered as an amendment to the amendment a proviso that in no event shall the exhibit made by the government be open to the public on Sunday. Agreed to.

Mr. Atkinson, Pa., offered as an amendment to the substitute a proviso that no part of the appropriation shall be available until the board of managers shall give satisfactory assurances that no intoxicating liquors will be sold on the grounds of the Exposition, and to prohibit the nude in art.

Sixty thousand dollars was appropriated to enforce Chinese exclusion act. Some unimportant legislation followed, touching emoluments of office.

FRIDAY.

Senate—As the result of Mr. Morgan's adroit maneuvering, the Senate found itself suddenly confronted by the silver question in a way which took the breath of the gold Senators, and could be neither dodged nor longer postponed. The Alabama Senator (Mr. Morgan) occupied the morning hour in a ringing speech, in the course of which he said:

"There is a very prominent gentleman now before the country whom every Democrat honestly loves and reveres for his manly integrity, his great broad statesmanship, and his splendid administration of the government. And yet, because Democrats love the people better than they do him, they would see him go to his political grave in a moment rather than take him and put him where he could have opportunities to join hands with the Senator from Ohio in inflicting the final death-blow to silver."

Mr. Johnson, continuing, said: "It ought not to be forgotten that the President had stood in favor of a just measure of national relief when, if passed by Congress, would have provided for the supervision of national elections whereby the colored people of the South would have the right to cast their votes and to have them counted. The President had stood for the measure known as the force bill when men with less courage failed to

intended to speak on the bill, they had better vote."

had accomplished the work before the ex-President of the United States had enlisted in his service to keep it from ever being restored. I suppose that the gratitude of these men who have been enabled to expand and contract the currency of the country would give the Senator from Ohio the preference over the ex-President. But some man will arise who will represent the popular will, and who will be obedient to the Constitution and to the will of the people.

"I believe in the old Democratic party. I believe that it has accomplished more good for this country than any party that ever existed in it. I believe that it embodies the principle of free government in this land. I am wedded to it in every particular. I would put up with almost anything rather than be driven out of its ranks. But there are not many men in the Democratic party, I think, who have that faithful hold upon it that I feel. And you will find thousands of them driven out of it in the event that we will evince by our votes that we are opposed to giving this relief to the people. It will be, I think, the destruction of political organizations in this country. The people will have their way about the matter. It is right, it is just, it is constitutional, and they will have their way about it in spite of the politicians."

At conclusion of some sparring between Messrs. Sherman and Stewart, the latter remarked that he would give the Senator opportunity for a test vote, and moved to take up his bill reported adversely by finance committee to provide for free coinage of gold and silver and for other purposes." Vote was taken. The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bates, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Harris, Jones, Ark., Jones, Nev., Kenne, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson—28.

Nays—Cameron, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dr. Collinger, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Morris, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Vilas, White, Wilson—20.

At the early hour of 2:30 p.m. the Senate laid down the cares of State until Tuesday, May 31, 1892.

House—After consuming nearly three weeks the House passed the sundry civil bill. Mr. Hatch was very much on guard over the interests of the agricultural committee, and killed by a close vote, a proposition to limit the number of public documents which may be printed by heads of bureaus.

The most important amendment lost was the refusal to strike out on a year and nay vote appropriation of \$620,000 for new Philadelphia mint. Yeas 87, nays 116.

Mr. Hatch carried out his promise to oppose the decree of King Caucus and force the anti-option bill before appropriation measures. The Republicans, to embarrass the Democrats, voted for the anti-option bill, and the result was a tie—108 to 108—losing the fight temporarily for Mr. Hatch. This can in no way be considered a test of the measure's strength, Hatch taking special pains to privately assure his Democratic colleagues that he did not consider it. The House took up the post-office appropriation bill.

It recommends an appropriation of \$78,216,067, which is a reduction of \$2,303,946 from the estimates and an increase of \$294,845 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The estimate revenues for the fiscal year 1893 from the postal service are \$80,336,350, or \$2,120,282 more than the sum recommended. To meet whatever deficiency may occur in the several appropriations made by the bill, a sum equal to that deficiency, or the revenues of the post-office department "is to be appropriated from the treasury."

SATURDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—General debate upon post-office appropriation bill. It was made the pretext for speeches on a variety of subjects, pretty much everything, but post-office affairs. Mr. Kendall of Kentucky found the opportunity to make a red-hot free silver speech, and seized it. It was his maiden effort. From his point of view silver was the great and only issue, and because the Republicans had stifled it the people had "unhorsed the politically emasculated and sarcastic ingals," and brought to the front the "sage Palmer," the "wizard-lipped Vilas," and the "diplomatic Dickerson."

In pleading for free delivery of mails among the farmers, North and South, Mr. Watson said that \$50,000,000 a year was being spent at inland ports to collect customs for the convenience of millionaire importers, and he wanted this money put into the delivery of mail. He was mistaken to the extent of \$43,000,000, but he gracefully admitted it and went on with his speech. He was frequently interrupted by Messrs. Fithian, Reed, Enloe, and others, but he held his own against them all. He congratulated the Democratic party of the South (much to the amusement of the Republicans) for coming over gradually to the principles of the Ocala platform, and predicted that the time was soon coming when the Democrats of the South, if they wished to save their party, "would wrap the Ocala platform around them" and "come in out of the wet."

The day Congressman Springer, of Illinois, declared publicly for Palmer as his Presidential choice, he held in the Senate long and close colloquy with Senator Hill, of New York.

Mr. Stewart suggested that if no one

had accomplished the work before the ex-President of the United States had enlisted in his service to keep it from ever being restored. I suppose that the gratitude of these men who have been enabled to expand and contract the currency of the country would give the Senator from Ohio the preference over the ex-President. But some man will arise who will represent the popular will, and who will be obedient to the Constitution and to the will of the people.

"I believe in the old Democratic party. I believe that it has accomplished more good for this country than any party that ever existed in it. I believe that it embodies the principle of free government in this land. I am wedded to it in every particular. I would put up with almost anything rather than be driven out of its ranks. But there are not many men in the Democratic party, I think, who have that faithful hold upon it that I feel. And you will find thousands of them driven out of it in the event that we will evince by our votes that we are opposed to giving this relief to the people. It will be, I think, the destruction of political organizations in this country. The people will have their way about the matter. It is right, it is just, it is constitutional, and they will have their way about it in spite of the politicians."

At conclusion of some sparring between Messrs. Sherman and Stewart, the latter remarked that he would give the Senator opportunity for a test vote, and moved to take up his bill reported adversely by finance committee to provide for free coinage of gold and silver and for other purposes." Vote was taken. The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bates, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Harris, Jones, Ark., Jones, Nev., Kenne, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson—28.

Nays—Cameron, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dr. Collinger, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Morris, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Vilas, White, Wilson—20.

At the early hour of 2:30 p.m. the Senate laid down the cares of State until Tuesday, May 31, 1892.

House—After consuming nearly three weeks the House passed the sundry civil bill. Mr. Hatch was very much on guard over the interests of the agricultural committee, and killed by a close vote, a proposition to limit the number of public documents which may be printed by heads of bureaus.

The most important amendment lost was the refusal to strike out on a year and nay vote appropriation of \$620,000 for new Philadelphia mint. Yeas 87, nays 116.

Mr. Hatch carried out his promise to oppose the decree of King Caucus and force the anti-option bill before appropriation measures. The Republicans, to embarrass the Democrats, voted for the anti-option bill, and the result was a tie—108 to 108—losing the fight temporarily for Mr. Hatch. This can in no way be considered a test of the measure's strength, Hatch taking special pains to privately assure his Democratic colleagues that he did not consider it. The House took up the post-office appropriation bill.

It recommends an appropriation of \$78,216,067, which is a reduction of \$2,303,946 from the estimates and an increase of \$294,845 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The estimate revenues for the fiscal year 1893 from the postal service are \$80,336,350, or \$2,120,282 more than the sum recommended. To meet whatever deficiency may occur in the several appropriations made by the bill, a sum equal to that deficiency, or the revenues of the post-office department "is to be appropriated from the treasury."

SATURDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—General debate upon post-office appropriation bill. It was made the pretext for speeches on a variety of subjects, pretty much everything, but post-office affairs. Mr. Kendall of Kentucky found the opportunity to make a red-hot free silver speech, and seized it. It was his maiden effort. From his point of view silver was the great and only issue, and because the Republicans had stifled it the people had "unhorsed the politically emasculated and sarcastic ingals," and brought to the front the "sage Palmer," the "wizard-lipped Vilas," and the "diplomatic Dickerson."

In pleading for free delivery of mails among the farmers, North and South, Mr. Watson said that \$50,000,000 a year was being spent at inland ports to collect customs for the convenience of millionaire importers, and he wanted this money put into the delivery of mail. He was mistaken to the extent of \$43,000,000, but he graciously admitted it and went on with his speech. He was frequently interrupted by Messrs. Fithian, Reed, Enloe, and others, but he held his own against them all. He congratulated the Democratic party of the South (much to the amusement of the Republicans) for coming over gradually to the principles of the Ocala platform, and predicted that the time was soon coming when the Democrats of the South, if they wished to save their party, "would wrap the Ocala platform around them" and "come in out of the wet."

The day Congressman Springer, of Illinois, declared publicly for Palmer as his Presidential choice, he held in the Senate long and close colloquy with Senator Hill, of New York.

Mr. Stewart suggested that if no one

had accomplished the work before the ex-President of the United States had enlisted in his service to keep it from ever being restored. I suppose that the gratitude of these men who have been enabled to expand and contract the currency of the country would give the Senator from Ohio the preference over the ex-President. But some man will arise who will represent the popular will, and who will be obedient to the Constitution and to the will of the people.

"I believe in the old Democratic party. I believe that it has accomplished more good for this country than any party that ever existed in it. I believe that it embodies the principle of free government in this land. I am wedded to it in every particular. I would put up with almost anything rather than be driven out of its ranks. But there are not many men in the Democratic party, I think, who have that faithful hold upon it that I feel. And you will find thousands of them driven out of it in the event that we will evince by our votes that we are opposed to giving this relief to the people. It will be, I think, the destruction of political organizations in this country. The people will have their way about the matter. It is right, it is just, it is constitutional, and they will have their way about it in spite of the politicians."

At conclusion of some sparring between Messrs. Sherman and Stewart, the latter remarked that he would give the Senator opportunity for a test vote, and moved to take up his bill reported adversely by finance committee to provide for free coinage of gold and silver and for other purposes." Vote was taken. The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bates, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Harris, Jones, Ark., Jones, Nev., Kenne, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson—28.

Nays—Cameron, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dr. Collinger, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Morris, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Vilas, White, Wilson—20.

At the early hour of 2:30 p.m. the Senate laid down the cares of State until Tuesday, May 31, 1892.

House—After consuming nearly three weeks the House passed the sundry civil bill. Mr. Hatch was very much on guard over the interests of the agricultural committee, and killed by a close vote, a proposition to limit the number of public documents which may be printed by heads of bureaus.

The most important amendment lost was the refusal to strike out on a year and nay vote appropriation of \$620,000 for new Philadelphia mint. Yeas 87, nays 116.

Mr. Hatch carried out his promise to oppose the decree of King Caucus and force the anti-option bill before appropriation measures. The Republicans, to embarrass the Democrats, voted for the anti-option bill, and the result was a tie—108 to 108—losing the fight temporarily for Mr. Hatch. This can in no way be considered a test of the measure's strength, Hatch taking special pains to privately assure his Democratic colleagues that he did not consider it. The House took up the post-office appropriation bill.

wheat—y—corn—z—iron; and w—gold—\$1, then the price of all is \$1.

But since the price of gold is fixed by law, that is, 23.22 grains pure gold, or w—gold, is always equal to \$1, it follows that no matter how much the value of gold may fluctuate, its price never does nor can.

When it is once clearly appreciated that value and price are simply relations, the absurdity of intrinsic value and the injustice of legal price will be only too apparent.

Price and value sustain the same relationship to each other that specific gravity and density do. Just as density means comparative mass, so value means comparative quantity; and just as specific gravity means comparative weight, so price means comparative quality (debt-paying quality.)

Just as it is essential in computing density from the specific gravity, to have the volume of the medium used constant, so it is necessary, in ascertaining value from price, to have the volume of money constant. As an example, we desire to know the density of a given price of metal, we proceed to take its specific gravity by comparing its relative weight in and outside a given medium (water.) Now, to be accurate, we must always have the volume of water, as denoted by its temperature, constant, otherwise our specific gravity will be too high or too low.

Hence, when gold is called a measure of value, when really an indication of price is what is meant, all reckoning is unreliable, unless the volume of money is constant.

Since value is the relation of things no standard of value is possible. Today the value of things may be x wheat—y—corn—z—iron—w—gold; tomorrow it may be 2 x wheat—3 y corn—4 z iron—w—gold; if it is true that wheat, and corn, and iron have fallen in value, as compared with gold, it is equally true that gold has risen in value as compared with wheat, corn and iron. The injustice of the gold standard becomes apparent, for the fixing of its price by law, while its volume, as compared with the volume of wheat, corn and iron, is constantly shrinking, means the false and constantly decreasing value of these things as indicated by their price.

The remonetization and free and unlimited coinage of silver is a step in the right direction, but only a step; the end will be when the price of agricultural products, the basis of all wages, is so permanently established by some sub-treasury scheme that we shall judge of the volume of money by it and increase and diminish it accordingly.

The majority of the House judiciary committee have made a report adverse to the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide uniform laws governing marriage and divorce. This report says the committee is unable to see the necessity for amending the Constitution as proposed. The jurisdiction of Congress is already so extended that if the two Houses were to sit in continuous session it would be quite impossible to pass upon all the bills which are now presented. There would be more wisdom in an amendment to the Constitution remitting to the States some of the powers exercised by Congress rather than enlarge them. If this amendment was adopted it would open up another large and fruitful field of

legislation, and once Congress came to exert the right to regulate marriage and divorce it would, judging by past experience, soon extend the power by construction to the regulation of inheritances and descent of property.

In other words, it would soon undertake to legislate upon the main body of domestic and local interests of the people which have always belonged to and have been exercised by the States. The minority report is signed by six members of the committee. It says that when the Constitution was adopted it was not contemplated that such a diversity of statutes on the subjects of marriage and divorce as are now found would exist in the various States. Under the laws of the various States, the report says, it is possible for one man to have as many lawful wives as there are States in the Union, assuming that the statutes in each case differ. In the several States the law differs as to the causes or grounds of divorce, and the result is that we have a constant tide of emigration from one State to another to evade the obligation of the marriage relation.

Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, is evidently bent upon reform, and not disposed to be backward in indicating his views. The investigation he has tirelessly pursued, the mail subsidy act, and one to reduce funeral expenses of public men when paid out of government revenue, form a noteworthy record for one session.

As a matter of interest the following table showing the aggregate of the eight appropriation bills which have passed the House, as compared with the amounts of the same bills as they passed the House (not as they finally became laws) in the first session of the last Congress, is given:

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Army.	\$2,416,855.22	\$2,16,899.82
Diplomatic.	1,489,026.20	1,489,026.20
Dist. of Columbia.	5,332,934.15	5,332,934.15
Indian.	6,022,638.75	6,022,638.75
Military Academy.	7,437,299.44	7,437,299.44
Navy.	429,996.11	308,665.13
Pension.	22,160,553.53	23,476,773.00
River and Harbor.	95,427,461.00	134,216,066.00
	19,973,915.75	21,330,975.75
Excess of present session over same session	\$178,139,521.06	\$218,166,653.71
Fifty-first Congress.	\$49,047,132.65	

Excess of present session over same session

Fifty-first Congress.

The constituents of some of the sporty Congressmen have begun to furnish them "tips" on the races. It is also notable that Scott Wike, of Illinois, who evaded voting on the Bland bill, has lost renomination; and Harter, of Ohio, has been thrown by re-apportionment into a hopelessly Republican district. The people are beginning to have their "innings."

The Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment has ordered a favorable report on Senator Gallinger's bill requiring the heads of the executive departments to dismiss from the public service all persons who are not citizens of the United States by nativity or complete naturalization, and prohibiting the appointment of such persons in the future.

Mr. Cockrell has introduced (by request of a former citizen of Missouri, now a resident of Washington) a bill "for the free and unlimited coinage of a temporarily correct silver dollar," and it was referred to the finance committee. The purport of the bill is to have the President designate every year the amount of silver equivalent in market value to the gold dollar, and to have silver dollars minted at that rate.

Never in the history of the world have

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Alliance Tribune (O'Neill, Neb.)

NO Superhuman Strength, But Natural Vigor.

To attain the muscularity of the individual who snaps steel shackles like twigs by simply bending his arm is vouchsafed to few. But to acquire a reasonable amount of physical power and constitutional energy; to eat, sleep and digest well, to possess an equable, quiet nervous system, is possible to the nervous, enfeebled and dyspeptic invalid who begins and pursues a course of Hostetler's Sanatorium. The fruition of his hopes is not remote either. Speedily felt are the tonic effects of the humilating migration, and they are no less permanent than prompt of attainment. The bowels, the liver, the stomach, the kidneys—all co-operate, under the benignant influence of this comprehensive medicine, to insure those stable guarantees of health, harmony, regularity, vigor, action, etc., ever was there discovered a medical power better calculated to stimulate and keep moving the main springs of healthful vitality. Use it for neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, biliousness, kidney complaint, la grippe.

WEAKNESS & MEN

QUICKLY, THOROUGHLY, FOREVER CURED

by the most scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. Work out your cure in the first day, feel honest every day; soon know yourself a king among men. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Restored to full energy brain power when failing or lost are restored by this treatment. The whole portions of the body enlarged and strengthened.

Victims of abuses and excesses, regain your health, restore your strength! Surfers of folly, overwork, ill-health, regain your vigor! Don't despair even if in the last stages don't be disheartened, for nothing can bedevil you. Let us show you that medical science and art, here go hand in hand, with education & proofs. Over 2,000 references.

ENTIRE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Business honor still for our Money mailed sealed free.

Over 2,000 references.

ENTIRE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

We would be glad to send by prepaid mail a trial case of our product. We produced the effects above shown, free of expense to any woman who desires to understand its perfect work until she beholds the result in her own mirror with her own eyes. It will prove a revelation to every woman who desires to know the secret of her own beauty. Send in full form and face. Address THE WEBER INSTITUTE CO., 297 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madame.

ning to see and to know the truth; under the benign influence of labor organizations, as they never knew it before. The spirit of liberty is working upon the hearts of the people. The manhood of the American people is rising mountain high to establish justice and secure equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of intellectual, moral, social and financial advancement to all. So mote it be.

The Special Inquirer (Raleigh, N. C.) is doing a missionary work in that State. It says:

We once heard of a man who moved so often that when his chickens saw a covered wagon approaching they would lie on their backs and cross their feet to be tied. In view of the near approach of the election it is now about time for the millions of voters in this country to do practically the same thing. That is, those who intend to be delivered by the bosses, get ready, gentlemen, you have not the manhood of resistance; get ready.

Alliance Standard (Linden, Tex.) draws a historical parallel based on a scriptural fact, which may be said to "have some reference to allusions":

Haman erected a gallows on which to hang Mordecai; but Mordecai was received into the king's favor, and Haman swung from his own gallows. For the last twelve months the two parties have been engaged in digging the grave of the Alliance and reform movement. Well, the Alliance will be at the funeral, but the obsequies will be pronounced over the two old parties.

The Standard also goes to the bottom of the tariff question in true Democratic style and uses words to express ideas, not to conceal sentiments as is usually done in tariff discussion:

A few Eastern manufacturers of woolen goods asked a Democrat Congress to put raw wool on the free list in order to bring the native wool in competition with the foreign, so they could get the wool cheaper; and a Democrat Congress did it. A few Eastern manufacturers of leather goods asked a Democrat Congress to put raw hides on the free list in order to bring native hides in competition with foreign hides; and a Democrat Congress did it. The manufacturer is thus enabled to get his raw material 30 per cent cheaper while he sells his goods at the same price; so the producers of wool and hides lose 30 per cent in what they have to sell, but pay as much as ever for what they have to buy. Thus the Democrat Congress, professing to be the friend of the producer, actually discriminates against the producer in favor of the manufacturer. One million Southern farmers asked a Democrat Congress to put cotton goods on the free list; a Democrat Congress turns up its nose with a supercilious sneer, as much as to say—you farmers are fools. Ah, well! Farmers confess they have been tools to continue voting for a party of hypocritical pretensions, but now that their eyes are open they propose to vote in future for home, wife and children.—Selah.

The Alliance Gazette (Hutchison, Kan.) consoles the Republicans by saying:

The worst mistake the Republicans ever made was when they reduced the tariff on sugar. It gave the common people a very sweet object lesson that serves as a boomerang to the protectionists. A man does not have to have a great deal of acumen to ask himself if cheap sugar is a good thing, why not cheap clothing, cheap tin, and cheap pearl buttons.

The Alliance News (Westmoreland, Kan.) gives its readers the following wise counsel which it would be well to heed in all sections of the country:

Will wonders never cease! David Overmeyer, a leading Topeka lawyer and a prominent Democrat, disgusted with his party's treachery on the silver question, has severed his political connections, and joined the People's party. Some liberal populists favor his nomination for congressman-at-large, but we think there are plenty of old and thoroughly tested workers just as capable as Mr. Overmeyer. We are not in favor of rewarding converts immediately on their entrance into the party. Let them serve out a period of probation. If they have just recently got their eyes opened, they have done no more than their duty, and

that reluctantly. Bid them welcome, but let them first prove themselves worthy and well qualified before entrusting them with lucrative and responsible positions.

The Elk County Citizen (Howard, Kan.) points out a truth that applies as well to the Democratic as the Republican party:

The Christian Union, speaking of the strife in the two old parties, says: "It is the battle in both the great political parties between the machine and the unorganized or imperfectly-organized moral sentiment of the nation." Here in Kansas the battle has been fought so far as the Republican party is concerned, and the machine has come off conqueror. The honest men of the party must either stand by the machine or break up machine politics by independent political action. Which will they do?

The Independent Tribune (Holton, Kan.) boils down the issue:

The lines will be strictly drawn between arrogant and insolent capital, aided and abetted by the worshipers of a party name, the patches on whose pants are only partly covered by a long club coat; against a labor organization the like of which the world never saw; farmers, artisans, mechanics, all joined together, against a common enemy. That enemy, though going by two different names, is of the same nature, and their organizations are perfect.

The Cause (Cooper, Tex.) says:

Political questions which directly effect the interests of the toilers of this country will form the main issues of the coming contest between the two old parties on the one hand, and the People's party on the other. If ever there was a time in the history of this government when it was necessary for the people to inform themselves upon political questions in order that they may vote intelligently, that time has come. People should dare to read, think and act for themselves without the assistance of political demagogues who have so long used them as tools to further their own selfish interests.

The Hamilton Herald (Hamilton, Tex.) a violent anti-reform paper, reluctantly admits in the following lines clipped from its columns that the reformers of Hamilton county can be depended upon to vote for the People's party. No man would offer to shoulder his gun and fight for a cause that he would not vote for. The Herald had better get in line or the boys will run over it:

There are apostles of the third party that make themselves very busy on the street reading Macrine literature to proselyte Democrats to their new-fangled politics. This they have a right to do, but are they not likely to overdo the thing? Some of them do not hesitate to say that they are ready to shoulder their muskets if they can not get relief from financial oppression in a more peaceful way. Is not this political fanaticism gone to seed? "They jest at scars that never felt a wound." Such inflammatory doctrines will do more to disgust thoughtful, sensible people than convince them. The war is over, and the people of Texas want peace.

The Franklin News (Franklin, Ga.) misrepresents the sentiment of the people of that State, and shows its ignorance or worse in the following:

A stricter adherence to home economy and the raising of more food crops in the South would be worth more to the progress of the country than every vote of the Western States.

The Custer County Independent (Callaway, Neb.) has a very independent way in treating the old parties, but it gives the people good straight tips like the following:

The columns of resolutions over the signatures of the president and secretaries of subordinate Alliances in the Southern States, being published by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Missouri World, and other leading reform journals, furnish abundant proof that the South will "stick" to the People's party—the subsidized press to the contrary notwithstanding. The day when sectional hate can retard the progress and shape the destinies of 65,000,000 people are about over in this country. When the thirteen American colonies began to feel the pres-

**THE ROAD TO RICHES
SAVE MONEY! SAVE MONEY!**
Buy Your Goods at Wholesale Prices.
Farmer's Alliance Wholesale Supply House, Phila., Pa.
LARGEST WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, FURNISHINGS, ETC., WHICH WE SELL DIRECT AT THE
LOWEST MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES.

Send for Catalogue, sent free to any address.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLOTHING.	
Men's worsted suits.	\$5.00
Men's handsome worsted suits.	5.00
Men's fine striped worsted suits.	7.00
Men's finest worsted corkscrew.	11.00
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 notched suits.	8.00
Men's light face cloth suits.	6.00
Men's plaid suits.	8.50
Men's dressy plaid worsted suits.	10.00
Men's finest prince albert suits.	7.50
Boys' fine worsted suits, 13 to 18 years.	4.50
Boys' dressy cassimere suits, 13 to 18 years.	4.50
Young men's cassimere suits, 5 to 12 years.	1.75
Boys' cassimere suits, 17 to 23 years.	4.00
Young men's fine cassimere suits, 17 to 23 years.	5.50
Young men's fine cassimere suits, 17 to 23 years.	8.00
Men's solid kip boots.	\$2.50
Men's heavy calf boots.	2.45
Men's solid grain boots.	2.37
Men's solid split boots.	1.85
Men's light calf boots.	2.95
Men's solid oxford shoes.	2.25
Men's solid kip brogans.	.95
Men's good kip brogans.	1.45
Men's heavy calf shoes.	1.45
Men's coarse A calf shoes.	1.67
Men's fine lace shoes.	1.75
Men's hand-sewed shoes.	2.95
Men's grain plaid shoes.	1.47
Men's light lace shoes.	1.75
Boys' Heavy split boots.	1.75
Boys' solid brogans.	.95
Boys' solid shoes.	1.20
Ladies' solid grain button.	1.20
Ladies' solid cat button.	1.47
Ladies' "A" lace button.	1.15
Ladies' solid grain lace.	1.37
Ladies' doulge button.	1.45
Ladies' hand-sewed shoes.	2.55
Men's lace-up tan, 1 to 2.	.95
Misses' solid grain with tips.	1.10 to .95
Children's solid grain with tips, 5 to 10.	.95
Children's solid grain with tips, 5 to 7.	.75
Children's heavy grain shoes, 5 and 6.	.45
HATS AND CAPS.	
Men's good felt hats, one style.	.95
Men's black derby hats.	1.75
Men's fine felt hats.	1.75
Men's soft felt hats.	.87
Complete assortment men's and boys hats.	.45
GINGHAM.	
New shades in calicoes, fine qualities, newest designs, at 5, 6 and 6½ cents per yard.	
Handsome assortment of flannels, fancy dress cloths, chintz, monogram goods, new fancy color prints, 500 different kinds and styles of ladies' dress goods.	

LOWEST WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES.

"Just received, 500 pieces fancy dress gingham, in all newest spring shades, either in stripes or checks, which we will offer at 6 cents per yard. All orders for these goods must be sent in at once as they can not be duplicated."

FARMERS WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE
117 & 119 NORTH 8th STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Branch Houses, New York and Boston.

Main Office, Philadelphia.

Mention THE ECONOMIST.

**\$7.50 FOR A DAY'S WORK
GOOD PAY!** STEADY WORK IS
DESIRED. Address JAMES LEE & CO., 215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

H. C. EZELL,
WILKESON, TENN.
Importer and raiser
of fine Black Spanish
Jacks and Jennets,
etc. Head. New importation. Write for catalogue or come and see.

N. A. DUNNING
Has been selected as Managing Editor.

It will be personal, impartial and aggressive, and at all times seek to place before its readers carefully prepared matter such as a residence at the seat of government is calculated to furnish. The high character of the men interested in the paper is guaranteed. Mr. Dunning, and this advantage of being at the Capital are sufficient guarantees for the kind of paper that will be issued.

Among the contributors will be—

Senators W. A. Peeler and J. H. Kyle; Congressmen T. E. Watson, John Davis, Jerry Simpson, W. A. McKeigan, B. P. Clover, J. G. Otis, O. M. Kim, K. Haverson, T. E. Winn, W. Baker, Dr. M. Elizey, and many other well known writers.

TERMS.—FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Twenty-five cents until Nov. 9, 1892.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN CO.

No. 13 C Street N.E.,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRACTICE before the General Land Office, Washington, D.C., and procure Letters Patent for claimants under any of the Public Land Laws of the United States.

PATENTS
for Inventions, Caveats, Trade-marks, Labels and Copyrights procured.

PENSIONS AND CLAIMS
Of all kinds collected.

Send for my circulars.

JOHN S. DUFFIE, Attorney-at-Law,

820 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

RUMELY TRACTION AND PORTABLE ENGINES.
Threshers and Horse Powers. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free.

M. RUMELY CO., LA PORTE, IND.

PENS for Malaria, Liver Trou-
ble, or Indigestion, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

6c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

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.

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.

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 outcry 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.

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 outcry 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-

SMOKE



Blackwell's DURHAM EVERYMAN'S TOBACCO.

None Genuine
Without the Trade
Mark of the Bull on
each Package.

Situated in the immediate Section of Country
that produces a grade of Tobacco, that in texture,
flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere
in the world, and being in position to command
the choice of all offerings upon this market, we
spare no pains nor expense to give the trade

THE VERY BEST.

THE CANTON STEEL ROOFING CO., CANTON, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDED LOCK SEAM,
GENUINE,
STEEL ROOFING.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Crimped Edge Iron Roofing
and Siding, Beaded
Iron Siding and Ceiling,
Water Proof Sheathing
Paper, Roof Paint, etc.

FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS.
10 ft. seamless eave trough.

Send for Catalogue, Price List and Samples.

ALLIANCE, CRANGE, LEAGUE
F.M.B.A.

Members and thousands of other good
men and women throughout the land,
last year that we were compelled to buy, build and increase
our facilities until now we do not
have one of the LARGEST
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS
FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

The Alliance Factory runs when
others shut down or break up
or less money than any Buggy or Harness factory in the
world. All goods hand made and warranted for years. Got
our prices and compare them with your dealers.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

North Court St., opp. the Court House.

TO INSURE TO THE PUBLIC THE
BEST BOOKS AT LOWEST PRICES.

We supply our school and college text-books, postage paid, to
any address on receipt of our Wholesale Price. When
not otherwise obtainable at published prices, order direct
from the AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
New York Cincinnati Chicago

USE
THE
UNITED
STATES
MAILUSE
THE
UNITED
STATES
MAIL

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. L. BULLOCK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE ROOMS:

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

KAYSER & ALLMAN, 410-418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Intellectual Property Cases.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption,
and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

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 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 roar 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.

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 roar 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-

SMOKE



Blackwell's DURHAM EVERYMAN'S TOBACCO.

None Genuine
Without the Trade-
mark of the Bull on
each Package.

Situated in the immediate Section of Country
that produces a grade of Tobacco, that in texture,
flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere
in the world, and being in position to command
the choice of all offerings upon this market, we
spare no pains nor expense to give the trade

THE VERY BEST.

THE CANTON STEEL ROOFING CO., CANTON, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDED LOCK SEAM,
GENUINE,
STEEL ROOFING.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Crimped Edge Iron Roofing
and Siding, Beaded Iron Siding and Ceiling,
Water Proof Sheathing Paper, Roof Paint, etc.

FIRE PROOF SHUTTERS.
10-ft. seamless eave trough.

Send for Catalogue, Price List and Samples.

ALLIANCE, CRANCE, LEAGUE
F.M.B.A.

Members and thousands of other good
men and women, throughout the world,
last year that we were compelled to buy, build and increase
our facilities until we now have
one of the LARGEST
CARRIAGE and HARNESS
FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

The Alliance Factory runs when
others shut down or break up

"A" Grade \$40.

Send for our handsome, illus-
trated Catalogue, showing over
different styles of Vehicles
and Harness, and you will un-
derstand why this place
is the largest and most
modern business.

"A" Grade \$46.

"A" Grade \$72.50.

"A" Grade \$46.

"A" Grade \$72.50.

Washington and a man sent to Ocala to lobby it through; that he succeeded in getting an Alliance man to read it to the body, stating that he did so by request. That the memorial was tabled and a substitute passed in its place; but so intent was this scoundrel on earning the money he was to get for lobbying the measure through that he forged the name of the national secretary, stating that it had passed, and filed same with the Senate committee, and the memorial was presented to the Senate as having come from the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. THE ECONOMIST published a full exposure of the whole fraud, and for the lobbyists now in charge to attempt to palm off that old lie on the Alliance people is adding insult to injury.

If you know how many dollars you had when you went to town, and how many you had left when you returned home, you can estimate how many you spent. This seems almost simple enough to be silly, and yet it is not true according to the treasury department monthly report of the money in circulation. These reports tell how much is in the treasury, how much has been coined or issued, and account for the difference between these two amounts as the amount in circulation. This would be all right enough, and would be a common-sense way of finding the difference between the greater and lesser number, but for the fact that the gross amount coined or issued is reported as much less in some months than it was in the month previous, and that the variation which they quote in the amount coined or issued corresponds with the variation they quote in the amount in circulation. This reveals the truth; they have a guess estimate hidden behind the innocent-looking heading, "Gross amount coined or issued," a guess at the amount exported or imported by which they can make the amount in circulation to increase or diminish each month as they choose. They practically say, "I have so much; it suits my purpose to say I spent so much, and these added together show that I had so much to start with."

I. N. BARBER, the People's party candidate for the seat in the House of Representatives vacated by Mr. Mills, is an Alliance man true and tried. He is conscientious, honest, and able. He is one of the people, a plain farmer, a natural born orator, and in point of ability and fitness much better qualified to fill the seat with honor to the State of Texas than his opponent, Mr. Pendleton, who is a politician and trains with the anti-Alliance dudges.

WHEN your Democratic orator admits that the Republican party is corrupt, and that its financial policy has been bad for the people, it is a good plan to give him a polite invitation to point out the difference between the financial policy of the Democratic and Republican parties.

TRANSPORTATION.

Being a Paper Read Before the Ladies' Educational Club, of Washington, D. C., May 12, 1892.
BY MISS DWYER, OF TEXAS.

Railroads are the highways of the nation. They are the great arteries of the body politic through which course the tide of traffic, the pulse of the business world, and the transportation of humanity itself. As civilization advances modes of rapid communication become imperatively necessary between not only separated individuals, but as a source of supply to collective necessities, and to meet exigencies arising from pestilence or war.

While we grant a species of admiration to the promoters of gigantic engineering and electrical undertakings, minds which have spanned space and made autocratic nature subservient, we pause upon the threshold of adulation confronted by an unlovely spectre.

We realize that in these immeasurable mercantile undertakings, the incentive was calculative gain and the motive deep-rooted and unconscionable greed. To create, to own, to hold, not subservient to public weal, but in defiance of it, laying dogmatic tribute even upon the creatures which served to give being, and holding plutocratic sway over vast stretches of Territory, and vaster interests of commercial exchange.

The courts of the country have rendered decisions adverse to government registration of freight schedules.

This was done when Judge Brewer, by injunction, forbade the State of Iowa to put its schedule of rates into operation, at the suit of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. It was done when the supreme court of California prohibited the city of San Francisco from putting its schedule of water rates into operation—and that

was done when Judge Huntington, by injunction, forbade the State of Iowa to put its schedule of rates into operation, at the suit of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. It was done when the supreme court of California prohibited the city of San Francisco from putting its schedule of water rates into operation—and that such is to be the course whenever control is attempted, is squarely asserted by C. P. Huntington in an interview published in the Examiner at San Francisco on April 4, 1892. When he was asked what would be done if any political action should be taken by the Merchants Traffic Association to compel a reduction of rates, his answer was: "I will say, that the Association may, or may not, draw the line at which they can make the amount in circulation to increase or diminish each month as they choose. They practically say, 'I have so much; it suits my purpose to say I spent so much, and these added together show that I had so much to start with.'

This proves that henceforth the above doctrine established by courts is to be the safeguard, and the shield of monopoly. They can increase stock and bonds at pleasure, so that no income, however large, but that they could assert it required to pay operating expense and dividends. And the courts have emphatically decided that neither Congress nor the States, by legislation or commission, can provide for or put in operation any schedule of rates to bind a railway which can not be restrained by injunction, and declared void by either a State or United States court, if upon hearing such court deems it unreasonable. The courts claim that if the schedules fixed by the power of law are not, in the opinion of the court, reasonable, then it amounts to a taking of private property for public use without just compensation (the sarcasm of the last three words is unsurpassed by anything ever written

fail, until the people gain absolute mastery. How can you expect to join two such utter inconsistencies as private ownership and public control? The right to fix rates, or values, is the very essence of ownership. He who can not control can not of necessity own property. If he seeks by boards, commissions, legislatures, Congress, or courts to frame methods and sources to control railroads, the inevitable law of self interest will immediately induce the owners to "own" these boards of manipulation. And only too often have we shame-facedly acknowledged such bodies elected, packed, and owned by such monopolies. To that they may say, as did Louis XIV of France, in the supremacy of his despotism, "I am the State." They are the State. They are the government, because they must control it—or perish! It is a matter of self preservation.

