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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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To the plutocrats: Are your instructions to henchmen, to weaken the Alliance by false charges against prominent members, pay dirt?

THE Alliance Aid Association is being favorably considered in several States, and it now seems probable that the project for its being made national will be successful. As a cheap fraternal life insurance it is much needed in the Order, and would be an additional bond between members.

THE Wisconsin State Alliance adopted the Ocala demands and voted to submit the question whether the secret work of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union should be adopted to the subordinate bodies, the majority of subs reporting by September to decide. So it is seen that another State seems to be prepared to join the column at Indianapolis in November.

THE population of West Virginia in 1880 was 618,457. During the decade an increase of 144,337, or 23.34 per cent, is shown. The population of the State under the present census is 762,794. Of the fifty-four counties in the State all show increases ranging from 2 or 3 per cent to 137 per cent. McDowell, Mercer and Tucker counties show increases of more than 100 per cent. Cabell, Fayette and Logan counties show increases of more than 50 cent. Twenty-four counties show increases of more than 25 per cent. The largest numerical increases are found in Kanawha, Cabell, Fayette and Mercer counties.

AN ORDER OF EDUCATION.

The Alliance is founded upon education. All it is and all it ever will be must emanate from that source. Its strength, vitality, success and future prominence depend entirely upon the result of education among the people.

That this is true the past and present of the Order is ample witness. That it has begun the great work of reform in a proper manner, and is using proper methods, the growing interest among the people and the rapid increase of the Order is convincing proof. The manifest duty of the Alliance, therefore, in view of all the facts and circumstances is to continue as an educator of the people. In this it has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, and has touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the people that no other organization has heretofore been able to find. Under its kindly and intelligent direction the people are reading, investigating, and, better than all, are forming individual conclusions. It is molding public opinion toward more liberal consideration, and implanting within the breasts of its adherents an independence of thought and expression that is sure to be followed by that independence of action which alone is the insignia of true manhood.

The Alliance predicates its hopes of success upon the following proposition: If one hundred men are taken without regard to selection and educated plainly, honestly and fully as to their line of duty, that ninety-five out of that number will perform it. By this method the results are not seen at once, and to many earnest people it appears slow and tedious; but when the tide does turn the fruits of long continued efforts are found to be both satisfactory and abundant. The Alliance is willing to trust the human family, and believes that educated manhood and womanhood are the true safe-guards for civilization and future progress. It does not believe with the politician that a majority of men can be bought, coaxed, or driven. To the contrary, it stands squarely upon the proposition that education can be made the one great factor in controlling the actions and directing the aims of the people. No nation ever went down because of too much intelligence, and

no people were ever cursed because of too much knowledge. Having happily discovered the method by which education can be given to the people in an agreeable and appreciable form, it is the highest duty of the Alliance to continue in that course. Let nothing, therefore, interfere with the educational propaganda of the Order. Let its earnest aim be first to educate the people, and when that is done have an abiding faith not only in its own labors, but the integrity of the people in living up to the full measure of the light as they have been made to see it. Let the work of education continue untrammeled by any other requirements or anxieties, and let the people in their individual capacities live up to the teachings received from the Order. If, after receiving the education given out by the Alliance, the people cannot be trusted, it follows that such education is deficient and greater care is necessary. In fact the province of the Alliance is to instruct, to make that instruction so complete that it will permit of no evasion of duty by those who have received it. When men go out from the Alliance thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of its principles, filled with a determination to see these principles enacted into law, and thereby become prime factors in the economic conditions of the people, these men can be trusted where their political affiliations may lead them, or in whatever political preferment they may select. If neither of the two old parties furnish congenial relations, if their principles are at variance with the doctrines taught by the Alliance, it is not only their right but a solemn duty to seek further and rest not until such conditions are either found or founded. In the meantime, let the Alliance as an organization continue to send out men full in the faith of the Order, amply qualified to defend its principles, and it will have discharged its full duty without intruding upon the uncertain and deluding chance of politics or any other entangling or distracting issues. Educate, educate thoroughly, and trust to that education for results, should ever be the object of the Alliance.

PRESIDENT HARRISON said in his speech at Montpelier, Vermont, that "A statesman of one of the Southern

States said to me, with tears in his eyes, shortly after my inauguration: 'Mr. President, I hope you intend to give the poor people of my State a chance.'" The President then tells that he rebuked the weeper, and perhaps made him ashamed of his solicitude for his people with a lecture on Southern delinquencies. But a great injustice has been done by the President in withholding the name of the statesman from the South who could never forget propriety and respect for his select surroundings as to shed tears over the poor people of his State. He should be named, that the poor people might do him honor. Who was he? Oh! who?

A VICIOUS MIDDLEMAN.

By delegation by government of the power to issue money has resulted an exploiting class of middlemen, the existence of which is contrary to all economic interests. This class adds nothing to the wealth of the community. Worse, it retards legitimate effort by taxing the necessary functions of production, conservation and distribution. The necessary middlemen who add to the wealth of the people by their services between producer and consumer, are as great, though, perhaps, not as direct, sufferers by the existence of this vicious class as are the farmers and mechanics.

A most apparent example of the exploiting class resulting from false legislation is the land-shark of the Western States. Corporations are created by the formation of land and loan agencies, which employ attorneys, open up nicely furnished offices in the central towns, employ counsel and abstract attorneys, and advertise that there is "money to loan" on farms secured by first mortgages. All necessary paraphernalia is at hand for taking fees from applicants, and the "money to loan" is secured from distant Eastern or European cities on representations based upon the appraisements of the land-mortgage sharks and the certificate of his abstract attorney. Whenever there is a conjunction by which the necessary evidence of security can be made to accompany the application, the land shark sells the mortgage to the investor, his entire agency having been that of a broker in bringing borrower and lender together. The money may have been found by persistent ad-

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vertising, and the investor usually remits to the broker part of the interest, and makes him agent for the collection of the periodical payments, as also of the whole upon maturity, thus making an addition to the fees and blood-money taken from the debtor.

Und r a system varying but little from this plan of operations, the vast farm mortgage debt of the West and South has been placed. The profit of the loan agencies has depended primarily upon how deeply they could gouge each applicant for a loan, and, secondarily, upon how much premium they could secure for giving the lender an opportunity to place his investment. In other words, the profits of the business were derived from a high rate of interest where the loan was placed, as compared with that prevailing when the money was secured. Anything that increased this disparity was to the profit of the land sharks. So successful has this kind of brokerage been that men occupying the most honorable representative positions have been corrupted into greedy agents of the system, and have made their standing with the people a means of advertising the particular agencies with which they have maintained connection.

