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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4, 1893.

No. 25.

THE SITUATION.

Politically the situation does not show much change, and the predictions of last week seem likely to be verified by the death of everything except appropriation bills, and one of the most important appropriation bills may fail.

Locally, the situation is one of great interest and excitement, visitors pouring in, from every section of the Union, all the buildings draped in patriotic colors, every vacant spot along the streets filled with stands for viewing the inaugural parade, merchants, hotel men and boarding-house keepers wear the broad smile that accompanies prosperity. On the streets the smiling groom and blushed bride, the pleasure-seeking country merchant with a fat wife and six children, the pompous politician who saved the country and now comes to claim his reward, the school teacher on a vacation, the militiaman on a spree and the fireman in his glory all jog along taking in from every pore the enjoyments of inauguration. The city is crowded.

With THE ECONOMIST the situation is improving. The people generally received the charges made in the press after the Memphis meeting with wonder and astonishment, and with one accord they seemed resolved to wait proof and developments; but THE ECONOMIST of February 11, giving in full the condition of affairs, has knocked out all opposition, and old friends are coming back with a rush; this is peculiarly gratifying because there has been a powerful effort made to deceive them with lies and innuendoes; but truth is mighty and will prevail. The course of THE ECONOMIST as fast as it is understood surmounts all calumny and receives the indorsement of all its old friends.

CO-OPERATION.

One of the first requisites of a perfect co-operative organization is that the system of government be such as to guarantee equality among all those who co-operate, and to do this no system ever used or advocated by man has ever been any improvement upon the simple democracy, in which the voice of every member is heard upon every question decided by the organization, and every individual member participates equally in every act of the association. The only objection ever urged against this system of government is that it is not adapted to large organizations, governments, or societies. No objection has ever been made to the fairness and justice of that plan, and it is free from all the objections that apply to the representative form of government, which soon offers so many inducements to the representative to represent himself only. It is evident, however, that some method must be used to overcome the inconvenience which attaches to large numbers, and if this can be done, so that a co-operative organization, composed of a very large membership, can be operated by a Democratic form of government, so that no member ever delegates his legislative vote to another, a great step will be gained over any organization of the kind ever yet offered. Co-operative organization having a capital stock which is sold in shares, each of

which entitles its owner to a vote in deciding the affairs of the company, are more common than any other. They are practically joint stock companies, and their government is necessarily plutocratic, because the money is represented and controls everything. This form makes the co-operation of the individuals inferior and subservient to the co-operation of the capital employed. It soon becomes a tyrant preying upon those of small amount or no capital. To prevent this inevitable conflict between the co-operation of the persons engaged and the co-operation of the capital employed, it seems desirable that they should be separated, and that the large co-operative organization, in order to enjoy all the benefits of a pure democracy in government, be made an effort to secure the co-operation of individuals only, with no capital stock whatever.

Co-operative organizations emanating from or connected with secret societies are sometimes organized with a ritual and a secret work for the purpose of recognizing a member who may be met as a stranger, and for the purpose of keeping the business of the company from being publicly known and discussed. The objections to this are that they are never able to keep matters of importance from becoming public, no matter how stringent the rules of secrecy may be, and further, that the form of government of all secret orders must necessarily be monarchial, and any attempt to make it democratic or representative is only productive of confusion. In a secret order, the power and authority must emanate from a recognized head, and all the membership are simply atomic parts by dispensation, while in a democracy every individual member is sovereign, and all power and authority is lodged in the individual membership. A ritual and secret work, therefore, with their monarchial form of government, are incompatible with a perfect form of co-operative organization and should not be used.

For the above stated reasons the following conclusions are now stated and will be further elaborated and sustained in a future article. First, a perfect co-operative effort should be democratic in government; second, it should have no capital stock; third, it should be non-secret:

A FALLACY.

The Sociologic News, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is making a futile effort to create such a confusion of thought in regard to co-operation and State socialism, that the many thousands of patriotic American citizens who believe in co-operation as a valuable adjunct to individual effort may be induced to accept the pernicious doctrines of socialism. The following quotation, which appeared as an editorial in that paper, is an example of its adroit sophistry:

The religious and industrial movements of society are so closely blended that it is difficult to separate them.

The world-wide discontent and restlessness of the masses, their poverty and wretchedness, are the results of the systematic violation of the laws of the Christian religion.

Christ taught co-operation as the law of civilization; the world applauds and practices competition.

What is this wholesale robbery of the people, by means of competitive strife, but a persistent violation of the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?"

"Show me your works," said the apostle James, "and I will show you your faith, for faith without works is dead." In other words, "Show me

what your love for man is and I will show you what your love for God is. Christianity is an ethical religion; ethics are part of the eternal framework of existence, and are rooted in the deepest instincts of the human soul.

In the world-wide revolutionary attitude of the people demanding justice there is the revolutionary power of God, marching on to the accomplishment of His purpose. And in warring against the advance of the people, and opposing measures necessary to their well-being, we are warring against the forces of the universe.

Civilization in its intense selfishness is bringing upon itself an object lesson of a very unpleasant character, and one that will be long remembered.

A more dangerous argument could not be circulated among free and independent people. The first paragraph is absolutely true, the second weaves in the falsehood that "Christ taught co-operation as the law of civilization." Christ did not teach any such thing in the sense contemplated in this article. Christ taught that virtue and merit should be rewarded and vice and wickedness punished. Of all the wicked systems ever advocated by man, and the most directly opposed to the teachings of Jesus Christ and his apostles, the one that would rob man of his freedom and independence, and submerge him with no rights and responsibilities in a government, so centralized and despotic that it exercised supreme power as unity, and the subjects became merely atomic parts of a unified whole in which there could be no conflict, is the worst and most pernicious and debasing.

It completely robs man of all incentive to action, and with no hope of a reward for virtue and effort in this world he would soon lose all conception of a punishment for a lack of the virtues in the next world and become a mere brute of passion and self-indulgence.

It is utterly destructive of true religion and leaves man with nothing to emulate him to exercise those virtues and religious duties which, by enabling him to excel his fellow-man, has made both benefit the race.

The loss of life in the conflict engendered in the competitive system, is a very small matter compared to the loss of life and of character and happiness and soul that must attend the degenerated and hopeless condition of man with nothing to emulate him to virtue and action. God Almighty inaugurated the competitive system in all kinds of animal and vegetable life, and the wisdom of his laws is always demonstrated to man when they are fully understood.

Therefore when man finds his conclusion so widely at variance with the laws and teachings of God, as are those of the socialist, he should revise his creed and study the situation until an enlightened understanding enables him to appreciate the wisdom of the Most High, where a dense ignorance had prompted him to seek to excel it.

SENATOR PUGH is reported to have returned the applications of Democratic office seekers who seek to supplant Republicans, and notified them that as the incoming Secretary of State is a Republican he will not ask him to turn out Republicans.

THE Democrats should be happy, they have control of the House of Representatives and the Senate and part of the Cabinet. Some say all the Cabinet except Cleveland and Gresham.

WHERE oh where are the Gresham shouters of the Omaha convention?

APPROACHING DISSOLUTION

A Constant Fight for Precedence of Bills.

The Appropriation Bills Hold the Fort -- Senator Gorman Persists in Sound the Financial Retrenchment Bugle.

MONDAY--THE SENATE.

The sundry civil bill was further expensively amended by Mr. Morrill, Republican, Vermont, appropriating \$800 for the cost of collecting, transporting, and taking care at the Columbian Exposition of the display of agricultural colleges illustrative of the land grant policy of the United States. He also offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for completing the public building at St. Albans, Vt., which was adopted in spite of a protest from Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, who continues to sound the financial retrenchment bugle.

I am a firm believer that we have only touched the borders of this trouble and that the real trouble is that the revenue laws do not produce sufficient money to pay the expenses of the Government as now fixed. And I believe that before July next extraordinary action will have to be taken by the men who control the financial establishment of the Government to meet the emergencies, or else Congress will have to reassemble and meet by making adequate provision.

This body, in opposition to the earnest recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations, increased the appropriations for rivers and harbors nearly \$4,000,000 swelling the bill so that it already amounts to \$44,000,000.

Mr. Walcott, of Colorado, strove to cut the topographical survey appropriation down from \$300,000 to \$100,000. He said the topographical surveys had been distributed politically and not geologically. The survey had already expended over \$7,000,000, and, at the rate at which it had been carried on, it would take thirty-eight years to complete the topography alone, and as to the geological part of the work, no man could figure out its completion within a century, nor its cost within anything like a hundred million dollars.

He referred at much length to the neglect of geological work in the portions of the country where it would be of most benefit and importance—the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the iron and copper mines of Michigan, and the coal deposits on the Pacific coast; and declared that the work was entirely controlled by politics. He was defeated on vote.

Then a long discussion took place relative to purchasing a site for a Government Printing Office in the capital city, for which \$106,000 is asked. It went over.

THE HOUSE.

Representative Stone, of Kentucky, filibustered away an hour against New York and New Jersey bill, which was finally passed.

PAYMENT ON WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the payment of certain war claims, small in individual amounts, but aggregating \$330,000.

It was championed by Falot and McKaig, and fought by Holman. Under suspension rule (Monday) a two-thirds vote was required to pass the measure and this was not obtained, the yeas being 122, and the nays 95.

The naval appropriation bill and agricultural bill were passed.

Mr. Herbert stated that the total amount carried by the naval bill, including appropriations for public works incident to the naval establishment and for increase of the Navy, was \$21,234,160.

The total of the latter bill, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri stated, was \$3,196,300.

TUESDAY--THE SENATE.

The whole day was spent tinkering with the sundry civil bill. Senators can talk longer and with more breath over smaller things than any other set body of men on the civilized globe. At a rate of \$30,000 per day for congressional expense of both bodies while in session, it would appear to common mortals that

the most economic speech which could be made would consist of two words, "I object."

THE HOUSE.

Discussion of the "special facilities" feature of the postoffice appropriation, which means special appropriations for railroads which give fast mail transportation, was resumed. Messrs. Mallory, Hooker, of Mississippi and Hempill, of South Carolina, advocated perpetuation of the system, while Mr. Loud, of California, was in favor of the motion to strike out the appropriation. He cited the steady increase of the amount of the appropriation since Congress had first established fast mail service, and commented "when a person once got into the Treasury he is like a bloodhound when he has once tasted blood."

PRAISE OF MR. WANAMAKER.

Mr. Wilson of Missouri, was opposed to subsidizing a special line of railroad against the protest of the Postmaster-General. He was opposed to the proposition on principle, because he was opposed to taking the money of the people and granting it to corporations. But even were the principle correct the item in the bill was unjustifiable, invidious and unjust. Let there be a general act which would embrace all roads, and let the Postmaster-General say where the money should be expended. Mr. Wilson then paid a tribute to Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The administration of that officer had been to the benefit and in the interest of the people. It had not been surpassed by the administration of any of his predecessors.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in speaking in support of the motion to strike out the appropriation, said that among the masses of the people there was a desire for special mail facilities. But there was a voice. It was a voice coming from South, North, East and West which spoke deep and loud. That voice was for a retrenchment of public expenditures and a reduction of the taxation which was impoverishing the country.

The proposition now made was to give to a railroad system which was already receiving more than \$4,000,000, \$106,000 additional. He protested against it.

Then there was a deadlock which lasted during the afternoon, evening, and the whole night. Richardson opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Wise and Lind gave battle for it.

No speeches of any considerable merit were made, but an endless round of roll-calls, points of order, personalities, and funny speeches ensued. The sergeant-at-arms declared the night so bad that carriage horses could not keep their feet, and so his efforts to arrest members were conspicuous failures.

Mr. Watson, who favored the car coupler bill, charged that Mr. Richardson, who was leading the filibustering against it, was a tool of the corporations. This brought the Tennesseean to his feet on a question of personal privilege, and an animated scene ensued.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Bryan spoke earnestly in favor of the bill and announced that the supporters of the measure would remain indefinitely to prove their loyalty to the interests of the workingmen.

Allen, of Mississippi, was in his best vein, and kept the sleepy brothers awake by ludicrous remarks touching the arrest of nonarrest of his colleagues, so the night wore away and day found them wrangling at 6:30 a.m., without accomplishing one single point, save postponement of the bill's fate. They adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY--THE SENATE.

Washington's farewell address was read, close attention being paid by Senators and gallery visitors to the noble document. Then the sundry civil bill was further amended and passed, and the army appropriation bill also. The consular and diplomatic bill was next slipped upon the track. The only change in the bill (army) made in conference, is to allow first sergeants \$25 per month, and to make Gen. Greely's successor, only a lieutenant-colonel, as head of the signal corps of the United States.

Before discussion of the Consular bill, executive session was ordered, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, at great length and with a wealth of foreign statistical information spoke upon the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Opposition to confirmation of said treaty is said to be growing.

THE HOUSE.

There were not more than two dozen members in attendance when the House met.

After the disposal of some routine business, Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, was recognized to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the post-office appropriation bill.

Instantly Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, was on his feet antagonizing Mr. Henderson's motion with the anti-option bill.

Mr. Hatch raised the question of consideration against the appropriation bill, desiring that the anti-option bill should be taken up.

But Mr. Henderson's motion was successful—yeas, 141; nays 64—and the

House in committee resumed the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

The pending motion was made by Mr. Kyle, of Mississippi, striking out the clause making an appropriation for special mail facilities. The motion was lost. The bill was then reported to the House.

The clause permits the Postmaster-General to expend moneys for special mail facilities when he considers it justifiable.

Mr. Dickerson, of Kentucky, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads with instructions to report it back, striking out the special facilities clause.

Mr. Dickerson's motion was lost—yeas, 177; nays, 122. The postoffice appropriation bill then passed.

Its passage was the signal for another parliamentary struggle for the floor. Mr. Reed, of Arkansas, moved to take up the Indian appropriation bill, and on a rising vote beat Mr. Hatch's motion for anti-option by 102 to 31. The Speaker put Mr. Hatch in the chair to preside, which greatly amused the House. A languid debate on the conditions surrounding "poor lo" brought a much-needed early adjournment.

THURSDAY--THE SENATE.

Good progress was made in disposing of the absolutely necessary work of Congress. Within less than an hour two of the general appropriation bills—the diplomatic and consular and the military academy—were read, considered, and passed. And then the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill (which appropriates about \$22,000,000) was taken up and considered till the time of adjournment, all the amendments that were reported from the committee having been agreed to, except as to a few reserved for discussion and action to-day.

There was no discussion at all on either of the first two bills. The only item that might have led to a contest in the diplomatic and consular bill was the amendment authorizing the President of the United States to direct that the American minister to any foreign court represented in the United States by an ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister resident, special envoy, or chargé d'affaires, shall bear the same designation. But no point was made upon it, and the amendment was agreed to.

THE HOUSE.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, gave a significant suggestion that the Committee on Appropriation should report it back at as early a day as possible, as he intended to have the Senate amendments fully and fairly discussed in Committee of the Whole.

This is the appropriation bill carrying John Sherman's 3 per cent bond issue, and upon which a fight has been steadily organized. It is supposed to contain in its ranks, besides the Populists, every anti-bond, free coinage, and anti-administration man. The strength of this contingent, will soon be put to a test. Should the sundry civil bill go down in the wreck, it will necessitate an early extra session of Congress. This can, however, be avoided by a concurrent resolution to extend the provisions of last year's act. A money row is looked for, and some tension in the situation becoming too evident to smother.

The Indian bill was continuously debated and amended until afternoon adjournment without passage, the only brightening incident of the day being a sort of ovation spontaneously rendered by Representative Herbert, of Alabama, the Secretary of the Navy to be under the coming administration, when he entered the hall.

Mr. Outhwaite smilingly bowed to Mr. Herbert and yielded him five minutes of his time, and so Mr. Herbert was compelled to reply. He was deeply moved by the cordial reception given him and his voice quivered as he said: "This reception from men with whom I have associated and whom I have known so long touches my heart in a manner that I have no words to express. I can only say that I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

This short speech was greeted with long and loud applause, and then Mr. Herbert, held a levee in the rear of the hall.

FRIDAY--THE SENATE.

With the exception of one brief afternoon eulogy of the late Senator Barbour, of Virginia, and a refusal to go into executive session for supposed ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, which now appears shelved for the present session, the Senate gave its day to discussion of the legislative appropriation bill. The old fight between itself and the House over clerks for Senators not chairman of committees came up, and thirty-five annual clerks, at \$125 each, was decided upon, instead of \$6 per day during session.

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lation pressing for consideration, because too patent to be longer disguised, Mr. Hatch, in the chair, ruled with a high hand and an angry air, but the talkers on the floor continued their dilatory tactics, and he was helpless.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the sundry civil appropriation bill, with Senate amendments thereto. He asked unanimous consent that formal nonconcurrence be made to all the Senate amendments, except amendment 75, the Sherman bond amendment.

Mr. Bland said that the Senate had added to the bill new legislation of a far-reaching character, legislation which opens up a new financial scheme.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine. I object to debate.

Mr. Bland. Then I object to any agreement, and ask that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Holman then moved that the bill be sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Bland. As I stated a moment ago, in view of the fact of this important amendment, a fair opportunity for debate and consideration of it must be had, and we will not submit to the forcing of this bill through the House in the closing hours of Congress, when all such jobs are tried to put through under whip and spur.

Mr. Holman. There is no such provision. On the contrary, I intimated very clearly that my purpose was to get the one question before the Committee of the Whole, so that it might be properly considered. I trust that the gentleman will not insist at this late hour—when the business of the House and Senate is so much delayed.

Mr. Bland. That is always the pleasure when the Senate puts on jobs at the last moment.

The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Holman also collided with Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, who, leaving the chair, spoke passionately as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I desire to say a word. For three legislative days this Indian appropriation bill has been under consideration in Committees of the Whole. There is not a member of the House of Representatives who has so little intelligence that he does not absolutely know at this hour that this bill is simply being used as a means of obstructing the consideration of what is known as the anti-option bill, and, in addition to that, that the opponents of that measure, the friends of the demonetization of silver and the friends of a Senate rider upon a House appropriation bill to continue the lives of the national banks and issue an additional bonded debt upon the people of the United States, have an absolute agreement, a conspiracy, on the part of the opponents of the anti-option bill and the friends of these two measures, to defeat, first, the consideration of the anti-option bill and then to secure the passage of the other measures.

And no gentleman from this time until 12 o'clock at noon one week from tomorrow can shield himself under any sort of subterfuge when he votes against the consideration of the anti-option bill unless he is willing to go upon record, not only as the opponent of that bill but the friend of the demonetization of silver and in favor of the 3 per cent. bond proposition of the Senate in the interest of the national banks of the United States. We are brought face to face.

Mr. Coombs. I call the gentlemen to order.

Mr. Hatch. We are brought face to face, Mr. Chairman, with this issue, and I now give notice—
Mr. Coombs. I call the gentlemen to order.
Mr. Hatch. That I will continue this struggle in the interest of the people of the United States.

The Chairman (Mr. Chipman). The gentleman from New York [Mr. Coombs] calls the gentleman from Missouri to order.

Mr. Hatch. Against Lombard street in London and Wall street in New York, until the people are satisfied who are their friends.

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LATE LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

M. Cleveland Indorses President Harrison's Suggestion.

Two More Democratic Senators Have Been Chosen--Reed's Commitment--Gov. McKinley's Misfortune--Territories Out in the Cold.

"PANSY BUTLER, of Iowa, is what his colleagues in the House call the author of the bill selecting the pansy for the national flower. But Mr. Butler does not rest with these facetious laurels. He introduces yet another patriotic measure. It provides for a new Goddess of Liberty, and runs: "A young woman of full stature, with mature development and proportions, wearing high-laced boots reaching midway between ankle and knee; hose reaching to the thigh; short skirts reaching downward to a point just above the knee; close-fitting bodice and sleeves to the elbow; a cap molded from a blue pansy (symbol of true and cultured thought), the stem curving forward somewhat like a helmet, the heart-shaped leaf in front, the two outer leaves turning outward slightly into bloom, showing upon their inner surfaces the points of stars, two stars on each." She shall bear for arms at her left hip, in place of sword, and lightly suspended over her right shoulder, a pen with holder extended, and on her breast, instead of shield, an American ballot in black and white. And on all occasions of State and national ceremony she shall carry at her right side the established flag of the United States."

It is suggested that the young woman herein glowingly described might take captious exceptions to the boots and ballot covering for full dress occasions.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE. President-elect Cleveland has been heard from directly with regard to his wishes on the question of conveyance to and from the Capitol on inauguration day. The chairman of the carriage committee wrote Mr. Cleveland some time ago with respect to the arrangements, and yesterday the following reply was received: "Dear sir: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant I have to say that I desire the ideas of President Harrison carried out as to my conveyance to the inaugural ceremonies. A very sensible suggestion is attributed to him in the newspapers, and that is that I ride in his carriage, as he did in mine on the 4th of March, 1889." Mr. Cleveland will return from the Capitol to the reviewing stand in the carriage furnished by the Senate committee on arrangements. Albert Hawkins, Mr. Cleveland's old driver, who has been employed as a messenger in the Pension Office, will be on the box. The turnout will be the finest that ever came up Pennsylvania Avenue. The vehicle will be drawn by four jet black horses. The harness will be white, and each horse will be attended by a footman in white livery.

THERE IS NO MOSS GROWING OVER President Harrison's perceptive qualities or his backbone. He has declined to be stamped into an issue of new bonds before surrender of his office, and at a recent cabinet meeting administered a rather emphatic rebuke to Secretary Foster, of the Treasury, who, in the language of Senator Vest, of Missouri, "has been figuring around Wall street lately like an Atalantian mendicant." The President is credited with the belief that the demand for gold for export is not only artificial, but that it is part of a scheme, international in its scope, having for its object the issue of bonds. When it becomes apparent that no bonds will be issued, his opinion is said to be that heavy drafts upon the Treasury gold will cease.

IT IS CONCEDED that the territories will not be admitted to the Union in the few days remaining to Congress. It is further hinted that having the Senate, the Democrats will not endanger their control of it by doing so at an early date.

A PANIC in railroad stocks in Wall street on February 20, resulted in a loss of \$34,063,112 to stockholders of the Reading railroad. It was warred upon by the Vanderbilt system. Thousands of small fortunes were swept away in this "speculation."

THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS is dismissing from office insubordinate Republican militia officers, and substituting Populists. Col. Hughes will be tried by court martial. Both sides are said to be drilling and arming.

PRINCESS KANILANI, of Hawaii, and heiress to its throne, is on her way from England to plead her inheritance to the President. She is a mere school girl, and said to be completely under English influence.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will leave Washington, March 4, on a special train for Indianapolis, Ind., his future home, where he will be tendered a civic and military reception from his fellow-citizens.

GEN. GUSTAVE T. BEAUREGARD, of New Orleans, one of the South's greatest soldiers, died of heart disease in that city, February 20.

"If you do not see what you want for it," is a common sign in the stores, and we say, you cannot see any confirmation in our columns of the statements that we have become partisan, and if you ask about it you will find it false.

PEOPLE'S PARTY OBJECTS

Win Votes and Secure Victory at the Polls.

The Political Machine Cannot Take the Place or Do the Work of the Political College--The Alliance Has Done Noble Work.

There is no question, I suppose, among those acquainted with the work of the Farmers' Alliance, that the large vote cast at the last election for the principles of the People's Party was mainly due to the educative influence of the first-named body.

Assuming this to be true, it would seem that those who are anxious for the success of their party in the future could hardly do better than to stand loyally by the Alliance and hold it rigidly to the lines on which it was first projected. The political machine cannot take the place or do the work of the political college. It has a function entirely distinct and separate. It has for its object the application of certain political dogmas or principles already argued upon and adopted by a party. It has, indeed, also a work of propaganda--the making of converts to those principles or dogmas; but it is in no way concerned with any work of honest inquiry or investigation.

