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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 2, 1892.

No. 16.

THE REVOLT!

The Farmers and Laborers of the Democratic Party Refuse to Swallow Wall Street's Candidate Nominated by Bribery and Corruption.

With One Accord from Maine to Texas they Spew Him Out.

Nearly every Democratic State Heard from and all Denounce Both Platform and Nominee.

The Republican Party will not Carry a Single State West of the Mississippi.

The Democratic Party will not Carry a State South of the Ohio.

Ring Rule has Enraged the People and Opened their Eyes.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON HAVE BOTH BEEN WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND WANTING.

DOWN WITH THE TYRANTS WHO WINK AT THE ROBBERIES COMMITTED BY TRUSTS AND COMBINES BECAUSE THEY DONATE CORRUPTION FUNDS TO CONTROL ELECTIONS.

THE PEOPLE ARE LEAVING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY LIKE RATS DESERT A SINKING SHIP. IT IS DOOMED.

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THREATENS TO LEAD THE REVOLT OF A YEAR AGO AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE TWO GREAT REVOLTS ARE A MATTER OF HISTORY THAT ASTOUND THE WORLD AND TOGETHER THE REVOLTERS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST WILL MARCH HAND IN HAND TO VICTORY IN NOVEMBER.

AT LAST.

The die is cast. The spell is broken. The mists have cleared away. The record is complete to the last word and letter, the book is closed. THE ECONOMIST recognizes the fact that no longer can any man claim devotion to the demands of the Alliance and consistently affiliate with the Democratic or the Republican parties, because both those parties have announced against the demands and have nominated men who are thoroughly identified with those whose interests are inimical to those of the agriculturists of America.

The Alliance is non-partisan, and does not interfere with the political affiliations of its members; but these two political parties have made war on the Alliance and ostracised its members on account of their opinions, and now, for conscience sake, they are compelled to affiliate together in a new party.

The old parties have erected a test which they apply to every man—"Do you love the Alliance, or the party best?" You must choose between us. THE ECONOMIST will fight for Alliance principles to the end.

VIRGINIA.

THE OLD DOMINION STEPS BOLDLY INTO LINE, FIRED WITH THE SPIRIT OF 1776.—THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY WILL NOT SUBMIT TO THE YOKE OF PLUTOCRACY.

THE VIRGINIA SUN, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FARMERS STATE ALLIANCE, SEES THE DEMOCRATS HOP OFF THE FENCE AT FIRST SIGHT OF CLEVELAND AND HIS PLATFORM.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

RICHMOND, Va., June 24. Fifty thousand Virginian Democrats on the fence have jumped down and now go into the People's party.

VIRGINIA SUN.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE SEND A MESSAGE.—A MAJORITY OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA WILL REFUSE THE PLATFORM AND NOMINEE.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

RICHMOND, Va., June 24. We, the undersigned, who have been life-long Democrats, revolt against the domination of the bosses, and refuse to support the platform and nominee of the Chicago convention. We fully believe a majority of our people are with us:

JOHN S. HERNDON, Loudoun Co.

B. B. TURNER, Fauquier Co.

J. H. ROBERTSON, Buckingham

J. M. SAVAGE, Nansemond Co.

J. J. SILVEY, Richmond Co.

J. BRAD BEVERLY, Fauquier Co.

A. TODD, Elizabeth City Co.

B. T. VAUGHAN, Southampton Co.

R. L. BLAKE, Middlesex Co.

R. T. BLAND, Middlesex Co.

L. GREEN, Craig Co.

JNO. W. PITTS, Gloucester Co.

J. H. HOBSON, Powhatan Co.

ROB'T BEVERLY, Fauquier Co.

D. H. PIERNON, Caroline Co.

A. H. CLEMENT, Amherst Co.

H. A. MULLER, Henro Co.

T. P. SPANGLER, Patrick Co.

I. H. MORTON, Prince Edward Co.

E. THOMAS PERDUE, Powhatan Co.

G. M. B. HALE, Frankland Co.

GEO. JAS. SHIELDS, Albermarle Co.

COL. J. THOS. GOODE, Mecklenburg

Co.

GEO. W. MITCHELL.

L. L. EDWARDS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE TRUE DEMOCRATS OF THE OLD NORTH STATE REFUSE TO BEND THEIR NECKS TO THE YOKE OF PLUTOCRACY.—TAR-HEE! WORSHIP THE MEMORY OF THE GALLANT POLK, AND WILL FIGHT TO THE BITTER END FOR THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

S. OTTO WILSON, A SIMON PURE DEMOCRAT, WHO HAS LECTURED OVER THE

ENTIRE STATE AND KNOWS THE SENTIMENT, WIRES THE FACTS AS THEY EXIST.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 23.

News of the nomination of Grover Cleveland fell flat here. The platform is equivocal and misleading, and with Cleveland as the nominee our people will at once make up their minds with great unanimity to vote for the Omaha nominee; provided that platform is in accordance with what we believe to be right.

S. O. WILSON.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS OF BLADEN COUNTY TESTIFY TO THE REVOLT AGAINST RING RULE.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., June 24.

The true people of this county revolt against the methods of the Democratic party, and condemn that party for insincerity and deception in nominating a Wall street man on a pluto-crat platform.

E. N. ROBESON.

R. H. LYON.

A WELL-KNOWN AND LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT OF THE STATE, FROM GRANVILLE COUNTY, KNOWS HOW THE PEOPLE WILL VOTE.—A DAMPER THROWN OVER THE MACHINE DEMOCRATS BY CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OXFORD, N. C., June 24.

Cleveland's nomination throws a damper over the Democracy of this section. Some in towns will vote for him, but the rural districts will refuse to support him. This makes it certain that North Carolina will cast her electoral vote for the Omaha nominee.

A. J. DALBY.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

VILLANOVA, N. C., June 25.

The news of the action of the Chicago convention is received with disgust by the great mass of common people here. It is safe to predict that bossism will receive its death blow in the coming election in this section.

V. N. SEAWELL.

THE STATE ALLIANCE SECRETARY ADDS HIS TESTIMONY AND BELIEVES IN VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.

The nomination of Cleveland, and the platform adopted by the national Democratic party at Chicago, does not satisfy our people, and the electoral vote of this State is, without doubt, lost to that party.

If the Omaha convention will nominate true reformers and will put

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in its platform only the financial demands made at Ocala, Florida, by the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union in 1890, it will secure not only the electoral vote of this State, but I believe a majority of the Southern States and of the United States.

W. S. BAILEY.
Sec.-Treas. N. C. F. S. A.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., June 24.

As far as I am able to know the sentiment of the people in Halifax county, they will stand by the Omaha nominee.

I believe we can carry this county. I think the old party names has lost its power to close our eyes to reason; and the force bill and negro supremacy will fail to intimidate. I believe the prevailing sentiment is to fight to the finish under the People's party banner. Some of the best Democrats and Republicans (out of the Alliance) are leaving the old parties and coming to the People's party. We are gaining strength every day.

C. P. SIMMONS.

Special for THE ECONOMIST:

OIAOCO, N. C.

The rural districts are largely in a majority, and as a rule the only opposition of much force is the bosses and ring men, who have axes to grind; all manner of lying and slander is indulged in by the disgruntled politicians to down the people, but there seems to be a flood-tide against them. Politics in this section reminds one of the surrender of the British troops at Yorktown, when they marched to the tune of "the world turned upside down." Colonel Polk has gone to join the Alliance above. He was slandered, and lied about up to the very hour of his death, but a few days prior to his decease, Polk, Wilson and myself were branded by a man of this, Pasquotank county, who wears a "collar" as anarchists. M. G. GREGORY, Chairman ex. com. People's party,

Special to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 25.

The nomination of Grover Cleveland upon the platform promulgated according to Wall street's dictation against the interest of the masses, in the interest of the classes, is of itself the act that will bring revolt among the Democrats of the South, at least that part of them who have any regard for the interest of our common country, and who have a consistent idea of the importance of the principles as heretofore advanced by them as Democrats, will refuse to vote for a man who is known of the world as opposed to their own interests as is Cleveland. And they had already served notice of their purpose. Wall street now bids them do their worst and pits the fight with Grover against their principles, and for Wall street.

It's either man or monkey they are destined to be—which?

ABOTT L. SWINSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE OLD PALMETTO STATE WILL HELP REBUKE THE INSULT OFFERED THE PEOPLE BY THE SALE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO WALL STREET—DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN EAT DIRT BY SUPPORTING CLEVELAND.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., June 27.

The Republican States dictated the nominees of both conventions. Free

coinage Congressmen eat dirt by supporting Cleveland. People's party offers only relief. Old party whip will crack in vain. CRASELAND.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., June 27.

The action of the convention of the old parties show that our only relief is in the People's party.

J. L. NAPIER.

KENTUCKY.

DIGUST AND DISAPPOINTMENT ON THE PART OF TRUE DEMOCRATS.

ON TO THE FIGHT AGAINST THE DECEPTION AND CHICANEY OF THE BOSS WHO FORCE CLEVELAND FORWARD.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

EWING, KY., June 25.

The financial plank of the Democratic platform is composed of elements of deception detrimental to the neglected and distressed citizens of our land financially.

R. W. POTTS.

G. W. CLARKE.

J. T. CLARKE.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:
CARLISLE, KY., June 25.

Democrats among the laboring class disappointed over the financial plank adopted at Chicago. On to the fight.

J. G. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

HER STRONGEST DEMOCRATS AND MOST INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS UTTERLY REPUTIATE CLEVELAND AND HIS PLATFORM—it IS A GROUNDSWELL AND CARRIES EVERYTHING BEFORE IT INTO THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE STATE PRESIDENT, STATE BUSINESS AGENT AND MANY PROMINENT MERCHANTS SAY THE PEOPLE HAVE NO CHOICE EXCEPT REVOLT.

J. H. McDOWELL, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE ALLIANCE WHO HAS BEEN A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT, TRUE AND TRIED, STEPS OUT OF THE PARTY. HE SAYS TENNESSEE IS SAFELY IN THE PEOPLE'S PARTY COLUMN.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 23.

The nomination of Wall street's candidate for the Presidency by the national Democratic convention in Chicago and the anti-free coinage of silver plank adopted puts Tennessee safely in the People's party columns.

J. H. McDowell,
Pres. Tenn. State Alliance.

FLORIDA.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS WILL NOT REPOSE ON FLOWERY BEDS OF EASE TILL THE PEOPLE'S PARTY WINS.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 23.

I oppose the tariff and silver planks of Minneapolis and Chicago platforms, and will vote against them. Their meaning is ambiguous and misleading.

GEO. A. GOWAN.

Special to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have accepted the challenge of bourbon Democrats in this part of the country of a fight from "hell to breakfast," and you may expect to hear from others besides myself after the Chicago "pow wow."

J. T. GLENN.

LEADING DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE AND BUSINESS MEN OF MEMPHIS TELEGRAPH THE SENTIMENT IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 25.

Memphis, Tenn., June 23. Cleveland's nomination and the platform adopted at Chicago is being condemned throughout the State, and necessary to the present needs of our

people by the old parties, leaves no choice between them. Thousands who have awaited this action of their conventions, hoping for recognition of the necessities of the times, are in revolt against old party bossism and ready for the People's party.

R. J. RAWLINGS.

B. G. WEST.

J. J. GLENN.

T. V. NEAL.

B. F. JONES.

W. S. ARBUCKLE.

J. M. ARBUCKLE.

W. E. WILKES.

T. W. HINES.

MISSISSIPPI.

ALLIANCE DEMOCRATS OF MISSISSIPPI ARE SADLY DISAPPOINTED AND WILL RELUCTANTLY LEAVE THE PARTY OF CLEVELAND.

THEY HAVE MADE A GALLANT FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLE WITHIN THE PARTY LINES AND BEEN DEFEATED.

A DEMOCRATIC CLUB, THROUGH ITS CHAIRMAN, REBELS AGAINST THE MONOPOLY CANDIDATE AND HIS PLATFORM.

ATTALA, ALA., June 27.

The Democratic club of Reese Beat, Etowah county, protest against Cleveland and his platform.

W. E. CLAY, Chairman.

Special Correspondence to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

CULLMAN, ALA., June 24.

The nomination of Cleveland and the party straddle upon silver shows an effort to appear all things to all men, all of which will localize in Wall street after November. We of Alabama enter an uncompromising protest.

W. H. JONES.

R. J. FULLER.

Pres. Co. Att.

G. J. HIGGINS, Secretary.

MARYLAND.

THE STATE SECRETARY OF THE STATE ALLIANCE SPEAKS OUT IN "MEETING."

THE HOME OF GORMAN IS CATCHING THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE NEW CRUSADE AGAINST WRONG.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 23.

Parties have held their conventions, framed their platforms, named their candidates, and passed away, and in going they have left the people behind.

The people do not want their crumbs of comfort smothered with dressing. Such as has been given them in the platforms already presented has driven many away from their old affiliations and will drive many more.

All hail! The People's party! Lead on or the People's party will be the leaders. Yours in the cause,

T. CANFIELD JENKINS.

SINCE the results of the Depew-Whitney conventions are clearly in the interest of the money power, the only hope of wealth-producers' centers in the Omaha gathering, where the second declaration of independence will be ratified July 4, 1892, by the People's party.

THE HEEL OF OPPRESSION AROUSES THE PEOPLE TO REVOLT AGAINST FURTHER BURDENS—THEY CONDEMN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM AND NOMINEE, AND WILL ASSERT THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

—S. L. BROCK, SECRETARY OF STATE ALLIANCE, SPEAKS OUT AS TO SENTIMENT PREVAILING IN THAT STATE.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 25.

THE Democratic platform ought to have blushed clear behind the ears when it promised to "repeal the McKinley law." The Democratic House with a clear majority of one hundred and forty elected solely on that issue, has failed to even introduce a bill for that purpose.

STATE CONVENTION

OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, OF TEXAS, HELD IN DALLAS, JUNE 23.—A FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

Special Telegram to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

DALLAS, Tex., June 24.

State People's party convention met here yesterday. Attendance was large and enthusiastic. Perfect harmony prevailed. This young giant is spreading over the State like prairie fire, taking everything worth having as it goes. Nothing can prevent the triumph of the People's party in Texas next November. The convention was composed largely of men who have always held prominent positions in the Democratic party. The following is the State

DEMOCRACY.

ful, progressive men. This is a progressive age, and the banking customs of a half century ago are as obsolete and antiquated as is the harvesting and other machinery of that date. Many other matters are touched upon by both platforms, such as the Nicaragua canal, educational matters, railway employees, protection, etc., etc., upon which it is unnecessary to comment as there is not even a pretence of difference between them. Having given our readers the Republican platform in our last issue, we herewith append the Democratic platform. It is a much longer document than that of the Republicans, and being composed of the same meaningless platitudes, it is more tiresome to read.

Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that the principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to those fundamental principles of a free popular government based on home rule and individual liberty was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the liberties of the States that strike at the very roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the republic.

Sec. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself will bring with the gravest dangers, surely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic.

It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizens even more than the whites. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by federal officials, and the denial of the civil rights of the people in the several States, the subjection of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most malignant and impudent bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." A policy of sanctioned by law, would mean the domination of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression and fraud. We call for the adoption of a policy of non-resistance, and for the withdrawal of all self-governing communities. Two years ago, this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the entire nation; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactments of the force bill, and the usurpation of despotic control over the ballot in all the States.

Delivering up the administration of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud; we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it gains power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profigate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overburdened people of the country.

Sec. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud—as a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only, and that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of freer materials and cheaper manufactured goods; and we demand that the importation of foreign labor and lessens its wages, but we condemn the monopoly and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation and its victory; and we demand that protection (which it spells with a capital P) has done the same thing. But the funny part of it is that it profoundly regrets that the sincere friends of legitimate protection have been impotent in saving protection from the slimy, fatal embrace of monopoly, just as conservative men of both sections earnestly deplored the remorseless grasp of slavery for imperial power."

Thus this champion of freedom, who undertakes to draw a comparison between the late Chicago convention and the anti-slavery convention of thirty years ago, completely nullifies all his argument by admitting himself a friend of "legitimate protection" in such a way as to plainly indicate that he was, and no doubt still is, a friend of "legitimate" slavery.

No amount of argument, however laborious, can legitimize wrong, and it is a queerly constituted brain which condemns protection as wrong and unjust in one sentence, and in the next profoundly regrets the downfall of "legitimate protection." But it is just such a brain as might be expected to institute comparison between a platform in which the Democracy, it is said, boldly declares the doctrine which avowed more than sixty years ago, and of which it has always proclaimed itself the champion, with the platform adopted by a new party adopting new principles and boldly striking out into new fields. The similarity between present political conditions and those which obtained in '56 and '60 is very striking; but it is utterly impossible to place either of the old parties of to-day in comparison with the new party of '60. They will find their exact counterparts in the Whig and Democratic parties of that day. The present position of the Democratic party on the tariff question, the only question which it admits to be an issue, is exactly that of the Whig party on the question of slavery, while the position of the Republican party on the same question is fully as intolerant and arrogant as was that of the Democratic party on the question of slavery. The only platform made in this year of grace, 1892, that will at all compare with the platform of the new party thirty years ago, will come from Omaha.

A LEADING Democratic gold-bug organ of New York declares that the silver plank in the Democratic platform is sounder doctrine, so far as the "financial and business interests" of the country are concerned, than that adopted by the Republicans. As we are not versed in microscopy we will not dispute the assertion.

THE following editorial, clipped from the New York World of the 24th inst., is interesting reading to farmers, who as true Democrats now revolt against machine domination.

The Democratic silver plank is far sounder and better than the Republican from every point of view. And for these reasons:

The Republican plank demands that "the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

The Democratic platform demands that "the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguard of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals."

The Republican platform ignores the intrinsic value of coined dollars. The condition which it lays down—equality in "purchasing and debt-paying power"—would be fully met, as we have shown, by Mr. Bland's proposed free inflation legal-tender notes.

The Democratic plank is distinctly a sounder money deliverance.

In addition, the Democratic platform recognizes the need of "both gold and silver as the standard money of the country," and logically demands the repeal of the Sherman act, which is breeding

some of the policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade exchange on the basis of reciprocal rights and obligations must be maintained. A time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and free trade by pretending to establish closer trade relations with a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that also do the same, while erecting a customs barrier of prohibitory tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessary to the comfort and safety of our own people.

Sec. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to seize and hold its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, the violation of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others, insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Sec. 6. The Republicans will get more than they want of the silver issue before the campaign is ended.

HON. J. H. McDOWELL'S FARE WELL ADDRESS.

Bids the Democratic Party Farewell to Unite with the People's Party.

To the Alliance brotherhood:

IV. ANY evidence is necessary to show that Cleveland and Harrison are class candidates, and that Wall street does not care a cent which is elected, the following, clipped from the Washington Post, is sufficient:

"The nomination of Cleveland," said a very prominent Republican business man, an officer of the Union League Club, to the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, Tuesday afternoon, "will fill me with delight. Of course, I am Republican, and shall vote for Harrison, but my satisfaction because of Cleveland's nomination will be on account of no feeling that he would be a weak candidate. The reason for my satisfaction is that with Harrison and Cleveland as opposing candidates the Democratic party behaves in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinity.

Sec. 10. We favor legislation, by Congress and State legislatures, to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of workers.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract and convict labor, and prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Sec. 22. Upon the statement of the principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of parties, in order that there may be a change of system and of usage in the conduct of the government. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the maintenance and upholding of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

SOME COMPARISONS.

It is highly amusing to note the twistings and turnings of the leading Democratic sheets in their efforts to commend the action of the Chicago convention: In a leading editorial the principal Democratic organ of Philadelphia goes into ecstasies over the tariff plank. It unblushingly asserts that "the most heroic national convention in the history of the country has finished its work," and that it has stripped "the tariff issue of all semblance of disguise," and that "this one plank (the tariff plank) means more than any platform plank of any party since the great Republican anti-slavery deliverance made in this city (Chicago) just thirty years ago, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President."

It then proceeds to compare protection with slavery, and it argues that slavery, through its arrogance and intolerance, committed suicide, and that protection (which it spells with a capital P) has done the same thing. But the funny part of it is that it profoundly regrets that the sincere friends of legitimate protection have been impotent in saving protection from the slimy, fatal embrace of monopoly, just as conservative men of both sections earnestly deplored the remorseless grasp of slavery for imperial power."

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The Democratic plank is distinctly a sounder money deliverance.

In the closing hour after an all night session of the platform committee of the industrial conference, some member of the family of omnipresent, omniscient all-around reformers who

the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make the necessary financial provisions as shall be required to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appreciation for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democracy, a party which favors every means of increasing intelligence.

Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

We are opposed to State interference with personal rights and rights of conscience in the exercise of religion, and we denounce the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others, insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union of the Territories of Colorado, Dakota, Montana, and Idaho. We favor the early admission of all the Territories that have the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the Territory or districts which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinity.

Sec. 19. We favor legislation, by Congress and State legislatures, to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of workers.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract and convict labor, and prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Sec. 22. Upon the statement of the principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of parties, in order that there may be a change of system and of usage in the conduct of the government. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the maintenance and upholding of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

It is highly amusing to note the twistings and turnings of the leading Democratic sheets in their efforts to commend the action of the Chicago convention: In a leading editorial the principal Democratic organ of Philadelphia goes into ecstasies over the tariff plank. It unblushingly asserts that "the most heroic national convention in the history of the country has finished its work," and that it has stripped "the tariff issue of all semblance of disguise," and that "this one plank (the tariff plank) means more than any platform plank of any party since the great Republican anti-slavery deliverance made in this city (Chicago) just thirty years ago, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President."

It then proceeds to compare protection with slavery, and it argues that slavery, through its arrogance and intolerance, committed suicide, and that protection (which it spells with a capital P) has done the same thing. But the funny part of it is that it profoundly regrets that the sincere friends of legitimate protection have been impotent in saving protection from the slimy, fatal embrace of monopoly, just as conservative men of both sections earnestly deplored the remorseless grasp of slavery for imperial power."

The following editorial, clipped from the New York World of the 24th inst., is interesting reading to farmers, who as true Democrats now revolt against machine domination.

The Democratic silver plank is far sounder and better than the Republican from every point of view. And for these reasons:

The Republican plank demands that "the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

The Democratic platform demands that "the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguard of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals."

The Republican platform ignores the intrinsic value of coined dollars. The condition which it lays down—equality in "purchasing and debt-paying power"—would be fully met, as we have shown, by Mr. Bland's proposed free inflation legal-tender notes.

The Democratic plank is distinctly a sounder money deliverance.

In the closing hour after an all night session of the platform committee of the industrial conference, some member of the family of omnipresent, omniscient all-around reformers who

the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make the necessary financial provisions as shall be required to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appreciation for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democracy, a party which favors every means of increasing intelligence.

Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

We are opposed to State interference with personal rights and rights of conscience in the exercise of religion, and we denounce the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others, insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

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hosts and beckoning us on; with true fraternal love they have buried forever the sectional prejudices which have so long kept us divided as a nation. They are extending, with patriotic hearts, the right-hand of true fellowship and offering to unite with us against the combined powers of Eastern plutocracy.

WHAT CAN SAVE THE NATION.

Now let the South, always magnanimous in the highest degree, meet them in the same spirit of fraternity, burying every vestige of prejudice and grasp the opportunity to unite with people who alone can help us to destroy the power of the aggregated wealth of the East, which is rotting out the vitals of the nation's prosperity, through control of national legislation.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

When I was advising brethren to stay in the Democratic party and make an honest effort for relief, I believe that our Democratic House of Congress, with 148 majority, would carry out the pledges made to the people, to give us financial reform, to some extent, in the free and unlimited coinage of silver and reduction of tariff, based on a plain Jeffersonian, economic government, but my hopes have been blighted by the humiliating aspect of Wall street dictation and the absolute prevention of any free coinage measure by this Democratic House.

Violating the most sacred pledges made to the people on the stump when seeking their votes. Free coinage during the past two years was made an issue by insertion in the platforms of twenty-eight State Democratic conventions, and has been several times made a direct issue by the national Democracy.

Thus has the will of the people been utterly disregarded and their most vital interests betrayed. The people have not forgotten that two years ago, when the Republicans had a majority in the House and prevented the passage of a free coinage measure, the Democrats worked hard for its passage and appealed to the country and said give us a majority and we will pass it and reduce the billion dollar expenditures, within the bounds of true economy. The most reckless extravagance has marked the course of the servants of the people until it is asserted by the press that the appropriations and expenditures will exceed that of the Republican Congress two years ago.

Within the two old parties there is no hope. The same influences control both. Our prayers and petitions are ignored while the demands of organized capital to continue the demonetization of silver is heeded.

NATIONAL BANKS.

In 1862 the bill to re-charter national banks was passed by a Democratic House, and from that day to this "almost every measure demanded by money syndicates or corporations have been favorably considered, because their passage was manipulated by lobbyists, while every measure of relief demanded by the people of vital importance has been met by the cry of unconstitutional."

THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION.

I know it requires courage and pure devotion to principle to sever those political ties which have so long bound you to one or the other of the old political parties, but let me ask you a solemn question, and don't answer it until you seriously think about it. What has your party ever done for you? While you have been steadily year after year yelling and voting for your party candidates, has not your condition, or the general condition of the country, grown worse? Would a change make it any worse; and if you do not have a change won't the toiling masses soon be mere serfs? Now, meditate well over the questions I have asked before you decide to vote against the People's party—the only one working directly for the cause of labor.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The signs of the times indicate that there is a general unheaval of public opinion and independence of thought. I believe the people are ready for action. It is a fight for home, family and freedom, and I appeal to you to seize the opportunity while hope inspires, necessity urges, and justice calls. The time for action is here, and every man who believes in our principles and sees the necessity for reform in government affairs, and has the courage to stem the tide of plutocratic opposition, should buckle on the armor of truth and the breastplate of a righteous cause and valiantly battle for what

he conceives to be right, knowing that upon the success of this reform movement hangs the destiny of the nation. The new party or People's party was not brought into existence by the Farmers Alliance. It was organized by all the combined labor organizations of the United States—town and country. If you want to free yourselves from the bonds of slavery and oppression, come and go with us, truth shall make you free. But if you swerve from the path marked out by the combined wisdom of our grand labor conference, you destroy all hope of success by united action.

THE IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

There is now pending in your State and nation the greatest political revolution ever known to the people of this continent. In the struggle for supremacy between contending forces principles are involved—on the success or failure of which depends the future weal or woe of the great common people of our country. It is a crisis in the history of one of the great nations of the world. Other nations have gone down to destruction under conditions the very counterpart of our's to day. That is the rapid aggregation of great wealth upon one side, and extreme poverty increasing upon the other. Such conditions can not long exist without that natural resistance to oppression, which always comes from a civilized enlightened people, imbued with a spirit of freedom and justice. This resistance forces an issue between the monopolistic forces on one side and the honest masses on the other. As the battles rage the contest becomes hotter, which eventually results in internal strife, weakens the nation, and destruction follows. Such has usually been the experience of nations preceding our's. History teaches that there is but one remedy for the impending evil, and that is to educate and arouse the conservative masses, of all avocations, to a realization of the dangers which surround them. This has been the special mission of the Farmers Alliance, and as I pass in review before my mind's eye the growth and struggles, the defeats and successes of our noble and inspiring cause, it fills me with pride to see our organization standing out to-day the most powerful factor in the great cause of national reform. It towers aloft a mighty monument to the cause of civil liberty. From its watch-tower hangs the beacon light of hope. By its illuminating rays patriotism has tread the paths of duty until a vast army is leading the charge against the battlements of monopoly.

I realize the responsibility which rests upon me as an American citizen. I am brought face to face with a duty as God has helped me to see it. I would be a base coward, recreant to every trust reposed in me as your official head, were I in this crisis to fail to speak plainly in meaning terms to warn you of approaching dangers. Brethren, do we see our duty, or are we tossed to and fro by every opposing wind that blows? Do we honestly believe that our organization has labored these long years for the best interests of the people? Do we believe reform in our financial system is needed? Then, if we do, stand by your organization and its demands. We can not honorably retreat at the dictation of those "hail to breakfast" fellows, who are working to "wipe the Alliance gang off the face of the earth."

A PAPER CURRENCY.

While the people demand that silver be coined free, as before 1873, this is but a small part of the financial relief called for by the industrial forces. The great vital issue before the American people is that a volume of legal-tender paper money, safe, sound and flexible, be issued by the government through a safe medium to the people at a low rate of interest in sufficient quantity to meet all legitimate demands of trade;

THE PRESS.

The power and influence of the Democratic press, with few exceptions, has been directed against you with a malignity unparalleled. Misrepresentation, ridicule and abuse have been heaped upon you without mercy; yet you have been patient and forbearing. To hope for fairness or justice from the Democratic press is out of the question. To defend your principles before the people and advocate what you believe to be best for yourself, family and the country, is to incur their displeasure and receive at their hands epithets heretofore unknown to dignified journalism, and to be placed before the public as an anarchist calamity howler and strife producer. By their misrepresentations the prejudices of the good people of the cities to a large extent threaten to destroy that social and financial relation that ought to exist between the people of town and country, until today in conventions of Democrats in Tennessee, strife, confusion and personal contention has passed the limit of har-

If any have not studied the existing conditions, and do not see the necessity for immediate action, let me remind them that official census reports show that there are nine million mortgaged homes in our nation, town and country. Averaging the families at four each, which is the usual estimate, we have 36,000,000 people, or over half the entire population with a mortgage on their

homes. English landlords or capitalists furnish the bulk of the money on these homes, at an average cost in interest, commission to lawyers, registration, etc., of 10 per cent per annum. Under our ruinous financial system, the scarcity of money in our nation caused this flow of hundreds of millions from Europe.

In the face of these indisputable facts,

does any intelligent man assume that reform in governmental affairs is not imperatively demanded to save the people from degraded servitude and the destruction of our free institutions of government which guarantees to every man an equal chance in the financial battle of life?

At present values of labor in city and

farm products in country, it is impossible to meet these obligations. Day by day these mortgages are being foreclosed and these once happy homes desolated pass into the hands of those English landlords and Eastern capitalists. The landlord tenantry slave system is gradually established and the degradation of the classes is being completed. Our forefathers fought for years amid privations and hardships to prevent, by force of arms, oppressions and burdens being placed upon them that are now being fastened upon us by the corrupting influences of aggregated capital, which forces upon our statute books in Congress inequalities of law.

Ridicule and falsehood can not hurt a man of stability. The weak man gives way and is crushed with slander. The strong man hurls it back and lives it down. The fierce conflict between principle and error, justice and injustice, will test your manhood and fidelity to principle, to humanity and to your fireside. Be true to your God and your country. No man can serve God and endorse the corrupt methods of government which rob the poor toiler and produces millionaires.

The Eastern States, where the bulk of the wealth is centered, are money lenders, while the Western and Southern States are borrowers. The former, looking to their interests, favor contraction of the currency, while the latter naturally favor an expansion. For this reason Northeastern Democratic Congressmen vote in the interest of their constituents and again at our interests. During the discussion of the silver bill in Congress recently Congressman Williams, of Massachusetts, said that the Democratic party of the nation must choose between the Democrats of the North and the Alliance of South. The threat was if the Democratic party acceded to the demands of Southern Alliance Democrats for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the Northern Democrats would withdraw support from the national Democratic party, and at the dictation of the Northeastern Democrats free coinage was defeated. Therefore we can not hope for any relief in the line of financial reform from the Democratic party domineered and controlled by Wall Street influence.

A noble-minded, generous-hearted, disinterested patriot and honest sympathizer with suffering humanity has answered the summons which speeds for all earthly flesh.

Because he was the capable and honest head of a mighty organization, the avowed purpose of which is to relieve oppressed men from the unjust exactions of money, he became the conspicuous target of a heartless and conscienceless plutocracy.

Vindictive abuse, coarse slander and venomous lies of the most contemptible and despicable kind were constantly invoked in an effort to belittle him in the estimation of the Order he loved so well.

While it is utterly beyond the power of mere words to administer consolation to his heart-stricken widow and sorrowing daughters in this their hour of supreme distress, the reflection that the more he was abused and slandered and lied about, the better he was loved, and the more gladly he was honored by those whose cause he had espoused, may be trusted to temper the awful bitterness of their cup of sorrow. No man was ever more deservedly honored by his fellows than was, Brother Polk by the Alliance, but the assertion of a late plutocratic sheet that "the best half of the Farmers Alliance was buried with Col. Polk," is an insult to his memory, because it asserts by implication that the principles of the Alliance are of the narrow-gauged kind, which may be entirely appropriated by one or two men, and that Col. Polk had selfishly appropriated the "best half."

No man more thoroughly realized the eternal justice of the principles underlying existing agitation than did Col. Polk, and no man than he had

it well for such conditions to continue? Our relations year by year become more strained. Can we hope for fairness or justice with this opposing element in the future? Can a Christian man discharge his duty to his God, his country, and to humanity in such turmoil? Can we surrender principle for the sake of peace? If not, then there is, but one way to unite all true reformers in and out of our organization, and that is to peacefully and quietly enter the ranks of that party which embodies in their platform the principles we advocate. In such party unanimity of sentiment will insure harmony, and thus unity of action will make effective our power for good. This political revolution is not of mushroom growth. The people, forced by necessity, have been studying for years the great economic questions affecting their interests, in town and country, and the artisan of the city and the farmer are coming together at the ballot box for the common interest of all.

SECTIONAL PREJUDICES.

Sectional prejudices, thank God, are rapidly disappearing, and the people of the great Northwest, who are suffering as we from the baneful influences of capitalistic combinations, are ready to join us in independent political action against the Eastern Wall street political domination.

Ridicule and falsehood can not hurt a man of stability. The weak man gives way and is crushed with slander. The strong man hurls it back and lives it down. The fierce conflict between principle and error, justice and injustice, will test your manhood and fidelity to principle, to humanity and to your fireside. Be true to your God and your country. No man can serve God and endorse the corrupt methods of government which rob the poor toiler and produces millionaires.

The wires were never burdened with a more sorrowful message to millions of organized producers than when they bore the fated news "Polk is dead."

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The effect of the scene was enchanting beyond description. The electric light coming from behind and above the stage scenery, mellowed by the colored paintings (the side gas lights of the auditorium having ceased to burn), gave a soft golden tint to

greater faith in their ultimate triumph regardless of the fate which might befall the individuals espousing them, and as in every struggle for human rights the sword which fell from the nerveless grasp of stricken heroes was immediately seized and wielded by others equally valiant and courageous, so our grand Alliance leader constantly lived in the knowledge that whatever the future might have in store for him, the cause for which he stood for which he sacrificed so much, would still be pushed to a victorious conclusion, though his might not be the brow to gather the laurels of asthitis regenerated civilization.

A Wonderful Convention Closes with a Grand Tableau.

BY H. A. WHITE, AUGUSTA, KANSAS.

The recent People's party State convention for the State of Kansas, held at Wichita on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June was a most wonderful assemblage in more ways than one. For unbound and ungovernable enthusiasm, perhaps, its equal never was held in any State. From start to finish the most enthusiastic interest was taken and manifested in every step in the proceedings. No matter what was submitted to the consideration of the delegates, it was turned over and over and scanned and handled so that every possible way in which it might affect the people's movement was brought out and understood by all. No political white-wash brush found employment in the proceedings of that convention. No State could stand for a moment the rough handling of the sturdy men who filled the convention hall. No favorite so esteemed and honored, that if he overstepped the bounds of prudence, he could escape the sharpest rebuke. No place hunter too honored by review of past official or professional standing, to be compelled to undergo the most rigid criticism and interrogation. No public official so honored in the past as to escape condemnation if, in the thought of the delegates, he had been unworthy or even negligent of duty. If schemers and slate makers came there at the beginning, they needed but a very short time to learn that, like "Othello," their "occupation's gone." The delegates were true representatives of a heroic reform movement, bent on relief from the curse of existing conditions at any cost and at all events, and to them the personal interests of any individual officially speaking were of no importance whatever. They were there for the upbuilding of principles, not men; for the advancement of reform, not to elevate one or another individual to any desired position.

The question presents itself to me, have I the courage of my convictions? Have I the nerve and manhood to cast the ballot endorsing our demands? Will my voice be raised in a call to practical action? By the help of God it shall. My knowledge of the brotherhood of Tennessee, and of thousands of true reformers outside our ranks, inspires me to believe that eighty thousand reformers will unite at the ballot in November for the cause of industrial freedom. The issues before the American people are of such magnitude, and the results of your action upon them at the ballot box so serious, that it is the sacred duty of every citizen, be he ever so humble in life's station, to deliberate well upon matters of such grand import.

The power and influence of the Democratic press, with few exceptions, has been directed against you with a malignity unparalleled. Misrepresentation, ridicule and abuse have been heaped upon you without mercy; yet you have been patient and forbearing.

To hope for fairness or justice from the Democratic press is out of the question. To defend your principles before the people and advocate what you believe to be best for yourself, family and the country, is to incur their displeasure and receive at their hands epithets heretofore unknown to dignified journalism, and to be placed before the public as an anarchist calamity howler and strife producer.

By their misrepresentations the prejudices of the good people of the cities to a large extent threaten to destroy that social and financial relation that ought to exist between the people of town and country, until today in conventions of Democrats in Tennessee, strife, confusion and personal contention has passed the limit of har-

but never before has such unanimity of acquiescence in results growing out of so strenuously contested differences of opinion in similar convocations, passed under the writer's observation.

But the climax was reserved for the

last, and right royally was it rendered—and to be fully comprehended it must have been seen. No pen can give the inspiration of the scene—at least mine can not. The convention really began its preliminary session on the night of the 14th, holding a very late session that night for speeches and a general expression of ideas.

Then each day and night thereafter

hard-working sessions were held, lasting to long after midnight, finally closing at nearly two o'clock in the morning of Friday the 17th. Day and night, in the midst of a sultry heat in a closely crowded opera house, those 553 delegates clung to their work, not letting up for meals until late meal hours, when any important matter was before them.

It seems as if they would stay all summer if the work could not be satisfactorily completed sooner. Time seemed to be of little consideration, results seemed to be everything with them. But to the climax. By the order of business, the nomination of Congressmen at large was left to the last, and this order was reached about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. The rule has been to call congressional districts in the order of their numbers for presentation of candidates, but now Col. Fred Close, a one-armed ex-Union soldier and the People's candidate for Congress in the first district, arose and moved to suspend the rules and nominate Col. W. A. Harris, of Leavenworth county, an ex-Confederate officer, and once a member of Gen. R. E. Lee's staff, to that office by acclamation. Col. Close informally followed his motion with a touching and heroic speech as to the motives that inspired him to this action, which electrified the whole audience. Before closing he suggested that every ex-Union soldier in the convention who coincided with him should second the nomination by rising and remaining standing until they should be counted, and that all others should remain seated. Immediately 274 old veterans arose and stood in the dim light with right hands raised (or in the absence of right hands, the left one was drafted into the service,) standing in silent tableau like living statuary eagerly leaning forward to be counted in testimony that with them the war was ended, that with the stirrers up of sectional hate, had no place. That with them the bloody shirt was folded decently and laid out of sight. That with them the fact that a fellow citizen with them now, who had in the past worn the "gray," bravely battling on the one side of a great constitutional question, while they were upon the other side, until the stern arbitration of battle had settled it, should no longer count against him, since he has patriotically accepted the result and has cast his lot in with all good citizens of our State, and is ready to clasp hands in fraternal fellowship with any and all who were once my deadly enemies on the field of conflict, when they come with us in our efforts to save to this people the great boon of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

That the scenes attending the nomination of Col. Harris furnished a most fitting finale to this most wonderful convention, every one felt that he witnessed them. An ex-confederate soldier said of it: "When the wires shall carry the news of that event over the sunny South, a shout of joy will go up from her sons, and it will bring thousands of voters to the ranks of the People's party." In conclusion let me say the very atmosphere of that convention hall seemed redolent with success, and all went away loth to depart, but happy at having been there.

The effect of the scene was enchanting beyond description. The electric light coming from behind and above the stage scenery, mellowed by the colored paintings (the side gas lights of the auditorium having ceased to burn), gave a soft golden tint to

everything just strong enough that vision could reach all parts of the vast room, and yet so soft that features were not discernible at any great distance, and there in that softened halo stood old veterans of many battles, their silvered hair lighted up gently waiting in perfect silence, while the secretary of the convention stood up on the edge of the stage as silently as possible counting them. On the very

front of the stage stood Captain Evans, of one of the Western counties, with a beautiful American flag gently waving in it to and fro, his long white beard and long white hair fairly glittering in a halo about his head and face as he stood directly under the electric light behind the full curtain above the stage. On the stage beside and behind the gallant old captain stood our people are so poor they are not able to pay their dues, have not a dollar of money to pay for anything, but are under the "mill rocks" of oppression, caused by our present financial policy. At a conference of delegates from each county Alliance on May 17 in this city, ninety-one counties indorsed the St. Louis conference platform, four indorsed the Ocala demands, and one not represented in this conference. An official report is being made now by the sub-Alliances upon the platform.

When the teller announced that

274 old veterans, a majority of the

entire convention, had thus seconded

the nomination of Colonel Harris,

shouts shook the building, and nearly an hour was consumed by the

old veterans in a grand reunion

and class meeting, as our Methodist

friends would call it, in which the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

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

We resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve of the cause it has pursued and will stand by it; and 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 reiterates THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. McMillin, and will urge them onward in their good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to,

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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N. R. P. A.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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.

Jacob R. Musser, Groff Dale, no State, sends us four subscribers, which can not be entered on account of incomplete address. The postal guide does not give Groff Dale as a post-office.

G. Havell Carr, secretary Pughflat Union, writes for information, but gives no post-office or State.

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

have a tendency to scare off the gold-bug support so necessary to Democratic success. Nevertheless the truth of history is that Mr. Stevenson was formerly a greenbacker, was elected to Congress as a greenbacker, and was one of thirteen members who composed the national congressional committee of the greenback party. While Stevenson's apostasy from the greenback doctrine will lose him the friendship of his former comrades it will not gain for him the friendship of the dominating powers of Democracy. If there is one thing which protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of government. Any "system of taxation" levied upon consumption "compels the poor to pay the expenses of government," and since the "system" proposed by the Democrats differs from the "protection" system of the Republicans only in degree and not in principle, here is a plain confession from a high source that it is a "scheme" in the interest of the rich.

THE permanent chairman of the Chicago Democratic convention, speaking of the knowledge gained by the people on the tariff question, said: "They know by hard experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of government."

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.

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 Political Tickler..... 15 The Pacific Railways..... 15

Now is the time to push the work. Rush in the clubs during June and July.

The attitude of the old parties toward the Alliance is one of "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." The Alliance must either boldly accept the challenge or pusillanimously acknowledge that it has only been trying to scare somebody.

THE silver States will hardly repudiate Harrison for Cleveland; their natural place is in line with the Omaha nominee.

The present campaign, like that of 1860, is the last in which the two old parties will figure as chief competitors for the places of power in this country.

S. A. Houston
Pres. W. Va. F. A. & I. U.
H. Z. MARTIN, State Secretary

ordinary working people who were burned in the New Haven tunnel disaster because the road persisted in heating its cars with stoves, has the credit of having swung the convention into line for Harrison. And yet old party organs delight in telling how both conventions downed the "bosses."

The following bill was passed: To amend the act of March 3, 1877, "to provide for the bringing of suits against the government." It provides that in addition to the jurisdiction conferred by the court of claims and the district and circuit courts of the United States, the court of claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims for land patents; that where the value of the claim does not exceed \$5,000 the United States district court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the court of claims, and that where it does exceed \$5,000 the United States circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction.

The bill for free coinage of gold and silver having been laid before the Senate was, on motion of Mr. Call, laid aside; and the resolution offered by him on the 23d of April for a special committee on railroads was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in explanation and support of it. The resolution provides for a special committee of nine Senators to inquire and report as to the present value per mile of the railways of the United States, their capitalization, the difference between that capitalization and their actual cost, their gross and net receipts, their amount of bonded indebtedness and capital stock, and whether any of such companies, or their agents, have used their corporate privileges or powers or money, to influence and control the election of members of Congress or members of State legislatures.

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H. E. TAUBENECK,
Chairman National Committee
People's Party.

ROBERT SCHILLING, Secretary.

Omaha Convention.

Programme of the national convention of the People's party at Omaha, Neb.:

Owing to the desire to make nominations on July 4, all delegates will meet for temporary organization at the Coliseum building, Omaha, Neb., on July 2, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The various State delegations are requested to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. of the same day to elect one member each of the following committees:

First—Credentials.

Second—Rules and order of business.

Third—Permanent organization.

Fourth—Resolutions.

Also to elect three members of the national committee from each State and Territory.

The following order of exercises has been arranged:

1. Call to order by Chairman H. E. Taubeneck of the national committee.

2. Prayer.

3. Address of welcome by Mayor George F. Bemis, of Omaha.

4. Response by United States Senator J. H. Kyle.

5. Announcement of temporary officers.

6. Call of States and Territories for the announcement of committee on credentials.

7. Short addresses by T. V. Powderly, J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Jerry Simpson, Ben Terrell and others, interspersed with music and singing.

After the report of the committee on credentials, the roll of States will be called for the announcement of members of the committees on rules and order of business, on permanent organization, and resolutions.

Mr. Perkins spoke for about an hour and a quarter, and was replied to by Mr. Stewart, who sent to the clerk's desk and had read some extracts from a speech of Mr. Perkins in the House of Representatives two years ago, saying that he represented a constituency that believed in free coinage; that full justice would never be done until the last vestige of the unfortunate legislation of 1873 was repealed, and that silver should be re-crowned and given its honored place as one of the money metals of the world.