When it was stated, upon the clear judgment of men familiar with the actual condition of affairs, that some of the Western States were so heavily mortgaged that there must be losses and lenders should there be general foreclosures, the land-shark raised a cry of distress and endeavored to discredit the facts. Later the census investigation has shown that the most extreme statement of the condition of affairs is less than the unfortunate truth, and now the question arises, what relief is possible? It is apparent that relief will soon be sought if the contraction continue, not for the debtor, but for the creditor. A Senator of the United States, from Connecticut, said some time ago that the servant girls of Hartford owned the mortgages of Hartford. So also, the small depositor in the trusts and savings banks of the East have their money invested in the mortgages of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. The system of contraction that has made the security inadequate has jeopardized the investment, and further exploiting will necessarily further weaken the hold upon value now the dependence of the thrifty New England worker. The effects of the false system may often cause the loss of his home to the Western farmer, but it will also operate to dissipate the life-savings of the thrifty Yankee mechanic.

In a contingency like this, what more natural than that the land-shark should raise the cry that he is misrepresented? Cursed in the West as a worker of untold evils, he is now recognized in the East as an irresponsible boomer, and stands aghast at the

result of his work. Vainly may he raise a cry, that the farmers, his victims, are dishonest, or that the Alliance favors repudiation. All the security he has ever had is still pledged, and if he was the means of advances greater than it will repay, his, and his alone, is the fault. To his greed for more fees and interest alone can be traced every loss sustained through his operations. Did he but join in the effort to secure more money, by which values would be enhanced, and cheap money, by which redemption might be aided, the land-broker might yet do much to redeem his vocation from obloquy and his kind from hatred. But instead he has joined with the movement to depress values, by crying out that silver coinage and the issue of money on farm products is repudiation, and now leads in the futile effort to restore the condition that has made his the only profitable business in the South and West for years. He now believes he can work over the old mine with profit—a task as hopeless as the endeavor to grind with the water that has passed the mill. His career must end ere the farmer of the West or the investor of the East can see a satisfactory clearing up of the financial sky.

A COMPARISON.

Secretary Windom in a letter to the ECONOMIST May 17, 1890, made use of the following table:

Countries	Statement of the estimated amount of gold, silver and notes in circulation in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States.				
	Population	Gold.	Silver.	Notes outstanding.	Total metallic and paper.
France	38,250,000	\$90,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$121,000,000
United Kingdom	38,165,000	\$55,000,000	25,000,000	99,000,000	\$179,000,000
Germany	43,300,000	\$50,000,000	25,000,000	143,634,459	\$188,634,459
United States	64,000,000	\$75,507,112	116,298,802	98,728,545	\$282,507,112
		375,507,112	116,298,802	98,728,545	\$282,507,112
		Per Capita.			
		\$33.53	14.41	10.42	5.87
			2.62	4.48	1.82

This statement as it regards the United States has been shown erroneous so often and by such a number of persons as to make it useless to repeat; besides it is not proposed in this article to go into that branch of the subject.

It is proposed, however, to take the statement as it stands, and make a comparison between those factors which enter into the usual course of business transactions. By this method the amount of currency to each acre of land, mile of railroad,

mile of telegraph, etc., can be obtained which will demonstrate most clearly the real inequalities in the volume of currency between the countries mentioned above. The amount of money per acre is as follows:

	Acres.	Miles.
United States	2,292,086,547	\$0.62
England	77,805,440	10.70
Germany	133,519,360	7.48
France	130,579,200	16.71

The amount per mile of railroad is:

	Miles.
United States	157,758
England	19,812
Germany	24,036
France	20,567
	106,675

The amount per mile of telegraph is:

	Miles.
United States	178,754
England	39,726
Germany	12,763
France	55,940
	39,432

Amount per acre cultivated:

	Acres.
United States	284,771,042
England	15,865,863
Germany	57,600,000
France	64,000,000
	34.28

Amount per package of mail matter:

	United States	England	Germany	France
	7,044,000,000	2,361,000,000	2,488,000,000	1,522,000,000
	\$0.23	0.35	0.39	1.44

These figures will bear investigation, since they prove beyond question that the United States has less currency for the uses demanded than either of the nations mentioned. If objections are made to a per capita volume of currency, the same objections will not hold good against the propositions given above.

If these figures prove anything, it is a want of money to carry on the business of the country. They show conclusively that the people are without that relative proportion of the medium of exchange which other and competitive nations enjoy.

MCNEY QUESTION BEFORE THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

The American Scientific Association has just closed one of its most successful meetings in Washington. About six hundred members were present. This body includes most of the great scientists of America. Its membership covers Canada and South America as well as the United States. It is perambulatory in its meetings, and has had no session in this city since 1854, when Franklin Pierce was President of the United States, and Prof. Pierce, of Cambridge, was president of the association. At that meeting an effort was made to get this body to indorse the policy of the administration upon the slavery question. Prof. Pierce in his inaugural spoke in flattering terms of that policy as expressed in President Pierce's address. The association became at once a fiercely excited body and finally refused to print the offending portion of their president's speech.

The remarks of Col. Edward Daniels, of Virginia, disclose something of the spirit that actuated the association, and doubtless indicate the line of reasoning which influenced its action. Col. Daniels was reported to have said:

ments of a scientific character. This is supposed to be an eminently select and aristocratic body into which nothing common nor unclean can enter. It is generally conservative and tony; in sympathy always with the money power, as it derives its support largely from public employment.

The American Association, however, is democratic in organization and in touch with the progressive spirit of the age. It contains many members and is divided into several sections or sub-societies. The economic section has become one of the most interesting of late on account of the practical bearing of its work. The alert champions of the money power have not failed to see here an opportunity to strengthen their failing cause. Early in the meeting a resolution was introduced against free coinage of silver. At a public reception given by the Board of Trade to the society the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, made a speech in the same vein. He went out of his way to sneer at the complaints of the farmers, and to belittle the movement for their relief. He made himself happy in the prospect of the tremendous crop which would take the wind out of the sails of the third party craft by causing general prosperity.

Next came a paper by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, read by the acting chairman of the section, Prof. Fernow, of the Agricultural Department. This paper, occupying forty minutes, nominally upon "Free Coinage of Silver," was, in fact, an atrocious assault upon the legal-tender power of the Federal government and a defense of the gold standard. It was wholly unscientific in spirit and method, and loose and inaccurate in definition. Mr. Atkinson appears in it simply as the advocate of the grim, conscienceless, heartless money power, pleading whatever he thinks may catch the approval of the ignorant. A determined attempt was made to prevent any fair discussion upon this paper. It was given out to the press to copy in advance of the reading and was published without a word of dissent, so as to make it appear the sentiment of the society. Only by a determined and persistent effort by several fair-minded members was discussion finally secured, and the fallacies of the paper properly exposed.

The anti-coining resolution was rejected unanimously. The indorsement of the "money power" is not among the things likely to be done by the American Association of Scientists just yet.