Lincoln said, we could not live half slaves and half free. So we can not survive and control honorable government, unless we remove the incentive of railroads to control that government, and there is but one way to do this—we must own the railroads, or be owned by them! There is no middle (tenantable) ground in my mind, though I should be glad to have any lady so assume and prove. I am frank to confess no affiliation with nationalism and socialism. I believe in individuality, its obligations, its responsibilities, its merits, its ambitions; but I have no manner of patience with it either when it drifts into anarchy, and in villainous abuse of power misuses its office and afflicts its fellows.

You will readily perceive that I do not go into all the issues of this question. It is too great a one. I am perfectly aware of the provisions of the Constitution. Let it rest as the corner-stone of our economic and social government, but upon it rear a structure commensurate with the march of the nation, its demands and its requirements. We have amended it before—it can be done again. It is the work of men, and by men can be added to. We, of all people, are the last to invoke the past, to bow to precedent, to be shackled with a tradition. You will tell me that if the government usurps the functions of vested wealth, she deprives us of our arbiter. Monopolies have deprived us of the government, and at present we have no arbiter. But to return to specifications and figures. The tendency to consolidation is so great that in a short time our railroads will be very few, and finally one company. Imagine the political despotism, not to mention the commercial autocracy of such a syndicate. At present, although there are on paper over 1700 companies, yet 41 companies operate 77,872 miles, and 74 companies receive 80 per cent of the amount paid for service. C. P. Huntington has announced his desire to see all the railroads in the United States under one syndicate. Thus they could more easily escape every attempt at control, and to evade the last vestige of any law which might affect them they will soon be under one management.

Now, if the government were to pay \$5,000,000,000 to obtain the railroads, at least \$1,000,000,000 would be paid in currency issued for that purpose. Personally, I am opposed to bonds; but if the remainder,

\$4,000,000,000, drew interest at 2 per cent, the interest charge would be only \$80,000,000, against \$226,000,000 paid now by the roads, which would save \$146,000,000 yearly in interest, and make a total saving to the people of five hundred and twenty millions of dollars per year.

Before closing this argument, I desire to make one admission. No amount of logic or protestation will convince a thinker that a garment is good, if he perceives a flaw in the goods. I perceive that flaw. As at present administered and applied by the political parties controlling functions of government, I admit readily that any larger conference of powers would work more injury than good. It would unquestionably be used by the reigning political faction in self perpetuating rule. Higher standards of responsibility and conscience must prevail, and the essence of civil service reform be applied. Let no one sneer at civil service reform. In it and through it alone will partisanship be dethroned and merit and worth rewarded properly. Until it is correctly appreciated and correctly administered, we can hope for a little or no purification in politics or office.

As in the physical world, all the varied elements of which it is composed constitute but "one stupendous whole," so in the political world the great mass of mankind constitutes but one whole, and causes which, under a given condition move a part only, under other conditions would, with equal facility move the whole. The great aggregate of mankind, though living under many and diversified systems of government, and reckoned as different, are, in fact, but one people, and under like conditions and circumstances are capable of acting, and will, other things equal, act as one whole. Different causes have in different ages conspired to move people to revolution; to rise up as one man, actuated by one impulse, inspired by one idea, and revolutionize or overthrow the existing government and establish another in its stead more in harmony with the age or cause for effect.

Let us trust that a mightier power than we oft-times credit, is working out for us and future generations the ills we suffer from and the evils we confront. When monopoly shall reach its zenith of viciousness—an aroused nation will take it by the throat.

Evolution and Revolution.

BY F. C. TULLY.

The relation between cause and effect is so imperfectly understood by the great mass of mankind that it is a very common error to mistake the one for the other—effect for cause and cause for effect.

What that idea is or was, has always been determined by the degree of intellectual advancement of those with whom it originated. In one age, one idea; in another age, another; but always a reflex of the degree of intellectual development and progress of the several peoples with whom it had its birth.

Time rolls on, and these ideas having, each in its turn, served its purpose, are passed into history, leaving the world, however, one step in advance, one grade higher in the scale of progress. We speak here of an idea, not of a vague, undefined something or nothing, but of the crystallized conception of a grand principle or truth, vitally affecting human right; as the right of trial by jury, which forced Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede; "no taxation without representation," which inaugurated the "Boston tea party" and cost King George his American colonies, and gave birth to our glorious republic (?); that "all men are born free and equal," which culminated in the freeing (?) sixteen million Russian serfs and struck the shackles from four millions of slaves in America.

It is of such ideas as these that I speak. Such ideas are the result of evolution, and are never the growth of a day, nor are they the growth of individual conception. On the contrary, they are necessarily the product of a slow, gradual but unerring process of evolution in the evolution of man with all his marvelous and God-like (?) attributes.

Revolution is a result of evolution; physical revolutions or phenomena are the result of the operation of

physical forces in motion; as an earthquake, cyclone, likewise a monkey, a man; all are evolved from the primary element we call matter; each after the order of its being, and in perfect harmony with this universal principle. Political revolutions are no exceptions to this rule or law. They, like physical revolutions, are evolved from political conditions which precede, or are co-existent with them, and, as there are ever present latent or passive forces slumbering in physical nature which require but the addition of a single element to produce the grandest and most startling physical phenomena, so in the political world there are ever present passive forces which require the addition of but a single element to set them in motion and evolve political revolution.

As in the physical world, all the varied elements of which it is composed constitute but "one stupendous whole," so in the political world the great mass of mankind constitutes but one whole, and causes which, under a given condition move a part only, under other conditions would, with equal facility move the whole. The dawn of an era in which the people shall rule, an era of equal laws, equal rights, and equal privileges for all, special privileges to none. Shall we not hail the dawning of such an era? It is the revolution of evolution.

MR. WATSON.

The following lengthy extract from that sometimes reform journal, the Congressional Record, is too good to abridge, and it is presented to the reader in full:

Mr. Chairman, the speech just delivered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Fithian], and which is to be extended in this post-office appropriation bill to strike another blow at the McKinley law. Why on earth does he not do as I did the other day, take the House, under one of its own rules, and say: "You shall not have anything done here by unanimous consent until the ways and means committee report a public measure which I have introduced?" Why does not the gentleman from Illinois do that?

Now, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Fithian] goes out of his way in discussing this post-office appropriation bill to strike another blow at the McKinley law. Why on earth does he not do as I did the other day, take the House, under one of its own rules, and say: "You shall not have anything done here by unanimous consent until the ways and means committee report a public measure which I have introduced?" Why does not the gentleman from Illinois do that?

Mr. Fithian, I will say to the gentleman that I do not regard myself as bigger than all the other members of the House. I do not set myself above my fellow-members in that way.

Mr. Watson. That is a discovery, Mr. Chairman, which we would not have made if the gentleman from Illinois himself had not announced it. [Laughter] I will say this, with the greatest good humor, to the gentleman from Illinois. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Enloe] introduced a bill at the very opening of this session to repeal that McKinley act. Every Democratic newspaper in the land,

every Democratic orator in the land, applauded and believed that this Democratic majority would crowd over one another in almost indecent haste to tear the McKinley bill off the statute book.

Mr. Enloe. Will the gentleman allow me to make a remark?

Mr. Watson. Certainly.

Mr. Enloe. I will say to the gentleman that if he can tell me how I can compel the committee on ways and means to report that bill, or any bill for that purpose, I will do so tomorrow.

Mr. Watson. I will give it to you and charge you nothing. [Laughter.] Just put yourself in the way of this private legislation that comes in here every morning.

Mr. Enloe. Oh, no.

Mr. Watson (continuing). As I am told you have done on former occasions.

Mr. Caldwell. In the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Enloe. Yes; but there is quite a difference between stopping business that is done here by unanimous consent and the business regularly on the private calendar which we consider on Fridays.

Mr. Watson. Oh, yes; there is quite a difference between stopping somebody's little "grind" and really forcing the Democratic majority of this House to face the issue on which they got their seats in this Chamber.

Mr. Enloe. The gentleman wants to be correct. I have no doubt?

Mr. Watson. Quite.

Mr. Enloe. Now, did succeed in the Fifty-first Congress?

Mr. Watson. I do not yield for a history of myself.

Mr. Enloe. I will not give a history of myself. I will leave the history altogether out; and I will say this: That you can not demonstrate under the rules of the House, or by assertion, that there is any way by which you can compel the committee on ways and means, or any other committee of this House, to report a bill which they do not want to report.

Mr. Watson. It has been done, and can be done again.

Mr. Simpson. They did not want to have the rules in a shape that would enable you to compel them to report.

Mr. Chairman, we are here as equals. No man and no committee has a right to ride ruthlessly over any member on this floor. We come here to discharge a public trust. We come here instructed; and I say again that the Democrats have a majority of 148 members on this floor by virtue of the fact that they did denounce the McKinley bill. Mr. Chairman, the things that they want to get through—the little private bills passed morning after morning, the bills for the erection of bridges, the bills removing charges of desertion, the bills establishing subports of entry a thousand miles from salt water—these go through, and the other does not. Why? Because the Democratic majority does not want to face the music.

Mr. Reed. Hear! hear! [Applause on the Republican side.]

The Democratic party do not want to face the music on that subject any more than they do on the free-silver bill which ten millions of people are appealing to this Congress to pass, and for which we can not get consideration on the floor of this House.

Mr. Reed. Oh, they are an awful lot! [Laughter.]

Mr. Watson. Mr. Chairman, I must not earn too largely the applause of the gentleman from Maine, or I will weaken on my own position.

Mr. Enloe. You will lose it, too.

Mr. Watson. That much, Mr. Chairman, by way of preface. I have been drawn into these remarks by my genial friend from Tennessee. My real purpose in rising was to discuss the pending bill; and I shall now proceed to do so briefly. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Fithian] in his able address, which is to be extended in the Record [laughing]—in his dissecting-room attack on the McKinley bill—alleges that we have not sufficient revenue to deliver the mails of this country to the people who pay its taxes. I deny that assertion. We are collecting enough money in this country by taxation to extend this free-delivery system to every hamlet and every cottage in all the broad limits of the republic. Why do we not do it? Because the money is diverted from an equal and just distribution, and dumped almost as a gratuity at some few places. For instance, Mr. Chairman, and I challenge any gentleman on either side of the cham-

ber to meet what I am about to say: here, perhaps, I shall not get the hearty endorsement of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed] as I did a few moments ago.

Mr. Enloe. I may give you my endorsement. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fithian. Tell how that money was dumped.

Mr. Watson. I am going to do so. We spend about \$3,000,000 a year in collecting our tariff taxes, not at ports of entry upon the sea coast, where it can be reasonably claimed we must be strong in custom houses, no matter what the size of the collections, but at ports of entry hundreds and thousands of miles from the sea, where we have to purchase from the site and erect a building costing from ten to fifty thousand dollars a year, and sitting around collecting perhaps a few dollars or cents of tax. Now, why is that done? To accommodate a few rich importers, to afford conveniences to a few millionaire merchants. Will any gentleman on the floor dispute the proposition and tell what other explanation can be afforded for such a policy?

In the city of Atlanta, the capital of my own State—a city some 200 miles from the seacoast—there is a custom-house building, with its complement of officers, costing some \$2,000 per year. They collect the same duties which would have been collected at Savannah or Brunswick at no additional cost to the people. Now, let me ask the gentleman from Maine, why do we do that except to accommodate a few rich men in the city of Atlanta? Is it done for any other purpose? The gentleman is not so ready with his reply as he was a few moments ago when I spoke of the McKinley bill. It makes a little difference who owns the ox. Now, gentlemen, I say that under the system carried on throughout the country you are spending in Indiana, in Texas, in Georgia, in Illinois, at points hundreds and thousands of miles distant from salt water, about \$3,000,000 a year of the people's money to accommodate a few millionaire merchants.

Mr. Fithian. But were you not also elected as a Democrat to this Congress?

Mr. Watson. I was elected as a Democrat, pledged to the special principles known now as the Ocala platform.

Mr. Fithian. Not as a Democrat then?

Mr. Watson. On the special principles set forth in the Ocala platform, and the gentleman who on this floor or elsewhere says that I have not stood to them with religious fidelity states that which is not true.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems that this thing is growing uncomfortable to those who get these little subports of entry for interior districts. Not long ago two or three bills passed this House for subports of entry in the interior. The point I make is that it would save these millions of dollars which are evidently spent for the mere convenience of the importers of interior towns, we could afford to distribute our mail to the people who pay the taxes.

First, you have to purchase the land and erect the houses. Then you have to provide a large expenditure in the shape of salaries for the officers in these establishments, renewing them year after year; and every year the appropriations for that purpose are in excess of the preceding year. The expenditures become more and more enormous in the progress of time.

Mr. Reed. But why do you not specify?

Mr. Watson. I have specified.

Mr. Bingham. How do you get the figures you have given?

Mr. Watson. If the gentleman from Maine will pardon me—he asks me to specify. I call his attention to the facts which I gave on this floor some time ago. I cited, for instance, the city of Alexandria, and other towns in Virginia; towns in West Virginia, towns in Maine, interior towns in that State, interior towns in New York, interior towns in Georgia and Florida and other States, a great list of them, and I specified the collections at the various places and the salaries paid according to the official reports of this government. Was that not specifying?

Mr. Reed. When was that?

Mr. Watson. I referred to the collections of last year and the expenditures.

Mr. Bingham. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption?

Mr. Watson. Here is the statement, if the gentleman will pardon me for a moment. You look over the list of expenditures, the whole of it, and you will find that 48 per cent cost more to run them than the amount collected. That is to say,

Mr. Reed. But that is another proposition.

Mr. Watson. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania tell me how much he thinks it is?

Mr. Bingham. A mere bagatelle in comparison with the amount that you put at.

Mr. Enloe. I rise to a question of order.

The Chairman. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Enloe. I make the point of order that it is not fair for two gentlemen of their size to attack one of the size of the gentleman from Georgia. [Laughter.]

Mr. Watson. Mr. Chairman, I object to the settlement of this question on any such basis as that, either by the number of gentlemen attacking, or their combined weight.

Mr. Watson. Every word of which is true and every word of which I wrote.

Mr. Fithian. If you were elected as a Farmers Alliance man, did you tell the truth when

you wrote for publication in this book, for the information of this Congress and the country, the statement that you were elected to this Congress as a Democrat?

Mr. Watson. Does my failure to state in there that I am red-headed and freckled faced keep me from being both red-headed and freckled-faced? [Laughter.]

Mr. Fithian. You ought to have told the truth when you wrote this for the Congressional Directory.

Mr. Watson. Every word of it is true, and every word I stand upon to-day.

Mr. Simpson. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. Watson. Yes.

Mr. Simpson. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Fithian] is objecting because you are not his kind of a Democrat.

There are Democrats, and Democrats, to those policies outlined in the St. Louis platform of 1889 and readopted at Ocala I have brought the best energies of my nature, to those policies I have brought the most earnest work of my nature; in behalf of those policies I have concentrated every power and tongue and pen, of speech and thought and action which I was able to give. In the campaign of 1888, like thirty or forty I see opposite me on the other side, I was elected on the Ocala platform, as it is now called.

Mr. Fithian. What kind of a Democrat are you?

Mr. Reed. A gentleman who is "agin" everything is a good Democrat everywhere. [Laughter.]

Mr. Watson. I am, right out.

Mr. Fithian. Then you ought not to criticise me for my position.

Mr. Watson. Ah! I was not criticising the gentleman, but I was criticising the Democratic party, which had not the courage to do what it was elected for.

Mr. Fithian. But were you not also elected as a Democrat to this Congress?

Mr. Watson. I was elected as a Democrat, pledged to the special principles known now as the Ocala platform.

Mr. Fithian. Not as a Democrat then?

Mr. Watson. On the special principles set forth in the Ocala platform, and the gentleman who on this floor or elsewhere says that I have not stood to them with religious fidelity states that which is not true.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems that this thing is growing uncomfortable to those who get these little subports of entry for interior districts. Not long ago two or

three bills passed this House for subports of entry in the interior. The point I make is that it would save these millions of dollars which are evidently spent for the mere convenience of the importers of interior towns, we could afford to distribute our mail to the people who pay the taxes.

Mr. Watson. It is not very hard to get admitted to the Georgia bar—not much harder than it is to get admitted to the Kentucky bar. I believe you are a member of that.

Mr. Caruth. I am in the Kentucky bar, and it is very hard to get into it.

Mr. Watson. It is true that I had to leave college at the middle of the term for the want of money. It is true that I "hit the ground" and commenced teaching school for a living. It is true that I studied law a few weeks under Judge McLaw and was admitted to the bar. It is true that I maintained an honorable position at it, although I only studied those few months, which so disturb my genial friend from Kentucky [Mr. Caruth].

Mr. Caruth. No; I was just admiring your genius. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fithian. I think the gentleman ought to explain this statement here—

Mr. Watson. I will get down to the bottom of the alphabet now before I stop, as sure as you live. I say, Mr. Chairman, that it is true that I ran as a Cleveland elector in 1888.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to say that during the year I ran as Cleveland elector, in 1888, it is true that the entire campaign in Georgia was fought upon that magnificient issue which these very Democrats have dodged in this Congress—tariff reform as interpreted by the Mills bill, a magnificent, real reduction, which the Democrats were too cowardly to stand by after they committed their party to it.

Mr. Watson. I wrote it myself. I have a very clear recollection about it.

Mr. Watson. If you will extend my time, you may read it.

Mr. Fithian (reading).

"Thomas E. Watson, of Thompson, was born in Columbia county, Ga., September 5, 1856; received a common-school education—"

Mr. Watson. Very common.

Mr. Fithian (reading):

"Mr. Watson. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption?"

Mr. Watson. Here is the statement, if the gentleman will pardon me for a moment. You look over the list of expenditures, the whole of it, and you will find that 48 per cent cost more to run them than the amount collected. That is to say,

Mr. Reed. But that is another proposition.

Mr. Watson. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania tell me how much he thinks it is?

Mr. Bingham. A mere bagatelle in comparison with the amount that you put at.

Mr. Enloe. I rise to a question of order.

The Chairman. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Enloe. I make the point of order that it is not fair for two gentlemen of their size to attack one of the size of the gentleman from Georgia. [Laughter.]

Mr. Watson. Mr. Chairman, I object to the settlement of this question on any such basis as that, either by the number of gentlemen attacking, or their combined weight.

Mr. Watson. Every word of which is true and every word of which I wrote.

Mr. Fithian. If you were elected as a Farmers Alliance man, did you tell the truth when

you wrote for publication in this book, for the information of this Congress and the country, the statement that you were elected to this Congress as a Democrat?

Mr. Watson. Does my failure to state in there that I am red-headed and freckled faced keep me from being both red-headed and freckled-faced? [Laughter.]

Mr. Fithian. You ought to have told the truth when you wrote this for the Congressional Directory.

Mr. Watson. Every word of it is true, and every word I stand upon to-day.

Mr. Simpson. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. Watson. Yes.

Mr. Simpson. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Fithian] is objecting because you are not his kind of a Democrat.

There are Democrats, and Democrats, to those policies outlined in the St. Louis platform of 1889 and readopted at Ocala I have brought the best energies of my nature, to those policies I have brought the most earnest work of my nature; in behalf of those policies I have concentrated every power and tongue and pen, of speech and thought and action which I was able to give. In the campaign of 1888, like thirty or forty I see opposite me on the other side, I was elected on the Ocala platform, as it is now called.

Mr. Fithian. What kind of a Democrat are you?

Mr. Reed. A gentleman who is "agin" everything is a good Democrat everywhere. [Laughter.]

Mr. Watson. I am, right out.

Mr. Fithian. Then you ought not to criticise me for my position.

Mr. Watson. Ah! I was not criticising the gentleman, but I was criticising the Democratic party, which had not the courage to do what it was elected for.

Mr. Fithian. But were you not also elected as a Democrat to this Congress?

Mr. Watson. I was elected as a Democrat, pledged to the special principles known now as the Ocala platform.

Mr. Fithian. Not as a Democrat then?

Mr. Watson. On the special principles set forth in the Ocala platform, and the gentleman who on this floor or elsewhere says that I have not stood to them with religious fidelity states that which is not true.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems that this thing is growing uncomfortable to those who get these little subports of entry for interior districts. Not long ago two or

three bills passed this House for subports of entry in the interior. The point I make is that it would save these millions of dollars which are evidently spent for the mere convenience of the importers of interior towns, we could afford to distribute our mail to the people who pay the taxes.

Mr. Watson. It is not very hard to get admitted to the Georgia bar—not much harder than it is to get admitted to the Kentucky bar. I believe you are a member of that.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

(Copyright, 1893, 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 1893, 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. 18.—To be used during the fourth week in June.

THE COUNTRY OF PEASANTS.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE POOR.

"Or will you deem them amply paid in health, Labor's fair child, that languishes with wealth? Go, then! and see them rising with the sun, Through a long course of daily toil to run; See them beneath the dog-star's raging heat, When the knees tremble and the temples beat; Behold them, leaning on their scythes, look o'er The labor past, and toils to come explore; See them alternate suns and showers engage, And hoard up aches and anguish for their age; Through suds and marshy moors their steps pursue, When their warm pores imbibe the evening dew. There may you see the youth of slender frame, Contend with weakness, weariness and shame; Yet urged along, and proudly loath to yield, He strives to join his fellows of the field; Till long contending nature drops at last, Declining health rejects his poor repast. His cheerless spouse the coming danger sees, And mutual murmurs urge the slow disease, Yet grant them health, 'tis not for us to tell, Though the head droops not, that the heart is well; Or will you praise that homely, healthily fare, Plenteous and plain, that happy peasant's share? Oh! trifle not with wants you can not feel, Nor mock the misery of a stinted meal; Homely, not wholesome; plain, not plenteous; such As you who praise would never deign to touch."

—George Crabbe, 1754-1832.

The poor have never been without their poets. But of what avail is it to depict the sufferings of those condemned to poverty, if we make no effort to remove the causes which occasion it?

THE STORY OF SERFDOM.

The story of serfdom is but a story that has been too often repeated in the pages of history—how the strong, and cruel, and selfish, strive to enslave the weak, ignorant, and therefore helpless part of the nation. It began in the reign of Ivan the Great.

"Thereby were all peasants forbidden to leave the lands they were then tilling, except during the eight days before and after Saint George's day. This provision sprang from Ivan's highest views of justice and broadest views of political economy; the nobles received it with plaudits, which have found echo even in these days; the peasantry received it with no murmurs which history has found any trouble in drowning."

It continued in the reign of Boris Godunof, about a hundred years later:

"The greatest grief of the Muscovite nobles seemed to be that the peasants could escape from their oppressors by the emigration allowed at Saint George's day; Boris saw his opportunity; he cut off the privilege of Saint George's day; the peasant was fixed to the soil forever. No Russian law ever directly enslaved the peasantry; but through this decree of Boris, the lord who owned the soil came to own the peasants upon it, just as he owned its immovable boulders and ledges."

It continued in the reign of Peter the Great, another century later:

"He forced into his manufactories the flaccid muscles of his serfs—great bodies of serfs thus became slaves; worse than that, the idea of a serf developed toward the idea of a slave. Cold-blooded officials were set at taking the census. These adopted easy classifications; free peasants, serfs and

slaves were often huddled into the lists under a single denomination. So serfage became still more difficult to be distinguished from slavery. As this base of hideous wrong was thus widened and deepened, the nobles built higher and stronger their superstructure of arrogance and pretension. Not many years after Peter's death, they so overawed the Empress Anne that she thrust into the codes of the empire statutes which allowed the nobles to sell serfs apart from the soil. So did serfage bloom fully into slavery."

But perhaps the most infamous of all was this plot carried out nearly another century later in the reign of Catharine II, called the Great—if murderer were made a part of her title it would seem more fitting!

"An edict was prepared ordering the peasants of little Russia to remain forever on the estates where the day of publication should find them. This was vile; but what followed was diabolic. Courtiers were let into the secret. These, by good promises, enticed hosts of peasants to their estates. The edict was now sprung; in an hour the courtiers were made rich, the peasants were made serfs, and Catharine II was made infamous forever."

What is to prevent such occurrences where the will of the monarch is law? But in the nineteenth century the tide began to turn. Catharine's son Paul, "born with savage instincts and educated into ferocity," had still a little reverence for human liberty.

"When the nobles tried to get Paul's assent to more open arrangements for selling serfs apart from the soil, he utterly refused; and when they overtasked their human chattels, Paul made a law that no serf should be required to give more than three days in the week to the tillage of his master's domain."

Alexander I tried many schemes in behalf of the serfs, but was so opposed by the nobles that they amounted to but little.

In 1842 "Nicholas issued his ukase creating the class of 'contracting peasants.' Masters and serfs were empowered to enter into contracts—the serf receiving freedom, the master receiving payment in instalments." A few serfs were emancipated, but no great good was accomplished, as the nobles continually opposed every move tending to decrease their power over the serfs.

ALEXANDER II.

"The serfs in private hands now numbered more than twenty millions; above them stood more than a hundred thousand owners. The princely strength of the largest owners was best represented by a few men possessing over a hundred thousand serfs each, and above all by Count Scheremetieff, who boasted three hundred thousand. The luxury of the large owners was best represented by about four thousand men possessing more than one thousand serfs each. The pinching propensities of the small owners were best represented by nearly fifty thousand men possessing less than twenty serfs each."

"On the 5th of March, 1861, he issued his manifesto making the serfs free. He had struggled long to make some satisfactory previous arrangements; his motto now became, emancipation first, to own the peasants upon it, just as he owned its immovable boulders and ledges."

WHAT WAS THE CONDITION OF THE SERFS?

"The serf was a chattel, who was bought, sold and exchanged, sometimes as parcel of and sometimes apart from, the estate on which he and his ancestors had been reared. His master could flog him, deport him to Siberia, and give him over to the military authorities for nearly life-long service in the army. His labor and that of his family

was practically at the entire disposal of the lord. He could own no property, and could not plead in his own person in any court of law."—*Quarterly Review*.

AFTER LIBERATION.

"This law (1861) liberated the serfs from a yoke which was really terrible, even under the best landlords, and from this point of view it was obviously an immense benefit, the results of which are apparent now. The peasants proper received their houses and orchards, and also allotments of arable land. These allotments were given over to the rural commune (mir), which was made responsible, as a whole, for the payment of taxes for the allotments. The size of the allotments was determined by a maximum and by a minimum, which last, however, could be still further reduced if the amount of land remaining in the landlord's hands was less than one-half of what was allotted to the peasants. For these allotments the peasants had to pay, as before, either by personal labor (twenty to forty men's days and fifteen to thirty women's days per year) or by a fixed rent (obrok) which varied from eight to twelve roubles per allotment. As long as these relations subsisted the peasants were considered as 'temporarily obliged.' On January 1, 1882, they still numbered 1,422,012 males; but this category is now disappearing in consequence of a recent law."

"The allotments could be redeemed by the peasants with the help of the crown, and then the peasants were freed from all obligations to the landlord. The crown paid the landlord in obligations representing the capitalized 'obrok' and the peasants had to pay the crown, for forty-nine years, 6 per cent interest on this capital, that is, 9 to 12 rubles per allotment. The redemption was not calculated on the value of the allotments, but was considered as a compensation for the loss of the compulsory labor of the serfs; so that throughout Russia, with the exception of a few provinces in the Southeast, it was—and still remains notwithstanding a very great increase of the value of land—much higher than the market value of the allotment. Moreover, taking advantage of the maximum law, many proprietors cut away large parts of the allotments the peasants possessed under serfdom, and precisely the parts the peasants were in most need of, namely, pasture lands around their houses and forests. On the whole, the tendency was to give the allotments so as to deprive the peasants of grazing land and thus to compel them to rent pasture lands from the landlord at any price."

"The present condition of the peasants—according to the official documents—appears to be as follows: In the twelve central governments the peasants on the average have their own rye bread for only 200 days per year, often for only 180 and 100 days. One-quarter of them have received allotments of only 2.9 acres per male, and one-half less than 8.5 to 11.4 acres, the normal size of the allotment necessary to the subsistence of a family under the three fields system being estimated at 28 to 42 acres. Land must be thus rented from the landlords at fabulous prices. Cattle breeding is diminishing to an alarming degree."

"The aggregate value of the redemption and land taxes often reaches from 185 to 275 per cent of the normal rental value of the allotments, not to speak of taxes for recruiting purposes, the church, roads, local administration, and so on, chiefly levied from peasants. The arrears increases every year; one-fifth of the inhabitants have left their homes; cattle are disappearing. Every year more

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

than half the adult males (in some districts three-fourths of the men and one-third of the women) leave their homes and wander throughout Russia in search of labor."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

VILLAGE LANDS.

"The whole of the land occupied by a village—whatever be the landlord recognized by law—the state, private person, or a judicial unity such as the *cossacks*—is considered as belonging to the village community as a whole, the separate members of the community having only the right of temporary possession of such part of the common property as will be allowed to them by the mir in proportion to their working power. To this right corresponds the obligation of bearing an adequate part of the charges which may fall upon the community. If any produce results from the common work of the community, each member has a right to an equal part of it."

"For dividing the arable land into lots, the whole is parted first into three fields, according to the three-field rotation of crops. As each field, however, contains land of various qualities, it is in its turn subdivided into, say, three parts—of good, average, and poor quality, and each of these parts is subdivided into as many lots as there are working units. Each household receives its lots in each of the subdivisions of the 'field,' a carefully minute equalization as to the minor difference between the lots being aimed at; and the partition is nearly always made so as to permit each householder to reach his allotment without passing through that of another."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISE.

1860-'70. 1870-'80. 1880-'90.

Russia in Europe	65,731,747	73,504,592	91,861,910
Russia in Asia	8,539,458	11,525,152	16,861,910
Russian Empire	74,271,205	85,029,744	108,787,235

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.

United States	12.4 bushels.
Russia	8 bushels.
Germany	10.2 bushels.
France	17 bushels.
Great Britain	30 bushels.

PROBLEMS.

- How much has the population of European Russia increased between 1870 and 1890?
- How much does the population of Asiatic Russia lack of having doubled in the same length of time?
- What has been the increase in the whole Russian Empire?
- Which raises the more wheat per acre, the United States or Russia?
- How does the Russian yield compare with the French yield?

- The Russian yield with the yield in Great Britain?
- How does the United States yield compare with the yield in Great Britain?

THE VILLAGE MIR.

"The *mir* of Central Russia—in Southern Russia the *gromada*—is the peasants' conception of supreme authority; it safe-guards the welfare of the entire community, and is entitled to the implicit obedience of every individual of whom it is composed. It may be convened by its humblest member at any time and at every place within the limits of the village. The communal authorities must respond respectfully to the summons, and, if they fail in their duty, the assembly may dismiss them from their offices without notice, or deprive them for an indefinite period of all their authority."

- What privileges did they cut off?
- What did Peter the Great do?
- Who was the first to make it lawful to sell serfs apart from the soil?
- What did Catharine II do?
- Who was the first to make laws in favor of the peasants?
- Did Alexander I succeed in benefiting the serfs?
- What did Nicholas do?
- How many serfs were there in the reign of Alexander II?

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

"The thing that strikes a person who is present for the first time at one of these meetings, is the utter confusion which seems to characterize its proceedings. Chairman, there is none; the debates are scenes of the wildest disorder. After the convener has explained his reasons for calling the meeting, everybody rushes in to express his opinion, and for awhile the debate resembles a free fight of pugilists.

The right of speaking belongs to him who can command attention. If an orator pleases his audience, interrupters are promptly silenced; but if he says nothing worth hearing, nobody heeds him and he is 'shut up' by the first opponent. When the question is somewhat of a burning one, and the meeting begins to grow warm, all speak at once and none listen. On these occasions the assembly breaks up into groups, each of which discusses the subject on its own account. Everybody shouts his arguments at the top of his voice; shrieks and obtrusions, words of contumely and derision are heard on every hand, and a wild uproar goes on, from which it does not seem possible that any good can result.

"But this apparent confusion is of no moment. It is a necessary means to a certain end. In our village assemblies voting is unknown; controversies are never decided by a majority of voices. Every question must be settled unanimously. Hence the general debate, as well as private discussions, have to be continued until a proposal is brought forward which conciliates all interests and wins the assent of the entire *mir*."

"The assembly does not force on the minority resolutions with which the latter is unable to agree. Everybody must make concessions for the general good and the peace and welfare of the community. The majority are too generous to take advantage of their numerical strength. The *mir* is not a master, but a loving parent, equally compassionate to all its children. It is this quality of our village self-government that explains the high sense of humanity which forms so marked a feature of our rural customs—the mutual help in field labor, the aid given to the poor, the fatherless, and the afflicted—which have elicited the warm admiration of every observer of our village life. To the same cause must be ascribed the unswerving loyalty of Russian peasants to their *mir*. 'Whatever the *mir* decides is ordained of God,' says a popular proverb. There are many other sayings as, for instance: 'nobody but God dare judge the *mir*.' 'Who is greater than the *mir*? Who can dispute with it?' 'The *mir* receives no bribes.' 'Where the *mir*'s hand is, there my head is.' 'Although last in the *mir*, a man is always one of the flock, but once separated from the *mir*, he is but an orphan.'

"Every member of the *mir* is as a member of the same family."—*Russia under the Czars*.

QUESTIONS.

- In whose reign did the story of serfdom begin?
- What were the peasants forbidden to do?
- How did the nobles receive this provision?
- Who added the next law to help enslave the peasants?

"The *mir* of Central Russia—in Southern Russia the *gromada*—is the peasants' conception of supreme authority; it safe-guards the welfare of the entire community, and is entitled to the implicit obedience of every individual of whom it is composed. It may be convened by its humblest member at any time and at every place within the limits of the village. The communal authorities must respond respectfully to the summons, and, if they fail in their duty, the assembly may dismiss them from their offices without notice, or deprive them for an indefinite period of all their authority."

- What did Peter the Great do?
- Who was the first to make it lawful to sell serfs apart from the soil?
- Who was the first to make laws in favor of the peasants?

- Did Alexander I succeed in benefiting the serfs?
- What did Nicholas do?
- How many serfs were there in the reign of Alexander II?

ANNOUNCEMENT.

- How many did Count Scheremetieff own?
- How many were possessed by the large owners?

- How many by the small owners?
- When and by whom were the serfs emancipated?

- What powers did the masters have over the serfs?
- Could a serf own property?

- What did the peasants receive?
- Who was made responsible for the payment of taxes?

- Suppose that there was one landlord owning fifty or a thousand serfs, how much of the land would he retain?
- How many days labor must the peasants give for their allotments?

- Were the peasants obliged to pay more for the land than it was worth?
- How many days supply of rye bread (their principal food) do the peasants average?

- What is the size of an allotment necessary to support a family?
- How much land did the peasant usually receive?

- What is the result of the enormous taxes the peasants have to pay?
- What part of the population leave their homes to search for labor?

- Describe the village lands?
- How are they subdivided?

- Describe the village *mir*?
- How are questions settled in the *mir*?

- Do you think such an institution would work in America?
- Mention what you consider some of its good points?

- Some of its bad points?</

the Lord have mercy upon the farmers if that is your protection to him. I will vote the Republican ticket during the remainder of my life if you will show how the McKinley bill adds one dollar of profit to the man who raises cotton in the South or wheat and corn in the West. You may have your own time to do that.

Mr. Bergen. But that does not prove anything. You are willing that I shall show you that. I can not show you that, but the majority of the people of this country have already shown that to its own satisfaction, though not the gentleman's, and will show it again next November.

Mr. Moses. You tried to show it last November, and did you not show it? Judging from your numbers here it seems that the people failed to see it. [Applause.]

Mr. Bergen. Yes; we did.

Mr. Moses. That was not what you showed; you showed that nine-tenths of all the farmers that live out from under the shadow of your manufacturing towns are opposed to the McKinley bill. Mr. Chairman, there is not one law which can be pointed out to refute my charge. The farmers do not come here and hand around the hat to take up a collection for them. They do not ask you to give them a living in the sweat of other people's brows. They demand nothing but justice. You laugh at us and you deride us in talking about their demands.

They ask nothing but "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none." They do not ask you to give them one dollar, nor to put one dollar into their pockets; but they do ask and demand that you take from their pockets the dirty hands of public plunderers and leave to them and to their children the fruits of their labor. That is all they want and that is all they ask.

The masses throughout the country pay the enormous postal receipts returned by the cities. Who denies that?

Mr. Bingham, Penn. I do.

Mr. Moses. No sane man could deny it. [Laughter.]

Who denies that so far as the cost of the postal service entering into trade is concerned the producers of the country pay all the expenses. They pay the postage, they pay the tariff, they pay the rents, and they pay the freights. And the farmer—the mudsill of the body politic—sustains all.