Mr. Peffer also replied to his colleague's speech, and characterized the statement that money could be borrowed on good security at reasonable rates as "astounding," and closed his remarks with the following:

"I assume my share of the responsibility for saying to the people openly that if the Republicans in Congress and the Democrats in Congress can not and will not remonetize silver, both parties ought to be defeated. That was my doctrine in 1890, and it is my doctrine to-day."

House—Mr. McMillin, Tenn., asked unanimous consent for the adoption of an order that hereafter the hour for the daily meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock.

This at once precipitated the clash between McMillin and Livingston and Watson, Ga., on behalf of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Livingston rose and said: "I object."

Several members (to Mr. Livingston) "Do not object."

Mr. McMillin. "I will state that this change has been suggested by several gentlemen, and the condition of the business of the House would seem to justify it."

Mr. Livingston. "There are several measures awaiting action which are of great interest to the farming classes of this country, and before I withdraw my objection I want to know whether it is the purpose of the House to give those measures consideration."

The Speaker. "Objection is made."

Mr. Livingston. "At the instance of a good many members around me I withdrew my objection to the House meeting at 12 o'clock, with this understanding—

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY.

Senate—The attendance of Senators on the Democratic side was very slim, not exceeding a dozen members, while there were about twice that number on the Republican side.

The following bill was taken up.

Mr. Perkins, Kan., addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He declared himself as a sincere and honest believer in bimetallism. If the conditions of to-day were the condition of 1873, no voice would be raised in the Senate or in the country in opposition to the re-monetization of silver.

He believed that the act of 1873 was a great legislative mistake, and he would repair that mistake. But the conditions now were entirely different from those of 1873, and the Senate ought not to be unmindful of those changed conditions.

He asked the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Morgan] how many of the farmers of his State owned silver bullion and were waiting for the passage of the pending act so that they could take their silver bullion to the mint and have it coined free of expense.

Rising to a parliamentary explanation later, Mr. Watson absolutely flayed Mr. McMillin. His speech is too good to be condensed—it is given in full.

"Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I think it is proper for me to state to the committee, by way of explanation, the reason why I objected this morning to the changing of the hour of the meeting of the House to 12 o'clock instead of 11. It was an objection which seemed to raise a great deal of feeling; and I recognize the fact that every gentleman upon the floor owes something to his fellow members. Now, Mr. Chairman, let me put it frankly and fairly to the members of this committee on both sides whether, if they were in my position, they would not do precisely what I have done in behalf of myself and of the People's party members?"

We come here, Mr. Chairman, pledged to a certain measure known as the sub-treasury plan, a measure for increasing the currency of the country, and of distributing it out among the people upon good security. There are fourteen different States, as I remember, which by their State conventions have decided that they favor the sub-treasury plan, and wish it enacted into law. Therefore it is not a local measure purely and simply;

it is not a temporary issue pure and simple, but it is an economic question which has been argued and discussed, and made an issue and a rallying point for the last three years, since it was adopted at St. Louis in 1889, consequent upon agitation which had sprung up during that summer.

There are thirty or forty Democrats on the other side of this chamber who were elected to this House specially upon that issue, and their constituents are in favor of that measure; and I can say here for the State of Georgia that in mass convention last year that State expressed herself in favor of the sub-treasury plan.

After the report of the committee on credentials, the roll of States will be called for the announcement of members of the committees on rules and order of business, on permanent organization, and resolutions.

Mr. Perkins spoke for about an hour and a quarter, and was replied to by Mr. Stewart, who sent to the clerk's desk and had read some extracts from a speech of Mr. Perkins in the House of Representatives two years ago, saying that he represented a constituency that believed in free coinage; that full justice would never be done until the last vestige of the unfortunate legislation of 1873 was repealed, and that silver should be re-crowned and given its honored place as one of the money metals of the world.

Mr. Peffer also replied to his colleague's speech, and characterized the statement that money could be borrowed on good security at reasonable rates as "astounding," and closed his remarks with the following:

"I assume my share of the responsibility for the suggestion. It simply adds to the strength of the case as I am putting it, that this is not an individual cranky idea of some member on the floor, but as a measure of popular relief which commands the respect and support of millions of men who form the constituency upon that side of this chamber, and those gentlemen know it as well as I do. Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the situation? We send our bills before the committee on ways and means. That committee is charged with the reporting of those bills, either adversely or favorably. As members of this House they owe that much to us. If they owe nothing to the People's party, they owe it to the thirty or forty Democrats upon the other side of this chamber who are elected here upon that special issue, and pledged to it, and who favor it in their hearts as individuals just as they do as Representatives."

Now, that position can not be controverted. What do we say then? We wait until four months have passed by and the committee on ways and means give the bill no consideration whatever. It appears to us that the measure is treated with scorn and contempt. Now, sir, we feel this to be an injustice, not to ourselves alone, but to our constituencies. We think our people are entitled to

that there is to be no obstruction entered against the measures to which I have already referred, when the proper times comes."

The Speaker. "If there be objection to

much consideration as any other man's people. We think the people who sent us here with the instructions in our hands, binding us in politics and in honor, have a right to demand of us when we go home: "What have you done to force that measure to the front as a matter of consideration, as a matter to be debated and a matter to be acted upon in the councils of the nation?"

"After three or four months have gone by this House felt that the position was a fair one when we asked it to instruct the committee on ways and means to report that bill. The House did not ask them to report it favorably; they were merely told to report it."

The Chairman. "The time of the gentleman as expired."

Mr. Livingston. "Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman be allowed five minutes more."

Mr. Watson. "I shall not ask that much."

There was no objection.

Mr. Watson. "Now, Mr. Chairman, I say that the House has thus instructed the committee on ways and means. That has been nearly a month ago, if I am not mistaken; certainly long enough to enable the committee on ways and means to make a report. I presume its mind is made up about the bill. They have not seen fit to report it yet. I have been to the acting-chairman of the committee, and asked him whether he would report the bill, and whether he would give us a reasonable time to discuss it. He assured me that the bill would be reported, but he could say nothing about the discussion."

Mr. McMillin. "For the reason, and the very best one, as the gentleman will see, that is a question as to what the House will do. Neither I, nor any one else, can bind it, or should assume to do so."

Mr. Watson. "Now, Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his reply."

Mr. Livingston. "If the gentleman from Georgia will pardon me, I will state that I went to the Speaker, chairman of the committee on rules touching this matter, and he told me that he was decidedly in favor of our having two or three days for the discussion of this bill."

Mr. Watson. "I was going to say that the gentleman from Tennessee is the recognized leader of the House, by virtue of being acting-chairman of the committee on ways and means, and if he made a request of the House it would not be denied. If the gentleman from Tennessee had assured me that he would make that request of the House that would have been all that I would have asked for, because I would have felt quite sure that the House would honor his request."

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Mr. McMillin. "I made a request of the House this morning, which the gentleman from Georgia himself, by objection, prevented the House from acceding to it." [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Watson. "I am coming to that now. I may say that this statement is made for the purpose of showing why the objection was made; and the gentleman from Tennessee strengthens my point, because gentlemen will know that the House never refuses him a request. Had he told me that he would make such a request, I would have had no objection to its taking that course, as I would have known that permission would be given, because I knew the House would honor the request if he made it. Now, this morning after making the objection, I went to the gentleman from Tennessee and asked him if he would give any assurance of an opportunity to discuss that bill—one hour, two hours, three hours, one day, or two days, anything that his sense of fairness would say was right. The gentleman from Tennessee said he had no authority to bind the House, and would make no stipulation. I told my friend from Tennessee that I did not ask him to do so, but simply to promise that he would make such a request of the House. I understood the gentleman to tell me that he would meet here at sumptuous expense."

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gentleman from Georgia desired to come earlier, I would come. It was in that connection, and not in the other."

Mr. Watson. "Did you say you would come by daylight or by sunup?"

Mr. McMillin. "Not with a view of meeting and discussing or preventing the discussion of that bill or any other, but simply saying that I was not appealing for any accommodation to myself. I stated to the gentleman that I was always here before 11 o'clock and that, if it suited the House, I would come even earlier than that."

The House went into committee of the whole on the last appropriation bill—general deficiency.

Mr. Dingley, Me., said that while on its face the bill carried an appropriation of \$4,871,385, yet, as there was included \$910,000 to carry on the census work from July, 1892, to March, 1893, which was not a deficiency, and should have been embraced in the sundry civil bill, the actual amount appropriated for deficiencies was \$3,961,388.

There had been passed this session urgent deficiency bills, aggregating \$2,310,944, making outside of the pension deficiency \$6,272,329, which was in fact the entire deficiency for the fiscal year 1892 and previous years.

The bill was read by paragraphs for amendment.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Butler, Iowa, the provisions of the bill appropriating money to pay the widows of deceased members were stricken out.

The committee rose, and the question was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. McMillin. "I have made my statement, and the House understands it. What I said about being here earlier was, that a number of the gentlemen had come to me and asked me to make a request to meet at 11 o'clock, because they did not want to come here so early as 11 o'clock, and I stated to the gentleman between Georgia that so far as I was concerned I was not seeking any accommodation for myself; that I always came before 11 o'clock, and that having to do so, if it was the desire of the House to come earlier than that I would be here. That I could be here even at sunup, was the statement, if the House should fix its hour of meeting at that time. That was the connection, and not any other, and no other could fairly be construed from my expression. I do not have to get up at sunup to meet the gentleman from Georgia for anything. I am not a sunup man in that way. I am not brave enough for that."

The resolution was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Peffer criticized the reply made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution calling for a statement of the currency issued since 1861, and stated that it was in no sense an answer to the question contained in the resolution.

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Peffer, and expressed his conviction that the Secretary of the Treasury had stated the facts accurately and historically.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up.

The committee amendment having been reached which strikes out of the proviso as to the monthly crop report the words that confine it "strictly" to a statement of the percentage "without comment or argument." Mr. Vest opposed the amendment striking out the words in quotation marks, and argued that the language of the provision as it came from the House was absolutely proper, and was called for by the fact that Mr. Dodge, the statistician, had been in the habit of injecting political and other extraneous matter into the reports.

It is understood that Speaker Crisp has ordered back peremptorily every absent member, and that the telegraphic messages sent to some absences of two months standing, were significantly harsh.

MASON county, Texas, is reported in a letter from A. Carey as follows:

We held our county convention on the 11th with fifty delegates seated, by far the largest convention ever held in the town of Mason. I think the People's party will carry Mason county by a large majority next November. We are in the fight to win.

ROBERTSON County, Texas, is reported in a letter from J. K. P. Hanna as follows:

In common with about one half of the white voters of this county I have already revolted. We held a People's party convention at Franklin, with an attendance of over 500, on the 11th. I am now chairman of executive committee of the People's party of this county.

THE Democratic national platform announces in favor of a higher tariff than the Republican national platform.

It was agreed that a separate vote be taken upon the question on Monday. The Senate is far behind on appropriation bills, and not a single one has yet become

law. Congress is embarrassed by the fact that on June 30th the present fiscal year expires and resort must be had to the expedient of extending appropriations by means of joint resolutions for certain fixed period in order to prevent a total stoppage of the machinery of the government. This device for meeting the failure of Congress to provide the necessary appropriations for the public service before the expiration of the seven months of the session available for the purpose is always resorted to with great reluctance by Congressional managers, and so it is probable that every effort will be made to hasten the action of conference committees and secure the enactment of several of the bills before the end of the fiscal year so as to narrow the application of the extension of the resolution to the smallest possible limits.

The situation, however, held no interest for the grave old Senators, and they calmly adjourned over until Monday, June 27, 1892.

House—Since the farce at Chicago opened, the farce in Washington has become driveling. The few members in attendance met to be baited with "no quorum" points by Watson and Livingston of Georgia, who met McMillin's, of Tennessee, move, that they adjourn over until Saturday in the manner quoted above, and forced abrupt adjournment until next day. Evidently the war between the Alliance and McMillin is on.

Mr. Bailey, Tex., was present and made his presence known by making the point of "no quorum."

The roll-call, which was ordered, disclosed the presence of no quorum, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Senate—House bill appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal for a statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman was passed.

Mr. Morgan said that the question of the construction of the Nicaragua canal had attracted popular attention to such an extent that both of the national conventions had committed the government to the control, if not to the construction of the canal.

The resolution was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Peffer criticized the reply made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution calling for a statement of the currency issued since 1861, and stated that it was in no sense an answer to the question contained in the resolution.

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Peffer, and expressed his conviction that the Secretary of the Treasury had stated the facts accurately and historically.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up.

The committee amendment having been reached which strikes out of the proviso as to the monthly crop report the words that confine it "strictly" to a statement of the percentage "without comment or argument." Mr. Vest opposed the amendment striking out the words in quotation marks, and argued that the language of the provision as it came from the House was absolutely proper, and was called for by the fact that Mr. Dodge, the statistician, had been in the habit of injecting political and other extraneous matter into the reports.

It is understood that Speaker Crisp has ordered back peremptorily every absent member, and that the telegraphic messages sent to some absences of two months standing, were significantly harsh.

MASON county, Texas, is reported in a letter from A. Carey as follows:

We held our county convention on the 11th with fifty delegates seated, by far the largest convention ever held in the town of Mason. I think the People's party will carry Mason county by a large majority next November. We are in the fight to win.

ROBERTSON County, Texas, is reported in a letter from J. K. P. Hanna as follows:

In common with about one half of the white voters of this county I have already revolted. We held a People's party convention at Franklin, with an attendance of over 500, on the 11th. I am now chairman of executive committee of the People's party of this county.

THE Democratic national platform announces in favor of a higher tariff than the Republican national platform.

It was agreed that a separate vote be taken upon the question on Monday. The Senate is far behind on appropriation bills, and not a single one has yet become

A Song—Comrades.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

L

For sometime we've worked together,
And as comrades shared the pan,
We've had a good time, and we've had a good time,
And when some new fad or other
Sought our cohorts to enthrall,
We'd drop pretended issues,
And as comrades rise or fall.

Chorus—

Comrades, Comrade, ever since '63,
Sharing each other's noodle, (sorrows)
Sharing each other's glee, (joys)
Comrades when others attempted
Reforms to inaugurate,
Pooling our issues, but never relaxing
Our grip on the State.

II.

When the most important question
Whether silver we should use,
Or to gold adhere with England,
And the people's wish refuse,
To offset the public clamor,
Which was ready to break out,
Poth we brought the tariff down,
Just to hear the people shout.

Chorus—Comrades, etc.

III.

When the billion dollar Congress
Widely scattered taxes over,
From a debt overburdened people,
Mid a gang of theives unthine,
Then the Plumed Knight of Bangor,
Seeing how the people felt,
Brought foreign reciprocity
Round which the Statesmen knelt.

Chorus—Comrades, etc.

V.

Now another danger threatens,
And conditions still confront
The bold comrades of the combine,
Thus engaged in a still hunt;
But to down the people's party
With its aims and object be,
And as comrades for the future,
They will sing in unity.

Chorus—Comrades, etc.

izens; and whereas a law binding for powers must not govern the people of the United States; therefore be it Resolved, That this Alliance, as a body, is opposed to any congress having in view the enforcement of any international monetary system, believing that capital will legislate to its own interest, and not to that of the common people.

Mulberry Farmers Alliance No. 684 met in regular session this 21st day of May, 1892, and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas we have noted with pride and satisfaction the manly fight made by our Alliance members in Congress against plutocracy and corrupt misrule in behalf of the toiling millions; therefore be it Resolved, That we extend our most profound gratitude to them for defending the liberties of the people, and urge them to continue the good fight so well begun and ably conducted.

Whereas the subtreasury bill of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was recently introduced into Congress by Livingston, of Georgia; therefore be it Resolved by Mulberry Alliance No. 684, That we request our representative in Congress, Hon. Andrew J. Price, to use his influence to have said bill enacted into law as soon as possible.

Resolved further, That if Mr. Price fails to support said bill we will use our influence to send some one to Congress that will support said bill.

At a regular meeting of Paulding sub-Alliance No. 361, of Jasper county, Miss., June 11, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the St. Louis platform in full, and that we will not support any man for office who does not come out squarely on said platform.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the bold stand taken by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for political and financial reform, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST with request to publish.

Silver.

Allen News, Nebraska.
The following is the average price of cotton and wheat for three decades:

Wheat.	Cotton.
Average price 1860 to '70 \$1.99	\$0.48
Average price 1870 to '80 1.38	.16
Average since 1880 about .85	.11

Now look at the decline of silver since it was demonetized:

Years.	Bonds.	Cost in gold.
1862	\$60,982,550	\$44,030,649
1863	160,987,550	101,890,850
1864	381,292,250	189,697,636
1865	279,646,160	208,214,090
1866	124,914,400	88,591,773
1867	422,469,550	303,215,300
1868	425,443,800	312,826,323
1869	195,139,550	123,957,410
Total	\$2,049,876,700	\$1,373,424,034

Net profit.....	\$676,452,096
Premiums on bonds bought by government, about....	60,000,000
Total profit.....	\$736,422,666
Interest paid to date on bonds.....	2,543,756,049

Grand total	\$3,274,178,715
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"Fighting J. Wheeler, of Alabama," is serving on the same committee in the House as Representative Belknap, of Michigan, who, for six months, he ordered his soldiers shoot on sight (for a dare-devil lark of dispatch stealing), when one wore the gray and the other the blue. Now they are warm friends.

The Fatal Number Thirteen. The following was recently received and published by the New York Sun:

In my researches into the history of the United States I am forced to the conclusion that if there is any truth in the fatality of the number thirteen the coming election will be a Waterloo for both the Democratic and Republican parties, and that the Farmers' Alliance will stand triumphantly victorious upon their ruins. It is my opinion that when all within

message he wrote it at the dictation of Southern politicians of the Roger Q. Mills type, this assertion appears little less than impudent.

What Senator Gorman Said.

"Your revenues are about \$450,000,000. Under the operations of the law, your expenditures at this Congress, in which our party originates the bills, will be \$500,000,000 and more. That means a billion dollar Congress. So long as the country grows in population and wealth, the appropriations will increase, no matter what party is in power."

The following table taken from the Record, shows the expenditures for a number of years:

Forty-third Congress,	\$653,794,000.21
Forty-fourth Congress,	595,597,832.28
Forty-fifth Congress,	704,527,495.98
Forty-sixth Congress,	727,537,684.22
Forty-seventh Congress,	777,435,948.54
Forty-eighth Congress,	835,269,402.23
Forty-ninth Congress,	746,342,495.80
Fiftieth Congress, 1889-90,	817,963,839.80
Fifty-first Congress, 1891-'92.....	988,417,183.34

Cost and Profit of Bonds:

In a speech made January 12, 1874, by Senator Beck, of Kentucky, the following table was given and its correctness vouched for. Since then the bonds thus bought have been made payable in gold, brought to a premium over gold, and used as a base for bank circulation. It is no wonder the few are millionaires and the masses find their homes under mortgage and themselves in straitened circumstances. Save the table and draw it on every one that offers a plutocratic argument.

Up to 1868 there had been sold the following amounts of bonds—payable in lawful money:

Years.	Bonds.	Cost in gold.
1862	\$60,982,550	\$44,030,649
1863	160,987,550	101,890,850
1864	381,292,250	189,697,636
1865	279,646,160	208,214,090
1866	124,914,400	88,591,773
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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 \$16.50 in money.
- 1. Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$20.00 in money.
- To any present subscribers Machine alone for \$2.00 in money.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED all the principal 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 \$5 or \$6.

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 Feller (one piece); Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver, Oil, Cloth Gauges, Two Books of Instructions, a pocket book and a Book of Directions.

The manufacturers claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old and worn out ideas, 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 mechanic, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every kind of 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 crated and shipped direct from factory to our subscribers, and we guarantee them 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 the paper is to be sent to, (always mention county.) Give us your shipping point as well as 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.....	\$65	Norfolk, Va.....	\$62
Cleveland, Ohio.....	23	Birmingham, Ala.....	59
Chicago, Ill.....	100	Raleigh, N.C.....	16
Minneapolis, Minn.....	95	Greenville, S.C.....	16
Omaha, Neb.....	95	Dallas, Texas.....	53
Kansas City, Mo.....	95	Harrisburg, Pa.....	53
St. Louis, Mo.....	45	Oakland, Wash.....	495
New Orleans, La.....	95	San Francisco, Cal.....	3.95
Jacksonville, Fla.....	95	Montgomery, Ala.....	53
Atlanta, Ga.....	95	Louisville, Ky.....	53
Portland, Ore.....	3.95	Vicksburg, Miss.....	98

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 our 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

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Patron's 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.

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whose bonnets, the presidential bee is sweetly buzzing cast their eyes over the following fatalistic table they will decline to lead the forlorn hosts of Democracy and Republicanism.

The Republican The Democratic party as evolved from the Federals from the Anti-Federalists shows:

President Washington.....</td

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

To the following, from the Texas Exponent, we would add that Gould has attempted the financial ruin of Wanamaker, hence the latter's war on his telegraph monopoly:

Mr. Wanamaker declares that the whole telegraph system of the United States could be duplicated for \$35,000,000, but it is capitalized at \$100,000,000, and the Gould-Dillon combine that owns it have made as high as 44 per cent per annum on it.

If it can be proven, as stated by Common Crisis (Cal.) that Harrison and Reid used the following language, neither should receive one single labor vote:

"Shoot the striker down!"—Whitelaw Reid. "A dollar a day is good enough for a working man."—Ben Harrison.

The Tidings (Kan.) makes an epithet a dignity. It says:

"Calamity howlers!" Yes, that is right. They are the fellows who are going to prevent a very great calamity which undoubtedly would have befallen the American people.

The Alliant (Kan.) says:

"Congress shall have power *** to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures."—U. S. Constitution: "Coin; to stamp to convert into money, as a piece of metal."—Webster.

The Coming Crises (Cal.) draws attention to a spirit pervading our comic press which should be solemnly rebuked.

In the current number of Puck is a cartoon that ought to set the great mass of people to thinking. It represents Cleveland as King Louis XIV of France, surrounded by his nobles, Gray, Whiting, Gorman, Russell, Patterson, Palmer, Louis and Carlisle, with hats denoting their sovereign, the presidential nomination, and the White House down a straight road, bordered on either side by an enchanting landscape. The purple of royalty, the fawning of courtiers, and the total absence of anything so degrading as a tradesman or a working man is suggestive. "Apres vous, Monsieur Cleveland." O, spirits of departed patriots of 1776! Has it come to this in one century, that the glittering tinsel of royalty has come in play to attract support for a chief magistrate of this republic?

The Pomeroy (N.Y.) Advance Thought says:

Multiply the great thought-wave now gathering force in this country and help it on. Let the dead bury the dead, and let the damned fight it out with each other. The new rises on its sure coming might and will bury the old in the grave dug for others.

The Kansas Agitator says:

George Gould, the son of Jay Gould, has notified the railroad employees on the Gould system in Iowa that they must vote for the repeal of existing railroad laws before he will entertain their petition for life-saving appliances on cars. Free country! Free people! Let the plutocratic eagle scream from its lofty heights, let the night-owl hoot, and—"let the people be damned."

The ECONOMIST surmises as correct. Read this from Leavenworth Times (Kan.):

It is said that John J. Ingalls has a brother Charles traveling for a Boston boot and shoe house. If this is true, the Aitchison men should chain his brother's tongue. Charles was in Denver yesterday and as result this telegram was sent out: "Charles says his brother John has been offered the mission at St. Petersburg for work during this campaign, but does not fancy the place. He very much desires to again represent his State in the Senate, and will try for that place. Failing in this, he will claim a cabinet position."

The Progressive Farmer (N.C.) deals with John Sherman's biography as follows:

Thirty years ago Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was nominated for Congress. He was so poor that he had to mortgage his home to get funds to carry on his cam-

paign. At \$5,000 a year his salary for thirty years would amount to only \$150,000. But his check is good for several millions anywhere. Now, it takes a good deal of economy to raise, educate, feed and clothe a family thirty years on \$150,000 and save several million dollars out of it. "Honest John" says, "you can't legislate money into a man's pocket." Sherman is not the only poor fellow who has become rich in this way. That is the reason legislation is all against the masses.

The New Forum (Mo.) says:

The teachings of Thad Stevens, O. P. Morton, and Ben Wade are ignored by the present leaders of the Republican party. The predictions of Lincoln are being fulfilled.

The Oberlin Herald (Kansas) says:

According to the census figures which gives us \$1,000 of wealth per capita, a millionaire represents 1,000 paupers. John Rockafeller, the "Christian philanthropist," represents 250,000 paupers.

In its report of Jerry Simpson's renomination, the Weekly Sentinel (Kan.) has this:

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease was called upon to occupy the delegates while the committees were out. She said that she had traveled from the Pacific coast to be with the people of Kansas at their convention. "This convention had been called to nominate by acclamation that Abraham Lincoln of the West," she said, and the convention broke forth into cheers. "He has done more in a few months for the oppressed than the old party politicians have done in a quarter of a century."

The Falkner County Wheel (Kan.) quotes Thackeray, one of the ablest English writers:

"A republic and an aristocracy won't amalgamate. A country must be governed by one principle or the other. But give, in a republic, an aristocracy ever so little chances, and it works, and plots, and sneaks, and bullies, and sneers itself into place; and you find Democracy out of doors."

The Road (Cal.) says, and we heartily coincide:

In no civilized country on the face of God's earth was there ever organized among men a combination so destructive to legitimate journalism, so prejudicial to a transmission of legitimate information, so capable of molding public sentiment in the wrong direction and imposing incalculable misfortune upon the masses, as that combination known on this continent as the associated press.

The Salem Informer (Ark.) says:

In 1860 it cost \$2.30 per capita to run our government. It now costs \$7.93, and still we point with pride to the record of the Republican party."

The Advocate (Cal.) gets on the trail of one of the original golden calf-worshippers thus:

"The very best news," said old Henry Clews, the Wall street banker, "is that 10,000 emigrants landed in Castle Garden in one week. That is the way to break up the Knights of Labor." Henry has a \$40,000 bath tub.

The Tribune (Kan.) says:

Ingalls is feeling warlike again. He thinks a "foreign war would be a good thing to weld the country." He would probably be first to volunteer—for the position of judge advocate general of militia.

The Denver News (Colo.) says:

Carnegie at his summer palace in Scotland, Schlegman, the great gold-bug, in Paris, and Stanford, the millionaire importer of Chinese laborers, were the first to telegraph congratulations to Harrison. Of course they are for protection. But for themselves, not for the American laborer.

The Arizona Gazette (Ariz.) says:

Carlisle says: "Consistency is the bugbear of fools." Senator Stewart in his advocacy of free silver now as opposed to his alleged vote for demonetization of silver in 1873, may leave himself open to the charge of inconsistency, but by the rule he has shown himself neither a fool nor a coward.

The Santa Ana Sentinel says:

Mr. Peifer shows from the report of the currency that between the years 1882 and 1890 \$575,000,000 of the circulating

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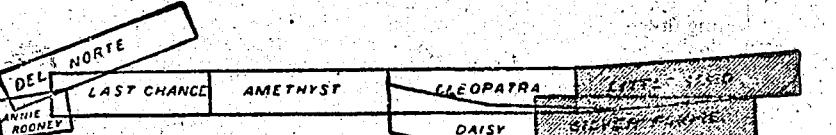
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Creede, the New Colorado Wonder.

ANOTHER LEADVILLE.

THE LITTLE MAID MINING AND MILLING COMPANY OF CREEDE, 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.

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This company has purchased two claims of 300 by 1,500 feet each, covering the extension of the Last Chance and Amethyst vein at Creede, Colo., to wit, the Little Maid and Silver Plume, and within one thousand feet of the Amethyst vein. 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 to-day ready, and have produced nearly a million dollars already, and have from four to six millions blocked out. The latest issue of the Denver paper says that the Amethyst is making preparations to ship 50 tons of ore per day, and the average is over \$100 per ton. "50 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 a flourishing city of 7,000 people, causing a boom only equaled by Leadville in its palmy days. Recent developments in the Amethyst show that with every foot of depth obtained the mineral increases in richness, so that the lower levels averages double one hundred foot level in white, and the bottom of the shaft is nearly double the upper.

The 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 insures to the stockholder 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 for the State of Colorado, and the secretary of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

General officers who did not buy the Last Chance and Amethyst millions will not purchase the property of this company when it is offered.

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 that fully one-tenth of the enterprises placed upon the market have advanced 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, and paid \$1.50 per share in dividends, making the fortunate holders of that stock fully \$10,000,000 in one year; the Anconda, a new Colorado mine, organized last winter, on the same plan as this company, sold its first lot of treasury stock at a few cents per share, and after a few months had risen to \$100 per share, and so it has been in many instances.

Don't let another Leadville slip, 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 do no further information.

Heiskell's Ointment

It certainly a Remarkable Remedy for Skin Diseases.

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FREE REMEDY.

Manhood restored. Small, weak impotency, varicocele, all affections of the testes cured. Never returns. I will gladly send FREE to all sufferers a receipt that cured one of these diseases.

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VARICOCELE. Sure Cure. I will send the recipe that cured me Free to anyone.

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A \$100 PORTABLE SAW MILL, perfectly new, never set up, will be shipped direct from the manufacturer. Sold at a great bargain.

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Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebounds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

medium was withdrawn, and adds: "It is within reason to believe that if this amount had been put out and kept out among the people, as the law provided, the lawmakers intended and expected and the business needs of the country required, there would now be but little indebtedness among the people."

Fayette County Wheel (Ark.) says:

If you want to stop making millionaires and paupers, join the People's party. If you want to destroy the national bank system, join the People's party. If you want justice done to all men, rich and poor alike, join the People's party.

Weekly Examiner (Conn.) is abreast of the situation. It says:

The Southern Mercury (Tex.) says:

The real estate mortgaged, indebtedness of four of the great Western States, as reported by the census bureau on April 21, 1890, was:

Kansas \$70 per capita; Nebraska, \$168 per capita; Iowa, \$100 per capita; Illinois, \$100 per capita; "Great prosperity" this!

The Chicago Vanguard gives a couple of extracts from its letters:

The Missouri World says:

The farmers must get together for the purpose of voting together in order to get their demands. That's the way the monopolists do. No party lines divide them when their interests are at stake.

The New Forum (Mo.) cites fact vs. theory when it advises:

When you hear an ass talking about a 70-cent dollar just offer him 69 cents for all he has on hand, and see him turn all sorts of colors as he refuses your offer.

The Citizen (Tex.) wittily says:

Christ said "love your enemies," but he didn't say vote for 'em.

Gaston (N. C.) Gazette. If the big Democratic majority in the present House had been killing snakes all winter they would perhaps have made a better record, and lessened the dangers, to railroads, about spears and lances. Get a fence rail and go to killing snakes.

The Hatch bill figures in Congress as an Alliance bill, its alleged purpose being to prevent dealing in grain futures, or what is popularly called grain gambling. Nine out of ten of the members are opposed to it, and yet is swept through the house like a cyclone. Why? "Because," says the Chicago Herald, "the members were frightened by the Alliance spook."

A lively spook, truly! It was the shadow of the Alliance from its millions of forest and prairie homes that swept over the Capitol and made the honorable members submissive. There is no mistake about that, for the Chicago paper continues:

According to the Herald's dispatch from Washington, "the small vote against the bill was due to sheer terrorism of the farming influence." Not only Western and Southern members, but even New York and Massachusetts representatives were swept along by the panic-stricken crowd fleeing from Alliance wrath. Of the Illinois delegation only the four Chicago members voted in the negative.

The Watch Tower (Bradford, Ill.) says:

A. M. Barnett, the People's party nominee for governor of Illinois, was a "jail bird," but "tell it not, Cath," for the people will flock to his side like a house a-fire if they knew why he was put in jail. A few years ago he was supervisor of a township, and refused to sign the bonds of a railroad to tax his township, and chose to go to jail four months rather than do it. He was gallant Union soldier who served three years during the late war, and has been identified with the farmers' movement since 1873, and is a prominent member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. That's the man, fellow farmers and laborers, that we say ought to be governor of Illinois, and we believe that there's rail-road taxed farmers who can throw their coats and work for him with a will.

The Seneca News (Kan.) says:

Republicans say every plank in the Minneapolis platform is sound. That expresses it exactly; it is all "sound."

The Kansas Commissary says:

Stephen B. Elkins, the old star route fraud, whom Ben Harrison with shameless affectation has called into his cabinet, thinks the army should be increased to 50,000, as he fears the presence of troops will be needed in the Western States before long. The true Republican policy is to steal money from the nation, put the thieves in power, and hire Indians and foreigners to shoot down all honest men. Stephen B. Elkins—bushwhacker, star route fraud, and now Republican Secretary of War under grandpa's hat.

"The" Allende Liberator (Ark.) makes this statement:

The government tariffs us \$500,000,000 a year and we groan under the burden. The railroads tariff us \$1,500,000,000 a year and we call it business.

The Alliance Manifesto, of Washington, gives Brick Pomeroy credit for a bright utterance:

Twenty-five cents until Nov. 9, 1892. Address all communications to

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

It will be impersonal, impartial and aggressive, and at all times plain talk. Its readers care for no pre-prepared matter such as a reader does at the seat of government is compelled to furnish.

The high character of the men interested in the paper, the ability of Mr. Dunning, and the advantage of being the Capital are sufficient guarantees for the kind of paper that will be issued.

Among the contributors will be:

Senators W. A. Calderhead, J. J. Kyle; Congressmen E. Watson, John Davis, Jerry Simpson, W. A. McKeehan, B. F. Clover, J. G. Otis, O. M. Kelly, H. H. Girson, T. E. Winn, W. Baker, Dr. M. G. Elizey, and many other well known writers.

TERMS — FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN Co.

113 C Street N. E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates 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.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

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

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Situated in the immediate Section of County that produces a grade of Tobacco, that 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

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WE SUPPLY OUR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, POST

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

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

CONTROL OF TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

RECLAIMING THE LANDS.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, expressive of the sentiment of the convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure a longer voter without Federal intervention through the adoption by the States of the unpeopled Australian secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burdens of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of our country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the pro-slavery ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army, inimicalities, lawsuits, and the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand the removal of the same, and the general invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the renegade assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice-President to one term, and providing for the election of the Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

THE RESULT.

Even among old party politicians the national convention of the People's party at Omaha excites a degree of interest not even second to that of the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions. But while the principal interest concerning those conventions turned entirely upon the question "who will be nominated?" The interest in the Omaha gathering finds its chief expression in the question, "what will the outcome be?"

While the large daily papers are generally looked upon as the tools of monopoly, their news columns, during convention times, afford a fair idea of what is passing in the minds of all the political parties.

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The columns of the same papers, since interest began to center at Omaha, have pointedly shown, by the daily mention of new names in connection with the chief honor to be conferred by the convention, that the People's party is not restricted in its choice of leaders to a prescribed

number of names. Another point, it or veto it?" Are questions that are asked with a degree of anxiety which were it inspired by patriotism, would speak well for the country's future. But even the most superficial observer soon realizes that the anxious tone is caused by the fear that "the party" may make some mistake that will lose it the "flesh pots" of patronage. Some Democrats urge that it will be "good politics" for the House to pass the bill and thus place Harrison between the devil of Eastern gold-bugism and the deep sea of Western discontent. On the other hand gold-bug Democrats declare that its passage by the House will greatly embarrass Cleveland as it will Harrison, and that while the latter is in a position to curry favor with one side or the other, Mr. Cleveland is entirely helpless, and will, regardless of his desires or conviction, be forced into the attitude of opposing whatever Mr. Harrison does. Thus it will be seen that it is simply a question of "good politics," a question of whether it is best for the party to offend the gold-bugs, or the West that is worrying the House politicians. However, these gentlemen needn't lose any sleep over the matter, for as we said in our last issue, Cleveland and Harrison are a platform in themselves on the question of whether the dollar or the man shall be supreme.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION IS RIGHT IN ITS BELIEF THAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND A GRADATED INCOME TAX; BUT IT IS SADLY LACKING IN JUDGMENT IF IT BELIEVES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO PERSUADE THE MONOPOLY-RIDDEN DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE TO PASS ANY SUCH MEASURE.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

and brought it to 70 cents. We say to you now that the people of this country will hold you responsible for the damage done to the dollar of the Constitution and our fathers.

It is the contest today in the State of New York; Hill and Cleveland are nothing more nor less than silver and anti-silver. This is all there is in it when brought to its last analysis. It was the contest on this floor when we came to elect a Speaker. Mr. Lincoln was right. Mr. Chase was right. The fight is on. If it will be bitter, it will be severe; it may last a long while. But I believe and trust in Providence that the people will win in the end.

Mr. Harter. May I ask you just one question?

Mr. Livingston. Yes, sir.

Mr. Harter. Do you mean to say Hill is in favor of free silver?

Mr. Livingston. Well, now I want to ask you a question. Will you vote for Hill if he has [cries of "Good" and applause.]

Mr. Harter. No, sir.

Mr. Livingston. Now, gentlemen, there is a demonstration of just what I said. All the Democracy that is in the crowd around Cleveland against the world, or a Republican or a Magwump. [Applause.]

You can take them in your hand and can not squeeze an ounce of Democracy out of the whole crowd. [Applause.] We might just as well go at this state of things, gentlemen. If you have not the courage to do so, assume it at least. You have got to face it here and at your homes. You have got to take it in your next national contest. You have got to face it everywhere, and we may just as well draw the line here and now. If we are to be Democrats, and believe and hold the principles expressed touching the money question, then let us stand on that platform and make the contest regardless of individuals or sections.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Democratic members of this House to take this question in the light of history and reason, and not in the light of prophecy as inspired by the "gold-bugs." If you can find one single decade prior to 1873 when free and unlimited silver obtained when either the country, the banks, the merchants, lawyers, railroads, farmers or anyone else save the speculators were damaged by it, then we will give up the contest. Now, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to Representatives on this floor not to turn a deaf ear to the people, but let it go down in history and let it be indelibly imprinted upon the minds and hearts of the people that the Fifty-second Congress not only called a halt upon class legislation, but began the good work of un-doing class legislation forced upon this country by the enemies to the people, and I appeal to the opponents of this bill not to obstruct a fair vote upon the pending measures.

MONEY RULES SUPREME.

How completely the country is under the control of the money power is exemplified in the case of George J. Gibson. Gibson was the millionaire secretary of the whisky trust, who at the behest of the trust was all but guilty of a more diabolical outrage than was ever contemplated by anarchists, in an effort to remove from the path of the trust the Shufeldt distillery of Chicago. The last of a long list of indictments under which he has been held since his arrest has been dismissed, and he is now a free man.

The following editorial concerning the matter is from the New York Times of June 28:

Another chapter has been added to the disgraceful history of the government's sham prosecution of the whisky trust. A new indictment has been entered with respect to the last of the indictments against George J. Gibson, formerly of Peoria, Ill., who was the secretary of the trust when he was arrested and is now a member of the board of directors. Gibson is now free, and it is announced that he will not hereafter be annoyed by "any attempt to prosecute him."

The government at Washington for a

long time pretended to be interested deeply in this case. The evidence against Gibson was procured by special agents and other employees of the treasury department, who were sent from Washington to Chicago for that purpose. The solicitor of the internal revenue bureau, Alphonso Hart, journeyed to Chicago in order that he might there make the complaint upon which Gibson was arrested, and the local representative of the department of justice, District Attorney Milchrist, made as much noise about the case as he has since made about his ridiculous and futile inquiries with respect to several other trust combinations, all of which have evaded him without difficulty.

The charges against Gibson set forth that he had undertaken to commit a crime that might fairly be called diabolical. At

that time the only independent distillery that annoyed the trust by active and threatening competition was that of H. H. Shufeldt & Co. in Chicago. The government's complaint was that Gibson had hired, as he supposed, an employee of the internal revenue bureau, to destroy this distillery by means of an infernal machine. This employee was a gauger named Dewar. We shall let Solicitor Hart tell the story. This is what he gave to the press and the public on February 11, 1891, immediately after the arrest of Gibson:

"Some months ago the Washington department was assured that things were not just straight from the fact that the Trust people tried their best to have a certain man appointed inspector of the department for the district. We set a watch. Soon Dewar was communicated with and this man Gibson opened up a correspondence with him. We have the correspondence. Gibson felt his man cautiously, telling him at first that Shufeldt's concern was in the way and that they were trying to get it out of the way. He got a little bolder soon, and finally, led on by Dewar, who was all the time in consultation with the department, he made a straight proposition. He offered Dewar \$10,000, and then increased the offer to \$25,000, to blow up the concern. Gibson stated that he had a dynamite machine that could be located just outside of one of the large tanks, so that a few moments after it was placed it would explode. There would be plenty of time, Gibson told Dewar, for him to get away; and he was the only man who could place it, because of the fact that, as a government officer, he had access to all parts of the building.

"The result of the success of the conspiracy would have been that the machine would have exploded between two of the immense tanks, making a terrible destruction and leaving a sea of alcohol on fire. Gibson lied when he told Dewar that the machine would not go off until he had time to get out, for it would have exploded at once, killing the man who placed it very instant before he could possibly get away, thus destroying the only evidence against Gibson, and at the same time saving the \$25,000 that Dewar was to have received. In addition to the destruction of Dewar and the buildings, the success of the plot meant unquestionably the death of 150 men working in the place.

"As I say, Mr. Dewar, under our instructions, went the length of the conspiracy to the point of doing the diabolical deed, and when Gibson was arrested he was waiting uneasily expecting to hear of the explosion and the destruction of all these lives and all that property. We have in our possession all the evidence to substantiate Dewar's story; the dynamite machine, the letters, the contract between Dewar and Gibson, in fact, everything. The case is practically over, so far as our department is concerned; the case is made."

The evidence had been procured by Dewar, special agents Brooks and Summerville, and inspector Stuart, all of whom had either come from Washington to do the work or had taken hold of the case in Chicago under the instructions of the treasury department. When Gibson was arrested he had just stepped from a train and was on his way to meet Dewar. He carried a bag containing certificates of whisky trust stock to the value of \$30,000, signed over to Dewar—the Chicago papers said—and a bottle of flammable liquid. The government asserted that this liquid had been prepared for use in the internal machine which Dewar had received and which became an exhibit in the case.

Gibson was indicted by a federal grand

jury, and the indictments, in which the story told by solicitor Hart was set forth in the form of charges, were drawn by the third party will take hold of the masses, and that it is the party of the future.

ADLAI ASKED TO QUIT TALKING.

As was surmised in our last issue, the greenback record of Adlai Stevenson has come back to worry the goldbug end of Democracy. Already the possibility of his becoming president, through the death or disability of Mr. Cleveland, is being considered.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press uses nearly two columns of space in considering this question, and in showing up Mr. Stevenson's former greenback record,

a part of which is herewith appended to show the animus of the goldbug power:

A prominent Democratic politician of this city sent a letter to-day to Alai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, advising him to stop talking and particularly not to attempt to explain his greenback record. The reason for sending such a letter is found in a remarkable interview printed to-day in the New York World, in which Mr. Stevenson defends his greenback record and in statements put forward the candidate for Vice-President in Chicago newspapers. When Mr. Stevenson was nominated, some of the Democratic newspapers denied that he had ever ran for Congress on the greenback ticket, and asserted that he was nominated by the Democrats and "indorsed" by the greenbacks. This is absolutely false. Mr. Stevenson was nominated by the greenbacks, and he was not nominated by the Democrats. They made no nomination whatever, but voted for Mr. Stevenson.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham, who has gained a favorable national reputation among the masses because of judicial decisions in railroad cases in the interest of the people, has decided views concerning the present situation of affairs in this country.

He has now ceased to deny that he ran on a greenback ticket, because he did so in four different elections, and he made a speech in Bloomington, Illinois, in September, 1878, in which he said: "The national greenback party in its convention at Lincoln on the 3d of September, did me the honor to place my name before the people as a candidate for Congress. I have accepted that nomination and no effort of mine shall be spared in arousing the people to the necessity for financial reform demanded by the platform of that convention. Its principles are not new to me. Both by voice and vote I stand pledged in favor of these reforms. While your Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress I voted for the remonetization of silver and for the repeal of the resumption act. I regarded the resumption act as the Pandora's box from which have sprung a thousand evils to curse the American people. This platform demands the repeal of the resumption act, and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank notes. We demand a full supply of legal tender currency, which shall be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private. We demand a full remonetization of the silver dollar as one of the coins of the country. There shall be no limitation in the coinage. But it should be placed side by side with the gold dollar. There is not a single argument in favor of the proposition that the national bank monopoly should stand, but there are many grave objections to the perpetuation of the system. It is a dangerous experiment to the business and institutions of the country to place so much power in the hands of this giant monopoly. It is too great a consolidation or centralization of the monetary power.

"Now, fellow-citizens, I have called your attention to some of the most necessary reforms in the policy of the government which the people of this country are now demanding, and which their political leaders have hitherto refused, the absolute and unconditional repeal of the resumption act; the full and unlimited remonetization of the silver dollar; the retirement of the notes of the national banks, and the substitution of greenbacks in their place."

These were Mr. Stevenson's views as expressed in and out of Congress, and while a member of the House he intro-

duced a bill to carry out the views expressed in the speech quoted. This bill provided for the repeal of the resumption act and for the retirement of the national bank currency, and for the re-issue of the cancelled greenbacks. Mr. Stevenson does not seem to have changed his views. In explaining in to-day's World, as he has in the Chicago newspapers, his peculiar record on financial questions, he says in referring to the period when the largest issue of greenbacks was outstanding: "During the years 1865-'66-'67 and '68 we were prosperous. All classes of people were happy and blessed. During that period the amount of money per capita in circulation was three times what it is to-day.

"In the year 1868 was discussed, what is known as the Pendleton doctrine, which was the payment of government bonds in greenbacks, the lawful money of the country. I advocated that doctrine. I thought that doctrine was just, both to the bond-holder and the people; that it was warranted by law; and I am of that opinion now.