The remarks of Col. Edward Daniels, of Virginia, disclose something of the spirit that actuated the association, and doubtless indicate the line of reasoning which influenced its action. Col. Daniels was reported to have said:

As an original proposition I consider

free coinage absurd. To take the bullion from the miner and coin it into legal tender standard dollars at public expense is just as absurd as to grind the farmer's wheat into fine flour and stamp upon each barrel the weight and quality for him free. Only the clearly proved public need can justify either. But this paper under cover of discussing free coinage contains numerous errors common to the old school of economists, but long since exploded. Money is defined by the writer to be coined metal. All else is assumed to be bad money. Coinage is said to be the stamping of discs of metal of definite weight and fineness, and he sees nothing beyond. But to coin means to stamp, and all history and experience prove that paper or other material may be stamped by a stable government in the denominations of legal money and effect exchanges precisely as well as metal coins.

The Supreme Court has decided that the power exists in Congress to coin at will whatever is most convenient. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Bastiat both define a coin as a certificate given for a service rendered. He who receives it is entitled to recover from society an equivalent service wherever debits are to be paid or anything is offered for sale. This is a scientific definition of money, and science and common sense always agree. Mr. Atkinson holds that good money consists only of coins containing a given number of grains of gold or silver. This is not correct. The certificate which enables one to recover equivalent service, if issued by the government and made legal tender, is precisely of the same quality as money whether made of gold, silver or paper. The gold, the silver, the paper stock are buried in the coinage and lost absolutely to the world as commodities. The legal tender power has replaced them. Each dollar pays the same amount of debt. So Mr. Atkinson attacks that power in his paper with spirit if not bitterness. Indeed he intimates broadly that it was of low birth, that it originated in the desire to defraud creditors by compelling acceptance of something not in the contract. Experience shows that there must be some standard of payment to settle all controversy as to accounts and where judgments are rendered. So all civilized countries have adopted legal tender as a necessity. It is not subservient of private rights, as no man need sell his property to another on credit. It has been of vast service in the advance of society and the growth of liberty and natural prosperity. The writer suggests that the States may protect themselves from the legal tender by a standard of their own. Is not this sheer nullification, and not more likely of success than previous attempts? He says they can make the dollar mean so many grains of pure gold. But the dollar does not mean that. Dollar is the name of the unit of our money. We have the names dollars, dimes, cents, mills, mere names, existing prior to our coinage. These are the money of account—abstract or legal money. We coin tickets, for use in trade, of gold, silver or other material, and affix the names. The mill we have never coined, but it is all the same as much a part of our monetary system as the dollar. It may be very common to overlook these distinctions in popular talk about money, but for us it is not permitted. We must hold to the anchor of fact and the method and spirit of science unmoved by clashing interests, and such terms as the "measure of value" used here show a carelessness as to definition that would not be tolerated in any section on physical science. There can be no standard nor measure of value, as every one will see on reflection. There may be a standard of payment either by law or contract. No product of labor can be a fixed standard. Gold oscillates in price every day. Prof. Jevons shows that in thirty years it changed 145 per cent, and says there is not a decade that it does not change at least 10 per cent. Yet Mr. Atkinson assumes a popular delusion as a fact and seriously proposes this ever-changing element as a scientific basis for a permanent system of money. It is to be regretted that Mr. Atkinson should denounce as moral delinquents those who disagree with him on coinage. He cites the mine owners who want to get their products coined free and the debtors who want cheap money to pay debts as a very selfish and discreditable class. Why did he not remember to denounce the class who want debts paid in money of larger purchasing power—those who desire money to be scarce and dear that they may realize more income upon their vast credits?

This would be only fair play. But we as students of monetary questions have nothing to do with either class. Between all class interests we must hold a level balance. We must test every theory by that, whether it aligns with our interests or not. Any attempt to bolster up a class or party interest must be put down here. The resolution is wholly out of place here. Its passage would scandalize this section and bring it into disrepute as a mere caucus or town meeting.

Mr. Atkinson's resolution was laid on the table at the close of the discussion.

STANFORD'S BOOM.

The following is taken from the Weekly Argus, San Francisco, Cal. This paper is considered Senator Stanford's personal organ, and hence the importance which has attached to this editorial. It says:

Senator Stanford is stronger than his party and states that in the first place Mr. Stanford would command the votes of all the delegates from all the Pacific States, no small matter in itself. In the next place, the State of New York could not do less than honor that one of her sons who has distinguished himself more than any other now living who could be named. In the third place, the Farmers' Alliance movement, which will undoubtedly make itself powerfully felt in the coming campaign, knows that Mr. Stanford is its friend and ally in all matters concerning to the good of the agricultural community. A combination of these three powerful political factors would sweep all opposition before it and make Mr. Stanford's nomination for the Presidency a political necessity.

It is hardly necessary to state that so far as the Alliance is concerned the above is simple bosh. Senator Stanford can never receive the votes of the Alliance for President or anything else, and all such speculation is the merest folly. Senator Stanford believes in an increase of currency among the people; so does the Alliance; so do thousands of other men. At this point Senator Stanford and the Alliance part company.

They are agreed upon nothing else. Senator Stanford introduced a land-loan bill, it is true; but the conditions were such that the Alliance refused absolutely to give it their support.

Wherein, therefore, is Senator Stanford the friend and ally claimed? The whole thing is utter nonsense and will be so treated.

JOURNALISTIC MENDACITY.

The question of profit in mendacious journalism is clearly shown by the condition of the States of South Carolina and Kansas. These two States can boast of a few newspapers that have continually and without ceasing slandered, vilified and misrepresented the Alliance as a whole and its members as individuals in the most infamous manner. No falsehood has been so great, no slander so venomous as not to find ready access to the columns of these papers. They have been the sewer through which the slime and filth of the two old parties have been discharged at the Alliance. What has been the result? A complete political overturning. It is true that some mistakes were made in South Carolina that were not made in Kansas, but the near future will rectify them.

The Topeka Capital, in the judgment of good men, contributed largely to the downfall of Ingalls

and the success of the People's party. Just so in South Carolina the News and Courier and World have done their full share in bringing about the disasters which have overtaken the Democracy in that State. In fact, they have undertaken, by falsehood and deception, coupled with bulldozing and arrogance, to drive the people back

IN LOUISIANA.