It assumes to have in its party platform, all the truth that is needed, if not all that there is. Its one object is to exalt and glorify this, win votes for it in the canvas and secure victory for it at the polls. Entirely different is the work of the political college. This endeavors to lift all political questions above the atmosphere of party spirit, and consider them in the light of principles and facts that are universally conceded. The best educative work of the world is done by this sort of indirection. Men are made acquainted with facts and principles to which methods they were strangers. They are led to study the bearing of these on theory and practice of government. Under the pressure of these facts and principles they are often forced to adopt conclusions against which their early training and prejudice would have made them proof, had these conclusions been first hurled at them as planks in a political platform. If the People's party has truth on its side, nothing can so grandly serve its mind as a sublime reliance on an independent, truth-loving, truth-seeking educational policy.

The Alliance has been the political and economic college of the people in the past. Its success, as measured by the inroads made in the older parties, would seem to prove a peculiar fitness in its methods for carrying forward the work on which the success of the People's party depends. The assumption that its work in this respect is done, and that party success is henceforth to be secured by the methods of party propaganda, is one full of peril for the cause. Converts made in the Alliance, through Alliance methods, are more likely to be intelligent, well-grounded, and full of an abiding enthusiasm than those made in the conflicts of party campaigns.

It would be a great pity to have an institution that has shown so mighty a power for good in the last decade, that has brought and held together in kindly fellowship to the number of hundreds of thousands, people of every shade of religion and political belief and given them a sense of unity and brotherhood that they never had before. It would be a great pity, I say, to have such an institution drop this high function, and either go out of existence or be shorn of its power.

It should have a lesson here from the history of the church. When it began to demand of its members that they should think alike; when it made doctrinal unity the basis of membership, it parted with all that was most distinctive in the Christian life and spirit. The spirit of brotherhood and unity was driven out, the spirit of separation and Phariseism entered in. The first effect of honest thinking is to develop differences--the last effect to develop agreements. We want institutions that can hold men together in loving freedom while they are passing from the former stage to the latter. We want institutions that will encourage honest and earnest thinking in politics and religion, in morals and economics; institutions that will put a premium on honesty rather than on other doing. Honesty in error is better than parrot in truth, and the safety of the nation depends on institutions that recognize and emphasize this truth.

The Alliance has done nobly in this respect in the past. The country cannot afford to have it take a step backward now. The work which it began is not ended. It will not be ended with the triumph of any party. It is a work that must go on as long as man is a learning and progressive being, and men will never reach a stage of development when such a work will not be useful and wholesome. Let the friends of the People's party, then, be friends also of the Alliance. Let friends of truth and right everywhere stand by it, and make it a greater instrumentality than ever for strengthening the homes of friendship, for blotting out sectional strife, and for uniting the people of this country in our long loyal effort to realize the republic projected by the fathers.

Put the Democrats in a Hole.

A Republican member threw the lower house of the Illinois legislature into an uproar for half and hour the other day by moving to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution congratulating President-elect Cleveland upon the selection of

Judge Gresham as a member of his cabinet. The Democrats opposed the consideration of the resolution, but the Republicans demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, determined, of course, to embarrass the Democrats as much as possible by forcing them into a position of withholding their approval of the President-elect's action.

Amid great disturbance and the vain attempts of several gentlemen to explain their votes, the roll was called, resulting in the defeat of the motion to suspend the rules by a vote of 56 yeas to 86 nays.

A Ruffian's Reward.

Virginia Sun.
Mr. Hoke Smith, editor of an Atlanta newspaper, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Cleveland. This is the Hoke Smith who, when Gen. Weaver was in Georgia, set on foot a ruffian bureau to mob him and drive him out of Georgia. Mr. Hoke Smith printed the most rascally, brutal, lying accounts about Gen. Weaver and his treatment of the Southern people. Mr. Hoke Smith hired his ruffians to break up Gen. Weaver's meetings all over Georgia, wherever they could. These ruffians, in the pay of Mr. Hoke Smith, followed Gen. Weaver and incited riots wherever it was possible, by throwing rotten eggs and other unlawful and disgraceful acts, thus defying free speech. Mr. Hoke Smith's agents followed Gen. Weaver to Virginia, but when they were there informed that Gen. Weaver would be protected they desisted and returned to Georgia. Now Mr. Hoke Smith is rewarded for his ruffianism by an appointment in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

FORESTRY INTERESTS.

Effect of Turpentine Gathering on the Timber of Longleaf Pine.

In circular 8 of the Forestry Division, published about a year ago, it was stated that tests made on timbers of longleaf pine, bled or unbled, lent countenance to the belief that bled or tapped timber did not suffer in strength by virtue of the tapping. Further tests and examinations permit now the announcement without reserve that the timber of longleaf pines is in no way affected by the tapping for turpentine. This refers to its mechanical as well as chemical properties, and hence even the reservation that it might suffer in durability is now eliminated and any prejudice against the use of bled timber in construction, whenever the unbled timber has been considered desirable, must fall as having no foundation in fact, being based only on vague belief, proved to be erroneous.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that this fact will be made widely known among builders, architects and engineers who have hitherto made discrimination against bled timber and thereby depreciated or discouraged the manufacture and impeded the sale of an article which answers all the purposes of construction and the unrestricted use of which is dictated by true economy.

The basis for the statement regarding the mechanical properties is furnished by a series of tests comprising not less than 300 tests on thirty-two trees of this pine, bled and unbled, from various localities.

The somewhat puzzling fact that bled timber exhibited, if anything, greater strength in the tests has been accounted for by the fact that the turpentine orchards are located mostly on sites which produce better quality timber as well as larger yield of turpentine.

To determine whether any changes in the chemical composition take place, a series of chemical analyses of bled and unbled timber has been made, which indicates that the resinous contents of the heartwood are in no wise affected by the bleeding, the eleosins of the heartwood being non-fluid, the whole turpentine flow is confined to the sapwood.

Among other interesting facts regarding the distribution of resinous contents through the tree which will be published in a separate bulletin, it appears that trees standing side by side and to all appearances in similar conditions show very varying qualities of resinous contents.

To make sure that experience did not, if sifted down, contradict the results of these investigations, a competent agent, Mr. F. Roth, visited turpentine orchards and

sawmills in the longleaf pine region. He reports that nobody was found--although it was claimed by some--able to discern any difference in the appearance of the bled and unbled timber, that in spite of consumers' specifications for unbled timber they are almost invariably served with a mixture without finding it out; that experience in the districts where bled timber is cut and used has not sustained the claim of inferiority.

This information is furnished in advance of the full report on the investigations in question in order to remove as quickly as possible the unwarranted discrimination against the product of nearly 1,000,000 acres of southern pine, which are annually added to the total acreage in turpentine orchards.

This result of authoritative investigation should be worth several million dollars to the forestry interests of the South, permitting reader use and sale for a product that left uncut endangers the future of the forest by the destructive conflagrations to which it is specially subject. B. E. FERNOW, Chief of Division.

Approved: EDWIN WILLETS, Assistant Secretary.

Absurd.

THE ECONOMIST has published so many sound arguments in favor of an increase in the volume of money, and shown so many ways in which it will benefit the whole people, that the following clipping from the North American Review is published to show to what absurd lengths the opposition go to make a case. Any school boy can answer them:

All these people who have put up a little money in a savings bank or elsewhere may one of these days wake up and find not only their capital, but their interest, cut down by two-thirds the value. Every one who has bought a few shares of stock, or a railroad bond, may find his interest paid in a commodity worth one-third of what he had counted on receiving. Every one, too, who has been paying a premium on his life, in good money, may expect his family to find themselves, on his death, in possession of a policy equal in value to one-third of what they had the right to expect. Every old soldier who draws a pension (there are some who deserve them), every one engaged at a salary in every business, every Government employee and the recipient of trust funds, will receive his or her quota, interest, or salary in a depreciated coin. The more I thought of it the madder I got. It is the poor man's money, say the silver people. The poor man's money, forsaken. Just think of the fatigues of it. These silver kings making obligations to themselves, payable in gold, forcing the Government to buy up \$4,000,000 a month of the output of their mines to sustain the price, and then calling silver the poor man's money. It is the poor man's money in this way: That it is liable to make any one three times poorer than he now is who gets paid in it, and that is all there is about it.

A Just Comment.

The People's Journal, Pickens, S. C. has lost a subscriber on account of its principles, and makes the following just comment in regard to the matter:

We regret to lose a subscriber when he is good and prompt to pay like the one who has just notified us that he does not wish the Journal any longer. We are sorry that our views of men and measures did not suit his tastes, and that he intends to take another county paper in place of the Journal. We are, however, under obligation to our own conscience to run the Journal in the interests of the whole people, and, as a means to that end, must support such men for office as are identified with and have an abiding love for the welfare of the whole country. We cannot fail to endorse and encourage an officer, upon whom the people or their representatives have conferred a high trust and responsibility, when we feel that he is honestly, conscientiously and ably discharging his duties. We cannot afford to fail in our duty to the public, in order to retain subscribers.

We may be mistaken in our views of men, and would certainly change them when convinced of our error, but in this particular case, our friend and former subscriber has not satisfied us that we were wrong in endorsing the course and labors of Senator Irby in Congress. We believe him to be worthy of the esteem and co-operation of his State.

THE ECONOMIST has lost many subscribers on account of things falsely reported to have been said by it, and because some enemies who are too cowardly to sign their names, have accused it of being Democratic, when no word or sentence ever printed by it can be fairly construed to be an endorsement of the Democratic party. We console ourselves with the thought that they must have been subscribers who never read the paper.

CENSUS BULLETIN, No. 352, giving statistics as to nativity paupers and criminals in the United States has been received, and shows that 43.19 per cent of the criminals (white) are chargeable to the native white element, and 56.81 per cent to the foreign element. Also that 41.56 per cent of the white men and women in the almshouses are native element and 58.44 per cent is of the foreign element.

THE SUM and substance of our offending is that we refused the People's party collar as well as the Democratic and Republican, just as soon as we discovered that it was proposed to put a "boss" lock on it.

OUR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Wherein Buyer and Seller Can Meet on Common Ground.

The Former Can State His Needs, the Latter His Possessions, and Then Agree Upon Exchanges Satisfactory to Both.

FARM--320 acres to exchange located six miles north of Fayetteville, Ark. All inclosed with good outside fence, 100 acres in clover and orchard grass, two good wells and spring, five-room dwelling, orchard 400 bearing trees.

County seat and railroad facilities preferred. Call on or correspond with JOHN BLAISE, Johnson, Wash. Co., Arkansas.

CHICKENS. -- Farmers' wives, if you want big, hearty, handsome chickens, splendid broilers, kill out the old rooster now, and try a black Langshan in your yard. You will see the difference when hatching time comes. Fine birds ready now, \$2 and up, according to merit. Eggs \$2 per dozen. Write to, M. A. OLNEY, Coleman's Falls, Va.

A REFORM PAPER NEEDED. -- We have a good opening in South Mississippi for some energetic man to start a live reform paper. Can you not send us one? If those who are trying to kill THE ECONOMIST and silence the able pen of Dr. Macune should succeed, it will be a death blow to both the Alliance and the reform move. So far as this section is concerned we want THE ECONOMIST and Dr. Macune as its editor. A POPULIST.

A RARE CHANCE. -- Saw mill for sale cheap. Write THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, at Washington, D. C., stating what size saw mill you want, and what terms you desire, and we will make you a rare offer.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by State and Sub-Alliance Throughout the Country.

The following alliance resolutions have the true ring. No Alliance man or officer has any right to add to the discord in the order by insinuations and hints, if he knows of any man who is in any way recreant to his duty it is his duty to see that the matter is brought before the proper authorities. It is cowardly treason for officers of the order to seek, by innuendo, to injure the standing of members where they have the power, and it is their duty to put them on trial for any wrong.

At a regular meeting of the Amelia Court House, Virginia, Alliance, No. 1277, Brother Stacy offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, There seems to be a most unfortunate division in progress in regard to the management of affairs at the last annual session of the Supreme Council at Memphis, and

Whereas, This division is likely to work great harm to our principles and demands (which are far dearer to all true Alliancemen than the advancement of the personal interests of any man or set of men, whether from the North, South, East or West) unless the true status of affairs can be known to all parties interested, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Alliance requests all Alliances everywhere to unite in a request that this matter be brought up for consideration before the proper tribunal of the Supreme Council and that they endeavor to bring all the parties concerned to a proper understanding, and to a union of the effort and ability of all our forces to carry out and advocate in good faith the great principle of our order which we so much need and must have enacted into law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president of the National Alliance and to the NATIONAL ECONOMIST and Virginia Sun, and request them to publish same and make a similar request of all other Alliance reform papers.

C. N. STACY, Secretary.

GFR. CLARKSON, ex-chairman of the Republican national executive committee, bitterly denounces President Harrison for appointment of a Democrat to a seat on the Supreme Bench. Well, Cleveland has evened things. He gives to a Republican the highest office in his gift.

The sum and substance of our offending is that we refused the People's party collar as well as the Democratic and Republican, just as soon as we discovered that it was proposed to put a "boss" lock on it.

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 per Year.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time 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 newspaper, has so boldly and earnestly advocated our cause and defended our principles, therefore be it,

Resolved, That this supreme Council reindorse THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and the action of Brother C. W. Macune and his associates in said paper, and will do its best to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all communications to:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Make all remittances and money orders payable to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publication office, 239 North Capital street, ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CLUB RATES.	
National Economist and Kansas Commoner	\$1.25
National Economist and Missouri World	1.25
National Economist and Dakota Ruralist	1.25

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE ECONOMIST has published from time to time articles criticizing the Nicaragua canal bill, and has editorially cautioned its readers against any indorsement of the scheme. The necessity for the canal is admitted and the policy of having it owned and controlled by the United States or its citizens is indorsed, but any plan for creating a partnership between the Government and any business enterprise is a dangerous precedent. The press committee of the recent national convention in the interest of the Nicaragua canal, held in New Orleans, have issued an address and sent it to the newspapers generally for publication. It is deemed best to publish it as it is in order that the readers may have both sides of the question, but there are several points asserted in this statement of the committee which should be substantiated by further evidence before they are received by the reader as conclusive.

It is conceded on all sides that the Nicaragua canal is a commercial necessity to the people of the United States, and that its construction and operation will do more to enhance the commercial importance and increase the collective wealth of the States of the Union than any measure now thought of. The newspapers of the United States, to whose effort more than to that of any other agency is due the wide-spread discussion of, and interest in, the project, are agreed on these propositions. If the canal is not constructed by public or private energy in the United States, it will be done with the help of private or public capital in other financial markets of the world. It does not need an appeal to American patriotism to make manifest the desirability of its construction by the people of the United States.

Upon the question whether the United States Government should have any direct relation to its construction, there is not entire unanimity. When, however, all the facts are known, objection to such participation is, we think, unfounded. These facts show that before the New Orleans convention the sentiment favorable to some sort of Government intervention had taken but imperfect form, and that this convention, composed of representative men from the various States, formulated the suggestion which has since been expressed in the amended bill recently reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The terms of this new measure envelope the Government's relations with such protection and safeguards that whatever objection existed to its participation in the project have now been fully met.

The new bill strips the present owners of the canal of all, but less than one-eighth of the ownership and gives over the control to the Federal Government. The men to whose efforts was due the inception of the undertaking are thus rendered powerless and well-nigh voiceless. In return for a guaranteed only of \$100,000,000 or less of bonds, the United States takes \$50,000,000 or 80% per cent of the canal company stock, fully paid, and the Government appoints ten of the fifteen directors. These ten directors are to be nonpartisan. As a consequence this arrangement gives to the Government four-fifths of the canal company's entire assets. Unlike the the guarantees of the Pacific railroad bonds, in which the Government neglected to provide for its own appointment of a majority of the directors, it at all times controls the canal while it is not, for State reasons, the legal owner. It is in effect, if not technically, therefore, the owner of the canal, since the latter's destinies are within its entire keeping. If the interest which it guarantees is not paid, it will be, the fault of its directors, and hence its own negligence; since, being the majority of two-thirds of the canal company, their duty is to vote the company's money to meet the interest and for such other purposes as may be necessary. The delicate matter of a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Nicaragua

treaty and the terms of the Nicaragua and Costa Rica concessions, are by this virtual control, without ownership in legal form, avoided. The Government cannot own the canal in a legal sense. The treaties between this country and Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the concessions made by those republics, require, among other things, that the concessions be the property of a corporation. In this corporation Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be represented on the directory by one director each. Any foreign government may hold a majority of the stock of the corporation or be otherwise represented, but the concession cannot pass from the corporation to a foreign government. This seems to us to dispose of several points which we see raised in our exchanges.

It is not properly understood that the citizens of the United States, and especially those of the South and West whose proximity makes them specially interested, and not the Canal Company, are pressing the matter of Government control. The latter occupies, so far as we are able to judge, an independent position. It has at no time directly or indirectly asked Government aid. It is doubtful indeed whether the terms of the amended bill are of any advantage to it, since if it were inclined to do so it could doubtless find in the money markets of Europe capital ready and willing to invest in an undertaking which is surer of substantial returns than was the Suez canal at its inception.

The people of the United States, however, would regard as little less than a crime any movement looking to a denial to this country of the opportunity to construct and take the tremendous advantages of an enterprise whose geographical position seems to entitle the United States to its acquirement as of natural right. We think the first promptings of patriotism should restrain recourse to foreign money centers, until it is at least found impossible to wake the people of this country to a realization of the full importance of securing to itself a highway of such commercial and strategic moment.

The condition of the Government aid being the virtual ownership of the canal, it is therefore, not a subsidy. It is not probable that one dollar will ever be spent on the project by the United States. The chance of loss by the Government is reduced to a most unlikely possibility. To cause Government any financial loss the enterprise must fail. No one appreciating the full significance of the unanimous and imperative demand throughout the world for the canal can seriously believe it will fail to pay when completed. Any accomplishment on engineering science within a not excessive cost, which will bring New York and New Orleans 10,000 miles closer to San Francisco and the South American Pacific Ports, would seem to justify almost any reasonable Government aid. The passage of the bill now before Congress to secure Federal control of the canal would give the United States the advantage over its European competitors both in time and distance where it is now at a disadvantage. (The United States, suffering as it does by palpable disadvantages of the time and distance over its European competitors, no measure can be devised which will bring to it the benefits of this canal.) The coastwise trade of the United States passing through the canal is estimated at not less than 9,000,000 tons annually. At \$1 per ton, which is about half the toll of the Suez canal, the revenue of the Nicaragua canal would be \$9,000,000 from this source alone. The interest on the bond is \$3,000,000, and the cost of maintenance and operation is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually. This leaves \$5,000,000 annually for a sinking fund with which to pay off the bonds before they become due. It is not likely that there will be necessity for the issue of the \$100,000,000 of bonds. The progress in applied mechanics has so cheapened the cost of borings, dredging, and excavations of late years, that while engineers unsuspected of bias have definitely fixed the cost of the canal at not to exceed \$87,000,000, there are very good grounds for believing that under economical management, coupled with the low rate of interest secured by Federal indorsement, the cost would be nearer \$50,000,000.

If the committee were asked from what source the greatest opposition to the construction of the Nicaragua canal proceeds, it would be obliged in truth to say the railroad interests, which seem to see in it a competition which will decrease the cost of transcontinental shipments and impair the size of their dividends. No stronger illustration of the urgent necessity for the canal can be found than in the fact that the charges of the transcontinental railroads are so excessive that a Council Bluffs, Ia., shipper found it cheaper to ship goods destined for San Francisco, to New York and thence by clipper around Cape Horn, 17,000 miles to the Golden Gate, rather than directly from Council Bluffs to San Francisco by the Pacific railroad.

The fact that the railroads are said to have a well-organized lobby at Washington to fight the canal bill, gains added significance from the state of things, which ought to arouse the dormant energies of the commercial spirit of the United States.

The failure of the Panama canal and its effects on the Nicaragua project are viewed variously, but in our belief the most reasonable view is that which sees in the collapse an opportunity it were wisdom to embrace. To draw comparison between the French scandal and the Nicaragua undertaking is to lose sight of the difference between the French and American national character, if it does not insult the integrity of the press of the country, as members of which we would be among the first to resent. The French government gave no aid to the Panama canal except that it authorized lotteries, and it is alleged have suppressed an unfavorable report upon the work made by the engineers. Had it taken the precautions which the United States Congress outline in the case of the Nicaragua canal, France would have been saved its present disgrace. From the first the Panama scheme was corrupt and its principle victims being peasants of very moderate means, have raised the not unreasonable presumption that some, if not all, of its promoters knew of its fraudulent character. Certainly they were aware that skilled engineers of America, England and Germany, pronounced the project utterly impracticable for a less expenditure than a thousand million dollars. That French engineers were alone in their assertions to the contrary is not surprising, in the light of the use of enormous sums for bribery and corruption. If it had no other result than to incite the United

States Government to extreme caution in dealing with the Nicaragua canal, the Panama lesson would not be lost on us.

The Panama route being now out of the question, the Nicaragua canal, several hundred miles north of it, and hence more desirable from this nation's view, is demanded with an earnestness that cannot be ignored. It is the only feasible way of obviating the long and expensive journey around Cape Horn. It will remove the great obstacle now in the way of domination by the United States of the trade of this hemisphere. It will open the ports of India, China and Japan to the commercial intercourse with this country, which must result in immense pecuniary advantage to the citizens of the United States. It will stimulate interstate exchange of products between the Atlantic and Pacific coast States, and will in every way tend to put this country on an equal footing with England, which nobody doubts would like nothing better than to herself own and control the Nicaragua canal, that were possible.

[Signed] Passes Committee, New Orleans Nicaragua Canal Convention.
J. M. EDDY, Chairman,
Eureka, Cal.
I. W. FAULKNER, Secretary,
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

MONARCHICAL DISPLAY.

Evidences of the tendency towards a plutocracy, the admiration of the pomp and display of monarchy, and the apeing of aristocracy are becoming so plainly visible that THE ECONOMIST feels it its duty to give the great plain people some idea of the gaudy splendor, the lavish waste of money in princely display, and the crazy zeal of a certain class to supplant plain and sensible American customs with a silly mockery of the foreign servility of aristocracy and monarchy. It is utterly repugnant to that conception of the dignity and liberty of the American citizen, entertained by Thomas Jefferson and the other patriots and statesmen who participated in the formation of this Government. No apology is offered the reader for the great volume of this stuff published in THE ECONOMIST, because it is duty to give the great plain people some idea of the gaudy splendor, the lavish waste of money in princely display, and the crazy zeal of a certain class to supplant plain and sensible American customs with a silly mockery of the foreign servility of aristocracy and monarchy. It is utterly repugnant to that conception of the dignity and liberty of the American citizen, entertained by Thomas Jefferson and the other patriots and statesmen who participated in the formation of this Government. No apology is offered the reader for the great volume of this stuff published in THE ECONOMIST, because

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LATE PENSION STATISTICS.

Valuable Information for Congressional Consideration.

A Tabulated Statement Showing the Number of Pensioners in Each State and Territory and in Each Foreign Country.

Pension Statistics.

The following valuable information is taken from the Congressional Record, and shows some admirable work from the Hon. J. D. Sayers, of Texas:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, January 14, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of the 3d instant, in which you request to be furnished with certain information in connection with the business of this office, I have the honor to reply that the annexed tables, numbered consecutively from 1 to 5, will give you the desired information.

No. 1 is a statement "showing the number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States and in each foreign country on the rolls December 31, 1892."