"In that year General Grant was elected President, and his first act after he entered upon the duties of that high office was the signing of a bill known as the act of 1869, entitled, 'An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States,' making the principal of these 5-20 bonds payable in coin. These same bonds, which had been sold in the market for 40 cents on the dollar, were by this act made payable dollar for dollar in coin instead of greenbacks, for which they were issued and in which they were to be paid under the law.

"I believe it can be demonstrated by the public records and acts of Congress that a conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of decreasing the wages of labor, depreciating the values of property and increasing the power of money by contracting the currency and withdrawing it permanently from the channels of trade. In 1870 Congress passed a law known as the refunding bill, by which \$1,500,000,000 of bonds, payable in greenbacks, were authorized to be exchanged for new bonds which were payable on their face in coin.

"The third step in this conspiracy was the demonetization of silver. This act of demonetization added largely to the burdens of the people and increased the difficulty of paying off the national debt and the debts of the individual citizens."

"The next step was the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, known as the resumption act, which is for the forced resumption of gold payments on the first day of January, 1879. This was to be accomplished by the retirement of the greenback currency, the Secretary of the Treasury being empowered by the act to sell upon the market interest-bearing gold bonds to procure the coin necessary for resumption. In the year of 1866 the value of the circulating medium was \$1,803,702,826. Ten years after, in 1876, it was but \$735,900,000, and in 1877 only \$696,243,184. Each year the volume has decreased and the population greater until the amount per capita is now but \$474.60, as against \$50.76 in the prosperous year to which I have referred."

SUPPOSE HE SHOULD BECOME PRESIDENT.

It appears from the statement of Mr. Stevenson that he has not changed his greenback views, and if, by any possibility, the Democratic ticket should be elected and anything should happen to the head of it so that he would be unable to perform the duties of the office, as has happened four times in the history of the country, and Mr. Stevenson should become President, the country would have a man in the executive chair who not only believes in the free coining of silver, but who holds that the government bonds should be paid in greenbacks, and that more greenbacks should be issued to retire the national bank notes, and who entertains other views in that direction very similar to those enunciated in Congress by Mr. Peffer and other Alliance cranks. How reckless Mr. Stevenson is in his statements may be seen from the assertion that in 1866 the circulating medium was \$50.76 per capita, while now it is \$14.60 per capita.

The Baltimore (Md.) Alliance Free Press declares that:

The Democratic party committed Hari-Kari at Chicago on Thursday morning!

And tantalizing asks:

If there is "nothing so successful as success" what will be Cleveland's chances next November?

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE WILD CATS ARE COMING.
Red-dog, Stub-tail, Skin-plasters
Offered as Money.
BY JOHN DAVIS, M. C.

From the days of Judea it has been the policy of the money-changers to favor the circulation of various sorts of money used for different purposes, and of varying monetary values.

The Jewish shekels were good for Jewish taxes and tribute; the Roman money was not. One was legal tender for religious purposes in Jerusalem; the other was good for payments to Caesar.

Each in its turn was scarce or plentiful, valuable or less valuable, as the quality and urgency of the demands varied. These variations gave to the money-changers their opportunities.

On the approach of the Jewish tax-paying time the money-changers promptly and providently bought up the Jewish shekels, and afterward placed them in the Temple for sale to the taxpayers at a premium.

It was this wicked scheme which so enraged the "Man of peace."

"Man of tears and acquainted with grief." The Man who was more than Man, whose great heart melted at sight of wrong and human suffering. The man who on no other occasion was ever known to exhibit the passion of anger. When He found those inhuman wretches—the money-changers—with a corner on shekels and a corner on sheep and oxen and doves, the great soul of the Savior of men was moved with anger, and with "a

"cat-o'-nine-tails," or words to that effect—with a fashion of scourge used only on slaves—He drove the money-changers—the hyenas of finance—docile and lick the hands that pick their pockets.

All this is encouraging to the Shylocks, and so they are now trying a new scheme, or, rather, an old one revamped. It is now proposed to revive the old State-bank, non-legal, wild-cat, red-dog, stub-tail currency scheme, which was so regularly and minutely described every month in the old "bank-note detectors," before the war. There is a general move all along the line for this final and universal confiscation of all property still remaining in the hands of the individual citizens.

The next step was the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, known as the resumption act, which is for the forced resumption of gold payments on the first day of January, 1879. This was to be accomplished by the retirement of the greenback currency, the Secretary of the Treasury being empowered by the act to sell upon the market interest-bearing gold bonds to procure the coin necessary for resumption. In the year of 1866 the value of the circulating medium was \$1,803,702,826. Ten years after, in 1876, it was but \$735,900,000, and in 1877 only \$696,243,184. Each year the volume has decreased and the population greater until the amount per capita is now but \$474.60, as against \$50.76 in the prosperous year to which I have referred.

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of Ohio, attended a bankers' banquet in Boston. In his speech on that occasion, as reported in the Boston papers, Mr. Harter proposed this very plan of State issue of non-legal currency.

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Richardson bill, with details and eulogies of the system.

On June 15, Hemphill, of South Carolina, addressed the House of Representatives with further details and laudations of a local, non-legal currency which would not go to the money centers.

On June 23, the Democratic party in national convention assembled, in the city of Chicago, committed the national organization to a repeal of prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues.

The vote on June 6 was to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Since then the money centers have been notified. Since then the House has been addressed, in a carefully prepared type-written speech, by a leading Democrat. And since then the party harness has been fitted on, brass collars and all. What will come next no man who is unaccustomed to dealing in political futures can tell. But one thing is certain, there is just now on foot the boldest scheme of robbery yet attempted on the American people. It is thinly sugar-coated, and the people are so hungry for money that they are willing to grab at pictures, if their party leaders and the bankers tell them that pictures are money.

Hemphill was very plausible.

Indeed, perhaps, a little too much so. He ventured sometimes almost into the regions of truth. He said the currency he advocated was a local currency which would stay at home. It would not go into the money centers; or, if it did, it would come home again.

In other words, with gloss removed, his local "money" would not circulate beyond the city, county or State lines. And, at the least, right through the columns of the monopoly press, it would congest, not in the money centers, but in the home banks, demanding redemption. Then, when once started, bank after bank, or all of them together, would act the same way. There would be a money panic.

The currency must be cashed.

That means the simultaneous sale of all city, county and State bonds at auction, for gold, panic prices! Or words and events to that effect. At the beginning of the panic the property and products of the people would lose all monetary value. In fact, there would be no gold except in the hands of the enemies of the human race—the money changers.

In the middle of the panic, all the pledged bonds of cities, counties and States would be worthless. They would not bring at auction gold enough to redeem the State currency at one cent on the dollar. At the end of the panic, cities, counties, States and individuals would be bankrupt, without either property, money, credit or hope.

This, in my opinion, is the feast which the money-changers of Thread Needle and Wall streets are inviting us to. The viands look tempting, but there is poison in the dish. We are asking bread, and are offered a stone.

In my opinion, it is time for the second coming of the "Man of Galilee," with the cat-o'-nine-tails, to cleanse our great American temple of liberty!

Compare this non-legal, wild-cat, red-dog, stub-tail currency scheme with the legal tender treasury note. One is a dish of devil's broth with inviting flavor, but deadly poison to the nation and the people who touch it. The other is the safe reliance of

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

men and nations in peace and war. All the old Democratic leaders in the purer days of the party condemned bank issues as costly and dangerous, and advocated United States treasury notes.

Thomas Jefferson, whose name is desecrated by mention in the Chicago platform, said: "Bank currency must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation where it belongs!" That other immortal old Democratic hero, Andrew Jackson, was equally emphatic against bank currency, as being unconstitutional and dangerous to liberty. During the long line of Democratic administrations, from 1812 to 1860, there were twenty issues of United States treasury notes, every one of them receivable in the revenues of the government, and every one of them at all times as good as gold.

During the same time, from 1812 to 1860, there were, perhaps, a thousand issues of bank currency, most of them worthless, and all of them unreliable when the strain of war came. Like the alleged gold on which they were said to be founded, they became dust and ashes in the hour of trial. Treasury notes alone were money when the life of the nation was at hazard.

The treasury note pays its face value of debt when it leaves the treasury. Bank notes do not. Treasury notes bless the people, save them taxes and hurt nobody. Bank notes enrich the bankers and corporations at the expense and ultimate ruin of the people. These facts are just as true now as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

While the voice of Jackson was in the old Democratic platforms, from his second election down to 1856, the Democracy was successful in the national elections five times in seven. In the platform of 1860 the voice of Jackson disappeared, and the great abhorrence of that old hero of liberty (banks of issue) is now openly advocated. Under the policy of the degenerate party, since 1860, it has gained one national victory in eight. And this will be about the ratio of victories and defeats while the old party of Jefferson and Jackson, neglecting the warnings of those great leaders, continues to bid for the favors of Wall street.

The fact is, both the old political parties have fallen from their primitive purity and are utterly beyond redemption. They are joined to their idols "with hooks of steel." To sunder them is to destroy them! The only hope of the nation is a new party of the people capable of grappling with Wall street, and of comprehending the other modern economic questions now demanding attention and solution. Will the people awake? To sleep is to die! National death in America is to destroy the hopes of popular liberty the world over.

There have been two significant votes in Congress: One for the treasury note in the Senate; the other for wild-cat currency in the House.

The Senate vote was (March 14, 1892): Vote friendly to the greenback, 17; unfriendly, 28; not voting, 43.

The House vote (June 6—already mentioned) was 84 for wild-cat shinplasters, 116 against, and 129 not voting.

The fight is on—Shylock and his gold vs. God and His people. The hosts are marshaling for the great bat-

tle of "Armageddon." Our weapons are brains and ballots. Let every man do his duty.

Mr. Mills and the Sub-Treasury.

A late issue of a St. Louis paper contains, "by permission of the author, a chapter of the work shortly to be published by Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas."

The chapter thus published is devoted almost entirely to the currency question, and of course the sub-treasury plan of the Alliance receives a large share of the distinguished gentleman's attention. But the utterly reckless manner in which he treats the question tells more plainly than words can the desperate strait into which he and his plutocratic friends have fallen. For instance, he says:

If the people are determined to place all business and all values on irredeemable paper dollars, the easier and more economical way would be to have the thousand millions of paper dollars printed and distributed per capita through the mails. That method would dispense with the heavy expenditures required to build large houses, supply them with furniture, keep them in repair and pay the salaries of an army of officers which would be required to carry on the sub-treasury system.

Mr. Mills is not ignorant of the details of the sub-treasury plan. In another part of the same chapter he shows that the products deposited in the warehouses are to be used in the redemption of the dollars issued under the sub-treasury system. Then upon what principle of fair treatment, nay, of common honesty, can he talk of "irredeemable paper dollars" in connection with that plan? Doesn't such recklessness indicate desperation? After declaring that "the establishment of this system would starve thousands and thousands of poor people all over the land," and that the farmers "would themselves be hoist by their own petard," he proceeds:

It is a principle laid down by political economists and acknowledged by the advocates of the sub-treasury policy that prices are regulated by the amount of money in actual circulation. At this time the amount of circulation in the United States is reported from the treasury at sixteen hundred millions. That means all the money outside the treasury. A large part of that never enters into the channels of actual circulation. It is entirely safe to say that the actual circulation of the country is not in excess of a thousand millions. If another thousand millions be added it would double the circulation and double the prices of all products offered on the markets. The farmers would have to buy their supplies at double prices, and while their farm products would sell for twice as much as before, so would all the things they would have to buy. So far they would derive no benefit from the increased circulation. On the contrary, they would be in a much worse condition, because while their cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco would be doubled in price, they would be locked up in the government warehouse and beyond their reach. The government would hold them until the certificates are returned and the money advanced is repaid with interest.

How Mr. Mills can reconcile his statement that all the things the farmers would have to buy would be doubled in price with his other assertion that thousands and thousands of poor people all over the land would starve because of the very condition which would double the price of all the products of labor, is past understanding. If he had said that thousands and thousands of people connected with the fair. It is proposed that the government shall aid in the

and had barely sufficient interest or salary income to maintain them in idleness as long as prices of all products were as low as now, his other statement would be a consistent one.

Mr. Mills is entitled to the thanks of all the advocates of the sub-treasury plan for the terse way in which he shows that it would not be "class legislation" except in the sense that the wealth-producers of the nation comprise one class, and the interest and salary drones another. He never made a truer statement in his life than he did when he declared that the sub-treasury would double the price of all labor's products. And since this is true, it follows logically that the power of money to oppress would be cut in twain.

These are the chief objects for which the Alliance is striving; and it is good to have an admission from so high a source that the chief plank in its platform will accomplish the object desired.

As to the conclusion that the farmer could not redeem his products, and that neither he nor the government under his instruction could sell the produce under a year's time; and that, consequently, "thousands and thousands of poor people all over the land would starve," it is too silly to talk about. But absurd as it is, it is the one point upon which he hangs his entire argument.

He closes his remarks on the subject as follows:

As a general rule farmers only have money once a year. They produce the annual crop and sell it and spend the proceeds in payment of debts and purchase of family supplies. The probabilities would be that when they deposited their products in the warehouse they would never be redeemed, and the government, at the end of the year, would put them on the market about the time that the farmers were putting on the market the next year's crop, and the prices of farm products would experience a "grand and lofty tumbling." The sub-treasury system is filled with snares and pitfalls. There can be no relief whatever given to farmers and others by any of its provisions, and nothing but wide-spread bankruptcy, desolation and ruin, can follow its adoption.

Grant that Mr. Mills is right; that neither the government nor the farmer could sell his warehoused product until the close of the year, or until the farmer had redeemed it; what then? The sub-treasury system does not compel all farmers to warehouse their products. On the contrary, it is expressly intended for those who are forced to dispose of their products as soon as harvested. Perhaps not one farmer out of four would avail themselves of its privileges. But the mass of those outside would certainly sell when the price had "doubled," and then the poor man who had deposited \$100 worth of corn or cotton, for which he had received \$80, could easily borrow the \$80 to redeem his \$200 worth of produce in the government warehouse and beyond their reach. The government would hold them until the certificates are returned and the money advanced is repaid with interest.

The World's Fair committee of the House have agreed upon a bill providing for government aid in defraying the cost of completing the work of preparation for opening the World's Fair and making appropriations for sundry other objects connected with the fair. It is proposed that the government shall aid in the

cost of completing the work by authorizing the recoinage, from the uncurrent subsidiary coins now in the treasury, of 10,000,000 silver half dollars, to be known as the Columbian half dollar, struck in commemoration of the World's Columbian Exposition. When so recoinaged, the waves of public opinion are to be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury upon vouchers properly certified by the exposition authorities. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated to reimburse the treasury for loss on the recoinage authorized. The exposition authorities are required to agree to pay to the government a share of the total net receipts proportionate to the government subscription to the enterprise.

On June 28 the British Parliament was prorogued. They now appeal to the country, and Gladstone as leader of the liberals makes possibly his last and certainly his grandest fight for Irish home rule.

A Song of a Star.

BY G. ED. KESTLER, CONCORD, N.C.

Methought one night—one beautiful star-light night—that heaven's songsters tuned their voices to angel harps, and then there rolled in sweetest ecstasy across the blue, bright skies of gold, a song—a sweet, lovely, siren song of mercy. In sublimest rapture I listened to the music of the spheres, and dreamed a dream of love, and smiled a smile of joy, and wept a tear—a tender, golden tear—of mercy. Ah, then, methought that every singing star was hushed in a moment save one lone watchtower over the world's darkness. Little and alone, the brightest thing in two worlds, it twinkled and sang its lullaby. Sweet were the gentle strains of a gentle melody as it calmly echoes far and near. Smiling between a cluster of scarlet waves of glory, it sang, "Look to-night down upon a world half in darkness, half in daylight, all in mystery. I see some in tears, some in smiles—all in turmoil. Some work while some wait, some live and some die, some pray and some curse, all are tending they know not where. I look, and some are rich and some are poor—all are human. I look again and see the poor the slave to the rich, capital lord, and labor weeping for justice. Methought humanity created alike—one origin, one destiny—would have one faith, one hope, one love, one law, one equality, one glory, one gloom. Seems not so. Wonder is a weary soul, cursed by blasphemous lips—tolling in tears, and sorrow, and poverty, and look! a man dying away from love, away from comfort, away from friends, away from God almost. Wonder is a ride, reckless son of wealth, reveling amid grandeur's glow and profigate glory, rocked in the cradle of fame and folly—praised by men and happy as a summer lark chanting its morning melody. Seems strange, indeed, to a tiny star like me. Methought mankind loved mankind, and lived by love and by love died. 'Tis not so. I see the church pandering to the smile of the prosperous, the proud and the vain of heart, and careless of the lives and destiny of the poor, the faithful and the just. I see the political ship of America launched on the sea of destiny, its captain and sailors monopolists, ringsters, and money deviles, while principles, and justice, and right and equality are cast on the wild waves of oblivion."

Letter from Alonzo Wardall.

Had big independent convention at Redfield June 21, 22 and 23; 700 delegates; 1,500 people; 170 old soldiers among the delegates. Brother Loucks presided as chairman, and a handsome sum was raised by the friends to provide him a new leg in place of the one lost last year while laboring in the reform work. Nominated a good, strong ticket and will elect it. State Alliance meeting held 23 and 24 was well attended. Brother Loucks closed seven years' continuous term as president, going now as he does into the national field and carrying with him the love and respect of every Alliance man and woman in the State. J. R. Lowe was elected president, E. B. Reed and J. M. Locke vice-presidents, and F. F. Meyer, of Cornell, secretary. They work a strong corps of officers and will push the Alliance work actively. Brother Lowe will have general editorial charge of the *Ruralist*, and will also assist in establishing the Aid Degree in the State.

Concord Farmers' and Laborers' Union, No. 1548, denounces the action of Congress in defeating the Bland bill, and again indorse Ocala and St. Louis demands; also reform members in Congress in their legislative work.

Providence Union, No. 2411, Boyle county, Kentucky, indorses the St. Louis declaration for independent political action, severing connection with the trust-betraying old parties, joins the People's party, and indorse the patriotic struggle of "our" Congressmen, and the course of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Mt. Pisgah sub-Union, No. 195, Tenn., accepts the St. Louis platform,

praises the late Col. Polk for his fearless political position, indorse Hon. J. N. McDowell, of Tenn., declares it will defend Alliance leaders against unjust attacks, and cuts loose from old party affiliations to gain governmental reform.

Sub-Union, No. 257, of McLean county, Kentucky, pledges itself not to support or vote for any one who will not accept the Ocala demands and St. Louis platform, and further indorse T. Pettit, of Davis county, Kentucky, for Congress.

A mass-meeting of the People's party on June 14, 1892, at Hickory Branch, Louisiana, declares against the political course of the two old parties who have made \$1,000 mil-

lionaires and more than 1,000,000 paupers; indorse the St. Louis platform in toto, and promise to support the industrial resolution and organize People's party clubs throughout the parish.

Union County Alliance, Miss., sends strong resolutions against the opening of the World's Fair on the Sabbath day, and petitioning Congress to make its appropriation therefor conditional upon this provision.

Said resolutions have been sent to reform members of the Fifty-second House.

County convention of People's party of Lapeer county, Mich., June 11, 1892, publish the intention of the People's party to co-operate with all labor organizations, and nominate candidates under pledge of allegiance to reform measures. They also indorse Congressman Justin R. Whiting's vote on the silver bill.

Peoples party club, Vineyard, Monterey co., California, June 15, 1892, sends this resolution:

Whereas President Harrison as the active agent and sundry millionaires and bankers and usurers as principles are about to convene an international congress to fix the value of silver and other monetary business, thereby adding to the difficulty of settling the already vexed question of free coinage of silver; and in all probability passing a law guaranteed by the United States and foreign nations with the force and effect of a treaty between nations; therefore be it

Resolved by the members of the People's party club, That they are opposed to this conference because it is unnecessary, entailing expense upon the nation, and a giving away of our right to handle our own currency without the interference of foreign powers, and we believe that the whole affair will be another link in the chain of financial entanglement which is destroying us.

At the regular meeting of the Ada Co. Alliance, Idaho, April 12, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Ada Co. Alliance recommends that sub-Alliances become subscribers to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and Library of Extras.

The following resolutions were the subject of debate by the citizens of Mainshore township, Greene county, Arkansas, irrespective of party affiliations:

1. Let the State protect the people and the people protect the State.

2. Let the State buy the cotton at a fixed price by the State according to class of U.S. currency and the State give receipts for said cotton.

3. That it be the duty of the State to sell said cotton for a per cent above cost enough to defray all expenses or care of the cotton.

4. In case of destruction of said cotton State to lay a tax on next grown crop of cotton sufficient to cover the loss.

5. It shall be the duty of State to mate said receipts receivable for all State and county dues. We ask all southern States to co-operate in this work.

From evidence given last week, and being daily received by this paper, the "humble pie" alluded to by the *Tulare Valley Citizen*, of Tulare, Calif., in the following is not an acceptable diet either West or South:

The dispatches tell us that Cleveland has again been nominated for the Democratic party for the chief office of the nation. We do not know what their platform is, and with Cleveland it will make but little difference, and his past record shows that he considers himself above, and superior to the wishes of the people expressed by platform. His avowed hostility to silver, and his support of a gold standard, will compel the South and West to abandon the party or very weekly bow in the dust and eat humble pie.

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 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 we, the 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:

We believe that this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother G. 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry but gives no post-office or State.

Jacob R. Musser, Groff Dale, no State, sends us four subscribers, which can not be entered on account of incomplete address. The postal guide does not give Groff Dale as a post-office.

G. Havell Carr, secretary Pughflat Union, writes for information, but gives no post-office or State.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Wilkes, Ark., sends money for THE ECONOMIST but states no name.

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. 405521, 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 given to us and placed in the suspense box to await subsequent letters of inquiry.

Of the five Republican Senators who voted in opposition to the force

bill, to wit, Senators Stewart, Jones, of Nevada; Teller, Wolcott, and Washburn, the four last named will be in the next Congress, and only the first will have to be re-elected. In view of the general defection from Republicanism throughout the Northwest, who believes that there exists even the faintest possibility of the enactment of the force bill by the next Congress. It is thought by some that scared Democrats suggested that part of their platform to the Republicans in order that they might have a bugaboo wherewith to scare Democrats out of the People's party in the South.

SENATORS HALE and Vest, on behalf of their respective parties, swapped the first compliments of the campaign the other day during a Senatorial debate. The Missouri Senator charged that Mr. Campbell, the newly chosen chairman of the national Republican committee, being the paid attorney of Armour's beef packing combine, fitly represented the monopolistic Republican party. Mr. Hale retorted by politely asking Mr. Vest if he had forgotten that the national Democratic convention was marshalled and dominated and controlled by the great standard oil trust in the person of Wm. C. Whitney. Why is it that men who live in glass houses will persist in throwing stones?

SECTION 8 of the Democratic platform was inadvertently omitted in our report of the platform last week. It is as follows:

Section 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Under the heading "information" we answer many inquiries as to the position of Democrats of previous Congresses on the question of free silver.

The fact that Democrats are as "deep in the mud as Republicans are in the mire" on this question is further shown by the fact that on the vote for free silver in the Senate this week, 7 Democrats, Brice, Gorman, Carlisle, McPherson and White voted with the gold bugs.

"Does the inspiration that moves and controls you come from Lombard street, London; Wall street, New York; from the Eastern States in this Union? Where does it come from?"

J. R. SOVEREIGN, labor commissioner of the State of Iowa, has written a letter to Congressman Butler of that State, in which he plainly intimates to him that the revolt is on, and that he (Mr. Butler) will make the race for re-election at his peril. Mr. Sovereign is a warm friend of Congressman Butler, and was appointed labor commissioner of Iowa by Governor Boies. He is pre-eminently qualified to judge the situation in his State. He says pointedly that Wall street ruled the Chicago convention; that he was there and knows whereof he speaks. Mr. Butler, although elected as a Democrat, has always sympathized more with the people than with the plutocrats, and has consulted more with the representatives

such inspiration? In other words, is it not plainly the duty of all good men to use all their power and influence to elect the Omaha ticket?

WELL DONE.

The course pursued by the People's party representatives in Congress toward their national convention at Omaha differed radically from that of the representatives of the old parties toward their conventions. They recognized and did their duty, and although the temptation to go to Omaha was a strong one, they remained at their post and sent the following fraternal greeting:

The subscribers here desire to tender to you our utmost thanks. Nothing would please us better than to meet with you that we might clasp hands and exchange with you words of encouragement as co-workers in the great struggle now going on between the people and those who live and suffer through class laws and the violation of the law. But, however pleasant it might be for us to meet and enjoy a general handshaking, yet in our opinion those of us who are not delegates should remain here to watch over the work which the people have given us to do.

The two Wall street parties have held their conventions. They have nominated their candidates and are marching their hosts. One side is engaged in "putting the rascals out," the other in "keeping the rascals in."

They have no aims or objects but the spoils of office, while the people are sinking from affluence to penury, and laborers in the cities, factories, shops, and mines are dying of starvation, and by Pinkerton bullets. It is the mission of our new party, then, to restore to the people their lands and their confiscated highways, and to wrest from corporations and money kings the control of the people's money and all other appliances of commerce and of our Christian civilization.

We have full faith in your united wisdom. We believe that you will select for our great party of the people, standard-bearers who are worthy of the times and the occasion, and you will arrange the necessary details for a vigorous and successful campaign.

The times are auspicious. Men are everywhere surrendering their party prejudices and trampling under foot old party lines. They are crying out on all sides—North, South, East and West—"what must we do to be saved?"

Let us on with the work so nobly begun by our patriot fathers, that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Accept, gentlemen, our fraternal regards, and may the great ruler of nations guide your councils.

Signed: W. A. Peffer, James H. Kyle, United States Senate; John Davis, O. M. J. Kem, B. H. Glover, Thomas E. Winn, William Baker, K. Halvorsen, and John G. Otis, Members of Congress.

"I do not anticipate the introduction of any novelties in our national platform," continued the Senator. "Every plank will be sound, and the utterances at Omaha will be in perfect harmony with the St. Louis declaration. So far as my information goes there will be four straight tickets in the field in every State—the People's, the Prohibition, Republican and Democratic. Both the People's and the Prohibition tickets will draw largely from the old parties. In the North the Republicans will lose, in the South our voters will come from the Democratic ranks. Fully three-fourths of our party in the Northwest came from the Republican forces—people who were discontented as to national finance and the tariff. With us the tariff is a secondary affair, but all of us are low tariff men. The tariff will not be debated in our campaign. You might follow our speakers all over the country this fall and not one in ten would make any reference to the tariff. Where there are joint discussions we may have to take it up temporarily, but we are going to insist upon arguing out the money question."

OPPOSED TO ANY KIND OF FUSION. "We are opposed to any kind of fusion, but there may be local combinations where such combinations promise good results. Last year the Republicans and Democrats fused against us in Nebraska, but that will not be repeated at any election where there are national tickets in the field and national issues are to be voted upon. In South Dakota and Kansas the Democrats have never been in

control; not more than one-third of the voters are Democrats. Naturally they do not care a picayune about the State offices, for they have always been beyond their reach. If the Democrats were to propose fusion with our party—they to get the electoral vote (impossible without our aid) and we to get the State machinery (something they never had and consequently do not care for)—I would regard such a combination as good politics."

PROHIBITION WILL CUT A FIGURE.

"Prohibition is going to cut quite a figure in several of the States this year. You must not underrate the strength of that ticket." After the last presidential election the prohibitionists started out to secure pledges for a million votes in November, 1892. A great deal of house to house canvassing has been done, and it would not surprise me in the least if they dropped at least a million ballots in the boxes on election day. The work has been conducted quietly, but from what I have seen of it has every appearance of soundness. Three-fourths of the prohibition vote will come from the Republican party, so you can easily see that in some of the doubtful States the People's party movement will cut quite a figure.

"Our convention will be a big affair. There will be more than 1,700 delegates. Omaha will be filled to overflowing. I may attend, but I shall not leave my post in the Senate unless the silver bill and the anti-option bill are first disposed of.

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Mr. Hale. What is the popular belief? That the greatest of all trusts, the Standard oil trust, is the interest that controlled the Chicago convention.

Mr. Vest. Mr. President, I very seldom interrupt Senators. The Senator professes to be a friend of Secretary Whitney, and I want to ask him now, categorically, does he charge that Mr. Whitney has any connection whatever with the Standard Oil Company?

Mr. Hale. I did not make any charge against Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Vest. Then, Mr. President, it is utterly unfair and unparliamentary to make an insinuation which the Senator is unwilling to put in so many words. I deny it. I deny it upon Mr. Whitney's own statement to me personally, that he has no interest whatever in the Standard Oil Company, but that his brother-in-law is a stockholder. I have yet to learn that a man is responsible for his brother-in-law.

Mr. Hale. I want to ask the Senator this question: Does he say or affirm here that Mr. Campbell has a dollar's interest in any of the great trusts to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. Vest. I affirm here on my personal knowledge—and I am entirely responsible for it in every way—that Mr. Campbell is the paid lawyer, and has been

for years, of P. D. Armour, attending to all his law business; that it engrosses his time; that he followed my beef committee to St. Louis and was at Chicago advising Mr. Armour; and that he is the man who instigated the movement on the part of Armour and his confederates in Chicago when they defied the subpoena of the United States Senate and refused to appear before one of its committees.

Mr. Hale. That is all that the Senator claims, that Mr. Campbell is the attorney of the firm to whom he refers. I suppose Mr. Campbell is a very good lawyer; he has shown himself to be such, and has clients in many branches of business, but he is none the worse for that.

I do not claim, and do not assert or believe, that ex-Secretary Whitney has any interest in the Standard Oil Company. His denial of that is enough for me, for any Senator or any gentleman who knows him. But, Mr. President, you can not make the country believe that the Standard Oil trust did not have a controlling hand and voice in shaping the result at the Chicago convention.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the proviso as to the monthly crop reports.

After much discussion, the proviso was made to read "that the monthly crop report shall embrace only a statement of the condition of the crops by States and in the United States, with such comments and comparisons with other months and years as may be useful for illustrating the above matter."

The bill was then passed; and the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was resumed.

It went over.

House—Before the reading of the journal, Mr. Watson, Ga., suggested that there was no quorum present—the truth of which suggestion was undeniable.

The action of the Speaker in directing the clerk to call the roll instead of counting the House, as ex-Speaker Reed was wont to do, created a laugh which was joined in by the ex-Speaker and the present Speaker.

One hundred and eighty members having responded to their names, the journal was read and approved.

The committee on invalid pensions had right of way. The bill to pension army nurses with \$2 per month was passed after some vigorous opposition by Mr. Meredith, Va., who said he was against pensioning people who had received pay in the service and entered it for that.

It was time that the American people should halt. If they did not, the time would soon come when the pension roll would amount to \$250,000,000 a year, and the treasury would be bankrupt. In the name of his people who paid the taxes he begged the House to stop the influx which was flowing to a sea of pensions and would envelop the country in a gulf of disaster.

The next bill called up was the Senate one amending the act which amends the pension laws so as to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion enlisted in the army of the United States and became disabled.

(The bill extends the same privilege to persons who have enlisted in the navy.)

On motion of Mr. Oates, Ala., an amendment was adopted providing that

nothing in any act of Congress shall hereafter prevent any person from being commissioned in the army and navy by reason of having served in the army or navy of the confederate States.

It passed.

A bill was passed granting a pension of \$50 a month to soldiers who are totally incapacitated from performing manual labor by reason of injuries received or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and in line of duty, and who are thereby disabled to such a degree as to require frequent and periodical personal aid and attendance of another person.

And having let the United States "in" for some hundreds of thousands more per annum, the House serenely adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—Silver like Banquo's ghost, will not down; Senator Stewart succeeded in getting it made the special order for a vote on Thursday at 2 p.m.

The Senate transacted much business.

It passed (with Senate amendments) the legislature appropriation bill, the pension appropriation bill, the post-office appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Pettigrew the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on certain lands in the States of North and South Dakota was taken from the calendar, discussed for nearly an hour, and passed.

It requests the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company to lease to the United States all its claims upon the railroad public lands occupied and improved by settlers, and it permits the company to select in lieu thereof other public lands in those States.

Mr. Hale. That is all that the Senator claims, that Mr. Campbell is the attorney of the firm to whom he refers. I suppose Mr. Campbell is a very good lawyer; he has shown himself to be such, and has clients in many branches of business, but he is none the worse for that.

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(The bill extends the same privilege to persons who have enlisted in the navy.)

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He obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement as to the amount of appropriations made by the general appropriation bills as they passed the House during the present Congress, and comparing them with the amounts appropriated in the last two sessions.

Mr. Henderson, Iowa, said that the appropriations bills as they passed the House this session appropriated \$45,884,777. The appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress were \$443,475,665; so that the aggregate of the appropriations which passed this House was \$42,409,122 greater than the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Reed, Me. So that instead of giving us economy the gentleman from Indiana, has given us evasion. He has given us bookkeeping instead of virtue.

Mr. Sayers, Tex., contended that the figures of the gentleman from Iowa were absolutely and entirely incorrect. The decrease of expenditures accomplished by this House would be at least \$36,000,000 as compared with the expenditures of the last session.

Then Mr. Palmer's amendment to strike out all of the original bill except the first section was agreed to without a vote.

Mr. Reed said that if it were wicked for the Republicans in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress to spend \$461,000, how much more wicked was it for the friends of economy to spend \$35,000,000 more. The appropriations of the present Congress showed the inevitable humbug of the Democratic talk two years ago. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morgan moved to amend Mr. Stewart's substitute by adding the following proviso:

Providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates.

Mr. Hale moved (at 3:45 p.m.) that the Senate adjourn, and Mr. Blackburn called for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The motion to adjourn was defeated—

26 to 27.

Mr. Morgan withdrew his amendment, stating that he would renew it when the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the proviso as to foreign coins.

Mr. Stewart expressed his willingness that the motion should be agreed to, and that part of the proviso was struck out without a division.

Mr. Allison moved that the act shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1855. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 36.

Mr. Warren offered his amendment, excluding from free coinage all silver except such as shall be hereafter produced from mines in the United States. Rejected without a division.

Mr. Carey offered a proviso embodying the substance of the silver plank in the Democratic platform. Laid on the table—yeas, 30; nays, 16.

This was a trump card but it failed. The Democrats rejected their party's platform, and voted it down among weary round of calls upon all manner of moves continued until adjournment. The Republicans succeeded in side-tracking the bill for the time.

THURSDAY.

Senate—Conference reports on naval and District of Columbia appropriation bills were disagreed to because of the Senate's failure to accept Senate amendments.

Mr. Call offered a resolution declaring a tax on incomes and inheritances, and Mr. Butler one repealing tax on banks, over which he enthused considerably.

Discussion of the silver bill was in order, and Mr. Dolph moved that before vote be taken on it, it be re-committed to committee on finance. As this meant its burial, Senator Morgan declared it a violation of an agreement. He said some biting things: "A few men who had their thumbs on the money power of the country had influenced this extraordinary movement in breach of faith and contract and agreement, and in violation of traditional rules of the Senate."

Mr. McPherson, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Warren and Mr. Higgins were all in rebellion against the taking of the vote as agreed to.

Mr. Dolph's motion, it was understood, would be first voted upon, when the Senate in some slight confusion adjourned.

House—Mr. Bryan, Neb., asked consent for passage of a Senate bridge bill. Mr. Watson, Ga., objected and said: "Mr. Speaker, now I hope I will be allowed to make a statement."

The action of the Speaker in directing the clerk to call the roll instead of counting the House, as ex-Speaker Reed was wont to do, created a laugh which was joined in by the ex-Speaker and the present Speaker.

One hundred and eighty members having responded to their names, the journal was read and approved.

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(The bill extends the same privilege to persons who have enlisted in the navy.)

On motion of Mr. Oates, Ala., an amendment was adopted providing that

in my judgment, the motion is a violation of the unanimous consent given a few days ago.

The vote was taken and the motion to recommit was defeated. Yeas, 28; nays, 31.

Mr. Vest moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the first Monday in December.

Mr. Teller. That is a direct and flagrant violation of the agreement.

Mr. Vest. I deny that positively.

Mr. Blackburn. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Blackburn's motion was defeated by a tie vote—yeas, 28; nays, 28.

The question was then again taken on Mr. Vest's motion, and it was defeated by a like tie vote—yeas, 28; nays, 28.

Had Mr. Morton been in the chair he would have cast his vote "sea," and the bill been lost. The New York papers are severe in their condemnation of the Vice-President calling it "the mistake of his life."

Then Mr. Palmer's amendment to strike out all of the original bill except the first section was agreed to without a vote.

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The Republicans succeeded in side-tracking the bill for the time.

FRIDAY.

Senate—The day of days had arrived, and an air of anxiety and unrest hung over the Senate. It was unusually well filled, but the seats of Sherman and Morrill were empty. The ECONOMIST reporter noted it as a good augury, and so it proved. Some dilatory and devious discussion of the bill came up before 2 p.m., the hour set, and Mr. Gorman read his amendment, excluding from free coinage all silver except such as shall be hereafter produced from mines in the United States. Rejected without a division.

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SATURDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—A message from the Senate announcing the passage of the silver bill was received with applause. It may not be inappropriate to say here that at present the Republicans declare they will not obstruct on a direct vote that Bland is on his way from Missouri to reopen the fight, and unless word comes from Cleveland to drop it the bill will finally pass the House.

Mr. Bland, Ind., moved that the conference be instructed to propose an amendment appropriating \$75

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. A. Cobb, Morganton, N.C., writes: The news of the nomination of Cleveland causes great rejoicing among the boys around town who claim aristocratic parentage and who have been taught to believe that to belong to the Democratic party is to be in society, as daddy told him this, and it must be so. But among the farmers and horny-handed wage earners there is no enthusiasm. Hundreds of men in both the old political parties say they have been following the bosses until they are about to lead them to destruction, or to the mortgaging of their farms. With the larder and corn crib empty, there never has been such a listless disposition among the masses of the people, and a looking forward for some ray of hope to build upon, that will cause more money to be in circulation and less complaint of hard times.

I want a man for President who knows no North, no South, no East, no West; but will do justice to all, and will cultivate the principle promulgated in the St. Louis platform, which is to do away with sectional prejudice, the result of the war, and the cry of nigger, and all meet upon one common platform, and ever let the banner of peace float over our free and glorious America, and under the guidance of an all wise Providence, let us hope and work for the above named results.

D. J. Eddleman, writing from Texas, has words of cheer. He says:

Lately I have been in several counties of this State, and I find that the mass of the people have severed the tie that used to bind them to the old parties, and henceforth they will be free. As an evidence of this you will see that in Navarro county, the home of the great R. Q. Mills, the people prevailed and counted a majority for reform. At this time no one can foresee the destiny of any party, but so far as I am informed the vote in this State will be nearly equally divided, and possibly the reform ticket may carry.

Of course much depends on who will be the leader in State as well in the national campaign. Just now we are in the midst of a heated campaign between Hogg and Clark, with the odds greatly in favor of Hogg, but neither of these men seem to suit the people, and should the People's party put out General McCollough or some good man, on a clean, nice platform, they will have a reasonable chance for success here in this great Democratic State. A self-evident fact seems to be forcing its way to the minds of the people, and it is this: So long as we continue to vote for the nominee of the old parties on their platforms of easy construction, and place in power men who are always ready to do the bidding of the gold bugs of the East without regard to the interest and prayers of the great masses of the overburdened taxpayers of the whole country, that long may we expect to be debt-ridden and slaves to the plutocratic power of the East. Therefore, there can be but one choice, but one way of escape that I can see, and that is to break asunder the political bonds which have heretofore bound us, and all come together on a simple reform in the interest of the whole people without regard to any section of this great country.

Another subscriber desires information as to final disposition of the Silcott (sergeant-at-arms) defalcation in the Fifty-first Congress. Silcott fled abroad; and many indictments against him are yet pending. His bondsman proved insolvent, and Uncle Sam pocketed the loss.

The salaries of many members for months back were among the spoils, but they did not quite dare to re-appropriate money. A bill to this effect failed of passage. Then individual appeal to District of Columbia Supreme court was taken. It decided that as the United States held no receipts she was a debtor. Some members thereupon drew their salaries, others refused. Among the latter, Hon. T. C. McRae, of Arkansas, was mentioned by correspondent.

W. J. Mosely, Andalusia, Ala., writes: Congress makes prohibitory tax to protect the manufacturers. They levy a prohibitory tax to protect national banks, one of the very things Jefferson and Calhoun opposed as the great advocates of the true principles of Democracy; but when the farmers ask for protection from those vultures of trade they cry out unconstitutional. I hear every day the song I am a Democrat, but I am, an advocate of Thomas Jefferson and John C. Calhoun, whose peaceful dust can not be disturbed by the perversions of their records in the congressional halls of our once happy and glorious nation.

An open letter to Hon. S. W. Peleg, member Congress from Arkansas:

Dear Sam: You did not note the contents of my letter sent last month. I did not send a love letter, it was a business communication requesting you to send me a Congressional Record of April 5 and 6; and you (through mistake of course) sent one of your love circulars. I did not want that. I wanted the debate on the silver bill. Now, in answer to your love letter. First, You said you sincerely thanked me for past support. I don't ask that. I always supported you. I thought maybe you would

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 knowledge of a sewing machine that we feel satisfied you will regard as a household treasure. Address all orders and remittances to

What will be.

The Senate of the United States is composed of eighty-eight members. At the present time there are forty-seven Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and two People's party. The terms of twenty-nine of these expire

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

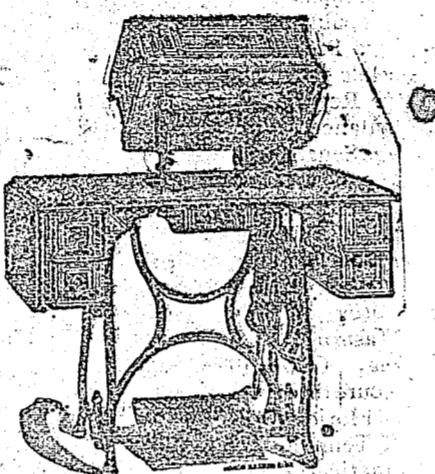
The Economist

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 \$5.00 or less.**

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 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 Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver, Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thread Screw, and a Bobbin Case.

The Box of Instructions is fully 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 fast motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and most durable shuttle made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert engineer, 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 crated and shipped direct from factory to our subscribers, and we guarantee them to be 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 the paper is to be sent to, (always mention county.) Give us your shipping point as well as post-office address and both muslin 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.....	50-65	Norfolk, Va.....	55-62
Cleveland, O.....	33	Birmingham, Ala.....	59
Chicago, Ill.....	40	Raleigh, N. C.....	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	100	Greenville, S. C.....	100
Omaha, Neb.....	95	Dallas, Texas.....	83
Kansas City, Mo.....	92	Harrisburg, Pa.....	83
B. St. Louis, Mo.....	98	Oakland, Wash.....	93
New Orleans, La.....	98	San Francisco, Calif.....	3.95
Jacksonville, Fla.....	95	Nashville, Tenn.....	53
Portland, Ore.....	107	Louisville, Ky.....	25
Vicksburg, Miss.....	305		

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE F. A. & I. U.

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.

Let There Be Peace

In the gastric region, if troubled with causes from sea sickness, biliousness or other cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will immediately put a stop to the stomachic disturbance. A prominent and most unpleasant feature of liver complaint is nausea in the morning. The symptoms disappear and the cause is removed by the Bitters. Many persons have very delicate stomachs which undergo indiscretions in eating or drinking, or even some sight that is repulsive, disorders. Such persons can not act more wisely than to invigorate their digestive region with the Bitters, a tonic specially adapted to reinforce it. For malaria, rheumatism, kidney troubles and nervousness, the Bitters will be found marvellously beneficial, and when sleep is unquiet and appetite variable it soon improves both. It is in fact a most comprehensive and delightful remedy.

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 lines. Among some of the well-known summer resorts are Fox Lake, Ill., Lake Villa, Ill., Winona, Muskogee, Cedar Lake, Menah, Waupaca, Fifield, Butternut and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, including trout, salmon, whitefish, lake trout, pike, perch, muskellunge, white sturgeon, and an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quail, snipe, etc.

In the grandeur of her scenery, the charming beauty of her rustic landscapes, and the rare perfection of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is consigned to be the "line of lakes" in the world.

It is a fine and refreshing retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, that extends southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to T. J. Morris, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., or Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

"SELF-TRAMPING" Cotton Press

gives instant tramping in the cloth. It can be run by hand or by power. 20 to 25 bales can be packed per day. Very strong, simple, quick and durable, so it is.

IDEAL Hay Press mounted on a stand, a novel and unique device. Complete Ginning and Grinding outfit. Architectural Irons, Foundry, Boiler and Machine Shop. Address PROGRESS MFG. CO., Sole Mfrs., Box 1, Florida, Miss.

SEA MONTH active person to sell goods to a Month to distribute circular salary paid monthly. Sample of our goods and contract free. UNION SUPPLY CO., 36-38 RIVER CHICAGO, III.

IF YOU WANT

Work that is pleasant and profitable, send your address immediately. We teach men and women how to earn from \$500 per day to \$3,000 per year without having had previous experience, and furnish the employment at which the make that amount. Capital not necessary. A trial will cost you nothing. Write to-day, and address Box 109. E. C. Atman & Co., Augusta, Maine.



Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Root, Flaxseed, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It affects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

And there is what the Democrats have just said at Chicago:

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market, and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy, as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

Dying for a Lemon.