At the session of the Louisiana State Union, Lafayette, August 4, there was a conference between several representatives of the anti-lottery league and a committee of the State Union, which resulted in the following agreement:

The undersigned members of the conference committee of the anti-lottery executive committee of the State of Louisiana and the State Farmers Union of the State of Louisiana, recognizing the fact that they represent two factions of the Democratic party of this State, and with a view of securing an anti-lottery plank in the platform of the coming State nominating convention of the Democratic party to defeat the Morris constitutional amendment; and of electing an administration pledged to suppress by all lawful means, the Louisiana State Lottery, the Mexican Lottery and all other lotteries whatsoever; to prevent the charter of any lottery company, and to maintain, not only in name but in spirit, the principles of the Democratic party of Louisiana, do make this agreement:

1. The delegates to the Democratic nominating convention shall be selected according to Democratic usage by all the white anti-lotteries and anti-lottery farmer unionists of each parish, and in cases where disagreements between these respective factions of the anti-lottery cause shall arise, committees from the governing committees of the union and non-union antis shall be appointed to adjust the differences so as to insure the election of anti-delegates in each parish to the State nominating convention who shall be pledged to carry into effect this agreement and all other agreements made by the governing committees of our respective factions.

2. The nominating convention shall adopt a strictly pure Democratic platform containing an anti-lottery plank.

3. The temporary chairman of the convention shall be selected by the Farmers Union delegates, and the permanent chairman by non-union anti-lottery delegates.

4. The caucus of the Farmers Union delegates to the Democratic nominating convention shall designate the candidates for Governor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The caucus of the non-union anti-lottery delegates shall designate the candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts and Secretary of State. The parties designated shall receive the unanimous support of both factions, for their respective positions.

5. We recommend that financial aid shall be furnished as the finance committee shall determine to the campaign committee of the Farmers Union.

6. We pledge ourselves to carry out this agreement.

This matter was called to the attention of President Polk through a letter from T. A. Clayton, State Business Agent of the Alliance, and elicited a letter which will be read everywhere with interest, as it defines the position of a true Alliance man, and of a conscientious citizen. Col. Polk writes:

Replying to your esteemed favor of August 10, touching the action of your State Alliance on the "compromise" between that body and a portion of the Democratic party of Louisiana, I desire to say that I indorse emphatically, and without reserve, the views expressed in your letter. The pledge of the Alliance, as set forth in the second clause of said "compromise," not only to accept, but to command the nominating convention to adopt a strictly pure Democratic platform containing an anti-lottery plank, is, in my judgment, partyism in its strictest sense, and is therefore subversive of one of the fundamental principles of our Order. This important fundamental principle was my only guide in shaping my answer to your telegram. Of course, it was impossible at the time, for me to know anything of the conditions of the situation which prompted your telegram—it was a simple, straight-forward question on Alliance law and usage, and I endeavored to give a simple, straight-forward answer. I have however received a copy of the so-called "compromise,"

and while I have not the slightest desire or inclination to interfere with local or State matters, yet as one who regards the principles of our Order as of paramount importance, I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the "compromise" means, practically, the utter abandonment of every important principle of our Order, as it requires us to surrender, if need be, every one of our demands in order that we may secure the co-operation of men to suppress an evil, which should have the unqualified condemnation of every good citizen of whatever class or party. Are those Democrats with whom you have thus formed an alliance, so indifferent to the fair name and reputation of your State, that they would be willing to see this foul blot upon our civilization, perpetuated—that they would withhold their co-operation in an effort to wipe it out, unless the Alliance of your State should make a total surrender of all their cherished principles? It is true that they would not co-operate in the suppression of this disgraceful evil, unless all their allies would subscribe to a "strictly pure Democratic platform?" Is not, and should not the Alliance platform be as dear to the hearts of true Alliance men, as the Democratic platform is to the hearts of Democrats? What becomes of our claim that our platform is the very essence of pure, old-time, orthodox Democracy? Why demand that the Alliance should surrender their platform entirely and adopt a "strictly pure Democratic platform" before they would aid the Alliance in suppressing an evil at which the whole moral world revolts? Is there no ground upon which the good citizens of Louisiana can stand in their fight against the infamous lottery business, without being forced and compelled to stand upon a "strictly pure Democratic platform?" Is a "strictly pure Democratic platform" to be made the supreme test of our moral action and guidance? The Alliance, as an organization, has no right to pledge itself to a "strictly pure Democratic platform," a "strictly pure Republican platform" or a "strictly pure People's platform," and especially if such pledge requires a surrender of their own platform. Such a course would demoralize, disrupt and inevitably ruin our Order. It occurs to me that when the disgraceful and monstrous spectacle is presented to the world of a band of gamblers standing in the lobby of the legislature of one of the States, offering boldly and openly to buy that legislature for a specified amount of money, that all good citizens of whatever party should rise in their might and rebuke it. This, I am happy to believe, is the feeling of the Alliance men of Louisiana, and I believe they are entitled to the aid, and support, and co-operation of all good citizens, and without being subjected to the humiliation of a surrender of their platform. I sincerly trust that you will be able to rid your State of this blot and disgrace, and that in doing so you will have the hearty co-operation of all true Alliance men, but I can not see the force of surrendering principles which we cherish and hold dear in order that we may secure one object, which should be alike dear to every good citizen of your State. If such a line of policy were adopted by the various State organizations of our Order it would lead logically and inevitably, to early and certain destruction of our Order. What would the Democrats of Louisiana have to say if your State Alliance had laid down this proposition in that "compromise," "The nominating convention shall adopt the Ocala platform containing an anti-lottery plank." They would have rejected it promptly, unless they had made up their minds to abandon entirely the Democratic organization.

I sincerely trust that you will be able to defeat the lottery scheme, and that you will find a means of doing this without a abandoning or surrendering any one of the great principles of our Order.

The Sub-Treasury Plan.
New Era, Hamburg, Iowa.

The most bitter wail goes up from the national bankers and money monopolists against the sub-treasury plan; and why not? It will destroy a very lucrative business in which a set of idlers are engaged and give the home builders of the nation an opportunity to get them a roof to call their own or pay off the mortgage now hanging over them, and thus de-