I believe that 95 per cent of the people of this country live within three miles of a post-office. Give the people who live in the small towns, villages, and country as much as you pay for free delivery in the cities, and we will be content. Before you deliver fourteen times a day in New York, make at least one in the country districts. If we would extend these mail facilities and deliver the mail immediately in the country to the people the increase of receipts in the country would pay for the increase in the expenditure of the government. That was illustrated in a village in Georgia last year.

I was struck by the remark of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Henderson] that we are committed to this principle of free delivery. The cities already have it, the country will eventually have it. The time is coming when the mails of the country will have to be delivered, not to 5,000,000, to 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 people, as we are now in our infancy as a people. Let us begin now, and prepare so as to be able to deliver the mail as it will be required with a growing population. Let us encourage people to live in the country. Let us, as far as practicable, give them all the privileges we accord to others. Then the agriculturists will be prosperous and contented, and we can all rejoice in a common prosperity.

On division a large majority was against the enlarged appropriation, but a point of "no quorum" being made shortly thereafter, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—Gen. Eppa Hunton (vice Barbour deceased), of Virginia, was sworn in as Senator. The only important event of the morning hour was an apparently innocent House bill to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under decree of United States courts had been taken from the calendar, and was about to be passed without question, when Mr. Teller offered an amendment requiring officials to receive legal tender money in satisfaction of judgments. Mr. Sherman was prompt to notice as an effect of the amendment that it might be a violation of possible conditions in note or mortgage that the debt should be paid in gold.

He therefore objected to the consideration of such an important bill under the five minute rule. But Mr. Morgan moved to proceed to its consideration notwithstanding the objection, and it was on that motion that Mr. Hill voted with the free silver men. Mr. Hunton also gave his first Senatorial vote in the same line.

The yeas were 25 and the nays 12. The bill was laid aside to permit Mr. Sherman at 2 p.m. to continue his argument. He concluded after 3 o'clock and was immediately followed by Mr. Stewart, Nev.

Mr. Livingston, Ga., moved to increase by \$200,000 the appropriation for star route service.

In speaking to this amendment, Mr. Dingley, of Me., spoke in favor of the extension of mail facilities to rural districts, contending that such extension would conduce greatly to the general benefit of the country.

Mr. Livingston's motion was agreed to—101 to 25.

Mr. Aldrich suggested, in view of the fact that many Senators would be absent from Washington for some time to come, that by unanimous consent the debate on the silver bill might continue, but that no vote upon the bill or amendment should be taken until after the 14th of June next.

After some colloquy and with the understanding that the bill should retain its place as the unfinished business the proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Stewart took the floor to reply to Mr. Sherman's argument against the bill. As the latter was leaving the chamber Mr. Stewart expressed the desire that the Senator from Ohio should remain and hear again a recital of the history of the demonetization of silver, which he would give, so that the people might know who it was that had brought upon the country the present depression that had disturbed the finances of the entire world. "The one man above all others directly responsible for the distress of the world."

Mr. Sherman, however, did not care to linger for that purpose, having already heard the story many a time in the Senate chamber, and withdrew, leaving Mr. Stewart to elucidate the silver question in his own way.

House—The pending question was on the post-office appropriation bill, the motion of Mr. Caldwell, O., increasing by \$300,000 the appropriation for the free delivery service. Lost.

Mr. Crain, Tex., offered an amendment providing that the appropriation for the postal service entering into trade is concerned the producers of the country pay all the expenses. They pay the postage, they pay the tariff, they pay the rents, and they pay the freights. And the farmer—the mudsill of the body politic—sustains all.

Mr. Tillman, S.C., offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated for the transportation of foreign mails shall be expended in the carrying out of any contract made hereafter under the provisions of the act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports. Adopted.

Mr. Scott, Ill., offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation for stamped envelopes shall be used to pay for or furnish stamped envelopes having the names of any business firm, corporation, or advertising device printed thereon, and making it unlawful for the Postmaster-General to have requests for the return of letters printed on my envelope sold by the post-office department; provided, however, that the department may continue to furnish stamped envelopes containing the words "If not delivered within ten days return to—."

Agreed to.

The evening session for consideration of private bills was well attended, Messrs. Bailey and Kilgore, Tex., acting as general managers. A joke is ripe upon the floor of the House touching the well-known objection and blocking tactics of these gentlemen, to the effect that upon the knocking out of a member's bill he is said to have exclaimed, "I am sorry we ever annexed Texas to the United States."

It is desirable to state, however, that nine times out of ten their objections are worthily made, and in the interest of good government.

SATURDAY.

Senate—Mr. Turpie addressed the Senate upon what he designated as the farce and shifting tableau of reciprocity. He denied the credit of its origin to living statesmen. It dated back to 1793.

He compared the diplomacy of shreds and patches, the financial policy of scraps, with the broad and liberal policy of free trade with all nations offered by the Democratic party of the United States, and declared that the purpose of reciprocity was not commercial but wholly political.

Mr. Stewart resumed his free coinage speech. He expressed great surprise at Mr. Sherman's statement that he had been in favor of the Allison bill. The gentleman had criticised the bill in three elaborate reports and urged its repeal.

In the course of his argument Mr. Stewart ridiculed Mr. Sherman's expression of sympathy for the working classes and the pensioners. "Sympathy," he exclaimed, "there is not blood enough in all of the gold-trust men for one mosquito." It would not do, he said, for those robbers (they were nothing else) to claim for themselves all honesty.

House—A dozen leaves of absence were granted, principally to Republicans, upon "important business." Business dragged, and even members engaged in discussion of amendments to the post-office appro-

priation bill displayed little animation. The heat of the weather, and the shadow of impending conventions, lay like a pall upon the House.

Mr. Livingston, Ga., moved to increase by \$200,000 the appropriation for star route service.

In speaking to this amendment, Mr. Dingley, of Me., spoke in favor of the extension of mail facilities to rural districts, contending that such extension would conduce greatly to the general benefit of the country.

Mr. Livingston's motion was agreed to—101 to 25.

Mr. Aldrich suggested, in view of the fact that many Senators would be absent from Washington for some time to come, that by unanimous consent the debate on the silver bill might continue, but that no vote upon the bill or amendment should be taken until after the 14th of June next.

Mr. Blount, Ga., offered an amendment reducing by \$2,349,000 the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes and authorizing the Postmaster-General to readjust the compensation to be paid after July 1, 1892, for the transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to railroad companies for the transportation of mails 10 per cent from the rates based on the weight fixed and allowed by the act of June 17, 1878.

Pending action the committee rose.

FRIDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—A slow day's work on the post-office appropriation bill. Two hours were consumed in desultory discussion of an amendment by Mr. Blount, Ga., which was ultimately rejected, reducing by 10 per cent compensation granted to railroads for mail transportation. Messrs. Otis and Simpson, Kan., both advocated its adoption in little speeches of three minutes' duration.

House—The pending question was on the post-office appropriation bill, the motion of Mr. Caldwell, O., increasing by \$300,000 the appropriation for the free delivery service. Lost.

Mr. Moses. No sane man could deny it. [Laughter.]

Who denies that so far as the cost of the postal service entering into trade is concerned the producers of the country pay all the expenses. They pay the postage, they pay the tariff, they pay the rents, and they pay the freights. And the farmer—the mudsill of the body politic—sustains all.

I believe that 95 per cent of the people of this country live within three miles of a post-office. Give the people who live in the small towns, villages, and country as much as you pay for free delivery in the cities, and we will be content. Before you deliver fourteen times a day in New York, make at least one in the country districts. If we would extend these mail facilities and deliver the mail immediately in the country to the people the increase of receipts in the country would pay for the increase in the expenditure of the government. That was illustrated in a village in Georgia last year.

I was struck by the remark of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Henderson] that we are committed to this principle of free delivery. The cities already have it, the country will eventually have it. The time is coming when the mails of the country will have to be delivered, not to 5,000,000, to 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 people, as we are now in our infancy as a people. Let us begin now, and prepare so as to be able to deliver the mail as it will be required with a growing population. Let us encourage people to live in the country. Let us, as far as practicable, give them all the privileges we accord to others. Then the agriculturists will be prosperous and contented, and we can all rejoice in a common prosperity.

On division a large majority was against the enlarged appropriation, but a point of "no quorum" being made shortly thereafter, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—Gen. Eppa Hunton (vice Barbour deceased), of Virginia, was sworn in as Senator. The only important event of the morning hour was an apparently innocent House bill to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under decree of United States courts had been taken from the calendar, and was about to be passed without question, when Mr. Teller offered an amendment requiring officials to receive legal tender money in satisfaction of judgments. Mr. Sherman was prompt to notice as an effect of the amendment that it might be a violation of possible conditions in note or mortgage that the debt should be paid in gold.

He therefore objected to the consideration of such an important bill under the five minute rule. But Mr. Morgan moved to proceed to its consideration notwithstanding the objection, and it was on that motion that Mr. Hill voted with the free silver men. Mr. Hunton also gave his first Senatorial vote in the same line.

Mr. Livingston, Ga., moved to increase by \$200,000 the appropriation for star route service.

In speaking to this amendment, Mr. Dingley, of Me., spoke in favor of the extension of mail facilities to rural districts, contending that such extension would conduce greatly to the general benefit of the country.

Mr. Livingston's motion was agreed to—101 to 25.

Mr. Aldrich suggested, in view of the fact that many Senators would be absent from Washington for some time to come, that by unanimous consent the debate on the silver bill might continue, but that no vote upon the bill or amendment should be taken until after the 14th of June next.

Mr. Aldrich suggested, in view of the fact that many Senators would be absent from Washington for some time to come, that by unanimous consent the debate on the silver bill might continue, but that no vote upon the bill or amendment should be taken until after the 14th of June next.

Mr. Livingston's motion was agreed to—101 to 25.

Mr. Aldrich suggested, in view of the fact that many Senators would be absent from Washington for some time to come, that by unanimous consent the debate on the silver bill might continue, but that no vote upon the bill or amendment should be taken until after the 14th of June next.

Mr. Cummings, N. Y., inquired whether it was not a fact that the Democratic caucus had decided that the appropriation bills should have the right of way. If that was the fact, was not the gentleman endeavoring to turn down the action of the Democratic caucus?

Mr. Hatch was obliged to the gentleman for asking that question. He [Mr. Hatch] had attended caucuses in this Congress—caucuses so-called—as well as in previous Congresses, where it had been declared by the chairman, Mr. Holman, Ind., that it was not a caucus but a conference, and did not bind anybody. He was acting under instructions from the committee on agriculture, and he would follow these instructions. There was no appropriation bill being pressed end he insisted on his motion.

Mr. Livingston stated in his remarks that, under the bill, this was the only way to increase mail facilities in the rural portions of the country, both as to increased number of post-offices and frequency of trips. He was willing for the present to strike out rural free delivery.

Mr. Blount, Ga., offered an amendment reducing by \$2,349,000 the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes and authorizing the Postmaster-General to readjust the compensation to be paid after July 1, 1892, for the transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to railroad companies for the transportation of mails 10 per cent from the rates based on the weight fixed and allowed by the act of June 17, 1878.

Pending action the committee rose.

FRIDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—A slow day's work on the post-office appropriation bill. Two hours were consumed in desultory discussion of an amendment by Mr. Blount, Ga., which was ultimately rejected, reducing by 10 per cent compensation granted to railroads for mail transportation.

Mr. Livingston's motion was agreed to—101 to 25.

Then began a season of filibustering on the part of those opposed to the anti-option bill.

Three roll calls were made on motions to adjourn or take recess. Adjournment was finally taken, and the fight on the question of the bill's consideration postponed until Monday, which promises to be a lively day.

INTERVIEW.

HON. G. D. TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, INTERVIEWED ON THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Mr. Tillman, S.C., offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated for the transportation of foreign mails shall be expended in the carrying out of any contract made hereafter under the provisions of the act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports. Adopted.

Mr. Scott, Ill., offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation for stamped envelopes shall be used to pay for or furnish stamped envelopes having the names of any business firm, corporation, or advertising device printed thereon, and making it unlawful for the Postmaster-General to have requests for the return of letters printed on my envelope sold by the post-office department; provided, however, that the department may continue to furnish stamped envelopes containing the words "If not delivered within ten days return to—."

Agreed to.

The evening session for consideration of private bills was well attended, Messrs. Bailey and Kilgore, Tex., acting as general managers. A joke is ripe upon the floor of the House touching the well-known objection and blocking tactics of these gentlemen, to the effect that upon the knocking out of a member's bill he is said to have exclaimed, "I am sorry we ever annexed Texas to the United States."

It is desirable to state, however, that nine times out of ten their objections are worthily made, and in the interest of good government.

SATURDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—The buzz of conversation almost drowned discussion of amendments. The Republican side of the chamber presented a blank row of chairs, with here and there a lonely sentinel at his post. Convention excitement submerged interest in proceedings.

When news of Blaine's resignation as Secretary of State reached the chamber, members gathered together and denounced or applauded it.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hayes, Iowa, to strike out section 3, which provides that land grant roads shall receive for the transportation of mails 50 per cent of the compensation charged to private parties for similar transportation was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Newberry, Ill., an amendment was adopted appropriating \$52,000 for the establishment of a branch post-office on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The bill then passed. Immediately Mr. Hatch, Mo., was on his feet moving that the anti-option bill take precedence.

In a moment of weariness superinduced by the chestnut statements of Senator Sherman to the effect that "overproduction was the bane of Southern prosperity," THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST reporter dived for relief into the columns of a newspaper. Instantly

With these obligations resting upon them what did these companies do?

The Union Pacific actually paid in on account of stock \$400,650; less than half a million dollars, and Oliver Ames made oath September 27, 1870, that they paid in \$36,762,300.

The Kansas Pacific actually paid in \$250,000, and R. E. Carr made oath September 28, 1872, that they paid in \$5,072,500.

A census investigation is now under way. An investigation to investigate Congress is next in order.

RAILROAD FRAUDS REVEALED.

Facts and Figures from the Official Documents—Perjuries of the Robber Barons.

BY MARION CANNON.

TOTAL AMOUNT ACTUALLY PAID IN CASH UPON THEIR STOCK, \$1,797,350.

UPON MY RETURN FROM A TOUR OF

our principles and purposes, and in the language of a great patriot, "In the struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor let us dispute every inch of ground."

Rocky Mount sub-Alliance No. 249, Bienville parish, La., May 14, 1892, at a stated meeting of the above Alliance held on the above date, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, and all of his colleagues on the floor of our national Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we indorse the manly course they are pursuing in their fight against plutocracy, and their exposition of the corruption of our financial legislation for the past thirty years.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the St. Louis conference.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who does not stand square on the Ocala or St. Louis conference platform.

Resolved, That we will pledge our united support to our representatives who are standing by and helping the cause of an oppressed and depressed people.

The Mitchell Alliance No. 832, Green county, Ark., in regular meeting on May 20, 1892, passed the following resolutions, which were participated in by the entire citizens of the township, irrespective of party affiliations:

Whereas the combine of the money power has brought our cotton so much below the cost of production, and has brought the cotton raisers of this section of the country to the verge of ruin, and has disabled them from paying their debts, and leaves them with the curse of interest hanging over them, and starvation and poverty staring them in the face; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body in session ask our State legislature to enact a law that will prohibit our cotton from being sold from us by any process of law unless we are paid a reasonable margin above the cost of production.

The following resolutions were adopted by Newhope Alliance No. 4841, Gibtown, Texas, May 21, 1892:

Whereas the Hon. R. P. Bland, of Missouri, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives of Congress instructing the committee on ways and means to report on income tax bill covering "pensions" expenditure; therefore be it

Resolved, By this Oak Grove Alliance No. 1089, Union county, Miss., May 21, 1892:

Resolved, That we, the members of

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

The Economist Sewing Machine

WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.



We also offer the above MACHINE on the following conditions, viz.:

- 1 MACHINE FREE AS A PREMIUM for 50 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.
- 1 Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.00 in money.
- 1 Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.50 in money.
- 1 Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$2.00 in money.
- To any present subscribers Machine alone for \$2.00 in money.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED all the various makes of sewing machines before arranging to offer this machine to its subscribers, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to be the BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE AND SUPERIOR TO MANY SEWING MACHINES RETAILED AT \$30 or \$60.

WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

If it does not prove perfect or as represented, report that fact, and we will either have the difficulty corrected to your satisfaction or take back the machine and refund money.

THE ECONOMIST MACHINE

is adapted for every kind of sewing, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths, and a wide range of work, Hemming, Braiding, Tucking, Ruffling, Quilting, Gathering, etc.

A FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS

in velvet lined box is sent FREE with each machine, viz.: Ruffler, tucker, set of hemmers, braider and thread cutter. Each Machine is also supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Felters one piece, Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver, Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Directions.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purposes of a competent teacher, thus saving class 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.

The framework of this machine is either black walnut or antique oak. Subscribers may name their choice.

Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions & a complete set of tools and attachments. Also a five year warranty.

All machines are securely crated and shipped direct from factory to our subscribers, and we guarantee them to be in perfect condition when delivered to railroad company. Shipped by freight unless otherwise directed.

All machines containing attachments should state plainly the point to which the machine is to be shipped, as well as office of post office address and both machine and paper will be promptly sent.

FREIGHT RATES ARE LOW

and we give below rates from factory on the Economist Machine to various points as a guide to our subscribers, viz.:

New York City.....	\$0 65	Norfolk, Va.....	\$0 62
Baltimore, Md.....	1 00	Birmingham, Ala.....	89
Chicago, Ill.....	1 20	Raleigh, N.C.....	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1 20	Gainesville, Fla.....	1 10
Omaha, Neb.....	1 25	Dallas, Texas.....	1 53
Kansas City, Mo.....	1 25	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1 53
E. St. Louis, Ills.....	1 40	Oakdale, Wash.....	1 53
New Orleans, La.....	1 40	San Francisco, Cal.....	3 25
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1 45	Nashville, Tenn.....	1 53
Atlanta, Ga.....	1 47	Louisville, Ky.....	25
Portland, Ore.....	3 05	Vicksburg, Miss.....	99

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

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course in Congress of Hons. T. E. Watson, Simpson, and other reform brethren of the House, and also Peffer and Kyle of the Senate, in taking a bold stand in the interest of the great masses of the people.

A motion immediately followed to table the resolution and a division by rising vote called for, which resulted

Patrons Paint Works. The Oldest Mixed Paint House in America is recommended by the Alliance and under contract to supply members with Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber and Indestructible Paints. Direct from Factory at Full Wholesale Prices. Write for letters of endorsement, confidential discounts, color cards, etc. Co-operation Saves Middlemen's Profits. Representative wanted in every lodge. Secretaries and Business Agents should make application at once. O. W. INGERSOLL, PROP., 245 PLYMOUTH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

NOTICE F. A. & I. U.

Resolved, That we favor the prohibition of the saloons in the United States. Whereas we believe that great injury has resulted to the industrial and productive interests of the country by the demonetization of silver; and whereas that unjust discrimination against the industrial and producing classes to the end that the wealth producers are being robbed of his just rewards. Therefore, be it

E. T. Wallace, Arkansas, writes: We are in Congressman C. R. Breckinridge's district. He made a speech at our county seat before last. He told the crowd that he was opposed to the Alliance and its demands, all and singular, especially the sub-treasury. He characterized Alliance men as ignorant cranks incapable of originating anything on finance worthy the consideration of the gentleman from the blue grass State, and who has misrepresented Arkansas about ten years in Congress. He told us that gambling in futures was only a little difference of opinion between two men—perfectly harmless amusement—did not hurt anyone, and did not have any effect on prices. He knows so little about Arkansas that he does not appear to know that it is classed with all other gambling and punishable with fine and imprisonment by our laws. From the place where he stood our circuit judge has sentenced negroes for playing crap for a nickel a game, and white men for playing two-bit poker. But our mighty Congressman thinks it perfectly innoxious to bet a few thousand on the decline and fall of cotton, perhaps because it hurts only the ignorant farmer who has no rights that Congressmen are obliged to respect. The insolence and arrogance of Democratic bosses, big and little, is becoming intolerable. If Mr. Breckinridge could see himself as others see him, he would find his duplicate in "Much Ado About Nothing," a second Dogberry begging some gentleman to write him down an ass. If I am not mistaken there will be a big ghost and a Phillipi for Mr. Breckinridge on or about the ides of November.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks for the services already performed by the Alliance Congressmen in their efforts to secure legislation in the interest of the people.

Resolved, That we indorse the wise and patriotic stand taken by THE ECONOMIST in defense of the laboring classes.

Resolved, That this Alliance heartily indorse the platform adopted by the labor conference held at St. Louis, Mo., February 22-24, 1892.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by Mt. Zion Alliance No. 1466, of Union county, Mississippi, at a regular meeting May 21, 1892:

Resolved, That in the coming election we will calmly in a non-partisan spirit consider the platform of each of the candidates for President, and we will cast our votes and use our influence to secure the election of the one that indorses the demands as set forth by the national Alliance at Ocala and the demands of the great industrial conference recently held at St. Louis, Mo., regardless of our former relations to any political party.

Resolved, That we will cast our votes for men that will pledge themselves to work for and use their influence to have the demands of the Alliance enacted into law, especially for candidates to the jaw-dropping departments, both State and national.

S. G. G. of Lovelace, Wilke's county, N.C., writes:

That vision in you issue of April 29 is a well-composed piece, and I want to say that if the God of heaven has given us a weaver to weave a web of cloth, and a pock to poke the shuttle through, if they will make the cloth sub-treasury wrap and free coinage filling, I verily believe that two-thirds out of sixty million voters will fill a quill on the 1st Tuesday in November next, etc. S. S. G. is a subscriber.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE ECONOMIST for publication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

F. M. Adams, of Texas, writes:

Last Saturday Democrats met here to organize a Hogg and Commission Club; the People's party club met here the same day and outnumbered them four to one. The People's party nominee for Congress, I. N. Barber (candidate for unfilled portion of R. Q. Mills' Congressional term) spoke here last night to a large audience and showed by irresistible arguments and facts that the great body of the people have no lot nor part in the Democratic and Republican parties.—That the union of the South, West and Northwest against the East is the only escape of the people from the present condition of things, and that such union can only be effected on the St. Louis platform. He is a strong man, and made friends here.

J. W. Scofield, of California, writes:

I see some of our most responsible organzans are indulging in what seems to me to be a great wrong, perhaps unaware. I mean when alluding to the evils and oppressions which the industrial classes suffer, and which we all who have the light are trying to avert. Some reformers use such expressions as "the East voted almost solid against silver." Its only friends were from the West and South, at least nearly all of them were." Such expressions can but excite sectional prejudice. Our national Congress does not express the will of the industrial masses East any more than it does of the North, South or West. Perhaps if we would search out the source of the evils which we suffer, the fountain head, the hiding place of the mighty octopus that is bleeding the industrial world, we would have to go farther East than New York or Massachusetts; perhaps over the water to the home of the Shylocks of Abaddon. His tentacles reach every home in this broad land, and if we would overthrow him, we must do it with unceasal reform papers. Who "so love the world" as if they had been at loggerheads with roast beef all their lives. The side-splitting, button-bursting guffaw that proceeds from the individual with a good digestion is never heard from them. They magnify mole-holes into mountains, "trifles light as air" into grievous annoyances. Show us, on the contrary, a man who faces trouble with a smile, repines not at small mishaps, and in whom the fountains of merriment are easily set afire, and we will show you a man with a good digestion.

Will reform papers run this notice in the Omaha convention, and thus aid us in our work, and greatly oblige

NOAH ALLEN,

National President.

Give us Laughing Philosophers!

One of your surly cynics for us. They laugh not, neither do they smile. They are ingubious dyspeptic. They are usually sour of visage, pale, slight, dry, quite graveless individuals in fact, who look as if they had been at loggerheads with roast beef all their lives. The side-splitting, button-bursting guffaw that proceeds from the individual with a good digestion is never heard from them. They magnify mole-holes into mountains, "trifles light as air" into grievous annoyances. Show us, on the contrary, a man who faces trouble with a smile, repines not at small mishaps, and in whom the fountains of merriment are easily set afire, and we will show you a man with a good digestion.

Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to secure this blessing, and banish the nervousness and querulous disposition to snarl and fud foul which attends dyspepsia. Rheumatism, constipation, malaria, kidney trouble and la grippe yield to the bitters.

A correspondent in Michigan writes:

And it came to pass in the days of Benjamin, whose surname was Harrison, he sat before the people the image of the golden calf, saying: "Fall down and worship it, for it is comely and has thirty-one thousand horns, and who is able to stand its power?" The people sent wise men from the West and South with instructions not to worship it; but when they came nigh unto the city the sparkling of the calf's horns so charmed them that they fell down and worshipped it, and the people were sorely grieved, and they rebuked them, saying: "We are commanded to worship the true and living God." When Benjamin saw that some chose not to worship the golden calf, he set about to devise means to compel them to worship it. And the Lord spake unto his people, saying: "Put your trust in me, lo, I am with you, even unto the end of this earth." And Benjamin said: "All nations must worship the golden calf, for it is comely, and each horn has an inscription: 'Concupiscence and vanity have no abiding place. Oh, no! We must not speak of sections. There are too many noble reformers North and East, and some of them wealthy, who have indorsed the industrial demands of St. Louis. The new nation is a potent factor for good in our cause, and no reformed tongue or pen can afford to be jealous of co-workers in the conflict that is now on. The Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

Frank J. Cheney, Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Galveston (Tex.) News records the loss of a leading stalwart as follows:

CALVERT, Tex., May 25.—The following card explains itself:

To the Democratic executive committee and the Democrats of the fourteenth senatorial district: I hereby tender my resignation as your chairman, elected by the Democrats in convention assembled at Hearne in August, 1890, for the following reasons:

1. On account of the dictatorial proceedings of the chairman of the State executive committee in proscribing good Democrats for having advanced views on the main question now before the people, in which every American citizen is vitally interested.

2. Under the leadership of the machine politicians the Democratic party is being led away from the fundamental principles of Democracy upon which our free institutions were founded, and delivered to the oppressive money and corporate powers which have corrupted its leaders and now control the party.

3. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives was elected upon a "free silver platform"; they were, therefore, pledged to the free coinage of silver, and in a corrupt and cowardly manner have repudiated their pledge and deceived the people by refusing even to allow the question to come to a vote.

4. The inconsistency of Democratic policy in instructing delegates to vote for free and unlimited coinage of silver, and at the same time to support the goldbug Grover Cleveland, who loaned the national banks \$60,000,000 without interest and voted a bill for the relief of the starving people of Texas.

While the Democratic party has always claimed to protect all individual rights, it has aided and abetted in allowing a few chartered classes to have a monopoly of the governmental power to issue and control the money which prices every individual's labor and product, and that, too, without legal power of redress or prevention. Yours respectfully,

E. S. PETERS.

The Lawrence Journal (Lawrence, Kan.) gives the Kansas Democracy away, and shows that there is nothing for the People's party in any fusion scheme. It says:

It is not too much to say, in view of the result is Kansas last fall, that if there is any danger whatever that the calamity bowlers will carry the State, half the Democratic business men will vote with the Republicans. The business men who are in the Democratic party do not believe in fusion nor in calamity, and unless they can have a straight ticket to vote, they will cast their ballots with the party that is straight. The business men of the State, of whatever party, know that their business has been injured by the calamity bowlers, and they will not vote to perpetuate their reign.

The Farmer's Advocate (Charlestown, W. Va.) encourages its readers to independence in the exercise of the right of suffrage:

It is every man's right to vote in line with his intelligent conviction, and to no one does he owe an explanation of his action. The mere fact that he is clothed with power for the exercise of franchise, is sufficient assurance that he has the power to exercise it without any restraint save that of an enlightened conscience. The voter can just make up his mind that it is nobody's business how he votes; it is a matter which concerns only himself, and he is answerable to no one for it.

The Alliant (Concordia, Kan.) "does up" a contemporary as follows:

A certain editor started out to build himself up by tearing another paper down. He isn't going up so rapidly as he thought the effervescence from his brain and bile should send him. We are sorry to see him get peevish about it. Brace up, sonny, you'll know more when your brain gets through clogging with natural born ignorance.

The Tulare Valley Citizen (Tulare City, Cal.) says:

Does any one doubt the fact that the political wire-pullers, professional politi-

cians, boodlers, money-gamblers in the necessities of life, bond-holders, national bankers—in fact the whole plutocratic gang—know what political policies would be to their own advantage? Such policies as will enable them to accumulate billions of dollars of the wealth produced by the industrial class. When you vote for them are you voting for their interest and against that of the wealth producers? Those fellows have the means of ascertaining just what would benefit them, while in order that they may accumulate, you are compelled to devote all your energies and time to producing. They manage to keep themselves with the producers in two hostile factions, for supremacy in office, in order to detract attention from any proposed measure of relief.

The Alliance News (Va.) says:

We wish the people could see the conduct of their Representatives for one week in Washington city. They would star and feather the last one of them. Of course we make some exceptions, for there are some good men in Congress.

The Home Sentinel (Paducah, Ky.) answers an attack upon the People's party as follows:

It is not a "conspiracy of idlers," but the determination of laboring men, that statutory laws shall not be used to rob them of the fruits of their labor. It proposes that all men shall get their living by work. It believes that law is the only source of money, and that all men should have the use of that money at the same cost, when they furnish ample security. It teaches that all men were created equal, and that the best way to pay a debt is to pay it in money that has not been made dearer by interest gatherers, for the benefit of the bond-holding class.

The Industrial Union (Lamar, Mo.) says:

A gentleman who has until recently been regarded as a good Democrat, but who had deserted the ranks, was approached by two stalwarts, one of whom is a Democratic candidate for sheriff in this county, who at once began twisting and taunting the former Democrat as a turn-coat and no better than a Republican, when the erstwhile Democrat, looking them in the eye, told them more forcibly than polite, that the Democratic party did not own him, and they could not put any bulb rings in his nose. We have never seen a human being look more humiliated and degraded than did those old party henchmen. Every man should have sufficient courage to assert his manhood; and when he believes a proposition or party is right he should honor himself by defending it.

The Hoosier Tidings (Kendallville, Ind.) says:

The cry of those who are unable to reply to reasonable argument is mystery, mystery, deep subject, hard to comprehend, beyond the reach of the average understanding, and so on to the end of all dogmatists has ever been that common intellect was incapable of comprehending the workings of a wise Providence. They were ever found crouching behind a rampart of miracles, and as a last resort when sorely pressed would end all controversy by covering the whole matter with the mantle of mystery. Do not be deceived, my burdened brethren, the financial problem is merely a matter of dollars and cents, and is capable of being understood, by any man of medium intelligence.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock, Ark.) says:

The Farmers Alliance is not a political party and will never become so, but every member will have something to say about how his vote is to be cast. Red letter labels on gilded party collars, he no longer wears; he has discarded that vicious piece of apparel, and will fall into line where the uniform best suits him. The uniform (platform) manufactured at Ocala and St. Louis generally suits him the best; and when he votes in the future, he is going to vote for Kitty and the baby.

The Polk County Farmer (Bolivar, Mo.) says:

There is something the matter. What can it be? I try to live a Christian life. Surely Providence is not against me. What is the matter? I have raised good crops. I have had no bad luck with my stock. What is the matter? I have drawn good wages. I have had no sickness in

FACTS TALK LOUDER THAN WORDS.
Buy Your Goods at Wholesale Prices and
SAVE MONEY!

No man's wealth is so great that he can afford to pay more for an article than its real value in the matter of clothing when the article passes from the manufacturer to the jobber, the jobber to the retailer, and then to the retailer to the wearer. It naturally follows that some one must pay the extra profit. Who, then, pays the cost? It certainly must fall on the customer. Why not, then, Buy Your Goods Direct?

Send for Catalogue. Sent Free!

Largest Wholesale dealers and Manufacturers of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Sold direct to you at

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

FARMERS ALLIANCE

WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE

117 & 119 N. 8th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



IF YOU WANT

THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN.

A PEOPLE'S PARTY PAPER.

An Eight-page Four-column Weekly.

PUBLISHED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL

COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

N. A. DUNNING

Has been selected as Managing Editor.

It will be impersonal, impartial and aggressive, and at all times seek to place before its readers carefully prepared matter such as a residence at the time of publication, calendar, and furnish

IT CURES even when all other remedies fail. The simple enema, without the aid of internal medicine, effectually removes from Skin Disease, from Skin Pimples to the most intimate Remedies. 50 Cts. per Box. Sold Everywhere. Write for book, "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

It is certainly a Remarkable Remedy for Skin Diseases. 50 Cts. per Box. Sold Everywhere. Write for book, "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

TERMS — FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Twenty-five cents until Nov. 9, 1892.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN CO.

No. 13 C Street N. E.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



PUBLIC LANDS.

I practice before the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., and prepare Letters Patent for claimants under any of the Public Land Laws of the United States.

PATENTS

for Inventions, Caveats, Trade-marks, Labels and Copyrights procured.

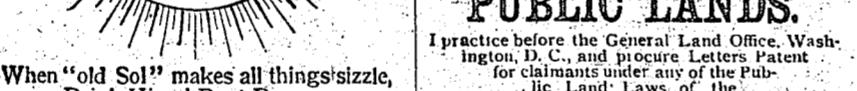
PENSIONS AND CLAIMS

Of all kinds collected.

Send for my circulars.

JOHN S. DUFFIE, Attorney-at-Law

50 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.



When "old Sol" makes all things sizzle, Drink Hires' Root Beer.

When dull care makes life a fizzle, Drink Hires' Root Beer.

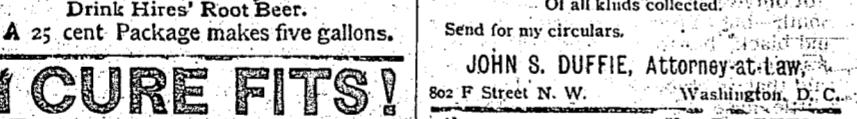
When you feel a little dry, When you're cross, and don't know why, When with thirst the children cry, There's a sweet relief to try— Drink Hires' Root Beer.

A 25 cent Package makes five gallons.

CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study.

I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.



GRIND Your Own Cane

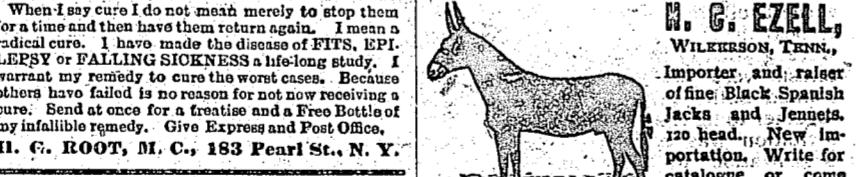
Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the CHATTANOOGA Cane Mill.

CHATTANOOGA, Evaporator.

CHATTANOOGA, Furnace.

CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



FAT FOLKS REDUCED

15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. Not starving, no inconvenience.

Send for, for cures and testimony, address Dr. G. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



I CURED MYSELF

FREE RECIPE.

For six years I have used this remedy with success in all cases of fits, epilepsy and convulsions.

Abuse and Errors. I was quacked and humbugged in every way, got to top of a glass Recipe that had cured him. I cured me and I am so happy and grateful. Reader will be surprised to learn that I am not a doctor.

Send for my book, "How to Cure Myself."

14 West 28th Street, New York.



PISSOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

in the lungs, sold by druggists, 15c.

DRUGGISTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

15c.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

my family. I have spent no money foolishly, have lost nothing in speculation because I had nothing to lose. What is the matter? None of my neighbors have fared any better. There must be some reason why we can not get along in this world. What is it? Many, many people have been asking themselves these questions during the last twelve months. They have all come to one conclusion. They all sum it up in two words—"class legislation." There are others who are stopping to rest and reason the case with themselves. They will all arrive at the same judgment. It is as inevitable as that day will follow night. The hard part has been to get them to stop and think. This has been done, and the day is in sight when the people will step forth and declare themselves sovereigns. It can not be far away. Perhaps in '92. God-speed the day.

Does farming pay? You bet. It pays eighty per cent of the taxes; it pays big dividends on watered railroad stocks; it pays from 12 to 40 per cent to the money-lenders, and the farmer in his old age acquires a residence in the largest building in the country, known as the poor house. Who can remedy this evil? The farmers, by banding together and asserting themselves at the polls.

Billings Times (Billings, Mo.) says:

There is no use talking third party to one of the old party voters as long as he thinks there is any difference between the two old parties. Until such time as he can discover that both old parties are but the tools of trust and corporations you will waste all your efforts in endeavoring to get him to vote for his interests. The Unionist (Henderson, Ky.) announces its success in the cause of reform modestly and with dignity:

Mr. W. G. Collins, editor of this paper, has secured a lease of "Farmers' and Laborers' Journal" of Owensboro, which he takes charge of at once and will continue its publication at that place as a local paper. No change is anticipated in the Unionist. It will continue, as heretofore, a local paper, devoted to the interests of Henderson and adjacent counties.

The Avalanche thinks we are "partisan." You bet we are, neighbor, where the interests of the laboring class are concerned. We are mighty "independent," too, and what's more we are not afraid to show our colors. What are you going to do about it, neighbor?

Farmers' Democrat (Macon, Miss.) says:

The farmers are robbed by the Republicans by means of the tariff, and by their pretended friends, the Democrats, through the present financial system of the government, while both alike, Republicans and Northern Democrats, threaten them with the force bill if they don't quietly submit to this wholesale robbery. Is it any wonder the farmers are disposed to kick out of the traces?