No. 2. "The number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States and in each foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1892, and the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1892, in each State and Territory and in each foreign country."

No. 3. "The number of pensioners on the rolls on the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 1892, and ending January 1, 1893."

No. 4. "A statement of the number of pension claims of all kinds on file in the Bureau of Pensions January 1, 1892, with the number on file each month from that date to January 1, 1893."

No. 5. "The monthly expenditures for pensions from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, inclusive, and from January 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893."

I also hand you herewith a copy of the six months' statement of the business operations of the office for the first six months of the fiscal year.

The figures for the number of pensioners on the rolls December 31, 1892, upon which this printed statement is based, were received by telegraph and made up hastily by the pension agents. The official report, which followed some days later, when brought together, showed a discrepancy in the number of pensioners on the rolls, which has been amended in the copy of the report I have with hand you.

The figures in the table I send you as to the number of pensioners on the rolls December 31, 1892, is the correct number.

Very respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Com'r.

HON. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Deficiencies, House Appropriation Committee.

No. 1—Statement showing the number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States and each foreign country on the rolls December 31, 1892:

UNITED STATES.

States and Territories. Number.

Alabama..... 2,986

Alaska Territory..... 15

Arizona Territory..... 9,737

Arkansas..... 11,355

Colorado..... 4,588

Connecticut..... 10,743

Delaware..... 2,626

District of Columbia..... 2,167

Florida..... 2,006

Georgia..... 832

Idaho..... 66,648

Illinois..... 67,420

Indiana..... 50

Iowa..... 45,038

Kansas..... 29,253

Louisiana..... 3,791

Maine..... 19,690

Maryland..... 40,043

Massachusetts..... 44,043

Michigan..... 15,206

Minnesota..... 3,169

Mississippi..... 51,079

Missouri..... 1,078

Nebraska..... 300

New Hampshire..... 19,065

New Jersey..... 1,034

New Mexico Territory..... 3,371

New York..... 3,371

North Carolina..... 4,429

North Dakota..... 98,916

Oklahoma Territory..... 4,212

Oregon..... 92,563

Pennsylvania..... 3,777

Rhode Island..... 5,634

South Dakota..... 18,017

Tennessee..... 6,848

Texas..... 747

Utah Territory..... 2,625

Vermont..... 4,901

Virginia..... 15,184

Washington..... 27,481

West Virginia..... 599

Wisconsin..... 97,630

Total..... 97,630

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country. Number.

Algeria..... 1

Argentine Republic..... 22

Austria-Hungary..... 16

Bahrain..... 8

Bermuda..... 2

Brazil..... 35

British Columbia..... 1,851

Bulgaria..... 1

Central America..... 1

Chile..... 9

China..... 7

Cuba..... 4

Cuban Islands..... 15

Denmark..... 1

Finland..... 61

France..... 61

Greece..... 16

Great Britain..... 17

Holland..... 11

Honduras..... 1

India..... 3

Italy..... 2

Japan..... 1

Lebanon..... 1

Macedonia..... 1

Malta..... 2

Mauritius..... 2

Mexico..... 39

Micronesia..... 35

Nicaragua..... 2

Norway..... 17

Peru..... 4

Portugal..... 1

Romania..... 1

Russia..... 1

Spain..... 1

South African Republic..... 1

Sweden..... 1

Switzerland..... 1

Turkey..... 1

West Indies..... 2

Total..... 3,535

Addresses unknown..... 39

Number in the United States..... 97,630

Grand total..... 93,224

Average annual value of each pension, \$133.93

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

The Typical Democratic Were Those of Jefferson.

Arthur's Was the Most Dramatic, Lincoln's the Most Exciting, and Garfield's the Most Brilliant. Washington's Triumphal Journey

The most dramatic inauguration ceremony of a President was that which occurred at midnight on September 19, 1881, when Gen. Arthur received the oath of office. The simplest, and it has always been called the typical democratic ceremony — was that which characterized the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson. The most exciting ceremony was that one attending the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, and perhaps the most brilliant was that one which accompanied the inauguration of President Garfield.

President Washington was inaugurated with such splendor of ceremony as gave something of offense to the citizens of the Republic, who even then believed that a great democracy should not ape foreign manners.

There was something of a tendency to duplicate court ceremonials in Europe, and the satirists and lampooners of that day declared that all that was needed was the bestowal of the crown and scepter to make the ceremonial exactly like that which attends the coronation of the king.

Jefferson sent his message to Congress to be read by the officers of that body, although the intention clearly was at first that the President should appear before Congress and read himself such communications as he had to make. The precedent Jefferson set has been departed from, and the only occasion since his day upon which a President has appeared in either hall of Congress during its session has been when funeral services of distinguished men were being held.

WASHINGTON'S TRIUMPHAL JOURNEY.

After the first election it was a long time before the country knew precisely what the vote which Gen. Washington had received was, although, of course, it was known he was elected. He started from his Virginia home some three weeks before the time fixed for his inauguration, and his journey what was called a triumphal procession from Mount Vernon to New York. Children greeted him with flowers, and in every town through which he passed there were banners and arches and gala decorations. After that the ceremonials of inauguration were comparatively simple. President Washington received John Adams, and escorted him to the next Capitol on the morning of Mr. Adams' inauguration, and although Mr. Adams was a Federalist as Washington was, and was, moreover, a man of much vanity, yet he did not care to be accompanied by any unusual or striking ceremony.

When his term expired he did an extraordinary thing, since it has never been repeated by any other outgoing President. He refused to receive Mr. Jefferson and abruptly quitted the Presidential residence on the morning of inauguration day. Jefferson was staying at a hotel frequented by Southern members, and when the time came he mounted his horse and rode to the Capitol, himself hitching the horse to a post and entering the Capitol unattended.

REIGN OF SIMPLICITY.

It should be said, however, that this tradition has been denied although the weight of authority seems to be in favor of it. At all events the inaugural ceremonies were so simple that the details of them have been a matter of dispute. There was nothing unusual, however, in President Jefferson's riding to the Capitol on horseback. He was compelled either to do that or to walk, since the roads were in such shocking condition that the use of a carriage would have been inconvenient.

From the time Mr. Madison's inaugural until that of Mr. Lincoln the ceremony was practically the same in each case. The outgoing President received his successor, there having been previously an

exchange of calls, and shortly before noon, under escort of a committee of Congress, the President and President-elect were taken in an open coach and with some military attendance to the Capitol. The Vice-President had already attended the session of the Senate and had received the oath of office. The President-elect was escorted to the east portico of the Capitol, and there, in the presence of a vast multitude, members of Congress and the judges of the Supreme Court, he received the oath from the Chief Justice, and then read his address. Sometimes the routine of this ceremony was changed, the address being first read and the oath administered afterward.

The Road Question.

Many of the readers of THE ECONOMIST have met John P. Stelle, general secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and editor of the Progressive Farmer, of Mt. Vernon, Ill. He is a very able and effective worker in the farmers' cause, and recently published the following sensible editorial upon the road question, which is receiving so much attention from the daily press:

There is now a general agitation of the subject of improving the public roads. The subject is important and the agitation is timely, but we have always noticed that when any question has suddenly sprung into general prominence there is always some motive power behind it other than the general interest connected with the subject itself. We shall be very much surprised if it do not prove to be so in this case. When a chip commences to move without any visible propelling power you may be pretty sure there is a bug under it.

What sort of a bug is under this roads improvement chip? The big papers, north, south, east and west, all at once conceived a great need for better roads. This set the people to talking about it, and then the legislatures got to discussing it, and so a very general interest is being stirred up.

We are glad of it. There are few subjects of more importance to farmers, and yet the farmers are not responsible for the agitation. Who are? There are two classes. One of them is the bicycle manufacturers. One of the greatest obstacles to the sale of their products is the bad country roads. Make good, hard, smooth roads throughout the country, and the demand for bicycles will at once become one of the most active demands of the day.

But road improvement is an expensive thing, and the bicycle makers do not propose to foot the bill. This brings the other class upon the scene—the money lenders and speculators in bonds. Few subjects have been broached recently that opens up a more inviting field for the issue of bonds, and the accumulated hoards of millionaires, longing for new fields to conquer, at once saw in the road improvement agitation started by the bicycle makers, a good pasture for their grazing, and they jerked the wires attached to the monopoly papers, and "Good Roads" jumped into their columns with spreading headlines. The plan is to talk it up until the people become interested in it, wild about it, and then spring the bond idea as a means of raising the revenue. Mark our prediction if this isn't the precise course it will take.

Shall we then quit the agitation and do without better roads? No, but watch the bond business. Whenever that appears, put your foot right square upon it, and so flat that the mud will be mashed for half a mile each way. Let's have no bonds.

How can we get the roads? Here's a way. The Government has a right to issue notes, legal-tender greenbacks. The Supreme Court says it has, in peace as well as war. Let there be a road improvement issue of full legal-tender greenbacks set apart as a fund for the improvement of public highways. Whenever a county or a township lays out a series of road improvements in accordance with details and specifications to be furnished by the Government, and will provide by taxation or otherwise money sufficient to meet half the expenditure, let proper authorities with proper guarantees draw through the postoffice department upon this fund for the remainder. This is practicable, it is safe, and it is just. A locality to be benefited must first put up half the cost, before it can get this national aid, and the aid will be in the reach of any locality that is willing to do that. We cannot go into details, nor is it necessary. It will make the roads, the people will get the work and the pay for it, business will get the benefit of the increased circulation, and Government will not suffer in any particular. A road thus built and paid for will be just as serviceable and just as durable as though it had been paid for in gold or in some corporation's credit, and the laborer will be just as well remunerated, for his greenback will do for him everything the impossible gold dollar could do. And there would be no usury bitterness in the mouth after it is done. The Government has just as much power to issue greenbacks to pay road-makers as it has to pay the soldiers in an army.

UPON NO question but general election laws are party lines drawn in Senate or House. Independence of action is becoming the rule, and no longer the exception. All hail to the blossoming of Alliance seed.

There has been absolutely no change in the position of THE ECONOMIST. It has, from the very day it started, supported the alliance demands and does so now. It has never contained a line or word that could fairly be construed as an endorsement of the Democratic or Republican parties. The trouble is that a lot of men have changed and are fighting THE ECONOMIST because it stands firmly non-partisan.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE

Regulations Issued by the Secretary of Agriculture

To the Managers and Agents of Railroad and Transportation Companies of the United States, Stockmen and Others.

In accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1892, making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, you are hereby notified that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic or Southern fever exists among cattle in the following described area of the United States:

All that country lying east and south of a line commencing at the southwest corner of the county of Pecos, State of Texas, on the Rio Grande river; thence following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southeast corner of Reeves county; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly following the said Pecos river to the northwest corner of Crockett; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Irion county to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke county; thence westerly to the southwestern corner of Coke county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Coke county to the southern boundary of Mitchell county; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Mitchell county; and thence along the western boundaries of Noland and Fisher counties to the southern boundary of Kent county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Kent county to the southwestern corner of Stonewall county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Stonewall county to the southeastern corner of Dickens county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Stonewall county to the southwestern corner of Knox county; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Knox and Hardeman counties to the Red river; thence northwesterly following the Red river to its point of intersection with the one hundredth meridian of longitude; thence northerly from said point of intersection along said one hundredth meridian to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the State of Kansas to the northeast corner of the Indian Territory; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the Indian Territory to the southwest corner of the State of Missouri; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the State of Missouri to the Mississippi river; thence running southerly along the Mississippi river to the southwestern corner of Lauderdale, State of Tennessee; thence running easterly following the southern boundaries of the counties of Lauderdale, Crockett, Gibson, Carroll, Benton, Perry, Lewis, Maurey, Marshall, Bedford, Coffee, Grundy Sequatchie to the southwest corner of Hamilton county; thence northerly along the boundary line between the counties of Sequatchie and Hamilton to the southwest corner of Rhea county; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of the counties of Rhea, Meigs, McMinn and Monroe, State of Tennessee, to the eastern boundary of said State; thence following the northern boundaries of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Transylvania and Henderson, State of North Carolina, to the southeast corner of the county of Buncombe, of said State; thence in a northeasterly direction following the Blue Ridge mountains to the southwestern corner of the county of Amherst, State of Virginia; thence southeasterly

along the southern boundary of the county of Amherst to the western boundary of the county of Appomattox; thence northeasterly along the eastern boundaries of the counties of Amherst, Nelson and Albemarle to the southern boundary of the county of Orange to the boundary line of the county of Spotsylvania; thence along the eastern boundary of the county of Orange to the southern boundary of the county of Culpeper; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of the counties of Culpeper and Stafford to the boundary of King George county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Stafford county to the Potomac river; thence following the Potomac river southerly to the Chesapeake bay; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the State of Maryland to the Atlantic Ocean.

From the 15th day of February to the 1st day of December, 1893, no cattle are to be transported from said area to any portion of the United States north or west of the above-described line, except by rail for immediate slaughter, and when so transported the following regulations must be observed:

1. When any cattle in course of transportation from said area are unloaded north or west of this line to be fed or watered, the places where said cattle are to be so fed or watered shall be set apart and no other cattle shall be admitted thereto.

2. On unloading said cattle at their points of destination, pens shall be set apart to receive them, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said pens; and the regulations relating to the movement of Texas cattle, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the State where unloaded, shall be carefully observed. The cars that have carried said stock shall be cleansed and disinfected before they are again used to transport, store, or shelter animals or merchandise.

3. All cars carrying cattle from said area shall bear placards stating that said cars contain Southern cattle, and each of the way-bills of said shipments shall have a note upon its face with a similar statement. Whenever any cattle have come from said area and shall be reshipped from any point at which they have been unloaded to other points of destination, the cars carrying said animals shall bear similar placards with like statements, and the way-bills be so stamped. At whatever point these cattle are unloaded they shall be placed in separate pens, to which no other cattle shall be admitted.

4. The cars used to transport such animals, and the pens in which they are fed and watered, and the pens set apart for their reception at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner:

(a) Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or diluted sulphuric acid, or, if not disinfected, it may be stored where no cattle can come into contact with it until after December 1.

(b) Wash the cars and the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean.

(c) Saturate the walls and floors of the cars and fencing, troughs and slates of the pens with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Or disinfect the cars with a jet of steam under a pressure of not less than 50 pounds to the square inch.

5. It is further expressly provided that cattle which have been at least ninety days in the counties of Coke, Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Knox and Hardeman, State of Texas, which lie within the above-described area, may be moved from said counties by rail into the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, in accordance with the regulations made by said States for the admission of Southern cattle thereto: Provided—

1. That cattle from said area shall go into said States only for slaughter or grazing, and shall on no account be shipped from said States into any other State or Territory of the United States before the 1st day of December, 1893.

2. That such cattle shall not be allowed in pens or on trails or on ranges that are to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to the Eastern markets before December 1, 1893, and that these two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come into contact.

3. That all cars which have carried cattle from said area shall, upon unloading, at once be cleaned and disinfected in the manner provided by these regulations.

4. That the State authorities of the State of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota agree to enforce these provisions.

The losses resulting yearly to the owners of susceptible cattle, both in the interstate and export trade, by the contraction of this disease from exposure in unclean and infected cars and pens, and by means of the manure carried in unclean cars from place to place,

have become a matter of grave and serious concern to the cattle industry of the United States. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that this cattle industry should be protected as far as possible by separating the dangerous cattle and by the adoption of efficient methods of disinfection.

Inspectors will be instructed to see that disinfection is properly done, and it is expected that transportation companies will promptly put into operation the above methods. Very respectfully,

J. W. RUSK, Secretary.

He Has One Good Ear.

After the House had completed consideration of the pensions bill last week Mr. Grout, of Vermont, obtained a few moments on a verbal amendment. He merely wished to apply to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Turpin, of Alabama. That gentleman had stated that there was a man employed in the Pension Bureau at a salary of \$1800 a year who was drawing a pension of \$10 a month for total deafness, and who was stationed at the telephone. He [Mr. Grout] had received certain information in regard to this case from the Pension Bureau.

In the first place, the man was a Democrat. In the second place, there appeared among the names of the men who recommended him the name of Judge Gresham. [Laughter.] The gentlemen referred to was an assistant adjudicating officer. He drew a pension for total deafness of the right ear. It was not his business to attend to the telephone, but as the telephone was at the desk of another adjudicating officer, occasionally he did put his left ear to the phone.

[The above is a funny example of a defense that criminally. Mr. Turpin evidently knew what he was fighting about.—Ed.]

Has Never Swerved.

By J. A. JOHNS, of SOUTH CAROLINA.

There has been much said about Macune, for the most part, about Macune, for the most part, for no purpose, that is, no good purpose. Macune has kept religiously "in the middle of the road," and has discharged the duties of his position as few others men could have done. He has done a great deal for the reform movement, and without flinching under the torrent of maledictions poured in on him by all the opposition. He has never swerved nor wavered under the volleys of hot abuse hurled at him from all quarters. His business was to educate and advocate measures—not to run parties—and has he not done that? Who could have done better? Who has done better? It is not likely that those who are dissatisfied would have been better pleased with Tillman. Yet they put Tillman in office, and how ungenerous to undertake to saddle Tillman's misdoings on Macune. And Tillman is not the only Democratic tool. There are plenty of men here in South Carolina that say heaven is, they expect, a very good place, but they have heard that it is not Democratic, that it is "Paternal" and they will not go. No doubt there are some such Republicans. Let Macune alone and sustain him. Let him run THE ECONOMIST, which he does excellently well, and call Tillman to account for his actions, and look better to your order when you choose officers again. Do not put everything off on the serpent, but take a little to yourselves. And while Macune runs THE ECONOMIST and educates and advocates, let the people run the party business.

I agree with Peck for the most part, and while I do not think being a member of the Alliance obligates any man to vote for a certain party, yet the People's party has as much right to exist as any other party, and it seems to me to be a better chance to get our demands enacted into law to trust the party that adopted them, than to trust a party that opposes them.

A willing servant is always the most reliable. And education without action is like faith without works—a dead letter. And while some acted one way some another, it doth not fully appear yet who was right. But now let these internal bickerings cease, and let us build up our order and see, who can best work and best agree. The Democracy is on trial, and if it does, as some predicted it would do, give us the relief we seek, all well, and if it does not as many say it will not, we will be all together in '96. "Rome was not built in a day, but she has stood her centuries, so, also, will it be with the principles of the Alliance."

An Elegant Catalogue.

The finest complete buggy and harness catalogue ever issued is the new one of the Wilber H. Murray Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O. This well-known factory has just issued 200,000 of these catalogues for the use of their customers. It took four car loads of paper to print the issue. The catalogue has about 150 pages describing the many different styles of Murray vehicles and harness. This firm has built up the largest business in their line in the world, their goods being better known than any other make. Their great success has been attained only through the superior quality and workmanship of their goods and their matchless low prices. Every reader of this paper who owns a horse should send to the Wilber Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O., for one of these catalogues. Say you saw a notice of it in this paper, and they will mail it to you free of charge.

The losses resulting yearly to the owners of susceptible cattle, both in the interstate and export trade, by the contraction of this disease from exposure in unclean and infected cars and pens, and by means of the manure carried in unclean cars from place to place,

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS

A Commendable Effort to Benefit the South.

To Call the Attention of the World to the Magnificent Inducements of the South—Immigrants and Capital Desired.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It will have been observed from our telegraph columns yesterday that Gov. Fishback, of Arkansas, has issued a call for a convention of all the governors of Southern States, to be held in Richmond, Va., two months hence. The call has been addressed to every governor in the South, and its object is stated as being to attract home seekers and capital to this section of the country.

His excellency, of Arkansas, suggests, moreover, when the convention has assembled, there "should be adopted some short, simple but emphatic method of calling the attention of the world to the magnificent inducements of the South." And his excellency very properly argues that, if these inducements were known, "there ought to be no difficulty in turning toward our favored region the vast tide of investments and of immigrants who will follow the wake of the Columbian Exposition."

In these sentiments, and in this proposal for a Southern governors' convention, it is almost needless to say that The Times-Democrat cordially agrees. For it is identically the same suggestion which, writing on the subject of attracting immigrants to the South, we threw out nearly two months ago. On December 13, 1892, The Times-Democrat said *inter alia*:

It becomes, therefore, the governors of the Southern States, we submit, above all things to join with each other in considering how most effectually immigration of a good quality can be attracted hither, and in taking practical steps to attain that most desired and desirable end. Why should not a convention, for example, of Southern governors be held at an early date to take this question of immigration into the South under advisement? The governors of the States could be the nucleus at least of the convention, associating with themselves such citizens of prominence, public spirit, push and broad views, as would be helpful to them in giving an impetus to a movement like this.

The proposition having now been formally and officially, as we might say, submitted to their excellencies of the South, there is not the shadow of a doubt but that it will be taken up and promoted *en masse*. The governors of every other Southern State are equally interested with the governor of Arkansas in furthering the objects of the proposed convention, which look not the advantage of any one State but of the entire Southern tier of States; and we presume, therefore, that every one of them will enthusiastically lend the weight of his influence to help Gov. Fishback carry out his very sensible and very timely project.

The Times-Democrat is pleased to say that it is in a position to tell the people of Louisiana, in Gov. Foster's behalf, that he will not only accept Gov. Fishback's invitation to attend that convention of Southern governors, but that he will accept with very much pleasure. Whatever he may be able to do, moreover, to make the convention a success, he will do it wholeheartedly and to the limit of his power. It has been an open secret in this part of the world that Gov. Foster had it in contemplation for some time to make a movement similar to, if not exactly the same as, that now formally projected by Gov. Fishback; but the forestalling of his scheme by the governor of Arkansas will neither prevent his loyally following the lead of Gov. Fishback in devising plans for the benefit of the entire South, nor cause him to slacken his determination to inaugurate a movement, even if it be a subsidiary one, for Louisiana's special advantage.

Of course, those who know Gov. Foster and his devotion to the welfare of the South, knew beforehand that this would be the spirit in which he would receive Gov. Fishback's proposition; and the presumption is strong that, as Louisiana's chief executive, so the chief executives of the other States, will respond to the call of his excellency of Arkansas with a readiness and a cordiality that will at once attest their patriotic impulses, and that will be practical guarantee in advance, not alone of the success of the convention, but of the accomplishment of the objects at which the convention aimed.

A NEW PICTORIAL

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

A Marvelous Production of Map Line Engraving, IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS.

Fresh from the Engraver's hands after two years labor, IT PRESENTS

A Masterpiece of Geographical Work.

IT SHOWS AT A GLANCE

A complete Map of our Great Country including Alaska, Population with all Railroads, County Divisions, Indian Reservations, Rivers, Mountains, Cities, Towns, and Hamlets. It is beautifully bordered at the sides with the Coat of Arms of all States, at the top with finely engraved views from the States Cities, and at the bottom appear fine engravings of

All Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

Also, finely engraved views of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Washington together with an engraving of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

ON THE REVERSE SIDE APPEARS A BEAUTIFULLY COLORED

Map of the World TOGETHER WITH MERCATOR'S PROJECTION OF THE WORLD AND A MAP OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

Showing the recent ARCTIC DISCOVERIES, the comparative length of the great rivers, comparative height of the Principal Mountains. This side of the great map also shows a complete and accurate Map of the Solar System showing the movements of the Planets with comparative distances from the Sun.

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In which any information desired can be obtained. It is an impossibility to describe it faithfully in this limited space.

FORTUNATE IS THE MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD who grasps this opportunity to secure this great work. Its PRICE of \$3.00 is a marvel of cheapness.

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FAIRY PREMIUM OFFER!

This beautiful and useful premium is sent, post-paid, by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, for a club of three new subscribers at \$1 each. It is the best premium offer ever made by any paper.

CHOICE RECITATIONS AND READINGS.