prive the millionaires of the nation of a very large interest and rental income. Now, the government's money is put out to the people through the national banks as depositaries. These banks pay the government no interest for the people's money, and have the privilege of loaning it to the people at from 7 per cent per annum to 2 per cent per month. The wealth producers have become tired of this villainous outrage, and they ask the government to establish sub-treasuries (postal treasuries) where the people who can furnish bankable security can obtain their own money, for the use of which they want to pay into the public treasury instead of private pockets, 2 per cent per annum, thus increasing the government's income, thereby lightening the burden of other taxes. This system would enable the people to obtain homes, build comfortable houses, buy better clothing and more comforts, and employ idle labor, which is now on the verge of starvation. Private capital would be loaned at 2 per cent or less. "But," some one says, "the government would not let me have money as I have no security to give," before they would aid the Alliance in suppressing an evil at which the whole moral world revolts? Is there no ground upon which the good citizens of Louisiana can stand in their fight against the infamous lottery business, without being forced and compelled to stand upon a "strictly pure Democratic platform?" Is a "strictly pure Democratic platform" to be made the supreme test of our moral action and guidance? The Alliance, as an organization, has no right to pledge itself to a "strictly pure Democratic platform," a "strictly pure Republican platform" or a "strictly pure People's platform," and especially if such pledge requires a surrender of their own platform. Such a course would demoralize, disrupt and inevitably ruin our Order. It occurs to me that when the disgraceful and monstrous spectacle is presented to the world of a band of gamblers standing in the lobby of the legislature of one of the States, offering boldly and openly to buy that legislature for a specified amount of money, that all good citizens of whatever party should rise in their might and rebuke it. This, I am happy to believe, is the feeling of the Alliance men of Louisiana, and I believe they are entitled to the aid, and support, and co-operation of all good citizens, and without being subjected to the humiliation of a surrender of their platform. I sincerely trust that you will be able to rid your State of this blot and disgrace, and that in doing so you will have the hearty co-operation of all true Alliance men, but I can not see the force of surrendering principles which we cherish and hold dear in order that we may secure one object, which should be alike dear to every good citizen of your State. If such a line of policy were adopted by the various State organizations of our Order it would lead logically and inevitably, to early and certain destruction of our Order. What would the Democrats of Louisiana have to say if your State Alliance had laid down this proposition in that "compromise," "The nominating convention shall adopt the Ocala platform containing an anti-lottery plank." They would have rejected it promptly, unless they had made up their minds to abandon entirely the Democratic organization.

I sincerely trust that you will be able to defeat the lottery scheme, and that you will find a means of doing this without a abandoning or surrendering any one of the great principles of our Order.

Arkansas (Searcy) Economist says:

As the Kansas Democracy has abandoned its fight against Republicanism and decided to fight the People's party, and as the Kansas Republicans have abandoned the fight against Democracy and are ready to do battle against the reformers, we desire some one to tell us whether it's a Democratic or Republican trick.

avocations. As a natural result we have not only the most skillful industrial laborers in the world, but what is of vastly more importance the most intelligent. The farmers, who constitute the bulk of the forces who are so vigorously protesting against existing evils are the most conservative people in the world. For years they have suffered themselves to be robbed rather than seek relief from burdens which they were told would adjust themselves if they would only continue to vote for their party nominees. So long as their action could be swayed by arousing their passions, and they could be induced to continue their allegiance to party leaders, the great dailies accepted the situation and the said leaders were happy. This, too, in the face of the fact that every session of Congress was extending the privileges of corporate wealth and recklessly and extravagantly administering the affairs of government. It is useless to review in detail the numerous laws placed upon the statute books at the instigation of the money power, and with the connivance of trusted servants of the people, of both political parties, that have enabled corporate wealth to spread tentacles over almost every industry throughout the land and absorb the profits of honest labor.

How any one can imagine that the dissatisfaction everywhere prevailing,

and which is the result of years of suffering and destitution, can be of momentary duration, is a characteristic that was most notably prominent in Nero as he "fiddled while Rome burned." But the educational work is rapidly going on. The people are not only preparing to move but to move intelligently. Their platform of principles is the result of years of thought. Some of the men who helped to frame that platform have spent the best years of their life in the study of economic questions. They bring to the support of those principles not only the best writers of the past but the history of successful demonstration. It is true that the adoption of their methods will revolutionize not only the financial but the social condition. No great reform was ever instituted that did not revolutionize things. The most encouraging feature in the present reform movement is the prevailing harmony among the different labor organizations. There is a general desire to unite upon the prominent measures for relief. This unfortunately has not been the case in past years. It is the result of education. This education has been attained through the different organization, each in its own way imparting instruction. The watchword now is unity, and unity will be had, for there is no hope without it. The man who attempts to promote discord now is unworthy of the cause he pretends to represent, and should be treated accordingly. The fight is on. To turn back is death. To go forward can be no worse. The perpetuation of liberty is dependent on this struggle. The people must win. And they will win, because their cause is just. Let the movement everywhere go forward.

United States legal tender notes in payment. Provided, That upon demand of the holder of any of the

treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion and under such regulations as he shall prescribe, exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value at the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes pre-

sented.

The bill also contained this section: "Sec. 6.

That whenever the market price of silver, as determined in pursuance of section 1 of this act, is \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be lawful for the owner of any silver bullion to deposit the same at any coinage mint of the United States, to be formed into standard silver dollars for his benefit, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837."

Pending this bill in the House, a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to "report back a bill for the free coinage of silver" was defeated—yeas 116, nays 140. The affirmative vote was 13 Republicans, 102 Democrats, 1 Alliance. The negative vote was 127 Republicans, 13 Democrats.

The House bill containing the above section, then passed—yeas 135 (of whom 134 were Republicans and 1 Alliance), nays 119 (of whom 7 were Republicans and 112 Democrats).

In the Senate, a motion to substitute for the first section of the House bill the following provision for the "free coinage of silver" was agreed to—yeas 43, nays 24 (the affirmative being 14 Republicans, 29 Democrats, and the negative vote being 21 Republicans, 3 Democrats).

"That from and after the date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollars, and the same may be coined of

412½ grains of the standard silver, or of

25.8 grains of standard gold; and the said coin

shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

"That from and after the date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollars, and the same may be coined of

412½ grains of the standard silver, or of

25.8 grains of standard gold; and the said coin

shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

"That hereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint."

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges of deductions, if any, to be made.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as "national bank notes redemption account," but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3 of the act of July 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

This act took effect thirty days after the date of approval by the President, which was July 14, 1887.

The consideration of this bill occupied the attention of Congress during most of the session.

The House first took action. The bill reported from the Coinage Committee proposed the purchase of silver to the aggregate amount of \$4,500,000 in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue

notes of the same value.

This act went into effect without the signature of President Cleveland in March, 1887. By the end

of that year there was \$6,729,229 of this bullion in

the treasury. The amount at the end of July, 1891,

was \$4,961,138. Only \$2,748,091, therefore,

had been coined in more than four years that have

elapsed since the passage of the act. Congress was

not satisfied with the slow progress made, and passed

an act, which was approved March 3, 1891, pro-

viding that the remainder should be coined "as

soon as practicable." It has been found practica-

ble to coin only \$375,318 since then.

The amount remaining will make about 5,000,

000 "standard" dollars, and as certificates can be

issued, against them the recoinage will help the

treasury considerably in its pinch. It will take

about three months to complete this work at the

New Orleans and Philadelphia mints. The treas-

ury will get much more relief from this than it

would from a continuance of the coinage, under this

act of last July, since the whole amount will be

available, while under the July act they would only

receive a fraction of the amount coined.