The Alliance Vindicator (Kosciusko, Miss.) says:

The State Bankers' Association, of Mississippi, met in Vicksburg last week. They passed resolutions denouncing the free coinage of silver in terms characteristic of such organizations, and instructed the secretary to telegraph our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence against the passage of the bill. They also denounced a proposed national bankrupt law.

The Falmouth Guide (Ky.) says:

The rank and file of the Democratic and Republican parties are honest and true. They have trusted the party management to unscrupulous partisans who have in the great struggle for personal supremacy lost sight of principle. This thing has continued so long that the difference between the two old parties has narrowed down until now it is simply imaginary. A sham battle is being fought by the party leaders to deceive the people and keep them fighting over issues long since dead. The people pay the expenses—who gets the glory?

The Chicago Herald (Ill.) says:

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 users, 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.

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 users, 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-

SMOKE



Blackwell's DURHAM EVERYMAN'S TOBACCO

None Genuine without the Trade-mark of the Bull on each Package.

Situated in the immediate Section of Country that produces a grade of Tobacco, that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, and being in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, we spare no pains nor expense to give the trade.

THE VERY BEST.

THE CANTON STEEL ROOFING CO., CANTON, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF FOLDED LOCK SEAM, GENUINE, CORRUGATED IRON.

STEEL ROOFING. Crimped Edge Iron Roofing and Siding, Beaded Iron Siding and Ceiling, Water Proof Sheathing Paper, Roof Paint, etc.

FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS. Iron seamless eave trough.

Send for Catalogue, Price List and Samples.

USE THE UNITED STATES MAIL

we supply our school and college text-books, postage, to any address on receipt of our Wholesale Prices. When otherwise obtainable at published prices, order direct from the AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY Cincinnati New York Chicago

HUNTER'S NEW FULL-CIRCLE HAY PRESS.



Cheapest, simplest, strongest, most durable and lightest draft of any full-circle press made; packs two charges at each revolution of team. No stopping, turning or jerking team. Capacity 20 to 50 bales per hour, weighing 100 lbs. each. Loading 10 to 12 tons in a car. Will work anywhere in competition with any other party buying one he likes best. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, etc. Manufactured and sold by MERIDIAN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS, MERIDIAN, MISS.

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 want name and address of every sufferer from Asthma or Hay Fever. P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D., BUFFALO, N.Y.

J. L. BULLOCK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE ROOMS 43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments. Specialties: Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption, Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.

MANURE SPREADERS Address KEMP & BURPEE MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, Box 151, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

\$35. Osgood & Thompson, Binghamton, N.Y.

STALLION SERVICE BOOK. Schaeffer's the best published saves time trouble & money. Over 100 pages in 1891. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Space for 140 mares.

FREE TRIAL of Dr Judd's Electric Bells and Batteries Combined sent to any one on trial free. Costs nothing to try them—will cure you. Give size. Agents Wanted. DR. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

IDEAL Hay Press Complete Oiling and Grinding Cutters, Structural Irons, Foundry and Machine Works. Address PROGRESS MFG. CO., Sole Mfrs., Box D, Meridian, Miss.

SELF-TRAMPING Cotton Press

Save time tramping in the box. Requires only 10 to 15 boxes a day. Very strong, simple, quiet and durable. Also our LEAST MONEY Goods Fully Warranted. Compare prices and we are sure of your orders. A NO. 1 SEWING MACHINE only \$23. on 30 days' trial. Write for catalogue. Address THE MIAMI MFG CO. CINCINNATI.

VARICOCELE. Cure. Cure will send me Free to anyone. L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

ASST GIRLS. New book, 100 pages. Richly Illustrated. Price 25c. Old book, 100 pages. Richly Illustrated. Price 25c.

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., JUNE 18, 1892. NO. 14.

DIED.

L. L. POLK, president National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, on Saturday, June 11, at 11.15 a.m.

This simple announcement chronicles the death of one of the greatest, grandest and best men of modern times, a man who held the first place in more hearts among the farmers and laborers of America than any other man of his day.

The thoughts and words that are addressed to the memory of this great leader must ever be of the highest praise and most profound respect and veneration.

He was the friend and champion of the poor and oppressed, and his sympathy always went out freely to those in trouble and distress. In intellectual attainments and ability he was the peer of any man, and his oratory was of the highest order, enabling him to touch the most susceptible heartstrings of his enraptured hearers in his God-inspired appeals for truth and justice. He combined with an indomitable perseverance and energy, a pure Christian manhood which enabled him to square the problems of every day life with the law of God. No higher plane than his can be reached by man. A proper conception of responsibility to God, of duty to himself and fellow-man, are essential attributes of a great leader, and this man possessed them in the highest degree.

It is meet and fitting that the entire Order, of which he was the beloved chieftain, pause and reflect and remember that the highest tribute they can pay to his memory is to emulate his virtues by lifting their hearts to God in prayer, with the firm resolve that hereafter each will lead a better and purer life.

Col. L. L. POLK was born in Anson county, N. C., in April, 1837. Was brought up on a farm. Was elected to the lower house of the North Carolina general assembly in 1860. Entered the confederate army in 1861, and served with distinction during the war. Was again elected to the North Carolina general assembly in 1865, and soon thereafter was elected as a delegate to the constitutional con-



IN MEMORIAM.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

A noble man is missing from the front rank in the fight, His valiant form no more shall lead our forces to the front and right. His fearless face in slumber sleep, our chief has passed away. Yet while we mourn, as mortal must, for him we loved to greet, We'll face the work he left to do, and trust again to meet; He lives, though lost to mortal's sight; he helps to make men free. He still inspires the gathering hosts; he helps to make men free. Then don't we yet, who loved him here, the purpose from on high, See him in his last task, and take it as our duty to obey? His name our tributary shall be; his soul our guide. Among the nation's honored dead his tomb shall ever stand; And on the shaft which marks the spot of his last earthly sleep, We'll carve these words: "He sowed the seed, that freedom men might reap."

vention of North Carolina. In 1877 he was appointed commissioner of agriculture, and many friends were in attendance. Everything that could possibly contribute to his recovery of add to his comfort was done, but he rapidly sank and died from blood poisoning as a result of large abdominal tumor.

and son in-law, Mr. Denmark, and many friends were in attendance. Everything that could possibly contribute to his recovery of add to his comfort was done, but he rapidly sank and died from blood poisoning as a result of large abdominal tumor.

He bore the intense suffering with that Christian fortitude which was characteristic of the man, and which all his life had enabled him to meet and surmount every difficulty and danger.

As a special mark of courtesy to this great man who so ably and fully represented the great common people of the nation, the Richmond and Danville railroad company placed at the disposal of those friends who accompanied the deceased to his last resting place a special car with free transportation to Raleigh, N. C., and return to Washington.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dres. J. W. Carter, T. E. Skinner, and J. J. Hall. The face of the dead was exposed, and after the choir had sung "Abide with Me," the entire audience passed in single file by the casket, and viewed the body. The casket was taken in and out of the church by the pall-bearers, who came from Washington, and who, with ladies who also came, were given seats in front.

At the conclusion of the services the Washington party returned to the train and left for that city. The pall-bearers selected here took charge of the re-

executive Board Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, consisting of Mrs. L. L. Polk and Mr. J. W. Denmark, her son-in-law; Gen. E. T. Stackhouse, South Carolina; Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas; Hon. S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina; Hon. W. A. Branch, of North Carolina; Hon. C. L. Moses, of Georgia; Hon. Wm. A. Baker, of Kansas, and wife; Hon. John G. Otis, of Kansas, and wife; Hon. J. F. Tillman, Tennessee (Executive Committee Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union); Mrs. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; Mrs. Col. Ben Terrell, of Texas; Mrs. N. A. Dunnigan, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Bessie A. Dwyer, of Texas; Hon. W. F. Gwynne (member Legislative Committee Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union); Hon. W. A. McKeighan, Nebraska; Hon. J. H. Turner, of Georgia (National Secretary Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union); Mr. John A. Allbritton and wife, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. O. M. Kem, of Nebraska; Mr. Hugh Smith, of Georgia; Dr. Walter C. Murphy, of North Carolina.

The pall-bearers were Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas; Hon. C. W. Macune, of Texas; Hon. W. A. Branch, of North Carolina; Hon. C. L. Moses, of Georgia; Hon. E. T. Stackhouse, of South Carolina; Hon. W. A. McKeighan, of Nebraska; Hon. Wm. A. Baker, of Kansas; Hon. John G. Otis, of Kansas; Hon. O. M. Kem, of Nebraska. In charge, Hon. S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina.

The following telegram was sent to the daily press:

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12.—The train bearing the body of President Polk, of the Farmers Alliance, did not arrive here until 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was met at the depot by hundreds of people. The procession was formed and the body was escorted to the First Baptist Church, of which Mr. Polk was a communicant. By 4 o'clock the church was packed, the audience numbering at least 1,000. Among those present were Gov. Holt and all the State officers, members of the supreme court, officers of the Farmers Alliance, and Grand Sire Busee, of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dres. J. W. Carter, T. E. Skinner, and J. J. Hall. The face of the dead was exposed, and after the choir had sung "Abide with Me," the entire audience passed in single file by the casket, and viewed the body. The casket was taken in and out of the church by the pall-bearers, who came from Washington, and who, with ladies who also came, were given seats in front.

At the conclusion of the services the Washington party returned to the train and left for that city. The pall-bearers selected here took charge of the re-

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

mains, which were taken to Oakwood Cemetery. A short address was made by Rev. Dr. Carter, Rev. Dr. Hall offered prayer, and Rev. Dr. Skinner pronounced benediction.

There were no Alliance services at the grave. Remarkably few Alliance men were present, as they did not have time to reach here.

Mrs. Polk and her three daughters and son-in-law were chief mourners. Associate editor Ramsey, and the compositors of Polk's paper, *Progressive Farmer*, were present. The funeral was one of the largest ever known here, and a marked respect was paid Polk's memory.

NOTES OF THE FUNERAL.

Crowds had gathered at the stations through which the funeral train bearing Colonel Polk's remains swept onward to North Carolina. At one of them, a dark-haired, sad-eyed man approached a member of the accompanying escort with the touching remark: "So you are taking away from us our Brother Polk?" "No," was the equally pained reply as the speaker turned hastily away; "we are bringing him home forever."

Exquisite floral wreaths and exotics were contributed to Colonel Polk's casket by the propagating gardens of Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Dunning, and Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniel. The citizens of Greensboro, N. C., sent a superb wreath of magnolias. So hasty were the preparations and transmission of the remains, that hundreds of ardent admirers of the dead chieftain had no opportunity to testify to their admiration for him.

From the moment his dangerous illness became known, President Polk's residence, and later the Garfield Hospital, was besieged by anxious visitors. He died in the fullness of honor, ripe in the loyal devotion of his friends and followers.

At an informal meeting on the Pullman car "Hygeia" which carried the funeral party of the late Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, South for interment, held in the car just before its arrival in Washington, presided over by Senator Peffer, of Kansas, Dr. Walter C. Murphy, having been requested to act as secretary, a committee consisting of Dr. C. W. Macune, of Texas, chairman executive committee Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Gen. E. T. Stackhouse, member of Congress, of South Carolina, Hon. J. F. Tillman, of Tennessee, Secretary of executive committee Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Hon. J. H. Turner, of Georgia, national secretary, Hon. John G. Otis, member Congress, of Kansas, Hon. W. A. McKeighan, member Congress, of Nebraska, Mrs. N. A. Dunning, of Michigan, Hon. S. B. Alexander, member Congress, of North Carolina, and John W. Albritton, of Washington, D. C., presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"That this delegation, representing many States, duly appreciates and is grateful for the courtesies of the Richmond and Danville railroad company, through Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, assistant to the general manager, and is under special obligation to its vigilant, active and efficient general passenger representatives at the nation's capital, Mr. L. S. Brown and Mr. S. H. Hardwick for favors extended."

"That on our late visit to North Carolina, sad and brief as it was, we were profoundly impressed with the high character and truly Christian disposition manifested by the citizens of Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and we are under obligation to Messrs. W. H. Worth, Josephus Daniels, Hal. W. Ayer,

N. B. Broughton, and many others there for courtesies extended to us."

That the Washington papers and *NATIONAL ECONOMIST* be requested to publish these proceedings.

W. C. MURPHY, W. A. PEFFER,

Secretary. Chairman.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The country at large takes great interest in the river and harbor bill. It appropriates a large amount of money which is spent in certain localities, sometimes for the good of the public and sometimes for the sole benefit of the contractor. A river and harbor appropriation has been one of the most potent and cheapest means of securing re-election for many Congressmen. In the early history of the nation such appropriations were considered in plain conflict with the Constitution unless they were to assist interstate or national commerce, and until very recent years have always been admitted to be in conflict with Democratic principles.

But the temptation for Congressmen to achieve local popularity at the expense of the people's treasury has been too great for even the Democrats, and now the only contention in Congress over the river and harbor bill is to see who can get the most. A bad precedent has been set, and it will go on and on until a climax is reached, and a return made to Democratic principles in which every vestige of paternalism shall be taken from the general government and reserved to the States. The following

analysis of the river and harbor bill shows the signs of the beginning of the end. It will be noticed that in many cases a small appropriation is made and a contract authorized for a large one. This is absolute robbery and a most dangerous and illegal precedent that must lead to such evils as will destroy the system. The following shows the appropriations of the river and harbor bill by States:

MAINE.

Caniden harbor..... \$6,000
Rockland harbor..... 9,000
York harbor..... 20,000
Portland harbor..... 40,000
Moosehead harbor..... 12,000
Mt. Desert breakwater..... 20,000
Bagaduce river..... 5,000
Kennebec river..... 60,000
Narragansett river..... 7,500
Penobscot river..... 25,000
Saco river..... 25,000
Lower Machooc creek..... 10,000
Harrasackett river.....

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Little harbor..... 30,000
Belknap river..... 7,500
Cooscooe river..... 15,000

VERMONT.

Otter creek..... 5,000
MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston harbor..... 45,000
Lynn harbor..... 25,000
Nantucket harbor..... 25,000
Newburyport harbor..... 20,000
Plymouth harbor..... 1,500
Provincetown harbor..... 7,250
Wardwell harbor..... 3,000
Merrimac river..... 1,500
Westport harbor..... 1,000

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport harbor..... 20,000
Black Rock harbor..... 120,000
New Haven breakwater..... 12,500
Saugatuck harbor..... 4,000
Five Mile River harbor..... 5,000
New Haven harbor..... 15,000
Stanford harbor..... 20,000
Connecticut river..... 20,000
Housatonic river..... 20,000
Thames river..... 20,000
Mystic river..... 5,000

NEW YORK.

Pawtucket river..... 35,000
Providence river..... 50,000
Providence Green jacket shoal..... 10,000
Same authorizing contract for..... 1,000
Key West harbor..... 20,000
St. Lawrence harbor..... 12,500
Ocuneege river..... 15,000
Oconee river..... 15,000
Duck Island harbor..... 15,000
New Haven harbor..... 15,000
Connecticut river..... 20,000
Housatonic river..... 20,000
Apalachee..... 20,000

FLORIDA.

Apalachicola bay harbor..... 200,000
Pensacola harbor..... 75,000
Tampa bay harbor..... 15,000
Key West harbor..... 25,000
St. Augustine harbor..... 10,000
Apalachicola river..... 10,000
Caloosahatchie river..... 10,000
Cochatoe river..... 10,000
Cortez river..... 10,000
Manatee river..... 6,000
St. Johns river..... 12,000
Suwanee river..... 10,000
Volusia bar..... 1,000
Ocklawaha river..... 1,000
Sarasota bay..... 2,000

ALABAMA.

Mobile harbor..... 350,000
Santuary bay channel..... 5,000
Gulf Shores channel..... 5,000
Green port channel..... 5,000
Little Sodus bay..... 6,000
Ogdensburg harbor..... 40,000
Oswego harbor..... 30,000
Rondout harbor..... 5,000
New York harbor..... 170,000
Sandies harbor..... 5,000
Towaway harbor..... 7,500
State Island channel..... 15,000
Arthur Kill channel..... 15,000
Huntington harbor..... 5,000
Butte mill channel..... 10,000
Post Jefferson harbor..... 100,000
Putneyville harbor..... 1,000
Hudson river..... 250,000
Sea contract authorized..... 2,000,000
Newton creek..... 1,000
Harlem river..... 230,000
Brown's creek..... 5,000
Great Chazy river..... 15,000
Lake Champlain narrows..... 15,000
Sister Islands..... 10,000
Patchogue river..... 8,000
Niagara river..... 20,000

NEW JERSEY.

Raritan bay harbor..... 40,000
Keyport harbor..... 5,000
Delaware river..... 35,000
Shrewsbury river..... 10,000
South river..... 7,000
Alloway creek..... 3,000
Elizabeth river..... 5,000
Mattawan creek..... 9,620
Randall creek..... 5,000
Cotton creek..... 3,000
Goshen creek..... 3,000
Salem river..... 2,500

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware breakwater..... 50,000
Wilmington harbor..... 49,000
Appoquinimink river..... 5,000
Smyrna river..... 5,000
Murdock river..... 7,000
Broad Creek river..... 5,000
Missipilin river..... 7,000
MARYLAND.

Cambridge harbor..... 7,737
Choptank river..... 4,000
Sassafrass river..... 4,000
Chest river..... 3,000
Manokin river..... 7,500
North East river..... 2,040
Wicomico river..... 6,500
Potomac river..... 200,000

LOUISIANA.

Mouth Cascasien river..... 100,000
Amite river..... 2,500
Boeuf river..... 30,000
Bayou Bartholomew..... 5,000
Bayou Tensas..... 4,000
Bastion river..... 5,000
Tiepin river..... 10,000
Bayou Plaquemine..... 150,000
Elizabethe river..... 5,000
Matawan creek..... 5,000
Randall river..... 5,000
Cotton creek..... 3,000
Goshen creek..... 3,000
Salem river..... 2,500

DELAWARE.

Delaware breakwater..... 50,000
Wilmington harbor..... 49,000
Appoquinimink river..... 5,000
Smyrna river..... 5,000
Murdock river..... 7,000
Broad Creek river..... 5,000
Missipilin river..... 7,000
ARKANSAS.

Big Hatchee river..... 2,000
Black river..... 2,000
Petit Jean river..... 3,500
White river..... 35,000
Onachita river..... 40,000
Red river..... 3,500
Cache river..... 2,000

TENNESSEE.

Big Hatchee river..... 3,000
Clinch river..... 200,000
Cumberland river..... 150,000
French Broad river..... 150,000
Forked Deer river..... 150,000
Tennessee river..... 150,000
Obion river..... 7,500

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky river..... 150,000
Ohio river..... 65,000
Ohio river..... 15,000
Rough river..... 15,000
Big Sandy river..... 55,000
Green river..... 55,000

OHIO.

Ashlakula harbor..... 4,000
Muskingum river harbors..... 20,000
Cleveland harbor..... 20,000
Fairport harbor..... 15,000
Huron harbor..... 15,000
Sandusky harbor..... 41,712
Toledo harbor..... 200,000
Vergillion harbor..... 2,000
Port Clinton harbor..... 10,000
Sandusky river..... 10,000
Ohio river..... 150,000

INDIANA.

Michigan river harbor..... 45,000
Wabash river..... 65,000
White river..... 3,000

ILLINOIS.

Calumet harbor..... 10,000
Chicago harbor..... 15,000
Waukegan harbor..... 25,000
Cape Fear river..... 120,000
Illinoian river..... 25,000
Oscawacan inlet..... 3,000
Pasquonk river..... 1,500
Cahokia creek..... 1,500
Tar river..... 1,500
Roanoke river..... 15,000
Hannibal river..... 5,000
Trent river..... 5,000
Sandy Bay harbor..... 5,000
Holland harbor..... 5,000
Monroe harbor..... 15,000
Muskegon harbor..... 75,000
Culverton harbor..... 20,000
Pentwater harbor..... 21,500
Sandusky harbor..... 50,000
South Joseph harbor..... 30,000
Illinoian river..... 4,500
Mississippi river..... 30,000
Michigan river..... 1,500

MICHIGAN.

Charleston harbor..... 300,000
Same authorizing contract for..... 1,875,000
Georgetown harbor..... 12,000
Tahquamenon river..... 7,000
Edisto river..... 7,385
White Lake harbor..... 5,000
Monette harbor..... 5,000
Lumber river..... 6,800
Fishing creek..... 9,000
Currituck sound..... 9,000

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston harbor..... 1,000
Cainpistit channel..... 4,000
George Town harbor..... 12,000
Tahquamenon river..... 7,000
Merlimac river..... 1,500
Pawpaw river..... 2,500
Mystic and Malabar river..... 5,000
Essex river..... 5,000

ROHDE ISLAND.

Block Island harbor..... 15,000
Point Judith harbor..... 10,000
Point Judith harbor..... 100,000
Same contract authorized..... 1,075,000

	GEORGIA.
Same entrance.....	7,500
Pawtucket river.....	35,000
Providence river.....	50,000
Providence Green jacket shoal.....	10,000
CONNECTICUT.	20,000
Bridgeport harbor.....	120,000
Black Rock harbor.....	12,500
New Haven breakwater.....	12,500
Clinton harbor.....	4,000
Five Mile River harbor.....	5,000
Duck Island harbor.....	15,000
New Haven harbor.....	15,000
Stanford harbor.....	20,000
Connecticut river.....	20,000
Housatonic river.....	20,000
Thames river.....	20,000
Mystic river.....	5,000

	FLORIDA.
Brunswick harbor.....	27,500
Green Bay harbor.....	10,000
Kenosha harbor.....	15,000
Keweenaw harbor.....	20,000
Montlowoc harbor.....	28,000
Milwaukee harbor.....	89,000
Two Rock harbor.....	6,800
Racine harbor.....	25,000
Superior Bay harbor.....	20,000
Ashland harbor.....	45,000
Two Rivers harbor.....	3,000
Sturgeon Bay harbor.....	5,000
Oconto harbor.....	75,000
Chippewa river.....	20,500
Menomonee river.....	8,000
Saint Croix river.....	12,500

	MINNESOTA.

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" used

his figures on that point need dividing by 5.

As to cotton, the larger part being exported, the locking up would affect a foreign population. Whenever there was a healthy demand for home use there would be always a mode of speedily unlocking this cotton; that is, to offer the producer the full cost of growing it. Neither clothing or food will ever be locked up against the actual consumer; they will only be put out of reach of the theiving speculator.

He says again, "How are the funds to be gotten to recover control of these products. * * * It is not probable that it could be done, but if it could be done, then a thousand millions would be taken out of circulation and farm products would fall to the old figures." With this thousand million of dollars additional currency in the hands of the people, and they in want of material for food and clothing, it is nonsense to say there would be any difficulty in getting the funds wherewith to pay the 80 per cent advanced.

When a farmer stores his wheat, tobacco or cotton, and borrows money at a bank on his warehouse receipt, does he have any trouble in selling that product on which he has probably borrowed almost the full value?

If Mr. Mills truly wishes to reach a labor standard of values, then let him accept the sub-treasury plan. We all know that it takes an average of one day's work of an able-bodied man to produce either one bushel of wheat, two bushels of corn, or ten pounds of lint cotton. When either of these sell for less than one dollar it means that the producer is remunerated at the rate of less than one dollar per day for his labor. Is not this, then, a far better labor standard than the superstitiously valuable, but intrinsically worthless gold and silver?

In conclusion I will say that Senator Mills is too late with his book.

Two years, or even one year ago, the writer, together with hundreds of thousands of other farmers like himself, would have accepted his false statements and fallacious arguments without question.

But the schoolmaster has been abroad in the land;

no more can farmers and laborers be mystified by the false prophets of the so-called Democratic party. They demand that true, open and free Democracy which shall give equal rights to all men and special privileges to none.

And again comes a period of purposely legislated contraction, and at a time when the enormous expansion of all business enterprises demands a far greater per capita circulation than in the fifties. If relief is not speedily given through legislation, tariff or no tariff, we will have such another panic as that of 1857; but with ten times its magnitude. Woe then to those who may have any part of their homes or property mortgaged, for their entire substance shall be swept into the hands of those who control the volume of our currency.

On the subject of per capita circulation, Senator Mills says: "The average circulation per head for the eleven years ending with 1860, was \$15.86. This was the most prosperous decade the country has ever known." Can Mr. Mills make this statement in the face of the fact that in 1857 we had the worst financial panic the country has ever known? When 7,200 business houses failed for over one hundred and eleven millions of dollars. The only record kept of failures was that of the business houses; of the hundreds of thousands of ruined property holders there was no record kept. The writer is not old enough to have any personal recollection of this panic, but there are hundreds of thousands living to-day who can testify as to its ruinous effects.

The cashier of the Madison National Bank of Richmond, Kentucky, in a conversation with the writer a short time since, related a case in his county which fully shows the ruinous effects of contraction. A neighbor of his sold his farm in 1854 to an adjacent land-owner for \$40,000; one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years. The first three payments were made promptly, but the money crisis of 1857 coming on he could not raise the money to meet the last payment. The vendor foreclosed on him and the farm, owing to the in-

tense scarcity of money, did not bring but half of what was still due by note; he levied on the other farm, equally as valuable, and got that for the balance of the debt. In less than a year business again adjusted itself, or was adjusted by those who were running the currency question, and both farms were again worth \$40,000 each. So the man who had a debt of \$10,000 due him at the time of this panic, now had two farms worth \$80,000, whilst the man who owed this debt had his whole life's earnings taken from him. This could be duplicated in many hundred thousand instances, and yet, so far as the aggregate wealth of the country is concerned, it would be just as prosperous. It is the individual who suffers from contraction of the circulating medium, and each crisis or panic brought about by contraction only serves to pour millions into the coffers of the money lenders.

If Mr. Mills truly wishes to reach a labor standard of values, then let him accept the sub-treasury plan. We all know that it takes an average of one day's work of an able-bodied man to produce either one bushel of wheat, two bushels of corn, or ten pounds of lint cotton. When either of these sell for less than one dollar it means that the producer is remunerated at the rate of less than one dollar per day for his labor. Is not this, then, a far better labor standard than the superstitiously valuable, but intrinsically worthless gold and silver?

This was used in the North as an argument against slavery, and greatly assisted the abolition party during the next three years.

The war soon came on, and with it came such an expansion of the currency, as proved a God's blessing to every farmer in the North and West; greatly assisting them in extricating themselves from the straits they were put in through the evils of contraction.

And again comes a period of purposely legislated contraction, and at a time when the enormous expansion of all business enterprises demands a far greater per capita circulation than in the fifties. If relief is not speedily given through legislation, tariff or no tariff, we will have such another panic as that of 1857; but with ten times its magnitude. Woe then to those who may have any part of their homes or property mortgaged, for their entire substance shall be swept into the hands of those who control the volume of our currency.

On the subject of per capita circulation, Senator Mills says: "The average circulation per head for the eleven years ending with 1860, was \$15.86. This was the most prosperous decade the country has ever known."

Can Mr. Mills make this statement in the face of the fact that in 1857 we had the worst financial panic the country has ever known? When 7,200 business houses failed for over one hundred and eleven millions of dollars.

The only record kept of failures was that of the business houses; of the hundreds of thousands of ruined property

holders there was no record kept. The writer is not old enough to have any personal recollection of this panic, but there are hundreds of thousands living to-day who can testify as to its ruinous effects.

Silver and gold are the currency of barbarism; since the beginning of history they have ever been the weapons for extortion. We shall hail with delight that day when advancing civilization shall throw off the shackles of ancient superstition and restore them to their proper place

among the metals of the earth. Let truth and justice, with their natural offspring, confidence, but take the place of the "tears of the sun" and the "tears of the moon," as the basis for our universal medium of exchange, and civilization will have advanced a thousand years at one stride.

It is sheer nonsense to say that the present value of gold and silver is created by labor or earned by labor. Silver has been partially demonetized to increase the power of gold, and already its commodity value has declined 30 per cent.

As long as they are given this exclusive monetary power it is legislation and not labor, which gives them their value. Take away this power and their value would sink to the labor cost of obtaining them, as is the case with all other metals.

If Mr. Mills truly wishes to reach a labor standard of values, then let him accept the sub-treasury plan. We all know that it takes an average of one day's work of an able-bodied man to produce either one bushel of wheat, two bushels of corn, or ten pounds of lint cotton. When either of these sell for less than one dollar it means that the producer is remunerated at the rate of less than one dollar per day for his labor. Is not this, then, a far better labor standard than the superstitiously valuable, but intrinsically worthless gold and silver?

This was used in the North as an argument against slavery, and greatly assisted the abolition party during the next three years.

The war soon came on, and with it came such an expansion of the currency, as proved a God's blessing to every farmer in the North and West; greatly assisting them in extricating themselves from the straits they were put in through the evils of contraction.

And again comes a period of purposely legislated contraction, and at a time when the enormous expansion of all business enterprises demands a far greater per capita circulation than in the fifties. If relief is not speedily given through legislation, tariff or no tariff, we will have such another panic as that of 1857; but with ten times its magnitude. Woe then to those who may have any part of their homes or property mortgaged, for their entire substance shall be swept into the hands of those who control the volume of our currency.

On the subject of per capita circulation, Senator Mills says: "The average circulation per head for the eleven years ending with 1860, was \$15.86. This was the most prosperous decade the country has ever known."

Can Mr. Mills make this statement in the face of the fact that in 1857 we had the worst financial panic the country has ever known? When 7,200 business houses failed for over one hundred and eleven millions of dollars.

The only record kept of failures was that of the business houses; of the hundreds of thousands of ruined property

holders there was no record kept. The writer is not old enough to have any personal recollection of this panic, but there are hundreds of thousands living to-day who can testify as to its ruinous effects.

Silver and gold are the currency of barbarism; since the beginning of history they have ever been the weapons for extortion. We shall hail with delight that day when advancing civilization shall throw off the shackles of ancient superstition and restore them to their proper place

among the metals of the earth. Let truth and justice, with their natural offspring, confidence, but take the place of the "tears of the sun" and the "tears of the moon," as the basis for our universal medium of exchange, and civilization will have advanced a thousand years at one stride.

It is sheer nonsense to say that the present value of gold and silver is created by labor or earned by labor. Silver has been partially demonetized to increase the power of gold, and already its commodity value has declined 30 per cent.

As long as they are given this exclusive monetary power it is legislation and not labor, which gives them their value. Take away this power and their value would sink to the labor cost of obtaining them, as is the case with all other metals.

If Mr. Mills truly wishes to reach a labor standard of values, then let him accept the sub-treasury plan. We all know that it takes an average of one day's work of an able-bodied man to produce either one bushel of wheat, two bushels of corn, or ten pounds of lint cotton. When either of these sell for less than one dollar it means that the producer is remunerated at the rate of less than one dollar per day for his labor. Is not this, then, a far better labor standard than the superstitiously valuable, but intrinsically worthless gold and silver?

This was used in the North as an argument against slavery, and greatly assisted the abolition party during the next three years.

The war soon came on, and with it came such an expansion of the currency, as proved a God's blessing to every farmer in the North and West; greatly assisting them in extricating themselves from the straits they were put in through the evils of contraction.

And again comes a period of purposely legislated contraction, and at a time when the enormous expansion of all business enterprises demands a far greater per capita circulation than in the fifties. If relief is not speedily given through legislation, tariff or no tariff, we will have such another panic as that of 1857; but with ten times its magnitude. Woe then to those who may have any part of their homes or property mortgaged, for their entire substance shall be swept into the hands of those who control the volume of our currency.

On the subject of per capita circulation, Senator Mills says: "The average circulation per head for the eleven years ending with 1860, was \$15.86. This was the most prosperous decade the country has ever known."

Can Mr. Mills make this statement in the face of the fact that in 1857 we had the worst financial panic the country has ever known? When 7,200 business houses failed for over one hundred and eleven millions of dollars.

The only record kept of failures was that of the business houses; of the hundreds of thousands of ruined property

holders there was no record kept. The writer is not old enough to have any personal recollection of this panic, but there are hundreds of thousands living to-day who can testify as to its ruinous effects.

Silver and gold are the currency of barbarism; since the beginning of history they have ever been the weapons for extortion. We shall hail with delight that day when advancing civilization shall throw off the shackles of ancient superstition and restore them to their proper place

among the metals of the earth. Let truth and justice, with their natural offspring, confidence, but take the place of the "tears of the sun" and the "tears of the moon," as the basis for our universal medium of exchange, and civilization will have advanced a thousand years at one stride.

It is sheer nonsense to say that the present value of gold and silver is created by labor or earned by labor. Silver has been partially demonetized to increase the power of gold, and already its commodity value has declined 30 per cent.

As long as they are given this exclusive monetary power it is legislation and not labor, which gives them their value. Take away this power and their value would sink to the labor cost of obtaining them, as is the case with all other metals.

If Mr. Mills truly wishes to reach a labor standard of values, then let him accept the sub-treasury plan. We all know that it takes an average of one day's work of an able-bodied man to produce either one bushel of wheat, two bushels of corn, or ten pounds of lint cotton. When either of these sell for less than one dollar it means that the producer is remunerated at the rate of less than one dollar per day for his labor. Is not this, then, a far better labor standard than the superstitiously valuable, but intrinsically worthless gold and silver?

This was used in the North as an argument against slavery, and greatly assisted the abolition party during the next three years.

The war soon came on, and with it came such an expansion of the currency, as proved a God's blessing to every farmer in the North and West; greatly assisting them in extricating themselves from the straits they were put in through the evils of contraction.

And again comes a period of purposely legislated contraction, and at a time when the enormous expansion of all business enterprises demands a far greater per capita circulation than in the fifties. If relief is not speedily given through legislation, tariff or no tariff, we will have such another panic as that of 1857; but with ten times its magnitude. Woe then to those who may have any part of their homes or property mortgaged, for their entire substance shall be swept into the hands of those who control the volume of our currency.

On the subject of per capita circulation, Senator Mills says: "The average circulation per head for the eleven years ending with 1860, was \$15.86. This was the most prosperous decade the country has ever known."

Can Mr. Mills make this statement in the face of the fact that in 1857 we had the worst financial panic the country has ever known? When 7,200 business houses failed for over one hundred and eleven millions of dollars.

The only record kept of failures was that of the business houses; of the hundreds of thousands of ruined property

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

Resources.

Loans.....	\$1,451,139 43
United States bonds securing circulation.....	50,000 00
Real estate and fixtures.....	34,757 42
United States 4 per cent bonds.....	50,000 00
Local cash items.....	78,384 88
Due from banks.....	666,625 71
Cash on hand.....	260,940 14
Total.....	2,591,847 58

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	300,000 00
Surplus.....	317,190 13
Circulation.....	45,000 00
Deposits.....	1,929,657 45

Total.....

2,591,847 58

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

The stockholders of this bank invested a cash capital of \$300,000.

The bank has on hand in cash \$260,

949.14, and in real estate and fixtures

\$34,757.42, practically all its capital,

and yet the bank is receiving interest

on \$1,029,657.45, not less than

\$200,000 annually; two-thirds of its

entire capital!

The merchants, the

customers of this bank

are paying upon this immense debt

an annual interest greater by from 2

to 3 per cent per annum than the sum

of all their profits.

The process of a

people paying debts by the aid of

loans is necessarily slow.

Frederick

the Great after the "thirty years war"

assisted his impoverished subjects

with government loans, running

thirty to forty years at a low rate of

interest.

Switzerland loaned its people

overborne with mortgages, govern-

ment paper at 3 per cent for

thirty years, one thirtieth of the

principal to be paid annually.

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. 19.—To be used during the first week in July.

THE POWER OF WEALTH.—REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.

Review Chart No. 1.

Population about 63,000,000.
Wealth about \$63,000,000,000.
Amount per individual, \$1,000.
Amount per household of five, \$5,000.
Annual income of United States, \$13,000,000,000.

Amount used annually, \$11,000,000,000.
Amount saved annually during the last ten years, \$2,200,000,000.
Individual estate, \$200,000,000.
Income, \$1,000,000 per month; \$12,000,000 per year.

70 estates average \$35,000,000 each.
200 estates average \$20,000,000 each.
400 estates average \$10,000,000 each.
1,000 estates average \$5,000,000 each.
31,000 persons own \$36,000,000,000.

Leaving \$27,000,000,000 for the 62,969,000 people, or \$428 each instead of \$1,000.

If the property of the millionaires should be divided each would be entitled to at least \$1,161,290; while if the estimates commonly accepted in newspapers were used, the average would be much higher.

After the millionaires have taken their possessions out of the common fund, there remains for each family of five only \$2,140 instead of \$5,000.

PROBLEMS.

How much does it take to buy a million dollars?

1. How many bushels of wheat would you have to raise on your farm to buy a million dollars?
2. How many years would it take you?
3. If you should raise 200 bushels a year, how long would it take you?

4. How many pounds of cotton would it take to buy a million dollars?

5. How many years would it take you to raise that amount on your land?

6. How many bushels of corn would it take to purchase a million dollars?

7. How many bushels of potatoes?

8. How many years would it take you to raise enough corn and potatoes on your farm to buy a million dollars?

How long does it take to earn a million dollars?