FOUR VOLUMES ARE ADMIRABLE SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST WRITINGS OF

Eminent World Famous Authors.

Printed on good paper, from large clear plates.

THE SURPRISE SERIES OF RECITATIONS comprise, in four volumes, the very best selections for the entertainment of guests. Selected as they have been from lists of Recitations which have been most popular with the public, and particularly those which have not been worn threadbare by inexperienced recitators, these four volumes offer the largest selection for the smallest sum of any now on the market, by availing yourself of our

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This remarkable book is given free, postage prepaid, by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, for a club of four new subscribers at \$1.00 each.

SOUVENIR SPOON.

A Remarkable and Fitting Tribute to America's Four Hundredth Anniversary.

FROM THE HANDS OF SKILLED SILVERSMITHS.

The popularity of Souvenir Spoons and the appropriateness of the subject places this spoon foremost among the souvenirs of this anniversary year. It is a fitting tribute and memorial to the memory of the bold navigator, America's discoverer, the name of him whom all men honor for his gift to the world of the American continent. The likeness of Columbus is taken from the famous painting that was accepted as an authentic portrait by the Spanish government. The Spoon is a beautiful specimen of the designer's and engraver's art, unexcelled in style and finish by the most costly spoons. It is the purest grade sterling silver, upon a nickel silver base, and every one of our readers should have one or more for their personal use and for gifts to friends. It is a work of art and every lover of handsome silverware and collector of spoons should possess one. It makes a particularly elegant gift, birthday present or souvenir of a visit.

In Design and Workmanship it is a Work of Art.

A more beautiful spoon is very rarely seen, to say nothing of its added value as a souvenir of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It is one of the finest premiums which we are enabled to offer to our subscribers and we shall be pleased to sell it largely chosen, knowing that all who receive it will be delighted. The quality is guaranteed it is heavily plated with pure sterling silver and will wear well for years and give perfect satisfaction.

It is sent all charges paid, securely packed in a neat box.

You Can Have One Free

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Various Opinions Upon Current Topics of the Day.

A Sensible Letter from Nebraska.
A Comparison that Is Forcible and Convincing--A Good Nucleus for an Alliance Library.

Charles H. Frederick, from the State of Washington, writes:

I've taken your paper about a year, and as a general thing it has about filled the bill, according to my thinking, except just before election, you got off your bang in fighting too much for the third party, and thereby turning many a Republican and Democrat away from our Alliance, here. Now, I look at it this way; our leading newspaper must be conservative, for those outside of the Alliance must respect it, and not believe it just as partisan as other party papers. It must appeal to their cool, clear judgment, unbiased by any party; then and then only, can we expect to gain in membership, and our school, the Alliance, will amount to something more than a party machine, which it has been degraded to in this, Spokane county, Washington, and the leaders are mostly to blame here. There have been too few men in our Alliance who have had experience, and those who had were voted or drowned out, foolish measures were upheld that no sane man could put up with and respect himself as an American, with liberty to believe or debate as his conscience dictated, and the consequence was a general disintegration after the election.

Another was, that all the labor vote had been expected and promised by Knights of Labor and others, was so light that it did not amount to a drop in a bucket--they voting for the old parties, to the farmers' disgust and discouragement. Now don't misunderstand me, the Ocalia demand will live and march on, it may be in a modified form, but the truth, the justice to this great commonwealth will never go down to stay. It is a phoenix and will always arise; but, woe to the next party that does not heed it in Congress. They may put it off a year, but it will be swept out of existence at the next general election. Now is the time for deeds and actions, and first among acts must be the anti-option bill to convince the people that they are still a cog in the nation's wheel; then a money relief of some kind evenly distributed. I will now speak of home, so that you may understand better how we are oppressed. Wheat, our staple product, 45 cents per bushel; a good horse, \$50 that's worth \$150; a good four-year-old steer, \$20 to \$25, and no buyer even at that, and *ad infinitum*; but try and borrow money, then it is from 10 to 25 percent, and this is in a new and prosperous country, where everything ought to be booming along.

Another, the railroads have us in a vice-like grip, we are only 250 to 300 miles from tide water, but charge as much that way as to Chicago, for freight. Our legislature is strongly Republican and corrupt above all; ever heard from them only aim is to make more taxes, create new offices, and fill their own pockets with money steals and elect some railroad tool for Senator, carousing and drunkenness is the order of the day. But their is still one consolation, is their last tug for supremacy in this State; I can see and feel it in the section of this land, by the action of the faithful that sent them there, disgust is marked on every countenance, they won't vote with Populists, but the Democrats will catch them next time, mostly. So you see if the incoming Congress has any of the true stock left in it, true Democracy, we will not need anything more at present, and the Ship of State will enter into smooth waters for a while at least.

Brother J. R. B. Solomon writes from Montague county, Texas, and shows that he has been a close reader and understands the situation. No more forcible description can be given than he makes in the following comparison. "The Economist Library of Extras," composed now of ten volumes, is a good start for a library for the subordinate Alliance.

Mr. Editor, we are in need of a lodger library. I wish you would pick out as cheap and good a one as you can, that would suit us for open or closed lodges, and state the cost of same in return mail. I am working hard to build up our order, with some success, but need some help badly. Well, it seems that all have something to say about Brother Macneue and the Memphis meeting. I want to say this in your valuable paper for the brothers to read, if I can beg the space. I have been a close observer and reader and student of all papers. For a long time I have watched the moves of Brother Macneue, and I heartily endorse his action. For this reason I have been convinced long ago that you could not convict the devil as long as you try to hold your courts in hell. That is just what the old parties has done for the last thirty years and failed, and our new states attorney of the People's party wanted to do the same thing again. Who can blame Brother Macneue? I say to him, kick brother, whenever they try to get us into that partisan court of shades. Let us have a true nonpartisan trial, and see if we don't convict monopolies, trusts and combines, and such as our old star routers, and Frick and Carnegie, and the present monetary plan and demonetized silver act. We will not only convict them but will punish them by turning them out of our father's house, and establishing a true and honest court of justice to the people, for the people, and by the gold, as Christ did the thieves and money changers long ago.

Brother Thomas Duncan writes from Nebraska the following sensible letter:

I wish you would send me a few sample copies of your paper for distribution. I think I can get several subscribers. A good many have asked me where they can get a good Alliance paper. I have always recommended your paper. This

is how workmen come to subscribe. I didn't mean to let my paper stop, because I think THE ECONOMIST is doing good work and ought to be in the hands of every laboring man. When I was in your city last September at the encampment, I went to Philadelphia, Trenton, New Jersey, and New York. I visited several places where there was a great many men employed, such as potteries, rolling mills, and such like, just to satisfy myself as to the feelings of the laboring people in the East, and all of them expressed themselves about the same way. They were going to vote for Cleveland, not because they were Democrats, but because they wanted a change. They said four years ago they were led to believe that if they voted for Cleveland and free trade, factories would have to shut down, or if they ran at all wages would be so low labor couldn't live, so they voted for protection. As soon as election was over most all the factories shut down for a time, and when they started up they all started with a reduction of wages. They said they were going to vote for free trade now. If they had to work for low wages they were going to have cheaper goods. Keep THE ECONOMIST rolling. We will come out on top after a while. The Alliance is booming here in our neck of woods.

W. H. Edwards, of South Carolina, writes:

While I am school commissioner of York county I am also president of the York County Alliance. I am much pleased with the position THE ECONOMIST has taken in regard to the relation the Alliance bears to politics. My last quarterly address before our county Alliance was published in the Yorkville Enquirer and was copied in quite a number of the papers in the State, I will send you a copy of it, not for the purpose of asking you to publish it, but to show you how nearly our views coincide in regard to this great question. The Alliance, in many instances and in many places, is suffering from the impudent partisan actions and utterances of Alliance leaders. The Alliance is charged with the mistakes of these men, and it is wrongfully charged. The order has nothing to do with political parties. Our mission is purely educational. With proper information upon economic questions we can safely trust the masses of the American people to vote as they please. What we need more than anything else in this country is for the people to be delivered from the thralldom of the party lash. We need independent thought and action upon the part of the great mass of American citizens. This can only be brought about by education. Whenever the power hitherto wielded by a subsidized press is broken, then the American people will right up and return to the simple yet grand principles of the government established by our fathers.

Brother D. D. Langford writes from Kentucky:

FINANCE.

There is one question I want to ask the public generally through the columns of THE ECONOMIST. How is it the members of the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Supreme bench, all die such paupers that we have their funeral expenses to pay, and their families to provide for as long as they live? It is reported that some of their widows are worth from two to three hundred thousand dollars, and yet the Government is compelled to pay them a pension of from two thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars per annum of the money collected by taxation from poor people who work hard for a living and frequently never accumulate as much in their whole lives as these pets are paid in a single year. I think it an outrage upon the producers of wealth that the products of their labor should be squandered so ruthlessly.

The excuse given is, that it is to honor the dead. Now, I wish to go on record as one who believes that if they have not been honored by the pay and offices they have received while living, they do not deserve such costly and expensive honors when dead. In fact, if they fail to do this it is folly to seek the waste of money to secure for them the honor either here or hereafter.

Dunham Wright, of Oregon, writes:

We are with you in keeping the Alliance free from all political organizations and make it the schoolhouse where the oppressed of our country may educate themselves to the true condition they occupy, and lay the groundwork to remedy existing evils in our Government. We naturally feel more at home with the political party that does incorporate the Ocalia demands into their platform, than we would feel with either of the old parties who are wholly in the interest of capital and plutocracy.

Bro. R. Tullis writes from Mississippi, saying that he voted the People's ticket last year believing it right, and that he still believes it, but willing to give the new Democratic administration a chance, and if they will enact the reforms demanded by the true interests of the people, they shall have the credit of it and the Democratic party will be endorsed? He also endorses a graduated income tax.

AN exchange remarks that it will be a fine large dish of crow for the Democrats to march into the United States Senate by Populist votes. Less crowing of the Democratic roosters.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by cataract, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by cataract) that cannot be cured by surgery. Send for circulars free.

J. F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75¢.

ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

Memphis Demands.

12. We demand the abolition of national banks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

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

Memphis Demands.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender of all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations a just, equitable, and efficient incase 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 subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by paying in discharge of its obligations for public improvidents.

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 that 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.

It has been learned that Judge Martin, the Democrat elected to the Senate by the Populists of Kansas, will not immediately present his certificate. He has business in New York which will take up a couple of weeks of his time, and under the advice of Mr. Peffer, Senator Perkins will be allowed to retain his seat to assist in the passage of the Cherokee strip bill, and other Territory measures in which Kansas is much interested.

Through long study of these questions and almost daily contact with them Mr. Perkins has more knowledge of them than any other man upon the floor. He is particularly needed just now. Judge Martin was on the floor of the Senate recently. He stood behind the desk of Mr. Mills, of Texas, and the resemblance between the two was quite striking. Like Mills, he is a large, strongly-built man of some sixty years, with heavy shoulders, a full chest and ruddy face. Like Mills, too, he has iron gray hair and a mustache of the same color. He has the repose of being an exceptionally able and conscientious man, a good lawyer and fair orator.

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Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by cataract, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 11, 1893.

No. 26.

CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL.
The inaugural address of the President, as printed in another column, will be read by the people with great interest, every expression will be carefully weighed and considered. Taken as a whole, it does not fill the popular expectation of an expression of the Chief Executive of this great nation, elected by such a large majority and confronted with the important issues now pending.

The finance question is, by far, the most important subject, and it must not be for a moment forgotten that the "rank and file" of the "common people," especially in the country, are well posted upon this subject; much better posted than any other class of citizens. The expression as to a sound and stable currency will meet with the hearty indorsement of the people, also the position in opposition to inflation, and while the people stand solidly opposed to the issue of bonds they will support the President in his determination to execute the law which authorizes that resort under certain conditions, but when he says "the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution," he is getting into deep water.

"It is true, precaution is always right, and prompt precaution may often be necessary, but conservative precaution is rather a contradictory term to apply to this important subject. If by conservative precaution he means that no precautions should be taken to prevent a lessening of the purchasing power of money, because, while that would increase the prices of commodities, it would first increase wages, there is nothing to say, but if he meant, as seems probable, that every precaution should be used to prevent any decline in the purchasing power of the money paid to toil, he is thrashing over old straw that has been exposed to the honest contempt of thinking people on every stump in the country. It is susceptible of direct and absolute demonstration that a moderate amount of depreciation in the purchasing power of a dollar would appreciate the price of wages more than it would the price of commodities, and for Mr. Cleveland to even, by implication, support the old dogmas of that class of political economists who invent ingenious arguments to please the rich, is, to say the least, unfortunate."

PRESIDENTS' CABINETS.

The Advisers of the Chief Executive Officers of This Country.
Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

Over 250 men have been selected for cabinet positions. Two hundred and forty-five of these have already been appointed and served their day and generation, and Mr. Cleveland's announcements bring the total beyond the 250 line. The congressional and diplomatic experience of these men before they entered the cabinets of which they were members totals a total of more than a thousand years' service. The terms in Congress and in diplomatic positions of the thirty-two Secretaries of State, prior to their appointments to that position, along aggregate 250 years. Seven of these men became Presidents after their cabinet term, and probably two hundred and forty-odd of them thought they ought to have been President. Two hundred of the 250 men who have held Cabinet positions were lawyers. A score or more of them are still with us, some still in public life. There have been rare occasions in which men not members of the Cabinet were called

to sit in that body and give their judgment on matters under discussion. A notable example of this was that of Gen. Grant, who sat frequently with the Cabinet in 1867 after the "military governors" were appointed in charge of the five districts in the South under the general control and direction of the General of the Army, Grant. There have been numerous other occasions in which Assistant Secretaries, who were acting as Secretary, met with the Cabinet, and a few occasions in which other officers of the departments have been called into Cabinet meetings for consultation. There has been but one Cabinet in the entire list of Presidents which was unchanged in its membership from the beginning to the end of the four years' term; that was the Cabinet of President Pierce. In marked contrast with this was the Cabinet of President Johnson, which, during his term, had no less than twenty members at different times in the seven positions which then made up the list of Cabinet officers, while Grant had twenty-three in all.

The First Cabinet.

The first Cabinet had in it but five men, Jefferson, Secretary of State; Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Knox, Secretary of War and Navy; Osgood, Postmaster-General, and Randolph, Attorney-General. The salaries of the Cabinet officers at that time were less than half of those of to-day. The Secretary of State was paid \$1500 per annum, and the other members \$300 per annum, and it was not until many years later that the salary was fixed at the present figure of \$800 per year. The first Cabinet was not altogether a happy family. Between Jefferson and Hamilton there were such jealousies, growing into hostilities, that they found their relationship in the official family of President Washington, galling. Washington and Hamilton were Federalists, while Jefferson soon placed himself at the head of the Republican or strict construction party, and the differences between Hamilton and Jefferson soon developed into a personal antipathy until each of them was anxious to withdraw from the Cabinet. Washington, who did equal justice to the merits of both of these able men, used all his influence and tact to persuade them to remain. The quarrel, however, grew apace, and these two great men, resorting to the customs of the day, lashed each other in the newspapers in communications over assumed names. Hamilton, although head of the Treasury Department, was active in sustaining the neutrality proclamation in the Cabinet and defended it in the press over the signature of "Pacificus," while Jefferson sustained Freneau in his attacks upon the financial policy of the Administration, particularly Secretary Hamilton, which again led Hamilton to write a series of newspaper articles attacking Jefferson. As a result Jefferson withdrew from the Cabinet at the end of the year 1793, and was succeeded by Edmund Randolph at the head of the State Department, who had also a stormy career, but of a different sort. Important negotiations were then going on between this Government and that of France, and the French Minister, Fauchet, intimated to his government that with "several thousand dollars" he could favorably influence American affairs, alleging that Randolph had suggested this to him. This dispatch was intercepted by a British ship and forwarded to the British Minister in Philadelphia, whereupon Randolph resigned his office and prepared a "vindication," which was followed by another publication entitled "Political Truths; or Animadversions on the Past and Present State of Public Affairs." A little later the Government made up an account of \$49,000 against Randolph for moneys placed in his hands to defray the expenses of foreign intercourse, which was finally submitted to arbitrators and decided against him, causing him the loss of his fortune. On his retirement from the Cabinet Timothy Pickering was transferred from the War Department to the Department of State. He continued at the head of the State Department through the remainder of Washington's term and for a time under Adams, when trouble arose over the famous "X. Y. Z." papers, which asserted, doubtless truthfully, that the French Directory had demanded bribes of the American Commissioners sent by the State Department. Hamilton's hand was again seen in these dif-

ficulties, for, although not a member of that cabinet, he still endeavored to control it, and Adams finally dismissed the entire Cabinet, including Pickering, who afterward returned to public life as a member of Congress. Henry Knox, who was Washington's Secretary of War and Navy, for that office in the beginning included both the army and the navy, held the position many years with marked ability and died from swallowing a chicken bone. James McHenry, who succeeded him, held the office during the remainder of Washington's term and under Adams' Administration, but met the same fate as Pickering and was dismissed from the Cabinet in the year 1800, on account of his opposition to Adams' policy and friendship for Hamilton. Samuel Osgood, Washington's first Postmaster-General, held the position about two years and was unwilling to transfer his residence from New York to Philadelphia and resigned when the seat of government was removed from New York to the Quaker City. He was temporarily succeeded by Pickering, whose successor, Joseph Habersham, held the position of Postmaster-General under three Presidents, Washington, Adams and Jefferson, his term running from February 15, 1795, until November 28, 1801, when he retired and became president of a bank at Savannah.

Adams.

The history of Adams' Cabinet is so interwoven with that of Washington's that it can scarcely be considered separately. As already indicated, he accepted the Washington Cabinet as his official advisers, but soon found that it was controlled by Hamilton, and after much wrangling, during a large part of his term, he dismissed the Cabinet and appointed another, whose members, however, had but a few months to serve until the end of his term, when Mr. Adams committed the foolish and peevish act of leaving the seat of Government at daylight on the 4th of March and starting in his coach for his home in Massachusetts, instead of waiting to witness the inauguration of his successful rival, Jefferson.

Jefferson.

President Jefferson had a more peaceful time with his Cabinet. He appointed James Madison, Secretary of State; Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury; Dearborn, Secretary of War; Stoddard, Secretary of the Navy; Habersham, who had served under two former Presidents, Postmaster-General, and Lincoln, Attorney-General. With his Cabinet he lived during the whole of his two terms in comparative harmony, and at the end he declared that if he had to choose again he would select the same individuals. This was the more remarkable because of the tremendous pressure brought upon him for removals of Federalists and appointments of men of his own party. This demand he resisted, in most cases making but few removals, and those for strong, obvious reasons.

One curious incident of the Cabinet formation and its early operations, however, is found in the fact that he directed the man whom he had selected for Attorney-General, Lincoln, to take possession of the office of Secretary of State at midnight on the 3d of March, to prevent the issuing of any more commissions by Adams' men, for at that time the close of the preceding Administration was supposed to come at midnight on the 3d of March, instead of 12 o'clock noon on the 4th of March, as at present. Dexter, who had come down to him as a relic of the Adams' Administration, was asked to resign, but declined to do so and was removed and Gallatin appointed Secretary of the Treasury, which position he held from May 14, 1801, to February 9, 1804, and made for himself a reputation as one of the greatest financiers of the age. The names of Lincoln and Breckinridge, so prominent in the minds of the present generation, were prominently connected with Jefferson's Administration, Levi Lincoln serving most of his term as Attorney-General, while John Breckinridge succeeded him, holding the office from 1805 to 1807, dying of typhus fever while in office.

Madison.

Madison had seventeen men in his Cabinet during his eight years' term of service. The exciting events of the war of 1812 had some effect upon his Cabinet, and his Secretary of War, John Armstrong, was severely censured for his

lack of success in the operations against Canada, and particularly for the sack of Washington by the British in August 1814, which rendered him so unpopular that he was criticised and compelled to resign in the following September. One curious feature of Madison's relations with his Cabinet members is noted in the fact that he made his Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin, his chief adviser, instead of the Secretary of State, who had customarily been held in this near relationship.

Monroe.

Monroe, who was a member of Madison's Cabinet at the end of his eight years' term, retained two of his associates in the Cabinet, Crowninshield and Meigs, as members of his own Cabinet, Crowninshield serving as Secretary of the Navy for a few months under his former associate, and Meigs serving as Postmaster-General under Monroe for six years. Four men, Adams, Calhoun, Crawford, and Wirt, were members of his Cabinet during practically the entire eight years of his term as President.

John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams, although he had practically one Cabinet from the beginning to the end of his term, had far from an agreeable time with reference to at least one of its members. His election, it will be remembered, took place in the House of Representatives, Jackson having received in the election by the people 99 electoral votes; Adams, 84; Crawford, 47, and Clay, 37. The choice of President having been thrown into the House, Clay used his influence in favor of Adams, who was elected over Jackson, who had received 15 more votes than Adams had. When Adams made Clay his Secretary of State, the Jackson partisans charged that there had been a bargain between Clay and Adams, and that Adams had secured Clay's support in the House by promising him the first place in the Cabinet. The custom up to that time had been to make the Secretary of State the succeeding President. Political feeling ran high, and John Randolph characterized this alleged bargain as "a coalition between Biffle and Black George, the Puritan and the black leg," which, it is asserted, led to a duel between Clay and Randolph, which, fortunately, was without serious result. Despite these charges, Adams held on to Clay as his Secretary of State, and retained Wirt, Southard, and McLean, who had been associated with him in Monroe's Cabinet. In spite of the fact that his Administration favored many principles espoused by the Whigs, he resisted the "spoils system," and declined to remove from office even the men who had vigorously opposed him, while Jackson, disappointed at his own failure, promised a clean sweep if he should be elected next time. Jackson's promises were successful, and in the next Presidential election he received 178 electoral votes, against 83 for Adams.

Jackson.

Jackson's Cabinet experiences were of a decidedly stormy nature, even more so than those which had characterized the Cabinet experiences of Washington and John Adams. They were, too, of a less exalted order, for the quarrels in the Cabinets of Washington and Adams were those of statesmen of high rank, and grew out of differences of opinion of State matters, or, at the worst, their political and personal ambitions. Not so altogether, however, in the case of Jackson, who had no less than nineteen members of his Cabinet from first to last. Jackson began his cabinet circus with the selection of Van Buren as Secretary of State; Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury; Eaton, Secretary of War; Branch, Secretary of the Navy; Berrien, Attorney-General, and Barry, Postmaster-General. These compared with the earlier Cabinet officers, such as Hamilton, Pickering, Monroe, Madison, and Gallatin, were obscure names. Besides this Cabinet he brought in the first "kitchen cabinet." He looked upon his secretaries as clerks and made his confidential advisers a few men who held no important office, among them Amos Kendall, Duff Green, W. B. Lewis and Isaac Hill. These four came to be known as the "kitchen cabinet," which has been retained to the present day and variously applied to different advisers of different Administrations. Green and Hill were editors of partisan newspapers, and Lewis had been active in training Jackson for the presidential race in 1821. Jackson, who

was embittered by his former defeat for the Presidency, and who believed in putting his own partisans in office, entered upon a wholesale slaughter of office-holders of opposite politics, and between March 4, 1829, and March 22, 1830, had made 2000 changes in office as against seventy-four which had been made in all preceding Administrations, among his appointments being some fifty newspaper owners or writers. It was at this time that the celebrated phrase "to the victors belong the spoils" originated with William L. Marcy, of New York, who made this declaration in a speech in the Senate in 1831. Nothing was too bad for Jackson to believe of Adams and Clay, and his wholesale removals were prompted by the desire to "turn the rascals out." This demoralizing policy led to differences in his official family, particularly between Vice-President Calhoun and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, who were rival aspirants for the presidential succession. The rule of the "kitchen cabinet" also made things hot for the legitimate Cabinet, and there was trouble. The most prominent Cabinet difficulties, however, arose with reference to the wife of his Secretary of War, Mrs. Eaton. Secretary Eaton had married a Mrs. Timberlake, who was formerly the beautiful Peggy O'Neil, and with whose name and reputation gossip had been busy. The wives of the other secretaries refused to recognize Mrs. Eaton, as did also Mrs. Calhoun, the wife of the Vice-President. Jackson took Mrs. Eaton's part with his customary vigor and earnestness. There were some peculiar reasons why Jackson befriended any woman thus attacked, for his own experience, and that of his wife, had led him to intense feelings in that regard. Jackson's wife had, in her early womanhood, married unfortunately, and was deserted by her husband. After a long absence, and hearing that the Virginia legislature had granted divorce, she married Jackson, but learned two years afterwards that the divorce had not yet been completed. When the divorce was completed Jackson procured a new license and the marriage ceremony was again performed, but this incident was brought against Mrs. Jackson after he became prominent in a political way, and caused her so much pain and distress that it hastened her death. It was because of this peculiar experience in his own life that he was slow to believe the charges against Mrs. Eaton, the wife of his Secretary of War.