The Senate vote was as follows:

Yea—Allison, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Bowen,

Brown, Butler, Call, Cheney, Cockrell, Coke,

Cullom, Dolph, Eustis, Evans, Gibson, Gor-

man, Hale, Hampton, Harris, Hawley, Ingalls,

Jones of Nevada, Kenna, McMillan, McPherson,

Mahan, Manderson, Maxey, Miller, Mitchell of Oregon,

Morgan, Palmer, Payne, Platt, Ransom, Riddle-

berger, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Stanford, Vance,

Vest, Waithall, Whithorne, Williams, Wilson of

Iowa, Wilson of Maryland—19.

Nay—Abbott, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson of Kan-

sas, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Baker, Banks, Bartine, Bayne, Beckwith, Belknap, Bergen, Bliss, Bowden, Brewer, Brosius, Brower, Buchanan of New Jersey, Burton, Caldwell, Cannon, Carter, Caswell, Cheeadie, Cogswell, Cole-
man, Comstock, Conger, Connell, Cooper of Ohio, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Dingley, Dilliver, Dorsey, Dunning, Farquhar, Featherston, Finley, Flick, Flood, Frank, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gifford, Grosvenor, Haugen, Henderson of Illinois, Her-
man of Iowa, Hermann, Hill, Hitt, Hopkins, Houck, Kelley, Kennedy, Ketcham, Kinney, Lacey, La Follette, Laidlaw, Laws, Leibach, McComas, McCord, McCormick, McDuffie, McKenna, Moffit, Morey, Morrill, Morrow, Morse, Mudd, Neidring-
haus, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen of In-

diana, Payne, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Post,
Quackenbush, Raines, Ray, Reed of Iowa, Reyburn,
Rice, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Scull, Simonds,

Smith of Illinois, Smith of West Virginia, Snider,
Spooner, Stephenson, Stewart of Vermont, Stivers,

Stockbridge, Sweeney, Taylor of Illinois, Taylor, E.

B. Taylor, J. D., Thomas, Thompson Townsend of

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The House vote was as follows:

Yea—Allen, Anderson, Atkinson, Baker, Barbour, Barksdale, Barry, Belmont, Bennett, Blanchard, Bond, Boyle, Bragg, Breckinridge, Brown, Buck, Burnell, Butterworth, Bynum, Campbell, J. M., Campbell, J. C., Cannon, Caswell, Catchings, Cobb, Cox, W. R., Crisp, Croxton, Culberson, Curtin, Cutcheon, Dargan, Davenport, Davidson, Davis, Dibble, Dunn, Eldridge, Ermentrout, Evans, Everhart, Findlay, Fleeger, Ford, Forney, Gay, Geddes, Gibson, C. H., Green, Halsell, Hammond, Harmer, Hennepin, Henderson, J. S., Herbert, Hermann, Hirsch, and Hitt, Hopkins, Houk, Howard, Hudd, Irion, Johnson, F. A., Johnston, T. D., Jones, J. H., Kelly, King, Kleiner, Laffoon, Lanham, Lindsley, Little, Long, McComas, McCreary, McMillin, Millard, Mitchell, Moffatt, Morgan, Morrill, Neal, Norwood, Oates, O'Farrell, O'Neill, Charles, Osborne, Outwaite, Payne, Payson, Peel, Perkins, Perry, Phelps, Price, Randall, Reagor, Reed, Richardson, Roberton, Rockwell, Rogers, Rowell, Sayers, Scott, Scranton, Seney, Sessions, Seymour, Slagleton, Skinner, Snyder, Sowden, Springer, St. Martin, Storm, Strait, Swinburne, Swope, Taylor, E. B., Taylor, J. M., Taylor, Zich, Tillman, Trigg, Turner, Van Eaton, Van Schaick, Wallace, Warner, A. J., Weber, West, Wheeler, White, A. C., Wilkins, Wilson, Wise, Waller—30.

Nay—Adams, G. E., Allen, J. M., Anderson, J. A., Bacon, Bland, Blount, Bouteille, Brady, Breckinridge, C. R., Brown, C. E., Buchanan, Burns, Burrows, Caldwell, Campbell, T. J., Castleton, Clardy, Clements, Collins, Conger, Crain, Davidson, A. C., Dingley, Dockery, Dorsey, Eden, Ely, Farkuhar, Felton, Foote, Fuller, Funston, Gallinger, Gilfillan, Glass, Goff, Grosvenor, Grout, Guenther, Hale, Hart, Harris, Hatch, Hayden, Haynes, Heard, Henderson, D. B., Henderson, T. J., Holman, Holmes, Jackson, Johnston, J. T., Landes, Lawler, Libby, Lovering, Lyman, Mahoney, Matkin, Matson, McAadoo, McKenna, McKinley, McRae, Milliken, Muller, Murphy, Neese, Nelson, O'Donnell, O'Neill, J. J., Peters, Pettibone, Plumb, Ranney, Romeo, Ryan, Sadler, Stahnecker, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart, Charles, Stewart, J. W., Stone, W. J., of Missouri, Struble, Taulbee, Thomas, J. R., Thomas, O. B., Thompson, Wade, Wadsworth, Wakefield, Ward, J. H., Ward, T. B., Warner, Wm., Weaver, A. J., Weaver, J. B., Wellborn, White, Milo, Whiting, Willis, Worthington—102.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

THE BACK SALARY GRAB.

What is known as the back salary grab act was passed March 3, 1873. It was a genuine steal of the most brazen character. It increased the President's salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and the Senators and Representatives to \$7,500, and many other salaries accordingly. The act, so far as relate Senators and Representatives, was repealed in January, 1874. The vote on the original steal stood in the Senate:

Yea—Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Nye, Osborn, Pool, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—36.

Nays—Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Howe, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Thurman, Windom, and Wright—27.

The House vote was as follows:

Yea—Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, James G. Blair, Boarman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, B. F. Butler, R. R. Butler, Caidwell, Carroll, Cobb, Coglan, Conner, Critchler, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, DuBoise, Dull, Duke, Elbridge, Elliott, H. D., Foster, Garret, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, G. E., Harris, Hays, J. W., Hazleton, Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamont, Lampert, Lansing, Leach, Lowe, Maynard, McLean, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, Benj. F. Meyers, Morey, Morphis, Leonard Myers, Negley, S. J., Niblack, Packard, J. C., Parker, Peck, Perce, Perry, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, J. M., Rice, Robinson, John Rogers, S. H., Rogers, Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffee, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Turne, Tuthill, Twitchell, Voorhees, Waddell, Wallace, Whitley, Williams of Indiana, J. M., Wilson, Winchster, Young—102.