1. If you are a farm laborer earning 75 cents per day and work 300 days per year, how long will it take you to earn a million dollars?

2. If you are a town laborer earning \$1.50 per day for 300 days in the year, how long will it take you to earn a million dollars?

3. If you are a city mechanic earning \$3 per day for 300 days work per year, how long will it take you to earn a million dollars?

4. If by superior skill and experience you should earn \$10 per day for 300 days in the year, how

long would it take you to buy a million dollars with your labor?

5. Men are seldom able to labor more than forty years. If you should be paid \$50 per day for 300 days in the year, for 40 years, how much money would you receive?

6. How much would this lack of being \$1,000,000?

How long does it take to save a million dollars?

1. A man who works 300 days a year, and receives \$5 per day for his labor, would earn a million dollars—if his health lasted—in 666½ years. If he succeeded in saving half of his wages, how long would it take him to save a million dollars?

2. If it takes the man who saves \$2 a day 1,666½ years to save a million dollars, how long will it take the laborer who earns only \$1 per day, and saves but one-fourth of it?

3. If the city mechanic earning \$3 per day should save 50 cents daily, or \$150 per year, how long would it take him to save a million dollars?

THREE DOLLARS A DAY OR A FARM?

Some farmers say:
"If I could get \$3 dollars a day I'd be glad to leave the farm in a minute. My farm don't pay no \$900 a year. I've got 80 acres of good land and decent buildings, and am out of debt, and it's all I can do to send my children to school and make both ends meet. I could do better than that on \$900 a year."

Could you? That remains to be proven.

\$3 a day (if work and pay are both certain) may be better than a poor farm heavily mortgaged, where the comforts of life must go to pay interest. But we will take the case of the farmer out of debt, and with comfortable buildings. When he wants to go to town he hitches up a team and goes; \$1 will probably hire a man to take his place, if necessary. But it is not at all likely that he puts in 300 days of solid work on his farm. The mechanic loses \$3 out of his \$900 of income for every day he stops work or is sick. At most times of the year the farmer can take one day off and hardly miss it. The laborer can not. The farmer is his own master; the workman is not. When the workman wants a day off he must beg for it, and is often refused; while perhaps the very next week he is discharged entirely, and must spend weary days or weeks, perhaps even months, hunting a new job.

Some farmers think they work longer and harder than mechanics. At certain seasons of the year no doubt they do. The mechanic can not often live close to his work. He must take cars and pay car fare out of his wages to get to it. Sometimes he must take both steam and street cars. If he works ten hours per day, from 7-12 and 1-6, he must often leave home at 5.30 in order to reach the scene of his labor at seven. This means a 5 or a 5.15 o'clock breakfast the around, and very few farmers breakfast early that. He eats a cold dinner out of a lunch, and reaches home to get his supper at 7.30. If he is fortunate enough to work but eight hours per day, he may breakfast at 6 instead of 5. If he lives near his work he has a little more time.

As to expenses, a cottage or a flat containing from four to six rooms, in a pleasant location on a paved street, in any of our larger cities, will rent for from \$15 to \$30 per month, or from \$180 to \$360 per year. If he feels that he can not afford \$200 a year for rent, he must content himself with small rooms on dirty streets, up innumerable flights of stairs, or in the vicinity of vile smoke and sickening smells. Many a farmer occupying a pretty home would be surprised to find that if he wished to move to the city and rent a house as

comfortably and pleasantly situated, he would be obliged to pay from \$500 to \$700 rent. Remember that we are speaking of city rents, not of country town rents.

To the city workman nothing is free, not even the water he drinks. Water taxes must be paid just as surely as coal bills. In the city you can not have a garden from which to obtain vegetables and small fruits. Your potatoes will cost you from 50 cents to \$1.25 per bushel. Unless you are renting an expensive house, you will have no cellar in which to store things. You will have to live from week to week, or day to day, and pay grocer's prices. Your berries will cost you 8 cents a quart, usually more, seldom less; your milk usually 6 cents a quart, occasionally 5, occasionally 7; if you eat good butter, it will cost you from 25 to 40 cents a pound; eggs will cost from 12 to 30 cents a dozen, according to the season of the year, and often be very unsatisfactory; pork will cost you 8 to 12 cents a pound; ham, 12 to 20; beef steak, 12-16, in the east still more; you will seldom buy chicken or turkeys. Your church expenses will be heavier than in the country. If you join a society of any kind it will prove expensive, because hall rent must be paid. Your clothes will wear out just as fast as they did in the country, and you will have a thousand expenses and a thousand humiliations which you never dreamed of while you lived on a farm.

Every time you wish to go farther than you can walk you will have to pay car fare. If you are sick you will have to hire help to take care of you, or go to the hospital. You can not depend upon your neighbors. Your doctor's bills will be heavy; and if you die, the land to bury you in will cost a dollar a square foot—or more!

The mechanic in a country town who gets \$1.50 per day is as well or better off than his city brother who receives \$3. He can usually get a house with a garden attached for from \$50 to \$100—sometimes less—and by putting his leisure time on the garden can do a good deal towards the support of his family. He will have no car fare to pay out of his wages. The food he buys will probably cost him less than half what it costs the city laborer. His children's school expenses will be small. The farm-laborer has still less to pay—as he receives less—and can usually procure more land to work, thus providing himself with an occupation for out-of-work days.

And again, the number of city mechanics who have work 300 days per year is small, and the most of them do not receive as much as \$3 per day. Those who receive more belong to trades where two or three months of work are followed by months of enforced idleness, which entails great privation. And again, there is often a large per cent of loss to be taken out of a mechanic's wages.

But how do the great mass of city laborers who receive but \$1.50 to \$2 per day, and are out of work half the time, live?

They exist in attics and garrets, or underground basements, a whole family, sometimes two or three families, occupying but one room. The only playground they have for their children is the street—and a filthy street at that, for the children are ragged and dirty, and if they should appear upon a pleasant, shady street, the police would drive them off.

The farmer we have described, possessing 80 acres of good land, well-stocked, and with good buildings, lives in a style of comfort, although he may not handle much money, which he would find it difficult to obtain in a large city on less than \$900 a year. Crops will grow while he is sick.

When the city laborer is sick it is rent and grocer's bills that grow.

OUR INCOME.

In dividing the annual income of the United States (\$13,000,000,000) by the number of inhabitants (63,000,000) we find the result to be an income of \$206 for each individual, including the aged, the sick, and the baby in the cradle. This gives us an annual income of \$1,030 for each family of five—which is sufficient to support a family in comfort, not in luxury, in either city or country. That is, no family need starve, or freeze, or go ragged, or shelterless, on an income of \$1,030, which is what the American people are earning for themselves. It is also a fact that a city family can not be really comfortable on much less. Farmers do not realize the real cost of the support of their own families, and are therefore inclined to think that a city workman is extravagant because he does not save out of his wages, while that same city workman is obliged to use all he earns and then often undergoes privations which the farmer would think pretty hard.

Again some farmers say:

"Two dollars a day is enough for any man to get. I don't believe in such high wages; I don't believe in unions trying to get wages higher than \$2 a day."

No doubt \$2 a day would be good wages in your neighborhood, and would support a family in comfort. You are probably paying 75 cents a day, and the man you employ does not starve. Neither will he ever be rich, nor will he be likely to own a home. Two dollars a day will not support a city family of five in comfort. It will not enable the laborer to buy a home, or to make provision for old age and sickness.

Ought we not then to sympathize with the city laborer's attempts through organization to increase his wages? Without organization he would soon be where the English aristocrats have boasted of having their laborers "in the dust where they belong, with an army to keep them there."

The interests of the world's workers are the same everywhere. It is only the idlers who gain by low wages and a starving people. When laborers receive high wages, they can afford to buy more farm produce, and pay better prices for it. This makes good times for the farmer, who can afford to buy more manufactured goods, which makes good times for the manufacturer, and the cotton raiser, and wool producer, and thus the circle widens and industry revives.

Organization is the only hope for the world's workers, the only way in which they can resist the coming slavery, and all organizations should recognize this fact, and help each other all that lies in their power. Is it not right, proper, and just that every man who labors should organize, agitate, and seek by every honest means to obtain such a distribution of the products of labor as will give him what he really earns? Why should he be content with less? If some one must go hungry, who should it be, the workers or the idlers?

QUESTIONS.

1. Is it possible for any man to earn \$1,000,000 by honest labor?
2. Is it possible for any man to earn \$20,000,000; to earn \$50,000,000; to earn \$100,000,000; to earn \$200,000,000?

3. The newspapers say that there are quite a number of men in the United States who have fortunes valued at from \$200,000,000 to \$350,000,000 each.

4. Who is the richer, the English 66 or the American 70?

One would naturally suppose that the possessors of such princely incomes would be glad to assist their unfortunate brothers and sisters to homes and work that would make them self-supporting—if the way were pointed out. General Booth has shown the way, but recent reports say that he has re-

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

5. How did these men get it?

6. Thirty years ago millionaires were rare; now they are common. Do you think legislation has had anything to do with this fact?

7. For whose benefit should laws be made—for the 31,000 or for the 62,969,000?

8. Is it not natural for each class of people to look out for their own interests first?

9. Can the people expect laws to be made in their behalf while they continue to elect bankers and millionaires as their representatives?

10. A small amount of money in circulation, and a high rate of interest, is the condition which bankers and money loaners desire. Are such conditions best for the people?

11. Can we expect bankers to make laws favorable to the people when the interests of the people and of the banks are opposed?

12. Who is most likely to understand the needs of a farming community, the banker, who only sees a farm when he rides past it on the train to Washington to make laws for the farmer, or the farmer himself?

13. Is it not time that there was a little "class legislation" in behalf of the larger class—the 62,969,000 people?

14. Can legislation, which is for the benefit of more than nine-tenths of the people, be called "class legislation?"

15. By legislation the English aristocracy have succeeded in enriching themselves and impoverishing the laboring portion of the nation. By legislation American capitalists are seeking to do the same thing. Are we going to let them?

GREAT BRITAIN.

Chart No. 2.

561,000 tenant farmers in Great Britain.

70 per cent hold less than 50 acres each.

400 peers and peeresses own 5,728,900 acres.

1,283 great landowners own 8,497,600 acres.

2,529 squires own 4,319,700 acres.

4,500 persons own one-half of England and Wales.

66 persons own 1,917,000 acres.

Houseless, 165,500.

Starving, 1,550,000.

PROBLEMS.

1. What is the average number of acres owned by each one of the 400 English peers and peeresses?

2. At \$15 per acre—the average rent for agricultural lands in England—what would be their annual income from their land?

3. There are said to be 400 estates in America averaging \$10,000,000 each. At 6 per cent—a common rate of interest paid by the American farmer—what would be the income from each of these estates?

4. Who is the richer, the English 400 or the American 400?

5. What is the average amount of acres owned by each one of the 66?

6. At \$15 per acre, what would be their income?

7. What would be their income at \$35 per acre, the price for which the best English land rents?

8. At 6 per cent interest, what would be the income of the 70 Americans owning estates valued at \$35,000,000 each?

9. Who is the richer, the English 66 or the American 70?

The next lesson will be: "What Constitutes a Crime in Russia?" Open lodge. Prepare a good musical and literary programme to be given in connection with it. If it is thought best, the part of the review work in this lesson.

ceived only one-seventh of the amount necessary to continue the work during the present year. This to the credit of the English aristocracy? England has plenty of wealth to invest in syndicates to buy breweries and flour-mills, and to join trusts, but can not afford to help her own poor out of the depths of degradation into which she has driven them!

What do you think of the following quotations from "Seven Financial Conspiracies

of trade of the United States." Mr. Cummings, "How about the poor people whose bread it raises the price of?"

Mr. Hatch, "Oh, well, if the gentleman wanted discussion upon this bill, he had it in his power to allow discussion on Saturday, and long before that time, [Applause]. But the gentleman and his friends denied the opportunity for discussion. I stood here and asked and pleaded for it. Gentlemen did not want this bill discussed, because they knew—"

The Speaker, "The time of the gentleman has expired. Debate is exhausted, and the question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Hatch] to suspend the rules and pass the bill."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 167, nays 46, not voting 116; as follows:

Yea—Abbott, Alderson, Alexander, Arnold, Atkinson, Babitt, Bailey, Baker, Bancroft, Beer, Belknap, Bentz, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Bowman, Branch, Bretz, Broderick, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Bullock, Bunting, Bussey, Butler, Burns, Carrington, Chaffett, Clark, Clark, V. C., Collier, Colgate, Compton, Coolidge, Cooper, Covell, Cox, N. C., Tenu, Craig, P. Crawford, Crosby, Culverhouse, Curtis, Daniel, Davis, De Armond, De Forest, Dickenson, Dingley Dockery, Duncan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Enochs, Everett, Fithian, Flick, Forney, Grady, Groot, H. W., Hayes, Hayes, Hamilton, Hart, Hart, Hatch, Hayes, Ohio, Heart, Hemphill, Henderson, Iowa, Henderson, N. C., Henderson, Ill., Hermann, Holman, Hopkins, Paton, Paynter, Pearson, Peel, Perkins, Pierce, Post, Price, Raynes, Reilly, Richardson, Rice, Robertson, La, Rockwell, Sayers, Scott, Seull, Seelye, Shell, Simpson, Smith, Snodgrass, Snow, Stackhouse, Stewart, Ill., Stewart, Tex., Stone, C. W., Stone, W. A., Stone, Ky., Taylor, J., Taylor, J., Terry, Wilcox, Turpin, Van Horn, Vass, Vass, Walker, Wadsworth, Walker, Mich., White, Whiting, Wilke, Wilcox, Williams, N. C., Williams, Ill., Wilson, Ky., Wilson, Wise, Wolverton, Youmans, —167.

This being a bill where the salaries are absolutely fixed by law, there could be little discussion. It was read, the House remaining in session up to 8 p. m., and passed. An eventful day, and one disclosing the power of the Speaker to choke off filibustering and enact legislation desirable to himself, and following any Monday under suspension of the rules.

TUESDAY.

Senate—As fast as the hurrying tongue of the clerk could read the diplomatic and consular bill the Senate agreed to it. It passed in about one hour. All the House savings (consolidating foreign missions) were struck out.

Few Senators were present, and none showed disposition to remain. At 1:30 they quietly netted away altogether by adjournment.

House—Mr. Taylor, Ill., inquired whether all the bills on the calendar had been passed yesterday except this one. [Laughter.]

The Speaker. The chair thinks there are a few left. [Laughter.]

The House then went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill.

The bill appropriates \$7,674,332 for payment of pensions, and \$14,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the House of Representatives.

After a brief explanation by Mr. Sayers, Tex., and an argument by Mr. Dingley, Me., that while there was an apparent deficiency of about \$7,000,000 for payment of pensions, there was an unexpended balance of \$8,500,000, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

Wednesday.

Senate—Mr. Dolph took advantage of the apparent indisposition of the Senate to engage in any real business by reading an argument which he had prepared in support of the bill he had introduced by Mr. Warren on March 9 providing for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, for the protection of forests, and the utilization of pastures. The bill proposes to grant, upon certain conditions, to the respective States and Territories all public lands therein west of the ninety-ninth standard meridian and east of the summit of the coast and Cascade ranges of mountains, that are not more valuable for mining than for agricultural purposes. The chief condition of the grant is that a system of irrigation shall be established and prosecuted until the whole area of arid lands capable of reclamation are reclaimed.

Nothing was done, and early adjournment taken.

House—Mr. Hatch, Mo., again held the floor for the agricultural appropriation bill as chairman of that committee.

Mr. Enloe, Tenn., moved to strike out the appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue experiments in the production of rainfall.

Mr. Clarke Lewis, Miss., took the field against all comers in advocacy of this appropriation. He appeared to be the only man in the House possessed of sufficient scientific knowledge to handle the question. Again the Alliance, through him, demonstrated its education and ability. He carried his point and secured the \$100,000.

On a verbal amendment a diversion was occasioned by Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, who made a protection speech with

burt, Elliott, and Boutelle being appointed conferees.

Mr. Bryan, Neb., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal for a monument to the late Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Kilgore, Tex., objected, but the bill passed, yeas 144; nays, 32. Policy and politics dictated adoption by the Democratic majority.

Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of a bill admitting the Territory of New Mexico into the sisterhood of States. The second having been ordered, the bill was passed—167 to 3—and loud applause; the Republicans not being able to muster a sufficient number of members to order the yeas and nays. The applause was renewed when Mr. Smith, Ariz., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill admitting Arizona to sisterhood.

The bill was passed—yeas, 174; nays, 12.

Mr. Forney, Ala.—acting as one of the rushers—took the ball down to the danger line with a savage kick toward final adjournment. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the legislative appropriation bill.

This being a bill where the salaries are absolutely fixed by law, there could be little discussion. It was read, the House remaining in session up to 8 p. m., and passed. An eventful day, and one disclosing the power of the Speaker to choke off filibustering and enact legislation desirable to himself, and following any Monday under suspension of the rules.

TUESDAY.

Senate—As fast as the hurrying tongue of the clerk could read the diplomatic and consular bill the Senate agreed to it. It passed in about one hour. All the House savings (consolidating foreign missions) were struck out.

Few Senators were present, and none showed disposition to remain. At 1:30 they quietly netted away altogether by adjournment.

House—Mr. Taylor, Ill., inquired whether all the bills on the calendar had been passed yesterday except this one. [Laughter.]

The Speaker. The chair thinks there are a few left. [Laughter.]

The House then went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill.

The bill appropriates \$7,674,332 for payment of pensions, and \$14,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the House of Representatives.

After a brief explanation by Mr. Sayers, Tex., and an argument by Mr. Dingley, Me., that while there was an apparent deficiency of about \$7,000,000 for payment of pensions, there was an unexpended balance of \$8,500,000, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—Mr. Dolph took advantage of the apparent indisposition of the Senate to engage in any real business by reading an argument which he had prepared in support of the bill he had introduced by Mr. Warren on March 9 providing for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, for the protection of forests, and the utilization of pastures. The bill proposes to grant, upon certain conditions, to the respective States and Territories all public lands therein west of the ninety-ninth standard meridian and east of the summit of the coast and Cascade ranges of mountains, that are not more valuable for mining than for agricultural purposes. The chief condition of the grant is that a system of irrigation shall be established and prosecuted until the whole area of arid lands capable of reclamation are reclaimed.

Nothing was done, and early adjournment taken.

House—Mr. Hatch, Mo., again held the floor for the agricultural appropriation bill as chairman of that committee.

Mr. Enloe, Tenn., moved to strike out the appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue experiments in the production of rainfall.

Mr. Clarke Lewis, Miss., took the field against all comers in advocacy of this appropriation. He appeared to be the only man in the House possessed of sufficient scientific knowledge to handle the question. Again the Alliance, through him, demonstrated its education and ability. He carried his point and secured the \$100,000.

On a verbal amendment a diversion was occasioned by Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, who made a protection speech with

a vigor which is characteristic, and who was answered in a still more vigorous manner by Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, evoking general applause.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then passed.

THURSDAY.

Senate—The Senate was only in session an hour and twenty minutes, but in that space of time passed the urgent deficiency bill appropriating over \$70,000,000 for pensions the fiscal year, and listened to two silver speeches from Messrs. Morgan, Ala., and Jones, Ark.

Mr. Morgan gave some pretty broad hints of his determination to draw out the views of certain Democratic Senators on the silver question.

"More than that, I have a word to say to my brethren on this side of the chamber." Mr. Morgan then went on to speak of the influence which the Alliance party had upon the farmers of Alabama, and said that it had distressed him very much to think that men of such intelligence and patriotism should be so overwhelmed by their financial difficulties as to be drawn into that desperate strait.

Alabama had been (except when it gave its electoral vote to Grant as against Greeley) a Democratic State, and was so until yesterday. If his Democratic friends could afford to do without the electoral vote of Alabama in the next Presidential election, they might pass over the subject of silver, perhaps, and pay no more attention to it; but if they could not, they should listen to those who brought arguments on the silver question to their attention. The present feeling in that State was traceable directly to the fact that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] had been able to demonetize silver, and that the Democratic party of the United States had not been brave enough to remonetize it. In conclusion he was asked why leading Democrats were not bold enough to come up and inform the people what they intended to do on the financial question?

Mr. Kilgore, Has the House consented to the withdrawal of this bill?

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, No, but to the withdrawal of your speech. [Laughter.]

The Chairman. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to proceed?

Mr. Kilgore, I am proceeding. [Laughter.] I thought a pantomime would suit the House better than a speech. [Laughter.]

The Chairman. Under the rule the gentleman must address the Chair.

Mr. Kilgore, Has the House consented to the withdrawal of this bill?

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, No, but to the withdrawal of your speech. [Laughter.]

The Chairman. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Cobb] withdrew his objection.

Mr. Kilgore, I do not know, but I will renew the objection.

Several members, Oh, no.

Mr. Kilgore, Why not vote on this bill and dispose of it? Well, I am willing to let it be withdrawn.

The Chairman. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Kilgore] withdraws his objection.

The bill is laid aside without prejudice, and the clerk will report the next bill.

When the House adjourned it did so until Monday, June 13. Throughout Saturday serenity and peace brooded over both ends of the capitol, and the voice of the legislator was still.

THE GREATEST OFFER.

Ever made, to assist Alliances to put THE ECONOMIST in the hands of every member of the Order first, and then send it to all who should be active workers in the reform ranks, and at the same time get a small library of the best books. The following extraordinary offer is made:

For all clubs of 20 or more subscribers, at 25 cents each, received during the month of June, we will send THE ECONOMIST until December 1st, making about six months for 25 cents, and in addition to this, every

Alliance or person sending a club of 20 with \$5, will be entitled to receive for each 20 so sent a full set of the Economist Library of Extras consisting of:

Hand Book of Facts, a pamphlet of 128 pages, each..... \$1.50 Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton..... \$1.50 History U. S. Dollar..... \$1.50 Scrap Book, No. 1..... \$1.50 Scrap Book, No. 2..... \$1.50 Sub-treasury System..... \$1.50 Sub-treasury System, complete..... \$2.50 Political Tickler..... \$1.50 The Pacific Railways..... \$1.50 Republics of the World..... \$1.50

Now is the time to push the work. Rush in the clubs during June and July.

Therefore the committee reports the resolution back with a substitute resolu-

tion directing the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to investigate whether the alleged combination exists.

On motion of Mr. Herrmann, Ore., a bill was passed extending for three years the time within which purchasers of forfeited land grants may make payment.

The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock—the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

The following is a sample of the business transacted:

The Chairman. The gentleman from Texas will be recognized, if he desires to proceed.

Mr. Kilgore, How much time would I be entitled to?

The Chairman. One hour.

[Mr. Kilgore remained standing and gesticulated as though speaking, but without addressing the committee.]

Mr. Bushnell, We are unable to hear the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Caruth, I think the gentleman is to be congratulated then. [Laughter.]

Mr. Richardson, I move to strike the gentleman's remarks from the Record. [Laughter.]

The Chairman. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to proceed?

Mr. Kilgore, I am proceeding. [Laughter.] I thought a pantomime would suit the House better than a speech. [Laughter.]

The Chairman. Under the rule the gentleman must address the Chair.

Mr. Kilgore, Has the House consented to the withdrawal of this bill?

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, No, but to the withdrawal of your speech. [Laughter.]

The Chairman. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Cobb] withdrew his objection.

Mr. Kilgore, I do not know, but I will renew the objection.

Several members, Oh, no.

Mr. Kilgore, Why not vote on this bill and dispose of it? Well, I am willing to let it be withdrawn.

The Chairman. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Kilgore] withdraws his objection.

The bill is laid aside without prejudice, and the clerk will report the next bill.

When the House adjourned it did so until Monday, June 13. Throughout Saturday serenity and peace brooded over both ends of the capitol, and the voice of the legislator was still.

THE GREATEST OFFER.

Ever made, to assist Alliances to put THE ECONOMIST in the hands of every member of the Order first, and then send it to all who should be active workers in the reform ranks, and at the same time get a small library of the best books. The following extraordinary offer is made:

For all clubs of 20 or more subscribers, at 25 cents each, received during the month of June, we will send THE ECONOMIST until December 1st, making about six months for 25 cents, and in addition to this, every

Alliance or person sending a club of 20 with \$5, will be entitled to receive for each 20 so sent a full set of the Economist Library of Extras consisting of:

Hand Book of Facts, a pamphlet of 128 pages, each..... \$1.50 Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton..... \$1.50 History U. S. Dollar..... \$1.50 Scrap Book, No. 1..... \$1.50 Scrap Book, No. 2..... \$1.50 Sub-treasury System..... \$1.50 Sub-treasury System, complete..... \$2.50 Political Tickler..... \$1.50 The Pacific Railways..... \$1.50 Republics of the World..... \$1.50

Now is the time to push the work. Rush in the clubs during June and July.

Therefore the committee reports the resolution back with a substitute resolu-

CORRESPONDENCE.

J. W. Simmons, Homewood, Miss., writes of his experience in the Grange and Alliance. He tells a pathetic story of the domination of the farmer by political riders, and attacks upon the latter press and speakers in every part of the United States. Principle of right and justice does not prevail in this country.

The following is a sample of the business transacted:

The Chairman. The gentleman from Texas will be recognized, if he desires to proceed.

Mr. Kilgore, How much time would I be entitled to?

The Chairman. One hour.

[Mr. Kilgore remained standing and gesticulated as though speaking, but without addressing the committee.]

Mr. Bushnell, We are unable to hear the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Caruth, I think the gentleman is to be congratulated then. [Laughter.]

Mr. Richardson, I move to strike the gentleman's remarks from the Record. [Laughter.]

The

is neither over-nice nor over-scrupulous as to the means it employs to secure the desired end. It is doing its best to discredit the great work of the St. Louis conference of February last. Nevertheless, in its issue of May 24 it takes occasion to editorially warn Democrats in Congress as follows:

The very considerable display of strength that is made by third party emissaries of the Republicans in Texas, Arkansas, and other States, ought to convince Democrats in Congress that much more is expected of them at this session than they are performing. The political hurricane of 1890 did not sing the song of an aeolian harp. The voice of it was not petition, but demand for thorough work for the relief of the masses from the burdens laid on by the monopolies which the Republican party fosters. It was most unmistakably a demand for drastic tariff reform. The tariff reform measures that the House of Representatives has already sent up to the Republican Senate are good as far as they go; but they fall far short of what is required. Instead of four or five tariff reform bills, the House should by this time have passed at least a dozen and have eight or ten more well under way.

During the campaign of 1890 the McKinley bill was denounced by Democrats as the "acme of Republican infamy," and the demand for its repeal was shouted with a persistency which, to the unsophisticated, seemed to spring from sincerity.

The people had a right to expect, after having practically wiped the Republicans out of the House, that the first bill passed by the Democratic House would have been one for the repeal of the "McKinley monstrosity." Why is it, then, that Democrats with a hundred and fifty majority have taken only four or five flea-like bites at the "infamous McKinley bill?" And why is it that the only "drastic" tariff medicine recommended by the Republic is a slight increase in the number of bites already taken?

The answer is plain enough. The tariff fight between the old parties is a hypocritical farce played in the interest of Wall street. If Democrats were honest in their loud-mouthed professions they would favor the substitution of a succession tax and a graduated property and income tax for the system of indirect taxation now in force. And if Republicans were equally honest they would acknowledge that the principle of "protection" could be much better enforced under such a tax by diverting a part of the revenue thus collected in subsidies, paid, not as at present to the owners of manufacturing establishments, but to the "poor laboring men" in them. The truth of the matter is, that a system of indirect taxation, whether "for revenue only" or "protection," accomplishes one thing most beautifully and effectively; it enables plutocratic millionaires to escape their just portion of taxes. The people are beginning to realize this and hence the contempt with which they view the farcical tariff fight between the old parties. The Republic has good cause for alarm. But whose "emissaries" are the third party agitators in Kansas, Nebraska, and other Republican States? Will the Republic kindly reply.

Producers Arise.
By E. H. BELDEN.

The time has arrived for action. After years of stolid indifference to the schemes of the money power, during which time they were using Congress to forge the chains of slavery upon the producers of a free country, at last the

sufferers from these great crimes awoke from their dreams of peace and contentment to a gradual realization of their undone condition. Since that time the laborers have been organizing, in self-defense, against the oppressions of combined capital in its mad effort to import contract labor and thereby to reduce wages to the starvation point, while the farmers have been also organizing to save their homes from mortgage foreclosures. During this period of organization, the producers have met together in halls, in private houses, in school-houses and everywhere, and have been trying to find the cause of their condition. This has been a period of preparation for the great struggle to come. That contest is now upon us. Already the enemy is encamped on the tented field. Seeing our demonstrations in defense of home and hearthstones, they have been burnishing their weapons of destruction and are fully equipped for the conflict. American freeman, do you comprehend the magnitude of this portentous epoch in the history of the world's struggles for republican government? Do you realize that upon you rests the responsibility of preserving and perpetuating this heritage of a free government which you have received from your forefathers? It now hangs upon a thread in the balance. The very existence of your cradled infants depends upon your valor and patriotism now. Bend your knee now to plutocracy's commands and the iron-shod chargers, rode by their knight-crantry, will ride you and your children into the dust of slavery and servitude for ages to come. But, you have the power, under God, to annihilate this octopus of civilization, and that without drawing a sabre or the sound of a gun. Through your organizations and by the help of a powerful reform press, you understand the cause, condition, and remedy. Ignorance of these things is no longer an excuse. The ballots of 10,000,000 producers can be cast for home and humanity in 1892. That will leave but 2,000,000 ballots to uphold the darkest crimes of greed and avarice known in history.

Two great national conventions will be held in June under the direction of Wall street and the money powers. The common people—the producers of food, raiment and shelter, for the human family—will have no voice in them. But on July 4th—on the 116th anniversary of the God-given Declaration of Independence—there will be held in Omaha a national convention of the people, in which politicians, bond-holders, gold-bugs and land-sharks will be conspicuous for their absence. But, like Putnam in the revolution, the farmer will leave his plow in the field, and the mechanic will leave his apron by the forge. No one will go there in his private car; no private wires will connect with Wall street or the white house. The platform will not favor a single gold standard, railroad, mine or standard oil monopolies. Neither will it favor shotguns for Southern elections; but will demand that happy and unincumbered homes shall not perish from the earth, and that the hand of friendship shall be given to brother Americans North and South, East and West.

The eyes of 8,000,000 farmers, of 12,000,000 wage-earners, of 3,000,000 needle women, of 5,000,000 serf children in factories and elsewhere,

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

The Economist

Improved,
High-Arm,
Perfected

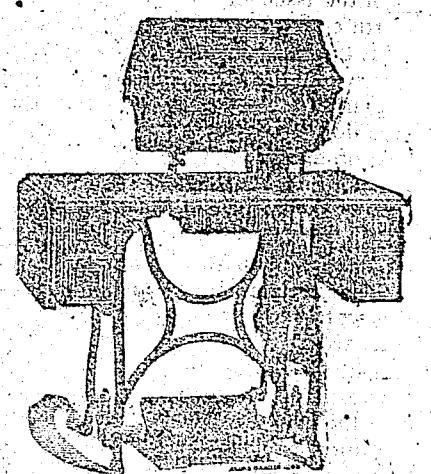
Sewing Machine

WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.

THIS
MACHINE
AND
THE ECONOMIST
ONE YEAR
ONLY

\$22.00

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
HIGHLY FINISHED.
DOES PERFECT WORK.



We also offer the above MACHINE on the following conditions, viz.:

- 1 MACHINE FREE AS A PREMIUM for 50 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.
- 1 Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.00 in money.
- 1 Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.50 in money.
- 1 Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$2.00 in money.

To any present subscriber Machine alone for \$2.00 in money.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED all the various makes of sewing machines before arranging to offer this machine to its subscribers, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to be THE BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE AND SUPERIOR TO MANY SEWING MACHINES RETAILED AT \$20.00 & up.

WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

If it does not prove perfect or as represented, report that fact, and we will either have the difficulty corrected to your satisfaction or take back the machine and refund money.

THE ECONOMIST MACHINE

is adapted for every kind of sewing, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths, and a wide range of work, Hemming, Broidering, Tucking, Knitting, Quilting, Gathering, etc.

A FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS

In velvet lined box is sent FREE with each machine, viz.: Ruffier, tucker, set of hemmers, braider, and thread cutter. Each Machine is also 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. The manufacturers claim 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 mate. 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.

The woodwork of this machine is either black walnut or antique oak. Subscribers may name their choice.

Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments. Also a five year warranty.

All machines are securely packed and shipped direct from factory to our subscribers, and we guarantee them to be in perfect condition when delivered to railroad company. Shipped by freight unless otherwise directed.

Persons ordering machines should state plainly the point to which the machine is to be shipped, as well as office address and both machine and paper will be promptly sent.

FREIGHT RATES ARE LOW

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

New York City.....	\$0.65	Norfolk, Va.....	\$0.62
Cleveland, O.....	33	Birmingham, Ala.....	89
Chicago, Ill.....	40	Raleigh, N. C.....	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	100	Greenville, S.C.....	10
Omaha, Neb.....	95	Dallas, Texas.....	15
Kansas City, Mo.....	40	Harrisburg, Pa.....	53
E. St. Louis, Ills.....	98	Oakdale, Wash.....	63
New Orleans, La.....	95	San Francisco, Cal.....	95
Jacksonville, Fla.....	95	Nashville, Tenn.....	53
Atlanta, Ga.....	107	Louisville, Ky.....	25
Portland, Ore.....	3.95	Vicksburg, Miss.....	93

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

National Economist,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Patrons Paint Works. The Oldest Mixed Paint House in America is recommended by the Alliance and under contract to supply members with Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber and Indestructible Paints. Direct from Factory at Full Wholesale Prices. Write for letters of endorsement, confidential discounts, color cards, etc. Co-operation Saves Middlemen's Profits. Representative wanted in every lodge. Secretaries and Business Agents should make application at once.

O. W. INGERSOLL, PROP., 245 PLYMOUTH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NOTICE F. A. & I. U.

will be on this great convention of 1776 freemen.

Mothers in tenements and hovels will clasp their infants to their bosoms, and looking through their tears will plead with God that these patriots will provide an escape for their darlings from impending servitude.

God will be there.

Use and Abuse of Money.
BY T. A. THOMAS, ARK.

In the issue of May 21, first page, fourth column, you state that "a dollar is the same whether owned by a citizen of the United States, or of England, or of Russia." The utterance don't seem to be in line with your other teaching. I am glad that you called our attention to this \$3.50 per capita that we paid last year to foreign investors. Hope you will jog our memories on this line occasionally. This certainly is a valuable piece of news to the reform people. In another article give us some idea of the amount of domestic tribute that we have to pay. There is one thing certain, this tax levied on industry has been increasing year by year, gaining greater and greater momentum, until labor has ceased to be profitable. A new issue of money put in circulation at the right end of the line will reverse the order of the tribute movement. Instead of growing larger it will constantly diminish until it will reach a normal figure. Thank God that we can now see the difference between a money which is a license to produce wealth, and a money which is a license to tax production. The man that is not in sympathy with this American idea of money would better emigrate with Senator Edmonds and his gold. While we have to pay tribute, it matters much who we pay it to. A 5 per cent tribute payable to a Bostonian is not so burdensome as 5 per cent payable to a landowner. The Bostonian gives us some better chance for making the 100 from which he exacts the 5, then he contributes something towards the support of our institutions. Money is a license to consume wealth. Viewed in this light we get a clear idea of the cause of overproduction at a glance. If every man that puts a dollar worth on the market takes a dollar worth from the market there never could be a surplus. Royalty on invention, interest, profits, rents, etc., cuts the capacity of the consumers down to a very small portion of his earnings. The despilers of labor further break in on the laborers' share by withholding the consuming powers they have received by the employment of their various schemes. At this point enters the morals of money, for with the receipts of the dollar we accept a responsibility to use it in removing its value from the market. A failure to do so to any considerable amount results in calamities that makes the results of many other crimes small in comparison. The morals of money ought to be an interesting study for the preacher.

Now, Mr. NATIONAL ECONOMIST, you must allow me to speak plainly, because if there ever was a period in the world's history when men should talk to the point it is right now; and in the beginning I propose to make a fair fight with you, and if one statement is made that can not be proven, then you can condemn us.

I have been one of your readers almost since you drew your first breath, and am, therefore, acquainted with you through your childhood and youthful days, and even now you can not claim more than youthful proportions, notwithstanding the airs you are putting on and the growth you claim to have made.

All government from first to last is a system of protection, but labor, the most important item in the make up of society, is left unprotected right at the point where the floods enter. What a sad comment on the United States Constitution; a high-priced

dollar knows no Constitution; the laborers' dollar is a guarantee for the Constitution.