Nevertheless the wives of the other Cabinet officers and Vice-President declined to recognize her, and Mrs. Donaldson, the wife of the President's nephew, who was mistress of ceremonies at the White House, took a similar stand. Jackson scolded his secretaries and sent Mrs. Donaldson home, but without success. Van Buren, who was Secretary of State, and who was willing to side with Jackson as against Calhoun, his political rival, supported Jackson in his quarrel with the other Cabinet officers and their wives. The kitchen cabinet fanned the flame, for they saw in Van Buren a more valuable ally than in Calhoun. Word was also brought to Jackson that Calhoun, while a member of Monroe's Cabinet, disapproved of Jackson's conduct in Florida. This led Jackson, encouraged by the kitchen cabinet, to suspect Calhoun of treacherous double-dealing and of setting his Cabinet against him. The result was a quarrel, which broke up the Cabinet, and the newspapers were full of the details of the unpleasant affair. In the spring and summer of 1831 there was a change in nearly the entire Cabinet. Van Buren, who had stood by Jackson, resigned, and was appointed Minister to England, but was defeated for confirmation by the casting vote of Calhoun, who, as Vice-President, had a vote when the Senate was on any vote. This strengthened Jackson's determination to make Van Buren his successor to the Presidency, and he was successful. The Cabinet was reconstructed, with Livingston, Secretary of State; McLean, Secretary of the Treasury; Cass, Secretary of War; Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and Taney, Attorney-General, with no change in the Postoffice Department. Even the kitchen cabinet was somewhat dislocated, and Duff Green was ignominiously kicked out of that organization and Francis Preston Blair, of Kentucky, taken in his stead, leaving Blair and Kendall the ruling spirits of the Administration. Their plan was to

re-elect Jackson to the Presidency in 1832, and follow him with Van Buren in 1836. The United States bank troubles followed and Jackson was re-elected, receiving 210 votes against 49 for Clay, his chief antagonist, and proceeded to demolish the bank. McLean, who was then head of the Treasury Department, did not agree with Jackson in regard to the bank and was transferred to the State Department, and William J. Duane was appointed. Duane, however, refused to obey Jackson's orders for the removal of the deposits, and also refused to resign. He was, therefore, removed, and Taney was made Secretary of the Treasury. He immediately ordered the transfer of the deposits of public revenues from the national banks to sundry State banks, which became known as the "pet banks," but the Senate, when it met, refused to confirm Taney as Secretary of the Treasury, and Levi Woodbury succeeded him, carrying out Jackson's policy and remaining to the end of his term. These events had as their result the great panic of 1837, which was brought about by the withdrawal of deposits from the pet banks, destroying many private fortunes and wrecking the Administration of Van Buren, whom Jackson had made his successor, and preparing the way for the Whig victory which elected Harrison in 1840. One curious political incident of Jackson's Cabinet was the refusal of his Postmaster-General (Kendall) to compel the postmasters at Charleston, and elsewhere to deliver anti-slavery newspapers and other documents of that character to the persons to whom they were addressed through the mails.

Van Buren.

Van Buren having been Jackson's choice as his successor, it was natural that he should retain much of his Cabinet. Levi Woodbury, who was Jackson's last Secretary of the Treasury, was retained during Van Buren's entire term; Dickerson, who was Jackson's Secretary of the Navy, also served a part of Van Buren's term, so did Kendall, as Postmaster-General, and so did Benjamin F. Butler as Attorney-General.

Harrison.

The official relations of the first President Harrison to his Cabinet were brief. Their names were sent to the Senate on the day of his inauguration, and his death occurred just one month later. The Cabinet was looked upon as a strong one, with Webster, Secretary of State; Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; Bell, Secretary of War; Badger, Secretary of the Navy; Granger, Postmaster-General, and Crittenden, Attorney-General. Those were, however, an eventful thirty days—at least they were busy ones—for the pressure for offices on the part of the victorious Whigs was something tremendous. The new Cabinet officers were besieged and almost driven to desperation. Jackson, it will be remembered, removed Federalist office-holders by the thousands and filled the Government service with his partisans, while his successor, Van Buren, who had been in his Cabinet and named by Jackson for the Presidency, had followed in his footsteps in this particular. Consequently, when the Whigs came into power under Harrison, they demanded these same tactics which had been followed by Jackson, and that there should be sweeping and immediate changes and appointments of Whigs to all offices. They brought all the pressure known to politicians upon the Cabinet, and through them upon the President. Hence, the mouth in which Mr. Harrison had official relationship with his Cabinet was a busy and, in many particulars, a distressing one. It was, especially so to President Harrison, and it is believed that the anxiety and overwork incident to it was one of the causes which made him fall an easy victim to pneumonia, which ended his life just one month after his inauguration. He occupied the position long enough, however, to show that he was, and intended to be, President in the full sense of the word, for during that short month he resented, in plain terms, an effort by that most distinguished man of his party, Henry Clay, to dictate his policy. No platform had been adopted in the convention which nominated him, but Clay and his friends assumed that the victory was one of the old national Republican policies of a national bank, high tariff and internal improvements. Clay's course, immediately after the inauguration, showed so plainly that he regarded

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the victory a personal one and his right to dictate through the Cabinet, or in person, that President Harrison felt called upon to administer a rebuke to him by saying: "You seem to forget, sir, that it is I who am President."

Tyler.

Tyler, who succeeded to the Presidency by the death of Harrison, found himself instantly in peculiar and embarrassing relations with his Cabinet. His first information of the death of Mr. Harrison was received at his home in Virginia through a brief letter sent him by the Harrison Cabinet, which did not, however, convey to him the fact that the Cabinet had already secretly passed a vote of "want of confidence," and were planning to control him and make him a sort of executor with them of Harrison's Presidential estate. This being the first occasion in the history of the country in which a Vice-President was called upon to assume the duties of president, there were no precedents, and the Harrison Cabinet, as soon as Mr. Tyler reached Washington, tried to convince him that he had not become president in the full sense of the term, and that he should take an oath to administer the duties of the Executive as "acting President." Mr. Tyler, however, after a careful study of the situation, decided against this and assumed that he was President in the fullest sense of the word. This view has been fully confirmed since and accepted as constitutional law, and has been followed in the cases of Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur, when they entered upon the Presidential duties under similar circumstances. President Tyler did not, at first, disturb the Harrison Cabinet though it did not take him long to see clearly what their attitude was and what their plans were to control him and his Administration. He resented, at every step, the insinuation that he was an executor of the Harrison Administration, insisting that instead he was an heir of full age. The first marked break between Mr. Tyler and the Harrison Cabinet, however, came when he vetoed the national bank bill, which had been prepared with the approval of the Harrison Cabinet and passed by Congress. This proved a culmination of the enmities between Tyler and the Harrison Cabinet, and they all resigned with the exception of Webster, who remained long enough to finish the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain with reference to our northeastern boundary, and then he resigned. Clay, who was still attempting to dictate to Tyler as he had tried to do in Harrison's case, had, with his friends, foreseen this, and they had planned, not only for the resignation of the Cabinet, but for an adjournment of Congress on the Monday following the veto and resignations, which took place on Saturday, hoping that Tyler, thus confronted with the unanimous resignation of the Cabinet and the want of time to appoint a new Cabinet, would yield. Mr. Tyler, however, early on Monday morning before Congress had time to adjourn nominated Forward, of Pennsylvania, for Secretary of the Treasury; McLean, of Ohio, for Secretary of War; Upshur, of Virginia, for Secretary of the Navy; Legare, of North Carolina, for Attorney-General, and Wickliffe, of Kentucky, for Postmaster-General, and the nominations were confirmed. Whether the additional resignation of Webster at that time would have produced the effect desired is uncertain, but it is evident that Mr. Webster was sufficiently clear-sighted to decline to play into the hands of his rival, Mr. Clay, by assisting in this scheme. Mr. Tyler was glad to retain him and the strong element in the North which he represented. These incidents caused intense excitement and led certain members of Congress to issue addresses to the people condemning the conduct of the President and declaring "all political connection between us and Tyler at an end." By May, 1843, the Ashburton treaty had been completed, and the political pressure brought to bear upon Webster was so great that he also resigned, and was succeeded in the State Department by Legare, who, in a few months, was succeeded by Upshur, July 24, 1843, who, in February of the following year, was killed by the explosion of a canon on board the war steamer Princeton, and was succeeded by Calhoun, who held the position of Secretary of State to the end of Tyler's term. Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, who had held that position just thirteen days, was also killed by the explosion of the Princeton. This disaster, though a sad event, gave to the President a wife, the first "bride of the White House." Mr. Gardner, of Long Island, who was spending the winter in Washington with his daughter, was also killed by this explosion, and his body, with that of Upshur, was taken to the White House, and Miss Gardner being thus brought into the society of the President, who was a widower, became later the object of his attentions and they were married in New York June 26, 1844. Calhoun, who succeeded Upshur as Secretary of State, distinguished himself during the Tyler Administration by the treaty which admitted Texas to the Union, though the treaty thus framed was rejected by the Senate, and it was not until the closing days of Tyler's term that a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas was passed by both Houses and signed by President Tyler.

on the last day of his term, March 3, 1845.

Polk.

President Polk's Cabinet was looked upon as a strong and wisely selected one. Buchanan, who had had long experience as minister to Russia and in the Senate, became his Secretary of State; Robert J. Walker, an ex-Secretary, and one of the best authorities on national finance, was Secretary of the Treasury; Marcy, Secretary of War; George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy; Cave Johnson, Postmaster-General, and John Y. Mason, who had been a member of Tyler's Cabinet, was first Attorney-General, and afterward was transferred to the Navy Department. The admission of Texas was completed in the following December, and under this Cabinet was carried forward the war with Mexico which followed, during which Abraham Lincoln first became prominent by his resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, afterward known as the "spot resolution," calling upon the President to designate the spot of American territory where Mexican troops had last spilled the blood of American citizens. The Whigs, however, although the spot was not named, fought for the Bill, appropriating \$10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. It was toward the close of Polk's Administration that the bitter struggles between Congress and the President over river and harbor appropriations, and the slavery question, arose, but this did not apparently produce any friction in the Cabinet, for four of the six Cabinet officers held their positions from the beginning to the end of their terms, while Bancroft, who resigned from the head of the Navy Department, did so for the purpose of accepting the more congenial post of Minister to Great Britain. In this connection it is interesting to quote from Mr. Bancroft's own words regarding President Polk, of whom he said: "Of all our public men, Polk was the most thoroughly consistent representative of his party. His Administration, viewed from the standpoint of results, was, perhaps, the greatest in our national history, certainly one of the greatest. He succeeded because he insisted on doing justice to all and in overruling and guiding his secretaries to act so as to produce perfect unity and harmony."

May 1845.

Gen. Taylor, whose prominence in the Mexican war brought him the Presidency, was sufficiently conscious of his want of knowledge of the machinery of the civil administration to form a Cabinet able to supplement his own information on this subject. They were men prominent in the public eye and mind through valuable services already rendered. Clayton, of Delaware, was Secretary of State; Merideth, Secretary of the Treasury; Crawford, Secretary of War; Preston, Secretary of the Navy; Reverdy Johnson, Attorney-General; Ewing, the first Secretary of the Interior, and Collier, Postmaster-General. All of these men had served in the Senate and House, and all were lawyers. His views, matured under former responsibilities in the field, were given to those confidential advisers, but before his Administration reached a stage to mark its character upon the history of the country, his death occurred. One feature, however, was evident, and that was, that no law for civil service reform was needed, for with him and his Cabinet the bestowal of offices was a trust held for the people.

Fillmore.

Fillmore, who became President by Taylor's death, received the resignations of all of Taylor's Cabinet as soon as he had taken the oath of office, and announced an entirely new one, with Webster, as Secretary of State; Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury; Graham, Secretary of the Navy; Conrad, Secretary of War; Stuart, Secretary of the Interior; Crittenden, Attorney-General, and Hall, Postmaster-General. Fillmore and his Cabinet had a somewhat stormy and unpleasant experience, because of the fact that his Administration was in a political minority in both Houses of Congress. Yet their term at the head of the Administration resulted in the act for the extension of the National Capitol building, the treaty opening ports of Japan, and other important acts. One remarkable feature of the history of this Cabinet is that it is the only one, until a very recent date, in which a member of the Cabinet was a candidate for the presidential nomination of his party. Lincoln had that position against the man in whose Cabinet he was sitting. This was Webster, who was a candidate for the presidential nomination against Fillmore, his chief, at the convention which sat in Baltimore in 1852, at which time Webster's presidential candidacy, with a small following, defeated Fillmore, in whose Cabinet he was sitting, and threw the nomination to Scott, which was followed by the defeat of the party in the subsequent election. This bit of history, regarding dissension in the party, and its result, becomes the more interesting in the light of recent events culminating in the Cabinet selection which have been the subject of newspaper discussion within the past few weeks.

Pierce.

President Pierce, as already indicated, was the only man whose original Cabinet was retained intact from beginning to end. Marcy, of New York, was Secretary of State; Guthrie, of Kentucky,

Secretary of the Treasury; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War; Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; McClellan, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior; Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General, and Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General. That this Cabinet should have remained absolutely unchanged during the stormy times of his Administration, over slavery and other questions, is the more interesting. It was during the term of Jefferson Davis, as Secretary of War, in this Cabinet, that the great stone arch known as "Cabin John bridge," near Washington, was built to carry the pipes which supply Washington City with water, and it was in this arch that his name was cut and from which it was, during the war, erased by an official of the War Department.

Michigan.

Buchanan did not retain any of Pierce's Cabinet, but appointed Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State; Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury; Floyd, of Virginia, Secretary of War; Toucey, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior, and Black, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General. The exciting events of his Administration and preparations for secession, disintegrated the Cabinet toward the close of his term, Cobb resigning December 8, 1861, because of his sympathy with the South, as did also Thompson a few days later. John A. Dix was then appointed Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Cobb, and his appointment gave great satisfaction, relieving the financial embarrassments of the Government, which were very serious. It was while Secretary of the Treasury that Dix gave his celebrated order: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." This order grew out of the refusal of a commander of a revenue cutter, at New Orleans, to obey an order from Dix, who had, in view of the prospect of secession, ordered two revenue vessels from New Orleans to New York, so that they should not fall into the hands of the Southerners. The commander of one refused to obey the order, when Dix telegraphed: "Tell Lieutenant Caldwell, to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command, and obey the order I gave, if Captain Breshwood undertakes, after arrest, to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Thompson also resigned a few days later, being a Southern man, and his duties were performed by Chief Clerk Kelley. Cass resigned in December, 1860, but for a far different reason. His adherence to Jeffersonian doctrines would not permit him to sit idly by and assent to Buchanan's policy. Although he did not openly protest in the Cabinet against Buchanan's message denying the power to coerce a State, he openly asserted his views and resigned a few days later, when Buchanan refused to re-enforce Fort Sumter. He was succeeded by Black, transferred from the Department of Justice, and Stanton made Attorney-General. Stanton soon showed the stern stuff he was made of, for although a follower of Van Buren, he was an uncompromising Union man, and when Floyd demanded in Cabinet the withdrawal of the troops in the ports at Charleston harbor, Stanton declared that such an act would, in his opinion, be a crime equal to that of Arnold, and that all who participated in it would deserve hanging. This was too hot for Floyd, who resigned, and was succeeded by Holt, of Kentucky. Black did not agree with Buchanan that there was no authority for coercing a State, but was not as pointed in his expression of views as were Cass, Dix, and Stanton.

Lincoln.

Lincoln had a most difficult task in the selection of his Cabinet. Already, when he entered upon the duties of his office, several States had withdrawn from the Union and seized the forts and military posts within their lines, and others were preparing for similar action. It was with the greatest care, and after consultation with the strongest men of his party, and the strongest Union men generally, that he made his selection. It was not a time, he believed, to absolutely draw party lines in the selection of men who were to help save the Union. Loyalty and an earnest desire for saving the Union, combined with ability and personal fitness, were the qualities he sought, and more than one-half the men first selected for the Cabinet were of Democratic antecedents. Seward, his chief opponent for the nomination, was his Secretary of State; Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; Cameron, Secretary of War; Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior, while the border slave States were represented by Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General, and Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-General. Of these, only Seward, Smith and Bates were of Whig antecedents though all were, of course, pronounced anti-slavery men. This Cabinet underwent certain modifications during Lincoln's term. Chase resigned in 1864, after a most brilliant record at the head of the Treasury Department; Cameron, whose methods in the War Department were more vigorous than Mr. Lincoln approved, resigned and was made Minister to Russia, and Stanton, a war Democrat,

who had made a good record in Buchanan's Cabinet, was made his successor, holding the place until after Lincoln's death, when Johnson's attempts to remove him were long unsuccessful; Smith accepted a judgeship and was succeeded by Usher; Bates resigned in the last year of the Administration, and Speed, of Kentucky, was his successor, while Blair gave way about the same time to Dennison, of Ohio. Blair's resignation was because of the fact that he was not in full accord with some features of Lincoln's policy, though as Postmaster-General he exhibited intense loyalty prohibiting the sending of disloyal documents through the mails. Cameron's resignation was due to the fact that he was not permitted to push matters as vigorously as he desired. He advocated more aggressive war measures than Lincoln thought best, and when Gen. Butler asked for instructions regarding fugitive slaves directed him to employ them "under such organization and in such occupations as exigencies may suggest or require." He also gave similar instructions to other officers in the field, and in the original draft of his report to Congress in December, 1861, boldly favored arming the slaves, though this was afterward modified. Chase's management of the Treasury Department was a most difficult and delicate task, as was also that of Fessenden when he succeeded Chase, finding gold, as he did, at a premium of 280. This premium dropped to 225 as soon as Fessenden took charge and announced that no more paper currency should be issued. Putting the 7.30 bonds on the market and appealing to the people, they were readily taken, and after framing legislation which passed Congress providing for a funding of the national debt at 4% per cent, he resigned and returned to the Senate and was succeeded by McCulloch. Of the wonderful work of the men at the head of the State, War, Navy and Treasury Departments in this trying period there is no end of that which might be said. Seward, standing firmly against the intrigues and schemes of foreign nations and receiving the assassin's knife in his body simultaneously with the assassination of Lincoln, Chase and Fessenden, originating and carrying through plans for raising the enormous sums necessary to carry on the war; Stanton and Welles, guiding the operations of army and navy and furnishing them with men and supplies for carrying on the war, feeling their way cautiously, but firmly, amid the jealousies of officers and statesmen and the schemes of secret and open enemies at home and abroad, and all joining with their great leader in daily discussion of the great and difficult problem which must be decided promptly and without precedent, and "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right."

Johnson.

Johnson made no immediate change in the Cabinet of Lincoln when he succeeded to the Presidency. Seward recovered from the assassin's knife sufficiently to return to duty a little over a month after Johnson assumed the Presidency and attempted to induce Johnson to modify his proclamation restoring Virginia to the Union, but without success. Still the relations of Johnson with the Lincoln Cabinet were not seriously strained for some time. He attempted to exercise his authority over Grant as general of the army by directing him to go to Mexico on a diplomatic mission. Grant intimated, in reply, that it would not be agreeable to him, but soon afterwards was summoned to the White House, where Seward and Johnson read him his instructions. Grant said: "You know I told you it would not be convenient for me to go to Mexico." Johnson replied with great emphasis, bringing his fist down on the table: "I want to know if there is an officer in the army who will not obey me;" to which Grant, taking up his hat, replied: "I am an officer of the army, but a citizen also, and the service you ask is a civil service; as a citizen I may accept or decline it. I decline." Johnson's views were so much at variance with those of the Lincoln Cabinet that he made numerous changes in 1865. Postmaster-General Denison being succeeded by Randall, of Wisconsin, Attorney-General Speed by Stanbery, of Ohio, who resigned later to defend Johnson in the impeachment trial and was succeeded by Evarts, and Secretary of the Interior Harlan, succeeded by Browning, of Illinois. Seward remained in the Cabinet to the end and was a powerful conservative influence over Johnson. Stanton's Cabinet career under Johnson was stormy. One day he sent for Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and on his arrival, said to him: "I am more concerned for the fate of the country than at any time during the war." This anxiety on his part grew out of his discovery that the President was issuing orders to officers of the army without his knowledge. After a consultation a bill was framed requiring that orders to army officers must pass through the hands of the general of the army, and that those issued in any other way should be void. This was interwoven with the army bill, and the difficulty of defeating it by a veto permitted it to become a law. Grant, after appointing the "military commander" in the Southern districts in 1865, was often invited to sit with the Cabinet to discuss conditions and suggestions and vigorously combat the

charges brought against his subordinates, insisting that he and they would obey the law so long as it remained upon the statute books. Johnson, in the summer of 1867, asked for the resignation of Stanton, but he refused it. Johnson then suspended him, as an act had been passed taking from him the right of absolute removal without concurrence of the Senate, and directing Grant to perform the duties of Secretary of War. Stanton surrendered the office under protest and Grant took charge in very much the same spirit. When the Senate met Johnson sent to that body his reasons for suspending Stanton, but they were not acceptable to the Senate, and Grant turned the office over to him. Johnson then announced the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Thomas as his successor, which was also resisted, but was quickly followed by the impeachment trial and by the appointment and confirmation of Schofield, who served to the end of Johnson's term.

Grant.

President Grant had in his Cabinet, from first to last, no less than twenty-three men—Washington, of Illinois, Secretary of State for a few days, followed by Fish; Boutwell, Richardson, Bristow, and Morrill in the Treasury Department; Schofield, Rawlins, Belknap, Taft, and Cameron, War Department; Borie and Robeson, Navy Department; Creswell, Tyner, and Jewell, Postoffice Department; Hoar, Akerman, Williams, Pierrepont, and Taft, Department of Justice; Cox, Delano and Chandler, Interior Department. His attitude toward the members of his Cabinet was different from that of many Presidents, for he left to the head of each Department the greatest freedom of action, but holding them to strict responsibility. His loyalty to his friends, which was proverbial, placed him in peculiar relations with his Cabinet, and any attacks upon them which were proved well founded gave him the keenest pain. The history of the various members of his Cabinet is so fresh in the minds of the present generation that they need not be repeated. The charges against his Secretary of the Navy, Robeson, the whisky ring trials and development, the enforced resignation of Secretary Belknap to escape impeachment because of the payment of bribes to a member of his family by a post trader, are among the prominent and well-remembered features of the Cabinet history of his Administration.

Hayes.