Nays—Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Bird, Blair, Bright, Buffington, Barnwell, Burchard, Campbell, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Davis, Darner, Donnan, Dox, Ely, Farnsworth, Funklenburg, Charles Foster, F. D., Foster, Frye, Goodrich, Hale, Hambleton, H. T., Harris, Havens, J. B., Hawley, J. R., Handley, Hay, G. W., Hazleton, Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, Lynch, McIntyre, Marshall, McClelland, McGraw, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, W. E., Niblack, Orr, Packer, Palmer, H. W., Parker, Pendleton, Roland, E. H., Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield,

Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slarer, Slocum, H. B. Smith, J. A. Smith, W. C. Smith, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Terry, Wash, Townsend, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, J. T. Wilson—96.

THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

In 1884 an act was passed loaning \$1,000,000 to the Cotton Exposition to be held at New Orleans. This bill was fully and exhaustively debated, and finally passed by a vote of 132 to 87. The caption of the bill was:

An act to make a loan to aid in the celebration of the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.

Section I. That the sum of \$1,000,000 be, and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the public treasury not otherwise appropriated as a loan to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, to be used and employed by the board of management thereof to augment and enhance the success of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in such manner as board of management may determine.

In course of this debate the matter was at all times treated as a loan, and in nearly every instance spoken of as such. In a question to Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bland said:

I will ask the gentleman whether the provision is in the same language as the appropriation in the case of Philadelphia? In that instance the money was only recovered by the government upon its it in the Supreme Court. In other words, the city of Philadelphia refused to pay the money back to the government, and suit was instituted for it. And I remember that the gentleman from Pennsylvania argued on this floor that the Springer amendment did not reserve repayment of the money.

Mr. Kelley. An amicable action was entered to determine whether it was a loan or a gift.

Mr. Bland. The gentleman claimed that it was a gift.

Mr. Kelley. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer] appeared before the court to argue that it was a loan. It was so decided, and the money was paid.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said:

The committee, desiring to guard the interests of the government and to prevent the recurrence of the condition of affairs that happened at Philadelphia, namely, the squandering of great amounts in expensive buildings, to guard against the expenditure, say, of four or five mill on dollars, provides in this bill that no more than the one million which we loan and the amount which has been subscribed and might be donated should go into buildings, and then the bill further provides to secure that no more than that amount should be expended, and that the whole assets of this corporation after the current expenses from day to day are paid, shall be held sacred to pay this \$1,000,000 to the government, provides for a bond, which is conditioned at the act stat. s, and the setting apart of the surplus after payment of current expenses to indemnify the government.

Mr. Kelley. An exhibition such as is proposed to be held at New Orleans, at which shall assemble the world in its best mechanical and commercial power, and in which convocation the American shall be the active and predominant element, will pay the American people at a minimum estimate \$100 for every dollar that may be lost, even if the government shall never receive back one dollar it may loan it.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. Iowa is knocking at the door of Congress to-day, and I am but voicing her feeling when I ask that the government shall loan from its vast surplus in the treasury enough to put this great exhibition grandly, solidly, and successfully upon its feet.

Mr. Sumner, of California. As I am clear in my opinion that this is a constitutional proposition, I do not hesitate, but cheerfully and eagerly improve this two-minute opportunity to commend the bill.

Mr. Lane. I do this for this reason: I recognized the propriety of the loan to the Centennial Exhibition; it was the centennial year, and was designed as a celebration of our one hundredth national anniversary. This, however, is not for that purpose.

Mr. Horr. Then we required a bond of only \$500,000. Now, the bond is fixed here at \$500,000 for a loan of \$1,000,000, which I take it, is about equivalent to what we did in the other case, and that bond is not to secure the repayment of the million of dollars, but, as the bill itself will show, is for the purpose of securing the honest and efficient action of the people in charge of it, and a careful expenditure of the funds entrusted to them; and it is fully as large as the bonds which are usually required under our form of government for any such purpose.

Mr. McCord. I favor this bill, and I am not deterred from supporting it by the constitutional question. It seems to me that gentlemen who question the power of Congress to legislate in this way could easily satisfy themselves by finding warrants in two or three of the original powers delegated to Congress. The one which provides for the general welfare certainly has been construed broadly enough to cover this.

Mr. Breckenridge. Mr. Chairman, in regard to the proposition now before the committee of the whole, it simply involves the requirement of security for the repayment to the government of this loan of \$4,000,000, and the question of constitutional power in the premises. The amendment proposed is a hard exaction; it is an unprecedented exaction. This appropriation is not only justified by precedent, but it is also, in my opinion, clearly within the purview of the Constitution and the province of the Congress. That clause about which

some gentlemen here stickle so much gives Congress power to raise revenue; and what does it say you may do with that revenue? It says you may pay the public debt, and you may provide for the general welfare by appropriations of that revenue.

Mr. Bayne. There is but one clause in the Constitution which authorizes the Congress of the United States to expend the million of dollars or to loan it. The clause which authorizes Congress to levy taxes to provide for the common defense and general welfare is the source from which Congress must derive its authority to loan this money or expend it.

Mr. Money. A new set of circumstances has now arisen, and if it seems proper to this House that the government should support this great enterprise by a loan to it of \$1,000,000, I can see no valid objection to it.

Mr. Wolford. I believe it is perfectly constitutional, and I base my belief upon the power given by the Constitution.

Mr. Kelley. I believe it is perfectly constitutional, and I base my belief upon the power given by the Constitution.

Discussing this proposition Mr. Oates is on record as saying:

T is is not an appropriation proper; it is a loan. While it is an appropriation in form, it is nevertheless a loan in security for return. * * *

This mark you, is not an appropriation outside of the constitution. It is a loan. It is competent for the government to make a deposit, and it does it with bankers all over the country, whenever it thinks proper. That money is to be returned, and if this money is returned what harm will be done? If it is outside of the power of Congress to do this, then the action of Congress would be hampered in providing sufficient legislation.

When the vote was taken upon the bill, May 8, 1884, it was passed by 132 to 87. The yeas were as follows:

Adams, G. E., Atkins, Anderson, Barksdale, Bayne, Belford, Belmont, Bennett, Bisbee, Blanchard, Bouteille, Breckinridge, Bremer, F. B., Brown, W. W., Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, I. M., Cannon, Clements, Collins, Crisp, Culberson, W. W., Cullen, Cutcheon, Davidson, Davis, G. R., Davis, R. Y., Dibble, Dibrell, Dorschner, Dunham, Dunn, Elliott, Ellis, Evans, I. H., Findlay, Follett, Forney, Funston, Garrison, George, Gibson, Glasscock, Graves, Green, Hammond, Hanback, Hancock, Hardeman, Harmer, Hart, Hatch, H. H., Hempill, Henderson, T. I., Henley, Herbert, Hewett, G. W., Hitt, Hopkins, Horn, Houk, Houseman, Howey, Hunt, Jeffords, Jones, B. W., Jones, I. H., Jones, J. T., Jordan, Kasson, Keifer, King, Lewis, Love, McCord, McCormick, Money, Morrill, Morrison, Murphy, Neese, Nelson, Nicholls, Oates, O'Hara, O'Neill, Charles, O'Neill, J. J., Payson, Peele, S. J., Perkins, Peters, Pettibone, Phelps, Price, Ryor, Pusey, Randall, Rankin, Ranney, Reed, Reese, Rice, Rogers, J. H., Rogers, W. F., Rowell, Ryan, Shelly, Singleton, Skinner, T. C., Smalls, Spooner, Steele, Stevens, Stewart, Charles, Stone, Summer, C. A., Throckmorton, Tillman, Tully, Van Eaton, Wakefield, Ward, Wellborn, White, Milo, Whiting, Williams, Wilson, James, Wilson, W. L., Wilford, Woodward, Young.