The cause of overproduction is very plain. The men that despise labor, and a government that licenses crime, is responsible for it; the remedy is equally plain. This is certainly one instance where the "hair of the dog cures the bite," for every dollar that is lost or delayed in transit, and for every dollar that is hindered from performing its function at the upper end of the line, we want another dollar put in motion at the lower end of the line. The loss of dollars out of the circulation are easily determined by prices. This must be the test of the money of the future. We want cart-wheel dollar David and his crucible and parity to emigrate to Africa. Government furnishes the rich river planter with a levee; its foreign resident citizens with a consul and a gun-boat; the manufacturers with a wall of protection all around the United States. But to me it says you must plow with a forked stick; I must use a clumsy note backed by a clumsy mortgage, which the merchant cuts in two the minute he receives it; one-half is good for goods, the other half is good for profits. The clumsy thing will turn over one time in the year. The interest of the Massachusetts widows and the blood-suckers of New York and other cities must be attended to. To loan me a credit which I help make, and which I absolutely guarantee that I won't abuse, would burst up the blood-sucking business. This little fellow would move the goods of fifty shelves in the run of one year that would kill the overproduction pet. Why, it would be an insult to the Republican and Democratic managers, and oh, my, the college professors. I expect to demand and pray for the dollar that puts an idle man to work, that elevates the man, educates the child, and makes glad the heart of woman.

The laboring classes of this country are cut off from the privilege of contributing to the foreign mission cause until the government will replace such money.

From Texas.

Thinking perhaps you would not object to a short scribble from far away Texas, I have concluded to ask your ear for a few moments that I may give you a few important dots which all newspaper men do not know, but should learn, and learn quickly.

Now, Mr. NATIONAL ECONOMIST, you must allow me to speak plainly, because if there ever was a period in the world's history when men should talk to the point it is right now; and in the beginning I propose to make a fair fight with you, and if one statement is made that can not be proven, then you can condemn us.

I have been one of your readers almost since you drew your first breath, and am, therefore, acquainted with you through your childhood and youthful days, and even now you can not claim more than youthful proportions, notwithstanding the airs you are putting on and the growth you claim to have made.

As soon as you came into existence

you showed the disposition to be

GRIND
Your Own Cane
Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the CHATTANOOGA Cane Mill. CHATTANOOGA Evaporator. CHATTANOOGA FURNACE. CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO. CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

QUICKLY, THOROUGHLY, FOREVER CURED
by a new perfected scientific method that no case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a bond of union throughout your body, King among men in body, mind and heart. Brains and losses removed, you are happy married life restored. Never force will, energy, brain ever again be required. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, disease, etc., are cured. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robed you. Look up to the medical science and modern improvements and educated victims. Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork,

somewhat of a pugilist among the newspaper fraternity, somewhat after the John L. Sullivan type, a knock-down and drag 'em-out kind of a somebody. Why, sir, you have prosecuted as vigorous a war on plutocracy and its hired allies, the subsidized press, that half of the newspapers published in the country have taken up your battle cry, "down with rings, trusts and combines," and are fighting in the interest of the masses and honest government. This is not all you and your anarchistic and communistic press have done. You have even gone over to Europe and exposed the wretched suffering of the people and the causes which brought about this suffering; and not only have you warned, but you have, so clearly demonstrated that like causes will produce like effects in this country that even the old "holy-seed anarchists" can see through the entire scheme.

Your work of teaching these old haysseeds is progressing so satisfactorily that when the colonels and captains make their biennial and quadrennial rounds in order to teach the dear people how to vote "intelligently," and get up with a long tirade and bold assertions, claiming that the dear old Democratic and Republican parties have fought faithfully for the rights of the people, every laborer in the country knows it's a lie from start to finish.

Do you really think you are doing right in teaching the laboring men of this country that they have rights which governments must respect, and which plutocracy dare not invade? You are striving to show the people it is right for them to read and think for themselves, act for themselves, vote for their own interest and the interest of Betty and the babies. Now, this new fangled idea of yours is certainly wrong, because our old bosses say it is, and you know very well they never lie or even mystify the truth.

Well, Mr. ECONOMIST, you have got this idea of independent action fixed in the minds of the masses, and now they have gone and formed another party which we will call the patriotic People's party of pure principles. This new move is getting to be something of a monster, and ere November arrives will sweep the South, West, and Northwest like a mighty cyclone.

It is hard to foresee the result of this move. These drotted old sun-tanned, horny-handed laborers out here in Texas have determined to place a full State ticket in the field and send delegates to the Omaha convention to nominate a President and Vice President. In fact, they have determined to nominate from constable up, and I believe they will succeed in spite of all the bosses can do.

Now, Mr. ECONOMIST, if anything I have said offends you, remember it is not so intended, but is intended as a gentle rebuke for your cheek in defending the rights of labor. Yours for "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" LABORER.

Farmers' and Laborers' Journal (Owensboro, Ky.) says:

A currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued directly to the people under an equitable system of distribution, in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, embodies the very quintessence of financial reform, and should be the slogan of the reform forces.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Alliance Plow Boy (Buford, Ga.) says:

If sub treasury is injurious to labor, why do the non-producing classes oppose it? If it is unconstitutional, who has the power to make it constitutional? If debt and credit system is the overshadowing cause of existing evils, what plan is offered in lieu of the sub-treasury to remove the cause?

The Topeka (Kan.) Tribune says:

The People's party has progressed wonderfully in political knowledge during the last year. We have learned that to slap a man's face because he looks pleasant is not the proper way to make converts or friends. We realize the delicate position of the man who is looking for an excuse to break into the People's party, and are willing to at least leave the doors unlocked, if not open. We can see that our party is now too strong to lose its identity, and our principles too well rooted to be smothered.

As a sample of the high and losty manner in which the corrupt partisan press answer the sledgehammer blows of THE ECONOMIST upon economic questions, the following is clipped from the Kinston Free Press (Kinston, N.C.). The effort to prove that the constitution of the Alliance forces every man to be a Democrat is rich:

Evidently Republican "boodle" is doing its work. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST has been "playing off" lately from the third party, but comes out for it again in its last issue. Nearly all the big Alliance leaders are now working for the third party. As there is no hope for the third party in the South, the only conclusion we can reach is that that movement is intended to break up the solid South in the interest of the Republican party, and we can see no motive of Alliance leaders to attempt this except that they expect or are receiving pay from the Republicans to carry on such a campaign. Let Democratic Alliance men remember that the constitution of their Order declares it to be a non-partisan organization, and refuse to leave the good old Democratic party for no other purpose than to help such leaders get Republican "boodle," especially when doing so will continue the mean Republican party in power in the nation.

The Birmingham Age Herald (Ala.) admits the justice of the present great uprising of the people now, but three years ago, when THE ECONOMIST began advocating a flexible currency, it was ridiculed by the entire press, both Democratic and Republican, and told that a stable, not a flexible, currency was desirable. The Alliance Herald now says:

The motive for this movement is what is commonly called, for want of a more specific term, "financial relief." That "financial relief" is demanded to come in the shape of an "expensive currency." The particular methods by which the currency is asked to be expanded and distributed, is where the adventurers and quacks got in their work. The bottom principle of it is an "expensive currency," to-day commands the sympathy of every citizen of America, except the limited number of bondholders and money lenders whose interests lie in contraction.

Plow and Hammer (Tiffin, Ohio) says: Secretary of the Treasury Foster, in his official report for the year 1891 ignores the circulation of the 7-30 notes as a part of our currency in 1865, giving the circulation per capita in that year as \$20,57, while placing the per capita circulation in 1881 at \$23,41. Mr. Foster did not ignore the 7-30 notes as a part of the circulating medium of this country when in 1866 Mr. G. L. Donnels, of Gibsonburg, Sandusky county, Ohio, purchased of Mr. Foster eighty acres of land, and tendered in payment the whole amount in 7-30 notes, that he (Mr. Donnels) had received from the government for his services in the army. Mr. Foster at that time considered 7-30 bonds as currency, accepted them in payment for his farm, and recognized them as part of the circulating medium of the country. If they were good currency in 1866 in payment for a farm, why not currency

FACTS TALK LOUDER THAN WORDS.
Buy Your Goods at Wholesale Prices and
SAVE MONEY!

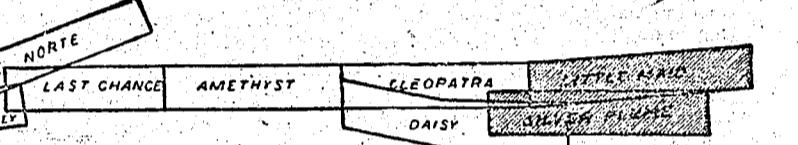
MEN'S CLOTHING.
Men's dark cassimere suits, \$5.00 and \$5.50.
Men's striped cassimere suits \$5.50 and \$6.50.
Men's gray cheviot suits, \$5.50 and \$6.50.
Men's black cheviot suits, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00.
Men's "wood brown" suits, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.50.
Men's fine diagonal suits, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.
Men's fancy worsted suit, \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$8.50.
Men's hairline stripe cassimere suits, \$8.00 and \$9.00.
Men's dark plaid cassimere suits, \$9.00 and \$9.50.
Men's finest cheviots \$9.75 and \$10.00.
Men's finest diagonals \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00.

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
FARMERS ALLIANCE WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE
117 & 119 N. 8th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Creede, the New Colorado Wonder.

ANOTHER LEADVILLE.

THE LITTLE MAID MINING AND MILLING COMPANY OF CREDEE, COLORADO.



Offers for public subscription, through the office of James A. Bates & Co., 1407 F street northwest, Washington, D. C., 20,000 shares of its treasury stock at 12½ cents per share.

No subscriptions taken for less than 100 shares. Capital Stock \$2,000,000, divided in 2,000,000 shares of \$1 each. Full paid and non-assessable. 500,000 shares set aside for treasury purposes, but only 200,000 offered shares at 12½ cents.

GENERAL OFFICE, BOSTON BUILDING, DENVER COLO.
BANKERS, THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, DENVER, COLO.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM GELDER, President; J. R. SAVILLE, Secretary; W. J. MILLER, Treasurer; GEORGE ARTHUR RICE, L. L. BAILEY, E. C. HUMPHREY, W. F. HOGAN.

This company has purchased two claims of 300 by 1,800 feet each, covering the extension of the Last Chance and Amethyst vein at Creede, Colo.; to wit, the Little Maid and Silver Plum, and within the thousand feet of the Amethyst end line. The accompanying map shows the relative positions of the different claims and is taken from the patent surveys. Both the Last Chance and Amethyst are 8-dayold worthless mines, and, although only opened the past winter, have produced nearly a million dollars already, and have from four to six millions blocked out in sight. A recent issue of the Denver paper says that the Amethyst is making preparations to ship 40 tons of ore per day. The ore from this mine these wonderful mines have caused the price of Creede to jump from a few hundred of a dozen prospectors to a flourishing city of 7,000 people, causing a boom only equaled by Leadville. Recent developments in the Amethyst show that with every foot of depth obtained the mineral increases in richness; the two hundred foot level averages double one hundred foot level in white, and the bottom of the shaft is nearly double in value again.

This company is now running tunnels and sinking a shaft to intercept this great vein. Its treasury stock for 100 shares is \$100 per share. The stockholder a careful and honest administration of the affairs of the company. Amongst the directors are the president of three banks, the U. S. Surveyor General for the State of Colorado, and the secretary of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Millions would buy the Last Chance and Amethyst; millions will not purchase the property of this company when the bodies are developed.

A word with regard to mining stocks. Whilst it is true that in the infancy of mining numberless worthless schemes were floated, it is also true of late years that fully 50 per cent of the legitimate mining enterprises placed in the market are in value, some with magic strides. About a year ago the Mollie Gibson gave up part of its capital stock for development purposes. Since that time that stock has jumped from a few cents per share to \$10 per share, dividends making the fortunate holders of that stock fully \$10,000,000 in one year; the company a new concern, organized only last winter, on the same plan as this company, sold its first lot of treasury stock at a few cents per share, and already that stock is selling for \$1.05 cents per share, one deal alone involving the purchase of over one million dollars, and so it has been in many instances.

Don't be another Leadville sly, but send your subscription at once to JAMES A. BATES & CO., 1407 F street, northwest, Washington, D. C., who will secure your stock for you and also furnish further information.

CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office, H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Heiskell's Ointment

Is certainly a Remarkable Remedy for Skin Diseases. 50 Cts. per Box. Sold Everywhere. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. Philadelphia

17 CURES even those that other remedies fail! The simple anointment, without the aid of incision, cures every form of Skin Disease, from Simplex to Ulcerate Eczema.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES! Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Write for book, "Hints for Kitchen and Bed Room," free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. Philadelphia

Mr. RUMELY CO., LAFAYETTE, IND.

when he makes a report in 1891? Does his relation to the currency as a private citizen change when he becomes a government official? Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury desires to inform the people of the amount of money we have in circulation, he includes in his statements all the reserves, silver bullion and gold, and all other money in the treasury, to make the amount as large as possible. But when he desires to give Wall street confidence in the financial stability of the government, he makes the statement that the amount of reserves in the hands of the government includes these reserves, bullion, gold and silver coin, etc. How they can be in circulation and in the treasury at the same time is what we would like to know.

The Star (Milton, W. Va.) says:

One of the most hopeful signs of the restoration of the country may be seen in the fact that daily men of prominence, newspapers and even governors of States are seeing the error of their old affiliations and turning in with the honest masses.

THE LINE OF LAKES.

The above name has been applied to the Wisconsin Central Lines on account of the large number of lakes and summer resorts tributary to its route. Fox Lake, Lake Winona, Lake Waupaca, Milwaukee, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Menomonie, Fifield, Butternut and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, perch, muskellunge, while sportsmen will find an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quail, snipe, etc. In the season of summer, however, the chief attraction of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the Union. Her fame as a resorting retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities, during the midsummer months, has extended far beyond the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

The Custer County Beacon (Broken Bow, Neb.) says:

The campaign of '92 will be a historical one. It will be recorded as a campaign in which the liberties of a nation were involved. In this gigantic struggle in which so much is at stake, the fellow who looks away his time "knifing his brethren," or "paying up old scores," will stand about as high in the estimation of the people as Benedict Arnold.

The Custer County Independent (Calais, Neb.) does up an unsympathizing subscriber in a way that should deter all others from such folly. It says:

Mr. J. D. Thurman, of Lodi, refuses to take the Independent out of the post office, and assigns as his reason, "too much anarchy!" Now, we do not know Thurman, neither do we care to, but we'll wager a year's subscription that he is a purblind partisan bigot, whose ears are long enough to tie in a double bow-knot on the top of his head, and whose knowledge of the affairs of the government to which he is so blindly and insultingly professes such patriotic devotion, does not extend beyond the narrow confines of the success or failure of the old party hulk to which he belongs, body, soul and breeches, and at whose venal shrine he bows in mocking reverence, and grins a sickly grin every time the g. o. p. ringmaster cracks the party whip across his naked back. The People's party has never yet corrupted Congress, bought our legislatures, nor hoodwinked our courts, to rend asunder the very superstructure of our government, steal the substance of the people, and stifle the cries of the distressed. It has never marched its boodle voters to the polls in hollow squares and "block-of-five." It has never dismissed workingmen from employment and thrown them into traindom, vice and crime, as the old parties of the banks and fat-fryers have done—because they would not vote to rivet still tighter the chains of oppression already on them. It has never hired armed mobs of Pinkerton thugs to violate the laws of the land and to shoot down in cold blood the toilers of this country, who have plead for protection under the stars and stripes. No! No! No!!! The People's party is demanding a mild and peaceful settlement of all inequalities between capital and labor. One flag, one country and one constitution is good enough for the men who pay the taxes and support the government of this nation—Mr. Thurman and his purblind party croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. The People's party is fighting anarchy in all its forms. This is why it is fighting the two old parties which breed anarchy. Now, friend Thurman, lend us your ears for a moment (if they are not too long). Don't wince, but stand up like a man and swallow a little of the kind of anarchy—the genuine article—that the party which owns you, and which you blindly follow, preaches. The Chicago Times said: "Hand grenades should be thrown among those union sailors who are striving to obtain higher wages, and other strikers could take a warning from their fate." The New York Tribune said: "These brutal creatures (strikers) can understand no other reasoning than force." The Michigan Christian Herald said: "The time is now upon us when strikers are not to be met with blank cartridges, but by the best improved Winchester rifles, loaded for service and aimed low." Tom Scott said: "Give them the rifle diet and see how they like that kind of bread." Now, Mr. Thurman, when you hear such blood-curdling remedies as the above advocated by the People's-party press, you are welcome to tell every son-of-a-gun "calamity howler" in the country an anarchist

capital letters, and the Independent will help you. But until you do, you will have to nurse your sore spot and take your medicine. In the meantime we shall take great pleasure and unalloyed comfort in dropping your name from our list.

The Star (Milton, W. Va.) says:

One of the most hopeful signs of the restoration of the country may be seen in the fact that daily men of prominence, newspapers and even governors of States are seeing the error of their old affiliations and turning in with the honest masses.

THE LINE OF LAKES.

The above name has been applied to the Wisconsin Central Lines on account of the large number of lakes and summer resorts tributary to its route. Fox Lake, Lake Winona, Lake Waupaca, Milwaukee, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Menomonie, Fifield, Butternut and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, perch, muskellunge, while sportsmen will find an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quail, snipe, etc. In the season of summer, however, the chief attraction of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the Union. Her fame as a resorting retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities, during the midsummer months, has extended far beyond the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

The Custer County Beacon (Broken Bow, Neb.) says:

The campaign of '92 will be a historical one. It will be recorded as a campaign in which the liberties of a nation were involved. In this gigantic struggle in which so much is at stake, the fellow who looks away his time "knifing his brethren," or "paying up old scores," will stand about as high in the estimation of the people as Benedict Arnold.

The Custer County Independent (Calais, Neb.) does up an unsympathizing subscriber in a way that should deter all others from such folly. It says:

Mr. J. D. Thurman, of Lodi, refuses to take the Independent out of the post office, and assigns as his reason, "too much anarchy!" Now, we do not know Thurman, neither do we care to, but we'll wager a year's subscription that he is a purblind partisan bigot, whose ears are long enough to tie in a double bow-knot on the top of his head, and whose knowledge of the affairs of the government to which he is so blindly and insultingly professes such patriotic devotion, does not extend beyond the narrow confines of the success or failure of the old party hulk to which he belongs, body, soul and breeches, and at whose venal shrine he bows in mocking reverence, and grins a sickly grin every time the g. o. p. ringmaster cracks the party whip across his naked back. The People's party has never yet corrupted Congress, bought our legislatures, nor hoodwinked our courts, to rend asunder the very superstructure of our government, steal the substance of the people, and stifle the cries of the distressed. It has never marched its boodle voters to the polls in hollow squares and "block-of-five." It has never dismissed workingmen from employment and thrown them into traindom, vice and crime, as the old parties of the banks and fat-fryers have done—because they would not vote to rivet still tighter the chains of oppression already on them. It has never hired armed mobs of Pinkerton thugs to violate the laws of the land and to shoot down in cold blood the toilers of this country, who have plead for protection under the stars and stripes. No! No! No!!! The People's party is demanding a mild and peaceful settlement of all inequalities between capital and labor. One flag, one country and one constitution is good enough for the men who pay the taxes and support the government of this nation—Mr. Thurman and his purblind party croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. The People's party is fighting anarchy in all its forms. This is why it is fighting the two old parties which breed anarchy. Now, friend Thurman, lend us your ears for a moment (if they are not too long). Don't wince, but stand up like a man and swallow a little of the kind of anarchy—the genuine article—that the party which owns you, and which you blindly follow, preaches. The Chicago Times said: "Hand grenades should be thrown among those union sailors who are striving to obtain higher wages, and other strikers could take a warning from their fate." The New York Tribune said: "These brutal creatures (strikers) can understand no other reasoning than force." The Michigan Christian Herald said: "The time is now upon us when strikers are not to be met with blank cartridges, but by the best improved Winchester rifles, loaded for service and aimed low." Tom Scott said: "Give them the rifle diet and see how they like that kind of bread." Now, Mr. Thurman, when you hear such blood-curdling remedies as the above advocated by the People's-party press, you are welcome to tell every son-of-a-gun "calamity howler" in the country an anarchist

capital letters, and the Independent will help you. But until you do, you will have to nurse your sore spot and take your medicine. In the meantime we shall take great pleasure and unalloyed comfort in dropping your name from our list.

The Star (Milton, W. Va.) says:

One of the most hopeful signs of the restoration of the country may be seen in the fact that daily men of prominence, newspapers and even governors of States are seeing the error of their old affiliations and turning in with the honest masses.

THE LINE OF LAKES.

The above name has been applied to the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

SECOND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Platform adopted by the Confederated 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 slave 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 outcry of a plun- dered 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.

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 outcry of a plun- dered 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-

SMOKE
Blackwell's
DURHAM
EVERYMAN'S TOBACCO.

Situated in the immediate Section of Country that produces a grade of Tobacco, that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, and being in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, we spare no pains nor expense to give the trade

THE VERY BEST.

THE CANTON STEEL ROOFING CO., CANTON, O.

MFG. MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDED LOCK SEAM, GENUINE, CORRUGATED IRON.

STEEL ROOFING, CRIMPED EDGE IRON ROOFING AND SIDING, HEADED IRON SIDING AND CEILING,

FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS, WATER-PROOF SHEATHING PAPER, ROOF PAINT, ETC.

to ft. seamless eave trough, h. Send for Catalogue, Price List and Samples.

TO INSURE TO THE PUBLIC THE

BEST BOOKS AT LOWEST PRICES.

We supply our school and college text-books, postage paid, to any address on receipt of our Wholesale Prices. When not otherwise obtainable at published prices, order direct from the

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY, Cincinnati, Chicago, New York.

Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$40. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$46. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$52. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$60. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$66. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$72. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$78. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$84. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$90. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$96. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$102. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$108. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$114. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$120. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$126. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$132. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$138. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$144. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$150. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$156. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$162. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$168. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$174. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$180. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$186. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$192. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$198. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$204. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$210. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$216. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$222. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$228. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$234. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$240. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$246. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$252. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$258. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$264. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$270. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$276. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$282. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$288. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$294. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$300. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$306. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$312. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$318. Members and thousands of other men and true, patronized us more last year that we were compelled to buy out our facilities and new have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. The Alliance Factory others shut down.

"A" Grade \$

for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that as executed by the Republican administration our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restriction and under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of a parity of values of the two metals; that the purchasing and best paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of values between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, his sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution, a just and honest popular ballot, just and equal representation of all people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws. These are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our merchant marine by home built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliance with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine, and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and relations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract labor.

We favor an efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limb of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employees in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognize the dignity of manhood irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the integrity of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all the agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land. But while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and State. We reaffirm our opposition declared in the Republican platform of 1888 to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and render their enforcement more complete.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the free delivery service now enjoyed by larger cities of the country and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to a cent at the earliest possible moment, consistent with the maintenance of the post office de-

partment and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, and as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States government.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest possible date, having due regard to the interest of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All federal officers appointed for Territories should be selected from bona-fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor cession, subject to the home-stead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a national undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure the discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of the results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and dignity and honor at home and abroad has been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance.

THE SOLDIER'S PAY.

Among the many letters received by THE ECONOMIST some inquire what Senator Voorhees said upon the question. In the proceedings of the United States Senate on the 29th day of February last, as published in the Congressional Record of March 1st,

Negative—Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong and Vining.

On motion it was agreed to expunge the following clause of the motion last adopted:

"That no power to grant any charter of incorporation, or any commercial or other monopoly, shall be hereby implied."

On the motion to agree to the motion amended as follows:

"Nor shall any person holding any office in the bank of the United States be a member of either House whilst holding said office." "It passed in the negative.

Yea, 12; nays, 13.

Affirmative—Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackson, Izard, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, Taylor.

Negative—Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth,

Foster, Frelinghuysen, King, Langdon,

Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong and

Vining.

It was agreed that further agreements to the Constitution be postponed.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM IS A CURIOSITY IN TWO PARTICULARS.

First, it rubs down so close on free silver that the Democrats will have to become as attenuated as the proverbial split lightning to get under them without having free silver, and yet nothing is further from free silver than the intentions of both parties.

Second, they get down so close to

an inch of solid ground for the Democratic platform on that subject, but absolute free trade.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS AND PLACEMAKERS

The office seekers and placemakers should be relegated to the rear at Omaha, and nothing done to prevent the full and free voice of the people through their delegates presenting the ablest and best men for the place. Let it be remembered that this is a fight for principle, and temporary defeat is better than unfeeling compromise.

EARLY SENATORS.

The records of the first session of the Third Congress show the following action by the Senate. It is of interest now as showing that body to have been about equally divided on the subject:

TUESDAY, January 14, 1794.

The Senate proceeded to consideration of the following motion:

"Nor shall any person holding any office or stock in any institution of the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, under authority of United States, be a member of either House whilst he holds such office or stock, but no power to grant any charter of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly, shall be hereby implied."

Consideration was postponed until tomorrow. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1794.

Debate upon amendment but no decision. Continued.

THURSDAY, January 16, 1794.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made yesterday to amend the motion under consideration the 14th inst., for amendment to the Constitution of the United States inhibiting the holders of any office or stock in bank of the United States from a seat in either branch of Congress. On motion to amend the amendment so that it be read as follows:

"Nor shall any person holding any office in the bank of the United States be a member of either House whilst he holds such office, but no power to grant any charter of incorporation, or any commercial or other monopoly shall be hereby implied."

It passed in the affirmative—yeas, 13; nays, 12. Those voting in the affirmative were: Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackson, Izard, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, Taylor.

Negative—Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong and Vining.

On motion it was agreed to expunge the following clause of the motion last adopted:

"That no power to grant any charter of incorporation, or any commercial or other monopoly, shall be hereby implied."

On the motion to agree to the motion amended as follows:

"Nor shall any person holding any office in the bank of the United States be a member of either House whilst holding said office." "It passed in the negative.

Yea, 12; nays, 13.

Affirmative—Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackson, Izard, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

Negative—Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth,

Foster, Frelinghuysen, King, Langdon,

Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong and

Vining.

It was agreed that further agreements to the Constitution be postponed.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

In the midst of a beautiful park in Washington, D. C., stands a stately red building. It is the largest brick government department in the world. Cement or graved paths lead to many entrances. At a door opening upon a tesselated hall leading to the ground floor, the visitor pauses and glances back at the flowering shrubbery, the well cut lawns, the leafy avenues of trees. "Charming" is the word which abides unspoken on the lips. With almost a sigh of regret, the hand pushes inward the great door, and the visitors stand within the precincts of the District of Columbia have sixty days full pay and leave—thirty for vacation, and thirty for sickness—which may be ex-

empted of a sudden rush of cold air, or a shade which comes out of

dazzling sunshine is very grateful. A polite attendant directs his hesitating steps to either an elevator or broad, low stone steps which lead up to the first gallery. He prefers the steps, and exhilarated by the freshening atmosphere, runs blithely up them, passing on the way many aproned women of many countenances. Some have the worn, jaded expression of the department hack, more a supercilious, half-insolent, wholly independent bearing. He steps out upon a broad stone porch where some few boyish looking clerks sit writing, and stands leaning upon the parapet chatting with a friend. The scope and generous plan of the building unfolds beneath and around at this elevation to his gaze. It is nothing less than an immense rotunda. The whole center of the structure (so to speak) is space. Gigantic pillars uprear the roof, and a double row of galleries run round back of them, being the offices from which a steady stream of moving humanity enter and depart. Beneath upon the tesselated ground floor men sit in cushioned chairs at desks, sorting papers and smoking cigars. A restaurant is within ten steps of them; a cigar stand, said to be kept by a descendant of George Washington, ornaments the other side of the great chamber. In the center the cool waters of a fountain splash. No one seems hurried unless it be the negro porters, who trudge wheelbarrows of documents about. Even they have a complacent, well-fed air. Behind you are the offices, all properly inscribed, and you enter one or two. Men sit at the central desks and it is easy to see from even superficial inspection have the best positions. Women, the official drudgery. They glance at you resentfully. Have you an ax to grind, or are you only an elegant idler, aimlessly sauntering through life? Your guide gives you some figures. The total number of persons employed in the pension bureau at the time of the commissioner's last official report was 5,913, and the classification is as follows:

Classification.	No. Salary.
Commissioner.	\$5,000
First deputy commis- sioner.	3,600
Second deputy commis- sioner.	3,600
Chief clerk.	3,600
Assistant chief clerk.	2,000
Medical referee.	3,000
Assistant medical referee.	2,250
Law clerk.	2,000
Qualified surgeons.	2,000
Chiefs of divisions.	2,000
Principal examiner.	2,000
Assistant examiners.	1,800
Medical examiners.	1,800
Stenographers.	1,600
Clerks of class I.	800
Clerks of class II.	600
Clerks of class III.	400
Special examine.	150
Clerks of class IV.	200
Clerks class \$1,000.	100
Copyists.	100
Superintendent of buildings.	1,400
Engineers.	1,200
Cabinet-maker.	900
Painter.	800
Messengers.	700
Assistant messengers.	600
Messenger boys.	400
Captain of watch.	300
Sergeants of watch.	200
Watchmen.	150
Firemen.	120
Laborers.	60
Charwomen and female laborers.	100
Total.	2,009

TOTAL OFFICIAL FORCE.

The official force of the bureau of pensions now authorized by law..... 2,009

There are 18 pension agents and 419 persons employed at said agencies; in all..... 437

There are 1,028 boards of medical examiners, of three persons each, and 383 single surgeon examiners in all..... 3,467

Total number of persons employed in connection with the bureau of pensions..... 5,913

Being of an inquiring turn of mind you ask about perquisites, etc. You are told that all government employees in the District of Columbia have sixty days full pay and leave—thirty for vacation, and thirty for sickness—which may be ex-

tended at the option of the chief. There are also fourteen odd hours granted them during the year. These offset lateness of arrival, and like liberties with father time. The office hours are from 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., with 30 minutes for lunch, which is of course optional of obtainment, provision being made, however, for the lavishly disposed at the bureau restaurant. It is, therefore, our most important business as Alliance men to study politics (or the making of laws) from the point of view of our own interest.

I remember, when I joined the Alliance, the question was asked why I sought admission into the Order. The reply was, because I desire to aid by every means in my power the efforts of the Alliance in behalf of the wealth-producers. Now, my friends, after many years of organization, of study, and of preparation the time for action—the time to prove each and every one of us—is at

Let us, however, remember that the interests of all wealth-producers, without regard to party or section, is the same, and is directly opposed to the interest of the parasitic monied classes. So long as we permit these classes to do our thinking and make our laws, just so long will they continue to make laws whereby they can reap the fruit of their producers' labor. It is, therefore, our most important business as Alliance men to study politics (or the making of laws) from the point of view of our own interest.

From the last report of Green B. Raum, commissioner of pensions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, you gather what pension certificates were issued during four fiscal years past, as follows:

1888 113,173

1889 145,298

1890 151,658

1891 250,565

And that the business is assuming enormous proportions, and will in the next report double itself. Some writer of more words than wit, has said: "Republiques are proverbially ungrateful. Time has stamped him a graceless cynic. The United States has poured out like water her wealth to the survivors of her wars; she has built up for veterans and their heirs a great department officered by a legion of employees, and laid innumerable burdens upon the living for the deeds of the dead." But thrusting aside this vicious phase of growing evil, the present arises. How well! Uncle Sam treats his special servants, in his princely Capitol. Easy duties, pleasant rooms, cool breezes in summer time, and furnace heat in winter the music of falling water, and above all, six and a half working hours for generous remuneration, with a special grant of sixty days recuperate or jaunt.

As you turn to go, you find that your interest has merged into depression, that a shadow lies athwart all creations of man's genius, and a vague unrest possesses you. How fearfully things jar. Your mind rehearses visions of field and road, of sun-baked earth and boiling figures, of ill-clad, broken, white-faced women and shoeless children, and you ask yourself vainly why is it that the hand which drives the plow is the only one which knows no rest, no ease, no physical comforts, while it alone uprears the whole superstructure of the body politic.

Look at that picture, and then on this.

The following is an extract from the address of President J. H. Robertson, of Buckingham County, (Virginia) Alliance:

We are rapidly approaching the condition of France prior to the overthrow of her plutocracy, and if we would avoid the subsequent reign of terror, it is high time for us to leave the road that leads to that goal.

The past history of the world shows that the plutocrats have seldom relinquished their grip upon the labor and liberty of their fellow-men without the shedding of blood.

After seven years of war with the British plutocracy, at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, liberty arose triumphant.

After four years of war, at the surrender of our Lee, liberty, drenched in the blood of our own children, was again victorious.

And now this same ever-recurring struggle with the plutocracy is once more upon us, and we shall indeed be fortunate if, by the use of the ballot, we can avert the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

served to hold each other in check and subordinate each side to the will of the people. In those times man as a general thing was promoted strictly on his merit and qualification; each and every one had to define his position and pledge his sacred honor that he would make some effort within his reach to carry out or have carried out those principles in the legislative halls of the country. But how is it now? Is the will of the people consulted? Is legislation so shaped that the masses will be benefited thereby? If so, I would that some one of deeper research than myself would tell me when, where, and how, if anything has been done or tried to be done by either of the three departments of this government within the last quarter of a century, to aid the people in their laudable efforts to uphold and support this once grand old fabric, it was done while I slept, and yet it is claimed that this is a government of the people, by the people, and in the interest of the people. It is true that the Republican party are chargeable with inventing and putting in motion most of the machinery that has been instrumental in plunging the people of the nation into the awful financial dilemma in which they find themselves engulfed at the present day. For instance, that party chartered the national banks in 1863, which is the driving wheel of all this duplicated machinery and the prolific source from whence flows nearly if not quite all the financial troubles with which this nation has been so signally cursed. To this institution may be traced the building up of every millionaire of the country; to this source may be traced the building up of every hydra-headed ring, combine, trust, and corner that has been prowling over this country like a roaring lion for the last quarter of a century, seeking whom they may devour; and let us disguise this fact as the pride of our hearts, may be it will take fewer numerals to count those who have not been devoured by these beasts of prey than it will take to count those who have been so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches. Not only so, but it has been the main factor (as President Lincoln predicted years ago) in bringing about the aggregation of the wealth of this country into the hands of the few to detriment and downfall of the many. And while the Republican party has been guilty of manufacturing machines of oppression, the Democratic party is chargeable with the sin of omission by keeping their mouths shut in many instances when it was their duty to have opened them in defense of their country. Another sin of which this old party have been guilty is opening their mouths in many instances where duty to their constituents demanded that they should be kept shut. Two years ago when the people sent their legislative committee before the Congress of the United States, to lay before that august body certain legitimate demands, did the Republican party stand alone in their opposition to those demands? By no means; but a confederate move was made by both parties to silence the voice of the people. Then how have matters stood in the present Congress? When the silver bill came on to be heard, this same Democratic party with a majority in the lower House of near 140, this same party who professes to be governed by the will of the people suffered this bill

to be defeated when they knew that it was the will of the people that it should pass. Then before bringing these scrutinizing remarks to a close, suffer me to put this interrogatory before the labor classes. "Seeing we have tried our respective parties for so these many years, with the delusive hope of obtaining our rights by working in concert with those same old parties, shall we still cling with death-like tenacity to those same old organizations, or shall we open up a shop of our own? I do hope some one with more political brains than I have ever professed to have, will answer the above question for the sake of one who wishes to be set right, if for no other reason. We should all regard our political as well as our physical health, and from the standpoint of reason and sound philosophy, I could as soon expect to be closely confined in a chancery house, surrounded every moment of my life with a mass of putrefaction, and retain my physical health, as to expect to retain my political health by being closely confined in either of the old parties. Then I repeat the question, what shall we do? The leaders of the labor organization in my own State advise the people to stick to the Democratic party and demand their rights within the party; this may be the proper policy (and I grant their honesty in so advising the people), but my patience and forbearance of late has become so completely exhausted that I am at a loss to know how to act or what to do in the premises. As to what I have said in regard to the banking system being the main cause of our present troubles, I am aware that I have only made the assertion, and made no attempt in this communication to prove the fact; my only excuse for this omission is that those who read and study for themselves will not demand any proof because those persons know for themselves the truth of the assertion; and to those who have heretofore lived in such blissful ignorance of those things, I will say the proof shall be forthcoming when called for. Before concluding the present remarks, permit me to say I had a short interview last year with one of the most prominent Democratic members of the United States Senate on this banking question. I asked him how it was that every Democratic member of Congress could claim to be Jacksonian Democrats, and yet not one of them had dared open his mouth in that body in the last twenty-five years against national banks, he replied: "Oh, the national bank will soon die out any way." My reply was true, oh king, and as you have ventured to predict the early demise of this hydra-headed monster, suffer me to venture a prophecy as to what will be the cause of bringing about this much desired and let them go on a little while longer as they have been since 1863; and starvation will be the inevitable result, for they will have devoured this whole land, and therefore have nothing left upon which they can any longer subsist.

How to Manage Your Neighbor.

Tell your neighbor who is prejudiced against the Alliance and couldn't be induced to take an Alliance paper; that there is an article in the last ECONOMIST that you would like to have him read. You would

like to know what he thinks about it. Don't tell him that it expresses your opinions exactly—even if it does—but tell him you want to know what he thinks about it. He may feel a little flattered at your interest in his opinion and will probably read the article—and very likely other articles—which is what you want.