President Hayes was nearly as fortunate as Pierce in retention of his official family from beginning to end. There were, but three changes in his Cabinet, while in that of Pierce there were none. Evarts, his Secretary of State; Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; and Devens, Attorney-General, served during the entire term, while Key, as Postmaster-General, was succeeded by Maynard, and McCleary, as Secretary of War, was succeeded by Ramsey, and Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, by Nathan Goff, Jr. One striking feature of this Cabinet was the fact that a member of the opposing party and an ex-Confederate, Key, was invited to a seat in it.

Garfield—Arthur.

President Garfield's Cabinet, which consisted of Blaine, Secretary of State; Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; McVeagh, Attorney-General; James, Postmaster-General; Kirkwood, Interior; Lincoln, War, and Hunt, Navy, had a short but very trying experience. Between the strife within the party over the offices and the assassination and long illness of Garfield, the members of the Cabinet had little of pleasure to look back upon when they tendered their resignations to President Arthur. He, however, requested them to retain their positions until the meeting of Congress, and all did so except Mr. Windom, who resigned in October, after completing the refunding of the bonds into 3 per cents, and became a candidate for the Senate. Edwin D. Morgan was nominated as his successor, and confirmed, but declined the appointment, and Mr. Folger was appointed, holding the position until his death in 1884, when he was succeeded by McCulloch. Frelinghuysen succeeded Blaine as Secretary of State in December, 1881, serving to the end of Arthur's term. Lincoln was retained from the Garfield Cabinet to the end of Arthur's term. Hunt was succeeded in April, 1882, by Chandler, and about the same time Teller was appointed Secretary of the Interior. Brewster was made Attorney-General, Howe, Postmaster-General, and after his death was succeeded by Gresham, who served from April 3, 1883, to October, 1884, when he was transferred to the Treasury Department for a few days and Hatton appointed his successor. In this connection it is interesting to note that the popular impression that Judge Gresham served nearly four years in the Cabinet is an error, as his entire term of service was but a few days over eighteen months.

Cleveland.

Of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, Bayard, Secretary of State; Whitney, Secretary of Navy; Endicott, Secretary of War, and Garland, Attorney-General, served the entire term. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, was succeeded by Fairchild; Vilas was transferred from the Post-office Department to the Interior Depart-

ment when Lamar was appointed to the Supreme bench, and Dickinson became the successor of Vilas as Postmaster-General.

Harrison.

The close of President Harrison's Administration finds five of the eight men who entered the Cabinet four years ago still associated with him—Tracy, Secretary of the Navy; Watamaker, Postmaster-General; Noble, Secretary of the Interior; Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture; Miller, Attorney-General—while Proctor has been succeeded by Elkins as Secretary of War, and Windom and Blaine, both in their graves, succeeded by Charles and John W. Foster. Of the personal sorrows and afflictions which have come to the President and his official family there is no necessity to speak. They are fresh in the minds of the public; the terrible tragedy at the residence of his Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Tracy, resulting in the death of his wife and daughter, the death of Secretary Watomaker, the three deaths in the family of Secretary Blaine, and finally of Mr. Blaine himself, and added to this the death of Mrs. Harrison, quickly followed by that of her father, form a series of sad events unparalleled in the history of Cabinets and Administrations, and one which commands the universal sympathy of the people of the nation and of the civilized world.

O. P. Atstyn.

THE MIAMI Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, manufacturers of vehicles and harness is entirely reliable, and is endorsed by all with whom it has had business relations.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON starts off right by a Jeffersonian simplicity of expression when addressing the representatives of the press. He was always affable and approachable when first Postmaster-General, and promises to continue so. He said lately: "Oh, my election to the Vice-Presidency will make no difference. You boys will be just as welcome as in the old days. There will be no sentry standing in front of the Vice-President's room. You will not be forced to dive into your pockets and fish out a card to be transmitted to me on a salver. The door will stand wide open. There are sofas inside for you to occupy. You will walk right in, and if I am not there you will send for me. Wherever I am, the newspaper man is welcome. I am the Vice-President of the people, and the people are entitled to know what I am doing. There will be no red tape about the office."

THE minority reports have been filed on the Whisky Trust investigation. Messrs. Buchanan, of New Jersey, and Broderick, of Kansas, do not agree with that part of the report of the majority which refers to and discusses the tariff legislation, Mr. Ray, of New York, fully concurs with this report, and adds that in his judgment the manufacture and sale of imitation and adulterated liquors of all kinds, especially those containing poisonous compounds and drugs deleterious to health, can be made a criminal offense punishable by such penalties as will put an end to the practice. Such a tax can be imposed on all adulterated and imitation products as will make their sale impracticable.

ON MARCH 2, the event of chief interest in the lower house of the legislature (Kansas) was the debate on equal suffrage resolution. This provides for submitting to a vote of the people at the general election in 1894 a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to enable women of the age of 21 years to vote on all occasions the same as men. Both parties stood pledged in their platforms to this measure, yet a few strong opponents sprung up on both sides of the house, and the debate was, at times, heated and rancorous. The resolution was passed—yeas, 84; nays, 17.

THE general public has a very poor conception of the vast amount of work to be done by the executive and legislative branches of this Government whenever there is a change of Administration to a different political party. It is perfectly overwhelming for several months, and for this reason both those branches of government would be very much hampered and impeded should it be necessary to have a called session of Congress during the present spring or summer.

CANADA does not follow in the footsteps of "the mother country." In her House of Representatives, an amendment calling for revision of the tariff in favor of free trade, was beaten by 126 nays to 72 yeas, a majority for the government of 54.

WITHOUT A LEGISLATIVE DAY

Adjourned Stands the Fifty-second Congress.

Anti-Option Bill Killed—Car Coupler Bill Passed—Clerks or Congressmen Provided—Appropriation Measures Complete.

MONDAY—THE SENATE.

Mr. Call, of Florida, introduced joint resolution to suspend approval of lists of swamp and overflowed public lands in Florida until further action of Congress and asked for its passage.

Senator Stewart, of Nebraska, and Walcott, of Colorado, declared it interference with the due administration of law. Mr. Call protested earnestly, charging that the approval of lists of those lands in Florida was fraudulent and was the result of corrupt methods. The reference of the joint resolution would, he said, kill it, and continue the fraud complained of. Objection to the resolution was in the interest of land speculators and conspirators.

Mr. Call sarcastically scored Walcott for saying he regretted a visit made to Louisiana. The people of that State, he said, would have to bear the ills of life as best they could. He thought they would survive without the presence of any Senator who defended fraudulent conspirators and unscrupulous speculators.

The joint resolution went over without action.

PENSION THUNDER.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, fired his ever ready economic gun on the pension appropriation bill. He read from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, showing that on the 1st of June last there were 876,000 pensioners borne on the rolls. It was perfectly safe to say, and the country ought to know the fact, that the estimates of the commissioner were a mere guess as to the number of pensioners that would be added to the list this year, and it was beyond question that there would be, at the end of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June next, a deficiency of from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The estimate of the commissioner was that, in case the adjustment of pensions went on as rapidly as it had been going, the pension appropriation for next year would be from \$188,000,000 to \$190,000,000; and that before June 30, 1894, there would be 1,200,000 pensioners borne on the rolls.

Mr. Gorman said he could not fail to take notice of the fact that there had been an overwhelming vote in the House against any change in the pension laws. The fact was (as had been stated last week by the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Palmer), that there had been a rivalry between the two great political parties to see how far they could go in the matter of pension legislation. All that he (Mr. Gorman) desired to do, was to call the attention of the Senate and the people to the fact that, with the present condition of the pension laws, Congress would be powerless at the next session (as it was at this), to reduce pension appropriations to any extent, until the question was taken up by the pension-committee, and until legislation was had for reduction of pensions.

Without amendments, however, the bill passed.

District of Columbia matters concerning sale of liquors in the District were next considered, and then eulogies to the memory of the late Senator Keuna were delivered. Messrs. Faulkner, Erye, Blackburn, Vest, Stewart, Daniel, Hawley and Camden taking part.

THE HOUSE.

A demand for the "regular order" made by Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, blasted the hopes of a number of gentlemen who had congregated in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, each waving a bill, which he desired to have passed during the closing hours of Congress.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Indian appropriation bill. The discussion of its items took an extensive latitude, Taylor, of Illinois, taking occasion to attack the anti-option bill.

Mr. Hatch said that he was glad that the remarks he had made upon the anti-option bill had reached home. He was glad that the gentlemen from Illinois, who represented in part the city of Chicago, in which the greatest grain market was located, should have an opportunity of showing the House how little he knew of (Hatch's) position on the anti-option bill, or of the anti-option bill itself. The gentleman had stated that he (Hatch) had admitted that not a dollar of revenue would be raised. He had never made such an admission, directly or indirectly. Nothing he had ever said would justify such a statement.

The gentleman made one correct statement. The gentleman had said that this bill would limit sales. Yes, it would; not sales of wheat, but sales of wind. It would limit the sales of dealers in Chicago, who, for every bushel of wheat raised in a year, sold 1000 bushels of wind in a month. Congress was met with the statement that the great trouble with farmers was over production. There was overproduction of nearly everything produced by the farmers, but it was an overproduction by dealers in the cities, and not by the farmers. He denied that there was any combination of millers in favor of the bill. For over a month he had requested the Committee on Rules to give a day for the consideration of the bill. If that committee did not give the time this Congress would go out with a worse record toward the farmer than any Congress for twenty years.

Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, said that the bill had nothing but wind in it, and Mr. Taylor suggested that the gentleman furnished to the country more than his full share of wind.

The Indian bill was then passed.

There was considerable excitement upon the floor when Holman, of Indiana,

moved to concur in the Senate amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which included the

NEW 3 PER CENT BONDS, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, was at once upon his feet, passionately denouncing the "Senate's insult." He called it "the House of Lords" and "a vast scheme," and shook with passion and vehemence. Tracey, of New York, declared it merely a money-saving proviso, since the law of 1875 provided for sale of bonds, and the funding act of 1870 made them redeemable in ten years at 3 per cent. This' would make it cheaper 3 per cent.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, declared, it the second skirmish in the battle of the standards, and added further that the true friends of bimetallism would oppose bond issues to the end. Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, made (for him) one of the most remarkable speeches of the Fifty-second Congress. He opposed the bond amendment as a Republican, and prophesied that the people would form a new party on financial lines, which, combining the South and West, would sweep such legislation forever into silence. This is the banker whom, in the first session, Jerry Simpson gave such a scorching to. Cochran, of New York, advocated the bond amendment, but declared himself a bimetallist among derisive jeers. The amendments on division were nonconcurred in, and a further conference ordered.

CAR-COUPLER BILL.

A rattling fight ensued on the automatic car-coupling bill, led by Wise, of Virginia, against Richardson, of Tennessee, and Washington, of Tennessee. Oates, of Alabama, declared it unconstitutional, and Fellows, of New York, said "it was imperialism gone mad." Messrs. Lind, Storer, Dooliver and Henderson, spoke for it as a humane and worthy measure. Telegrams and letters from leading railroad labor leaders of a directly conflicting nature were read. Amid great noise a vote was ordered, and the bill passed—yeas, 185; nays, 84; not voting, 60.

The military appropriation bill was agreed to, and further business was of an unimportant nature.

TUESDAY—THE SENATE.

This sedate body settled down to a dry decision of the contested points between itself and the House upon the appropriation bills. In every instance no reductions whatever were made, the Senators contending themselves with airing opinions which somehow fail even to crystallize into a vote. The item setting aside \$300,000 for the great naval review in the New York harbor in April, 1893, brought out some peculiar facts, and more peculiar comment, and Mr. Cockrell read the following memorial:

"Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, founded A. D. 1768."

"NEW YORK, February 23, 1893.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the general committee of thirty, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, for the reception and entertainment of such distinguished foreigners as may pass through New York on their way to the Columbian Exposition, the importance of a liberal appropriation by Congress for the entertainment of such guests as the nation has already invited, and of such other persons of high distinction as may visit our shores, was strongly urged, and by unanimous vote I am instructed to request your influence to secure a sum adequate to the occasion.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

"HENRY VILLARD, Chairman.

"JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Sec'y.

"The Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, Vice-President of the United States, Washington, D. C."

Does the amount named in the amendment include any of the magnificent and illustrious appropriation called for here, or is it for an entirely different object?

Mr. Hale. I do not know what the New York gentlemen who are represented by Mr. Villard, wanted exactly in that matter, but I have the impression they wanted the Government to do some of the entertaining for New York.

Mr. Cockrell. What! The Senator does not suspect that Mr. Villard is asking that the people's money, wrung from them by taxation, shall be placed in the hands of the millionaires of New York to be expended in riotous entertainment of every foreigner who may land upon our shores?

Mr. Hale. I do not know about that. I know the Senator can tell me much more about Mr. Villard than I can tell him. Mr. Villard is a gentleman well known and favorably known throughout the country. He stands to-day, as a very real representative of the new reform administration. I do not suppose that he has asked for anything, or that any of his friends in New York have asked for anything, which in any way would burden the people; but whether he has or not, he does not come from our side.

Mr. Hale. I suppose it will not be disputed that they have a right to pass around the hat and take up a contribution, or indulge in any other phase of mendacity.

Mr. Hale. Yes.

Mr. Voorhees. I had not noticed that memorial, but it does not commend itself very warmly to me.

Mr. Hale. I commend this document to the careful reading of Senators on the other side.

Mr. Daniel. I should like to ask whether these gentlemen are willing to accept contributions in silver to meet these expenses?

Mr. Hale. The Senator should consult another source of authority on that subject than those on this side of the chamber. All these things about reform, about easing the people of their burdens, about the currency, bonds, and every thing of that kind, do not seem to be settled here, but to be settled in another place. I send the Senator to that place. I do not know about these things.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Bland, of Georgia, presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY—THE SENATE.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the two Houses, was passed, and a good deal of

time and discussion given to a new bill of McGarrahan allowing him to present his claim to the Court of Claims for final jurisdiction. It lost its hour temporarily, and the postoffice appropriation bill was introduced and discussed, and the sundry civil bill, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, made a speech upon his 3 per cent bond amendment.

It was apparent, Mr. Sherman said, that the Secretary of the Treasury had imposed upon him by that legislation the duty of providing for the resumption of specific payment, and the maintenance of the specific standard, gold and silver coin. The Secretary of the Treasury had been authorized by a subsequent act to retain at least 100,000,000 of gold in the nature of a redemption fund. The Secretary was authorized, in his discretion, whenever it was necessary, to issue 4 per cent bonds running thirty years, 4½ per cent bonds running fifteen years, or 5 per cent bonds running ten years. It had been recently feared, he said, though he did not see that there was occasion for the fear, that the Secretary could not maintain the necessary redemption fund, and that he would have to resort to the issue and sale of bonds.

When he [Mr. Sherman] came to examine the question and see whether the resumption act of 1875 was applicable to the condition of affairs in 1893, it was plain to him that the Secretary of the Treasury would not be justified in issuing bonds bearing 5, 4½, or 4 per cent interest. There was, in fact, some doubt whether 5 per cent or 4½ per cent bonds could be issued—the terms for which they were originally to be issued having expired.

It had been therefore manifest to him, as it must be manifest to any one who looked into the question, that if the Government can borrow money on a 3 per cent bond running five years, it would save a vast sum to the people to have such an issue rather than an issue of 4 per cent bonds, having now fourteen years to run. First, it would save one-fourth in the interest, and then it would save still more from the right to redeem bonds after five years. Therefore, it had been that he [Mr. Sherman], understanding all these difficulties, had felt it to be a public duty incumbent upon him to propose an amendment giving the necessary authority to the Secretary of the Treasury. That legislation [Mr. Sherman] knew, could not take effect until about the time that the new Secretary would come into office.

Mr. Carlisle had advocated the amendment before Senate finance committee.

He had heard a good deal about bankers and plutocrats, and what is the word?—gold-bugs—but, said he, there are no greater gold-bugs in the world than owners of silver mines. In proof of that, he read from a Nevada paper a notice of an assessment of 25 cents per share, payable immediately in United States gold coin."

Mr. Sherman's speech was replied to by Messrs. Stewart, Wolcott, and Teller, Mr. Teller expressing his belief that no bonds, whether a per cent or 3 per cent, would be issued by the incoming Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gorman stated that he had full authority for saying that the bond amendment had been reported after consultation with the President and with the next-Secretary of the Treasury.

Then the Senate receded from the bond amendment, yielding to the pressure and temper of the House. Later, eulogistic speech of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, were made.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, had donned war paint and stood ready to battle to a finish for the anti-option bill. Parliamentary objections were raised by Breckinridge, of Arkansas, but the Speaker, who has steadily shown friendliness toward the bill, overruled them, and after a tedious wait for a second to Hatch's motion, it was secured; and the bill finally came before the House. Party lines were obliterated, the three parties voting as they chose, as the debate and vote will show.

Jerry Simpson stultified himself upon his promise made a year ago in an interview in THE ECONOMIST, wherein he said: "I will vote for the bill." He voted point blank against it. Only 15 minutes (under suspension of the rules) being permitted for each side the speeches were of 2, 3 and 5 minutes duration. Henderson, of Iowa, Republican, made a ringing little speech for the bill. He said the farmers understood this measure and wanted it.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, Republican, said no "corner" had ever been made which put down grain prices; they always put them up; 10 per cent of the farmers were not in favor of anti-option. Mr. Henderson shouted out that 99 per cent favored it.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, characterized the bill as one that swept over all State lines and proposed to give the Government of the United States the power to interfere with individual contracts in the States.

Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, Democrat, declared it a matter for State legislatures to settle. He was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Dickerson, Democrat, of Kentucky, said it meant paternalism to follow in swift order. Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, Democrat, said commerce could "not be stood upon its head." Men would continue to trade upon the intelligence. He would go on record as favoring it.

Mr. Voorhees. I suppose it will not be disputed that they have a right to pass around the hat and take up a contribution, or indulge in any other phase of mendacity.

Mr. Hale. Yes.

Mr. Voorhees. I had not noticed that memorial, but it does not commend itself very warmly to me.

Mr. Hale. I commend this document to the careful reading of Senators on the other side.

Mr. Daniel. I should like to ask whether these gentlemen are willing to accept contributions in silver to meet these expenses?

Mr. Hale. The Senator should consult another source of authority on that subject than those on this side of the chamber.

All these things about reform, about easing the people of their burdens, about the currency, bonds, and every thing of that kind, do not seem to be settled here, but to be settled in another place. I send the Senator to that place. I do not know about these things.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Subscription Price - \$1 Per Year.

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

The Publishers of this paper will give a bond to the sum of \$100,000 to the President of the Farmers' and Industrial 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 organ, has so boldly and uncompromisingly advocated our cause and defended our principles, therefore be it

Resolved by 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.

Resolved at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforces THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST in the action of Brother C. J. MacLean and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all communication to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Makes all remittances and money orders payable to the National Economic Publishing Company, Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

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National Economist and Missouri World - 1.25
National Economist and Dakota Herald - 1.25

N. R. P. A.

DISPLAY--EXTRAVAGANCE.

The following detailed description of the illumination and fireworks display attending the inaugural ceremonies, in which thousands of dollars are burned up to make colored lights, is published by THE ECONOMIST as an object lesson to furnish food for thought to those poor but honest men who work their children in the fields at the expense of their education in order to pay interest on a mortgage. Oh, you coarsely-fed and poorly-clothed honest men of America, how your stomach would have swelled with satiety, and your flesh burned with warmth, and your eyes gleamed with pride (or shame), had you been here to witness this wanton extravagance.

Electric suns were used in these illuminations, something entirely new, and the committee promised that it would be something fully worth seeing. There was a grand illumination of the Capitol by nine electric suns placed on stands twelve feet high in front of the building, each sun being thirty inches in diameter and containing fifty pounds of composition, the glass being protected by iron plates.

About the time of the illumination there was a colonial salute of thirteen twenty-one pound aerial cannon at the Capitol and a return salute at the Washington Monument grounds.

The illumination of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House was done by forty union illuminators, each illuminator containing fifteen pounds of composition. Two revolving suns six feet in diameter, each containing thirty-six pounds of composition, illuminated the Treasury Building.

THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

The committee on fireworks and illuminations, of which Mr. Mills Dean was chairman, contained some members who understood the qualities of fireworks, and after carefully considering the various offers the contract was given to the St. Louis Fireworks Company, whose factory is at East St. Louis, Ill. Mr. E. J. Bingle, the general manager of the company, and Mr. Robert Bruce, the pyrotechnist, were here looking after the work. The former has been manager for the company a number of years and has successfully managed many large pyrotechnic exhibitions. Mr. Bruce, the company's artist, is a Scotchman, and he has officiated at pyrotechnic displays in different countries, having been connected with the Fair and afterward the Consolidated company. At the Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans, as well as the Queen's festivals in Bugaloo, he was the artist who gained much fame on account of his magnificent displays.

THE PROGRAM IN DETAIL.

The program of fireworks display, as agreed upon by the committee and the company, was as follows:

1. National salute, forty-four 21-pound union cannon salutes, displaying the national colors, then exploding with tremendous report.

2. Display of 100 6-pound Congreve rockets, pearl streamers.

3. Prismatic illumination of Washington Monument, and landscape by seventy-five 4-pound prismatic illuminators, and twenty mammoth Gatling batteries, each battery discharging 1728 variegated stars amid an immense forest of scintillating Chinese fire and golden sprays.

4. Discharge of fifty floral shells, eighteen inches in circumference, displaying carnations, crysanthenums, forget-me-nots, bride roses, laburnum blossoms, lilacs, and violets; golden rod, passion flowers, etc.

5. Device—George Washington equestrian statue, 40x40 feet, depicted in lines of white fire, embellished on sides by jeweled batteries attended by salutes of honor, three salvos, twenty-one bombs each.

6. Ascent of 200 6-pound rockets, forty meteoric showers, forty dragons, forty quadruple ascensions, forty plumes, and forty chameleon changing stars.

7. Battery of 100 mammoth fanfare nades, discharging 10,000 hissing and writhing cobras.

8. Fusilade of fifty bombeette fountain, each bombeette containing a flight of ten shells, 10 inches in circumference, displaying all the dints known to the art;

discharge from bombelettes preceded by electric spreader effects.

9. Device, 40x40 feet—Harrison and Morton, encircled by national border and surmounted by American eagle, depicted in appropriate colors of lance fire.

10. Salvo of 100 batteries of contortionists and pyrotechnic harlequines.

11. Salvo of thirty shells, 24 inches in circumference, introducing silver, and blue, purple and amber silver and carmine, emeralds and pearls, parachutes, trailing stars, etc.

12. Device—Andrew Jackson equestrian statue, 40x40, depicted in lines of fire, flanked on sides by musketry and artillery fusiliers.

13. Display of 100 fiery geysers, emitting showers of gold and silver sprays, ascending and descending.

14. Ascent of 100 8-pound rockets, twenty-five chains of ten jewels, twenty-five electric bouquets, twenty-five weeping willows, and twenty-five golden clouds.

15. Device—Prismatic cascade, 50x50 feet, forming an immense cascade of liquid fire.

16. Flight of thirty shells, 30 inches in circumference, forming aurora borealis.

17. Independence salute by battery of 117 aerial 21-pound salutes, being one salute for each year of our independence.

18. Device—Columbia, 20x35 feet, depicted in appropriate colored lines of fire, enriched by six mammoth batteries, two each, red, white, and blue.

19. Flight of fifty 8-pound rockets of liquid gold, producing one of the most marvelous effects in pyrotechny.

20. Ascent of 100 8-pound rockets, twenty-five peacock plumes, twenty-five musical, twenty-five golden rod, and twenty-five triple bouquet.