How the faces of the poor are ground by the bitterest poverty due to our present social condition is told by a newly made widow in the St. Louis Chronicle. She had four little children. "One day I wanted a bushel of coal but I only had 8 cents; coal was 9 cents. The men said he would wait until I could pay the rest. Then my husband wanted a sour drink; he had a burning fever, poor fellow, and wanted a lemon so bad, but didn't have the 2 cents to

pay for it. I had to go to the druggist, Dr. Judd, and buy a lemon for him.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met popular and unparalleled success at Lowell, Mass., where it has become its popularity. Such has become its popularity at Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhood are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers sold by druggists. \$1. six for 5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE REFORM PRESS.
The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Georgia are a set of cowards who will bare their backs to the party lash and be driven back into the service of the bosses?

This is their opinion when expressed honestly, and yet so long as the laboring people "will vote her straight" to keep them in fat positions they are all right, but the minute the farmers break over the traces "they must be driven back" like cattle.

Men who receive large salaries do not realize any necessity for reform, but the poor devils who dig all day in the heat to make a little produce to pay these salaries are the ones who suffer and seek relief. These are the ones who are to be "whipped back" into the service of the bosses by the party lash in the hands of these high salaried officers—these men who ought to be the servants of the people who pay them, but who are in fact the people's bosses to "whip them."

God knows it is time the people were waking up. It is time that they were opening their eyes to the situation and standing up for their rights.

When liberty is lost and people are but slaves to be "whipped" at will by the bosses the republic is near at end.

Southern wealth producers, Georgians, rise in your might and manhood and hurl your salaried bosses from power. Prove yourself freemen and save the republic from the hands of plutocracy and ruin.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, in the United States Senate, April 20, used the following significant language to the Vice-President: "Sir, I understand the power of patronage and party prejudice, and party zeal: When the free coinage bill was introduced in this body in December, I know whereof I speak when I say that the banks of New York city organized themselves for the purpose of defeating this legislation, and I venture to say now there is not a bank in the United States known as a national bank which has not been appealed to by that organization to contribute funds and influence to the defeat of silver legislation."

Kate Field is responsible for the unkind cynicism that Holman, of Indiana, talks through his nose to save his throat. In reply we would say it matters little as to voice, if purpose and principle are in the speaker's words.

Two Harvest Excursions—Half Rates to the West.

August 30 and September 27.

On these dates the Burlington Route will sell tickets from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis to the farming districts of Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, etc. Half rates will apply, and tickets will be good for twenty days. Nebraska in one year produced three hundred million bushels of corn, besides other grain, fruit and live stock. Write for free pamphlets, maps, etc., to P. S. Eustis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Chicago, Ill.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Here are some statistics for John Otis, of Kansas, to file away:

The Contra Costa Democrat: An exchange states that it costs \$345,290,000 a year to keep the present force of drummers on the road, and counting the total number of persons engaged in productive industry at 14,000,000, this entails a tax of \$23.90 per year upon each and every one of them.

Fairmont News (Minn.) says:

The following countries have a larger national debt than the United States: Austria, Hungary, France, German States, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey. The national debt of France is the largest, being \$6,427,500,000, against \$362,420,531, the national debt of the United States.

A Republican sheet, the Kansas Capital and Farm Journal, brilliantly edits the following. As for comment—which it does not deserve—we would say the politicians will find the Alliance circus tent is covering the biggest crowd, and Jerry Simpson leading the elephant by the nose:

The Alliance is still in the circus business. Not satisfied with sending a clown to Congress, it is now thinking of electing Jerry Simpson governor of Kansas by way of symbolizing the familiar act of the monkey riding the elephant.

The Sundance Reformer, of Sundance, Wyoming, is right when it says:

The people will rule. They are determined to rule; and nothing could prove this better than the frantic howls of the leaders of the two old parties. The Gazette as a political organ, is doing the howling for both the g. o. p. and Democrats. They well know it is useless to try and mislead the people longer by lying promises, and are now endeavoring to swing a club over their heads. Americans don't drive, and the sooner the old parties find this out the better.

No doubt the Knights of Labor will agree with the Vanguard of Chicago that their best interests will be subserved by co-operation with the People's party. The Vanguard says:

An exchange says: "The Knights of Labor in West Virginia—9,000 strong—are earnestly co-operating with the Alliance and People's party." It would be strange if they were not. The St. Louis platform has not a plank which is not a part of the platform of the Knights of Labor. On the land, money and transportation questions the platform of the Knights has for years demanded what the People's party now demands. It follows that the Knight of Labor the country over is with the party. The man who is not has no business to call himself a knight.

Farmers Alliance (Neb.) has a good memory. It says:

A few years ago the following utterance appeared in the New York Tribune: The time is near when they (the banks) will feel themselves compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which, in any emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act together at a single day's notice with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision. White-law Reid was then the editor of the Tribune, and he is now the nominee of the Republican party for Vice-President of the United States.

Watch Tower (Ill.) says:

John Sherman wants a bimetallic ratio of silver to gold of 23 to 1 instead of 16 to 1, and as John usually has his way about it, we shall probably have to carry silver dollars as large as a cart wheel. Another dandy way to keep silver out of circulation.

From the People's Advocate, in far away New Mexico, comes the following:

"I don't blame the Goulds, the Astors, the Vanderbilts and the Stanfords for grasping their unearned millions. Almost any one else would do it if he had the chance. I blame the infernal fools that have the votes and the power to prevent it and let it go on. I don't believe that one class of people was born into the

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 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?

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.

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 justice that creates 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 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 exactions of exorbitant 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.

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.

JOHN S. DUFFIE, Attorney-at-Law, 822 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Send for my circulars.

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.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and Industrial claims, etc. Those who have been denied, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish, and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Trust will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage.

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Company,
MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY,
205-211 State Street, corner Adams, CHICAGO, ILL.
New York Office, 826 Broadway.
THE LARGEST ELECTRIC BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN
THE WORLD.
MOTION THIS PAPER.

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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.

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
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There is NO SURE CURE FOR EVERY CASE OF ASTHMA or
"EVERY CASE OF HAY FEVER," but the worst cases,
if uncomplicated by organic disease, can be
CURED TO STAY CURED
by constitutional treatment,
and thank the patient's doctor.

We treat no one without a thorough knowledge of the case.
Incurable Cases Declined.
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DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 7.

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THE HOMESTEAD HORROR. But
the "mercenary hirelings." But

while the passage of this law would
have destroyed this organization
which exists solely in the interest of
the plutocratic corporations, it is more
than questionable if it would have
prevented the Homestead slaughter.

It will be remembered that not many
years since, a murder, only more dia-
bolical than the Homestead killing in
that it numbered one woman and a
child among its victims, occurred at
east St. Louis. It will be recalled
that neither the Pinkertons nor the

State militia, nor any other regularly
recognized force, had anything to do
with that outrage. It was "men of
grit" who, in response to an open
offer of "\$5 per day," tendered their
services to the Missouri Pacific Rail-

way Company, and who, with Win-
chester rifles supplied by the corpora-
tion, assassinated five men, one woman
and a child. In view of this fact,
and in view of the further fact that
outrages of a similar character were
perpetrated before the Pinkerton force
was organized, it is certain that men
who believe that the destruction of
the Pinkerton organization will pre-
vent the recurrence of such scenes as
the Homestead butchery, are doomed
to disappointment.

Certainly, the Pinkerton band of
assassins should be stamped out, not
because the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

WORKMEN SHOT DOWN.

Pinkertons and the Mill Men Fight at Homestead, Pa.

The Former Repulsed in Two Battles.

Associated Press Dispatches.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 6.—Capital and labor have clashed at Homestead and the town is red with blood. Never in the bloody history of riots in this vicinity since the great railroad riots of 1877 has there been such carnage and such a battle.

The three hundred Pinkertons who came in a boat to Homestead in the early morning have desolated many a hearth and their shots have aroused such desperation that it is safe to say that before the men would now allow the mill to be operated by non-union men, they would burn it over their heads.

The story of the battle is hard to tell. In the dark mist of early morning, when the town was quiet, the rumor of the arrival of the boat-load of Pinkertons reached Homestead. The word was sent along the line, and the streets in almost an instant were crowded with men, women and children, hurrying in the direction of the work's landing. Some only were clad. On the maddened mass rushed, some to return without even a tear in their eye; others to part forever on the battle ground. Mothers stood with babes in their arms, wondering what would be the result if the Pinkertons made an attempt to land.

The most horrible forebodings have been realized, and to-day there are many homes in distress, many mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and sweethearts with tears running down their cheeks, mourning the loss of some one who fell by the bullets from that boat.

The landing of the Pinkerton boat will ever be remembered at Homestead, and for generations to come the fathers will tell their children of the bloody battle of the Monongahela.

When the boat was sighted by the multitude of workmen and their families, a feeling such as was never felt before stole over the anxious waiters. As it came near the feeling became more intense. The crowd stood motionless until it became known that they were going to land. As if by an unseen power the seething mass of humanity made a rush and 100 feet of high fence was seen to crumble like paper. The men were in the yard and close behind them were their families. A more determined body of men never entered a battle. The sight of their wives and children seemed to give them courage. Their only thought was of home, and no class of men would die for home sooner than these workingmen.

The men resembled a drilled army more than a howling mob as all lined the bank evenly. There they stood, for an instant watching every move of the Pinkertons. Suddenly a form was seen to break from the ranks of the workingmen and move toward the water's edge. Almost instantly a flash was seen in the boat followed by a report, and a form was seen to fall and roll down the bank. One man had met his death. The shot was the signal for attack and opened one of the greatest wars between capital and labor that the Keystone State ever witnessed.

It was exactly 4 o'clock when the steamer and barges were sighted by the watchers gathered on the river bank a mile below the town. Directly the fleet was sighted, three messengers, each mounted on fresh horses, started for Homestead, shouting as they went in advance of the dreaded barges. Some one notified the engineer at the electric light works, and for a second time the harsh-voiced whistle sounded the general alarm. The people responded with wonderful alacrity. There were old men and young men, elderly women, mothers with their babes in arm and any number of children. The throng headed toward the river.

The day was just dawning, and clouds of thick grayish vapor hung over the waters. Suddenly from out the shadows were seen the lights of the steamer. On either side of her were the barges. The moment the people on the bank caught a glimpse of the flotilla, they made a break down the road toward the works. When the head of the line reached the city farm fence, which has been built out several feet into the water, fifty men or more used their shoulders as battering rams, and almost in a twinkling had battered down the barrier.

Once through the fence the crowd

poured along the steep embankment skirting the river fence of the Carnegie company and, despite the mud and the uneven character of the ground, they made rapid headway. It was a strangely silent crowd. Few words were spoken and these sprang from the lips of the women who were apparently as anxious to participate in the conflict as their husbands, brothers and sons. From Homestead to the pump house it is a good two miles, but all things considered these half-dressed men and women made the journey in record-breaking time. Once there they gathered in one solid mass, the women, or at least the most of them, on the outskirts. The front rank of this solid wall of humanity stood at the water's very edge, and every moment the crowd grew in numbers and determination. Slowly the tide brought her silent consort down the channel.

Just below the Pemicky bridge she partly turned her prow toward the shore and then, and the shrieks of steam whistles and the angry groans and hisses from those gathered on the banks, the occupants of the boats stripped for action.

Each one of them was armed with a Winchester rifle and each rifle was loaded to kill. Slowly the boat edged toward the landing, and when the keels of the barges grated on the sand the grim faces of the invaders were within a few feet of their opponents, gathered on the shore. There was one lonely instant of awful silence and then a bright flash and a sharp report announced that the first shot of the battle had been fired. It also proved that the detectives had determined to take extreme measures and, if necessary, fight their way to the mill.

Almost immediately after the first shot had been fired the firing became general on both sides. At first the strikers retreated and for a moment it looked as though they were completely routed, but the men quickly rallied, and although they retired from the immediate vicinity of the boats, they held their own, and by the sheer weight of numbers they compelled the deputies to proceed with caution.

Up to this time no one had attempted to leave the boat, but suddenly fifty or more of the invaders attempted to jump ashore. The strikers responded with a sharp volley, and so thick and fast came the bullets that the deputies retired to the semi-shelter of the lower deck. It was in this attempt to force the fighting that the Pinkerton men sustained their most serious loss. Their captain was carried to the pilot house of the steamer.

The Pinkertons opened fire and at the first volley two workmen fell. This enraged the crowd and they bore down on the Pinkertons with relentless force. Nobody stopped to inquire whether the new comers were deputy sheriffs, Pinkerton detectives or non-union laborers. He added: "I was never in this business before and did not read much about it, but I had a lively experience this morning. When we were about to land at the works the strikers commenced firing at us and we returned the fire. They started the whole business. My brother and about seven others were hurt. I left the boat to come down here with my brother. I don't know just how many men came here from Chicago, but there were ten coaches in the train I came over on and they were all Pinkerton men."

PRECIPITATED BY CARNEGIE OFFICERS.

Mr. O'Donnell was shot in the hand while attempting to quell the disturbance this morning. In speaking of the trouble Mr. O'Donnell said: "Every man who has common sense in the county of Allegheny knows full well that we were not responsible. It was precipitated by the Carnegie officials, who invited an attack.

The advisory committee did all in its power, but was compelled to dissolve, that the Pinkerton men sustained their most serious loss. Their captain was carried to the pilot house of the steamer.

The Pinkertons opened fire and at the first volley two workmen fell. This enraged the crowd and they bore down on the Pinkertons with relentless force. Nobody stopped to inquire whether the new comers were deputy sheriffs, Pinkerton

detectives or non-union laborers.

The first man to fall was Martin Merry, a heater in one of the mills. He was shot in the left side and fell face downward on a pile of ashes. Close beside Merry stood a big Hungarian. He stooped over Merry's prostrate body, and as he was in the act of raising him up, he staggered, and an instant later fell by the side of his comrade.

The bloody spectacle roused the drooping spirits of the crowd, and with a hoarse cheer half a dozen men rushed to the place where Merry and the Hungarian lay. They picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle. One of the rescuers, Welshman, who refused to give his name, was shot in the left leg just as he raised Merry's head from the ground.

THE SECOND BATTLE.

The fighting between the Pinkerton forces and the workmen was renewed shortly after 7 o'clock and the battle continued for fully half an hour. The second conflict was precipitated when another effort was made by the Pinkerton men to effect a landing. A number of workmen were injured in the second encounter, but their names can not be obtained at this writing. The wildest excitement is prevailing in the town. Thousands of workmen from all the surrounding places are reported to be marching toward Homestead to reinforce the workers that have made such a vigorous and unexpected resistance to the attempts to land the hated Pinkerton detectives.

In the second engagement at 7:30 a.m. Henry Streagel was killed, and some wounded. William Foy was shot and killed at the first engagement. The bodies of both men were taken home. Great excitement prevails.

The workmen have built a fortification of steel bars in the river bank, and over 1,000 men are within. They opened fire, and it is supposed that several of the Pinkertons have been killed on the boat.

Before the second attempt was made to land the officer in charge announced to the crowd of workmen assembled on the bank that his men were Pinkertons and that he would land them if he had to mow down everybody in sight. He then ordered his men to advance, and as they advanced from the barge they were met by a shower of lead from the rifles and pistols of the workmen. The officers fell back for an instant as if repulsed, but they were promptly rallied, and marching eight abreast, endeavored to get ashore. They were driven back again, however.

Already four of the locked-out men have been killed. John Morris was killed in the last effort to land the officers. Another man was killed but was carried away by his friends before he could be identified.

The killing of Morris seems to have crazed the people, and men, women and children are running through the streets crying for revenge and for blood.

At this time a body of men are rolling barrels of oil to the river. It is their intention to set fire to the oil and burn the Pinkertons from the position they have held with safety since daylight. The excitement and confusion of last night has broken into a desperate storm.

What a Pinkerton said. J. G. Hoffman, one of the men injured, was at the hospital this morning. He is a young man and did not seem to know much about the business. He said that his home was in Chicago and that he was employed by the Pinkertons to come here.

A ten-pound cannon has just been planted at the main entrance to the mill. A flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was hoisted the second time with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets and hardly enough left to hoist again.

CARNEGIE AND HIS WORKMEN.

The trouble feared by the residents of Mifflin township in case the Carnegie Steel Company undertook to place armed guards in the works at Homestead was proved by the events of to-day not to be entirely imaginary.

The people of Homestead offered yesterday, as stated in the news dispatches, to put from 50 to 500 of their best men inside of the mill to guard the property, and to give a bond of \$10,000 for the faithful vigilance of each man, rather than have deputy sheriffs or Pinkerton men placed there, but this offer was refused.

The developments to-day showed that the application made for assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill inclosure.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the barges, an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessel or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose were procured and oil was spouting on the sides and decks of the barges. While this was being done, barrel after barrel of it was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boat and then ignite it. This was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effect.

The situation of the detectives was such as to appal the stoutest heart. The men had been left cooped up in barges at the mercy of the mob. The towboat had left them, and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of strikers that no succor could reach them. Three times they ran up a flag of truce, but as many times it was struck down by bullets fired by the strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and nearly for two hours before the end of the struggle was reached not a shot was fired.

As when a battle lulls, singing of mine-balls, the bursting of shells, the roar of the cannon becomes desultory, so the fierce fighting which broke with the dawn, took up the morning hours and reached far into the afternoon, became only a skirmish by 3 o'clock p.m. Thousands of the relatives and sympathizers with the strikers and hundreds of the curious flocked to the Carnegie plant, the immense bone of contention in the great struggle, and centered their optics on the two white barges, hugging closely the

occupants of the barges in very uncomfortable quarters.

The attempt to set fire to the barges did not prove successful by the raft process and another attempt was made.

From the converting department of the mill to the edge of the river where the barges are moored runs a switch. On this was run a car filled with barrels of oil, lumber and waste. To this a lighted torch was applied and the car cut loose. The flames sprang up a distance of about a hundred feet, while volumes of smoke rolled heavenward. The crowds on the hillsides overlooking the scenes sent up a lusty shout as word reached them of the intended burning of the barges and all on board. The car on fire rushed down the steep incline in the direction of the barges and the men on the barges watched its approach with blanched faces.

Just then the steamer Little Bill pulled in between the barges and the shore, but on reaching the water the car of fire came to a stop. The heat, however, was intense and the little steamer was soon smoking hot.

All this time a continuous fire was kept up and it is estimated that 1,000 shots were exchanged during this brief engagement.

For some unknown reason those in charge of the cannon on the opposite shore did not fire a shot during the battle.

At this time a body of men are rolling

barrels of oil to the river. It is their intention to set fire to the oil and burn the Pinkertons from the position they have held with safety since daylight.

Fear of bullets had kept them back since the fight of the early morning, and even now they slipped from one point of vantage to another, ducking their heads at every stir of the wind, fearing a stray shot.

The mills back of Homestead and across the river as far as the eye could see were dotted with human beings.

With every shot from the strikers,

the guards were marched to the great skating rink, and there tried for murder. Many of the captors would not listen to this.

Some waited to take the scared Pinkertons and shoot them as they stood,

and their warring had become purely passive.

Three times they ran up the white flag

of truce, but were answered with derisive cheers and more offensiveness.

The strikers had a cannon which they tried to train on the boats, but each shot flew wide of the mark.

Finally the cannon burst, and then they resorted to dynamite.

Great chunks of it were thrown at the boat,

most of which only splashed the water.

Occasionally it struck the roof, but exploded upward and only left a white

breath of smoke.

One lucky shot struck the stern end of one of the barges and made a gaping opening which served as an object point for the future throws, but was always missed.

Other shots ripped up great sections of the oaken deck.

Previous to this they had tried to fire the boats by pouring barrels of oil on the water and lighting it, but after wasting

about half a tank they gave this up as futile.

Besides, as in all such outbreaks, there

were thousands of turbulent characters

attracted to the place, and as they owed

no allegiance to any organization could

not be controlled.

They wanted to see

the carriage go on, and it was not until

some of the strikers pointed their guns at

the outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

At 5 o'clock the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected, and a committee of strikers

went aboard to prepare terms of capitulation.

They guaranteed safe conduct for

the Pinkertons, provided they left their

arms and ammunition behind, and agreed

to leave the place under guard.

The detectives had no alternative, and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying that it was the first time they had ever

submitted to such a humiliating surren-

der.

Then they took a long section of hose

and tried to pipe the Carnegie company's

gas to the boats to blow up the com-

pany's protectors.

Time and again they tried it, each attempt proving a failure,

while the spectators and strikers awaited

the result with bated breath.

All knew that it meant death to the Pinkertons.

If not blown up or burnt to death they

would be shot down like dogs.

For behind improvised breastworks of aban-

doned machinery, buildings, scrap iron,

etc., sharpshooters were ready to mow

them down, while men with revolvers

were ready to take them if it became a

fight at short range.

Even the slight

hope of swimming to the other shore and

escaping was lost, as pickets were over-

there ready to pick them off.

Meanwhile the Pinkertons were huddled

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

rendered a sacred selection when the pastor concluded reading the lesson, and then followed two verses of "Rock of Ages," sang to "Toplady." There were but eight people in the choir and only one was a female. The organ was of the cabinet variety, and yet it would be difficult to render the great hymn in a manner more satisfactory than its rendition this afternoon.

"Could my tears forever flow,
Could my zeal no longer know."

In the octet in tones that were soft
It was the magician's wand,
the train...
of song. From a hundred faces the hard lines took their flight, and to hot eyes came fears that would neither stop nor be invisible.

A woman, but not the woman whose heart was breaking, sobbed aloud and bowed her head to weep.

"Abner did not as the fool die," quoted Dr. McIlvane. "His hands were not in bonds nor his feet in fetters."

He instituted the parallel and then proceeded to say much that may yet arise up to annoy him. That none of his bitter criticisms had any disturbing effect upon his audience was most surprising to the many newspaper men who had congregated to witness the sad ceremony and to hear the accompanying remarks. The story of the trouble was retold, and argument was made to show that the Pinkerton clan had neither national nor State nor any other law nor commission behind them. A terrific arraignment of the mill owners reached its climax in a statement that the very name of Frick caused a frown to appear on the honest countenances.

The venerable divine gave his approval to all that had been done by the strikers. He urged them to stand by their trade organization and demanded to know why should the men who were yearly adding millions to millions be permitted to cut down the wages of the workingmen, who but barely live. One man, and that man was Chairman Frick, was responsible for all the tears and the misery. Just now the trusts and monopolies were supreme and an effort was being made to govern the country with dollars and cents, but he believed the time was coming when the love of money would be subordinated to and supplanted by the love of God and of fellow man.

It was a strange address. Only the briefest mention was made of the dead man. The entire effort was to assure the men that they had done admirably in defending what they believed to be a moral right. During its delivery, which was earnest and evidently sincere, the hard lines came back to the faces of the men and women in the congregation and the dogged look, the facial evidence of determination, was painfully visible. It was plainer still when the crowd in single file walked past the casket and said a mute farewell to the wounded-distorted clay which lay therein. Several of those who were present at the services had hands and arms and heads bound up, voiceless testimony as to presence at the Homestead battle.

PINKERTON'S BOAST.

When W. A. Pinkerton was seen last night he was looking worried, but still said the reports from Homestead were greatly exaggerated.

"There is no use in my saying anything," he said, "for the press of the country is against me, and I have got nothing to say that will be likely to correct the false impression that has got abroad."

"I don't care for the indignation of the people. I am responsible for my actions, and if our men were sent there to protect the Carnegie property, then, with Carnegie behind us, we will come out all right in the end. It is all rot to talk about our going to New York and hiring men because we could not get them anywhere else. We could get 1,000 men right here in Chicago. We have their applications and they are ready to enter our employ when we like to take them on. That is all I have to say."

Mr. Pinkerton, in another interview on the Homestead riot, says: "No further effort will be made to force the strikers into order. It simply means a lockout that will last forever so far as union men are concerned. I guess Carnegie and his partners have money enough. I know what I am talking about when I say no union men will ever again set foot in the Homestead mills. That is about all I have to say on the subject. I can not ex-

pect fair treatment from the press. There is too much politics in the fight, and I have the unpopular end."

GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER DEMANDS A CHANGE OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Gen. Weaver, the nominee of the People's party for president, reached Des Moines this evening from Omaha. He was visited this evening by a reporter and was asked if he had any statement to make concerning the homestead riots. He said:

"I regard the situation throughout the country as very grave, and I have believed for some time that we are nearing a serious crisis. If the present strained relations between the corporations and their employees; between wealth owners and wealth producers continue much longer, they will ripen into frightful disaster. When Rome was near her fall, the wealthy barons had their braves, our corporate barons have their Pinkertons.

"They are an armed body of cruel mercenaries and a menace to the peace of society and the liver of the people. At their bidding bloodshed follows close upon the heels of corporate tyranny. They must be suppressed and the terrible economic conditions which have spawned this cruel army of things upon the party fold; certainly quite as much outside of the Republican lines as any of the so-called Democratic delegations in the House could be outside of the Democratic lines; and the election of Mr. Stevenson as Vice-President would be quite as possible as the election of Mr. Reid.

"The frightful condition of affairs in Pennsylvania will strike the whole country like an alarm bell at midnight. Public sympathy will naturally be with the men struggling to exist upon the earth, and for their wives and little ones."

Chicago, July 6.—William A. Pinkerton was in no amiable frame of mind to-day, and declared that he had resolved to say nothing for publication regarding the affairs at Pittsburgh. Incidentally he remarked:

"We held off until the last moment on this business, but our company having done Carnegie's work for years, they insisted that we supply the watchmen."

Mr. Pinkerton denied that he was recruiting 500 additional men to send East. He said: "We are not recruiting men and don't expect to. We have enough in service to answer calls."

New York, July 6.—In the matter of the detectives leaving Homestead this evening a reporter saw Robert Pinkerton. He was non-committal, and said he had issued orders to the effect that no man in the employ of the bureau talk on the subject of the strike.

Philadelphia, July 6.—Capt. Caylor, superintendent of the Pinkerton agency here, said that they had men in waiting to go to Pittsburgh if they were needed, but declined to state whether or not the emergency was thought sufficient to send the additional men.

Omaha, July 6.—Before leaving for the East at 7 o'clock this evening General Master Workman Pölder was asked to give an expression of opinion on the Homestead riot.

The farmers of the South and West are beginning to understand this fact, and hence it is that they are prominent in the demand for a change in existing conditions. Mr. Hitt is as plainly uninformed as to the why of this movement as he acknowledges himself to be of the "effect the third party" will have.

EDITOR MCCLURE ON THE SITUATION.

The following editorial explains the way in which Editor McClure, of the Philadelphia Times (Independent-Democrat), looks at the political situation. Under the heading "The Possible Confusion of Parties," he says:

Prominent journals supporting President Harrison's re-election realize the danger of the next Presidential election being thrown into the House, by the failure of either of the Presidential candidates to obtain a majority of the electoral college, and there is very little discussion as to the possible confusion of parties in the event of the failure to elect a President by the people.

The families of the men are being sent out of town, and the men themselves show the evidence of the strain in their haggard looks and ominously silent lips.

Efforts to bring Frick to terms are again being made. The Carnegie employees in Pittsburgh Union mills say they will also go out. Ministers denounced Carnegie from the pulpit on Sunday. Both sides heavily armed and organized await the issue.

A COMMON ERROR.

Congressman Hitt of Illinois is inclined to doubt that the third party will make so great a show in the West

that ticket agents in Washington and Missouri, to report favorably a bill to promote the safety of railway employees and passengers. It requires locomotives to be equipped with power brakes sufficient to control a train. Every new locomotive after July, 1893, must be so equipped, and after July, 1895, all locomotives. After 1895, all new cars, or old cars sent to the shops for repairs, must be equipped with automatic couplers; and after July, 1898, all cars must be so equipped. After July, 1895, all new cars (and after July, 1898, all cars) must be provided with continuous brakes, to be operated by the locomotive. In July, 1893, every common carrier shall file with the interstate commerce commission a statement stating the automatic coupler which it prefers. If any coupler receives 75 per cent of the votes, it shall be adopted as the standard automatic coupler. If no coupler receives this percentage the commission shall, within six months, designate a standard automatic coupler.

NIGHT SESSION.

A new resolution was adopted declaring sympathy with Knights of Labor in the Rochester strike, and then a resolution declaring against the presence of public officers at conventions as subversive of the rights and interests of the true rulers and barring such from seats in any future People's party convention.

"I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it was not by accident or oversight that the Pacific coast delegates

were overlooked. Our request for the customary courtesy was denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, as far as California is concerned, and as far as I am concerned, to go back to the railroad company, cap in hand, and ask for any privileges whatever. [Tumultuous cheers.]

Democrats and Republicans secured half fare, but we who are not connected with railroads, but producers of the earth, have been refused equal terms. We can stand refusal." [Cheers.] Up to this time Cannon showed evidence of his feeling by increased tremulousness of his tones. Now he grew livid as he swung his hat in the air and declared in tones that rang from end to end of the hall: "We can tell those railway companies the people will own and operate these roads yet!"

Here the enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose, cheers sounded, handkerchiefs waved, and it was several minutes before the speaker could conclude.

J. C. Manning, of Alabama, placed in nomination Jas. C. Weaver, of Iowa.

Col. Norton, of Illinois, placed Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, in nomination.

A Connecticut delegate, who said that his State had intended to support the peerless folk, presented General James Fields,

of Virginia.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Weaver 995, Kyle 275, Norton 1, Page 1.

12:35 a.m.—Motion made to make the nomination of Weaver unanimous. The motion was carried with prolonged applause.

Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, caused great enthusiasm by her speech seconding Weaver's nomination.

J. G. Fields, of Virginia, was nominated for Vice-Presidency over Ben Terrell, of Texas, receiving 733 votes to Terrell's 554 on the first ballot.

Speeches were made by General Weaver and General Fields. There was music by the Kansas Glee Club and at 2:55 a.m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The motion to make the complaint was carried.

The committee on resolutions was still wrestling with the platform, and on a statement that it would be two hours before it could report. A recess until 2 p.m. was taken.

The afternoon session was as follows:

Alabama, J. B. Ware, C. H. Manning, Geo. F. Gaither, Arkansas, J. W. Dolleson, J. M. Pittman, E. H. Ray, California, Jesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson, E. M. Hamilton, Colorado, J. G. Barry, J. A. Wayland, A. Coleman, Connecticut, Robert Payne, A. S. Houghton, Henry C. Baldwin, Florida, S. H. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins, S. H. Little, Georgia, J. P. Turner, D. F. Brown, C. H. Ellington, Idaho, A. T. Lane, H. S. Anderson, D. H. Munroe, Illinois, H. L. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, W. H. Iess, Indiana, M. Rankin, Ed. Robinson, Frazer Thomas, Iowa, W. H. Calhoun, W. S. Scott, A. J. Westfall, Kansas, S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent, J. W. Laybourn, Kentucky, A. F. Carden, J. G. Blair, W. J. Scott, Louisiana, G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardisty, J. W. Burt, Maine, H. D. Hobbs, Henry Betts, E. W. Boynton, Massachusetts, E. G. Brown, George F. Washburn, J. Peter Gardner, Michigan, John O. Seabert, H. L. Allen, Ed. S. Grace, Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, F. Halvorsen, H. B. Martin, Mississippi, G. W. Dyer, L. S. Miraps, N. W. Bradford, Missouri, M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle, G. W. Gooch, Montana, Charles Hanscom, J. W. Allen, J. H. Hughes, New Hampshire, S. B. Porter, New Jersey, H. D. Opdyke, John Wilcox, Joseph R. Buchanan, New York, S. J. McLaren, Henry A. Hicks, L. C. Roberts, North Carolina, W. R. Lindsay, Thomas S. Long, S. O. Wilson, North Dakota, Walter Muir, W. T. McCullough, Herman Micheleson, Ohio, Hugo Price, C. H. Cobb, M. W. Wilkins, Oregon, Joseph Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry, Charles E. Fitch, Pennsylvania, V. A. Loter, J. S. Leslie, G. A. Aiken, South Dakota, A. Wardell, A. M. Allen, F. Zipp, Tennessee, G. M. Gwin, L. B. Taylor, L. E. Wilkins, Texas, Thomas Gaines, K. W. Colleton, J. H. Davis, Virginia, I. H. Hobson, Marion Page, Samuel L. Newberry, Washington, D. H. Hannan, M. F. Knox, C. W. Young, West Virginia, S. H. Piersol, John E. Staley, N. S. Fitzgerald, Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt, Henry O'Brien, District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs, G. A. Bland, Oklahoma, P. O'Cassidy, S. D. Neckier, The States and Territories of Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory

As the convention re-assembled songs served the double purpose of keeping the audience in good humor and in the semblance of order. It was 2 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 p.m. before all the delegates and visitors secured seats, and the raps of the chairman resulted in even a beginning of business.

After some impatience, over delay of the resolutions committee, it filed on stage, and the convention became quiet, while the preamble, platform and resolutions were read.

The strong sentences picturing the ruin of the country unless there was reform was well received and met with approval, but when the sentences relating to government ownership of transportation in the people's interest were reached, there was a demonstration which interrupted progress. Old ex-Senator Van Wyck was in front of the hall leading the Nebraska delegation and the convention. The reading of nearly every plank of the platform proper was received with some applause. The free silver plank was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and waving of hats and the government ownership railroad plank again got a tumultuous greeting when it was noticed.

The committee on rules reported. Considerable discussion occurred over the rule providing for the retirement of all candidates save the two leaders, after the second ballot, and finally it was amended so as to conform to the customary rules in national conventions on this subject.

HALF FARES ON THE RAILROADS.

In courtesy to the citizens of Omaha, a recess was taken for twenty minutes while the Fourth of July parade was passing.

The convention finally got to work, and the roll of States was called for. A storm was precipitated by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that "probably through some oversight, the ticket agents on the line of the Union Pacific Railway did not receive the instructions to allow the delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares, and appointing a committee of three to communicate with the railroad officials to have the mistake rectified." A delegate moved that the Northern Pacific and great Northern roads be included.

Its adoption was instantly moved and went through by unanimous consent, the whole convention rising in advance of the chair and adopting the platform almost

before he could put the question.

At once, on adoption of the platform, the convention broke over all restraint and went wild in a demonstration that had a likeness of the enthusiastic last

demonstration in France, the whole convention, audience and delegates, rose to their feet and the first platform of the

People's party was ushered into the

world with a scene of enthusiasm that in its intensity and earnestness surpassed committee men.

The national committee selected the following gentlemen as its officers and executive committee: Hon. H. Taube, neck, of Illinois, chairman; J. H. Turner, of Georgia, and Lawrence McFarland, of New York, as secretaries; M. C. Rankin, of Iowa, treasurer; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; J. H. Davis, of Texas; E. F. Gaither, of Alabama; E. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, and V. O. Strickler, of Nebraska.

A VISIT TO MR. CARNEGIE.

He Refused to Discuss the Situation with a Correspondent.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, in a cablegram Saturday, from Kinloch Ranoch, Perthshire, Scotland, describes a visit he paid Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and says:

Your correspondent to-day called at this magnificent shooting cottage occupied during the summer by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and requested an interview with him.

For three days Mr. Carnegie has been coaching from Edinburgh via Braemar and Pitlochry, coming to this place. He drove through here at noon to-day behind four superb grays in the most elaborate coach that Scotland has ever seen upon its roads, and which has figured in the guide books and the literature of this neighborhood.

Your correspondent drove over this afternoon to the lodge, where he was received by a dignified English servant in blue livery, with a white stripe on his trousers, giving him quite a military air. In response to your correspondent's request to see Mr. Carnegie he was ushered in the bare, sportsmanlike reception room, whose walls are covered with antlers, twenty-eight pairs in all being counted, each bearing the card of the gentleman who had killed the buck, the absence of the card being presumed to indicate that Mr. Carnegie had been the victor.

In this room your correspondent sat for over an hour without any intimation being given that he was to be received.

Finally Mr. Carnegie came through the hall with a quick, energetic step, and entered the room. Your correspondent asked him if he cared to say anything in regard to the troubles at his mills, to which Mr. Carnegie replied: "I have nothing whatever to say. I have given up all active control of the business, and do not care to interfere in any way with the present management's conduct of this affair."

"But do you not still exercise a superintendence of the affairs of the company?" was asked.

"I have nothing whatever to say on that point. The business management is in the hands of those who are fully competent to deal with every question that may arise."

"Have you heard from Homestead since the riot occurred?"

"I have received several cables, and among them several asking my interference with the parties in control."

"But you must have some opinion in the matter that you are willing to express?"

"No, sir; I am not willing to express any opinion. The men have chosen their course and I am powerless to change it."

The handling of the case on the part of the company has my full approval and sanction."

"Further than this I have no disposition to say anything."

When Mr. Carnegie had thus delivered himself, he turned abruptly and left the room. All that had been said was said standing. Your correspondent was neither invited to take a seat nor was there any hesitancy on the part of Mr. Carnegie to indicate that the visit was an intrusion. Your reporter, having nothing else left to do, withdrew from the lodge, and as he stepped upon the piazza the dignified and uniformed servant who had so courteously borne off his card an hour or so earlier, ascended the steps and, with a swiftness that any ten of the iron workers at Homestead would willingly sacrifice their entire wages to have seen, said: "Mr. Carnegie is in the garden. I have just found him, and he does not care to have anything to say to you." "Thank you," your correspondent replied. "I found him myself five minutes ago."

It can only be said, therefore, that Mr. Carnegie is watching the fluctuations of the situation from an indifferent and untroubled district three thousand miles away from the agitation, and he has nothing to say.

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

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of 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

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 reiterate 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.

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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 full office address: O. B. Abbott, N.

W. Hampton, George O. Feging, J. S. Garrard, J. F. Standard, H. S. Carr.

We have received a white envelope directed with lead pencil to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing no letter. The post mark appears to be Dublin, name of State not legible.

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

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry, but gives no post-office or State.

Jacob R. Musser, Groff Dale, no State, sends us four subscribers, which can not be entered on account of incomplete address. The postal guide does not give Groff Dale as a post-office.

G. Havell Carr, secretary Pughflat Union, writes for information, but gives no post-office or State.

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

Somebody at Wilkes, Ark., sends money for THE ECONOMIST but states no name.

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

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

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.

THAT the Homestead riot with all its horrible attendant circumstances is

the outcome of wrong economic conditions, none but the most bigoted or thoughtless people will deny. It matters not that the condition of the Homestead laborers is better than that of the average workmen, the question which demands immediate answer is, "is their condition as good as it should be?"

THE 4th of July comes too near the 6th for it to be likely in the future to inspire the breasts of Homestead citizens with any great degree of patriotism.

DEMOCRATS would no more restore the tax on sugar than they would attempt to restore the negro to slavery. Hence their platform assertion that they would "repeal the McKinley law," which removed that tax, is made to deceive.

PER mistake, the telegram of Bro. W. S. Barnes, published last week, was made to appear in an official capacity as secretary-treasurer N. C. F. S. A. The telegram was simply the private views of Brother Barnes, and not sent in an official capacity at all.

JUDGING from the editorial denunciation of the Pinkertons which is now common among the plutocratic dailies, one would conclude that the chief grievance of the workmen in the Homestead murder cases was that they were not permitted to choose their slayers.

OF THE old party ticket, Harrison was the only man who served in the late war. Weaver and Fields were both soldiers, and the People's party tickets therefor is pre-eminently the "old soldiers ticket."

REPRESENTATIVE KILGORE, of Texas, has the honor (?) of having delayed the consideration of the Stewart free coinage bill one day by purposely absenting himself from the committee which had that measure under consideration. Perhaps the stalwart Texans whom Mr. Kilgore is supposed to represent will do themselves the kindness to leave him at home in the coming election.

As A sample of sincerity of the free silver Democrats, the daily press records the fact that Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, absented himself from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, on the 8th of July. That committee was unable to report the bill for the lack of a quorum, and the day was lost. The people of the third district of Texas may charge it to Mr. Kilgore.

THE banker who is loudest in his denunciation of the "seventy-eight cent" silver dollar will accept the same dollar on deposit at 100 cents. And should a customer, having in his possession a certificate of deposit obtained from him for silver dollars, request that it be cashed in either greenbacks, national bank-notes or gold, his request would be granted readily, because depositors are the kind of customers bankers like to please, and because the deposited silver was worth as much as either of

the other kinds of money. Bankers are not in the habit of making, even their best customers, a present of 22 cents on each silver dollar deposited with them. Take it all in all, even the tariff is not so picturesquely and earnestly, not to say religiously, lied about as the "dollar of our daddies" is.

"THE nomination of Gen. Weaver has lifted a burden from the hearts of both Democrats and Republicans at the Capitol," says the Washington Post. The mission of the People's party is to do good, and it is certainly worthy of congratulations that its very first work has lifted a burden from hearts which are doubtless sorely weighed down with a burden of accumulated corruption and sin.

There is no longer a doubt, since the accomplishment of this Herculean task, of its ability to relieve the people of the burdens which they are bearing.

GOLDBUGS are crossing the bridge — to use a homely expression — a long time, a very long time before they get to it, when they worry over the possibility of Stevenson getting to be Vice-President. It is decreed in the book of inexorable fate that neither he nor "Rat Reid" shall obtain that exalted position.

PLUTOCRACY has two strings to its bow — Democracy and Republicanism — between which it has no choice; but the people upon whom it relies to pull the strings will show their good sense by letting both severely alone.

OF THE old party ticket, Harrison was the only man who served in the late war. Weaver and Fields were both soldiers, and the People's party tickets therefor is pre-eminently the "old soldiers ticket."

Nobody ever said truer words than Colonel Livingston did when he said to the House: "Right is the best policy; truth is the proper policy, whether in politics or out of politics. The man who dares to do right and goes to the people with truth and right on his side, will come sooner to the Presidency than the man who dodges it for policy sake." In all this the colonel is right; but in his present position will he not have to do some artful "dodging" to escape falling "outside the breastworks" in the battle that is now raging between the people and plutocracy?

THE banker who is loudest in his denunciation of the "seventy-eight cent" silver dollar will accept the same dollar on deposit at 100 cents. And should a customer, having in his possession a certificate of deposit obtained from him for silver dollars, request that it be cashed in either greenbacks, national bank-notes or gold, his request would be granted readily, because depositors are the kind of customers bankers like to please, and because the deposited silver was worth as much as either of

worn for themselves an utterly unchangeable groove. It is, therefore, not at all to be wondered at that he believes that his party and the People's party differ only on two or three counts out of more than a dozen. The People's party differs as radically from the Democratic party as it does from the Republican party, for the reason that the dominant influence of both are exactly the same. The spirit of progress can not and will not be stopped; those who are in its way will either have to stand aside or be run over.

If Leonidas F. Livingston persists in supporting Cleveland and Democracy, may he not appropriately be asked the questions which he in his silver speech asked the House? "Does the inspiration that moves and controls you come from Lombard street, London, Wall street, New York from the Eastern States in this Union? Where does it come from? Where?"

ANENT the charge that Campbell, as the attorney of Armour's beef combine, and chairman of the national Republican central committee, was a fit representative of the trust tendencies of the Republican party made by Senator Vest in a debate in the Senate the other day, the Washington Post has this to say:

It now appears that the Armours strongly object to Mr. Campbell's accepting the chairmanship of the Republican committee. Instead of conspiring with the fiendishness characteristic of capitalists, to promote the interests of the party of corporations, they distinctly say that they do not wish Mr. Campbell to lend his great abilities to that party during the pending campaign. They insist that Mr. Campbell is the shrewdest man in Illinois, and confess that his services would be of the utmost value to Mr. Harrison, but they nevertheless urge him to decline the position and thus to cripple that party which, according to Senator Vest and the Democratic organs, all the grasping capitalists and soulless corporations of the country regard as their ally and accomplice. The simple truth of the matter — we can dissemble no longer — is that the Armours are ardent supporters of Mr. Cleveland and intend to exert all their wicked influence in his behalf. They will no doubt intimidate, browbeat, and otherwise compel hundreds of their employees to vote the Democratic ticket next November, and, not being able to use force with Mr. Campbell, they are resorting to strategy and moral suasion as the next best expedient in Mr. Cleveland's interest.

It appears from this that the charge of Senator Vest was rather premature. The truth is that the wealthy monopolists of the country are so evenly divided between the old parties that the ridiculous position in which Mr. Vest now finds himself is liable to befall any man who seeks to make capital for his party out of the monopolistic leanings of any of our millionaire plutocrats. The Brices, Paynes, Whitneys, and Armours are as dangerous to the welfare of the people as Democrats as a like number of millionaires would be as Republicans.

THE PLUTOCRACY IN DANGER.

Congressman Springer, who, by virtue of his position as chairman of

the ways and means committee, is the leader of the Democratic House, is out in an interview in which he admits that the People's party is an important factor in the coming campaign. In the interview which took place in Chicago June 30, he said, "Alabama.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In the vote given in the last issue of THE ECONOMIST, upon the Coke resolution in United States Senate, June 10, 1879, Senator Houston is credited to Texas. It should read —

President Harrison is eager to re-taliate upon Canada. The Senate obedient to his nod, through Senator Davis, reports favorably a bill therefor? What has riled Benjamin with the English? Their probable free trade contributions to the Democrats?

The result of the People's party convention at Omaha may cut a considerable figure in the November election. In many of the States of the South and West the new party will have so strong a following that the electoral ticket may be lost to both the Republicans and Democrats.

It is now claimed that Congress will adjourn about July 20. If this is accomplished the sub-treasury bill will not be even discussed. McMillin, of Tennessee, the leader in Spring Garden banks prior to the time their insolvency was disclosed to his office, and he thought that large losses in the Maverick bank might have been discovered and reported to his office long before they were.

Congressman Tracey, of New York, who led the anti-silver fight in the present House, coolly pockets, it is said, upwards of \$9,000 winnings on Cleveland's nomination. As he stands behind the scenes, he should not, under "the code of honor," have bet upon a certainty. Gentlemen do not.