By-Laws of the People's Union on Platform.
BY HARRY HINTON.

The People's union, now called the People's party, should be social, educational and political. To this end a constitution and by-laws are requisite. We give now a part of said constitution in relation to platforms, which should be at once adopted at Omaha during the coming convention:

1. The platform adopted by a national

2. No State union shall have any article

3. No district union shall oppose

4. No county convention shall oppose

5. The platforms under which any per-

son may be elected in a representative

6. Notwithstanding these platforms

7. Some wise statesman will say this

8. We will now explain these articles

9. Before concluding the present re-

10. Here is a county in which a ma-

11. The above constitution on platforms

12. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

13. I wish to call attention to another

14. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

15. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

16. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

17. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

18. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

19. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

20. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

21. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

22. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

23. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

24. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

25. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

26. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

27. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

28. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

29. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

30. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

31. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

32. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

33. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

34. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

35. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

36. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

37. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

38. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

39. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

40. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

41. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

42. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

43. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

44. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

45. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

46. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

47. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

48. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

49. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

50. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

51. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

52. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

53. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

54. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

55. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

56. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

57. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

58. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

59. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

60. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

61. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

62. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

63. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

64. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

65. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

66. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

67. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

68. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

69. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

70. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

71. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

72. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

73. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

74. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

75. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

76. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

77. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

78. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

79. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

80. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

81. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

82. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

83. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

84. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

85. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

86. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

87. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

88. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

89. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

90. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

91. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

92. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

93. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

94. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

95. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

96. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

97. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

98. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

99. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

100. Tell your neighbor who is preju-

this country and rule it. Now is the time for them to commence. Any man who thinks he has anything to do in ruling this nation except he be a plutocrat is the worst deceived man on earth. What old party shall be elected is a mere bagatelle or sham. Possibly if your votes are needed to elect, the party will rob somebody of their rights and pay it over to you if you threaten to kick. But if you are quiet good party men, you get nothing, and if very quiet you'll get robbed for certain.

We would be very thankful if THE ECONOMIST would call attention to this constitution on platforms, and that the reform press throughout the nation would copy it, and that it should be adopted at Omaha. I have written something on this line before, but after mature deliberation the principles hitherto discussed comes in a more perfect shape. It is the only way to have a Democratic or Republican government in the purest strictest sense. It is the only way for the people to have a self-government. The opposite of this is plutocracy, oligarchy, centralization and finally imperialism. There is no mistake about this, gentlemen.

The Business Men did it.
BY T. A. SLAND.

Chauncey Depew says that it was the quiet work of the business men that secured the nomination of Harrison and Reid. "Harrison's administration has been eminently satisfactory to the business men."

Mr. Depew is a business man. He is the president of one of Vanderbilt's railroads. He further says, "I made up my mind some time ago to secure Whitelaw Reid's nomination for Vice-President."

I beg to suggest that Mr. Depew's mind was made up for him by Jay Gould and other business men. The farmers and wage men are not any longer considered as factors in political conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties. The government, whether in the hands of one or the other of those parties is administered entirely in the interest of my failure in business in 1873. It was contraction. In 1873 there were 5,183 failures. I was one of them. Who did that? The national government. What for? To increase the value of the gold-bug estate or bond holder. I see the wrong, and our Democratic convention of the State has adopted a platform to partially remedy the evil. Why? "The Alliance pressure, nothing else, caused it. Down here in North Carolina the straight cut Democrats want to read a man out of the party if he is in favor of reform, reform, reform, it must come; more money, good money, gold, silver, copper, legal-tender greenbacks; back these with a law to make them receivable for all debts public and private.

The Republican platform expresses sympathy with the oppressed in Ireland, and the persecuted in Russia, but it is silent as the grave on the subject of the mortgage ridden farmers and starving wage earners of this country. Second, there is not or can not be any motive emanating from the farmers and laborers of this government to do a wrong, for the money would recoil back on a large part or all. Third, no one man or no class of men know all things. Railroad operators have best knowledge of railroads; telegraph operators know most of telegraphs; operators in factories know most of manufacturing; the farmers know most about farming, and so on through, and this will always be so. Then beyond our own knowledge we must have faith. That faith must be placed with the farmers and laborers, whose interest is identical, or with the money power, whose interest is to destroy us. Fourth, people are attached to the product of their own labor. The demands are our own work. You had as well ask the mother why she is devoted to her own offspring as to ask the people why they are devoted to the farmers' and

laborers' demands. Fifth, the people have been tied without having either end of the rope. We seem to begin to think we must have one end before we get much reform legislation; and as we have taken hold of the platform and let us hold to it with a death grip. The people must have the making of platforms, or legislation must be submitted back to them for ratification after passing Congress. Give us the farmers' and laborers' demands, pure and simple. Of course there will be other legislation needed. Bring it up along the same lines that the demands have come. The people's confidence in political parties is very thin. Our enemies will try to get their deadly work in the platform, and will try to take the advantage of our enthusiasm if possible. Put none but true and tried men on guard.

Some friend has sent me your paper, and in reading it, and examining into the national bank question and the currency, I have arrived to quite a different conclusion to that I have previously entertained. I have said we had the best currency I ever saw from boyhood to old age, for the bills, silver and gold were all even; that the only difficulty was, it was too scarce and too high in the rack for me to reach it. Now I see the cause of my failure in business in 1873. It was contraction. In 1873 there were 5,183 failures. I was one of them. Who did that? The national government. What for? To increase the value of the gold-bug estate or bond holder. I see the wrong, and our Democratic convention of the State has adopted a platform to partially remedy the evil. Why? "The Alliance pressure, nothing else, caused it. Down here in North Carolina the straight cut Democrats want to read a man out of the party if he is in favor of reform, reform, reform, it must come; more money, good money, gold, silver, copper, legal-tender greenbacks; back these with a law to make them receivable for all debts public and private.

They never fail who die in a great cause, * * * But still their spirit walks abroad though years. Elapse and others share as dark a doom. They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts. Which overpower all others and conduct the world at last to freedom."

Sorrowfully and fraternally yours,
MORTIMER WHITHEAD,
Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.

by Ernest Seyd in April, 1872, been used to buy up the American Congress? See Congressional Record, April 9, 1872, page 202. Is Mr. Hooper who was at that time chairman of the committee on coinage, alive? Where is his post office and State? But let us return to my plan to establish United States treasury banks or sub-treasuries, with the head one in Washington, D. C., with branches all over the United States as needed. In them place the deposits, place only government money therein, appoint the managers, put them under oath and bonds, make the bank and all branches responsible to all depositors, so unless United States fails, all will be safe to the citizens and depositors.

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. 20—To be used during the second week in July.

ARE MILLIONAIRES BENEFICIAL TO A NATION?

"Who makes the sum of human blessings less,
 Or sinks the stock of general happiness,
 Though erring fame may grace, though false renown,
 His life may blazon or his memory crown,
 Yet the last audit shall reverse the cause,
 And God shall vindicate his broken laws."

Hannah More.

"High though his titles, proud his name,
 Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
 Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
 The wretch, concentrated all in self,
 Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
 And, doubly dying, shall go down
 To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
 Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Walter Scott.

The first national assembly of France declared that "Ignorance, neglect, or contempt of human rights are the sole causes of public misfortunes and corruptions of government."

"The whole question, therefore; respecting not only the advantage, but even the quantity of national wealth, resolves itself finally into one of abstract justice. It is impossible to conclude, of any given mass of acquired wealth, merely by the fact of its existence, whether it signifies good or evil to the nation in the midst of which it exists. Its real value depends upon the moral sign attached to it, just as sternly as that of a mathematical quantity depends on the algebraical sign attached to it.

If millionaires continue to increase, as under the present system, how many millionaires will we have by the time our population has reached the density of Belgium's?

It is best to continue a system of legislation which makes one man out of every one hundred hold in his hands the wealth which should be distributed among 100 men; which builds up the millionaire, by taking the property which 1,000 men have helped to earn out of the hands of the 999 and placing it in the hands of the one?

"One mass of money is the outcome of action which has created—another, of action which has annihilated—ten times as much in the gathering of it; such and such strong hands have been paralyzed, as if they had been numbed by night shade; so many strong men's courage broken, so many productive operations hindered; this and the other false direction given to labor, and lying image of prosperity set up on Dura plains, dug into seven-times-heated furnaces. That which seems to be wealth may in verity be only the gilded index of far-reaching ruin; a wrecker's handful of coin gleaned from the beach to which he has beguiled an argosy; a camp-follower's bundle of rags unwrapped from the breasts of godly soldiers dead; the purchase-pieces of potter's field, wherein shall be buried together the citizen and the stranger."—*The Veins of Wealth—John Ruskin.*

"There is no wealth but life. Life, including all its powers of love, of joy, and of admiration. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings; that man is richest who, having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence, both personal, and by

means of his possessions, over the lives of others."—*Ad Valorem—John Ruskin.*

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The happiness and prosperity of a people depend upon the laws under which they live. "There is no wealth, but life," Ruskin tells us. "That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings." If this is the true measure of the wealth of a country, have our legislators legislated wisely? Have they sought to "nourish the greatest number of noble and happy human beings?"

Do the facts indicate that the monetary legislation of the United States has been for the benefit of the people?

Do the facts indicate that the people's representatives have done the best they could, or even the best they knew, for the interests which the people intrusted to them?

Do the facts indicate that we have a privileged class in America for whose benefit the laws are made?

According to your best judgment, can you honestly say that you believe the financial legislation of the United States during the past thirty years has been for the greatest good of the greatest number?

Is it, or is it not, a fact that the financial legislation of the United States during the past thirty years has been in the favor of certain classes of the people, instead of for the people at large?

If to-day, with a population of only 21 to the square mile, a large portion of the people of the United States are suffering from poverty, what will be the probable condition—if the same system of legislation is continued—when the population is ten times as great, as in Germany, or thirteen times as great as in the United Kingdom, or fifteen times as great as in Holland, or twenty-three times as great as in Belgium? How many million tramps will we have then? How many million beggars?

If millionaires continue to increase, as under the present system, how many millionaires will we have by the time our population has reached the density of Belgium's?

It is best to continue a system of legislation which makes one man out of every one hundred hold in his hands the wealth which should be distributed among 100 men; which builds up the millionaire, by taking the property which 1,000 men have helped to earn out of the hands of the 999 and placing it in the hands of the one?

Next he says: "In a country where the millionaire exists there is little excuse for pauperism," and a few lines farther on he tells us "there are more millionaires upon the favored isle of Britain than in the whole of Europe," omitting to state, what is acknowledged even by English writers themselves, that the poverty and degradation of England's poor is more hopeless than that of any other nation in Europe. If millionaires are beneficial to a nation, and the United Kingdom is so well supplied with them, why is it that we find "that one out of every twelve persons in the United Kingdom needs parish relief to keep them from starvation." Why is it that "in London in 1889, out of every nine people who died, two died in a work-house, hospital or other public institution; in Manchester it was one out of five; in Liverpool and Birmingham one out of six." Is this what constitutes the prosperity of a nation?

Mr. Carnegie says the "condition of the masses is satisfactory just in proportion as a country is blessed with millionaires," and he cites Great Britain as an example. In England alone 3,000,000—more than one in ten of the population—are classed as destitute. Perhaps this may be a condition satisfactory to millionaires who wish to employ cheap labor, but how does it suit the 3,000,000? In the United Kingdom there is a population of 16,500 houseless, whose only sleeping place, only home, is a fence corner or a hedge, old barrels

and lumber piles, or park seats in the cities where millionaires live. There is a population of 190,000 in the work-houses, asylums, etc., who are, perhaps, comparatively comfortable, as they have shelter and food, such as it is. Then there is a population of over a million and a half who are marked as starving. That means the great army of men, women and children, who are always hungry, and who think themselves fortunate if they can obtain one meal a day—often it is one meal in two days, and insufficient at that. In 1883 the average daily number of unemployed in London alone was estimated by the Mansion House committee at 20,000, and the number shows a decided tendency to increase. Perhaps this condition of things is admirable in the sight of millionaires, but how do the people like it?

Do the 3,000,000 destitute and the 1,500,000 starving feel that they live in a favored nation?

Mr. Carnegie says where millionaires abound there is little excuse for pauperism. And in one sense the statement is true. The presence of millionaires in a country shows that more wealth is produced than is used. Therefore, if the wealth produced was distributed among the people who produce it, there would indeed be little excuse for pauperism in a country which is rich enough to produce millionaires. The conditions of life in China, Japan, and India are so different that we will not bring them into discussion, but will confine ourselves to those countries about whose social conditions we have more knowledge, resting assured that it would not improve the condition of the people of China, or India, or Japan, to have the wealth of their country massed into the hands of a few.

Russia is a nation of serfs just emerging from slavery. Her people are ignorant—except the so-called higher classes—deplorably ignorant. They are ignorant even of the first principles of agriculture, using a plow which merely scratches the earth. When crops are good Russia is not able to support her population in comfort. When crops are poor the peasants starve. If she had more millionaires, more peasants would have to starve in order to support them. What Russia needs is not millionaires, but education. On the whole, Germany and France are doing very well without millionaires. Although, as Mr. Carnegie says, wages are low, the cry of woe from these two countries is not half so intense as from England, "blessed with millionaires."

Whitman says: "According to another series of statistics, the wealth of England is calculated as representing 449 pounds (over \$1,400) to each inhabitant, whereas every German is only credited with 140 pounds. Now, if it be borne in mind that the enormous fortunes of England are practically unknown in Germany, that in fact incomes even a thousand a year are comparatively rare there, the above quoted average must show a high standard of income for the masses of the population."

The problem of the moment is to prevent this accumulation of immense fortunes in few hands, and to spread the wealth throughout the country. This is a problem the Germans seem to be in the way of solving more satisfactorily than we are."

An army of 20,000 unemployed in London, day after day, year after year. When 20,000 workmen are unemployed in a German city for a few weeks, they make such a fuss about it that their outcry is heard all over the world. But the English poor are used to starving. They expect nothing else, and seldom make complaint. The Frenchmen and Germans are not so patient. When the hunger-wolf ap-

proaches their door they drive him back, therefore, they are not "blessed with so many millionaires."

BLACKBOARD CHART.

The 1.	The 99.
\$1,000.	\$1,000.
The 1.	The 99.
\$10,000.	\$10,000.
The 1.	The 99.
\$100,000.	\$100,000.

Property of the United States.

630,000.	62,370,000.
\$31,500,000,000.	\$31,500,000,000.

One per cent of the families of America own as much as the remaining 99 per cent.

The people of the United States could be so arranged that of every one hundred, one would own as much property as the other ninety-nine.

If the one possesses \$1,000 the corresponding 99 will possess also \$1,000, or 1.99 of \$1,000, or something over \$10 each—with which to buy themself a home.

If the 1 possesses \$10,000 the 99 will possess \$10 each with which to buy a farm.

If the 1 possesses \$100,000 the corresponding 99 will possess \$1,000 with which to set themselves in business.

If the wealth of the United States be divided into two equal parts, 630,000 people will own one-half, and 62,370,000 the other half.

That is, each one of the 630,000 will average \$50,000 while each one of the remaining 62,370,000 will average \$505.

SENTENCE CLASS.

(Form a class of seven children and let each learn a sentence.)

1. Education is the best inheritance which a nation can bestow upon its people. A nation which would retain its liberty must be worthy of liberty.

2. Any system of government which tends to concentrate power of any kind in the hands of certain individuals tends to the formation of an aristocracy.

3. There is little choice between serfdom, legal slavery, political slavery, or industrial slavery. Must we choose between these evils, or is it possible even a thousand a year are comparatively rare to be free from all?

4. As long as human nature remains as it is, laws will be necessary to protect the weak against the cruelty and selfishness of the strong.

5. Our country will be what we, the people, make it. The day of hero-worship is past. We are all heroes, or ought to be.

6. Let us prove to all the nations that the days when might made right are past. That there is a firmer foundation for justice than the strongest arm or the most powder and bullets.

7. Just laws are the greatest blessing which a nation can inherit; unjust laws, the greatest curse which can befall a people.

CLOSING ADDRESS.

In the twenty lessons now closed we have examined into the present condition of the United

States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France and Russia. We have also glanced at a few important events, which helped to make them what they are, in the past history of these nations. We have learned much, but we have also left unlearned far more, which it would be well for us as citizens and voters to thoroughly understand.

We find in every nation that the poor and ignorant are oppressed by the rich and powerful; it is the rich and powerful who make the laws! We find that the more ignorant the people are, the more easily they are made the victims of unjust legislation, the more difficult it is for them to organize and protect their own interests.

Like causes produce like effects. Human nature is much the same everywhere. A Russian despot is no worse than an American despot. Excessive wealth has the same power to oppress, whether it be held by an American banker, an English landlord or a Russian prince. The people must awaken to their danger, and take measures to protect themselves. An educational growth is always slow, but it is sure! Therefore, let us continue to work with good courage. Ignorance and poverty are twin sisters. When we have conquered ignorance, poverty will soon disappear.

(Lesson 20 closes this series of lessons. They will be discontinued until after the Presidential election in November.)

An American Billionaire.

Boston Globe.

Ten years ago John Swinton made the somewhat notable prophecy: "The nineteenth century will witness an American billionaire." At the time the richest man in the nation was credited with being worth \$60,000,000 in hard cash. To-day we are told that young William H. Vanderbilt, who has just died, was the prospective heir of \$10,000,000.

In connection with the demise of young Vanderbilt, the New York World enters into some very interesting computations of the prospective wealth of this great family, allowing its investments to continue as substantial as they now are, and substituting for the enormous profits now turned from its great railway properties the modest rate of 5 per cent.

Two years ago the wealth of the Vanderbilt family was thus summarized:

Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	\$110,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt.....	85,000,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt.....	16,000,000
George W. Vanderbilt.....	15,000,000
Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard.....	12,000,000
Mrs. W. D. Sloane.....	12,000,000
Mrs. Hamilton M. Twombly.....	12,000,000
Mrs. W. Seward Webb.....	12,000,000

Total..... 274,000,000.

That this wealth has since grown to be \$300,000,000 is stating it very conservatively. The estimated income per annum is \$15,000,000. At current rates of interest this fortune, if kept intact, will in twenty-five years have grown to be nearly \$1,000,000,000.

The enormous pile of money comprised in \$1,000,000,000 is hardly realized by most people. What a figure a billionaire would be may perhaps be best understood by saying that such a man, if his wealth were all concentrated in these parts, would hold a clear title to the whole city of Boston proper—meaning all its lands and buildings they stand.

It is by no means certain that John Swinton's prophecy will not materialize before the century closes. The interest on the Vanderbilt wealth at 5 per cent would make it at the end of five years \$340,000,000; in ten years, \$448,000,000; in twenty-five years, \$941,000,000; in fifty years, \$3,000,000,000.

The House conferees emphatically refused to appropriate one dollar out of the national treasury for the G. A. R. encampment in Washington, D. C. They insist on cutting the amount to \$75,000, and taking it entirely from District funds. This is as it should be.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year.

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

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 so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles, therefore, in this National body, That we heartily approve of the cause it has pursued and recommend that every member of the Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Reaffirmed at Omaha as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macune 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT	225
REPUBLICAN PLATFORM	325
EARLY SENATORS	225
THE SOLDIER'S PAY	226
THE BEST BUSINESS	226
STATE ALLIANCE MEETING'S	232
ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES	230
CONGRESS	233
INTERVIEW	333
LEGISLATIVE NOTES	233
CORRESPONDENCE	235
ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS	235
WORDS OF WISDOM By C. N. Wright	227
BY-LAWS OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION ON PLAT- FORM By Harry Hinton	228
THE DEMANDS IN OMAHA PLATFORM By G. W. Miller	229
THE BUSINESS MEN DID IT By T. A. Bland	229
A NEW KIND OF NATIONAL BANK By J. H. Foy	229
JAY GOULD'S TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR CHECK	235
HELP A LITTLE	236
THE TARIFF NOT IN IT	236
TENANT FARMERS	236
THE MONEY AND THE MASSES	237
FALSE CONGRATULATIONS	237
HOW TO MANAGE YOUR NEIGHBOR	238
THE REFORM PRESS	237

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: Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Feging, J. S. Garrard, J. J. McMichen, J. F. Standard, H. S. Carr, W. O. Radliff.

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

A. J. F. James and G. T. Elliott write letters of inquiry but do not give post-office or State.

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

J. S. Roberts, of Shelbyville, writes a letter of inquiry, which can neither be answered nor investigated because he fails to give his State.

All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complaints we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

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

H. D. Gibson, Gibson Station, writes

to have THE ECONOMIST sent him, but gives no State.

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

Somebody at Paulding, Miss., who forgot to sign his letter, sends us three subscribers, and asks to have G. R. Green's paper changed to Paulding, but does not give Mr. Green's former post-office, consequently we are unable to find his name on our subscription list.

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. 505921, 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.

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.

THE GREATEST OFFER.

Ever made to assist Alliances to put THE ECONOMIST in the hands of every member of the Order first, and then send it to all who should be active workers in the reform ranks, and at the same time get a small library of the best books. The following extraordinary offer is made:

For all clubs of 20 or more subscribers, at 25 cents each, received during the month of June, we will send THE ECONOMIST until December 1st, making about six months for 25 cents, and in addition to this, every Alliance or person sending a club of 20 with \$5, will be entitled to receive for each 20 so sent a full set of the Economist Library of Extras, consisting of:

Hand Book of Facts, a pamphlet of 128 pages, each 15.

Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton 15.

History U. S. Dollar 15.

Scrap Book, No. 1 15.

Scrap Book, No. 2 15.

Sub-treasury System 15.

Sub-treasury System, complete 15.

Political Tickler 15.

The Pacific Railways 15.

Now is the time to push the work.

Rush in the clubs during June and July.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEKS ECONOMIST IT WILL TELL WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

DR. T. A. BLAND IS PLANING TO REMAIN IN THE NORTHWEST AFTER THE OMAHA CONVENTION, AND SPEND THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN IN NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, IOWA AND OTHER STATES WHERE HIS SERVICES AS A CAMPAIGN SPEAKER MAY BE IN DEMAND.

FOR SEVERAL DAYS FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT POLK, THE OFFICERS OF THE ALLIANCE AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST WERE FAIRLY FLOODED WITH TELEGRAMS OF SYMPATHY FOR THE BEHEVED FAMILY. RESOLUTIONS EXPRESSIVE OF ES-TEEM AND SORROW ARE NOW BEING RECEIVED IN GREAT NUMBERS. THEY WOULD MORE THAN FILL ALL THE PAPER, AND CAN NOT, THEREFORE, ALL BE PUBLISHED.

TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE, HEED THE NEGATIVE. THAT IS TO SAY, IF AN EQUAL NUMBER FAVOR AND OPPOSE A CERTAIN PROVISION IN THE PLATFORM, LEAVE IT OUT. IT WILL BE SAFER TO LEAVE OUT

SOME OF THE PRESENT PLANKS THAN TO ADD NEW ONES. PERHAPS THE GREATEST FOLLOWING COULD BE SECURED BY A SINGLE PLANK UPON THE FINANCE QUESTION, BUT IT IS DANGEROUS TO REcede FROM A PLANK ONCE INDORSED BECAUSE IT IS CONSTRUED AS OPPOSITION TO THAT PRINCIPLE AND ALIENATES ITS ADVOCATES.

LET NOT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION BE TAINTED WITH THAT DEADLY BLIGHT CALLED "FUSION" WHEN IT SELLECTS LEADERS FOR THIS GREAT MOVEMENT. A REPUBLICAN OR A DEMOCRAT IS NOT FIT FOR THE PLACE; IT SHOULD BE A STRAIGHT-OUT, SIMON-PURE PEOPLE'S PARTY MAN.

IF YOU ARE LOADED FOR A FIGHT, AND DESIRE TO MAKE YOURSELF FAMOUS BY "DOWNING" SOMEBODY, IT IS TIME FOR YOU TO DECIDE WHETHER YOU WISH TO BE FAMOUS IN THE EYES OF THE PEOPLE OR THE PLUTOCRATS. IF THE FORMER, AIM YOUR GUNS AT ONE OF THE OPPONENTS. IF THE LATTER, AIM YOUR GUNS AT THE ABLEST OFFICER IN YOUR OWN RANKS.

PAPERS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN EDUCATED BEYOND THE "TWO BLADES OF GRASS WHERE ONE GREW BEFORE" STAGE ARE OF VERY LITTLE USE TO THE FARMER IN THE COMING STRUGGLE.

THE REFORM PRESS OF THE COUNTRY IS GROWING RAPIDLY IN NUMBERS AND IMPORTANCE. THE STANDARD OF EDITORIAL ABILITY IS HIGHER, AND THE MAKE UP AND NEWS COLLECTION BETTER IN THE REFORM PRESS THAN IN THE OTHER PAPERS OF THE DAY. A REFORM PAPER IS SURE TO HAVE SOME "SNAP" AND "GET UP" ABOUT.

FRIENDS, THIS IS THE SEASON IN WHICH CLUBS TO THE ECONOMIST ARE THE MOST HIGHLY APPRECIATED. THE CAMPAIGN OFFER IS VERY LOW, AND IS NOW OPEN.

WHEN THE SUBSIDIZED PRESS MOURNFULLY SUM UP THE CAUSES OF THE GROWTH AND SUPREMACY OF THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT NEXT WINTER, THEY WILL SAY: "HARRISON AND CLEVELAND WITHOUT AN ISSUE WAS A MISTAKE."

FOR GENUINE SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF REFORM, JAMES B. WEAVER IS THE PEER OF ANY MAN. HIS SPEECHES AND HIS WRITING ARE OF THE GREATEST VALUE.

THE ECONOMIST WILL NOT CRITICIZE THE HON. BENTON McMILLIN, OF TENNESSEE, FOR OBJECTING TO MR. LIVINGSTON'S MOTION FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO DISCUSS THE SUB-TREASURY BILL. HE MAY MAKE HIS ANSWERS AND APOLOGIES TO HIS CONSTITUENTS AND THE GREAT COMMON PEOPLE OF THE NATION. CAN NOT THE FOURTH TENNESSEE DISTRICT DO A LITTLE BETTER NEXT TIME?

ONE OF THE WORST CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE, AS BEFORE POINTED OUT BY THE ECONOMIST, IS THE MOVEMENT TO HAVE THE BONDED DEBT AS IT MATURES REFUNDED, IN ORDER THAT THE BONDS MAY BE A BASIS FOR THE PERPETUALITY OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM. THE BONDED DEBT IS ABOUT \$650,000,000, AND COM-

MON SENSE WOULD DICTATE THAT IT BE CHANGED AS FAST AS POSSIBLE TO A NON-INTEREST BEARING DEBT, BY AN ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES BASED ON THE WEALTH OF THE NATION. MR. GEO. JOHNSTONE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HAS INTRODUCED A BILL FOR THIS PURPOSE WHICH WAS AT THE TIME MENTIONED BY THE ECONOMIST. HE HAS HAD ONE HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY AND HAS THE PROMISE OF ANOTHER. THE COUNTRY IS NOW TAXED OVER \$25,000,000 ANNUALLY TO PAY INTEREST ON THESE BONDS WHICH WOULD BE SAVED UNDER THE PROPOSED SYSTEM. MR. JOHNSTONE IS BARKING UP A TREE BECAUSE THE PLUTOCRATS WILL NOT LET THE BILL PASS, BUT HE IS MAKING A SPLENDID BARK AND MAY, IN TIME, BY HIS PERSISTENT EFFORTS, CALL UP HELP THAT CAN CLIMB THE TREE AND GET THE COON.

THE PUBLIC WILL NOTE WITH INTEREST THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

THE REPUBLICANS HAVE ADVISED REMOVING THE TARIFF FROM THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE AND FROM SUCH THINGS AS ARE NOT MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY, AND ONLY ENOUGH TARIFF ON SUCH AS ARE MANUFACTURED HERE WILL MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE IN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE HERE AND ABROAD. WILL THE DEMOCRATS GO THEM ONE BETTER AS A BID FOR NEW ENGLAND VOTES? WAIT AND SEE.

LIST OF ALLIANCE LITERATURE THAT CAN BE HAD BY SENDING TO THE ECONOMIST, ACCOMPANYING YOUR ORDER WITH PRICE OF PUBLICATION:

HAND BOOK OF FACTS, A PAMPHLET OF 128 PAGES, EACH 15.

SOME IDEAS, BY HARRY HINTON 15.

HISTORY U. S. DOLLAR 15.

SCRAp BOOK, NO. 1 15.

SCRAp BOOK, NO. 2 15.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM 15.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM, COMPLETE 15.

POLITICAL TICKLER 15.

PACIFIC RAILWAY 15.

REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD 15.

SHORT SUB-TREASURY ARGUMENT 15.

Sub-treasury System No. 1, single copy 15.

Double Number Sub-treasury System 25.

Political Tickler, single copy 15.

Pacific Railway, single copy 15.

REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD, single copy 15.

Short Sub-treasury Argument, single copy 15.

HON. C. W. MACUNE'S SPEECH, single copy 15.

COL. L. L. POLK'S SPEECH, single copy 50.

HON. HARRY TRACY'S SPEECH, single copy 50.

ALMANAC FOR 1890, single copy 20.

PHILOSOPHY OF PRICE, IN CLOTH, single copy 50.

50c.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SUCH TO MEET IF THEY DESIRE. THE RAILROAD FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP FROM YOUR HOME TO OMAHA IS HALF RATE OR THE LOWEST FIRST CLASS LIMITED RATE ONE WAY. BUY OF YOUR HOME TICKET AGENT A TICKET TO OMAHA, NEBRASKA, AND RETURN. TAKE CARE TO ASK HIM TO HAVE IT READ FROM CHICAGO VIA THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT, SO THAT WHEN ALL REACH CHICAGO THE RAILROAD TICKETS WILL ALL READ OVER THE SAME RAILROAD, AND THEY CAN GO IN A BODY, AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY WILL BE AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, UNTIL 8 P. M.; AFTER THAT HOUR AT THE DEPOT OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, CORNER WELLS AND KINZIC STREETS. HE WILL GIVE ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED AND PERSONALLY SUPERVISE COMPLETING ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIP. WE DESIRE TO KNOW AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE HOW MANY WILL GO, SO WE CAN MORE SATISFACTORILY ARRANGE. PLEASE AT ONCE SEND A POSTAL CARD TO T. P. VAILE, LOCAL EASTERN PASSENGER AGENT CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, 122 SOUTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., STATE AS NEAR AS YOU CAN THE HOUR YOU WILL ARRIVE AT CHICAGO, AND WHETHER YOU WILL GO DIRECTLY TO THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN DEPOT OR TO THE SHERMAN HOUSE. REMEMBER THIS IS THE LAST THING THEY WANT RAISED.

"TARIFF CHAFF?" "OH YES—THAT'S ABOUT IT. THAT IS WHAT IT IS. NEITHER INCLINATION OR ABILITY TO DO MORE, AS TOM REED TOLD THEM TO-DAY. A NEW ISSUE IS THE LAST THING THEY WANT RAISED.

THIS WAS ILLUSTRATED IN THE MORNING HOUR. BY THE WAY, THEY CHOPPED OFF LIVINGSTON'S REQUEST FOR A SUB-TREASURY HEARING. WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?"

"THIS IS TO BE A RATHER PERSONAL INVESTIGATION," SAID THE REPORTER. "THE ECONOMIST WANTS TO KNOW WHAT, OR WHO SUCCEEDED IN TURNING YOU DOWN IN YOUR DISTRICT?" "I SHOULD SAY BROADLY TO THAT—FUSION. FOR SOME TIME BACK INFLUENCES HAVE BEEN AT WORK AMONG 'FUSION FIXERS' IN THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AND DEMOCRATS TO SUCH AN END. IT WAS WRITTEN TO COME HOME AND LOOK AFTER MY INTERESTS, BUT I THOUGHT OUR PEOPLE WOULD DO THAT WHEN THEY CAME TOGETHER. THIS FUSION ELEMENT HAS SUCCEEDED IN DEFEATING ME, AND IN ONE OR TWO MINOR INSTANCE INFLUENCING THE STATE TICKET. ON THE WHOLE THOUGH IT IS A VERY FINE ONE. ABOUT MAY 19TH I RECEIVED MY FIRST INTIMATION OF THE UNDERCURRENT. IT CAME IN THE SHAPE OF A LETTER. HERE IT IS:

"I WISH THE REFORM PRESS WOULD TAKE THIS UP AND MAKE A NOTICE OF IT TO THE PUBLIC BETWEEN NOW AND THE 4TH OF JULY CONVENTION."

"I WISH THE REFORM PRESS WOULD TAKE THIS UP AND MAKE A NOTICE OF IT TO THE PUBLIC BETWEEN NOW AND THE 4TH OF JULY CONVENTION."

"I WISH THE REFORM PRESS WOULD TAKE THIS UP AND MAKE A NOTICE OF IT TO THE PUBLIC BETWEEN NOW AND THE 4TH OF JULY CONVENTION."

CONGRESS.

MONDAY.

Senate—Fatigue does not prevent an Alliance man from fulfillment of a duty or a promise. Senator Peffer just returned from President Polk's funeral, on hand previously, was ready to address the Senate upon his bill introduced by him on the 26th of May "to increase the currency and provide for its circulation, to reduce the rates of interest, and to establish a bureau of loans," was taken from the table and Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

It provides for the appointment by the President of three commissioners, to hold their office in Washington, whose duty it shall be to establish loan agencies—one at the capital of every State and Territory, and at other convenient places; such loan agency to be known as the central loan agency for that State or Territory. The business of these local agencies is to be to lend money to the people on the plan of well-regulated real estate and loan agencies, secured by real estate. The loans are to be for not less than one year nor longer than years. They are to be for not less \$100 nor more than \$2,500 to any one person or family. There is no provision as to the rate of interest.

In order to provide funds, treasury notes are to be issued equal in amount to \$1.50 for every dollar's worth of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to the United States—the bullion to be estimated at its coinage value. No banking firm, company or corporation is hereafter to receive interest at a higher rate per annum than 5 per cent for short time or 4 per cent for a year or longer.

There is a section in the bill providing for loans (at one-third of 1 per cent a month) by the bureau of loans for less than twelve months, on the security of personal property, whenever any State shall have provided warehouses for agricultural products, such as cotton, wheat, and tobacco, and for manufactured articles that will not deteriorate by storage a few months.

Much of Mr. Peffer's speech was in denunciation of usury, which he said was breaking down the republic. The people, he said, were in earnest about that matter. The republic would go down unless the people were saved; and there was no way of saving them except by destroying the great evil of usury. The bill was in that line. It was suggestive and helpful, and at least deserved the consideration of the Senate.

The remedies proposed in the bill were not paternalism, nor was the experiment wholly a new one. Great Britain had tried it in 1871, when a law was passed for the advance of money to Irish farmers for the purchase of their holdings.

Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Peffer whether he considered the question of the constitutional power of Congress to lend money on real estate and agricultural products.

Mr. Peffer said that he had examined the constitutional question, and that he believed that Congress had as perfect authority to lend money to the people as it had to provide for carrying mails or packages or determining the rates which railroads may charge for the carriage of freight or passengers.

He closed a very able two hours speech with the following beautiful invocation:

"Before God and my fellow men, I believe the country is facing grave perils. The working people—that includes the farmers, the mechanics, the day laborer, the men and women who perform the manual toil, the men and women who have opened our farms, built our cities, and opened the great arteries of trade—these, the most deserving people on earth, are in need of immediate attention on the part of the law makers, and they are ignored. They appeal to their party leaders and are thrust aside with an insolence that will breed resentment. These people are loyal citizens of the republic, and they are honest, brave men. When they turn upon their leaders—and they will unless their appeal is heard—their movement will be as that of a multitude whose number alone will conquer. The people aroused are a mighty host and can not be turned aside."

Mr. Peffer had only a very slim and rather unappreciative audience, and when he finished his speech the bill went over without action and the Senate languidly adjourned.

House—What is known as "District day" is never a drawing programme in the

House. Therefore the second and fourth Mondays in the month are honored with a very small attendance, and this one proved no exception to the rule. Absenteeism and indifference ruled supreme.

In the "consideration" morning hour Senate bill was passed (with an amendment) authorizing the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone, under the placer mining law.

Also bill to protect settlement rights where two or more persons settle on the same section of agricultural public land before survey thereof.

District of Columbia measures, claimed the floor, and private correspondence or conversation the average member. A few local bills were inertly enacted.

TUESDAY.

Senate—The session was only long enough to receive a message from the House, announcing the death of one of its members, Mr. Stackhouse, of South Carolina, and to adopt resolutions (offered by Mr. Butler) expressing profound sorrow at the intelligence, and providing for a committee of five Senators to escort the body to its place of burial.

The Senators so appointed were Butler, Kyle, White, Gallingher and Allen.

House—The desk of the late E. T. Stackhouse, S. C., was heavily draped in mourning this morning, and its solemn appearance was the first intimation to many of the members that one of their colleagues had died.