21. Salvo of 500 aerial reporting sausages.

22. Discharge of thirty shells, 30 inches in circumference, forming immense bouquets of crystal flowers, writhing fiery cobras, floating asteroids, Italian streamers, comets, and musical effect.

23. Grand device, portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson, with motto, "Public office is a public trust," encircled by national banner, surmounted by American eagle, all depicted in appropriate colors of lance fire, enriched on both sides by jeweled showers of bouquets of variegated stars, 40x30 feet.

24. Ascent of fifty 10-pound rockets, forming aerial bouquets of great beauty, spider webs, etc.

25. Ascent of fifty 8-pound rockets of magnesium stars, illuminating the heavens for miles.

26. Discharge of 100 colossal batteries, forming acres of variegated gems.

27. Grand discharge of 100 shells—forty-four inches, thirty 30-inches and thirty 36-inches—presenting and forming all the most beautiful aerial combinations and effects of pyrotechny.

28. Finale—Forest of fire formed by flight of 600 1-pound rockets covers acres of space, gorgeous and effective.

29. Device—American flag with "Good Night" appended, in prismatic colored lances.

SOME OF THE SET PIECES.

The set pieces used were made especially for the occasion. The portraits of President Cleveland and Vice-President Stevenson were surmounted with an American eagle and bore the motto, "Public office is a public trust," while those of Harrison and Morton were the same, minus the motto. A very attractive piece is the allegorical figure of Columbia. Special pains were used in the construction of this piece, and the manufacturers claimed that it was the finest representation of Columbia ever seen in fire.

Then there was a prismatic fountain which was also an attractive piece. This contained three contrary revolving fountains, at the top and is something on the order of Niagara Falls. Among the attractions were the two equestrian figures of Washington and Jackson.

In the discharge of the 800 8 and 10-pound rockets there was shown all the effects known to pyrotechny, and the 250 mammoth shells showed many novel effects. The final rocket flight, all at once, was the largest flight ever seen at one time. There were 6000 1-pound rockets, which covered several acres of space and formed a vast forest of fire. In this flight, sixty cases of rockets were used and there were separate and distinct rockets, filled with Japanese gold, emerald and the American colors.

The last piece was an immense American flag, with "Good Night" appended in prismatic colored lances.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Thomas D. Nation (or Notion) sent subscription and requested paper sent to Lenora, Ga. Papers are returned bearing postmark, "No such postoffice in State named."

We have received remittances for subscription to THE ECONOMIST from the following parties who failed to give to their postoffice address: Wm Hickson.

R. W. Cresswell sent subscription. Have been sending paper to postoffice he gave, but letter and papers are returned marked, "no such postoffice in State named." We make out his postoffice to Itte, Tex.

S. C. Galloway sent \$1 as a subscription to this paper; and gave his postoffice as Hazel Ridge, Tenn. The paper is returned, saying no such postoffice in State named.

A brother in Tishomingo, Ind. Ter., says he sent 50 cents to have paper renewed and changed from Emeto to Tishomingo, but his name is illegible, the postage stamp covering it. We make his name as H. J. Hoernymus.

Joseph Sprutzer, of Glasgow, claims he sent \$1 for subscription, but he gives no State.

The above remain from a large number of letters without postoffice addresses received by us and placed in the suspense box to await subsequent letters of inquiry.

It is now "Senator Martin, of Kansas." He has eulogized all competitors. Cleveland's first veto fell upon the white horse, white harness postillion equipage which was provided for his inaugural ride. He occupied Mr. Harrison's carriage drawn by four blacks, chatting affably with his predecessor and followed by the Vice-Presidents in the outfit already described, minus the outriders.

ACTS OF SENATE AND HOUSE

Which Passed or Failed in the Fifty-Second Congress

Fate of the Three Most Important Propositions—Killed for Party Reasons—Over Six Hundred Bills Enacted Into Laws.

The silver and tariff questions, the anti-option bill, and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second Congress.

The anti-option bill passed both Houses, but was killed by the refusal of the House to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the Senate, the opponents of the measure maneuvering so as to prevent Mr. Hatch making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment to try suspension of the rules. The pure food bill, the running mate to the anti-option bill, passed the Senate, but was never able to get consideration in the House.

WORLD'S FAIR LEGISLATION.

World's Fair legislation comprised the grant of \$2,500,000 in souvenir half-dollars in aid of the Fair, the closing of its gates on Sunday, the appropriation of various amounts for different Fair purposes, and the passage of sundry acts of a special nature and minor importance.

An automatic car-coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, as was also a national quarantine bill increasing the power of the Marine Hospital Service to meet the threatened dangers from cholera, and an immigration law imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The Senate averted trouble over the Bering sea seal fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating \$8,295,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$295,000 to be paid in cash, and \$8,000,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately, 425 House and 235 Senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 660 acts put on the statute books as the result of the work of Congress. A majority of these measures were of interest only to individuals or localities, being for the relief of citizens, for the bridging of streams, for the District of Columbia, for rights of way, etc. An unusual proportion of the claims bills were for the relief of Southern men.

The House passed in round numbers 625 bills, of which 200 failed of passage in the Senate, and in the neighborhood of 625 bills passed by the Senate failed in the House, including a long list of public building bills, many private pension bills, and other measures involving increased expenditures. Three bills were vetoed by the President, viz.: To refer the McGarrah claim to the Court of Claims (a second McGarrah bill failing of action in the House); to amend the Court of Appeals act, and in relation to marshals in the United States courts in Alabama.

This last bill became a law by passage over the veto, Senator Hoar stating that it had been vetoed through a misunderstanding of its provisions. The President subjected three bills to a "pocket" veto, and two other bills failed of engrossment in time for presentation to him. All were of comparatively small importance.

The Pension and Census Offices, the Whiskey Trust, Panama canal and Pacific Mail Companies, the Watson-Cobb charges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles, the Maverick and Spring Garden Bank failures, and the Ellis Island and immigration station were investigated by the Congressional committees, but nothing came of the reports submitted.

The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to secure a repeal of the present law, the Senate refusing by a decisive vote to consider it, and the House killing the Andrew-Cate bill by declining to vote so as to give its friends the parliamentary right to move cloture on it, without which it concededly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of Congress.

On the tariff, the dominant party in the House adopted a policy of attacking the McKinley bill in detail, largely for political reasons and partly for the reason that, in view of the political complexion of the Senate, it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill through the Senate, while special measures might stand some show of passage.

The result was the enactment into law of two bills, containing block in on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill large duties were

to take effect on these items in the near future.

Other separate bills were passed through the House only to be pigeon-holed in the Senate, as follows: Free wool and reduction of duties on woolen manufactures, free cotton bagging machinery; free binding twine; free silver and lead ores, where the value (not the weight) of the silver exceeds that of the lead in any importation; free tin-plate, terne-plate and tinner's tin, and the limitation to \$100 of the amount of personal baggage returning tourists may bring into the United States.

The anti-option bill passed both Houses, but was killed by the refusal of the House to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the Senate, the opponents of the measure maneuvering so as to prevent Mr. Hatch making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment to try suspension of the rules.

Appropriating \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for the Sherman statue.

To establish a military board to review court-martial findings.

For the examination of officers of the marine corps, and to regulate promotions therein.

For the completion of allotment of lands to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

To make the Secretary of Agriculture eligible to the presidential succession.

To authorize the establishment of a branch national bank on the World's Fair grounds.

To create the California Mining Debris Commission.

The Poor Suitors' bill.

To repeal the life-saving projectile law, so far as concerns vessels navigating lakes, bays, or sounds, exclusively.

To enable the Centennial board of finance to wind up its affairs.

To increase the pay of privates in the hospital corps.

To permit enlisted men to be examined for promotion to second lieutenants.

To accept the bequest of Gen. Cullum to West Point Academy.

To give commanding officers in the army the power to remit or mitigate the findings of summary courts-martial.

To extend for two years the time within which applications may be made to remove technical charges of desertion against Mexican war veterans.

Terminating reductions in the naval engineer corps.

To establish a court of appeals in the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the American University at Washington.

To establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark.

To provide for the collection and arrangement of the military records of the Revolution and War of 1812.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain designs for public buildings from local architects, who may also be employed

THE TWO PRECIOUS METALS

Decreased Gold Product of the United States.

A Falling Off of Silver Production in Each Producing State and Territory Except in Montana and Colorado.

Mr. E. O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, has transmitted to Congress his report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1892.

The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately \$33,000,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years, being slightly less than the product in 1891 and somewhat larger than the product of the two prior years.

The product of silver from our own mines is placed at \$8,000,000 ounces, of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the year, of \$50,750,000, and of the coining value in silver dollars of \$74,989,900.

This is a falling off of 330,000 ounces from the product of the preceding year.

The director reports that there was a diminished silver product in each producing State and Territory of the United States except in Montana and Colorado, the two large silver-producing sections.

In the former the product increased about 1,000,000 ounces over 1891. In Colorado the returns show an increased silver product of 3,000,000 ounces.

The largest falling off was in the States of Nevada and Idaho and the Territory of Utah.

In Nevada the silver product fell from 3,500,000 ounces in 1891 to 2,244,000 in 1892; in Idaho from 4,935,000 ounces in 1891 to 3,164,000 in 1892, and in Utah from 8,750,000 ounces in 1891 to about 8,000,000 in 1892.

Of the silver products of the United States about 26,423,000 ounces were extracted from milling ores (silver ore proper), about 24,733,000 ounces from lead ores, and about 6,844,000 ounces from copper ores.

The value of the gold received at the mints during the year was \$19,888,733, which was a falling off of \$1,026,899 from the deposits of the preceding year.

The amount of silver purchased by the Government during the year under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was 54,129,72 fine ounces, costing \$47,394,261, an average of 87½ cents per ounce. From this silver \$6,333,245 were coined, during the year.

The total amount of silver purchased under the act of 1890, to December 31, 1892, aggregates 129,779,322 fine ounces, costing \$124,652,429, an average of 96 cents per fine ounce.

Of this 102,947,064 ounces, costing \$96,499,989, remains in the Treasury in bars.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The director recapitulates the purchases of silver by the Government since February 12, 1873, as follows:

Act.	Price	Ounces	Cost.	Aver. Price.
Feb. 12, 1873	\$5,414,282	57,152,554	\$1,169	
Jan. 1, 1875	31,003,005	37,571,148	1,058	
Feb. 25, 1876	23,292,016	30,199,202	750	
July 14, 1890	129,779,322	124,652,429	0.96	
Total	\$158,109,592	\$477,575,403	\$1,045	

COURSE OF SILVER.

The course of silver during the calendar year 1892 was almost continually downward, reaching during the year the lowest price on record. The highest quotation was at the commencement of the year, \$0.959 per fine ounce, and the lowest, August 12, \$0.83 per fine ounce, a decline during the year of nearly 13 cents an ounce. The average price for the year was \$0.875 per fine ounce.

COINAGE.

The coinage of the mints for the calendar year was very large, aggregating 90,873,134 pieces, of the nominal value of \$48,389,780.92, as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	3,091,163	\$34,787,222.50
Silver	6,333,435	6,333,245
Subsidy	32,092,132	30,397,813.00
Mint	49,340,474	50,148,642
Total	90,873,134	\$48,389,780.92

The coinage of the year included 950,000 Columbian half dollars.

In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows:

Gold	\$23,290,637
Silver	7,391,299
Gold bars exchanged for gold coin for use in the industrial arts during the year of the value of \$8,739,184.	
Imports and Exports.	
The imports of gold aggregated \$18,165,056, and the exports \$76,735,592, a net loss of gold of \$58,570,536.	

The silver imports aggregated \$31,450,968, and the exports \$37,541,301, an excess of silver exports of \$6,090,333.

The Director reviews the recent movement of gold from the United States, commencing in May, 1888. During the last year, that is, from February 19, 1892, when the last movement commenced, to February 15, 1893, the exports of gold from the port of New York has aggregated \$90,728,839.

The amount of gold used in the industrial arts in the United States during the last calendar year was \$19,329,000, of which \$10,588,703 was new bullion.

The amount of silver used was \$9,350,000 (coining value) of which \$7,204,210 (coining value) represented new bullion.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total metallic stock on January 1, 1893, was estimated to have been:

Gold	\$649,788,020
Silver	593,365,365
Total	\$1,243,153,385

The stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year \$39,000,000, while the stock of silver increased \$46,000,000.

The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the Treasury) was \$1,611,321,753 on January 1, 1893, an increase of \$18,928,124 during the year.

WORLD'S PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The report presents the revised tables of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the last three calendar years as follows:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1890	\$11,316,660	133,212,600
1891	115,168,850	144,403,220
1892	130,417,050	152,119,350

There was an increase of over \$12,000,000 in the gold product of the world during the last calendar year.

Of this increase \$2,500,000 was from Australia and over \$9,000,000 from South Africa.

The product of gold in Australia during the last calendar year aggregated \$33,870,000 against \$33,000,000 in this country, while the product of South Africa aggregated \$23,293,000, placing this country ahead of Russia as a gold producer and second only to the United States and Australia.

In conformity with the criticisms of Prof. Suess, Dr. Soetbeer and other eminent statisticians, the product of gold credited China annually, in the reports of the Mint Bureau, has been eliminated, as there is no evidence of any gold product in that empire.

The estimates heretofore allowed have been based upon the exports of gold from China annually to London and British India.

THE SILVER PRODUCT.

The total silver product of the world increased during the last calendar year about 7,650,000 ounces, occasioned by an increase of 4,600,000 ounces in the product of Mexican mines and 2,400,000 in the product of the mines of Australia.

The Century of January, 1893, contains an interesting article on "The Kindergarten Movement," with valuable information as to its methods and statistics as to the footing it has gained in the principal cities of this country, etc. It says: "Of the sixteen American cities with a population of over 200,000 in 1890, only four, Philadelphia, Boston, Milwaukee and St. Louis, have incorporated the kindergarten on any large scale in their public school systems. Four more—New York, Chicago, Brooklyn and Buffalo—have kindergarten associations organized to introduce the new method as a part of free public education. In San Francisco kindergartens are maintained with no apparent expectation of uniting them to the free school system. Only Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit, among the seven left, the other three being Pittsburgh, Washington and New Orleans, are returned as having charitable or religious associations supporting kindergartens. * * * The entire work of providing a special education for children from 3 to 6 years of age is still in this stage in this country."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Mr. Cleveland Sounds the Democratic Keynote.

On a Bleak and Dreary Day, with a Bitterly Cold Wind Sweeping Down Upon Him, He Outlines the Policy of His Party.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath.

Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me into this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rude shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behoves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardship of constant labor, may still have, lurking near his vital, the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficial purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgment should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unveded selfish interests.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness.

Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity.

When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious, disinterested effort.

Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads us to a challenge of the wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious the spirit of the true American and stifles every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government its functions do not include the support of the people.

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Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking, at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely overlook.

The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a con-

tented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in one of our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is consistent with the fair

ADDRESS OF A. L. MIMS

To the Members of the F. & U. of Tennessee.

"Are You Going to Stand Idly by While Plutocracy and Their Hires Gather Up the Wealth You Are Producing?"

BRETHREN: Depressed by vicious legislation and fleeced by venal combinations, you were driven, a few years ago, through self-respect to organize your forces as other classes have done for the defense of home and fireside. By this course you have already accomplished much in your behalf, for which every man of sense and honor does, in his heart, commend you.

You have already discovered the causes of your distress and suggested plans, perhaps not yet perfect, for your relief. You have been a principal factor if not the chief one, in hurling from power that party whose policy seems to have begotten the most of your ills, thereby turning over the entire control of your government to another party of fair promises, now left without an excuse in the future for neglecting the cries of a people whose earnings have been and are being swept from them by a few powerful combinations.

Let us give it a fair and impartial trial, neither expecting of it too little nor demanding too much. Conservative but determined forces at the helm are both the safest and the best.

If it fulfills its promises reasonably well, proves that the citizen, not the dollar, must rule in this country, releases the people from the unhallowed combinations against their interests, compels the wealth, not the labor of the country, to support it and gives foreigners to understand that they can have no part or lot in this country, or in its policy, we should give it our hearty approval and united support. But if it proves false to these just demands in order to make a wise decision.

Think over such things as these, my countrymen, then look your wives and children in the face and ask yourselves whether you should abandon this fight, or prosecute it with redoubled energy to a successful finish. May God help you to make a wise decision.

What we want is relief, not offices; our just share of the wealth produced, not another man's; home owners of our citizens, not tenants, and good government with equal rights to all.

Our demands indicate our policy to secure these blessings. If a wiser or more efficient one can be devised we are ready to abandon ours. Are we to be told that such things cannot be had in this country?

What is government for if it is not to protect one man from another? Is ours a failure? All candid men admit our wrongs. Then why not remove them? Is it because centralized capital, by debauching our elections, keeps its pliant tools in office? If so, what is the supreme duty of the hour?

Turn them out? How can this be done if not by organization, education and federation of the laboring classes so as to concentrate their strength against their enemies?

Will you, then, continue to do this for your country's good or will you allow your enemy to disorganize and divide you, so that one part may neutralize the power of the other while they continue their nefarious work of plunder? Don't you see organized capital beginning its war of extermination upon organized labor? Who will be its next victim?

If you want your wrongs corrected, and the rights of the people respected, let me warn you to be up and doing. Reorganize your sub-alliances where they are and organize new ones wherever you can. By this course you will be more likely to secure relief from our next Congress than you will by folding your arms and hugging the delusions of hope. Moreover, if it should ignore your wants you will then be organized and ready for the fight in '94 and '96. Have your committee on the good of the order to map out a program at each meeting for the next. Attend your meetings regularly and discuss in them everything political or otherwise that has a tendency to benefit or injure the farmer.

Away with all this hypocritical cant about ours being a secret political organization. The facts do not warrant the assertion. What political move, step, policy, act, or demand do we desire that is not immediately made known to the public? What political party

and your tongues silenced by the clamor and ridicule of plutocracy and their hirelings, while they gather up the wealth you are producing, and reduce you and yours, comparatively speaking, to a level with those serfs of India? Are you?

Does not one-twentieth of 1 per cent of our population own more than one-half of the nation's wealth? Who made this wealth? How did they get it from you? And how are they still piling up their millions from your hard earnings?

Forty years ago did not sixty out of every hundred heads of families in the United States own their own homes, while to-day only thirty-six out of every hundred are thus blessed, and one-half of these under mortgage? Why this alarming decrease in the number of our home-owners? Does this pretend good or evil to our country? Does not a wise man foresee the evil and provide against it?

Did not the gamblers in futures rob the poor cotton planters last year of \$90,000,000, while those of us who produce beef, pork, wheat, corn and tobacco are similarly fleeced every year, not only by this same species of gambling, but also by those immense corporations and combines that transform these necessities of life from the producer to the consumer on such terms and at such figures as they see proper to dictate to both?

Are not these same well-organized gamblers spending thousands to-day to perpetrate their nefarious business? Who is fleeced one-half as much as the farmer? And who will undertake to protect him if he is too indifferent or too cowardly to enter the fight for his protection? And how can he successfully fight without first organizing and drilling his forces? What then is your duty? To whom do you and your land virtually belong when these middle men, your commercial directors, can and do take what you produce on the land at their own figures? Think, and then answer the question.

Do supply and demand determine the price you get for your productions as they once did, or do these combines do this in a great measure? Do they not also by the meanest kind of anarchy destroy honest competition.

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in this country keeps its desires and plans less concealed? Chickens are not exposed before being hatched, neither are political plans or demands. The secrecy of our order does not, cannot touch, cover or effect our politics or religion as our forms of initiation clearly prove. Away then with this false accusation; but not with your policies, we surrender nothing on this point by joining the Alliance. Spend a few dollars for a circulating library of such books and pamphlets as will inform you on all questions that directly concern the farmer. It will pay you a thousand times over for the outlay. Take our papers; you cannot do without them and they cannot do without you.

Ours is the cause of the people, and we call upon them to aid us in behalf of our country and our race.

J. W. MACKEY SHOT.

An Insane Man attempts to Kill the Millionaire.

In San Francisco, on the 24th inst., an attempt was made to kill John W. Mackey, the bonanza king, by W. C. Rippey, an old man, who was undoubtedly insane, and who, after shooting Mr. Mackey, turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted a mortal wound.

Shortly after noon, two men, one of them quite old, were seen walking through Lick alley, a passage through the Lick House, from Sutter to Post streets. Persons who noticed the pair paid no particular attention to them until suddenly two shots in rapid succession were fired, and the man who had fired them—the older—was seen to fall near the end of the alley. The other, who seemed to be wounded, was at once helped into a buggy and driven rapidly away, while the old man lay bleeding and unconscious in the street.

An immense crowd at once assembled, a patrol wagon was called, and the wounded man was hurried to the receiving hospital.

There the doctor found that the suicidal bullet had penetrated above the heart and had passed through the back, from under the skin of which it was extracted. At the time of the operation the man was unconscious and pulseless, and the wound was pronounced fatal.

There was little on the dying man's person to indicate who he was. He had in his pocket a letter addressed to a morning paper, in which the writer stated that he was seventy-three years of age. It was signed W. C. Rippey. There was also an envelope bearing the name of Dr. L. L. Lincoln. On the back of the envelope were the words:

"The end is not yet." Upon a sheet of paper were the words:

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

Paid \$150,000 for one sapphire, to place on the forehead of his wife, to sufficient amount to have saved at least some of his victims from suicidal graves.

Just think of it!

Inscribe it upon his tomb.

When Mr. Mackay reached his room at the hotel he removed his garments without assistance and waited for a physician. Dr. Keeney and Dr. John F. Morse arrived about the same time. After a brief examination they stated that the wound was not fatal. The bullet entered under the right shoulder blade and glanced toward the right. It was suggested that physicians should delay probing for the bullet until Mr. Mackay became more composed, but the wounded man insisted that the operation should be proceeded with immediately.

Soon after 2 o'clock the physicians extracted the bullet. Dr. Morse said that the bullet entered below the right shoulder blade and, ranging slightly to the right, struck the vertebrae, lodging in one of the spinous processes.

Dr. Morse said that the wound was not necessarily fatal, but that his patient was by no means out of danger. He added that in cases of gunshot wounds there was always danger of blood poisoning or lockjaw. When closely questioned Dr. Morse said that it was too soon after extraction to foretell the termination of the wound, but that Mr. Mackay was resting quietly. Richard V. Dey telegraphed to Mrs. Mackay in London and young Mackay in New York that Mr. Mackay had been shot, but that the wound was not considered dangerous. After the extraction of the bullet he wired giving the above statement of the patient's condition.

THE ECONOMIST has attacked no person and has not made war on any one. Are we to be persecuted by the People's party papers for saying that Taubeneck is a fool when it is true?

OATES' COTTON TAX BILL

A Favorable Report from the Judiciary Committee.

Vigorously Antagonized by the Republicans—No Argument Against the Repayment of the Tax—The Opposition Purely Sectional.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, has renewed his cotton tax bill, having received a favorable report on it from a majority of the House Committee on Judiciary. The question has been before Congress for several years—ever since the passage of the direct tax bill—and is likely to remain there until finally settled by the repayment of this tax. It may take a long time to secure that result, but we are satisfied that it will come in the course of time.

When the bill to refund the direct tax came up, Senator Berry, in the upper, and Mr. Oates, in the lower house, insisted that the cotton tax should be repaid at the same time. They pointed out that, as a matter of fact, it should be paid first, and that the obligation to refund it was far greater than in the other case of the direct tax. The latter was legal and constitutional. Congress had every right to call for it, and the only argument advanced was that it had not been equally paid. Some States had given their full quota, others 80, 70, or even 20 per cent. To assure equality, therefore, it was necessary either to compel the delinquents to pay up what they owed or to refund the money to all. As it was a rich find, and as there was a surplus in the Treasury at the time, the Republicans made an eager dash for the money.