At the top of a very healthy voice, Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, announced to the speaker that, "had his vote been counted, he would have voted against the anti-option bill, as it was unconstitutional." The smile with which Crisp viewed him while thus exhibiting as a thorough-paced and iron of the rebels. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refuses the national obligation. It was an open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But when the war was over gold swaggered to the front." If there ever was a momentous question Ingalls did not straddle, or a fight in which he did not run, we do not know his record. Let no man, however honest or sincere, speak franker words than these.

There is something awe inspiringly prophetic in the beautiful words of Col. L. L. Polk, July 4, 1890. "I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with the dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people."

On account of protracted disagreements between Senate and House conferees on all appropriation bills, a resolution has been adopted extending for fifteen days the appropriations for the support of the government during the present fiscal year. The Senate insists upon increase, and the House, shivering afar at the billion dollar specter, as steadily declines. The correct appropriations will be given when finally passed upon.

On Wednesday, July 13, the committee on rules will report a resolution for adoption providing "immediately after the adoption of this resolution, the House proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 51, (the free coinage bill) and if said bill shall not be disposed of on said day, then the consideration thereof shall be continued during the next legislative day." Under this resolution the bill can be kept before the House indefinitely, for the "legislative day" may be continued indefinitely if the friends of the bill can muster strength enough to prevent an adjournment. Any number of recesses may be taken and the technical "legislative day" may extend over a month or until the adjournment of Congress if there is no adjournment.

The Senate committee on insol-

vent banks is stumbling across some racy testimony in its investigation of the Keystone and Spring Garden national banks, of Philadelphia, and the Maverick national bank, of Boston. Mr. Lacey, ex-comptroller of the currency, was asked if the losses sustained by the three banks were not due to the absorption of the funds of the banks in large sums by a few individuals. To this Mr. Lacey replied that they were very largely by the officers and directors of the institutions. There was no report on the three banks that ever disclosed their insolvency prior to the date of their closing. He thought it entirely possible to have discovered the insolvency of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks prior to the time their insolvency was disclosed to his office, and he thought that large losses in the Maverick bank might have been discovered and reported to his office long before they were.

Mr. Allen presented the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Allison declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that \$100,000 should be appropriated for the Grand Army encampment out of the general funds, as all district appropriations are made.

Great indignation was expressed in very florid and G. A. R. language over the action of the House in repudiating the Senate's next little sap to the "old soldier" bug-bear, and eagerness shown to insist upon government appropriation.

The vote was taken on the resolution and resulted in 25 yeas and 16 nays. No quorum voted, and Mr. Allison withdrew his resolution, "the judgment of the Senate having been," as he said, "clearly ascertained." The report was agreed to and a new conference was ordered. When the yeas and nays vote was taken, Messrs. Hill, Gorham, Gray and Palmer voted for the resolution.

So it goes again to conference.

Seventeen private pension bills were taken from the calendar and passed, including one giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Commandant McCauley, United States Marine Corps.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the Senate silver free coinage bill, and stated that under the rules it would be referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Mr. Bland, Mo., asked that that committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

To this Mr. Tracey, N. Y., who had displayed unwonted punctuality in being on hand by 11 o'clock, promptly objected and moved its reference to committee on banking and currency. This committee is headed by Bacon, N. Y., and would smother the bill. Filibustering was at once inaugurated by Messrs. Tracey, Williams and Company, and continued ceaselessly. Roll call after roll call followed. Bland was too weak owing to absence of silver men to rush the fighting, and finally without referring the bill the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—The Senate was still in a patriotic mood, so House bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 (the Black Hawk war, the Creek war, the Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war) was taken from the calendar and amended. The amendments extend the benefits of the act to the Sioux war up to 1858, to the Oregon and Washington Indian wars of 1855, and to the Sioux of 1862, in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota.

Pending action the bill was, on motion of Mr. Davis, recommitted to the committee on pensions.

Mr. Kyles' resolution, providing for investigations relative to the "slums of cities," was taken from the calendar and adopted — yeas, 31; nays, 14. It directs that the commissioner of labor make full investigation relative to what is known as the slums of cities, confining such investigation to cities containing 200,000 inhabitants and over as shown by the eleventh census. The investigation shall relate to the occupations, earnings, sanitary surroundings, and other essential facts necessary to show the condition of residents of such localities, and to show so far as may be done the condition of such residents compared with residents

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

CONGRESS.

Hatch's Anti-Option Bill on State Calendar—No Report upon it by Judiciary Committee.

Stewart's Free Coinage Measure Runs the Antis to Bay—July 13 Re-opens the Fight.

Monday, July 4, being a legal holiday, neither branch of Congress was in session.

TUESDAY.

Senate—If there is one thing more than another the Senators take a profound interest in it is the preservation of their personal health. Their committee on public buildings and grounds brought in an estimate of \$68,000 for sanitary improvements in the capitol.

Mr. Berry then proceeded to address his colleagues upon the new and thrilling "force bill" and "protective tariff" policy of the Republican party. He said nothing new, and his appeals to Democrats to stand together in the coming campaign was singularly suggestive of the call of a man upon a dog which he had kicked.

Mr. Allen presented the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Allison declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that \$100,000 should be appropriated for the Grand Army encampment out of the general funds, as all district appropriations are made.

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of cities of similar size in other countries, and it appropriates \$20,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on July 20, at 3 p.m. It was referred to the committee on appropriations, Mr. Aldrich speaking for it early and favorable consideration.

Senate bill to adjust the pensions of those who have lost limbs or the use of them, was taken from the calendar and passed. It provides that those who have, in the line of duty, lost an arm at the shoulder joint or a leg at the hip joint, or who have been totally disabled in the same, shall be entitled to a pension of \$35 a month; that those who have lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, or who shall have been totally disabled in the same, or who shall have lost an arm below the elbow or a leg below the knee and suffers from total or partial stiffness of the joint, or other cause which renders the stump useless, shall be entitled to a pension of \$15 per month; and that those who have lost a hand or a foot, or shall have been totally disabled in the same, shall be entitled to a pension of \$5 per month.

Outside of pension legislation, Senator Kyles' victorious resolution was the only accomplished work of the day. It is directly in line with the dictates of humanity and should receive the fullest support of all laboring classes in its further struggle through the House.

House.—The conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to. The Senate practically abandoned every amendment. Again filibustering was in order against the referent to Bland's committee of the Stewart silver bill. Finally McCreary, Kentucky, interposed the conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill and switched the House off into discussion of Senate amendments.

Without accomplishing anything on either matter, after a long, wearisome day, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Senate—Senators Peffer's and Gallinger's resolutions calling for investigation of the Homestead riots were referred to committee on contingent expenses, and gave rise to much speechifying. Pretty much the whole Senate condemned the Pinkertons, and the Democrats seized the opportunity to score the tariff, especially Senator Palmer, who was fierce in his espousal of the men's side.

Mr. Call offered a distinct resolution, which was referred to the judiciary committee, as to whether the employment of a private armed force is not an act of treason and a levying of war against the United States.

The judiciary committee reported back the anti-option bill without any report, save the verbal one that no agreement could be reached.

It was placed on calendar, and Mr. Washburn gave notice of a speech upon it, and calling it up for action at an early date. Some conference reports were then considered, and the bill approving the funding act of Arizona was agreed to.

House.—There was no objection this morning to the reference of the Senate free silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and it was so referred by the Speaker.

Mr. Bland asked leave that the committee might sit during the session of the House.

Mr. Tracey and Mr. Kilgore objected, and Mr. Bland expressed great indignation thereat. The diplomatic and consular bill conference was disagreed to on account of an appropriation of \$5,000 for the payment of the share of the United States for the expense of a preliminary survey for an continental railway.

Mr. Oates, Ala., from the committee of the judiciary, reported back a resolution for an investigation as to the character of the employment of Pinkerton forces at Homestead, Pa., with an amendment providing that if the investigation, together with the investigation ordered by resolution adopted May 12, is not completed before the adjournment of Congress, the sub committee of the judiciary committee having the inquiry in charge may sit during the recess.

This at once opened up all the slumbering agitation upon the subject, and the House got hopelessly tangled up in a discussion of the case, and whether or not it should divide the investigations up between the judiciary and labor committees.

Mr. Watson made a spirited attack upon Oates and his committee, placing the two in a very awkward light.

The Indian appropriation bill was agreed to. (The Pinkerton and Homestead investigation was finally gathered in by the judiciary committee.)

FRIDAY.

Senate.—The Senate made little progress. The sundry civil bill was severely criticized by Messrs. Vest, Allison, Wolcott and Stewart, on the geological survey score, which carries one million appropriation. But the amendment giving it was passed.

A conference report on the bill to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are totally helpless from injuries received or disease contracted in the service was presented and agreed to. The bill as passed by the Senate allowed a pension of \$50 a month from the date of the certificate of the examining surgeon. The conference adopted the House amendment.

Mr. Quay said that in the discussion yesterday on the troubles at Homestead, Pa., severe reflections had been made on the iron and steel company. He held in his hand a communication from Mr. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie works, which he thought, in fairness to the company, should be printed, in the Record, and he asked that consent be given to have it so printed.

Messrs. Vorhees, Allison, Palmer and Call advocated the amendments and they were finally agreed to—yeas, 44; nays, 8. (Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Coke, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas; Turpin and Vest.)

Mr. Peffer inquired whether the statement of Mr. Frick was the interview with that gentleman which had appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Quay had no doubt that it was identically the same.

Mr. Peffer—"Then I object. If you have the statement of the workingmen to accompany it, I will not object."

Mr. Quay—"I have not, but I will be perfectly willing to present it whenever I can have it."

Mr. Peffer—"I want fairness in this matter, and both statements should be published together."

Mr. Quay inserted his "communication," and Mr. Peffer promptly sent up a statement from a newspaper giving the labor side. Both go into record.

House.—The rules were suspended.

The Republicans did not filibuster very vigorously, and the Democrats rushed through the tin-plate bill. Ayes 207, nays 6.

It provide that on and after October 1, 1892, the duty on the plates, terne plates, and tapers tin shall be 1 cent per pound, and that on and after October 1, 1894, tin-plates, terne plates, and tapers tin shall be admitted free of duty. It further provides that block, bar, and pig tin shall be retained on the free list, and contains the usual rebate or drawback provisions in the interest of our foreign trade.

Next at lightning speed the lead ore bill was railroaded into the roundhouse and passed without division.

The bill provides that ores containing silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of the lead contents, according to sample and assay at the port of entry shall be considered silver ores, and as such shall be exempt from duty.

Also the bill limiting to \$500 the value of wearing apparel which may be admitted free of duty.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, moved to suspend the rules amending the act of 1890 to forfeit certain lands granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads. (It extends the forfeiture to the portions of the roads which were uncompleted when the time expired within which the roads were required to be completed.) And it too passed. There were lowering clouds over the bill providing a local government for Utah, but, although there were some flashes of lightning, it was finally passed without injury, as was also the bill regulating car-coupling. Lacking a quorum on the California debris bill, the House adjourned.

The Democrats had more members present than at any other session for two months.

SATURDAY.

Senate—in the consideration of the sundry civil bill three amendments to pay \$10,000 each to the widows of chief justices (Supreme Court) Miller and Bradley.

House—Committee on coinage, weights and measures—Samuel Hooper, Massachusetts, Republican; S. O. Houghton, of California, Republican; A. C. Harmer, of Penn-

sylvania, Republican; G. Barrere, of Illinois, Republican; Geo. Willard, of Michigan, Republican; H. R. Strait, of Minnesota, Republican; R. Q. Mills, of Texas, Democrat; John Berry, of Ohio, Democrat; H. P. Bell, of Georgia, Democrat; T. S. Ashe, of North Carolina, Democrat.

Mr. Berry denied that Congress had any right to make such appropriations either for widows of justices or widows of Senators or Representatives.

Mr. George hoped that nobody would faint when he asserted that the widow of the blacksmith or the farmer, or the workingman who had done his duty fairly and well to his country and to his family was as much entitled to the sympathy of the American Congress and to a largess out of the treasury as the highest official who ever filled an office in the United States. He did not see, besides, how justices of the Supreme Court, with salaries twice as high as those of Senators and Representatives, should not have saved enough to lighten the burdens of their widows. What a sweet thing charity was, he said, when a man performed it out of his own earnings; but what a miserable humbug it was when the means of performing it were taken out of the pockets of somebody else.

Mr. Harris said that he had never forgotten and did not now forget that his commission as a Senator did not authorize him to compel, by taxation, \$5,000,000 people to contribute to charities, no matter how meritorious. He should vote against those amendments and all other amendments involving the same principle.

Messrs. Vorhees, Allison, Palmer and Call advocated the amendments and they were finally agreed to—yeas, 44; nays, 8. (Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Coke, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas; Turpin and Vest.)

Tom Watson's Epigrams.

This Congress makes no attempt to repeal the McKinley tariff which they so much denounce. Isn't it strange?

He thought it unpracticable. This opened up the batteries of the silver Senators upon him, and Morgan proceeded to make an argument in reply to Mr. Sherman, charging that Senator with "having brought the country into a position where there was no legal tender money except gold. And to-day, he said, that Senator was following up the same idea and interposing an objection to the issue of this \$5,000,000 of silver, and saying that he would vote against the World's Fair rather than allow that \$5,000,000 to get into circulation."

Mr. Peffer—"I want fairness in this matter, and both statements should be published together."

Mr. Quay inserted his "communication," and Mr. Peffer promptly sent up a statement from a newspaper giving the labor side. Both go into record.

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The post office and invalid pension appropriation conferences were agreed to.

The Economist will publish later the exact amounts carried by all these bills. When the House finally adjourned for the week, it was with the knowledge that the battle royal of the session on the Stewart bill would open Wednesday, July 13.

Senate and House Committees when Silver was Demonetized in 1873.

The Economist is in receipt of many enquiries concerning the political status of the congressional committees who demonetized silver in 1873. Here they are:

Senate committee on finance—John Sherman, of Ohio, Republican; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, Republican; Hamlin Hamlin, of Maine, Democrat; T. O. Howard, of Wisconsin, Republican; F. T. Frelinghausen, of New Jersey, Republican; Roscoe Conkling, of New York, Republican; Chas. Schurz, of Missouri, Republican; John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, Democrat; Thomas C. McCrory, of Kentucky, Democrat.

House Committee on coinage, weights and measures—Samuel Hooper, Massachusetts, Republican; S. O. Houghton, of California, Republican; A. C. Harmer, of Penn-

sylvania, Republican; G. Barrere, of Illinois, Republican; Geo. Willard, of Michigan, Republican; H. R. Strait, of Minnesota, Republican; R. Q. Mills, of Texas, Democrat; John Berry, of Ohio, Democrat; H. P. Bell, of Georgia, Democrat; T. S. Ashe, of North Carolina, Democrat.

The status of the trouble seems to be about this: Several thousands of laborers had bought homes or located at Homestead, under the Homestead Act, upon United States soil of the feudal system of the European dark ages, and the outcome, we believe, of high protective tariff would keep up their wages. Modern discoveries added millions to Carnegie's wealth—modern mechanical improvements. It was only reasonable that this poser as, "philanthropist" would share reasonably with his wealth producers; but instead, he introduced a scale of reduction which filled them with alarm. No fair-minded men can blame them for refusing to be crushed out as an order, and later as individuals to be turned loose as tramps upon society. I am glad to my heart's care to see that, though maddened by loss and threat, no property was destroyed. So far (but the end no man knoweth) organized labor has met organized capital and the first is whipped. Those unfortunate [detectives themselves were, and are, only poor victims of corporate cruelty and greed. It is an object lesson which should sink deep into every mind. Imagine the condition of a man who will employ himself to kill others resisting oppression. There must be more opportunity for labor to employ itself by the passage of such laws as will forever forbid monopoly of land, transportation and finance."

HON. T. E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA.

"The Homestead tragedy is a most serious affair. It marks an era in our labor history, and causes all thinking men to ask whether the laboring man needs protection. Our government has for thirty years protected the manufacturer, but has left it to his benevolence of heart to share with his employees. But this protected monopolist has used his privilege and power to grind the workman down to a mere subsistence. It is said that Carnegie's income is a million, and yet with no pretext he proposes a reduction of wages. When his men object, he hires Pinkerton thugs to shoot them down. It is a blot on our free government, and will be indirectly responsible for the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton, that under the 'general welfare' clause of the Constitution, Congress had the power, without limitation, to levy import duties in order to protect American manufacturers.

In a tariff discussion in the Senate the other day, the junior Senator from Missouri declared that:

The issue between the two great parties of the country is distinctly and emphatically made up. It was made up in 1793, when Thomas Jefferson surrendered his portfolio as Secretary of State in the Washington Cabinet, on the distinct ground that he would not be held responsible for the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton, that under the 'general welfare' clause of the Constitution, Congress had the power, without limitation, to levy import duties in order to protect American manufacturers.

HON. T. E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA.

"The fearful riot at Homestead (what irony there is in the name?) is the legitimate result of Pinkerton interference. It had its type and prototype forerunners on the Gould system of Southwestern roads a few years ago in the Pottstown strike, and those around the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania: No one has suffered the just penalty of the law for these public murders. The Pinkertons are hired to 'do the business' of their employers, and when they kill men, women and children, are spirited away and the whole fearful affair hushed up. Seven months ago I introduced a resolution asking for Congressional investigation of this cancer on our body politic. It was pigeonholed and has been snubbed up to date. To-day dead men are lying in the streets of Homestead, and the blood of the poor cry to heaven for vengeance. It is too late for the Democratic majority to traffic in the political capital it now seeks to manufacture. They will be greatly blamed and bluster and do nothing as always.

This Congress has been in session seven months and has passed no general law except those to spend the people's money. Isn't it strange?

This Congress refuses to put refined sugar on the free list and thus destroy the sugar trust which is levying its illegal tribute on every home in the land. Isn't it strange?

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INTERVIEWS.

An Outrage on Humanity is what the People's Party in the House and Senate think of the Homestead tragedy.

SENATOR JAMES H. KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

"The Homestead tragedy is a most serious affair. It marks an era in our labor history, and causes all thinking men to ask whether the laboring man needs protection. Our government has for thirty years protected the manufacturer, but has left it to his benevolence of heart to share with his employees. But this protected monopolist has used his privilege and power to grind the workman down to a mere subsistence. It is said that Carnegie's income is a million, and yet with no pretext he proposes a reduction of wages. When his men object, he hires Pinkerton thugs to shoot them down. It is a blot on our free government, and will be indirectly responsible for the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton, that under the 'general welfare' clause of the Constitution, Congress had the power, without limitation,

tributes of sympathy to the Order in the loss of its National President, Col. L. L. Polk. They have been forwarded to his family:

Oak Grove Alliance, No. 174, California.

Cartwright Alliance, No. 1261, Blood county, Texas.

Frontier Alliance, No. 195, Indian Territory.

Whetland Alliance, Obispo county, California.

Wrights Alliance, No. 4100, Lockhart, Texas.

Clear Creek Alliance, No. 431, Grant Parish, La.

Avoca Alliance, Steuben county, (no State.)

Hayseeds.

By C. A. WATTS, MISSISSIPPI.

Pause ye idlers and give way before the logic of a hayseed:

I am a farmer and seventy-seven years old, and had the pleasure of living forty years in a free government, and as I am one of the hayseeds, (as we are called), I would like to ask our enemies and the tendered brethren a few questions. As America was settled by colonies, it is evident that they were hayseeds, as they were subject to their mother country.

Who rebelled against high tribute? The hayseeds. Who met in conference and declared against despotic power? The hayseeds. Who took up guns against oppression? The hayseeds. Who bore the privations of revolution? The hayseeds. Who gained our liberties? The hayseeds. Who established our government? The hayseeds. Who formulated our Constitution? The hayseeds. Who supported and managed our government for sixty years of prosperity? The hayseeds. Who pays four-fifths of the taxes to-day? The hayseeds. Who owns but one-fourth of the wealth of the nation? The hayseeds. Who produces the wealth of the nation? The hayseeds. Who composes the government by right? The hayseeds. Who holds the stars and stripes while they float in freedom's breeze? The hayseeds. Who feeds the hungry world? The hayseeds. Who owns the other three-fourths of the wealth of the nation? The thirty-one thousand gold-bugs. How did they get it? By robbing the hayseeds. How did they get power to rob them? By class legislation, disgrace to the interest of the hayseeds? What kind of laws did they make that effected the hayseeds? They changed the currency into gold banks free from taxation, established national banks which gave them control of the currency; so they can contract at will and make money scarce when the crops are dumped on the market produced by the hayseeds. They demonetized silver, destroying our unit, and reducing our per capita fund, and then put a high tariff on all commodities consumed by the hayseeds. As both old parties have had the reins of government in hand, and have not passed one single act in favor of the hayseeds, I think it is full time that we withdraw our fealty from both, begin to think for ourselves, and make some change.

Kyle's Position on the G. A. R. Appropriation.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, on July 6, in the United States Senate, spoke as follows in explanation of his vote against \$100,000 to be paid out of governmental appropriations toward

entertainment of the G. A. R. during its coming encampment in Washington, D. C.:

Mr. President, I should like to say just a few words in explanation of my vote on this question. I voted in the negative upon this proposition because I believe it is the sentiment of the old soldiers of the United States. I represent a constituency of old soldiers as well as other people, and I believe they are behind me, because they are men of sense and do not expect the nation at large to foot these bills.

I am in hearty sympathy with the letter that has just been read by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell]. If these old soldiers come to the city of Washington they will pay their own car fare. I learn also that when they arrive in the city of Washington they will pay their own room rent at the hotels and pay their own board. If they patronize the street cars, or the livery stables, or the railroad cars down to the old battle grounds, they must foot their own bills. The question might well be asked, as it is asked in that letter, and as was asked me yesterday by a certain gentleman of the city, where is this \$100,000 to go?

Mr. President, I voted for this measure when it passed the Senate only a few weeks ago. I did it because it was customary on the part of cities to contribute \$75,000 or \$100,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of these encampments. But at the same time it was my opinion that the amendment of the Senator from Missouri should prevail and that this money should be paid from the funds of the District of Columbia, as these expenses have been paid heretofore out of the funds of the city where the encampments have been held.

Why should this amount of \$75,000 or \$100,000 be paid strictly from the District funds? It should be paid from the District funds because the benefit to be derived financially from this gathering of the old soldiers in the city of Washington is by the people of the city of Washington and this District. I made a computation a little while ago upon figures that were given me by certain old soldiers, who asserted that there would assemble in the city of Washington next September (this being the central city of the Union and the place where they used to be during the war time) about 200,000 of these old soldiers at least, not to speak of their wives and families who may be present with them. Now, computing the amount at \$20 that each one of these men will spend in the city of Washington, which is very small, because some of them will spend as high as \$50, it makes \$4,000,000 to be spent in the city of Washington that the people of Washington will have the benefit of. I ask, is it not reasonable that this appropriation should come from the funds of the District? I believe, as I stated at the outset, that there are men of common sense among the old soldiers of this country who do not ask that the people of the country at large shall be taxed for the benefit of those who happen to live in the city of Washington and the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, with reference to the suggestions of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Palmer] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Gallinger], I wish to say that I was as generous in my remarks in the way of contributions coming from this fund as was the invitation. The invitation came from the city of Washington, and I propose that the fund shall be paid by the city of Washington. If we are going to contribute in the way that was suggested by the Senator from Illinois, let the nation do the fair thing and give a generous invitation by resolution of Congress to these old soldiers; let us extend the invitation and then take the money from the treasury.

A Valuable Table.

Great West.

The following table of English prices of wheat was prepared by the mills at Leith (Swanfield Roller Mills) Scotland, and furnish us so that we may throw back the infamous misrepresentations of men like the editor of the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. They are harping eternally about the condition before the war. At Redwood Falls this able-bodied fiend told an audience that the farmer was vastly

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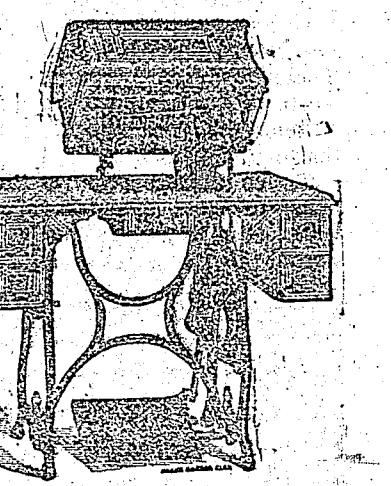
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- 1 MACHINE FREE AS A PREMIUM for 50 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.
- 1 Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.00 in money.
- 1 Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.50 in money.
- 1 Machine for 5 yearly subscribers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

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WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

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

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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 Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver, Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thread, and a book of Directions.

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 a lot motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and easiest threading-shuttle made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert superintendent, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every known improvement on our machines.

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All parts are carefully 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.

Persons ordering machines should state plainly the point to which the machine is to be shipped, as well as office the paper is to be sent to, (always mention county). Give us your shipping point as well as post-office address and both machine and paper will be promptly sent.

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New York City.....	\$0 65	Norfolk, Va.....	\$0 65
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Chicago, Ill.....	40	Raleigh, N.C.....	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1 00	Greenville, S.C.....	1 16
Omaha, Neb.....	95	Dallas, Texas.....	1 53
Kansas City, Mo.....	95	Hartford, Conn.....	1 75
E. St. Louis, Ill.....	98	Oakland, Wash.....	1 75
New Orleans, La.....	98	San Francisco, Cal.....	3 95
Jacksonville, Fla.....	95	Nashville, Tenn.....	3 95
Atlanta, Ga.....	1 07	Louisville, Ky.....	25
Portland, Ore.....	3 95	Vicksburg, Miss.....	98

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

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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 lines. Among these are the well-known Lakes Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Winona, Lake Pepin, Lake Mendota, Lake Monona, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Winona, Fifield, Butterfield and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, pike, perch, minnow, kipper, whitefish, trout, gudgeon, white sucker, etc. Angling, swimming, boating, yachting, sailing, rowing, skating, ice-boating, etc., are all popular sports.

In the rear of these waters the charming beauty of their rustic landscapes, and the rare perfection of their summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without peer in the over-heated, careworn inhabitants of the southern states. The climate is as refreshing retreat for the over-heated, careworn inhabitants of the south, as the Gulf of Mexico is to the eastward as far as the Atlantic.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to J. H. Ross, I. A., Philadelphia, Pa., or Jas. C. Pond, C. Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Summer Excursion Tickets Via the Texas & Pacific Railway are now on sale to all the tourist points in the United States and Canada. For rates and full particulars, call on or address your nearest Ticket Agent, or GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Dallas, Texas.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Are not the only abode of malaria. You find it everywhere, even in localities where atmospheric and sanitary conditions would seem to be unfavorable to its development. The universal remedy for and preventive of the dire complaint is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Wherever the malady assumes its most virulent form, and whether it be chills and fever, bilious rheumatism, dumb ague orague enfe, the Bitters is most popular and constitutes the best means of protection and cure. From Maine to the Isthmus of Panama, in Guatemala, Mexico, South America and the tropics this truly famous medicine has won "golden opinions" from medical conditions and cures in more than a medical sense. For debility, indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, insomnia, neuralgia, liver and kidney trouble it is highly efficacious. Use it with persistence.

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National Economist,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

gersoll on tariff, but somehow or other never say anything about his views on silver. Here is what Col. Ingersoll recently said: "The Republican party made a great mistake when it demonetized silver in 1873. I am a silver man. That is, I want both metals used, and I believe in coining all the silver we dig in the United States. The question again is: Shall the organized few control the unorganized many? Shall a few bankers and a few financiers and a few speculators determine what shall be the money of the United States? and shall they have it in their power to demonetize silver and increase the value of gold 20 or 30 per cent more than they would have to pay, provided they were allowed to pay in the same thing that was money when the debts were contracted? Now, we want a man as a candidate broad enough to understand these questions; and not only to understand them, but we want a man on the side of the people, who need somebody on their side."

It will be noticed that Col. Ingersoll asks the same question that the laboring people throughout the entire country are asking: "Shall a few bankers and a few financiers and a few speculators determine what shall be the money of the United States?" In the language of Col. Ingersoll "we want a man on the side of the people" and we are going to have him.

Reform Papers of the United States.

In this list—as will be seen, Kansas heads in point of numbers with 156 papers. Next comes Nebraska with 102; Missouri and Texas each with 54; Minnesota, 52; Indiana and South Dakota each, 34; Illinois, 32; Iowa, 31; California, 29; Colorado, 23; Michigan and Pennsylvania each, 21; Alabama, 19; Ohio, 18; New York, 17; Georgia, Mississippi and Wisconsin each, 14; Arkansas and North Carolina each, 13; South Carolina and Washington each, 11; Massachusetts and Virginia each, 10; Louisiana, 9; Tennessee, 8; West Virginia, 7; Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota and Oregon each, 6; District of Columbia, Florida and Montana each, 5; New Mexico, 4; Oklahoma, 3; New Jersey, 2; Idaho, Maine, Vermont and Wyoming each, 1.

More Dangerous Than the Force Bill.
There is a bill before Congress that gives the Postmaster-General power to suspend the publication of any paper in the United States. It gives to him in the language of the act, "full authority to declare what is non-mailable."

The act itself is vague, indefinite and broad in its scope. It mentions "medical advertisements." It mentions also "criminal news." If the Postmaster-General should conclude that a cure for consumption should not be published all he need to do is to "ring a little bell," and say: "Henceforth that paper is non-mailable." It may be worth a million dollars, or it may be a struggling reform paper—off goes its head, and there is absolutely no appeal from the ukase of the official who presides over the post-office department.

Wanamaker has already stopped the publication of more than one paper on technicalities, and it now seems that he wants power. The passage of such a bill, and the excesses of such power would be more dangerous to liberty than the force bill.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Ventura Unit (Ventura, Cal.) is encouraged over the vote in Oregon. It is no doubt right in looking for a different result as the outcome of the November election. It says:

Details of the election in Oregon have not yet been published. It is generally known that the Republicans saved the legislature by narrow majority while a fair proportion of that body will be of the People's party. The third party was not fully organized but it cast about 25,000 votes and captured many of the county offices. Very good, for a beginning. November will tell a different story. The electoral vote of Oregon may be safely counted for the Omaha ticket.

Eagle (Kan.) says:

Wolcott, Republican, and delegate to Minneapolis, made the statement that there were 130 federal office holders in the convention, in express violation of civil service. The Leavenworth Times, Republican, says there were 200. Other Republican organs substantiate the assertion. Great is civil service!

Let workingmen ask themselves what their children are heir to, and then read this from Leavenworth Times (Kan.):

Little William Vincent Astor, who was born the 15th day of last November, is the richest baby in the world—as he is the heir to \$850,000,000.

Concord Blade (Kan.) has a story with a moral attached:

Keep this before the people: When the "calamity party" captured the State in 1890, the average rate of interest on farm loans was ten per cent per annum, and with "calamity" the rate of interest is down to six per cent, and money goes begging for takers at that. Moral. Keep up the howling and it will soon come down to where it ought to be—two per cent.

The Escondido (California) Advocate truly says:

The fact that the farmers are only being offered from 60 to 65 cents per cwt. for barley, can not be laid to overproduction this season, but can be traced directly to the scarcity of money. The price of the farm product has gradually dropped from year to year, until now it is down to less than the cost of production, and it will continue to decline in price so long as the present monetary system is adhered to by the government.

The Golden State (Stockton, California) sizes up Grover Cleveland's capacity as a party machinist about right. It says:

The nomination of Grover Cleveland as the head of the national Democratic ticket was almost a foregone conclusion.

He has shown himself to be as great a master in the management of machine politics as Benjamin Harrison himself.

Watchman (N. C.) desires to know—

Did any farmer or laborer ever earn four times as much as his expenses on his farm or at the work bench? That is what the Bell Telephone Company is doing.

Forum (Mo.) says in its clear cut, hard-hitting way:

The Eastern end of the Democratic party favors protection. The Southern and Western ends don't. Which is right, and which is the Democratic party? The Eastern end of the Democratic party favors a single gold standard. The Southern and Western ends want free coinage of silver. Which is right, and which is the Democratic party?

New Forum (Mo.), makes a comment which is scathing rebuke to our latter-day Christianity and civilization:

You know, reader, that if Christ would come to earth humbly and lowly as he did nearly 1900 years ago, he would not be permitted to preach in two-thirds of the pulpits in the land, and would be put on the rock pile in three-fourths of the States as a tramp.

Congressman John Davis, of Kansas, in House of Representatives, February 18, 1892:

"I would reinstate the old dollar as it was. The silver in the silver dollar has not depreciated one particle as com-

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Men's fine diagonal suits, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00.
Men's light weight suit, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50.
Men's hairline stripe cassimere suits, \$8.00 and \$9.00.
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Men's finest cheviots, \$6.75 and \$7.00.
Men's finest diagonals, \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00.

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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 seat of government is calculated to furnish.

The high character of the men interested in the paper, the ability of Mr. Dunning and the advantage of being at the Capital are sufficient guarantees for the paper's permanence and success.

The contractors will be: Senators W. A. Peffer and J. H. Kyle; Congressmen T. E. Watson, John Davis, Jerry Simpson, W. A. McKeighan, B. F. Clover, J. G. Otis, O. M. Kem, K. Halverson, T. E. Winn, W. Baker, D. M. Elzey, and many other well known writers.

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Address all communications to THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN CO., No. 13 C Street N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hires' Root Beer.
A perfect thirst quencher.
Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—it's false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires.

It is hourly expecting news from the old farm that my brother is dead, and that his family, with an aged mother, are left dependent upon me. My home has a mortgage for purchase money, my vital energies are impaired, the result of two wounds received in the war. I am physically unequal to make the campaign. More than that, it would mean another mortgage, and that to a man of my age and the claims upon me, is considerable. With the exception of your sub-treasury scheme, which to me is visionary and impracticable, there is no difference between us unless it be that many entertain a stronger hope than I do that we are to escape a bloody revolution before wealth surrenders.

The Advocate (N. C.) waits reasons:

Give us a plausible reason why the government should issue money to rich men for banking purposes at one per cent, and should not loan money to a productive industry for two or three per cent.

The Road (Col.) believes in epitomizing thus:

Protect labor; assist the weak; help the farmer; give us free men; throttle the trusts; stand for the people; grant us free coinage; insure us a free press; destroy the gold-bugs; strangle the combines; down with monopolies; boom the business men; brimstone the Shylocks; guard the public schools; encourage the mechanic. In short, vote the People's party ticket and become free.

The Atlanta Journal (Ga.) is not a success at putting. Let it try speaking plain English, homespun truth for a change. This is one of its witticisms:

If our "Democratic" office-holders—party officers we mean—are third party men at heart let them say so plainly. No deception, please. An open fight all along the line.

The Flaming Sword (Ill.) says:

We noticed that the daily press gave a very meager and obscure notice of the death and burial services of the late Colonel Polk, President of the Farmers Alliance. He was not in their "set." He belonged to God's elect.

The Selma (Ala.) Mirror is humorously inclined. It says:

The Fort Worth Gazette, a Democratic organ, forced to admit that the Alliance farmers are all going into the People's party, and that the new movement is pushed "with an energy and system heretofore unknown to our politics." It continues: "It is madness to deny this menace, or to treat it as another greenback craze, to vanish as rapidly as it came. It is a movement with large energies to push it, and with undisclosed resources to back it. It is using with no little effect the treacherous course of Congress upon the financial issue, and the seeming endorsement by the legislature of Mr. Mill's views on the subject. Leading Southern Senators, including Mr. Coke,

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Manhood restored. Small weight organs enlarged. Impotency, Impotence, Varicocele, and all effects of Self-Abuse or Excessive curvature. Never returns. I will gladly send you a full account of the results I have cured of these troubles, with stamp. L. A. BRADLEY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

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pared with the general prices of other property. The bullion is the "silver dollar" which will buy as much of the products of labor to-day as it would in 1873, when it was worth 3 cents more than the bullion in the gold dollar. It has not depreciated, but by cutting off silver you have "boomed" gold and put it at a premium. I would restore silver to its ancient status, precisely as it was, and let the two metals fight it out. One gentleman remarked here that everybody preferred gold. Why, sir, in my desk at my room, I have a circular issued in 1885 by the associated bankers of New York, wherein they voluntarily proposed to pay ten millions in gold coin for the same amount in silver coin. The government agreed that they might have it. Did they take the heaviest dollar? The government had trade dollars of 420 grains, it had dollars of 412½ grains, and it had subsidiary coin of 38½ grains to the dollar, and when those bankers made that bargain they voluntarily took the lightest silver coin, and after they had made the first trade they wanted to make another just like it."

The Independent (Ind.) says:

Farmer's Advocate (Kansas):

Let it not be forgotten that when Grover Cleveland took the oath of office as President, he found thirty millions of the public money loaned to national banks without cent of interest being paid for it, and which the banks were loaning back to the people at from 10 to 30 per cent per annum. That instead of correcting the evil he speedily increased the amount to sixty-two millions.

In his declination of the People's party nomination, Judge Gresham is credited with saying:

I am hourly expecting news from the old farm that my brother is dead, and that his family, with an aged mother, are left dependent upon me. My home has a mortgage for purchase money, my vital energies are impaired, the result of two wounds received in the war. I am physically unequal to make the campaign.

The high character of the men interested in the paper, the ability of Mr. Dunning and the advantage of being at the Capital are sufficient guarantees for the paper's permanence and success.

The contractors will be: Senators W. A. Peffer and J. H. Kyle; Congressmen T. E. Watson, John Davis, Jerry Simpson, W. A. McKeighan, B. F. Clover, J. G. Otis, O. M. Kem, K. Halverson, T. E. Winn, W. Baker, D. M. Elzey, and many other well known writers.

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Importer and raiser of fine Black Spanish Jacks and Jennets, 100 head. New importation. Write for catalogue or come and see.

It is nearly twenty years since silver was demonetized by a few knaves, and in a few hours. The apathy of the people and the dishonesty of Congressmen has prevented thus far its remonetization.

At that rate it will take a century at least to undo all of the wrongs committed against the people in the last twenty-five years. The old party voter has no legitimate right to rail against those oppressive laws, while he continues to support the men and parties who are responsible for their existence. He should be consistent and evince a sense of satisfaction with things as they are, since they exist because of his action.

The Atlanta Journal (Ga.) is not a success at putting. Let it try speaking plain English, homespun truth for a change. This is one of its witticisms:

The People's party will not be able to weave a sufficiently tangled web to deceive Southern Democrats into voting for Weaver.

The Flaming Sword (Ill.) says:

We noticed that the daily press gave a very meager and obscure notice of the death and burial services of the late Colonel Polk, President of the Farmers Alliance. He was not in their "set." He belonged to God's elect.

The Alabama Reformer says:

The National Democrat (D. C.) proceeds to "do up" three prominent characters to short order. It says:

Mr. Wanamaker didn't want any money for a Southern fast mail, but prayed for hundreds of thousands of dollars for steamship subsidies. Dr. Lepeau would rather run the Republican party from a \$50,000-a-year railroad presidency, than from a \$7,500 secretaryship of State. Mr. Raum will continue to run the pension office as a Republican machine for one more election. He has already realized enough out of it, as his testimony shows, to repay claim agent Lemon the \$12,000 loaned the commissioner when he assumed office.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

to the top, will gladly lay down the responsibilities resting upon them and deliver the sword to any man who can wield it more effectively in behalf of the great principles of liberty expressed in the platform. The People's party is not dominated by any interests, it is not led or officered by men who want to manage things so as to retain leading positions for themselves, every consideration bends to the principles expressed in the platform, and every office is open to merit and fitness.

The members and friends are requested to present the above ideas to worthy young men in every State who are ruthlessly pushed aside and their merits left unrewarded because they belong to a party that must take care of some old political hacks. Tell them that here is a nice, new, clean, handsome, substantial house with all the modern improvements, show them that the foundation is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar, because it is ultimate truth, and tell them that the room at the top is only limited by merit and fitness.

THE FIGHT IN TEXAS.

The Democracy of Texas is evidently in a bad way. The campaign is already on in that State, and this of itself, in a State where the Democratic majority is in the habit of ranging with stubborn regularity above the hundred thousand mark is an indication of uneasiness where hitherto the most tranquil assurance has prevailed. But a further evidence that the dominant party in Texas is beginning to realize that there is "a God in Israel," and that at last they are about to be called upon for an account of their stewardship, is in the fact that, early as it is, the big guns of Democracy are already being limbered up and swung into the fray. The Washington Post of the 9th inst. tells of the departure of Hon. R. Q. Mills to take the stump in Texas against "the heresies of the People's party." On the heels of this comes the Dallas Weekly News, containing a letter from John H. Reagan, two columns and a half long, in which he endeavors to combat the same "heresies." It is the intention of this article to briefly notice Mr. Reagan's letter, and in order to do so fairly, it is necessary to make copious extracts therefrom. Mr. Reagan says there is but little difference between the People's party and Democracy, and he very kindly divides the points upon which they are alike. He sums this difference up as follows:

"They both oppose class legislation and desire the repeal of laws which benefit one part of the people at the expense of the other parts of them."

"They both desire a system of government which will protect all the people alike and will not confer privileges on one part of the people that are denied to other parts of them."

"They both favor a revision of the tariff legislation so as to prevent the transfer of the wealth of the country by

mere operation of law from one part of the people to the other, impoverishing the one to enrich the other, and so as to limit the amount of revenue to be collected to the actual needs of the government, economically administered."

"They both favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver the same as of gold, and the issue of coin notes redeemable in either metal, instead of gold notes and silver notes."

"They both advocate a large volume of circulating money, stable and unfluctuating in value, to aid the industries and promote the prosperity of the country."

"They are both in favor of subordinating the corporations of the country to the laws of the land, and of governmental regulation of the carriage of persons and property by railroad companies."

"Both advocate a graduated tax upon incomes so as to compel the greatest states to pay their proper share of the expenses of government, and, incidentally, as a means of arresting the aggregation of fortunes in single hands dangerous to our system of free Democratic government and a menace to civil liberty."

"Both are in favor of preserving the public lands for homes for actual settlers."

"Both are in favor of the election of the President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people."

"And both of these parties condemn and denounce the extravagance of expenditure by the federal government. I need not note other points of agreement."

It must be understood that I am speaking of the opinions of the great body of these parties as they exist in this State, and not of the opinions of individual members of these parties. Now let us see in what particular

THESE PARTIES DISAGREE.

"They do not agree as to the wisdom and constitutionality of what is known as the sub-treasury plan, by which it is proposed that the federal government shall loan money on the deposit of farm products at 2 per cent interest."

"They do not agree as to the policy of the government ownership of the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines in the United States."

"And they do not agree as to the demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldiers the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid and gold," as set forth in the St. Louis platform of the third party.

It will be noticed that after concluding his summary of points upon which both parties agree that he very complacently asks to be understood as "speaking of the opinions of the great body of these parties as they exist in this State." This fact, and the fact that he injects as a part of the People's party platform, the soldier resolution which is no part of the Omaha platform, shows to what desperate straits he is obliged to resort in order to make out even the shadow of an argument. The people of Texas understand that the coming campaign is a national one, and as such the Democracy of their State must align themselves with the Democracy of the nation. They are also aware that the sentiments of the national Democracy, as enunciated in their Chicago platform, and as evidenced by their votes and acts in the nation's Congress, are strictly in opposition to every one of the points upon which Mr. Reagan says the Democracy of Texas and the People's party agree.

It is believed that all the sophistry of which the Democratic leaders in Texas are capable, will not hide from her suffering people the fact that

again, as of old, the fiat has gone forth, "choose ye this day whom ye will serve." It is believed that the Texas people understand that every vote cast for President or Congressmen, or legislators, who will elect a United States Senator, will be taken as indicating their views regarding the public policy by which national affairs must be regulated for the next four years. The Whitneys, the Brices, the Clevelands, and the Wall street influence to which these plutocratic representatives of Democracy are subservient, will measure the loyalty of Texas Democrats, not by their private opinions, but by their public decision at the ballot box.

Mr. Reagan's argument against the sub-treasury is the same old "unconstitutional" chestnut with which all Alliance men are familiar, and to which a thousand Alliance speakers in Texas can successfully reply. His argument against government ownership of railways and telegraphs is as follows:

On the second point of difference between the Democratic and third party, I have to say: The stock and bonds of the railroads of the United States as shown by Poor's manual, amounted to more than \$10,000,000,000 in 1891. It sold to the government for that sum the interest on the debt to be so created, at 5 per cent per annum, would amount to \$500,000,000 a year. The people of the United States could not pay the interest on such a debt, much less extinguish the principal.

The impracticability of the government raising money to buy the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines will prevent the adoption of that policy by the American Congress, but if we could suppose the adoption of such a policy possible, let us contemplate its effect. No such business can or will be carried on as cheaply by the government as under the watchful care of private and corporate ownership. And it is safe to assume that under government control and management the number of officers and persons charged with their management, and their salaries, with a few exceptions, would be increased, and the passenger and freight rates on the railroads would have to be increased if the roads were made self-sustaining. The people would thereby sustain a loss instead of an advantage.

There was, in the year 1891, 137,981 miles of pole and cable telegraph lines in the United States, with 715,591 miles of telegraph wire in use. There were 20,983 officers employed in conducting the telegraphic operations. These lines were of the estimate value of \$150,000,000. If they were purchased by the government at that price the interest on that sum at 5 per cent per annum would be \$7,500,000.

The number of miles of telephone wire was, in 1891, 240,412. The property of the telephone companies was at that time estimated to be worth \$100,000,000, and the property of electric lighting companies was at that time estimated at \$350,000,000. If these properties should be purchased by the government for \$450,000,000, the interest on that sum at 5 per cent per annum would be \$22,500,000 per annum.

I present these figures so that when we speak of the government purchasing and owning the railroads and telegraphs and telephones, we may know what it means. I am not informed as to the number of officers and persons necessary to operate the telephones of the country, but they would number many thousands.