In his opening invocation the chaplain said: "Oh eternal God, in Whom alone are the issues of life and death, we come before Thee to-day profoundly afflicted before the sudden passage from earth of one of our brethren, an honorable member of this House. We commend to Thy fatherhood the children who are stricken by this sorrow, and pray that Thou wilt grant to them Thy comfort in their bereavement."

On motion of Mr. Blount, Ga., the Senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Blount, McCreary and Hitt were appointed conferees.

Mr. Tillman, S. C., rising amid a solemn silence, said that it became his sad duty to announce to the House the death of his colleague, Gen. Eli T. Stackhouse, lately a Representative from the State of South Carolina. His death was very sudden and unexpected. Only yesterday he answered the roll-call in a cheerful spirit. Then complaining of the heat and of the atmosphere he left for home. He read the papers and had some articles read to him. Then he told his son there was no necessity for sitting up with him; but at 1:30 o'clock the son awoke and found his father breathing heavily. He died almost immediately. This sudden death was only another illustration of the truth that "in the midst of life we are in death." At a proper time the South Carolina delegation would ask the House to set aside a day for tribute to his memory.

Mr. Tillman then offered resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) expressive of the sorrow of the House at the announcement of the death of Mr. Stackhouse and providing for a committee of seven members and three Senators to take order in regard to the funeral.

The Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Tillman, Lanham, Cate, Lewis, Shell, Jolley and Waugh.

The House then as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned.

It is the sorrowful privilege of THE ECONOMIST to point with pride to the fact that General Stackhouse, another member of Colonel Polk's funeral escort, went straight from his journey to his congressional duty, and with the very finger of death upon him on Monday, remained until mid-day at his post, voting and striving to hold together for business a quorum.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—in presenting a petition from Riley county, Kansas, in relation to the prevalence of lynch law, Mr. Peffer stated that from newspaper reports the practice was growing in all parts of the country, North, South, East and West. Many poor people—particularly colored people—were being hounded and hunted, and hanged, or shot to death when merely suspected of crime. It was time, he thought, for the American Congress to take action in the matter, and he hoped to do so.

House—What is known as "District day" is never a drawing programme in the

House. Therefore the second and fourth Mondays in the month are honored with a very small attendance, and this one proved no exception to the rule. Absenteeism and indifference ruled supreme.

In the "consideration" morning hour Senate bill was passed (with an amendment) authorizing the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone, under the placer mining law.

Also bill to protect settlement rights where two or more persons settle on the same section of agricultural public land before survey thereof.

District of Columbia measures, claimed the floor, and private correspondence or conversation the average member. A few local bills were inertly enacted.

After some ineffectual efforts by Republicans to increase appropriations, the bill was passed, and Mr. Shively, Ind., then launched the tin-plate bill upon the smooth waters, and as the measure struck down the ways delivered a thoughtful and studious speech in its advocacy from a Democratic standpoint.

THURSDAY.

Senate—Senator Morrill, Vt., made a speech in opposition to Senator Stewart's free coinage bill. It was chiefly devoted to advocacy of international bimetallism conference and entirely lacking in substance. Mr. Stewart caustically responded to the international conference, it was to bridge over the election. The suggestion for an international conference was to pass a ratio for silver at its present market value of about 23 to 1. There was no suggestion that the international conference was to arrange for universal free coinage. He was therefore opposed to an international conference until he knew what it was to be about.

The bill went over without action.

Hatch's anti-option bill was referred to judiciary committee. Unless the voice of the country demands its consideration, it will doubtless not be acted on this session.

House—The tin-plate tariff bill consumed the whole day. With the thermometer at 85°, and not a breath of fresh air entering the box within a box, scarcely three dozen members were present. Mr. Hemphill, S. C., made a financial speech—the result of some "tips" from his constituents.

FRIDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—There was an unusually large attendance in the House. The Republicans had returned from Minneapolis and a number of Democrats were attracted to the Capitol by the information that the river and harbor conference report would be submitted. This was done, and as the report was a disagreeing one, a further conference was ordered. The remainder of the day was consumed in filibustering over the Sibley claim bill without action.

SATURDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—Mr. McMillin, Tenn., stated that every appropriation bill had passed the House except the general deficiency bill. Six general appropriation bills were still unacted on by the Senate. Therefore the House was far in advance of the Senate, and would be even if they did not meet for a week. The House must frame its action in view of the condition of the appropriation bills in the Senate. He therefore moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be to-morrow Wednesday next.

Mr. Livingston, Ga., said: "I ask unanimous consent that on next Wednesday morning, when the House reassembles at 11 o'clock, immediately after the reading of the Journal, that it be allowed to discuss the sub-treasury bill, and that three days be granted for that purpose. Now, we will never have a more opportune time and more leisure time for such a purpose. I wish to say to my friends, in view of the fact that this matter has got to be discussed sometime, and if these who desire it are in error we want to hear from the other side and be convinced and converted. I hope the request will not be objected to. There is a clamor all over this broad land—North, South, East and West—for action upon this bill, and I make this request in the hope that the House will give it favorable consideration."

He was followed by Mr. Palmer, who moved to strike out all the bill except the first section, and who declined to answer the question whether if that motion were agreed to he would then vote for the bill. Mr. Stewart also had something to say in support of the bill, and Mr. Cockrell presented figures to prove that it, before the demonetization act of 1873, the coinage of silver dollars had not virtually ceased, as often asserted, but was going on actively.

Mr. Tillman then offered resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) expressive of the sorrow of the House at the announcement of the death of Mr. Stackhouse and providing for a committee of seven members and three Senators to take order in regard to the funeral.

The Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Tillman, Lanham, Cate, Lewis, Shell, Jolley and Waugh.

The House then as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned.

It is the sorrowful privilege of THE ECONOMIST to point with pride to the fact that General Stackhouse, another member of Colonel Polk's funeral escort, went straight from his journey to his congressional duty, and with the very finger of death upon him on Monday, remained until mid-day at his post, voting and striving to hold together for business a quorum.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—in presenting a petition from Riley county, Kansas, in relation to the prevalence of lynch law, Mr. Peffer stated that from newspaper reports the practice was growing in all parts of the country, North, South, East and West. Many poor people—particularly colored people—were being hounded and hunted, and hanged, or shot to death when merely suspected of crime. It was time, he thought, for the American Congress to take action in the matter, and he hoped to do so.

House—What is known as "District day" is never a drawing programme in the

CORRESPONDENCE.

J. P. Sharpe, Cedarville, La., writes:

The hoodlums and politicians are exerting over the insignificance of the People's party in Louisiana; but now that the Louisiana State Lottery is dead, the People's party in Louisiana, with Hon. T. S. Adams at the helm, can take care of itself. Count us in November.

T. B. Sullivan, Carthage, Miss., writes:

Senate—Senator Morrill, Vt., made a speech in opposition to Senator Stewart's free coinage bill. It was chiefly devoted to advocacy of international bimetallism conference and entirely lacking in substance. Mr. Stewart caustically responded to the international conference, it was to bridge over the election. The suggestion for an international conference was to pass a ratio for silver at its present market value of about 23 to 1. There was no suggestion that the international conference was to arrange for universal free coinage. He was therefore opposed to an international conference until he knew what it was to be about.

The bill went over without action.

Hatch's anti-option bill was referred to judiciary committee. Unless the voice of the country demands its consideration, it will doubtless not be acted on this session.

House—The tin-plate tariff bill consumed the whole day. With the thermometer at 85°, and not a breath of fresh air entering the box within a box, scarcely three dozen members were present. Mr. Hemphill, S. C., made a financial speech—the result of some "tips" from his constituents.

FRIDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—There was an unusually large attendance in the House. The Republicans had returned from Minneapolis and a number of Democrats were attracted to the Capitol by the information that the river and harbor conference report would be submitted. This was done, and as the report was a disagreeing one, a further conference was ordered. The remainder of the day was consumed in filibustering over the Sibley claim bill without action.

Ewing Rowlett, of Harrison, Boone county, Ark., writes:

Our people have more to say about reform than ever before. We are gaining ground, still the old parties say that we are like the sheep that butted himself all away but the tail, and it keeps wriggling. But they fight the tail harder than they fought the sheep.

Resolved, That in all by these presents, that on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1892, at Limestone, Lee county, Mississippi, was organized the National Reformation Union, and adopted the following declaration of purposes:

Resolved, That in the depressed condition of our country and believing that to a great extent this condition is the result of corrupt legislation, and believing that unless we unite for the purpose of political reform in our government are long our homes will pass into the hands of monopolists, ourselves reduced to servitude and our posterity to abject slavery; and believing with the great and good Jefferson that all men are created free and equal, that the Creator has endowed every man with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and as the laborer is worthy of his meat, we have for our motto equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the Lone Pecan Alliance, No. 2280, Texas.

Resolved, That we request every man or woman who favors the reform movement, to either deny themselves of some luxury for first week in July, or the cost of same for one week, and send to the treasurer of the national committee, M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind., a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this meeting, also a copy sent to the affiliated family and THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

Resolved, That we, this day and by this act, announce our determination to do everything that free men and the sons of free men may do to secure the success of the People's party and its principles in national politics, and that we now proceed to organize the People's party in this Vermilion parish by election of executive committee and district delegates.

Resolved, That in triumph the action of our Alliance brethren in Congress, in their zeal and untiring energy to force the present Democratic Congress to make a record on the "free silver bill."

Resolved, That Wall street syndicates, combines and trusts, and those who have licked the paw of Tammany and bowed the knee to the Baal of Wall street must quietly return to their homes and learn to eat bread by the sweat of their faces as we do.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST of Washington D. C., and also "The Toiler" of Nashville Tennessee, for publication.

At a regular meeting of Pontotoc (Mississippi) County Alliance, held on June 8, 1892, at which an unusually full delegation was present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the St. Louis conference platform, and as soon as we are in the position of political reform in our government are long our homes will pass into the hands of monopolists, ourselves reduced to servitude and our posterity to abject slavery; and believing with the great and good Jefferson that all men are created free and equal, that the Creator has endowed every man with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and as the laborer is worthy of his meat, we have for our motto equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Resolved, That we will not support any party or vote for any candidate for Congress, President or Vice-President of the United States in the coming election, unless said candidate and the political party to which he belongs endorses said platform.

Resolved, That we will not support any party or vote for any candidate for Congress, President or Vice-President of the United States in the coming election, unless said candidate and the political party to which he belongs endorses said platform.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Alliance be hereby instructed to vote for and use their influence to have these resolutions adopted by our State Alliance at its next meeting.

Resolved, That our county organ, the People's Banner, our district organ, the Voice of the People, our State organ, the Messenger, and our national organ, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, be hereby requested to publish these resolutions.

The reports show the Alliance at Pontotoc (Mississippi) county to be in a healthy condition and zealous for the St. Louis demands.

Jay Gould's Ten-Thousand-Dollar Check.

Virginia Sun.

Of the meeting of the Presbyterian divines at the house of Jay Gould, at which Mr. Gould gave a check for \$10,000 in the interest of church extension, Rev. Dr. Rainsford said in a recent sermon: "When I hear of a church strong, numerous, influential, and rich—a body of Christian men remarkable for the championing of what they claim to be Apostolic Christianity—calling a meeting for the extension of Christ's church in the house of the man who before the people of all these United States has confessedly represented

the course of the Hons. T. E. Watson and Jerry Simpson, members of Congress, and will use our best efforts to elect other men to Congress to assist them in relieving our government from the present depressed condition.

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Talbot's Farmers and Laborers Union No. 1383, of Jefferson county, Tennessee:

Whereas consternation and dismay hang like a mantle of dark clouds over the workings of both political parties of this nation; and both are equally guilty of class legislation and discrimination against the laboring masses;

Resolved, That this Union practice unity of action in "things essential," and that it is essential that we select our candidates and vote accordingly.

Resolved, That we indorse the motto, "In thing essential, unity," at the ballot box.

what is the very opposite of Christianity—a man who has done more to degrade and debauch the morals of business life than any other citizen—when this happens, I say it is time to speak as well as to pray. I state the matter as temperately as I can when I say a mistake has been made which has put tens of thousands of Christian people to the blush; and more, I say it is idle to talk of praying for the advancement of Christ's church if such things are allowed to pass unchallenged, or those who are responsible for them to pass unrebuked."

Help a Little.

There are thousands of people in this broad land who have never seen a reform paper, or read our platform. All that they have heard about the Alliance has been through its enemies. They know less about us than we know about socialists or anarchists. Many an otherwise intelligent man, who lives in a city and only reads in capitalistic newspapers, really thinks that if the St. Louis platform should be acted upon, the country would go to destruction. If you have a friend, or a relative, or an acquaintance who lives in the city, send him a few copies of the ECONOMIST or any other good reform paper. They need enlightening. Many an active, over-worked city business man is more ignorant on political matters—outside of his own city politics—than you would believe possible. Do missionary work. Circulate your papers.

The Tariff Not In It.

Fort Worth Advance, Texas.

The following facts and figures concerning the relative decrease in the price of farm property and products, gathered from reliable sources, prove conclusively that the scarcity of money does more towards bringing about hard times than all other causes combined. In fact they prove conclusively that tariff is not in it. The figures of 1880 might be given, but it is not necessary. The argument is complete, conclusively and irrefutable. In the United States the average value of farms per acre.

In 1870 was \$56.00

In 1890 it was 28.00

Loss per acre..... 28.00

The average value of each farm—

In 1870 was \$3,430

In 1890 it was 1,620

Loss per farm..... 1,810

Every acre of wheat brought in 1870, \$12.75; in 1890, \$8.60. Loss on each acre, \$4.16. Every acre of corn brought in 1870, \$18.75; in 1890, \$8.75. Loss on every acre, \$10.02. Every acre of rye brought in 1870, \$19.75; in 1890, \$6.26. Loss on every acre, \$12.48. Every acre of oats brought in 1870, \$16.05; in 1890, \$6.26. Loss on every acre, \$9.79. Every acre of barley brought in 1870, \$20; in 1890, \$7.43. Loss on every acre, \$12.57. Every acre of buckwheat brought in 1870, \$19.10; in 1890, \$8.36. Loss on every acre, \$10.75. Every acre of cotton brought in 1870, \$33; in 1890, \$9.96. Loss on every acre, \$23.04.

The value of other products has gone down in like manner. But taxes, insurance, rent, interest, salaries, etc., have not gone down in like ratio. It takes, therefore, from two to three times as much labor to pay these expenses or buy a dollar now as did twenty years ago.

Now the avulorem tariff in 1870 was 46.36 per cent; in 1890 it was 47 per cent. But the money in circulation, per capita, in 1870 was \$18.70, while in 1890 it was \$4.72. The increase of the tariff during the twenty years was scarcely noticeable, but the decrease in the circulation of the money was \$13.98 per capita.

If we add the testimony of the American monetary commission that the "shrinkage in the volume of currency has caused more misery than war, famine and pestilence, and more injustice than all the bad laws ever enacted," the argument it complete and unanswerable. The tariff is not "in it," all the politicians to the contrary notwithstanding. But an increase of the volume of money and the "regulation of the value thereof," according to the Constitution of the United States, is in it, and the keeping of that money out among the people by the sub-treasury or some better plan is in it. This is the one supreme issue above all others.

Tenant Farmers.

Great West, Minn.

Superintendent Porter's extra census bulletin of April 8, 1892, presents the results of a special investigation in ten counties in Kansas and ten counties in Ohio relative to the percentage of tenant farmers in 1880 and in 1890. Concerning the investigation, Mr. Porter says:

In selecting the Kansas counties the effort was made to find a body of neighboring counties, neither among the newer nor among the older ones, with the hope that their conditions would be a fair average for the whole State. In the selection of the Ohio counties it was desired to find much older conditions than in Kansas, and especially to discover the degree of home ownership in a large city; therefore Hamilton county, containing Cincinnati and nine neighboring counties in the southwest corner of the State were selected.

The following table exhibits the result of this investigation:

Counties.	Percentage of families hiring farms in 1890.	Hired farms in 1890.
Kansas (10 counties)	33.25	13,13
Chase	43.69	19,23
Clay	30.16	13,67
Dickinson	33.18	13,08
Geary	29.66	7,538
McPherson	32.73	10,75
Marietta	39.73	17,66
Morris	37.69	10,22
Ottawa	35.86	9,53
Riley	23.55	13,83
Saline	39.65	12,44
Ohio (10 counties)	37.10	24,96
Adams	37.79	18,40
Brown	32.19	17,50
Butler	41.33	30,48
Clermont	36.45	21,80
Clinton	38.34	23,92
Greene	39.28	28,37
Hamilton	39.52	33,51
Highland	31.44	16,85
Preston	37.68	30,49
Warren	40.58	26,89

lying awake nights, and whose families are suffering for bread, may re-elect him. It is a queer world—as Carlyle said, "principally fools."

Is not the following, from the New York Herald, sufficient to almost drive liberty-loving Americans mad with shame?

A miner recently returned from the Pow-Pow phosphate mine in South Carolina described the existing tyranny in a vivid manner. "At the mines," he says, "the laborers were watched by armed men, and when one lagged in his work he was mercilessly flogged. He saw three men flogged into insensibility. Such excessive prices charged at the company's store for food that, although his wages were reckoned at \$1.25 a day, he received only \$4.50 for his labor from December 17 to March 18. The sixty laborers slept in an old shanty guarded by armed men. On March 18 he escaped."

The Home Advocate (Iowa) says pointedly:

The salaries of Congressmen have ever remained the same whether corn sold for 15 or 50 cents per bushel. When the farmers of this country enter any complaint against such a system they are met with the reply, "the only remedy is just simply add a few more bushels."

If the salaries of these politicians were paid by a fixed number of bushels of grain, the continual howl about over-production would cease. In fact their silence upon this question would become very loud and impressive.

The Sentinel (Mo.) says:

Nothing has been too mean and vile for the old party press to say about Senator Peffer. Every little 7x9 flap-doodle picture-maker for the Shylock organs has caricatured his long beard. Every pennypinching "humorist" has worked all the changes on the subject. But the following closing sentence in one of the Senator's speeches will outlive the memory of the whole gang of his traducers: "Remove from the vitals of the people the destroying virus of the usurer, lit from their homes the incubus of debt, dispel the clouds which hover above the farmers' horizon, carry bread and cheer to the toilers; and let the sunshine pour into every household, and you will plant new civilization here. You will bring God close to the people. You will raise the lowly and banish caste. You will drive despair away. You will employ persons, destroy anarchy, cure drunkenness; Christianize the home, noble citizenship, nationalize the people, and perpetuate the republic."

The Virginia Sun in its account of two speeches at Richmond, Va., one by Congressman Wilson, of Virginia, and machine Democracy, and the other by the young man eloquent of the west, Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, quotes some extracts from the latter's address. We subjoin them.

"I want to talk to you as if you were citizens without party, without politics—to men who love their country above any party." That remark was highly appreciated by the Sun, but fell very flat on that Richmond audience who evidently could not conceive of anything outside or above party. "Whatever people say against the Farmers Alliance, I tell you it has done what no other agency has been able to accomplish. It has broken down sectional prejudice, and the blue and the gray have clasped hands across the bloody chasm." At this remarkable uneasiness among the city slanders of the Alliance fluttered through the hall. In conclusion this bravely outspoken, unsophisticated Westerner said: "The rights of man are founded in the nature of things and are eternal, as the hills. If they are not advocated by one party, they will be by another. Call it by any name you choose—Democratic or what not, but there will always be a party of the people." We must confess that we left the meeting wondering how long it would take the Hon. W. J. Bryan, Nebraskan statesman, to flop into the People's party.

The National advance says:

Gen. J. B. Weaver declares the Democratic party will not carry three Southern States owing to the perfidy of the party on the silver question. The Atlanta Constitution says "there is only one way to hold the South, and that is to pass the free silver bill; if it is not done the party goes to limbo."

The Commoner (Washington), says:

We had free coinage of silver in this country prior to 1873, for over eighty years, and the nation kept up a constant development and growth in prosperity. Since 1873 all evils that curse a people have been in a rapid state of develop-

ment until their magnitude to-day is appalling. And the gold bugs tell us that free silver will bring disaster, yet there has been no silver since 1873.

The Fort Worth (Tex.) Advance, says: The New York World says Vice-President Morton is turning his property into gold and locking it up. He is preparing for the financial cyclone to come soon.

The Fort Worth (Tex.) Advance, gets it down correct when it says:

The sub-treasury plan would benefit the merchant more than the farmer, because the former would get money for his goods at once, without interest, while the latter would have to pay a low interest for his.

The Caucasian (N. C.) says truly:

Quite a back-down was experienced by the Republicans in the House the other day. Representative Moses challenged them to show the benefit derived by the farmer under the McKinley tariff law, but they sat like deaf mutes—they could not. He offered to vote the Republican ticket for the rest of his life if any one would show him that the man who raised a pound of cotton or bushel of wheat was in the least benefited. Impossible things are not any more alluring to Republicans than to any others.

The Truth (Tex.) pitifully sums up the whole situation in two lines:

The republic is in peril! We dare not lose the fight!

The Rural Messenger (Mo.) proceeds to give the industrial classes a headache in one sentence: Here it is:

One hundred and twenty million acres of land in the United States are owned or controlled by foreign, mostly English, and so on.

We quite agree with the Virginia Sun, that "I am holier than thou" Postmaster-General, will bear watching:

We are of opinion that Mr. Wanamaker is too busily elaborating his plan of post-office savings banks so that their deposits may be loaned to national banks, to attend to his legitimate business. What insufferable cheek! The people's savings are to receive 1 per cent interest, and the national banks are to take them and loan them back to the people at 10 per cent.

The Nonconformist (Ind.) says:

England is at the bottom of this gold conspiracy. By act of parliament the bank of England is compelled to purchase all the gold bullion offered at 3 pounds 17 shillings 9d. per ounce standard. Here a price is fixed absolutely by law. Not that the owner of gold bullion must sell at that price, but the government must pay at least that price. Now in all the world of production is there anything to equal that? No wonder gold can be the standard of money with such an advantage as this. We have shown that gold can be produced for 39 cents, whose selling price is fixed by law at 100 cents. Do they say that free silver is in the interest of the silver kings? In whose interest is this English law? They fix the price of bullion; they say that gold only shall be freely coined; they come to our country and demonetize silver, and then suggest an international conference to talk about it. As well might a flock of geese be sent to discourse a vegetable diet with a fox.

The Bevier Appeal (Mo.) quotes some shocking statistics:

One hundred thousand men, women, and children were evicted in New York last year for the non-payment of rent. Three thousand children in the city of Chicago are debarred from school because of a lack of sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. Ten thousand children in New York die annually from lack of food. Millions of homes mortgaged and the percentage of tenant farmers increasing at an appalling rate yearly. Chicago has 30,000 men out of employment and New York as many more.

The National advance says:

Gen. J. B. Weaver declares the Democratic party will not carry three Southern States owing to the perfidy of the party on the silver question. The Atlanta Constitution says "there is only one way to hold the South, and that is to pass the free silver bill; if it is not done the party goes to limbo."

The Dakota Rivalist says:

Here is Whitelaw Reid's recipe for re-electing Harrison: Let us make it a speak-

FACTS TALK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

Buy Your Goods at Wholesale Prices and

SAVE MONEY!



No man's wealth is so great that he can afford to pay more for an article than its real value; the matter of clothing which the manufacturer sells from the retailer to the wearer, it naturally follows that some one must pay the extra profit. Who, then, pays the cost? It certainly must fall on the customer. Why not, then, Buy Your Goods Direct?

MEN'S CLOTHING.
Men's dark cassimere suits, \$5.00 and \$5.50.
Men's striped cassimere suits, \$5.50 and \$6.50.
Men's gray cheviot suits, \$5.25, \$6.00 and \$6.50.
Men's black cheviot suits, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00.
Men's light cheviot suits, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.50.
Men's fine diagonal suits, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$8.00.
Men's fancy worsted suit, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.00.
Men's hairline stripe cassimere suits, \$8.00 and \$9.00.
Men's plain cassimere suits, \$9.00 and \$10.00.
Men's fusté cheviots, \$6.75 and \$8.00.
Men's finest diagonals \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00.

Send for Catalogue. Sent Free.

Largest Wholesale dealers
and Manufacturers of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
CAPS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,
DRY GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Sold direct to you at

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

FARMERS ALLIANCE

WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE

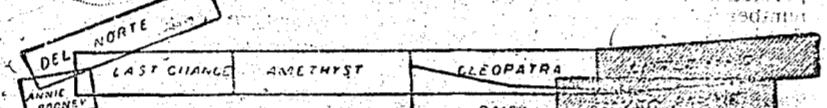
117 & 119 N. 8th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Creede, the New Colorado Wonder.

ANOTHER LEADVILLE

THE LITTLE MAID MINING AND MELTING COMPANY LTD.
CREEDE COLORADO



Offers for public subscription, through the office of James A. Bates & Co., 1107 F street northwest, Washington, D. C., 20,000 shares of its treasury stock at 12½ cents per share. No subscriptions taken for less than 100 shares. Capital Stock \$2,000,000, divided in 2,000,000 shares of \$1 each. Full paid and non-assessable. 500,000 shares set aside for treasury purposes, but only 200,000 offered shares at 12½ cents.

GENERAL OFFICE, BOSTON BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.
BANKERS, THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, DENVER, COLO.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM GELDER, President; J. R. SAVILLE, Secretary; W. J. MILLER, Treasurer; GEORGE ARTHUR RICE, L. L. BAILEY, E. C. HUMPHREY, W. F. HOGAN.

This company has purchased two claims of 300 by 150 feet each, covering the extension of the Last Chance and Amethyst mines. This accompanying map shows the relative positions of the different claims and is taken from the patent survey of both the Last Chance and Amethyst are to-day wonderful mines, and, although only opened the past winter, have produced nearly a million dollars already, and have from four to six millions blocked out in sight. A recent issue of the Denver Times avers that the Amethyst is making preparations to ship 100 tons of ore per day. The ore from this mine averages over 100 tons per ton, 500 tons per day means over a million per month. Within a few months these wonderful mines have caused the camp of Creede to jump from a small hamlet of a dozen prospectors to the third largest town in the West, and causing a boom equalled by Leadville in its greatest days. Recent developments in the Amethyst claim will with every foot of depth obtained the mineral increases in richness, the two hundred foot level averages double one hundred foot level in white, and the bottom of the shaft is nearly double in value again.

This company is now running tunnels and sinking a shaft to intercept this great vein. Its treasury stock is offered for the purpose of carrying on this work.

The personnel of the directory insure the stockholders a careful and honest administration of the affairs of the company. Amongst the directors are the presidents of three banks, the U. S. Surveyor General of the State of Colorado, and a son of the Corporado Commander of the Loyal Legion.

Millions would not buy the Last Chance and Amethyst, millions will not purchase the property of this company when the ore bodies are developed.

A word with regard to mining stocks. Whilst it is true that in the infancy of mining numbers

worthless schemes were floated, it is also true of late years that fully 90 per cent of the legitimate mining enterprises placed upon the market have advanced in value, some with magic strides. About a year ago the Molten Gibson gave up part of its capital stock for development purposes. Since that time the fortunate holders of that few cents per share to 10c, has paid \$1.50 per share in dividends, making the average over 100 per cent. In one year the Anaconda, a new Colorado mine, organized only last winter, on the same plan, has paid its first of treasury stock at a few cents per share, and already that stock is selling for 11.50 cents per share, one deal alone involving the payment of over one million dollars, and so it has been in many instances.

Don't let another Leadville slip by, but send your subscription at once to JAMES A. BATES & CO., 1107 F street, northwest, Washington, D. C., who will secure your stock for you and also furnish further information.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, but against all time. I mean a radical cure. I have made the discovery of FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS. Life-time guarantee. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not recovering a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of Elixer. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

IT CURES even when all other remedies fail. The treatment is simple and safe. It contains no opium or any other sedative. It is a safe, effective and permanent cure. Address, NATIONAL ECONOMIST, 235 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

Heiskell's Ointment is certainly a Remarkable Remedy for Skin Diseases. 50 GRAMS IN A BOX. Sold Everywhere. Write for book, "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. Philadelphia.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household care. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile and cures mauldin. Get the genuine.

ing canvas, with our orators in every school house. Let us make it a reading canvas, with our documents and our newspapers whitening the land. Let us make it a clear canvas, avoiding mere bluster of our opponents, avoiding brag and bluster and paltry personalities. Let us have a straightforward, decent, manly, and hot fight, altogether, for our faith, and we shall win now as we have always won when we fought that way. Well, Gird yourselves, gentlemen, for the struggle and bear yourself like men. Three weeks remain in which to equip yourselves for the conflict that will convulse the whole platform of the Alliance with it. Gird yourselves, gentlemen, for the struggle and bear yourself like men. Three weeks remain in which to equip yourselves for the conflict that will convulse the whole platform of the Alliance with it.

consider them on the floor—if not directly, then as a minority report from the platform committee. Let the delegation on the other hand recognize the dignity and importance of its position. Upon it alone, perhaps, will devolve the duty of forcing the fight in the convention, as it is the only delegation so far that takes the whole platform of the Alliance with it. Gird yourselves, gentlemen, for the struggle and bear yourself like men. Three weeks remain in which to equip yourselves for the conflict that will convulse the whole platform of the Alliance with it.

The Advocate (Kansas) says:

The Rev. N. A. Walker, in expressing his satisfaction at the defeat of the silver bill in March, made use of the following language, so we are informed by the person to whom the language was directed. He is reported as saying that "the banks would, were we able, be a banker, but as the few men can and the many can not, let us rid ourselves of the system which favors the few at the expense of the many, and inaugurate a reverse system. The same may be said of the railroads.

The Chicago Sentinel thinks:

"There are thousands of towns and hundreds of counties which will give good majorities for the People's party ticket. And if every man will do his duty, a procession of cowhide boot will escort a People's party President to the White House."

The Billings Weekly Times (Mo.) says:

During the twelve months ended with last April, 176 new national banks were added to the number previously in existence, increasing the total capital by \$17,130,000. Of this number eighty-nine, with a capital of \$3,530,000, were incorporated in the first half of the term. The number for the entire year is larger than that in 1853, 1856, or 1888, but falls below the 307 reported for the year ended with October, 1890, the capital stock of which was \$36,250,000. Most of the new banks are incorporated in the West, there is not a Territory unrepresented, and the six States admitted since 1888 gain fifteen new banks.

The Banner (Ozark, Ala.) comes out

with a new editor who in accordance with custom presents a salutary in which he says the Banner will advocate the principles of the Alliance "mainly for two reasons."

First. Because we were conceived, born and reared a Jefferson Democrat, the principles of which have grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength to the present time; and for the further fact that the Alliance principles represent the only true, Simon-Pure Jeffersonian Democracy extant; our old political mother (the Democracy of yore) having departed from her pristine glory and virtue by her persistence in consort with mugwumpism and plutocracy, and now masquerades in name and form only, without substance and honest verity. Second. Because the welfare of the people—which is the real essence of Democracy—is better conserved, prompted and protected in the establishment and perpetuation of the principles and demands of the Alliance.

The Journal of the Knights of Labor says:

The order of the Knights of Labor has for twenty years been stirring the soil of reform, and it is due to that persistent stirring that such a conference as that held at St. Louis became a possibility. That the farmer can show his political strength at the polls to better advantage than the city workman is simply because he is not the slave of a boss as the poor fellow in the city must necessarily be. If the Knights are not advanced enough, and if we must be chided for that fault, what must be said of the ex-member who goes to the American Federation of Labor for direction in political affairs? The intelligent and far-seeing leaders of the Knights of Labor realized long ago that the general monopoly of natural opportunities would in the end nullify all that the more intelligent still clung to the old idea that trade autonomy was worth more than independence, more than freedom to vote for home and family, more than the right to claim these natural opportunities as his own, and, as a consequence, that short-sightedness prevented the "leaders" of the Knights from having the rank and file of the city workmen at their backs when standing side by side with their brothers of the Alliance at St. Louis.

We have no doubt, however, but that when the votes are counted next November it will be seen that the city workmen, in and out of the Knights, will have declared their independence of craft selfishness and boss rule by voting for the allied principles of the Knights and Farmers Alliance.

The Cotton Plant (Columbia, S. C.) informs the Democracy on notice that they will be compelled to pass upon the Alliance demands at Chicago;

THE Alliance in this State has acted in all, good conscience and faith. It announced that it would make its fight for these principles inside the party. It will not break that faith; but there are thousands who are not bound in other States, whose action will turn upon the treatment accorded the platform of the South Carolina Democratic convention. The sooner the party bosses realize that they must face these issues, the better. We know whereof we speak when we say that these issues will be forced upon the convention, and the convention must

be held in the

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.

VARICOCELE Sure Cure. I will send the recipe that cured me free to anyone. L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

DUEBER **SOLID SILVERINE.** Genuine Dueber, solid silverine watch, dust and damp proof guaranteed for 20 years. Plated complete with our very highest grade imported silverine, which is sufficiently jeweled and mounted to run and keep correct time for ten years. It is a heavy 3 oz. full-guilloche watch, and a beauty. Our former price was \$5.00, but for the next 60 days we offer them for \$2.98 each, and a handsome chain and chain free with each watch. **OUT THIS OUT,** send it to us with your name, post office address and name of your nearest express office, and we will ship it there for your examination. If, after examination, you are convinced that it is the genuine article, pay the express \$2.98 and we will pay the postage, etc., and it is yours. Otherwise, you pay nothing and it will be returned at our expense. Address THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$80 A MONTH and expenses paid any active person to sell goods \$10 a month to distribute circulars. Salary paid monthly. Sample of our goods and contract free. Send 10c for postage, packing, etc. We mean business. UNION SUPPLY CO., 20 & 25 RIVER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

POISON CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SMOKE.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM EVERYMAN'S TOBACCO.

Situated in the immediate Section of Country that produces a grade of Tobacco, that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, and being in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, we spare no pains nor expense to give the trade

THE VERY BEST.

THE CANTON STEEL ROOFING CO., CANTON, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDED LOCK SEAM,

GENUINE,

STEEL ROOFING.

FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS.

10 ft. seamless eave trough.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Crimped Edge Iron Roofing and Siding, Beaded Iron Siding and Ceiling, Water-Proof Sheathing Paper, Roof Paint, etc.

Send for Catalogue, Price List and Samples.

There is **NO "SURE CURE FOR EVERY CASE OF ASTHMA" or "EVERY CASE OF HAY FEVER,"** but the worst case, if uncomplicated by organic disease, can be **CURED TO STAY CURED** by constitutional treatment, and this at the patient's home.

We treat no one without a thorough knowledge of the case.

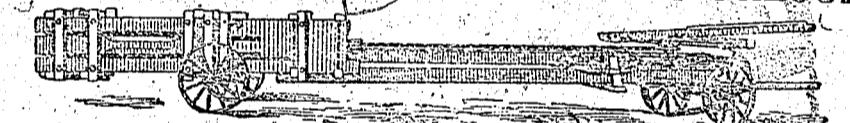
Incurable Cases Declined.

Examination free by mail.

We want name and address of every sufferer from Asthma or Hay Fever.

P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D., BUFFALO, N.Y.

HUNTER'S NEW FULL-CIRCLE HAY PRESS.



Cheapest, simplest, strongest, most durable and lightest draft of any full-circle press made; packs two charges at each revolution of team. No stopping, turning or jerking team. Capacity 20 to 30 bales per hour, weighing 100 lbs. each. Loading 10 to 12 tons in a car. Will work anywhere in competition with any other party buying one he likes best. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, etc. Manufactured and sold by

MERIDIAN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Short time only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S
If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. B. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC BELT

My Electric Belts are the lightest, sturdiest, most durable, and generate five times more electricity than any other. Superior to any Box-Battery made. A Battery, and Pe are combined, and produce sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure of disease, but a preventive.

Butte City, Mont., Jan. 16, 1892.—Within the last 12 months we have taken in over \$1,000 paid for Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments.

D. M. NEVINS LTD. CO.

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors" and wonderful "quackery," specifics, etc. When for a two-cent stamp, I will send you ERGIE who

prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt, safe, effective cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drowsiness and losses, varicose veins, stunted development, from early or

later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants, lack of vigor in old people, young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE on charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct, after you receive the receipt of advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. Address CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 218, MARSHALL, MICH.

FREE TO MEN

prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt, safe, effective cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drowsiness and losses, varicose veins, stunted development, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants, lack of vigor in old people, young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE on charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct, after you receive the receipt of advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. Address CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 218, MARSHALL, MICH.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I practice before the General Land Office, Washington, D.C., and procure Letters Patent for claimants under any of the Public Land Laws of the United States.

PATENTS

for Inventions, Caveats, Trade-marks, Labels and Copyrights procured.

PENSIONS AND CLAIMS

Of all kinds collected.

Send for my circulars.

JOHN S. DUFFIE, Attorney-at-Law,

802 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

ALL GIRLS Rare book, 100 pages. Richly bound. \$2.50. Globe Book Co., Chicago.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE ROOMS

43-45 Pacific Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, Courts of the District of Columbia, before Committees of Congress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and Indian Depredation Claims.

All classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption, and Homestead cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, and the Supreme Court.