A number of the Southern members insisted on the repayment of the cotton tax at the same time. It rested on the same footing, they pointed out. It was, in point of fact, a direct tax, with this difference from the other one, that it was sectional, unequal, and therefore unconstitutional. So the highest tribunal in the country, the United States Supreme Court, had declared when it prohibited the Government from collecting the tax any longer, and practically ordered it to return the money already collected.

But when this proposition was made by Messrs. Berry and Oates it was vigorously antagonized by the Republicans, led by Senator Sherman. There was no argument against the repayment of the tax—there could be none—and the only opposition was the purely sectional one, that whereas the North would get most of the direct tax money the South would receive the bulk of that coming from the cotton tax. On this purely sectional issue Mr. Oates' amendment was defeated. But the Alabama Congressman has refused to let the matter lie, and has brought it up again for consideration. The Judiciary Committee has reported his bill favorably, as it could not help doing, considering the decision of the United States Supreme Court. A minority, headed by Mr. Bynum, antagonizes it, but the opposition is based on no arguments and rests on the simple fact that to refund the cotton tax would cost the Government millions of dollars, and the Treasury is not in a very plethoric condition just now, and unable to stand this call on it.

This, however, is no argument against refunding. It may, and almost certainly will, induce Congress not to pass the bill at the present session, but that body should recognize the obligation of the Government to refund some day this money, improperly and unconstitutionally wrung from the South during the years of reconstruction. A small and diminishing surplus is a good excuse for not paying the money, but it is no reason for not recognizing the debt as being as valid an obligation as any the Government owes. And we believe that if Mr. Oates and his friends persevere they will ultimately induce Congress to recognize it as they have induced the Judiciary Committee to do so.

It is possible that the Republicans will try to raise a howl over the repayment of this debt to the South, and we would not be surprised to see them start the cry of "rebel claims," but, backed by a decision of a Republican Supreme Court, Congress need not be disturbed in the least by any campaign cries.

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THE SPLENDID SPOON.

The Souvenir Spoon is a remarkable and fitting tribute to America's Four Hundredth Anniversary.

A Remarkable and Fitting Tribute to America's Four Hundredth Anniversary.

FROM THE HANDS OF SKILLED SILVERSMITHS.

The popularity of Souvenir Spoons and the appropriateness of the subject places this spoon foremost among the souvenirs of this anniversary year. It is a fitting tribute and memorial to the memory of the bold navigator, America's discoverer, the name of him whom all men honor for his gift to the world of the American continent. The likeness of Columbus is taken from the famous painting that was accepted as a authentic portrait by the Spanish government. The Spoon is a beautiful specimen of the designer's and engraver's art, unexcelled in style and finish by the most costly spoons. It is the purest grade sterling silver, upon a nickel silver base, and every one of our readers should have one or more for their personal use and for gifts to friends. It is a work of art and every lover of handsome silverware and collector of spoons should possess one. It makes a particularly elegant gift, birthday present or souvenir of a visit.

In Design and Workmanship it is a Work of Art.

A more beautiful spoon is very rarely seen, to say nothing of its added value as a souvenir of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It is one of the finest premiums which we are enabled to offer to our subscribers and we shall be pleased to see it largely chosen, knowing that all who receive it will be delighted. The quality is guaranteed it is heavily plated with pure sterling silver and will wear well for years and give perfect satisfaction.

It is sent all charges paid, securely packed in a neat box.

MRS. LEASE AS A LECTURER

Politics, Society, and Religion
Freely Discussed.

The Petticoated Cicero, of Kansas,
Speaks on the "Signs of the
Times"—Introduced by Senator
Elect Martin.

The people's priestess, Mrs. Mary E. Lease, is the most conspicuous product tossed up by the strange political upheaval of the mortgaged plains of Kansas. Two years ago Mrs. Lease stirred Washington by her bolt in the woman suffrage meeting at Albaugh's, and her name has not quite been forgotten at the Capital. Consequently, there was much interest in her reappearance on the lecture platform at Metzgerott's, and an audience of thoughtful people gathered to greet her. The third party faces, familiar in Congress, were there, and most of the Populists attending the Bimetallic convention.

In her formal lecture last night Mrs. Lease was not so interesting as she was talking to the silver convention the day before spontaneously, and spurred on by the applause of sympathizers. But a woman so decidedly in earnest is refreshing under any circumstances, and the message she brings is a breath from the prairies, steeped in the doctrines of socialism and discontent. "The Signs of the Times" was the announced title of the lecture, but that was a broad generality which gave no clew to her ideas.

Gen. Weaver, the third party candidate, and Judge Martin, the compromise Senator-elect from Kansas escorted Mrs. Lease to the platform. Judge Martin should have been introduced himself, because few people knew who he was. He said he had never addressed a Washington audience before, but he had sized people up as pretty much the same everywhere. He could say of the speaker that she was a woman true to her convictions.

Mrs. Lease, dressed in black, with no ornaments except a Masonic pin on her breast and a rose at her waist, stretched her tall form to its height, raised her right arm, and her eyes, and voiced an invocation beginning:

God of the old and new,
Give us the vision true.

"The signs of the times are indeed portentous," she began, indicative of a mighty change, and fraught with significance for the human race. "We stand on the threshold of a century freighted with struggles and triumphs and look through the open portals of a century to come."

This was a fair sample of Mrs. Lease's oratory. Occasionally her style would be sophomoric, and she would use the well-worn similes of the platform, then she would break into a sudden strain of sarcasm or invective.

The wonderful brain of wonderful man has gridironed the globe with railroads, spread nets of wires overhead, sent messages faster than time, and brought forth the bottled sunshine of ten thousand years.

"The American people are the most intelligent the sun has shone on, a race of kingly men and gracious women, that has sent the car of progress speeding over the course of a century. We have abolished primogeniture, entail, and evil privileges of caste, of class. We have brushed away every evil of politics, or think we have. Any child born in this land may aspire to the Presidency, at least any male child can. Any tramp or pauper can vote and his vote will count for as much as the millionaire's. Yet we have brought down the household gods of the dark ages, the fetish of the college graduate and the millionaire, that gold should be the basis of our commerce."

"Statesmen sent to Washington had demonetized silver and made a million paupers. Government meant the bits and curb, iron force, violence, despotism."

"The mighty dynamite of thought has honeycombed the caverns of superstition," was one of her sentences.

"Because men are thinking they are beginning to realize the truth of the motto of the Knights of Labor, 'injury to one is the concern

of all.' The gray old earth is troubled."

"We read of anarchy in France, of mutiny in Berlin, we hear the cry coming up, and it has been coming for eight centuries from the famished huts of Ireland, from the tramps in the lanes of London, and from millions in Russia crying up, to the eternal gates, 'give us bread.' And listen, friends, here in this sun-blessed land, where millions of fertile bonded acres say, 'Come and till me,' where food in the storehouses of the millionaire waits for maggots, here the same cry comes from the fresh lips of childhood and the shriveled lips of age. They are beginning to wonder why those that toil not, nor spin, shall be enriched beyond dreams of avarice while the horny-handed son of toil bows to the silk-hatted dude and asks permission to exist."

The country was standing so close to a stone wall that it could not recognize it, she explained, as she took up the signs of the times, socially. A few years ago a woman who appeared to discuss the signs of the times, or any other signs, would have been considered a monstrosity. Then but seven ways of earning an honest living were open to the sex; now every avenue of usefulness felt her tread. Still there were more men than women in the saloon business, and the penitentiaries.

"There is only one place you won't find women to-day," she declared, "running around town on election day with her sleeves rolled up and a bottle of whisky in her pocket, swearing that she can lick any man in town." She prophesied a not distant day when the mothers would have equal representation with the fathers.

The orthodox churches come in for a sharp scoring. "Men are getting outside the pale of orthodoxy and breathing more of the religion of Jesus Christ, she said. "They are tired of listening to long theological discussions on the lengths of the wings of John the Baptist, or whether Paul sang tenor or bass. They want the ministers to preach what the lowly Nazarene did."

"What did He preach 1800 years ago, the tramp Nazarene? That it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Have you any orthodox preachers talking that to-day? We want preachers who will dare turn to the fifth chapter of Nehemiah and denounce the system of usury that is robbing the widow and laborer—who will not give the bondholder the first pew in the church."

She spoke of the submerged tenth of London, and New York with its 150,000 half-starved criminals, its 10,000 babies dying of starvation, and 108,000 women driven to sell their souls. "And we call ourselves Christian people, and send missionaries to China," she exclaimed.

For thirty years the two political parties had alternated and sent men to Washington whom the prophet sent to hades. Their legislation had undermined the foundations of the republic. The people had appealed, session after session for relief. The toilers had toiled in hope, sown in patience, and reaped in despair.

Now a dark thunderbolt was gathering, charged with God's wrath and a mighty people's righteous indignation. At Omaha on the 4th of July assembled the first federation of brain and brawn brought together in the ages. Although the Democratic party won an apparent victory, it was now divided against itself and never so weak before. The emancipation of the toilers from the chains of the money power was to be accomplished. The divine right of capital and the Wall street legislator were to be exterminated.

"There will be war, they tell us," exclaimed Mrs. Lease. "Don't think that way, don't talk that way. If you men cannot settle it quickly, go home. We, the mothers, have registered a vow never again to sacrifice our loved ones to the greed of the bondholder, but we can settle it by the ballot-box."

Mr. Culberson Was Passed.

The Atlanta Journal, of which Hoke Smith is owner, prints an article credited to its Washington correspondent, telling why Mr. Culberson was passed over by Mr. Cleveland in his choice for Attorney-General. The article, which is regarded here as semi-official from Mr. Cleveland, says:

It is an open secret among the friends of Mr. Cleveland that he would probably have chosen Judge Culberson, of Texas, for Attorney-General, but for the judge's pronounced views in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. The President-elect has a high regard for Judge Culberson's character and abilities, and was not prevented from choosing him by

the sharp things which the judge had uttered about himself.

It was not a mere objection in the abstract to any man who favored free silver coinage which led Mr. Cleveland to abandon the idea of asking Judge Culberson to act as his Attorney-General. It was the fear that his interpretations of the Resumption Act, and the currency laws would prove embarrassing to the financial policy of the new Administration if they were made from a pro-silver standpoint.

Mr. Cleveland realizes the necessity of an early issue of bonds to keep the currency on a gold basis, and some delicate legal questions may arise regarding the power of the President and Secretary of the Treasury and their proper course of action. Judge Culberson is known to believe that silver coinage ought not to have been suspended by the act of 1873.

He is also supposed to be an advocate of paying obligations in silver where coin is named in the contract. Mr. Cleveland preferred a man of different views toward these laws, and therefore chose an Eastern man for Attorney-General.

Words of Encouragement.

By W. W. WEAVER, Alabama.
Harry Hinton and W. C. Macune:

GENTLEMEN: I know you through THE ECONOMIST only, and I take the liberty of asking THE ECONOMIST to publish this letter *verbatis et literatim*, word for word. I do this in order to let the readers of THE ECONOMIST know how the subjects of this letter are appreciated by myself and others in my community. This age is producing a great variety of men as any age marked by history, from the celebrated tramp to the puny millionaire, from the hypocrite and fanatic to the most devout Christian, from the demagogue and political blatant to the honest statesman, from the deceiver of the secular press to the publisher of honest reform, from the condemning of honesty and justice to the celebration of corruption. Our morals have lost prestige in ratio with our politics, and politics is a factor that reaches the home and heartstone of every family in our country, now if this factor be corrupt let us stop and think what a harvest of corruption we will reap. If the above be true what will the end be? We have some undeviated, honest men, and these men are trying to help the masses. If there be any two men who, by dint of thought, advice and education, who from the deep recesses of the human heart, who from pure motives and honest convictions, have labored for the elevation and liberty of the American citizen, Harry Hinton and W. C. Macune will take position in the front rank. I do not write this, or say anything derogatory to the thousands of other good men who daily do battle for the cause of liberty and justice. With reverence I proclaim and beseech the throne of God to bless the labors of all honest, pure men, and just here I desire to say I have a very high regard for H. Hinton. While I do not worship men, and am no hero worshiper, yet I do admire and love to encourage honest, good men in any effort to do good. While we may differ in non-essentials, let us remain united in the cause of justice, liberty, humanity and truth. Keep writing, Brother Hinton. Keep printing, Brother Macune. Dab the devil from head to foot with the mortar of his own make. I will furnish THE ECONOMIST an article from time to time in the future. I get full and boil over at times. I see no use in waste. You will hear from me soon. Do not use the waste basket on me.

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors or excesses will inclose stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine, certain cure, free of cost. No humbug. No deception. Address Charles Gaus, Box 279, Marshall, Mich.

A Nation of Toadies.

Washington Post.

The torrent of slobber now flowing through the columns of the newspapers is rank enough to gag a graven image. Never in the history of the country has there been anything to approach it, even distantly. In times gone by we have had enthusiasm. That sense of favors yet to come moved men to the extent of gush occasionally.

The incoming President and Vice-President have always been big men about the 4th of March—properly enough. But this year the records of the past have been obliterated by a flow of hog-wash so thick, so turgid, so nauseous that sensible men must feel like taking up the newspaper with a pair of tongs, and holding their noses while they open it.

Just what is coming over the American people we shrink from trying to imagine. Here are two gentlemen whom we have known favorably for some years past. That they are men of strength, ability, and high character goes without saying. Had they been less than that, their party would not have nominated and the people would not have elected them. We are all sure that they will discharge their duties adequately, and that the honor and safety of the nation will be safe in their vigilant and patriotic care. But they are not demi-gods. They are not the most wonderful human beings that ever walked the earth. They are not made of different and

sharp things which the judge had uttered about himself.

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Factory Prices

Built for service and ~~WARRANTED~~. No "dead" stock. Every item sold is a first-class advertisement for the sale of others. We can certainly satisfy you for your own satisfaction. Write for *Spec. Buggy*, \$55.50.

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WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

BASED ON FALSE PREMISES

The Argument Against Married Women Voting.

Women Are Coming to Realize that Suffrage Does Not Mean Merely to Go Down Town and Put the Ballot in the Ballot-Box.

BY LAVINIA E. ROBERTS.

Having just concluded reading an article in your paper on the subject of suffrage for married women, the first impulse was to reply to it.

I am only a woman with all the proverbial deficiencies in the power to reason which that implies, but I will confess that I can see no consistency in the author's logic, neither sagacity in his conclusions.

He begs the question from the start to finish, by assuming the very proposition which he wishes to prove.

He assumes that the married woman is disqualifed for voting, and endeavors to prove it by basing his assumption on false premises.

He premises that some married women are butterflies of fashion, and that some married women are weak-minded, and falsely concludes that all married women are butterflies of fashion and that all are weak-minded. He perversely attempts to set down two universal propositions without his subject in either case being distributed.

One might just as logically assert that because some animals are dogs, that, therefore, all animals are dogs.

If the management of the pocketbook, and I grant you that some husbands do manage it to the exclusion of the wife, and the keeping it replenished through toil in the harvest field, at the plow, and elsewhere, entitle the husband to an exercise of the ballot, should not the washing, ironing, scrubbing, and above all, the care of a colicky, crying baby entitle the wife to the exercise of a similar privilege? The average husband would sooner pitch hay all day long than to care for a crying baby one hour.

The husband who concludes that life for his wife is comparative sunshine, while for himself it is comparative shadow, should assume the average wife's responsibilities for a brief time.

It does not follow that because the wife is satisfied with her husband's financiering, that she should, therefore, be satisfied with his exclusive exercise of the ballot, as Prof. Straio incines to think. It does seem to a causal observer, that a *genus homo* who stops to reflect and to take a retrospective view of the results of his exercise of the ballot for a hundred years and more, has the merest nothing for which to congratulate himself.

It does not seem that the condition of galling poverty, vile nursery, and wretchedness could have been in nowise intensified if the husband had stayed at home and performed the delightful tasks of "playing the piano" and of "rocking the cradle," while his weaker minded (?) half performed the onerous task of taking a trip to town on election day for the delectable purpose of voting to beat the other fellow.

The impoverished condition of the masses by reason of class laws, the cursed drink system, the increase of crime, corruption in politics, in short, the rottenness of society, all ring out in clarion notes man's utter inability, unaided, to eradicate growing evils.

Neither should it be believed that the assistance of widows and maidens alone, would be sufficient to ameliorate effectively existing conditions.

Oh, but you say the husband's interests are the wife's interest; perhaps so. Therefore, the husband represents the wife at the ballot-box. If so, who represents the husband while he represents the wife?

If it is true that one intuition of woman is worth three judgments of man, is it not suicidal for any nation of people to disfranchise the mothers the wortlier half of its citizenship?

Since intuition is akin to divinity, judgment is solely a creature of education.

Assuredly, "women are coming to realize that suffrage don't mean merely to go to town, and put the ballot in the ballot-box." Yes, and it is a source of genuine pleasure to observe that men are coming to realize the same truth.

To be sure it does not mean "get ready and go to a picnic or athenaeum without previous thought and concernment."

Yet the majority of men have treated the privilege with more indifference than the preparation for a picnic should be treated.

Paradoxical as it may seem, there is one man who, in the face of a frowning past, would venture to ask, "is the wife endowed with a strong independent mind, and with a knowledge of the crafty practices of the day, so as to discern the snares and schemes of the tricksters to betray the masses and indorse measures in the interest of the capitalists or the few?"

Well, now, give her a chance. If it transpires that she suffers herself to become as blindly partisan, and be as continually doing as men have done, disfranchise her immediately.

As observed by leading educators, the facts are that young ladies in our colleges are surpassing young gentlemen there, in scholarship, due, perhaps, more to steadiness of habit than to intellectual superiority.

Obviously the author of THE ECONOMIST article is not a married man, else

he would never doubt the possession by every woman of an individuality strictly her own. Yes, and such an individuality as would induce an activity, even in the matter of voting, strictly her own. That woman's province is one of being ornamented more than useful is a pernicious theory which has always shadowed and retarded superior intellectual development. There has ever been an effort on the part of some solicitous ministerial celebrities from the time of the Greeks, whom Paul addressed, to the present, to prevent the supplanting of traditional heathendom by enlightenment and progress in regard to woman's inherent rights and capabilities.

Such would denote woman's province of one being "careful in her economy and chaste in her affections."

Chastity of affection is superinduced by intelligent recognition of those attributes in an individual worthy to be loved. Love other than this is the product of lust.

Mutual intelligent recognition of worthiness of character is possible only with ample and equal opportunities for the development of mind and soul. What more truly and beautifully develops mind and soul than the proper study of the true science of political economy, and of just and wise government?

What incentive could better induce such study than the untrammeled exercise of the inherent right of citizenship, the right to cast an intelligent ballot for self-interests and consequent freedom.

The husband need not seek away from home, street corner associations, as there would be congenial, and adaptation of purpose, of thought, and of discussion at home.

Both father and mother would then be veritable teachers of correct principles in political economy.

Upon the wife and mother devolves, in great measure, the more onerous, and manifestly the more responsible task, of forming the child's habits and character for life. Since every true mother is pre-eminently a character builder, should not the right be hers to shield her child from all temptation?

Who, then, having the cause of humanity at heart, would challenge the mother's right to enter protest by means of the ballot against the licensing of hell-pits of darkness, profligacy and ruin, now yawning night after night in the great cities of our country, threatening hourly to engulf her offspring?

Imagine, if you can, a more sorrowful spectacle than that of a favorite son overcome by the demon strong drink, yet powerless to resist the temptation of the bar-room. Who licensed it? Not mother, perhaps not father. Oh, yes, it was somebody's father (unnatural as it may seem) whose vote assisted in doing it.

When the son launches out upon the threshold of manhood, he transcends the bounds of his mother's jurisdiction. He is a free man. He is a sovereign.

He is now subject unto laws, and is surrounded by conditions of society and of government, in so far as these relate to enacting laws, which only father had a voice in instituting.

What anguish of soul? What depth of sorrow could often be avert by that timely and potent preventive—the mother's voice in governmental affairs.

The wretched fortunes, darkened lives and ruined souls of wayward sons and daughters afford an earnest plea for every good mother's claims to voice her hallowed sentiments at the ballot-box.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Also Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Plant Less Cotton.

The farmer members of the lower house of the Texas legislature, thirty-nine in number, have recently issued the following circular to the farmers of Texas:

To cotton growers of Texas: Your subscribers, who are mostly farmers and all of whom are directly interested in the prosperity of the cotton farmers of the South, their own prosperity depending absolutely thereon, take the liberty of submitting to the cotton growers of Texas the following important facts:

The three cotton crops preceding the one now being marketed were of an enormous size, overtaxed spindles of the world, and with the close of each commercial year showed an increasing surplus.

The actual and unavoidable response to this great surplus was a steady decline in values until prices for cotton sank below the general cost of production.

When cotton only sells for five or six cents per pound for middling it needs no argument to convince a farmer that he is not making money on that particular product. Cotton did sell for such low prices as named above.

The extremely low figures caused a reduction in the acreage planted in 1892. Then, most fortunately, bad planting and worse growing condition of weather still further reduced the yield, and prices advanced so that the grower of six bales of cotton in 1892 got as much for it as he got in 1891 for nine bales, thus leaving him plenty of time to cultivate grain crops, raise his meat, etc.

Well, now, give her a chance. If it transpires that she suffers herself to become as blindly partisan, and be as continually doing as men have done, disfranchise her immediately.

As observed by leading educators, the facts are that young ladies in our colleges are surpassing young gentlemen there, in scholarship, due, perhaps, more to steadiness of habit than to intellectual superiority.

Obviously the author of THE ECONOMIST article is not a married man, else

during October and November, 1892, were good, and but for several causes would, no doubt, have continued good. In October, 1892, the labor associations of Lancashire, Eng., went on a strike, and since then 16,000,000 spindles in England have been idle, thereby decreasing the consumption of cotton in that country alone 22,000 bales each week. This is equivalent to adding 300,000 bales to the crop, even should the strike be declared off at once.

In 1891 the United States produced 9,000,000, and got five to six cents per pound for it. In 1892 we produced about 6,250,000 bales, and got eight to nine cents per pound, and would have gotten ten to eleven cents if the 2,000,000 of surplus from previous crops had not stood in the way.

If we go to work now and produce another crop of 8,000,000 bales, as it seems probable, then we, the farmers of Texas, may expect to get only five or six cents per pound. If they plant for a 6,000,000 bale crop, instead of twenty-five to thirty dollars per bale, they will get fifty to fifty-six dollars per bale.

The profit of the crop of cotton depends entirely on the farmers themselves. They can get \$30 a bale or can get \$50 a bale, just as they prefer.

We sincerely hope they will reduce the planting of cotton, so as to get the latter figures. If individuals, acting through selfishness, plant largely, expecting their neighbors to do the reducing, they will surely defeat their own wishes.

Let every farmer for himself, and without reference to his neighbors, plant one-fifth less cotton than he did last year, and we will see cotton selling in the streets of Texas towns at ten to twelve cents a pound.

Merchants, farmers, and everybody interested are requested to call these facts to the attention of their neighbors.

Net Debt Slightly Increased.

A slight increase of the net debt of the United States was the result of the operations of the Treasury Department in February, as shown by the statement issued. The exact amount was \$615,699.14, made up as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$585,034.26;

debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$2,335.35; 26 and debt bearing no interest, \$375,912.187.37; total, \$963,281.76.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business February 28 were:

Interest bearing debt, \$585,034.26;

decrease of noninterest bearing debt, \$52,881, and decrease of cash in the Treasury, \$1,136.980.14.

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