There are now largely over 100,000 appointed officers under the government of the United States. Thoughtful men regard so vast an executive patronage as a cause of danger to our system of government. In the year 1890, there were 704,743 officers and employees in the service of the railroads of the United States. That number has been considerably increased. Add to these and those now appointed by the government, the 20,093

lines, and the tens of thousands in the service of the telephone companies, and we would, if the government should purchase the railroads, telegraphs and telephones, have the appointment by executive authority of probably not less than 1,000,000 persons.

This number of appointees under the control of a president at the head of a political party, with the influence so great, a number of men would be interested in exerting, coupled with the control of the army, the navy and the treasury of the United States, would, beyond doubt, put it in the power of such a president and party, if they so willed, to perpetuate themselves in power and the control of the government, and to overthrow the constitutional government and establish a dictatorship or monarchy whenever they choose to do so.

It is scarcely worth while arguing that the people can not do what they are and have been steadily doing all the time. Nothing is surer than that the people are now bearing the enormous burden consequent upon the operation of our railroads, telegraphs and telephones.

The only point involved in the question of government ownership, is as to whether or not it would be better for the people in their aggregate or governmental capacity to assume absolute and indisputable control of a class of property that has, under private ownership, made more millionaires than all other corporate property combined. It is true that the railroads are capitalized at \$10,000,000,000, and there is nothing more certain than that this capitalization is the basis from which the railroads property combined. It is true that the railroads are capitalized at \$10,000,000,000, and there is nothing more certain than that this capitalization is the basis from which the railroads

figure their profits. But everybody at all conversant with the management of railway properties knows that this capitalization is principally fictitious, in other words it is "watered stock." Mr. Reagan recognizes this fact, and that the government would not pay any such sum for the roads when he says: "If sold to the government for that sum, etc., the 'if' is very appropriately used. In its purchase of the railways the government would exercise the very same power which it now permits railways to exercise over such private property as they may need for business purposes. If a railroad now needs a farmer's land for its use, the farmer has no option in the matter. He must sell, and if he should put a fancy price upon his land, the road would not pay it, but would submit its value to a jury of arbitration. Neither will the government pay a fancy price for the roads. It will exercise its right of eminent domain and squeeze every drop of water out of the property before it buys it, and this process will reduce the sum at which they are now capitalized, and upon which the people are now paying a profit, at least one-half."

The assertion that government can not conduct the roads at as little cost as they are now conducted, is in direct contradiction of a well-established principle in social economy, to wit, that

the government owns the railroads and telegraphs of the country does any one believe for a moment that the official life of hundreds of thousands of trainmen, operators, etc., upon whose trained ability and experience would devolve the lives and property of the traveling and trading public, would

establish more and better results than the same number of persons, working separately. But upon this point we have the testimony of Mr. C. P. Huntington, who, in discussing the railway problem last summer, told a reporter that he believed that he "could take all the railroads in this country, knock 2 per cent off the existing rates as they appeared on the surface, and pay 5 per cent dividends on all stocks. I would run all the roads as one property." Our postal system is a fair illustration of what all the people working together, or rather lending their power to one common end, can accomplish in the way of effective service at little cost. Who is so simple as to believe that if the carrying and distribution of the mail in this country was left in the hands of private men or corporations that the service would be as effective and as cheap as it is now? Under government ownership the present disconnected, disjointed, unsatisfactory and outrageously extravagant railway service would disappear. Mr. Huntington states a correct principle, the roads under one management can be conducted much cheaper than as at present. But the people will see to it that their government, and not Mr. Huntington nor any other railway magnate, shall become the chief beneficiary of the change. The same principle is involved in the question of public ownership of the telegraphs and telephones, therefore it is unnecessary to follow Mr. Reagan in his discussion of those properties. However, it seems a little strange that 240,412 miles of telephone wire should be estimated at \$100,000,000, while 715,591 miles of telegraph wire is estimated at only \$150,000,000.

This is, perhaps, a fair sample of the reckless manner in which figures are sometimes employed to deceive the people. The only other point in Mr. Reagan's argument is that in which he assumes the possibility of a monarchy resulting from the increased patronage which government ownership would bestow upon the party in power. This is the one bugaboo invariably brought forward to clinch every argument against government ownership, and yet it is capable of proof that a large proportion, perhaps half of the government clerks now in the service of the various governmental departments are of opposite political faith from the administration.

Our much abused and heartily despised (by the spoils seekers) civil service is to be credited with this happy condition. When the government owns the railroads and telephones of the country does any one believe for a moment that the official life of hundreds of thousands of trainmen, operators, etc., upon whose

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be left to the mercy of a gang of contemptible spoils-seeking politicians? If there are any such, they sadly mistake the intelligence and the temper of the people. The civil service regulations demanded by the People's party would be effectively enforced, and travel upon the roads would be as safe as it is now and much more satisfactory because the trainmen would know that their position was not at the disposal of some petty railway tyrant, as it is now, but would remain his so long as he proved himself capable, sober and honest.

WOULD CHEAP MONEY RUIN THE COUNTRY?

Money is a man-created instrument whose only legitimate function is to facilitate the exchange of labor's products, just as a plow is a man-created instrument, the only proper function of which is to facilitate the production of wealth. Suppose government should take upon itself the duty of supplying farmers with plows at cost, can you imagine a time when this act of government would cause the real value of those useful implements to sink to nothing? But suppose the government had always assumed the exclusive right to make and regulate the supply of plows. Suppose, in the ages long gone, it had autocratically decided that plows would only be made of mahogany or rosewood. Suppose that in the course of time it discovered, as it certainly would, that there wasn't enough of these rare woods in the world to supply the demand for plows, and that it should reluctantly supplement the plow supply with plows made of cheaper wood, but always with the understanding that plows made of the cheaper wood were a kind of a bastard plow, the use of which was to be discouraged as much as possible, and was to be hedged about with charges which would make them as costly to the farmers as the mahogany plows were. Suppose a large part of this supplemental supply of plows was furnished to the farmers by the government through the medium of three or four thousand agents in every part of the country. Suppose the government purchased these cheap plows to furnish them to the agents at cost, but permitted them to charge the farmers the difference between the cost of the cheap plows and the cost of those made out of mahogany or rosewood.

Under this condition the government plow agents and the owners of mahogany and rosewood timber would have what is known in common parlance as a mighty soft snap of it, wouldn't they? But suppose the farmers should eventually get their eyes open to the fact, and it is believed they would, that the cheaper plows were, for all practical purposes, better than the costly ones. Suppose they should rise in their manhood and demand that government should furnish the cheaper plows directly to

them without the intervention of the plow agents.

Don't you know, dear reader, that the governmental plow agents and the owners of mahogany and rosewood, and all of their lackeys and satellites, including, of course, the wise men of the country who would believe that because mahogany and rosewood had always been used for plows, therefore, they always should be, would send up one collective, long-continued, zenith-splitting howl, that if the demand were granted the country would be ruined by "cheap plows."

Don't you know that this howl would be so persistent that the great mass of the people, including the hayseeds themselves, would just as honestly believe that the country would be ruined by cheap plows, as they do, now that it may be ruined by "cheap money?" And yet the government, in the imagined case, would only be aiding the owners of mahogany and rosewood, and its national plow agents, to rob the people in exactly the manner it is now aiding the owners of gold and silver and its national bank money agents to rob them.

GOOD CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

An Analysis of the Silver Vote in Congress, July 13, 1892.

The vote in the House for consideration of the Stewart free coinage act, stood 136 for it, and 154 against.

The following Democrats voted "nay"—against the rule, which, if adopted, would have brought a direct vote upon the bill itself:

American, Pa.; Andrew, Mass.; Barlow, Wis.; Breckinridge, Ark.; Bricker, Wis.; Bunting, N. Y.; Bushnell, Wis.; Buelthoover, Pa.; Bentley, N. Y.; Brawley, S. C.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Brundage, N. Y.; Busey, Ill.; Cadmus, N. Y.; Campion, N. Y.; Carter, Del.; Chapman, Mich.; Clark, Ala.; Coburn, Wis.; Compton, Md.; Coombs, N. Y.; Cox, N. Y.; Cobb, Mo.; Cochran, N. Y.; Coolidge, Mass.; Covert, N. Y.; Crosby, Mass.; Daniel, N. H.; Darrow, Ill.; DeGraw, N. Y.; English, N. H.; Dickerson, Ky.; Durbin, Iowa; Felton, Ind.; Fitch, N. Y.; Fowler, N. J.; Forman, Ill.; Gillespie, Pa.; Geisselhainer, N. J.; Greenleaf, N. Y.; Hall, Minn.; Hamilton, Ia.; Hayes, Ia.; Haynes, O.; Hoar, Mass.; Hollowell, Pa.; Harter, O.; Herbert, Ala.; Houk, O.; Kribbs, Pa.; Laplant, R. I.; Lockwood, N. H.; Loring, N. H.; Lovell, Vt.; Lyman, N. H.; McAlpin, Pa.; McDonald, N. J.; McKinley, N. Y.; Miller, Wis.; Mutchler, Pa.; McCleland, Ind.; McGann, Ill.; Meyer, La.; Mitchell, Wis.; Outhwaite, O.; O'Neill, Mass.; Page, Md.; Page, R. I.; Patten, Tenn.; Raynor, Md.; Rusdell, Md.; Reilly, Pa.; Snow, N. Y.; Stevens, Mass.; Stout, Mich.; Scott, Ill.; Sperry, Conn.; Stearns, N. Y.; Stump, Md.; Tracy, Conn.; Van Horne, N. Y.; Warner, Vt.; Williams, Mass.; Wolverton, Pa.—93

On March 24, 1892, the men whose names are cited below, voted against the Bland's silver measure in the celebrated tie-vote which stood 148 to 148. Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Breckenridge, of Arkansas; Busey, of Illinois; Caruth, of Kentucky; Clark, of Alabama; Dickerson, of Kentucky; Funston, of Kansas; Patterson, of Tennessee; Rielly, of Pennsylvania; Snow, of Illinois; Scott, of Illinois; Stewart, of Illinois, and Fowler, of New Jersey.—14. By July 13, same year, they changed front, and went bodily into the gold-bug camp, voting against adoption of the rule for the Stewart bill.

The Republicans named below, were the only members of that party voting for free coinage, July 13.

Bartine, Nevada; Clark, Wyoming; Bowers, California; Johnson, Indiana; Jolley, South Dakota; Post, Illinois; Sweet, Idaho; Townsend, California.—8.

This is the black and white of it.

A ONE-MAN PARTY.

In the consideration of the Stewart free silver bill by the House, the American people have been treated to a spectacle of one-man power, such as they have never before witnessed.

It was the wish of Cleveland that the Democratic House should not have a square vote on silver, and it was for this reason alone that a motion for its immediate consideration was defeated.

The action of the House leaves the bill at the foot of the calendar where it will sleep forever.

Cleveland has been praised to the skies as a man of great determination, unalterable convictions, and fearlessness of opinion; yet there is not the slightest doubt that the cowardly dodge of the silver bill was strictly in accord with expressed wishes from Buzzard's Bay. But the dodge is effectual in only one thing, it emphasizes, in an unmistakable manner, the fact of Cleveland's dominance of the Democratic party.

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The impetus which this exhibition of truculent subservience to Cleveland, who is undeniably the champion of plutocracy, will give to the People's party, is beyond calculation.

The spirited Alliance men of the South, where Democracy has so long reigned supreme, will not quietly pocket the insult dealt to them by the treatment accorded to their demand by the present Democratic House.

THE HOMESTEAD INVESTIGATION.

The House of Representatives, when the Homestead riot occurred, appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Oates (chairman), and Messrs. Bynum, of Indiana; Boatner, of Louisiana (Democrats); E. B. Taylor, of Louisiana (Democrats); and Broderick, of Kansas (Republicans), to inquire into the cause.

Some of the evidence gathered by the committee is worthy of the attention of the people. It will be noticed that in these reports, gathered from the Associated Press dispatches, that Mr. Frick, the boss of the

Carnegie works, was inclined to be severely modest about answering questions, especially those pertaining to the profits of the institution. It will also be noticed that Burgess McLuckie did not hesitate to charge certain parties with conspiring to bring about a reduction of wages. The reports are as follows:

Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, was then questioned by Mr. Oates, who said that some of the workmen had testified that the poorest paid men, and those who had the hardest work, suffered most under the reduction. He selected the wages during the month of May, just before the trouble, admitting, though, that the wages were a little larger. Out of 300 men employed on the 119-inch plate mill only eighty-two were reduced. In 1882 296 men were employed in the same department, and by the change in the scale then 196 were affected and 100 were not. More men were affected by the sliding scale than any other.

In the armor plate mill out of 157 employees fifty-one are reduced. He said that Burgess McLuckie had stated yesterday that the company purchased the Allegheny steel plant so as to control the price of billets and cut down the wages of workmen. This was absurd.

The pay roll at Duquesne is \$200,000.

Only 40 per cent of the workmen were affected by the sliding scale.

These men produced 200,000 tons of billets monthly.

If billets were reduced \$1 a ton this would mean a loss of \$20,000, and this could be offset only by a gain of \$2,000 in the Homestead mill.

Mr. Frick said Mr. McLuckie was a poor financier.

He was asked why he proposed a reduction of wages. He stated that the first reason was reduced prices received for the product, and second, the increased tonnage by introduction of improved machinery, which increased the pay of the men, they being paid according to tonnage.

"Will you state the approximate cost of producing steel billets?"

"I declined to answer that question the other night. I do so now. I do not care to go into the question of cost."

"What is the cost of the entire plant at Homestead?"

"About \$5,000,000, possibly \$6,000,000."

Mr. Frick said one roller on the twenty-six-inch mill earned in twenty-four days \$285.05, and another in twenty-eight days \$247.

The six heaters on the same mill averaged \$130 per month. There will be no change in the wages of these men.

As to the mortgages held on property of employees, Mr. Frick said these papers were issued only to aid the workmen in building homes. Never once has a mortgage been foreclosed. The interest charged is 6 per cent. The men are allowed the same rate on money deposited with the firm. These sums amount to \$140,000. The mortgages amount to \$42,000.

The witness refused to answer definitely what basis was taken in averaging the sliding scale, but said it was about \$24.

"You are inclined, then, to give us no idea of your profits?"

"I think I have gone far enough in cost me out?"

By Mr. Boatner—"Major McKinley said the metals schedule in his tariff bill had been so carefully constructed that no reduction to workmen could be made. We should have the information given Mr. McKinley."

"You must get it from Major McKinley. I do not think the tariff has anything to do with this."

There were audible expressions about keeping politics out of the investigation at these questions.

Mr. Frick declined to give the labor cost of producing a ton of billets.

"I don't think we should be asked the details of our business," he exclaimed.

"But those details were given when the House passed a bill giving you government protection," put in Mr. Boatner.

"NEVER ASKED FOR PROTECTION."

"We never asked the government for protection," retorted Mr. Frick.

"This is surprising," and Mr. Boatner really looked surprised, and Mr. Frick grew hot.

Mr. Bynum put Mr. Frick through an

examination as to the tables of labor and cost furnished the ways and means committee and Mr. Frick declared the figures were incorrect.

Being asked by Chairman Oates if his company was making money out of the armor plate contracts from the government Mr. Frick refused to answer.

Mr. Oates pointed questions as to the Carnegie concern trying to monopolize the steel business were met by an icy answer from Mr. Frick that he did not believe they did. He denied his company ever so underbid competitors as to lose money. The iron business was more depressed now than at any other time in his knowledge. He said he would have to go into bankruptcy if a readjustment of wages was not made at Homestead, but within a year the men would be making just as much money.

The examination of Mr. Frick was closely pressed by all members of the committee. It was unsatisfactory to Messrs. Oates and Bynum, who endeavored to break through Mr. Frick's reserve and learn something of the expenses and profits of the Carnegie concern. While the latter was extremely nervous he did not commit himself on this point.

HUGH O'DONNELL ON THE STAND.

Hugh O'Donnell was called and Mr. Oates said: "Now, Mr. O'Donnell, while we are not here to assume anything, we wish to say that if the answers to any questions we ask you may tend to criminate you you may not answer them."

"Well, I am not afraid," said Mr. O'Donnell. "I am one of the high-priced men and would not be much affected by the reduction," said the witness. When the men went out the eight lodges held a joint meeting and appointed the advisory committee, of which witness was chairman. Men were placed around the fence to "keep out irresponsible people." This was done July 1. The men were instructed to keep any one out of the mill. They were there to try and persuade non-union men to remain out of the mill.

"Will you state the approximate cost of producing steel billets?"

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"I decline to answer. At the advice of many I addressed the crowd later in the day, asked them in the interest of humanity to cease firing, and told them that if a white flag was exhibited they would surrender if protection were pledged. Those present pledged themselves with cheers, and I waved a white flag. A parley followed and a guard was placed at the landing to prevent any interference.

"The terms were that the guns be packed and the detectives furnished protection through town. I got a company of men, who promised to assist me in protecting the Pinkertons. I stood on the boat until the last man left, but had not reckoned on the thousands who were collecting. They came from all sides, and the boats were soon in the possession of the crowd. The detectives received most inhuman treatment, but our men did everything to protect them, as I can prove.

"What is the great cause of this hatred to Pinkertons?"

"Well, you know, the working people are generally opposed to the Pinkertons."

"Well, why?" asked Chairman Oates.

"We are also investigating the Pinkertons, the system which they employ, and all about the concern."

"Well, the laboring people look upon the Pinkertons as enemies of the laboring men. The chief objection to them coming here was that we feared with them would come non-union men."

At this point the meeting was adjourned to 4 p.m.

In the afternoon Burgess McLuckie, Wm. Roberts, ex-vice president of the Amalgamated Association, and Colonel Gray, deputy sheriff, were examined.

Burgess McLuckie said he thought there was a gigantic conspiracy somewhere, aided and abetted by legislation, to deprive the workingmen of their rights under the Constitution of this government, that of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Taylor asked why he had formed such an opinion.

The witness said: "Well after going to work fully assured that we had a safe basis upon which we could depend, the McKinley bill came in and reduced that identical article upon which our compensation was based and raised the tariff on other articles."

The witness then repeated the story of the battle and his efforts to prevent the firing by the crowd on the shore. The inhuman treatment of the Pinkertons after the surrender, he said, was not the work of the strikers, but irresponsible parties.

"That's the idea."

Mr. Taylor. "You think the less tariff the less the wages?"

"I think so."

"I infer from what you say that Carnegie and McKinley were parties to this conspiracy."

"By them reducing the price of billets our wages were reduced."

"Who do you think were in the conspiracy?"

"The Union Pacific and Carnegie, with H. C. Frick at the head."

THE HOMESTEAD LESSON.

Eight thousand troops at Homestead maintain the semblance of peace. But such peace is not of the kind calculated to inspire thinking men with any great degree of respect for the present civilization. It seems to demonstrate that man's advancement along the line of material development has been at the expense of his better and tenderer attributes, the extinguishment of which will certainly make all human life intolerable.

The corporation with which the Homestead people are battling has no soul to perish, no heart to feel for suffering, and no conscience to torment with remorse. It only needs a succession of victories on the part of such bodies to effectually crush out every atom of feeling of brotherly love and kindness on the part of those in their employ toward those in authority or toward those who are at all better situated than they.

A defeat of the Carnegie workmen at this time means the extinguishment of their organization, and this means that the lever which they have effectively employed in the past in compelling the corporation to share with them the prosperity which special legislation conferred upon it is forever broken.

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THAT MONETARY CONFERENCE

Congress has appropriated \$100,000 to pay the expense of the appointees to the international monetary conference. The President, in making the appointments, will be guided by his own sweet will, unhindered by Senatorial opposition, which might come from the silver Senators who do not realize that money is not wealth but only its representative.

Monopoly allowed to run riot and increase, as it has during the last decade, must soon bring a fearful climax. It must be stopped. Both the Democratic and Republican parties take their stand to protect and foster monopoly because it furnishes millions to run the party machinery. The People's party takes a position which will gradually but surely destroy all monopoly. It must prevail! Why? Because it is right.

These are some of the questions which People's party advocates will have to answer. They are usually propounded by men who have given the subject of money no thought and who do not realize that money is not wealth but only its representative.

The financial student will readily understand that the Omaha platform, of all the platforms made this year, is the only one whose financial plank is strictly consistent with good sense and a true conception of what money really is.

It will be noticed that, after demanding money to the people at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent. by the sub-treasury or a better system, it concludes as follows: "Also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements." Why does it qualify this demand by inserting the words "for public improvement?" Why not include all other

expenses? The answer is plain enough. When the government engages in public improvement it is engaged in adding to the wealth of the country, and since the only legitimate function of money is to stand as a representative of wealth, it is perfectly consistent with reason and good sense that it should strike the money necessary to defray the cost of such improvements. If government builds a \$20,000 post office anywhere in the country, what it does is to apply labor to material in bringing \$20,000 worth of property into existence where nothing existed before, and it is not only right to strike the money to represent this amount of wealth but it is wrong to use any other money for such purpose. On the other hand the expenses of government incurred for other things than public improvement are incurred, not in the production, but in the consumption of wealth; thus, presidents, congressmen, governors, legislators, foreign ministers and the whole host of government employees, are not wealth-producers, the duties they perform do not and can not add one cent to the material wealth of the country. On the contrary all government officials are, and of necessity must be, consumers of wealth created by others and for which they can give no adequate return of intrinsic value.

Hence it follows that consistency demands that the government should collect from the people money sufficient to represent the amount of wealth which the officers and employees of government consume. This is the penalty which labor must pay for having to be governed.

THE PLATFORM

The eyes of the world centered upon the Omaha convention, and it laid a sure foundation for success in the adoption of a platform. Thinking business men know and realize this to be true. Monopoly allowed to run riot and increase, as it has during the last decade, must soon bring a fearful climax. It must be stopped. Both the Democratic and Republican parties take their stand to protect and foster monopoly because it furnishes millions to run the party machinery. The People's party takes a position which will gradually but surely destroy all monopoly. It must prevail!

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.
Senator Peffer, and John Davis, of Kansas, in the Pulpit at Washington.

Oh, sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right!
And step by step since time began,
We see the steady gain of man.

So sang a large congregation which assembled in the place of worship of the People's church.

The large hall was well filled, it having been announced that the "Homestead tragedy" would be discussed by Senator Peffer, Representative Davis, of Kansas, and by the pastor, Rev. Alex. Kent.

The singing of the "Quaker Poet's" beautiful words was followed by an earnest prayer by the pastor.

In introducing the orators of the occasion, Mr. Kent said:

I need not apologize to the congregation for bringing forward speakers upon whom ordaining hands have not been laid. The best and truest ordination was a life consecrated to the service of humanity. If the church had any mission upon earth it was to aid in effecting a righteous adjustment of human relations, and in no other case were these so sadly disjoined as between capital and labor.

SENATOR PEFFER'S ADDRESS.

The Senator was warmly applauded as he ascended the platform, and his remarks were made with an earnestness which had no inconsiderable effect upon his hearers. He prefaced his remarks with the reflection that there had been for a long time, and was now, a deep repugnance in the minds of the people of this country to a union of church and state. It sprang from the love of the Anglo-Saxon for general liberty and for the liberty of the church. But if there was anything good in the Christian religion there would be no harm to mingle it in public affairs.

"In some of the newspapers, the occurrences of last week at Homestead have been referred to as the Homestead riots. No, no," exclaimed the Senator, "they were not. What was done there by the laboring man was only the assertion of human rights. The rights of labor," he said, "included the rights of labor organized. If capital has the right to exist (and it has), so has labor those rights. And when hired assassins—hard words, but proper ones—sought to operate organized labor they did it at their peril."

THE WORKINGMAN MUST BE RESPECTED.

"The workingman and the working woman must be respected," continued the Senator. "When you and I, my friends, were boys and girls, North and South, East and West, there were little mechanical establishments scattered here and there. Every one of the mechanics who presided over or worked in those little shops owned his little home and they were happy and contented. But in course of time the great manufacturer came along, and now where once stood the little shops stand gigantic workshops and factories, employing thousands of men in a single one."

"Instead of being scattered among the people, as in the years past, the working people are now massed to themselves. They have become organized, as has capital. And thus it was that thousands of organized workmen are found at Homestead to-day. But where is the owner of Homestead? Not where he should be, at home; but 4,000 miles away—out of the sight of

the wretchedness of his workingmen, the men who made him—where only the telegraphic message of his partner can reach him, and that message as cold and pitiless as the electric current itself. And yet we are told these men should not organize for their own protection.

"All men," continued the speaker, "had the right to run their business to suit themselves, provided it was a legitimate and lawful business. It had been contended that people had the right to run any business they saw fit, but out in his State they had said differently, and the people of that State had maintained what they said. He had reference to the liquor business. The liquor men had said the enforcement would cause them great financial loss, and the people had replied, better loss of money than loss of men. Therefore, he claimed that man, not even a great manufacturer, had the right to so run his business as to crush out the rights of the laboring man or the rights of any other man. If the owner of Homestead should say: 'My money furnished the impetus of those works,' his workmen should ask: 'Did you earn that money?' The answer would be: 'No, no.'

NO MAN EVER EARNED \$1,000,000.

"The workmen employed by the owner of Homestead had the right to say: 'Our labor built these works. Now, you say our wages must be reduced. We say no. There is a bond between us which gives us the right to say we are entitled to a share of what you receive from our labors. You say you have the right to control your property. We will submit to no outside interference until we are compelled to, and that matter must be decided upon by the whole country.'

"If the workingmen should be asked, 'Do you propose to destroy Mr. Carnegie's property and divide it up between yourselves?' the answer should be, 'No, no. You know we do not so intend. What we mean is this: The laborer is worthy of his hire...'

United States Senator Peffer, of Kansas, on the Currency Question.

Replying to your request under date of the 5th instant in relation to supplying the place of national bank circulation, I have to say that in my own judgment the best substitute is what the people of Kansas favored fourteen years ago, namely, United States notes, commonly called greenbacks; for as you know, national bank notes are redeemable in United States notes I think it would be well to abolish the whole system of bank note issues. No banking institution should be permitted to issue anything which is to be used as legal tender money unless the issue is supported by the power, and the material used, whatever it may be, should not be redeemable in anything. It ought to go out to the people as money, full-fledged, ready for duty, without any weight or impediment or conditions of any sort, whatever. What we use as money should be absolutely free from all conditions, so that there could be no "runs" on banks in time of stringency, and no panics because debtors are unable to obtain legal-tender money. I believe that the time is come to nationalize our money. We took one long step in that direction when we adopted our national banking system. We taxed State bank notes out of existence, substituted a national currency for a purely local currency, and it was only

had also fallen from grace, but the party to which he belonged, while believing in the dollar, always favored the people in a conflict between them and the dollar.

The capitalist said to the laborer, "We won't deal with you if you organize." The laborer replies, "If you do not we will not." The capitalist says, "You deliberate in secret." The laborer replies, "We will not do so if you will not." Labor was not organized for fun, for foolishness; not to oppress anybody, but to protect itself. It had a remedy, the ballot, which no other people had, and this little tragedy would be the means of waking the people up.

A SOLUTION OF THE TROUBLES.

A solution of these troubles would be, he thought:

First. Restore the money, that labor and property may have a price and a debt-paying power. Second. Restore the lands and mines and all the resources of nature, which the Great Father has created for all his children alike. Third. Restore the railroads and telegraphs and all the creations of society, that society may benefit by its own. Fourth. Abolish those class laws, which tax and rob the many for the benefit of the few. If these steps are taken the causes of human distress will be mostly removed. There will be fewer millionaires and greater wealth among the millions. Men will employ themselves more and work for others less.

Large industrial and business enterprises will be carried on more by cooperation and less by competition. The education, purification and elevation of society will be less difficult, and intelligence, sobriety and virtue will be more general.

It would not do to put off the fight. The sentiment of the old revolutionary patriot should be observed: "If the fight must come, let it come now, that my children may have peace."

Work It Out in the Old Parties.
JAMES H. ROBERTSON, VIRGINIA.

Our Order is non-partisan; therefore every member is assured by the president that his oath will not interfere with his political or religious belief, but our demands and purposes are published to the world, and every member assures the Order that having formed a favorable opinion of the same, he pledges himself to do all in his power to aid our efforts in behalf of the wealth-producers; consequently, every member is under obligation to support our demands or quietly withdraw to the camp of our enemies.

It is, perhaps, hard for loyal members to understand how any honorable man can continue to belong to any order if he is opposed to its purposes; but we should remember that human nature is exceedingly weak, and we should, therefore, throw a veil of charity and pity over the inconsistencies of brethren who occupy this peculiar position.

The Homestead tragedy was but an incident. The question was an old one: Man vs. money. Jefferson founded a party which said property should be held above money, but his party appeared to now hold an opposite opinion. The Republican party

new enterprise until we discovered that the bankers of the country were masters of the financial situation. We find that instead of serving the people they served themselves. In 1882 there were \$35,000,000 of bank notes circulation. Since that time about \$240,000,000 of it has been retired, not because the people did not need the money, but because the banks realized a profit from the sale of their bond at premium, the bonds that they had deposited as security for circulation. Our experience and that of other nations has been that banking corporations are private schemes for profit to individual persons, and our observation has taught us that there is only one safe way to avoid the dangers to which that sort of financial management subjects us; that is for the nation itself to prepare its own money, every dollar of it, issue it to the people directly through government agencies, wholly without the use and intervention of banking corporations or other private agencies.

You understand from the foregoing that I would not only substitute United States notes, or treasury notes, if you choose, for national bank notes, as they are being retired, but I would substitute that sort of money for all bank issues; and I would do even more than that; I would not make money out of a promise to pay; that is to say, I would not write out a promise to pay money and call that promise money; but I would use a piece of paper just as we are now using a piece of gold or a piece of silver, and make that money, providing in the law what its functions shall be. That puts the influence, the credit, and the power of all the people behind the money. Then we will have gold and silver and paper at par, one with the other; and that, if we will reduce rates of interest down to the level of profit on labor, so that men can make as much money farming or blacksmithing or carpentering as they can by lending money, will give us a safe currency, a sound financial system, and no more money panics.

It is characteristic of the wise to learn wisdom from the experience of the past, so it is characteristic of the fool to learn nothing from experience.
Let me call your attention to the fact that our prosperity as an order is, to some extent, in your hands to day. Your wisdom will be shown by the selection of true and loyal officers who love our cause. Your folly will be exhibited, and contempt brought upon yourselves and your Order, by the selection of traitors who come forth by brethren and friends in Congress and elsewhere, to obtain such specific legislation as will emancipate toiling millions from the clutches of organized capital.

The plutocracy met this last movement at first with ridicule, and following ridicule with ostracism, they induced a large portion of the "would-be respectable," to aid them in throwing contempt and abuse upon all who took part in the movement, presenting the remarkable spectacle of so-called intelligent people, fighting against their own interest in the interest of the bondholders.

Our Order demands of us our best service. It says: "Whoso loves his party more than me, is not worthy of me." Let us hope that you will "put none but Americans upon guard."

Senator M'Anderson has introduced a bill to create a national highway commission, to consist of two Senators, five Representatives, the Secretaries of war, agriculture, and interior, the postmaster-general, the attorney-general, and an associate member from each State and Territory.

Meetings are to be held in Washington during the session of Congress, in Chicago during the World's Fair, and at such other places and times as the majority may select. The commission is to investigate the needs of the country in regard to the highways and report to Congress.

give them; they know not what they do."

It would seem to be plain that the only members who are of any particular use are those who support our demands at the ballot box. It behoves us, therefore, to consider the instrumentalities or parties through which we must cast our vote, and to this end it would be well to take a retrospect of the past.

When Jesus Christ came into the world to reform the world, he did not try to work it out in the old parties, but commanded his disciples to come out from among them. When, after some ages, the church had degenerated into a corrupt machine for robbing the people of their money, the leaders of the reformation did not try to work it out in the old parties, but organized new churches through which to promulgate their doctrines.

When Washington, Patrick Henry and other great reformers of the revolution, decided to obtain relief from the oppression of British plutocracy they found it necessary to work it out in a new party and promulgated the declaration of independence. When the Abolitionists undertook to abolish slavery in the United States they were compelled to work it out in a new party.

It is thus that all history proves that "new wine must be put into new bottles."

Now, it is to be observed that as the church had its Judas and its hypocrites, as the revolution had its Arnold and its tories, so it has been always found that every reform movement has its traitors who try to side-track the movement or betray it to the old parties.

It will be noted that as Judas was rewarded with thirty pieces of silver, so the old parties generally reward the chief of these traitors with money or office; and as Judas, even after he had received his reward, went out and hanged himself, so these are practically hung in that they feel self-condemned and despised by their fellow men.

It will be further noted that the first weapon used against reformers is ridicule—their plans generally being denounced as visionary, impractical or unconstitutional.

The second weapon they have to encounter is persecution, and the last is war. As an illustration, we have only to recall our late war and more recently, in this State, the readjustment of the State debt.

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they induced a large portion of the "would-be respectable," to aid them in throwing contempt and abuse upon all who took part in the movement, presenting the remarkable spectacle of so-called intelligent people, fighting against their own interest in the interest of the bondholders.

So, likewise, they have in the past been ridiculing our measures, and so, likewise, we behold the same curious spectacle of producers fighting against their own interest in the interest of the plutocrats.

But now that our measures begin to take the form of practical politics, to be voted for at the ballot box, we may expect the plutocrats to use the weapons of abuse and ostracism, and we will soon have the same old cry of "nigger! nigger!"—in the South, negro supremacy, in the North, negro oppression—with which these

plutocratic fiends of hell will seek to blind the minds of the ignorant and bigoted in order that the people may continue to be enslaved by the money power.

We hear the cry, wait, wait; work it out in the old parties. So (like the idiot who stood by the river bank waiting for all the water to run by) we have waited and elected a plutocratic Congress, which, in the interest of the money power, set aside the people's demand for free silver in order to call an international conference of plutocrats, which means an agreement by treaty that will deprive the people of all power to make any laws contrary to that treaty, and consequently put us in the power of foreign kings and plutocrats.

In this State we further waited and elected a plutocratic legislature. We asked for a just railroad law, a fair ballot law, an equal tax law; but at the command of the railroads the bill for a just railroad law was defeated in order that the railroads may continue to tax the people all the traffic will bear. At the command of the money power the fair ballot law was set aside in order that money may continue to control elections in the interest of the plutocracy.

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And so, for these many years, we have continued to wait, and as we wait each year we see our lands declining in value, and the products thereof selling for less than the cost of production. We have waited, and while waiting we have lived once through the administrations of both Cleveland and Harrison, and have found that both of them were equally in favor of the plutocracy; that under each we merely made four more years of progress toward the centralization of all business and of all wealth in the hands of the few.

It is characteristic of the wise to learn wisdom from the experience of the past, so it is characteristic of the fool to learn nothing from experience.

Let me call your attention to the fact that our prosperity as an order is, to some extent, in your hands to day. Your wisdom will be shown by the selection of true and loyal officers who love our cause. Your folly will be exhibited, and contempt brought upon yourselves and your Order, by the selection of traitors who come forth by brethren and friends in Congress and elsewhere, to obtain such specific legislation as will emancipate toiling millions from the clutches of organized capital.

L. L. Polk on the Dollar.

I believe that both of the parties are afraid of Wall street. They are not afraid of the people. They say to me, "Don't you know that you can buy more with a dollar now than you ever could in the history of our country?" That may be true, but suppose you owed \$1,000. Ten years ago 600 bushels of wheat would have paid the debt. Now it requires 1,400 bushel to pay it. Suppose you have \$5, how much more interest will it pay? How much more interest on your debt, how many more physicians' bills, how many more lawyers' fees will a dollar pay? Will it pay four times as much as it did, and how will a dollar cost to get it?

A tramp ran up to a gentleman one day and asked him if he could tell him where he could get a good square meal. The man pointed out a place where he could get a meal for a quarter. The tramp thanked him and started off, but had not gone far when he came running back. "You were so kind to tell me where I could get a nice meal for a quarter. Will you now tell me where I can get the quarter?" And that is the way with the politicians; they keep telling us what we can buy for a dollar, but they do not tell where we can get the dollar.

HON. H. E. TAUBENECK

On the Homestead Trouble. It will Redound to the Help of the People's Party.

"I deplore strikes and oppose them at all times," said H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee of the People's party. "But at the same time, in the case of the Homestead affair, the pressure has been so great that props have fallen away, until a condition of affairs similar to those that existed here prior to the war of the revolution has been forced upon the people.

"Taking the condition of the country into consideration," continued Mr. Taubeneck, as he read the account of the rioting in the evening paper, "this strike verifies the assertion that our party is in the right. The strike has grown out of the financial policy the government has pursued for the past twenty-five years. It is caused by false legislation and nothing else. To make it more emphatic, I desire to say that this strike, this bloodshed at Homestead, is due to false legislation and the class laws that we have upon our statute books to-day. If there is anything that shows that our position is critical, it is this. It must also convince the thinking men of the nation that some thing must be done for the general relief of the people.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborer's Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

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

Resolved, That this Supreme Council re-inforce 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,
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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: O. B. Abbott, N. M. Hampton, George O. Feggin, J. S. Garrard, J. F. Standard, H. S. Carr.

We have received a white envelope directed with lead pencil to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing no letter. The post mark appears to be Dublin, name of State not legible.

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

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry but gives no post-office or State.

G. Havell Carr, secretary Pughflat Union, writes for information, but gives no post-office or State.

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

Somebody at Wilkes, Ark., sends money for THE ECONOMIST but states no name.

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. 00592, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying.

The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

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 ECONOMIST staff was reorganized about two months ago. It is now composed of C. W. Macune, editor, assisted by T. D. Hinckley, of Illinois, and Miss B. A. Dwyer, of

Texas. Mr. Hinckley wields a trenchant pen, as all the old readers of THE ECONOMIST well know, and he will not miss a chance to lay bare the errors and inconsistencies of current events, and the actors in the passing political farce, as they expose themselves, will be weighed in the balances. Miss Dwyer has been on the staff since November last, and gets up the congressional review, the interviews, and digs and delves in the musty records of the library of Congress for many of the useful facts with which THE ECONOMIST arms the lecturers and speakers for the coming campaign. Miss Dwyer has recently spent much time in getting up the complexion of some of the votes given on important measures, mentioned in the "Political Tickler." This valuable information will soon be published in the columns of the paper, and should be preserved as a supplement to the book.

DEMOCRATS, whenever they have a fair show at the public crib, prove themselves as hearty feeders as the Republicans do, and the grave-like silence now pervading the columns of Democratic organs concerning the "Reed-McKinley billion dollar Congress" is occasioned by the fact that the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, with its 140 Democratic majority in the House, has exceeded the expenditures of the first session of the Reed-McKinley Congress by the dollar backed by bayonets, or intelligence backed by the ballot, shall rule, is settled.

WHAT sort of position will those men who were once loved and trusted leaders of the Alliance, but whose party predilections were so strong as to overcome their love of the Alliance, be in when victory shall have come, as it must and will, to the people in their mighty struggle with plutocracy?

THE present campaign will be the most hotly contested political fight since 1860, with the People's party holding much the same relative position toward the two wings of the plutocratic army as the Republican party then held toward the whig and Democratic parties.

THE indications that Texas, the banner Democratic State, will cast its fortunes with the People's party in the coming campaign are much better than they were that Kansas, the one-time banner Republican State, would do so two years ago.

THE Democratic defeat of the Stewart free silver bill is by way of emphasis of the Democratic opposition to Alliance demands, notice of which was plainly given by the defeat of the Bland bill last March.

IT is reported that Rat Reid's typewriter opponents, the "big 6," have been bribed into silence by a "fat take" in the shape of a big government printing job. But then this is campaign year and altitudinous lying may be expected.

COMPETENT judges estimate that 92 per cent of the business transacted in this country is done on credit. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that there are \$1,600,000,000 in circulation. It follows logically that if only 5 per cent of the business can be

transacted on a cash basis with \$1,600,000,000 in circulation, in order to do the entire, or 100 per cent of the business of the country on a cash basis, it will be necessary to have just 12 1/2 times more money than we now have. This would give \$20,000,000,000 as the amount necessary to do the business of the country on a strictly cash basis. Our great (?) financiers must blink this fact square in the face. Common decency demands that they shut up their contemptibly silly advice to farmers and other wealth-producers to "keep out of debt," or else allow a sufficient issue of money to make the following of the advice practicable.

POLK MEMORIAL FUND.

The ladies assembled at Omaha during the national People's party convention, organized a ladies auxiliary for the purpose of assisting the Polk Memorial Association.

Mrs. Ben Terrell, of Seguin, Tex., is president, and has appointed one vice-president in each State, as follows:

Alabama—Mrs. Gaither.
Louisiana—Mrs. Clayton.
Florida—Mrs. A. P. Baskins.
North Carolina—Mrs. W. H. Worth.
Georgia—Miss Lizzie Peake.
Missouri—Mrs. Dr. Neff.
Tennessee—Mrs. J. H. McDowell.
Iowa—Mrs. Goodrich.
Nebraska—Mrs. Gen. Van Wyck.
Minnesota—Mrs. Dr. Fish.
Mississippi—Mrs. Eva M. Valash.
California—Mrs. Nye.
Connecticut—Mrs. Crumbsey.
District Columbia—Mrs. Crandall.
Kansas—Mrs. Fannie Vickery.
South Dakota—Mrs. Loucks.
North Dakota and Washington—Mrs. Muir.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

As fast as State secretaries report the time and place of the next regular annual meeting of the State Alliances, it will be added to this list:

Tennessee, Nashville, August 16.
Texas, Austin, August 16.
Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17.
Kentucky, Owensboro, November 8.
Columbia, S. C., July 27.
Virginia, Richmond, August 17.
Louisiana, Monroe, August 2.
California, Sacramento, October 3.
Georgia, Gainesville, August 17.
Little Rock, Ark., August 16.
Mississippi, Starkville, August 23.
Monroe, La., August 10.
North Carolina, Greenboro, August 9.
West Virginia, Clarksburg, August 10.
Williamsport, Pa., October 25.

THE appointments of Lecturer Willets for Iowa are as follows:

Stewart, July 7th.
Arbor Hill, July 8th.
Greenfield, July 9th.
Bridgewater, July 10th.
Springfield, July 12th.
Bloomfield, July 16th.

IF our government could safely carry a three thousand million dollar debt contracted in the destruction of wealth to the value of twenty thousand millions, to say nothing of the destruction of a million lives, as happened in our civil war, where is the danger it incurs in purchasing the railroads, telegraph and telephones, when it will

receive in actual value one dollar for every hundred cents it will have to invest?

GLADSTONE.

The Grand Old Man Will Head the English Government.

Gladstone and the hosts of liberalism in England, have marched to victory. His majority is now conceded to reach thirty without the Irish vote.

The election which has just closed in Great Britain has been in many respects a remarkable one, and its outcome can be best ascribed to the growing impulse of the masses towards independent action and political liberty. On the one side were massed the Tories, representing the Crown, the aristocracy, the precedents and usages of their country for many hundred years, on the other stood a statesman who, in his hot-headed youth had been "more loyal than the king," but whose mighty brain and mighty heart were beyond the thrall of partisanship, and who greater than his party, stepped past it into the service of down-trodden humanity.

MONDAY.

Senate—Mr. Peffer, who is always on hand, opened the week's business with a joint resolution providing an amendment to the Constitution in these words, "No person shall hold the office of President of the United States more than one term," and asked that it lie on the table. It was laid on the table. Mr. Washburn made a splendid speech in advocacy of the Hatch anti-option measure. He frankly stated it was in the interest of the agriculturists of the United States because the prices of their products were unduly lowered, not by the law of supply and demand, but by the operations of short sellers in the Chicago board of trade, and closed with these words:

"Let us return to the old time methods

when the law of trade was supply and demand."

When the dealings on the exchanges were in property and not fictions,

Let us remove from the commercial world all those elements that create discredit and distrust. Let us once more

reinforce legitimate business.

In the earlier times the "money-changers" were driven from the temples. Let us now drive the gamblers from our temples and reinstate therein the genius of legitimate trade and commerce."

The bill was thrown back on the calendar at the conclusion of his speech. Its chances of passage grow slimmer every day. The business exchanges and boards of trade have "persuaded" the Senate sufficiently to talk it to death, or let it go by default.

THE ECONOMIST, would suggest to its readers, writing their representatives for Congressional Record of July 12, Mr. Washburn's speech, is well worthy of note and quotation in the ongoing campaign. Some appropriation bills were next considered, and the rest of the day spent in discussing the merits and demerits of Sunday closing of the World's Fair.

It becomes more and more patent that under the rules of the fifty-second House, no business save that graciously permitted by the minority can be transacted. The public may well question the framing and framers of such iron clad Stark.

On motion of Mr. Bent, of New York, a bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the publication of the eleventh census.

TUESDAY.

Senate—Mr. Palmer sent to the clerk's desk and had read a communication from the director of the mint in response to questions submitted. The questions and answers were to the following effect:

First. What number of standard silver dollars are now in circulation? Answer—\$56,779,484.

Second. What number of standard silver dollars are now in the treasury?

Third. What number of troy ounces or avoirdupois pounds of silver bullion purchased with "silver or coin certificates" is now in the treasury? Answer—\$78,933,000 troy ounces of fine silver or 5,412,548 avoirdupois pounds.

Fourth. What length of time would it require with the present mint facilities to coin all the silver bullion in the treasury into standard silver dollars? Answer—Nearly two and a half years (doing no work).

Fifth. What number of standard silver dollars at the present legal ratio, would the silver bullion in the treasury (purchased with silver coin certificates) produce if coined? Answer—\$102,055,000.

Mr. Morgan objected to printing of the

correspondence in the Record.

It was, he said, an argument on the silver question, concocted between the Senator from Illinois and the Secretary of the Treasury—an unfair argument, and he did not wish it to go to the country without being accompanied by an explanation.

A resolution instructing committee on mines and mining to inquire into the average cost of the production of gold and silver bullion in the United States

(heretofore offered by Mr. Stewart), was reported from the committee on contingent expenses, but its consideration was objected to by Mr. Sherman, and it went over without action.

The anti-option bill was called up by a vote of yeas, 35; nays, 13; but laid aside for the sundry civil bill and discussion of the Sunday closing of the World's Fair. Much divergence of opinion was shown in the speeches. No result reached. At the close of business, Mr. Peffer rose to a personal explanation. He said:

"I desire to make a personal statement which will be very brief. Saturday, upon an amendment proposed by the committee, on page 114, commencing at line 12 and continuing to line 20, proposing to appropriate certain moneys to the widows of deceased Justices of the Supreme Court, my vote was given and recorded in the affirmative. Hardly had the vote been announced when I became satisfied in my own mind that I had made a mistake. I simply desire now to make that statement in the presence of the Senate and the country. I believe that we have no right to appropriate the people's money for purposes of that kind. Public moneys ought not to be used for any but public purposes. The more I am satisfied that the mistake ought not to have been committed.

House—The House consumed its time by laboriously pulling up hill the amendment to elect Senators by direct vote of the people—planting it in an advantageous position—and allowing the Republicans to displace and overthrow by a filibuster.

In other words, after securing a special order for the consideration of the bill, they debated it until 4:30, at which time

a vote was to have been taken. At this hour Mr. Reed interposed a motion to take a recess, and Mr. Burrows came forward with an amendment fixing another hour for the recess. By the time that the latter motion was voted upon the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and the House was compelled to adjourn under a rule which it had previously adopted.

The resolution has now gone to the foot of the calendar. The filibustering of the Republicans was due mainly to a clause in the bill which takes from Congress the right to controul and supervise the election of Senators by the people.

The resolution has now gone to the foot of the calendar. The filibustering of the Republicans was due mainly to a clause in the bill which takes from Congress the right to controul and supervise the election of Senators by the people.

It becomes more and more patent that under the rules of the fifty-second House, no business save that graciously permitted by the minority can be transacted. The public may well question the framing and framers of such iron clad Stark.

On motion of Mr. Bent, of New York, a bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the publication of the eleventh census.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Quay's Sunday-closing amendment to the section providing for the issue of 10,000,000 souvenir half dollars in aid of the Columbian Exposition, speeches to be limited to five minutes.

Mr. Peffer gave notice of substitute for the section appropriating \$5,000,000 on condition of an agreement being entered into for repayment of the amount within two years; and also an amendment to add to the section a provision prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors on the exposition grounds, except for medical, mechanical, or scientific purposes, which he modified, by request, to "sale of liquors." Mr. Vest ridiculed it as "rank hypocrisy," adding that "every Senator knew that he could go right into the Senate restaurant and get all the liquor he wanted—if he had money to pay for it." [Laughter.]

In spite of this attack Mr. Peffer's amendment was agreed to by a majority of two votes—yeas, 28; nays, 26. After some further discussion the exposition amendment was agreed to by a vote of yeas, 51; nays, 14. Those voting in the negative were—

Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Carlisle, Cockrel, Cole, George, Harris, Irby, Jones, Kirk, Vest, Walhall.

Agreed to finally, the World's Fair amendment provides for the recoining from the uncirculated, abraded subsidiary coin of \$5,000,000 in half-dollar silver souvenirs pieces, which are to be paid out

upon estimates approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for material and labor, after assurance that the sum of \$100,000.

WHAT THEY SAY.
The Representatives of the People's Party in the Senate and House on the Omaha Platform and Nominees.

HON. T. E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA.

"I am more than satisfied. The nominations are exceptionally fine from every point of view, and the platform the grandest one promulgated in this country for over a quarter of a century."

HON. O. M. KEM, OF NEBRASKA.

"It is a very strong ticket. It wipes out the Mason and Dixon line, and puts sectionalism at an end between its supporters. It gives us one cause and one fatherland, and I will stand on the platform with both feet."

HON. JOHN DAVIS, OF KANSAS.

"The nominations are wise and good, and there is no mistake in the platform. Weaver is one of the 'old guard.' The convention showed both courage and wisdom, and I heartily commend its work. Count John Davis, of Kansas, as satisfied and eager for the fray."

HON. KITTEL HALVORSEN, OF MINN.

"The People's party could not have done better as time will prove. I believe in giving those who bear the brunt and burdens of a fight the honors. Their nominees and platform are beyond criticism."

HON. JOHN G. OTIS, OF KANSAS.

"Things could not be more promising, and the nominees and platform fine. Compared to Weaver, who is a veteran in this fight against monopoly, other men were children. He is not in the A. B. C. of the movement—he has graduated in its most difficult branches and closed the book. He is an intellectual giant, a gallant soldier, and a peerless gentleman."

HON. T. E. WINN, OF GEORGIA.

"The union of blue and gray suits me. It is a noble fulfillment of promise and profession. General Weaver needs no commendation. He is head and shoulders above old party nominees—the apostle of a new era and a great cause. He is for the people, and they will recognize it. General Field, I am certain, is a worthy subordinate to so great a chief."

HON. JERRY SIMPSON, OF KANSAS.

"I trust you will pardon my expressing myself at this time. I shall do so latter."

CORRESPONDENCE.

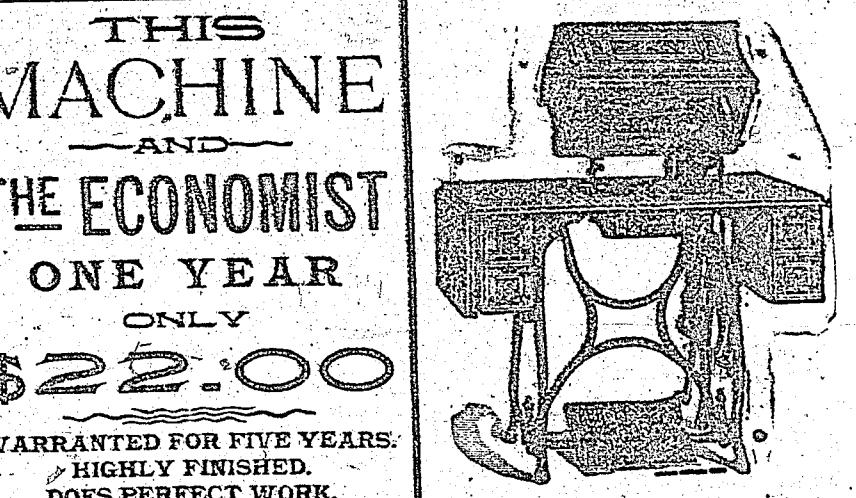
Gust Murlard, Fisher postoffice Clark county, Washington notices that:

First. Our Republican papers do this time, unlike formerly, not try to blackguard Grover Cleveland, as Mr. Cleveland seems, under present circumstances, to be as acceptable a presidential candidate to capital and the Republican party; as Mr. Harrison or the now defunct plumed and perfumed knight, Mr. Blaine. Second. That the time has come when the intelligent labor part of the intelligent Republican party, with future starvation staring them in the face through the imposition of capital, should for once ask the gentlemen leaders (mostly all tricky lawyers) of that party, the rather impudent political question, "what sort of a Republican form of government, whether a Democratic or an aristocratic, they mean to establish when the present race for mammon, by speculations, is run, and foisted and impoverished labor has not reached, for want of sufficient mental breath, the stores of wealth to play the lady and gentlemen in this young American Democratic labor

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WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.



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 - 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 \$16.50 in money.
 - 1 Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$20.00 in money.
- To any present subscribers Machine alone for \$21.00 in money.

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Cleveland, O.....	33	40	40	Birmingham, Ala.....	59	62
Chicago, Ill.....	40	40	40	Raleigh, N. C.....	59	62
Minneapolis, Minn.....	100	95	95	Greenville, S. C.....	53	62
Omaha, Neb.....	95	95	95	Dallas, Texas.....	53	62
Kansas City, Mo.....	95	95	95	Harrisburg, Pa.....	53	62
St. Louis, Ill.....	95	95	95	Oakland, Wash.....	395	435
New Orleans, La.....	98	95	95	San Francisco, Cal.....	395	435
Jacksonville, Fla.....	95	95	95	Nashville, Tenn.....	53	62
Atlanta, Ga.....	97	95	95	Louisville, Ky.....	75	82
Portland, Ore.....	395	395	395	Vicksburg, Miss.....	395	395

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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"thoughts that breathe and words that burn," from tongue and fire, is waking the dormant patriotism of America. The year of jubilee is at hand. Republican government shall live. Honest industry shall be respected and rewarded. Poets shall cease to sing.

"Man was made to mourn," and the plains, hillsides, and valleys of a free, prosperous and happy land will ring with the glad refrain—

"Man's humanity to man,
"Makes countless millions glad."

Pass the Free Coinage Bill.
Atlanta Constitution.

We desire to call the attention of our Democratic friends in Congress to the significant fact that the convention which unanimously renominated Speaker Charles F. Crisp as a candidate for Congress, also unanimously instructed him to use all honorable means in his power to secure the passage of the Senate free coinage bill which is now pending in the House.

The significance of this resolution of instruction lies in the fact that up to this time there has been no division in the Democratic party in Judge Crisp's district, and the convention in which he was nominated without question or opposition was composed of professional men, business men, and farmers. The convention was, in every sense of the word, a representative Democratic body, patriotic, intelligent and harmonious; and the members thereof, when they instructed their distinguished representative to use all honorable means in his power to secure the passage of the Senate free coinage bill, the thousands of doubtful and doubtful Democrats in the South who regard financial relief as the main issue, will take it as a sign that the Democratic party has deliberately proven false to its pledges, and cast their fortunes with the third party.

There is already a serious movement in that direction in spite of all the arguments that the Constitution and other Democratic newspapers have brought to bear, and the defeat or postponement of the Senate bill will be permitted to suffer the fate of the Bland bill, the thousands of doubt and doubtful Democrats in the South who regard financial relief as the main issue, will take it as a sign that the Democratic party has deliberately proven false to its pledges, and cast their fortunes with the third party.

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Seventy persons own one-half of Scotland; 1,700 own nine-tenths; and twelve persons own 4,346,000 acres.

In England and Wales 100 persons own 4,000,000 acres. In England, in 1887, one-thirteenth of the people owned two-thirds of the national wealth.

Seventy persons own one-half of Scotland; 1,700 own nine-tenths; and twelve persons own 4,346,000 acres.

In Ireland less than eight hundred persons own one-half the land; 402 members of the House of Lords own 14,240,012 acres, which rent for \$7,365,639. The total number of tenant farmers in England, Scotland and Wales is 1,069,127, and of these, Ireland furnishes 574,252 and England 314,814.

England's war debt is \$3,600,000,000, and the English bondholders sat on an interest of \$312,004,360 annually drawn from the industrial population of that country.

In London relief was given to 88,164 paupers in one week. It takes 14,000 policemen to guard London's population.

The shadow of Cleveland on one side, and that of Reed (who though dethroned is yet dictator) on the other, completely subjugated a Democratic Congress on the 13th inst.

The bosses spoke, and the minions fell over one another in abasement and obeyance.

The Senate and House indulged in their annual scrap over Senate prerogatives in the legislative bill, but the Senate got its \$600 a day clerks allowed—as it always does. Senators Stewart and Walcott are camping on the trail of the geological survey. The latter has introduced a resolution for its investigation.

Congressmen are in rebellion against the prices charged in the House restaurant. The caterer pays no rent and gets his water and heat free, but he has a "monopoly" and that finishes it. How do you like it, gentlemen, when it happens to squeeze you instead of the "dear people?"

The census investigation has been abandoned for this session.

this country, according to Census Superintendent Porter, is 9,000,000, or one to every seventy inhabitants. Total number of millionaires, 30,000. Total number of people out of work, over a million. Tramps number nearly 500,000. Ex-Union soldiers in poor-houses, 50,000; bondholders, none. It is estimated that 10,000 children die annually in this country from lack of food. In 1880 there were 57,000 homeless children in the United States.

In New York 40,000 working women are so poorly paid that they must accept charity, sell their bodies, or starve. In one precinct twenty-seven murdered babies were picked up, six in vaults. New York has 1,000 millionaires.

Emperor William, of Germany, and the Iron Chancellor.

When Bismarck, "the man of blood and iron," tendered to his young Kaiser his resignation as chancellor of the kingdom, and the autocrat promptly accepted it, we venture to say there was not a more astonished diplomat and soldier in the German dominions. His genius and military acumen had constructed an empire, which the irony of fate made subject to the rash rule of a hot-headed boy.

In stepping into private life the littleness of the great man has become painfully manifest. He has lost no opportunity to desecry the government, and the relations between himself and that power have reached explosion point. Recent utterances in journals "inspired" by Bismarck have darkly hinted that William is a crowned madman. The emperor bitterly retaliates that the ex-chancellor is a "senile old man." Bismarck threatens to go touring through Germany and otherwise re-enter public affairs; and the government serves notice upon him should he do so, of a series of publications regarding his resignation and its private cause.

Taken altogether it is a very pretty flight, with the odds against the fallen favorite. Things are not so altogether lovely in the houses of kings as might appear at first blush to the uninitiated.

The action of the convention gives the Constitution an opportunity to make some remarks in regard to the situation in Georgia and other Southern States. It is a situation that should be clearly understood in Washington, where the Democrats are in control of the House, and we shall deal with it in a plain, matter-of-fact way, so that there shall be no misunderstanding and no room for misconception. We shall take the instructions given to Speaker Crisp as a text.

The New York World and other Democratic newspapers maintain that if the House passes a free coinage bill the result will be the loss of Democratic votes in the East, and some of our Democratic friends in Congress have been so impressed with this view of the matter that up to this time, a free coinage bill has had no more chance in the House than if Wall street and the East had control of affairs.

Democrats, with a majority of 130 or more pledged to forward free coinage, have been put to the necessity of running around hunting for signatures to a petition begging the committee on rules to permit the majority to bring the question to a vote. All other legislation can go on smoothly, and no running around for signatures is necessary, but when it comes to the free coinage of silver an overwhelming majority of the House is not permitted to carry out the wishes of the people without resorting to a scheme which the people believe to be a farce.

In New York City 10,000 of the 2,000,000 inhabitants own nearly the whole city, and only 13,000 own any real estate.

In Chicago—population 1,200,000—less than 2½ per cent own all the real estate.

The total number of mortgages in

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Torch of Liberty (Kansas) lights its own bright way. It says:

We are told that "a national debt is a national blessing." Yes, it is, to the high old political muck-a-mucks who own our national debt and hold interest-bearing bonds that pay no taxes—they are the fellows to whom this "blessing" comes; but the great multitude of tax-payers, the farmers, mechanics, merchants, and wage-workers, what of them? Ah, you can't fool the people all the time.

Guide (Kentucky) says:

For years bankers have been borrowing from the government at 1 per cent. Is it wise to loan to capitalists and refuse to loan to wealth-producers upon equally good security? The proposition that the government loan legal-tender notes to individuals is not new or strange. The government has for years loaned such notes freely upon the security of bonds. They are certainly not better securities than real property. But they are bankers, and borrow money, not for the purpose of productive industry, but for those of usury. The government simply puts its money into the national banks and forces the wealth-producers to pay them tribute. This is indisputable.

Home Sentinel (Kentucky) says:

The present Congress is said to be constituted as follows: Lawyers, 274; bankers, 27; merchants, 11; doctors, 9; editors, manufacturers and farmers, 6 each; business men, 5; teachers, 3; mechanics, clergymen and soldiers, 2 each; stock raisers, builders, mail contractors, millers, miners, shippers, brewers, printers, sailors and engineers, 1 each; while two class themselves as politicians. We suppose they did nothing at all and had to so class themselves. The people would just as well expect water to run up hill as to expect equitable legislation from such a body of men.

Alliance Times, (Kansas) says, and we endorse it:

"Who would be free himself must strike the blow." Yes, and we may add that he who will not strike the blow when he has freedom and opportunity to do so, deserves to be a slave.

T. V. Powderly, in the Knights of Labor Journal, said that had the Republican party spoken truthfully in their platform, it would read like this:

Whereas, We are in office.

Resolved, That we want to stay in.

Had the Democrats, later on, candidly expressed their sentiments and modelled their platform after a truthful and honest pattern, it would now be before the people in this shape:

Whereas, We are not in office,

Resolved, That we want to get in.

Being in and out, is practically the only difference between the rival wings of the party of plutocracy.

Rail, (Colorado) speaks, and every man, woman and child in this country should heed and rise in open rebellion against this iniquitous monetary conference, and denounce it:

The President is conferring with the opponents of silver in regard to the advisability of calling an international conference to settle the silver question. If such a conference is called by the present administration, delegates will be appointed who are unfriendly to silver, and the result will be that silver will be demonetized for all time. Such an international agreement would put the question beyond the reach of legislation. If the people desired to legislate upon this question, they would be told that no such legislation would be valid, because it would be a violation of an international treaty. The surest and most effective way of burying the silver question so deeply that no trumpet of the people, no matter how sounded, could resurrect it, is to make it a matter of international treaty or agreement. It is evident that this is the intention of the single standard advocates.

The Express (Chicago) says:

In New York City in a single court during the first twenty days of October, 1891, there were 6,871 naturalizations, of which

5,850 were by a single judge; the court referred to, sat but five hours a day, and these new citizens were manufactured at the rate of about one a minute. A single judge in three days naturalized 1,683 aliens, or at the rate of two a minute for the entire session of the court.

Torch of Liberty (Kansas) reprints the following. It shows the drift of politics in the great West:

Mr. J. B. Hunter, a well-known Republican of Nebraska, said a few days ago in Denver, when asked about politics: "Now, you ask about politics in Nebraska. Being a Republican, I regret very much to say that the Farmers Alliance will sweep the State this fall. Both the old parties will put up strong tickets, but that will not make any difference. The Alliance will elect the whole State ticket." Of late an idea has been freely expressed to the effect that the bountiful crops this year have toned down the aggressive spirit of the farmers. It is a mistake. The Alliance is stronger than ever. The defeat of the Newbury maximum freight bill added new fuel to the flame. The farmers refuse to lay down their arms, and they will record at least one victory this fall."

The poet laureate of the Carnesville (Georgia) Enterprise, tunes his lyre and sings the following patriotic sentiment:

Stand to the rack, Yankee Blue, Johnnie Reb is coming through; This shall be your battle cry, Fight to win, or fall and die. Bloody shirts are out of date, Laid away with strife and hate; The chasm is, with follies full, And now together we will pull; Clasp your hands, raise your eyes, "Light is beaming in the skies;" Victory smiles beyond the strife, Strike for children, home and wife. A steady pull, a pull together, Be it fair or cloudy weather; Out of the way! Clear the kitchen! We'll pull through or bust a britchin'.

The Washington Post makes an occasional "break." It says:

The North Dakota Independents have crossed the river and burned the bridge. The ticket put in nomination at their convention held at Valley City, on June 16, is a strong one, and if not elected will poll many thousand more votes than the one in the field two years ago. They enter into the fight hopefully, without any entangling alliances. The fact is that the Independent party in North Dakota is intent on "blood." Its leaders, as shown by an analysis of the ticket, and the committee, are all farmers who own from 320 to 1,000 acres of land, and they have a campaign fund equal to the joint funds of the Democrats and Republicans. They ask no odds of either party. Their ticket is composed of about nine former Democrats to seven former Republicans.

Western Watchman (Cal.) has an interview with Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, which, if true, is indeed remarkable, coming from him. It says:

A Columbus (S. C.) correspondent interviewed Governor Tillman on his return from a visit to Washington. In speaking of the action of the Democratic Congress he said: "The Democrats are not doing themselves credit as economists. Their extravagance will be apt to give the third party still another boom, because the people are already disgusted by their behavior on the silver bill. Then what can you expect but that the people in their desperation will seek some relief in another channel. Where an abuse in politics creeps in it takes forceps, aquaforts and the surgeon's knife to cut it loose. The Republicans set an example of outrageous extravagance and the Democrats have not got the nerve or the patriotism, I don't know which, to root it out. The present condition of things in Washington demonstrates the fact that neither of the old parties will give the people relief. My opinion is that the extravagance of the present Congress, added to its cowardice on the silver question, will give a good root to the third party."

The President is conferring with the opponents of silver in regard to the advisability of calling an international conference to settle the silver question. If such a conference is called by the present administration, delegates will be appointed who are unfriendly to silver, and the result will be that silver will be demonetized for all time. Such an international agreement would put the question beyond the reach of legislation. If the people desired to legislate upon this question, they would be told that no such legislation would be valid, because it would be a violation of an international treaty. The surest and most effective way of burying the silver question so deeply that no trumpet of the people, no matter how sounded, could resurrect it, is to make it a matter of international treaty or agreement. It is evident that this is the intention of the single standard advocates.

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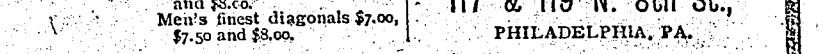
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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL

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PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention held at Omaha, July 4, 1892.

PREAMBLE.

Assembled upon the 15th anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

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 eminence of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection, impeded 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 into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

Cutting Crisis (Colorado) says:

The government charges a cent for carrying a letter from New York to San Francisco. The telegraph companies charge two dollars for an ordinary, dispatch, and yet the cost of the government in sending the letter is greater than to the telegraph company in sending the dispatch. Argument seems unnecessary to convince any one of the advantages of government control.

<p

fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freedom. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars' worth of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are failing prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country, we declare, therefore:

That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual, may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind. Wealth belongs to him who creates it and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be

owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

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

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

The private land claims committee of the House has authorized a favorable report on Representatives Otis' resolution alleging wrongful procedure of Secretary Noble and Land Commissioner Carter in the interests of an alleged conspiracy in 1877 of Hon. S. B. Elkins, Hon. T. B. Cattin, and Hon. J. A. Williamson in connection with the Maxwell land grant.

Five hundred years ago an English parliament cussed together in the same act "servants, laborers, beggars, and vagabonds," and required the towns to keep stocks for their discipline. It was one of the desperate attempts of the governing class to prevent the social rise of laborers which had been in progress for many years.

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 lines. Among some of the well-known summer resorts are Fox Lake, Little Lake, Green Bay, Winona, Mukwonago, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Waukegan, Fishtail, Butterfield and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, pike, perch, muskellunge, while sportsmen will find an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quail, snipe, etc. in the grandeur of their scenery, the charming beauty of the lakes and streams, and the perfection of their summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the Union. Her fame as a refreshing retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, has extended southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

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FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
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THE LAND QUESTION.
The history of John B. Waters' contest with a Dakota land-thieving corporation, related in another column, deserves more than passing mention.

It is clear enough that the millionaires who are in possession of the land adjacent to him are endeavoring to obtain his property by sheer fraud.

It also seems plain that certain government officials are conniving at the sharp practice of Keator and Preston, and are in collusion with them in their efforts to dislodge Mr. Waters. Either this is the case, or the law concerning the appeal of land cases is so negligently drawn that land courts are obliged to entertain interminable appeals in such cases regardless of what decisions higher courts and higher authority may have rendered therein.

The courts have repeatedly decided that Keator and Preston are not entitled to the land, and that Mr. Waters is. Even the appeal to the Secretary of the Interior resulted in favor of Mr. Waters. But the corporation again appealed, to what court neither Mr. Waters nor the Watertown land officials appear to know.

"Now there is another hearing called at Watertown for August 1, 1892." All of which goes to show that a farmer may be deprived of his land in other ways than mortgage foreclosure or tax title deeds. Judging from this distance, it seems that the men with whom Mr. Waters is contending, intend to torment and harass him until he will be glad to compromise with them for a small sum of money, and it also seems that the United States officials have sided with the land shark firm.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of this case, the people have abundant evidence all around them that land-thieving is not only profitable but is winked at, if not openly encouraged, by our government.

It was only a few years ago that thousands of acres of the finest farm land in Des Moines river valley, comprising 700 farms, many of which were splendidly improved and had been in the peaceful possession of their owners for more than a generation, were judged the property of one or two millionaires who had bought the unperfected title of a corporation known as the "Des Moines River Valley Improvement Company," and which ceased to exist forty years ago or more. During the administration of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. W. A. J. Sparks, general land commissioner, had a tilt with each other concerning certain land-claim rulings.

Mr. Sparks' rulings were in favor of the settlers, but were reversed by Mr. Lamar, who favored the corporations. Mr. Sparks resigned under pressure, was, in fact, practically dis-

missed from office, and Mr. Lamar was elevated to the supreme judgeship. These cases are introduced not as a matter of news, but because of their bearing on the case of Mr. Waters. They show that Mr. Waters is not the only farmer who has been persecuted by millionaires desirous of obtaining something for nothing, and that the Watertown land officials are not the only "servants of the people" predisposed to favor those financially able to make such kindnesses profitable. It is the well-established policy of both old parties to cater to wealth. It is strictly in line with this policy that the gold-bugs have triumphed over the silver men; that the Pacific railways are permitted to retain \$150,000,000, looted from the people; that national banks are granted the mighty power they possess and conscienceless land-grabbers are quietly aided in defrauding poor settlers of their lands. There is only one remedy which can be effectually applied in such land-stealing cases as that now under consideration, and that is to make large land holdings unprofitable by a proper exercise of the nation's taxing power.

The People's party platform declares that land "should not be monopolized for speculative purposes," and that "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."

The proper way to enforce this doctrine is to tax the superfluous land away from speculators, aliens and corporations, and this is the plan which will likely be adopted when the People's party comes into control of the government.

GOOD READING FOR SILVER DEMOCRATS.

The New York Evening Post (Democrat), discussing the Madison Square notification meeting, says:

Mr. Cleveland said nothing on the silver question for the very good reason that there was no occasion for saying anything. There is no issue between the candidates of the two parties on this question, and everybody recognizes that there is none. The strongest advocate of free coinage in the Democratic party recognizes that there is no hope for it if Mr. Cleveland is elected, and the strongest opponents of it among the Republicans confess that there is no danger of such legislation in case of his success.

A CENTER SHOT.
Under the heading "A Colonel Who Needs Muzzling," the Washington Post fires this broadside into the puritanical editor of the Mail and Express:

We had hoped that the campaign just now begun would pass without any resort to "war records" or to those nasty and futile recriminations which inevitably follow. Twenty-seven years have passed since the Confederacy collapsed and the Confederates resumed their allegiance to the Union. Nobody who really took part in the war on either side retains a recollection of it that applies to any question of to-day, and nobody who was an able-bodied adult at the time and didn't take part in it has any right to criticize the

WAR AND PROSPERITY.

The farmers of the North prospered exceedingly during the war. This fact inclines some people to believe that war is a good thing, at least, not an unmixed evil. But it is only among the shallow thinkers that such belief prevails. A State of war is one in which wealth is not only extravagantly wasted, but wantonly and wilfully destroyed. More than that, those who are engaged in the destruction of wealth have not only ceased temporarily to produce wealth, but many of them, by reason of death or disability, will cease forever the business of wealth production.

Since it follows that the more wealth there is created the more it is possible for each man to have, how can war, the only business of which is destruction, be anything but a most gigantic evil? But it is argued that hundreds of thousands of men were taken out of the field of production and placed where they were extravagant consumers, and that this condition necessarily redounded to the good of those left at home. The fallacy of this argument may be shown two ways: First. The Southern farmer who remained at home did not prosper. Second. If simply taking men out of productive industry and making them consumers is all that is needed to induce prosperity, then the more tramps and vagabonds and plutocrats we have the better it will be for those who continue to produce. The true reason why Northern farmers prospered during the war was because the government issued so much money to carry on the war that there was nearly enough for wealth producers to do business with.

There were over two millions of men engaged in the late war. If government will issue money sufficient and use it in employing the same number of men in building railroads, telegraphs, etc., it will accomplish the same results with the difference that in the latter case the government would be increasing the general stock of wealth, while in the former case it was engaged in its wholesale destruction.

After all, it was Reed and his Republican contingent that enabled the Eastern Democrats to kill free coinage. Even a Wall street Democrat can not do anything without the active aid of the Republicans. Let Georgia farmers remember this fact.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Georgia Democrats will not only remember this fact, but will also remember that the Wall street wing of Democracy rules the party, and with more consistency than the Constitution displays, they will show their condemnation of such a course by voting the People's party ticket.

"RAT" REID's efforts to curry favor with labor organizations, after having bitterly opposed them all his life, show what a low estimate he places upon the intelligence of laboring men generally.

TEXAS WARMING UP.

People's party nominations do not go a begging in Texas. The keenest brained, nerviest minded and best-hearted men of the Lone Star State, are rapidly aligning themselves with the People's party. Soon its opposition will come from a motley crew, composed principally of superannuated official pap suckers and their stupid or purchasable following. Mr. Jerome C. Kearby, in a letter accepting the congressional nomination of the People's party in the sixth district, says, among other things:

We have reached a crisis in our country's history, a period in our political economy, where a revolution must be accomplished by an aggregation of ballots, of our liberties must be surrendered to an aggregation of capital. Trust, combines and corporations have, for many years been holding high carnival over the liberties, properties and industrial resources of our country. Political parties are, or should be, organized to promote the science of government, having for their chief corner-stone the general welfare of all the people. The differences between the Democratic and Republican parties are intangible and unreal. In the matter of taxation or tariff they profess some antagonism, but this promises no relief to the people. A reduction of 4½ per cent on the present tariff brings no substantial relief to the people.

Upon the question of finance, in all its relations to governmental policies and to the people, the Democratic and Republican parties are linked together like the Siamese twins, by a ligament to which no political surgeon in either party will dare apply the knife. The gold-bugs of Wall street dictate the financial policies of both parties. Conceived in the same political womb, delivered by the same political midwife, they could not be otherwise than close of kin.

Upon the important and absorbing questions of land, transportation by public highways, national banks and other kindred questions, they are as silent as a tombstone. They, however, could not be otherwise without offending the favored few who have by class legislation amassed colossal fortunes and to whom these respective party organizations must look for their "sinews of war."

The Democratic party is a cemetery of buried promises and deferred hopes. It has periodically confessed the distress, desolation and ruin that prevails among the masses and has laid it to the Republican misrule. It has promised all manner of reforms and redress, but has accomplished none. The nearest approach to the observance of a promise is to be found in the willingness of a Democratic Congress to pass a free coinage silver bill, but intimidated therefrom by its threatened veto by Democratic President.

There is nothing in the history of the Democratic party for the past twenty-five years that entitles it to the respect of the voters of this district or of the nation. It is held together in the South by the cohesive power of office and sectional hate, a platform too narrow upon which to rest a great party or a great nation. Every man in the sixth congressional district will agree upon two propositions. 1. None but an avowed Democrat has ever represented you in Congress. 2. Your condition has year by year grown worse and worse, the rich have grown richer, the poor have grown poorer. This applies with equal force to every Republican congressional district, to every Democratic congressional district in this government.

The times have gradually and imperceptibly grown harder and harder until now we are surrounded with a wilderness of poverty, discontent and distress; millions of men, women and children without employment, destitute and starving. And when they cry aloud and protest against these desperate conditions organized money answers them with bullets from Pinkerton detectives, or tries to persuade them with meaningless platitudes, found in Republican and Democratic platforms. The character of the man who dies by the Pinkerton bullet is more enviable than the survivor who betrays his wife and children by the pursuit of a phantom in the Democratic or Republican platforms, full of promises, yet universally barren of results. It is not

expected that in a communication of this kind I should enter into a discussion of the evils that exist or the reforms that are promised. They should only be indicated by a brief reference to them.

I see a sectional fight foreshadowed by the Democratic leaders throughout the South. It is their stock in trade, their political capital. While their platform contains several whereas and sections, there are in truth but two. The first is Cleveland; the second is opposition to the force bill; the latter is the most formidable. I have been raised in this State, my interests are here. I expect to live and die in Texas and whatever of honor or ambition I may have, I here pledge it all to assist in defeating any and every form of federal interference in elections, from whatever source it may come, if I should be elected. Our party stands by resolution at Omaha committed against it. Our mission is peace on earth, the obliteration of sectional spite and hate, the restoration of fraternal and patriotic love, no North, no South, but a joined and a restored republic, sustained by loyal citizens who wore the blue and the gray, and who to-day remember nothing of that war except the chivalry and heroic deeds done and performed by American citizens regardless of the cause for which they fought.

It is men like Mr. Kearby, who have been Democrats all their lives, but who have at last been convinced of their error by the shilly-shally all things to all men course of their party, that are making the People's party an irresistible force, not only in Texas, but in many other parts of the South. It is against such men as these, with new ideas, new hopes, and new aspirations, that office-holding patriots like R. Q. Mills and John H. Reagan will have to contend. It is not a matter for wonder that the Democratic party in that State is badly frightened; it is no wonder that the fight is already on, or that Mr. Mills has already fled him to his home to take the stump against the "heresies" of the People's party. Mr. Mills, whose own county in the late special congressional election cast over 500 majority for the People's party nominee, realizes that the force with which he must contend is a mighty one. The indications are that he will realize this as thoroughly as J. J. Ingalls now does, after the legislature shall have elected its next United States Senator.

FRICK SHOT.

The attempt to murder Mr. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie works at Homestead, merits, and will receive, nothing but the severest condemnation from all true friends of labor. Nobody believes that the Homestead laborers would either countenance or instigate such an act. Every thinking man knows that the moral effect of the act will be hurtful to the labor side of the present controversy. Mr. Frick without the power conferred by his position as manager of a plutocratic institution, would be very like other men. That is to say, that inherently he is about the same kind of man that hundreds of those under him are. The truth of the matter is that present conditions are calculated to breed just such institutions as the Carnegie company, and that such institutions must have men like Mr. Frick at their head.

There are, no doubt, hundreds of laboring men in the country who would, were they possessed of the same kind of ability as Mr. Frick, gladly step in his place and exercise the same despotic, oppressive power which he has used. This fact is stated, not to justify Mr. Frick in the course he has pursued, but to emphasize the fact that the conditions which give such men such power as he possessed are wrong. Mr. Frick is the natural result of conditions artificially created, as much so as the tramps of our country are. Under a proper state of affairs, neither tramps nor millionaires would exist, and no man would wield the power over thousands of his fellow-men that Mr. Frick has wielded over the Homestead workers. But while all this is true, there is no getting away from the fact that the people are confronted by a condition under which it is rapidly becoming more and more dangerous to occupy such positions as that filled by Mr. Frick.

Even the chief Democratic organ of the State is forced to admit that

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN GEORGIA.

The Georgia State convention of the People's party came off last Wednesday, the 20th instant. A greater shaking up of the dry bones, and moss-backs was never witnessed, even in Kansas, than the hide-bound South received at that meeting.

Even the chief Democratic organ of the State is forced to admit that "it was a vast convention, larger than many had expected to see it, and the harmony and enthusiasm that prevailed told plainly enough that the old parties of Georgia have a well-organized and not altogether an formidable foe in this People's party convention." It further says:

The hall of the House of Representatives in the State capitol was crowded to its utmost capacity with farmer politicians of Georgia, and the galleries were thronged with visitors, men, women and children. It was at once evident that enthusiasm was running high, and that it was going to be a business-like body and a successful convention through and through.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

Every mile of railway, including rolling stock, in this country can be duplicated for less than half the money cost of the war, to say nothing about the awful destruction of life which it caused, and the value of which is beyond computation.

The destruction of values occasioned by the war, and the loss of wealth occasioned by the taking of between two and three millions of men from the fields of production and making them consumers, may safely be estimated at twenty thousand millions of dollars.

When the war closed, the Southern half of the country was in ruins, and the nation was burdened with a debt of three thousand millions, incurred by the Northern half in furnishing the Northern army with war material and in paying its men. Since the war, three thousand millions of dollars have been paid in interest to bondholders, and one thousand millions have been paid in pensions. These three sums, principal, interest and pensions, added to the estimated value of the property destroyed, gives the gigantic sum of twenty-

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

seven thousand millions of dollars as the estimated cost of the war. This sum is more than twice the value, even including the watered stock, of all the railroads, telegraphs and telephones in the United States. Now let the government employ an army of men and horses, and implements, not for the purpose of brutally destroying the lives and property of their fellowmen, but for the purpose of constructing a line or two of railroads spanning the country from ocean to ocean, and from the North to the South. Let it pay this army, and for the material it needs, not with money depreciated by its own act in the interest of gold mongers, as it did its other army, but in greenbacks of its own make, and which shall be receivable for all debts, public and private, including interest on the public debt. Let it go about this business in the same cold-blooded, determined manner in which it went about crushing the rebellion, and the seasons will not have made their rounds once until every corporation in the country will be glad to sell their property at its real value. The result of such a war on monopoly would not be a million stricken homes, a pension roll the largest the world ever saw and countless millions of value utterly destroyed, but would be seen in the quickened energy and renewed hope of the people. Its revivifying effect no imagination, however lively, can depict, and the people can work for no grander object, nor for one the accomplishment of which will bring them happier results, than government ownership of these millionaire-creating corporations.

Hatch's anti-option bill is upon the Senate calendar. The chances are against its passage in any form, since several Senators announced their intention to "debate it," which means talk it to death. Senator Washburn says: "Personally, I would be willing to stay here until December in order to see the bill passed, but I do not suppose its other friends are quite as enthusiastic. The bill ought to be passed now, so that the growers of crops can secure its benefits for this year's harvest. I shall certainly press it with all sincerity and earnestness." Once more the people are mocked.

It required \$32,000 to carry into effect the law recently enacted granting thirty days' leave of absence annually to the employees of the bureau of engraving and printing. What with only eight hours' labor, government holidays and other perquisites, these servitors of Uncle Sam can not be described much longer as a credulous public as, "department nacks."

The Hon. Kittle Halverson, of Minnesota, is one of the most unselfish and modest men in the reform ranks. "I will not stand for re-election" he said to an ECONOMIST reporter, "though I could easily have the nomination of our people, because I think they can send up here an able man."

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, Scores the House Judiciary Committee and Its Chairman, Mr. Oates, of Alabama.

Congressional Record.

Mr. Watson. Mr. Speaker, it is a very pleasant thing to notice how much the approach of a Presidential election quickens up political movements. In January a resolution was introduced here, broad in its terms and sufficient in its allegations, to authorize a full and fair investigation of this keeping of a standing army by corporations to put down their employees. That resolution went to the judiciary committee, and went to sleep there. It required a resolution of this House some months afterwards to get it even considered by that committee, and after its consideration was thus brought about by the action of the House, it came back here shorn, in my opinion, of its strongest features, and restricted merely to the operation of railroad trains.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the strongest objection to the Pinkerton detective agency is this, that it is the keeping and bearing of arms by an unauthorized body; not the keeping and bearing of arms by the citizen, but the keeping and bearing of arms by an unauthorized body, organized on a military plan, officered on a military plan, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and put out for hire to private parties by private parties. As far back as February 9th of the present year I introduced a bill which would have made the keeping of such a standing body of men, or their employment, illegal, and would thus have struck at the source of the trouble, by putting down this body of men, who, as long as they are kept up, will be used for such purposes.

No action whatever has been taken upon that measure. If this Congress meant to do any thing to protect the laborers it could have been done. You knew that such things had happened in the past. You knew they would happen in the future. And yet when your attention was called to these matters you paid no attention to them; you let that proposition sleep in your committee room until dead men lay in the streets and widow's weeds had been thrown around desolate wives. But, now that your Presidential election approaches and you want to play to the galleries and to pretend friendship for the workingman, you bring in a resolution at this late hour, when the shedding of blood might have been prevented had you acted in time.

Mr. Oates. I know we could not get Mr. Powderly while he was in another part of the country.

Mr. Watson. Did I not give you the street and number of Mr. Wright, of New York?

Mr. Oates. I decline to be catechised any further in this way.

Later in same debate (same day):

Mr. Watson. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The Speaker. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Watson. After the gentleman from Alabama requests and obtains unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution, does it give the gentleman the right to take the floor and prevent any other gentleman from getting recognition except by favor of the gentleman from Alabama? Have we, whose conduct has been attacked by himself, and the chairman of the committee, no right to reply except as he chooses to give us the floor?

Mr. Oates. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The Speaker. The gentleman has thirty minutes remaining.

Mr. Oates. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Watson] seems to think that he has not been treated fairly. I now yield three minutes to him if he desires it.

Mr. Watson. Could you not make it a little fairer, and give me five minutes?

Mr. Oates. I will give the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. Watson. Mr. Speaker, with good temper, and with the intention of being entirely fair to everybody, especially so to the distinguished chairman of the committee who addressed the House to-day,

I beg to say that they do me injustice when they put me in the attitude that I have neglected to push this resolution with all the power I have. Why, Mr. Speaker, it is said that I furnished the committee nothing, and the impression will go out that the committee followed me around the city with a search warrant for me to come and address them upon this matter. [Applause.]

Mr. Oates. Mr. Speaker, in reply to what has fallen from the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Watson], I will say that his resolution which he sent to the committee on the judiciary was referred to a sub-committee of which I am a member. The gentleman was afforded an opportunity to appear before that sub-committee and furnish it with information upon which it could act, and he failed to do it.

Mr. Watson. Did I not go there twice?

Mr. Oates. The resolution was reported to the full committee, and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Watson] was invited to come before the full committee for the same purpose. He did come, and every member of the committee who was present knows that after he had made his statement and had been catechized there was no substantial thing of which the gentleman was informed or could give information upon which the committee could act.

Mr. Watson. Did not I try twice to do it?

Mr. Oates. You came before the committee. You were allowed to appear there and make such statements as you thought proper to make.

Mr. Watson. And you said that the law did not authorize it, and your committee fought it on the floor of the House.

Mr. Oates. And you could give no information of any particular or substantial character upon which the committee could act.

Mr. Watson. Have you subpoenaed any of the witnesses whose names I gave you?

Mr. Oates. I do not yield for any question of that kind.

Mr. Watson. It is a pertinent question.

Mr. Oates. I will answer the question. I have. You gave me the names of the three persons; for one of them a subpoena has been issued, and he could not be found.

Mr. Watson. Have you subpoenaed the other two?

Mr. Oates. I have not, but I expect to do so.

Mr. Watson. Why did you subpoena the one you could not reach, and not attempt to subpoena the two whose residences I gave you?

Mr. Watson. That is quite correct.

Mr. Culberson. And the gentleman adopted that suggestion.

Mr. Watson. I adopted that suggestion because that was the only point upon which I could get in; but, I claimed the right to come in under the others, and in the public newspapers where I discussed this question and upon the floor of this House, when we debated the matter, gentleman will bear me out, during the three weeks that have elapsed, no attempt has been made to subpoena these gentlemen.

Mr. Oates. The gentleman does not state that he gave me any facts that those witnesses could testify to?

Mr. Watson. No; but I gave you the names of the witnesses who I believed would make out the case that I had outlined before the committee. In other words, I outlined the indictment and gave you the names of the witnesses who I thought would make the indictment good.

Mr. Oates. Three weeks ago, when I called upon you for them?

Mr. Watson. Certainly. I could not give them to you before you called for them. How could I tell when you were ready for them? I make no accusation against the judiciary committee. I simply repel the accusation that seems to be made against me. I am simply exercising the right of self-defense.

Now, I want to say this in conclusion. Look at the difference in the conduct of the committee at that time and on yesterday.

There is a sound of cannon in the air; there is a sound of Winchester rifles abroad; there are barricades and forts; there is a vessel in the river armed and equipped for fight; there is the stain of blood in the streets; there are dead men being borne to their homes. So the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Williams] introduced a resolution yesterday, and without hearing him, without compelling him to give any evidence, or any facts, or any law, the committee at once considered his resolution and brought it up here this morning.

[Here the hammer fell.]

He makes some inquiries about the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. McKeighan. For the Senate?

Mr. Watson. Yes.

Mr. McKeighan. I care nothing about what the city of Lincoln would have done.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama. They could not have done it legally.

Mr. McKeighan. Let me take care of it myself. We already see that gentlemen are here favoring legislation to affect the distribution of wealth, and there is quite a tendency in that way, but I have never voted for it. To say that the city of Lincoln would do a wrong does not prove, and is no argument to us that this piece of legislation would be right. I am here to influence only my own vote, and I trust that no member of this House will be influenced in casting his vote because the city of Lincoln might have done so and so?

The question with me is, and it seems to me that the question with the members of this House should be, simply this: Have we the right to put our hands into the pockets of the people of this District and appropriate money in order that a certain class of people may have a good time entertaining men that they promised to entertain at their own expense. More than this I do not care to say, and less than this I can not say and perform my duty to the people I represent.

[Applause.]

Mr. Watson. I hope the gentleman will not consume my time.

Mr. Oates. I will give the gentleman more time. I do not know Mr. William Pinkerton. I never saw him, but as the gentleman has referred to the matter, I will state that since this committee was raised, and since I found it to be my duty under the resolution of the House to investigate the matter, I wrote to Mr. Pinkerton, stating to him that I would like him to come before the committee, which was raised for the purpose of investigation. He replied in a very courteous letter, in which he said that he would withhold nothing. He gave me the places in which their different offices were located, and he stated that he had nothing to withhold, that he was really glad that the investigation was going to be had, because he felt that his organization had been misrepresented in the newspapers; but he did not wish to come in advance before the sub-committee, until those who had accused him here had made some charge and had produced some evidence. I thought that was reasonable, and it was about three weeks ago that I applied to the gentleman from Georgia for the names of witnesses, and he gave me three names. I issued subpoenas for them, and was proceeding with the examination. Then the Pinkertons would have been called. I state this because the gentleman is giving a newspaper report. That letter of Pinkerton I have in my possession.

Mr. Simpson. Cold tea!

Mr. Watson. I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama to state frankly to the House whether or not these charges are substantially true, and whether or not a large amount of the money of the taxpayers of this country is being taken up in any such way.

Mr. Forney. In reply to that I will say that I know nothing about it. If the gentleman will examine the accounts of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate he will see how these contingent expenses are expended.

He asks Burton McMillin, of Tennessee, an awkward question while discussing Senate amendments to naval appropriation bill.

Mr. McMillin. Mr. Speaker, if it is not necessary to build this ship now, why is it necessary to contract for the building?

Mr. Watson. That does not touch what I was saying at all. It is well enough for Mr. Pinkerton to be polite to the chairman of the committee when the investigation has been ordered, but Mr. Pinkerton will not deny that, in the foulest and most brutal manner, showing himself to be a man who has no regard for the rights of other people, he denounced me through the public press of this country because I had dared to introduce my resolution. I ask every gentleman on this floor whether that sort of conduct will meet the approval of this body, and whether that sort of intolerance speaks well for the character of the man who exercises tyrannical power over the life and death of citizens?

Mr. Watson. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. McMillin. With pleasure.

Mr. Watson. Does not the same argument apply to the river and harbor bill?

Mr. McMillin. I have taken my course on the river and harbor bill, voting to recommit and reduce it.

Mr. Watson. And voted for it.

He objects to leaves of absence, and states why.

Mr. Watson. I object to these requests based upon "important business."

The Speaker pro tempore. Objection is made to those requests based upon "important business." Without objection, the other requests will be granted.

There was no objection.

Mr. Watson. I do not know of any more important business than that of staying here and doing the business members are paid to attend to.

Mr. Oates. The gentleman does not state that he gave me any facts that those witnesses could testify to?

Mr. Watson. No; but I gave you the names of the witnesses who I believed would make out the case that I had outlined before the committee. In other words, I outlined the indictment and gave you the names of the witnesses who I thought would make the indictment good.

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[Here the hammer fell.]

He makes some inquiries about the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. McKeighan. Yes sir.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. Suppose the gentleman from California [Mr. Caminiti] spoke about the protection thrown around the public property and the rivers. He did not say a word, however, about the protection of private property;

and I call your attention and ask you to see for yourself if there is in the provisions of the bill the slightest protection thrown around the individual owner of the land upon whose farm and around whose little homes the debris will be washed if this operation is allowed to proceed.

Mr. Watson. I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Georgia just

here to the fact that he did not do it legally.

Mr. Watson. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama a question.

A statement has appeared in the public prints from year to year that under the resolution of the House to investigate the matter, I wrote to Mr. Pinkerton, stating to him that I would like him to come before the committee, which was raised for the purpose of investigation.

He replied in a very courteous letter, in which he said that he would withhold nothing. He gave me the places in which their different offices were located, and he stated that he had nothing to withhold, that he was really glad that the investigation was going to be had, because he felt that his organization had been misrepresented in the newspapers;

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

dence here and said that Bergman was one of those who never ally themselves with the regular organizations, the "groups" preferring to carry out their work as individuals and after their own methods.

Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the Homestead men, was in court when the shooting occurred. When told of it he said: "My God, it cannot be. I'm sorry, very sorry." Then he sank back into his chair deeply affected by the occurrence.

When Hugh O'Donnell was seen in the jail he was greatly depressed over the shooting of Mr. Frick. "I hope to God that it is not true. I feel sorry for Mrs. Frick. The man Berkman he said he had never heard of. He was not connected with the Amalgamated Association, and was not known about Homestead.

Hugh Ross expressed himself in about the same way. Both leaders deplored the shooting.

President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, said: "The news of the shooting was a great surprise to me. I can only say that I am sincerely sorry for Mr. Frick and that the deed was cowardly."

Private Jams, of company K, tenth regiment, shouted yesterday afternoon, when the report of the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick reached the provisional brigade, for three cheers for the assassin. Colonel Streeter, from his quarters, heard the incendiary shout. He hurried into camp and ordered the regiment to be paraded double-quick time. When his command was drawn up, he recited to the soldiers the remark he had heard.

"I heard the voice distinctly," the colonel said. "I think I recognized it, and I want the man who made the statement to advance two paces." The colonel had recognized Jams' voice, and he was standing directly in front of the accused when he was talking. Immediately Private Jams stepped to the front. He was trembling like an aspen, and he seemed unable to hold his gun. "You offered three cheers for the killing of Mr. Frick, did you not?" the colonel asked.

Jams did not answer. He hung his head and nodded in the affirmative. He was ordered to the guardhouse. The colonel and his staff, including the surgeons, then went to the guardhouse. The officer of the day took charge of the criminal, and at the colonel's orders he was hung up by the thumbs for thirty minutes. The surgeons remained with the unfortunate man during all his punishment. One of them kept watch over his pulse while another looked after his heart, and at the end of thirty minutes Surgeon Neff ordered him taken down. When released, young Jams was limp and apparently unconscious. The surgeons remained with him for an hour, when he was taken to his quarters.

The severity of Jams' punishment was due to his refusal to take back or apologize for the expression. To-day one side of his head was shaved and the buttons cut from his uniform, of which he was then stripped. He was given a suit of cast-off plain clothing, part being a pair of overalls, and was at once drummed out of the camp. The proceedings were approved by General Snowden. Young Jams lives at Waynesburg.

Man's Footprints.

BY E. C. TULLEY.

It has been my aim, thus far, to train the development and progress of man as a social being from his primitive, or at least from his earlier, condition to the present day, noting by the way what he has done at different stages of his progress towards self-government, for the purpose of gathering reliable data upon which to predicate an idea, or opinion, as to what we may reasonably expect him to do in his present condition. We have seen that, during this progress, he has at different epochs of his history established for himself various and widely differing forms of government, ranging from the most absolute despotisms to a liberal and free republic. We have seen that the government so established, whatever

its form, or by whatever name known, was always a true reflex of his then intellectual status. That on a given plane of intellectual development his personal, political and social rights, as he then understood them, whether few or many, were, theoretically at least, secured and protected, and that he was for a greater or lesser period of time satisfied with that government and correspondingly contented and happy. True, these rights were "few and far between," yet, as they were such, and such only, as his then condition enabled him to comprehend, they, for the time being, sufficed for all practical purposes.

But since no condition is fixed or stationary in nature, man, obeying the universal law of evolutionary progress, was necessarily forced up to a higher intellectual plane, and in proportion as he rose in the scale, the more clearly was he enabled to comprehend his true relation to his fellow man, and as "new ideas" dawned upon his mental vision, other rights of which he had hitherto been ignorant were unfolded to him. Then began the "irrepressible conflict" between the ruler and the subject; the former to maintain and perpetrate the existing form of government and to forcibly adjust the new man to the old coat which he had outgrown, and the latter to remodel, amend or abolish the old concern and don a new suit fitted to the new man.

This struggle was of longer or shorter duration, in proportion to the means available by the one party or the other to enforce obedience to their respective views. Yet, whether of longer or shorter duration, the result in the end has always been the same. The old government has been adjusted to the new man or abolished, and another substituted in its stead, in harmony with the altered conditions. More "divine rights," more "prerogatives" were swept away and more natural, more human rights substituted; not the full measure of those which we of to-day consider such, yet, all the new man, in his then condition, was capable of fully comprehending as such, and consequently all he was at that time fitted to exercise and enjoy, and, I might add, all those to which he was entitled, for I hold that man is, strictly speaking, entitled to such rights and privileges only as he is capable of fully comprehending and exercising for his own and the common good—"where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and those who are ignorant of a right, are none the less happy by reason of its denial. In fact, the concession of a right or privilege, the intended beneficiaries of which are unable to comprehend and exercise intelligently, has with rare exceptions, proven an actual injury.

I assert that at all times in man's history, whenever he has attained to a full comprehension and appreciation of its rights, and is fully fitted for its exercise and enjoyment, he has always been equal to the task or duty of asserting and maintaining it; and, until he is so prepared, so developed, attempts to anticipate it have, as a rule, been failures.

Now, if the foregoing premises be true, and I think history warrants me in assuming that they are, the following propositions will be found to be equally correct:

1. That whenever and wherever

man has established for himself a government, whatever its form, that government may be taken as the index to his intellectual status, and as the measure of his political and social rights. It is the sum of the primitive man a thinking animal, many, many ages more passed before he reasoned.

It is astonishing how few people, even in this so called enlightened (?) age, can, or ever do, think; how few reason; how few, in fact, are capable of reasoning, or of even thinking. I know that we all think we think, reason even, but, in a last analysis, we are at best only trying to think that we are thinking. The great mass of mankind have no time to think; they are too much engrossed with devising means of satisfying their physical requirements, or "keeping the wolf from the door," to indulge in the luxury of thinking, or even trying to think; and when not so engaged, are too indolent, too "tired" to do so. They propose to let others do the thinking for them, and those others are willing to do it.

Fortunately for our race, there have been evolved, from time to time, a few thinkers; a few men who could not only think, but who could and did reason; men gifted beyond the great mass of their fellows; men to whom the great unthinking looked for guidance—a few "leaders of men"—cranks as it were; men who had the courage of their convictions, political sign posts, to point the way and lead them out of the wilderness.

But is it true that we are an ignorant people? If "book-learning" be knowledge—wisdom—then, indeed, are we a wise people (in our own conceit) beyond all others of this or any age. But if ignorance consist in the absence of that knowledge of political and social economics, which would enable us to understand our true relations one to another, and the relations of the citizen to the government, the government to the citizen, to fully comprehend the principles and theory of that government, its policy, financial and industrial; in short, to know absolutely nothing of that most important of all things, the true theory of the government under which we live, move and have our being, then, indeed, are we a deplorably ignorant people. Not so, perhaps, when compared with others who have gone before and left their "foot prints" to guide us, but with reference to the much which we ought to know, and might, if not too indolent and neglectful of our duty, know, but which we do not, and seemingly will not know, we are unquestionably far from being a wise people.

4. That whatever his condition, good, bad, or indifferent, whatever his miseries, they are due, as a rule to ignorance—ignorance of the causes which produce them, ignorance of their nature, ignorance of their remedy—or to a willful, criminal neglect of his duty—usually to a complication of both.

Now man is, in common with the rest of created beings, by nature indolent, lazy and averse to exertion, physical or mental, in fact, "born tired," and moves only when moved. The brute is moved to action by the imperative demands of his physical wants—hunger, thirst, and the other instincts common to the nature and species. The same rule applies to man, differing in degree only, owing to his higher and more complex organism. As with the brute, by far the greater part of his time and energies are devoted to providing for his physical wants—food, clothing, shelter, and protection from the elements and other enemies, self-preservation—and the propagation and preservation of his species, motives all born of instinct, and common to all animals,

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the residents of Farmers and Laborers of America that they will not carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

Whereas: THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so nobly and bravely advanced our cause and defended our principles, therefore:

It is resolved by 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 Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. V. Macne and his associates in said paper; and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

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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: O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Feging, J. S. Garrard, J. F. Standard, H. S. Carr.

We have received a white envelope directed with lead pencil to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing no letter. The post mark appears to be Dublin, name of State not legible.

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

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry, but gives no post-office or State.

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

Somebody at Wilkes, Ark., sends money for THE ECONOMIST but states no name.

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. 305321, 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.

INSPIRING reports as to what the People's party is doing come from every direction. On the 20th instant grand conventions were held in Georgia and Florida, and a mighty mass meeting at Vincennes, Indiana.

To grasp anything like the situation

from the associated press reports one is obliged to read between the lines. In Florida two conventions were held the same day, the "kicker Democrats," that is to say, Democrats who favor the Ocala demands, and the People's party. A consolidation was effected by the "Kickers" marching bodily into the camp of the People's party. The combined convention was composed of representatives from nearly every county in the State and placed a ticket in the field which stands a good show to be elected.

Mr. Oates, as chairman of the Pinkerton investigation committee relative to the Homestead trouble, should have been a fair and impartial judge. During the investigation of the Homestead trouble by his committee, the Pinkertons were placed upon the stand, but instead of being treated as other witnesses were, and compelled to answer questions off-hand, they were provided with type-written copies of such questions as the Knights of Labor desired to ask them and the committee took a recess during which the Pinkertons and their attorney prepared their answers. This bit of favoritism led to warn words between Knight of Labor Devlin and Mr. Oates, during which Mr. Oates made a very bad display of temper. It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings in another column that Mr. Oates favored the employment by the government of the Pinkertons as detectives at the World's Fair and during the session of the G. A. R. at Washington. The proposition, however, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The people of Alabama will do the country a service by leaving Oates at home.

THE leading article is by Mrs. Annie L. Diggs. Her subject is "Women of the Alliance," and is handled gracefully and meritoriously. One of the hopeful signs of the times is that publications like the "Arena" find it necessary to open their columns to independent political matter which they would not have countenanced a year ago.

BECAUSE Private Iams, of the Pennsylvania militia, shouted three cheers for the assassin of Mr. Frick, he was court-martialed, hung up by the thumbs thirty minutes, one side of his head shaved, stripped of his uniform, clad in cast-off garments, and drummed out of camp. A more brutal punishment, considering the offense, was never inflicted by the Spanish inquisition in its palmiest days. General Snowden approved of the punishment, and this means that young Iams is without recourse.

If such high-handed outrages as this do not bring the military adjunct of capitalism, known as the national guard, into disfavor with the people, they are nearer ready for autocratic domination than even the most pessimistic calamity howler has declared them to be.

THE Atlanta Constitution is perfectly safe in making the following offer:

Editor Stovall, of Savannah, talks glibly about the "seventy-cent dollar." We have never seen one of these celebrated pieces. Our curiosity is so great that we will give Editor Stovall \$5 in gold for one.

CLEVELAND has at last set himself "right" on the force bill, and the Washington Post is correspondingly happy.

THE true value of money can not be gauged by the current rate of interest, but only by its ability to command the products of labor.

Twenty-five years ago in many Western States, the current rate of interest was 20 per cent where it now does not exceed 8 or 10. Yet, that money is of greater value in those States now than it was then, is demonstrated by the fact that \$8 or \$10 will buy more of labor's products now than \$20 would have bought then.

Mr. Oates, as chairman of the Pinkerton investigation committee relative to the Homestead trouble, should have been a fair and impartial judge. During the investigation of the Homestead trouble by his committee, the Pinkertons were placed upon the stand, but instead of being treated as other witnesses were, and compelled to answer questions off-hand, they were provided with type-written copies of such questions as the Knights of Labor desired to ask them and the committee took a recess during which the Pinkertons and their attorney prepared their answers. This bit of favoritism led to warn words between Knight of Labor Devlin and Mr. Oates, during which Mr. Oates made a very bad display of temper. It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings in another column that Mr. Oates favored the employment by the government of the Pinkertons as detectives at the World's Fair and during the session of the G. A. R. at Washington. The proposition, however, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The people of Alabama will do the country a service by leaving Oates at home.

THE leading article is by Mrs. Annie L. Diggs. Her subject is "Women of the Alliance," and is handled gracefully and meritoriously. One of the hopeful signs of the times is that publications like the "Arena" find it necessary to open their columns to independent political matter which they would not have countenanced a year ago.

BECAUSE Private Iams, of the Pennsylvania militia, shouted three cheers for the assassin of Mr. Frick, he was court-martialed, hung up by the thumbs thirty minutes, one side of his head shaved, stripped of his uniform, clad in cast-off garments, and drummed out of camp. A more brutal punishment, considering the offense, was never inflicted by the Spanish inquisition in its palmiest days. General Snowden approved of the punishment, and this means that young Iams is without recourse.

If such high-handed outrages as this do not bring the military adjunct of capitalism, known as the national guard, into disfavor with the people, they are nearer ready for autocratic domination than even the most pessimistic calamity howler has declared them to be.

THE Atlanta Constitution is perfectly safe in making the following offer:

Editor Stovall, of Savannah, talks glibly about the "seventy-cent dollar." We have never seen one of these celebrated pieces. Our curiosity is so great that we will give Editor Stovall \$5 in gold for one.

CLEVELAND has at last set himself "right" on the force bill, and the Washington Post is correspondingly happy.

THE true value of money can not be gauged by the current rate of interest, but only by its ability to command the products of labor.

IN VIEW of everything, it would be well, perhaps, for the present generation to fix the organic law of the country so that the air will be made forever free, lest some future enterprising genius discover a mode by which it may be bottled up and withheld from all who are unable or unwilling to pay roundly for the privilege of breathing.

THERE are several "facts about the tariff," but the one which overshadows all others is that it is a "chestnut."

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

As fast as State secretaries report the time and place of the next regular annual meeting of the State Alliance, it will be added to this list:

Tennessee, Nashville, August 16.

Texas, Austin, August 16.

Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17.

Kentucky, Owensboro, November 8.

Columbia, S. C., July 27.

Virginia, Richmond, August 17.

Louisiana, Monroe, August 2.

California, Sacramento, October 3.

Georgia, Gainesville, August 17.

Mississippi, Starkville, August 23.

North Carolina, Greenboro, August 9.

West Virginia, Clarksburg, August 10.

Williamsport, Pa., October 25.

INTERVIEWS.

What Senator Kyle and Representatives McKeighan and Clover say of the Omaha Platform and Nominees.

SENATOR JAS. H. KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman.

M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer.

LAWRENCE MCPARLIN, Secretary.

J. H. TURNER, Secretary.

General Weaver's Western Campaign.

Gen. J. B. Weaver and Chairman

Tatubeneck arrived in St. Louis July

21st from Vincennes, Ind., and went

direct to the National People's party

headquarters. The campaign through

the silver States has been mapped out

and General Weaver and Gen. J. G.

Fields will fire off the first gun at Denver on July 5th and 7th. From

there they will go to Pueblo, thence

to Leadville, and on the 30th they

will hold forth at Aspen. August 1st

a grand rally will be held at Grand

Junction, when they will leave Colorado and spend ten days in Nevada,

three in California, and make a trip

through Oregon and attend a big

mass meeting at Portland. They

will proceed from there to Tacoma,

thence to Seattle and on to Spokane

Falls, winding up at Helena, Mont.

From this point a platform campaign

will be carried on through the North

to St. Paul, returning to Des Moines

on August 16th. This will conclude

the work to be done in the silver

States, after which a campaign will

be mapped out for work in the South.

HON. H. A. M'KEIGHAN, OF NEBRASKA.

Fourteen years ago James B.

Weaver and I stood side by side in

debate upon the hustings. He was

for the people then, he is so to-day.

There is no truer or abler man.

When students begin to look into

this independent movement deeply,

they find its road is greenbackism.

Truth is mighty and will prevail.

Politicians flattered themselves they

had killed it, but it only slept to re-

awaken with gathered forces. In

the main I am with the platform

adopted. Details are mainly matters

of individual judgement, and upon

them we may justifiably and consist-

ently differ.

HON. B. H. CLOVER, OF KANSAS.

The Omaha platform contains

the germ of all we have fought for in

our past struggles, and the inspira-

tion of our future. Unless its de-

mands are crystallized into law, this

republic will fall. General Weaver

is a grand good man, and I am sure

General Field is of the same caliber.

We will have measures to combat

for this fall, the Harrison-Cleve-

land parties have—let me see what'

(a long pause), "O, yes; I recollect,

they have men."

MONEY TALKS.

Let us have deeds, not words; actions, not professions. Down in your district, more than probably, you are hoping to hear the reform leaders speak this campaign. Ten chances to one they are as earnestly anxious to be with you and spread the gospel

of peace and

Fields on the ticket at Omaha. And the only thing they have got to say against Field is that he wanted the whole yankee nation killed during the war. Now we think that ought to recommend him to the average Virginian. Then, just think of it! he is from Culpeper—"Culpeper sah," and trained with the Pocahontas children—and now he lives just in sight of Monticello, and has, consequently, imbibed a full share of Jefferson's spirit that "goes marching on" in the People's party.

TAMMANY THE TIGER.

It nows leaks out that Cleveland's cat made a trade with the Tiger. The purpose of the cat was if Hill was nominated, to organize a People's party—Yes that is what I mean, a People's party—in New York city and put a full municipal ticket in the field against the tiger's ticket. Then the whole South and the West and the farther East might have gone to the devil with the election of Harrison; they were going to get ready to scratch the tiger—but behold! a change—the cat comes out on top, and now the tiger, if Rev. Parkhurst will let him, can put what boy Indians he pleases into the offices of the city. A trade you know—the tiger would rather have his old den all to himself than share the world with other animals.

DON'T FORGET.

That the People's party—not ours—elected Grover Cleveland mayor of Buffalo. There is where he got his start. It is a good quid for a Democrat to chew on.

Can't all the good Democrats that voted for Greeley and Hancock, vote for Weaver?

Gompers' Offer accepted.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, accepting his offer to detail two members of that organization to assist the immigrant inspectors in the enforcement of the alien contract labor law.

In his letter, to which this is a response, Mr. Gompers says that he has authentic information that an unprecedented number of iron workers and steel workers have arrived in this country in the past ten days at New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, most of them giving Chicago as their destination. He says he hears that they expect to be shipped from Chicago to Homestead.

Some Desirable Songs.

THE ECONOMIST is debtor to the Alliance Publishing Company, Lincoln, Neb., for a batch of Alliance and labor songs set to music. Among them we notice, "Get off the Earth," "Battle Hymn of Freedom," "The Goal Baffon's Song," "Truth's Approaching Triumph," "We Have the Tariff Yet," "The Alarm Beat," "God Save the People," "Sons of America," "The Taxpayers Settle the Bills," "The Flag of Liberty," "Right Shall Reign," and "The Weakest Must Go to the Wall."

R. H. Daniel, Erin, Houston county, Tenn., is encouraging. He writes:

The reform movement is progressing in this State. I am a member of one sub-Alliance which has a good membership, and we are a unit in the meeting.

W. H. Green, Encotta, Miss., writes: The action of the Democratic party in

CORRESPONDENCE.

J. R. Newton, Pendleton, S.C., writes: The life-blood of Alliance principles has about reached the tail of Southern Democracy and it's beginning to wag for better things. The only trouble in South Carolina is a need of the knowledge of their awful condition on the part of the common people on one side, and a spirit of action which would cut loose from an old rotten party by our leaders on the other. The Alliance press and the older, more wealthy Democrats who run it in this State are the last to leave the flesh pots of Egypt, because their stomachs and pores are a little fuller than the poor cuss who is scratching out life trying to make ends meet, and pay a mortgage debt. This is what's the matter. The men who ought to lead with our Alliance organs are on the fence shaking an old greasy rag for Cleveland, and "talking force bill and negro supremacy," while the clochopper is away up the hill near the white house with the People's party doctrine, which is peace on earth and good will towards all men.

A. J. Murphy, Nacogdoches, Texas, speaking of his section and its reception of Cleveland and his platform, says:

I can say that I hear no dissenting voice from the plutocratic portion of Democrats, but all true Democrats are not satisfied:

An Alliance brother writing from Sumpter, Miss., gladdens us exceedingly. He tells of his conversion to the new gospel of justice and equity, as follows:

Something over a year ago you commenced sending me THE ECONOMIST. At that time I cared but little about reading the paper, but after Congress assembled I began to read it and I soon saw that the Democrats as well as the Republicans were not legislating and carrying out the promises as laid down in their party platforms; consequently "the scales fell from my eyes," and I feel that were I to vote for either of these old parties I would not only be doing myself an injustice, but would do the rising generation an injustice, and generations yet to be born would curse the men of our day and time for supporting such parties, allowing this government to drift in the channel in which she is going, and not lift our voices in denunciation, be they ever so humble. THE ECONOMIST is doing a grand work in this State and thousands are tumbling off the fence into the People's party who will stand by and hold our platform as sacred as their family bibles. Tell our northern brethren to come along, "the olive branch of peace and the right hand of brotherly love is held out, and the waving of the bloody shirt and negro domination don't scare worth a cent." There are thousands with us, but on account of the ridicule they haven't the backbone to speak out. Be in good cheer. Our cause is a just one and will never go backward.

M. A. Vinson (no State) is right "onto" the whole money power scheme and its two dancing punch and judy shows. He writes:

Wall street, New York, and the gold-bugs of the East have nominated Cleveland that they may have a big feast. Now they will send out their speakers all over this land to hood-wink all of the people they can. They will shout in the rally, and cry on the hill that they are going to beat Harrison and defeat the force bill. They will try to make the people believe all over this nation that if Harrison is elected they will have to submit to negro domination. This is the scare-crow that they will want you to see, to induce you to vote for Cleveland and Stevenson. They will try to make you believe that in order to be free, that you must stick hard and fast to the old party. Brothers and friends you certainly can see that we will never get anything from both old parties. Don't vote for Harrison or for Cleveland, for they will be certain to keep you in bondage, I would rather try to run the kingdom of heaven in the midst of hell, than to expect anything from the old party yell. Let us take a new stand and vote for our families and fellow-men.

R. H. Daniel, Erin, Houston county, Tenn., is encouraging. He writes:

The reform movement is progressing in this State. I am a member of one sub-Alliance which has a good membership, and we are a unit in the meeting.

W. H. Green, Encotta, Miss., writes:

The action of the Democratic party in

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

The Economist
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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 subscribers Machine alone for \$2.00 in money.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED all the various makes of sewing machines in the market, and finds 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 \$50 or 50c.**

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 muslin to the heaviest cloths, and a wide range of work, Hemming, Braiding, Tucking, Rolling, 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 binding cutter. Each Machine is also supplied with the following outfit: One Hammer and Felertone piece, Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver. Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauze, 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 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 woodwork of this machine is either black walnut or antique oak. Subscribers may name their preference.

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 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.

Persons ordering machines should state plainly the point to which the machine is to be shipped, as well as office the paper is to be sent to, (always mention county.) Give us your shipping point as well as 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
Cleveland, O.....	33	Birmingham, Ala.....	89
Chicago, Ill.....	40	Raleigh, N. C.....	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1 00	Gainesville, S. C.....	1 07
Kansas City, Mo.....	55	Tulsa, Tex.....	1 53
E. St. Louis, Ills.....	49	Harrisburg, Pa.....	83
New Orleans, La.....	58	Oakdale, Wash.....	3 95
Jacksonville, Fla.....	55	San Francisco, Calif.....	3 95
Portland, Ore.....	1 07	Nashville, Tenn.....	55
	3 95	Louisville, Ky.....	25
		Vicksburg, Miss.....	98

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 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.

NOTICE

F. A. & I. U.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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., 243 PLYMOUTH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

nominating Cleveland is rebuked by the treasury and free silver men of Mississippi. The People's party is growing in this county. All sub-treasury men, are, or will be by the coming election (which was a majority last election) People's partisans. At our june meeting, the Alliance brethren were greatly enthused. They set flat down (not by resolution, but by sentiment) on Cleveland and the Democratic party. Adopted resolutions withholding our support for offices from any candidate who did not favor and pledge himself to do all in his power to have the Alliance demands enacted into law, reaffirming our allegiance and adopting the Ocala platform from a

party, and I am with the procession. God speed the cause.

J. Stippick, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Wisconsin is no longer a sure Republican State, but can now be classed safely among the doubtful ones. The People's party is making such wonderful progress, that it is almost certain that either the Democratic or the People's party will carry the State this fall. One of the proprietors of the leading Republican organs of the State expressed the belief that Cleveland would carry Wisconsin on account of being "sound on the silver question." "The tariff question," he said, "did not amount to anything." The McKinley bill is on the statutes and will not be changed so easily. The silver question is the issue, and Cleveland is sounder than Harrison on that question." This simply shows which way the wind is blowing in this State. The capitalists have come to the conclusion that their interests are safer in Democratic hands than in those of the Republicans.

F. W. Patrick, Utopia, Tex., writing from a drought-stricken region, is full of patriotism. He writes:

I am but a picket on the outskirts of the great camp. We will do all we can for the cause, but we are in a part of the drouth region of Southwest Texas. No matter, we will do our part at the ballot box next November. I can still remember that seed bill veto. I hope all Texas will not forget it.

C. S. Wilson, Peepsville, N. C., writes:

The government of Chile has notified the Secretary of State that the sum of \$75,000 in gold is tendered as indemnity for the killing and injuring of certain sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore by a Chilean mob at Valparaiso October 16, 1891. The United States government has accepted the offer and considers it a fair and generous settlement.

The Department of State has not yet decided upon what basis the money will be distributed among the men for whom it is intended, and it is not known whether the President will divide it or it will be given the attention of Congress.

I have been a life-long Democrat, and never voted any other ticket in my life, but can nor will not be misled any longer by bosses to support the nominees of Wall street gold-bugs such as Cleveland. This expresses the sentiments of over half the white voters of Nacogdoches county.

The larger sums, of course, will be given to the families of the two men who were killed, and the remainder will be divided among some forty men for whom it is intended.

Away out here in West Virginia our hearts are bleeding on account of the death of our dear Brother Polk. He was our anchor, fast; he was our hope, secure. Build a monument to his memory; small amounts. Let every one contribute a mite. I will start the mite at \$1.00.

We have completed a People's party organization in this county, and have a ticket in the field. The Republicans conceded to us the naming of the ticket, and in enthusiastic convention assembled in-dorsed it in toto. Oh, we so much need a good teacher here; can't you possibly send us one? The fire is kindled and burning bright, but we want it to consume also the soggy green wood of ignorance and prejudice. Don't you wish the people had their mind's eye open? Then there would be no question—who will be President? It would only be an impatient waiting for the 4th of March to roll around.

P. Price 50 Cents per box.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In taking Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

C. D. Ledbetter, North Carolina, writes:

The general talk is here amongst the people that they are not willing to submit to bossism any longer. We are determined down here in the South to do better hereafter when we have a chance. Long live THE ECONOMIST and its usefulness.

W. R. Cain, Mississippi, writes:

I am sorry our President Polk is dead, but glad there was another here to take his place. I hope the work will go gloriously on. I read glad news in THE ECONOMIST, July 2, 1892, of the People's

\$2,500 IN PRIZES
Whether First or Last.
4 GET ME ONE

To the first person sending correct answer to above rebus (which represents a beautiful sentimental flower) WE WILL GIVE IN CASE YOU TO A \$2,500 IN PRIZES WHETHER FIRST OR LAST. To all persons who send us the best and most original answers we will give \$200 in silver coins.

With your answer to be resented to us, postage paid.

Address: THE INCREDIBLE, 19 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Published by the leading music house of America, with experience and pride to manufacture it, no expense has been spared in its production.

High class and consequently costly compositions by eminent composers are exclusively used in its pages, printed in the best paper, the market and library, lithographed stones and by immense presses, the entire book presents an appearance which challenges admiration.

The best artists illustrate the title page of each number with crayon portrait on stone of a leading musical personage. Each title page is then lithographed in tint and colors, giving pleasing effects that are charming to the eye.

With many publications are more advertising schemes and possess no merit, we respectfully decline all advertising, and intend that this beautiful monthly shall win by its intrinsic worth as a choice collection for the lovers of true musical art.

L. A. BRADLEY, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE REMEDY.

Mathod restored. Small, weak organs enlarged. Enlargements, impotency, varicose, and all effects of Self Abuse or Disease removed.

FREE to all subscribers a copy of our catalog.

THE REFORM PRESS.
The Discussion of Current Topics from
Organized States.

The Arizona Gazette has a breezy way
of telling a stirring truth:

A big tall Mississippian got up on the
convention floor the other day while
Governor Flower, of New York, was,
making one of his flowery talks, and
curtly remarked: "I never was on New
York soil and I live a thousand miles
from it; but I am tired of hearing
nothing but New York and what New
York wants. Your dirty little quarrels
are brought before us at every con-
vention. It is always Tammany or anti-
Tammany, and it is about time for you
politicians to shut up."

The Truth (Texas) speaks by its name.
It says:

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of
whisky, which retails at \$16; of this the
farmer gets 40 cents, the railroad \$1, the
United States \$3, the manufacturer \$4,
and the vendor \$7, and the drinker—60
days and the delirium tremens.

The Road (Col.) says:

The man who hogs down Cleveland
can style himself a Democrat. The Hat
and Rat voter can call himself a Repub-
lican. The People's party voter dismisses
the whole matter by affirming: "I am
an anti-Plutocrat."

The Crisis (Col.) is one of the clever-
est People's party papers published. It
hits the highest tribunal of monopoly
when it says:

The United States court has decided that
the anti-trust law is u-n-c-o-n-s-t-i-t-u-
t-i-o-n-a-l. There is no law to prevent the
rich robbers from holding up the people,
taking their last dollar, and leaving them
to starve. Capitalistic anarchy.

* * * The Republican cam-
paign documents go through the mails at
1 cent a pound. Other parties pay 16
cents. Nice to own the country.

The People's Voice (Kan.) has this:
Some one asked Wm. C. Whitney in
what respect the Democratic silver plank
differed from that of the Republican.
"In none that I know of," Mr. Whitney
is said to have replied, "but our resolu-
tion reads better."

The Alabama Reformer puts the divid-
ing line thus:

The People's party proposes to take
the tax off the people. The Democratic
party wants to take the tax off of the
banks. That is the difference. Which
will meet the approval of the voters?

Ocala Demands (Fla.) flies the follow-
ing at its masthead:

Australia owns her railroads. The fare
is three-fourths of a cent per mile, and
freight rates accordingly. The revenue
from the roads keeps them in first-class
order. The employees are always sure of
their positions as long as they are sober
and capable. Regular pay and never
blacklisted.

All good people will do well to heed
the warning contained in the following
from the Christian Advocate:

It is said that a notorious millionaire,
when asked why he did not build a palatial
mansion, said: "I don't want a house that
will be so easily found when the hungry
fellows break loose." That is the most
fearful sentence that we have heard since
the outbreak of the civil war. As certain
as the earth continues and things go on
as they have for twenty years, the "hungry
fellows will break loose." Nothing
hastens it like men of great wealth, who
buy up legislators, disregard private
rights, live in luxury, and say "what are
we going to do about it?" The public be-
comes "dickier" and about the "hungry
fellows breaking loose." He who looks ahead
and sees no breakers is either blind or has
some glass that those who judge the
future by the past can not get access to.

Weekly Tribune (Utah) places the in-
telligence of its readers below par.

Everyone knows that Gorman made a
"dicker" with the Cleveland forces at
Chicago; also that the vote did not occur
for some days after agreement in Senate;

It will surprise some people to see that
Senator Gorman voted against the silver
bill. A close reading of the dispatch
shows why he did; he thought it a viola-

tion of Senatorial confidence. Certain
gentlemen were absent from the Senate,
believing the bill would not come up. He
believed it was wrong to spring the
bill as a trick upon the Senate, and hence
he voted against it. Mr. Gorman is a
better silver man than almost any other
Democrat in the Senate.

Light of Liberty (Kane) says:

The Republican and Democratic plat-
forms, regarding finance, though firmly
constructed, both amount to about the
same thing, viz.: The taking from
Congress the power to coin money and
regulate the value thereof—the most
sacred of all national rights.

The Tribune (Missouri) attests a truth
when it says:

Six-cent cotton is a much greater factor
in shaping political action in the Southern
States this year than the "force bill."

American Enterprise gets in a straight
from the shoulder dazzler, as follows:

The old party press is always quiet on
matters of real political importance. It
fails to give its readers the information
that Colonel Jesse Harper, Abraham
Lincoln's law partner, and the man that
nominated him for President, is stamping
the country for the People's party in
Illinois.

Plow Boy (Georgia) asks:

What doth it profit a man to pray for
the kingdom of Christ to come, and then
vote for the reign of wrong to remain?
What doth it profit a man if he elect his
candidate by a big majority and lose his
own home?

Senator Teller, of Colorado, says:

I say it in cool and calm deliberation,
weighing well my words, that if the Re-
publican party stands for the gold stand-
ard, the four silver producing States will
not hereafter be able to act in co-operation
with Eastern Republicans in this
(the United States Senate) or any other
body.

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est People's party papers published. It
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when it says:

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differed from that of the Republican.
"In none that I know of," Mr. Whitney
is said to have replied, "but our resolu-
tion reads better."

The New Forum says:

Some time ago a man in the field was asked
why he didn't build a place to live in,
and his reply was that he did not want to be
so conspicuous when the hungry tel-
lows turned loose. Carnegie evidently
sees danger ahead, and is fortifying
against the "hungry fellows."

The following from the Republican

(Ohio) is rich. Let us inform the editor
of this gifted journal that workmen
are no longer caught with chaff. Reverse
positions—click!

The outcome of the labor troubles now
pend may have an important influence
in determining the amount of business or
the volume of trade for the balance of
the year. Capital is timid, and unless
protected is liable to disappear or be
withdrawn from active operations. La-
borers can not afford to kill the
goose which lays the golden egg.

Workman (Colorado) has an aptitude
for computing. It figures out:

If God in the beginning had given
Adam a salary of \$25,000 a year, and had
continued his life and salary until the
present time, and Adam had hoarded
every cent of it, he would yet be \$50,
000,000 poorer than Wm. H. Vanderbilt;
\$25,000,000 is \$150,000,000; Vanderbilt's
wealth, \$200,000,000.

Weekly Union (Virginia) raises a warn-
ing voice. It says:

If the people are convinced that they
can not rely on the ballot as a means of
expressing their choice of men and mea-
sures, there will be a revolt the like of
which the country has not yet witnessed.

World (Washington) says:

Both the Republican and Democratic
platforms are talking about the present
greenback dollar being redeemable in
gold. The resumption act says that they
are payable at the sub-treasury at New
York in sums of \$50 and upwards.
Where, we would ask, in the name of
high heaven, does the poor man that
does not have \$50 come in under this re-
sumption act? Where is he to get his
gold for his dollar?

Jerry Simpson's arraignment:

With our productive capacity, with our
steam power and water power, and im-
provements in machinery sufficient to do
the work of 22,000,000 men per annum,
there is no good reason why there should
be 1,000,000 tramps in the country.

There is no reason why there should be
100,000 people in the city of New York

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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, \$7.00 and \$8.00.
Men's fancy worsted suit, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.00.
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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 seat of government is calculated to furnish.

The high character of the men interested in the paper, the ability of Mr. Dunning, and the advantages of being at the Capital are sufficient guarantees for the kind of paper it will be.

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living upon charity. There is no reason that food paupers should be buried in the paupers' field of the city of New York every year. There is no reason why the farmers' wives of the West and South should go clothed in rags, but there is every reason why this should be the greatest nation, the happiest nation on the face of the globe.

Golden Rule (Ohio) is not affectionately disposed towards "the mother country." It says:

"NEW YORK, July 6.—Wallstreet awoke in a cautious mood this morning. Uncertainty as to how London would act because of our silver bubble, made the bulls timid. The fact that, after thinking over the Senate's action, London trusted our Presidential veto power is case of the House passing the Senate bill; in the general run of shares."

What do you think of that? Ever our roaring American bulls are too timid to tear up the dust until Johnny Bull, the boss, gives them permission. Harrison, too, whom we call our President, is London's trusted servant, pledged to veto the American people's wish at the command of England. Perhaps he never heard of the declaration of independence or of Benedict Arnold.

Plow and Hammer (Ohio) says of the Omaha ticket:

The ticket is all right. The head of the ticket will fill in the web, as he is a Weaver, and our second man on the ticket will cover the ground, as he is a Field.

Observer (South Carolina) says of the United States:

The following figures are taken from one of the religious year books—

Roman Catholics 9,000,000
Methodists 5,000,000
Baptists 4,500,000
Lutherans 2,000,000
Presbyterians 1,200,000
Congregationalists 500,000
Episcopalians 475,000

Fairmont News (Minnesota) gives Mr. Cleveland a deserved rap on a tender spot. It is supremely ridiculous for the man who made his sweetheart come to his residence to marry him, because he was a President, to gush about the "sacrifices of the home and fireside" in print.

Grover Cleveland, the sensitive little dear, cannot bear to Mrs. Cleveland's or little Ruth's names mentioned by the naughty newspapers, but scarcely a day passes but he writes a fulsome, gushy letter saying so and immediately gives same to the press for publication. If he is really so tender on the subject why not write the letters, if necessary, and mark them private and confidential. But there would be no campaign thunder in them in that case.

The Crisis (Colorado) says:

Interest is the means by which the few live off the many. But interest cannot be except by debt. All the legislation for years has been to force people into debt. And it has succeeded perfectly. Now what we want to do is to make money plenty and get people out of debt, and that is just what the rich do not want and don't propose to have if they can prevent it.

Coming Crisis (California) speaks a biting truth when it says:

It is amusing to read editors who wisely tell their leaders that Weaver is a greenback crank. Poor, deluded fools. They don't know that Weaver has spent his life in battling for that fundamental principle of the American constitution—the "power of coining money and regulating the value thereof," is vested in Congress, and that is greenbackism. Money is made by law. The bankers are to-day trampling the law under foot.

The Michigan Patriot says:

In the last Postmaster-General's report he said, "there are 4,814 postmasters in the service who are too ignorant to understand, or too indolent to obey the regulations." We wish to remind the Republicans that these postmasters are Republicans appointed by a Republican president, at the request of leading Republicans. Is it not time that there was a People's party man in the big chair that will not fill the offices with ward bummers and pot house politicians? We say yes.

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it can not be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention held at Omaha, July 4, 1892.

PREAMBLE.

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts

fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freedom. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars' worth of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country, we declare, therefore:

That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual, may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be

owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

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

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

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 10 or more subscribers, at 25 cents each, received during the month of August, we will send THE ECONOMIST until January 1, 1893, making about five 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:

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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 lines. Among some of the well-known summer resorts are Fox Lake, Ill., Lake Villa, Ill., Waukesha, Mukwonago, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Waukesha, Menasha, Butternut and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, pike, perch, muskellunge, while sportsmen will find an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quail, snipe, etc. In the grandeur of her scenery, the charming beauty of her rustic landscapes, and the rare perfection of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the Union. Her fame as a refreshing retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, has extended southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to J. H. Rogers, D. F. A., Philadelphia, Pa., or Jas. C. Pound, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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People ought to feel hungry, and when they feel hungry they ought to have good digestion. But, a'ast they don't—frequently. That plague, alike of the just and of the unjust; of the abstemious and the glutton; of youth, middle age and life's confine—the protean imp, dyspepsia—exacts dire penalties for appetite's appeasement in the shape of heartburn, wind-on and uncomfortable distension of the stomach, and general disturbance in the gastric region. Dyspepsia is very generally accompanied by biliousness, irregularity of the bowels, insomnia and nervousness, for each and all of which, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the nation's chosen remedy. Malarial, rheumatic and kidney troubles, lack of strength and flesh, and failure of appetite and the power to rest tranquilly, are also overcome by the Bitters.

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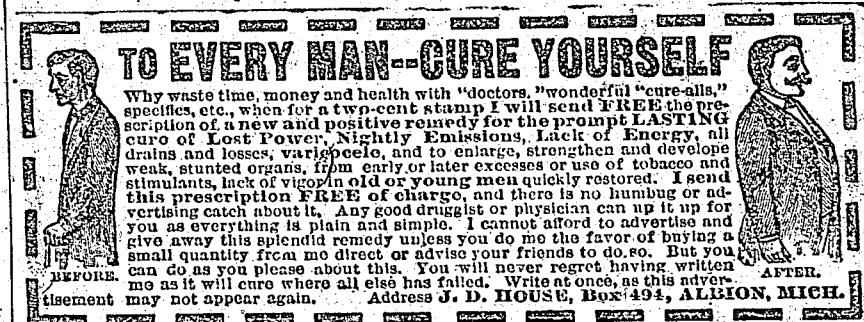


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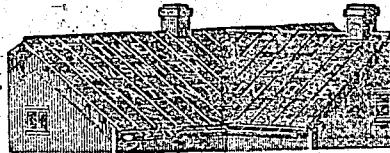
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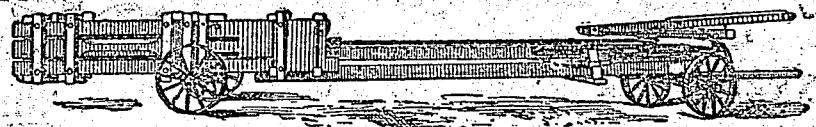


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Eight Prize Word-Riddles.

1 A - e - ic -	The best country on Earth.	5 F -- tu - o /	Try, try again if you would win one.
2 - - S - in - - 0 -	The man best remembered by the people of the United States.	6 B - c - c - c	What every boy and many girls now want.
3 C - - C - - 0 -	A city much praised by its inhabitants.	7 H - m - - ck	For idle people in Summer.
4 E l - c - - 0 -	An interesting event next November.	8 T - b - - co	Don't acquire the habit.

Explanation.—Each dash appearing in the partially spelled words above indicates the absence of a certain letter. When the proper letters are supplied, the word selected by us will be found complete. EXAMPLE: H-r-s—something that every farmer should possess. In this case the omitted letters are o and e, and when properly inserted the completed word is horse.

PRIZES FOR EVERY CORRECT ANSWER.

For the FIRST correct answer to ALL of the entire Eight words, 1 Cash Prize, value \$500.00. For the SECOND correct answer to ALL of the entire Eight words, 1 Cash Prize, value \$300.00. For the THIRD correct answer to all of the entire Eight words....1 Cash Prize, value \$200.00.

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Remember, Every Correct Answer Wins a Prize AND PRIZES ARE PAID AS FAST AS CORRECT ANSWERS ARE RECEIVED.

As fast as replies come in the prizes will be paid for. Each correct answer received and the 8 correct words with names of winners of Prizes will be published in our December number which will be 50,000 copies. We have ample capital and will promptly pay every prize offered.

Conditions.—The object of this extraordinary offer is, of course, to secure subscribers at once and in large numbers. We therefore require that 30 cents for a subscription to our great paper, THE AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD GUIDE, be remitted with every answer. If answers are sent to more than one word the name of a subscriber must be sent for every word that is answered. Thus, if you send answers to two words, send two names and 60 cents, and so on, one name and 30 cents for each word you answer. Designate the words you answer by their Numbers. Be wise and SEND YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY. Address all letters and make all remittances payable to JAMES LICE & CO., Publishers, 189 Broadway, N. Y. City.