Yea—J. Adams, Alexander, Arnot, Atkinson, Bagley, Barr, Beach, Bland, Blount, Boyle, Broadhead, Browne, T. M., Burnes, Campbell, Felix, Carleton, Clardy, Clay, Cobb, Connolly, Cook, Cosgrove, Cox, S. S., Cox, W. R., Culberson, D. B., Dargan, Dowd, Duncan, Eaton, Eldridge, Ellwood, Ermentrout, Evans, I. N., Everhart, Ferrell, Ryan, Halsell, Hatch, W. H., Hewitt, A. S., Holman, James, Kleiner, Lacey, Lanham, Lawrence, LeFevre, Lowry, Lyman, McClellan, McComas, Matson, Maybury, Miller, J. F., Mitchell, Morgan, Muller, Murray, Nutting, Patton, Payne, Pierce, Peel, S. W., Ray, G. W., Scales, Seney, Seymour, Shaw, Skinner, Smith, Springer, Stockslager, Storm, Strait, Taylor, J. D., Taylor, J. M., Thompson, Tucker, Turner, H. G., Van Alstyne, Wait, Warner, Richard, Weaver, Wilkins, Winans, E. B., Wise, Yaple, York.

The vote of the House was as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Blair, Call, Casey, Colquitt, Culom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, George, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Mitchell, Moody, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Plumb, Power, Pugh, Sawyer, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson of Iowa—34. (29 Republicans, 5 Democrats.)

Nay—Messrs. Bate, Blodgett, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Turpic, Vance, Vest, Voorhees—10. (All Democrats.)

The vote of the House was as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Arnold, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Baker of New York, Banks, Bartine, Belden, Belknap, Borgen, Bingham, Cogswell, Comstock, Connell, Cooper of Virginia, Buchanan of New Jersey, Burrows, Candler of Massachusetts, Cannon, Carter, Chedale, Cheatham, Cogswell, Comstock, Conger, Connell, Cooper of Ohio, Craig, Crisp, Culberson of Pennsylvania, Dallzell, Darlington, Dingley, Dolliver, Dorsey, Dunell, Evans, Ewart, Featherston, Fifian, Flick, Flood, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gilford, Greenhalge, Grosvenor, Hangen, Henderson of Iowa, Herbert, Hill, Hitt, Hopkins of Illinois, Kelley of Kansas, Kennedy, Kerr of Iowa, Knapp, Lacey, LaFollette, Laddaw, Laws, Lewis, Lodge, Mason, McComas, McDuffie, McKenna, Miles, Milliken, Moffit, Moore of New Hampshire, Morey, Morrill, Morrow, E. A. Morse, O'Donnell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen, of Indiana, Payne, Payton, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Post, Pugley, Raines, Reed of Iowa, Reyburn, Rockwell, Rowell, Sawyer, Scull, Sherman, Smith of Illinois, Smith of West Virginia, Snider of Minnesota, Spooner, Stephenson of Michigan, Stivers, Struble, Swene, E. B., Taylor, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thompson of Ohio, Townsend of Colorado, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Woddell, Wallace of New York, Watson, Williams of Ohio, Williams of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington, Wright—119. (Republicans 114, "Wheeler" 1, Democrats 4.)

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" LEGISLATION.

Chapter 728, General Laws, provides that all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in such State or Terri-

tory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. Approved August 8, 1890. This legislation resulted from this condition of things: On April 28, 1890, the Supreme Court of the United States, by Chief Justice Fuller (Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer dissenting), held, in the Gus. Leisy case, that brewers in Illinois had the right to import into Iowa beer and to sell it in original packages, without regard to the law of Iowa. The ground is thus stated in the closing paragraphs of the Opinion of the Court:

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

On the 13th of July, 1854, House bill No. 392, "making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under the authority of law," being, in other words, a river and harbor bill, was brought to a vote, and passed the House by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 96, nays 76.

The bill was amended in the Senate, and passed that body on the 1st of August, 1854, by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 31, nays 17.

The President, Franklin Pierce, vetoed the bill. Among other things, he said:

It is quite obvious, that if there be any constitutional power which authorizes the construction of rail roads and canals by Congress, the same power must comprehend turnpikes and ordinary carriage roads; nay, it must extend to the construction of bridges, to the draining of marshes, to the erection of levees, to the construction of canals of irrigation—in a word, to all the possible means of the material improvement of the earth, by developing its natural resources, anywhere and everywhere, even within the proper jurisdiction of the several States. But if there be any constitutional power thus comprehensive in its nature, must not the same power embrace within its scope other kinds of improvement of equal utility in themselves, and equally important to the welfare of the whole country? President Jefferson, while intimating the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to comprise objects of physical progress and well-being, does not fail to perceive that "other objects of public improvement," including "public education," by name, belong to the same class of powers. In fact, not only public instruction, but hospitals, establishments of science and art, libraries, and indeed everything appertaining to the internal welfare of the country, are just as much objects of internal improvement, or, in other words, of internal utility, as canals and railways.

The admission of the power in either of its senses implies its existence in the other; and since, if it exists at all, it involves dangerous augmentation of the political functions and of the patronage of the federal government, we ought to see clearly by what laws or clauses of the Constitution it is conferred.

Among the very earliest acts of the first session of Congress was that for the establishment and support of light-houses, approved by President Washington on the 7th of August, 1789, which contains the following provisions:

"That all expenses which shall accrue, from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers erected, placed or sunk before the passing of this act, at the entrance of or within any bay, harbor or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, shall be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States: Provided, nevertheless, that none of the said expenses shall continue to be so defrayed after the expiration of one year from the day aforesaid, unless such light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers shall, in the meantime, be dedicated to and vested in the United States, by the State or States, respectively, in which the same may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the jurisdiction of the same."

Acts containing appropriations for this class of public works were passed in 1791, 1792, 1793, and so on, from year to year, down to the present time; and the tenor of these acts, when examined with reference to other parts of the subject, is worthy of special consideration.

It is a remarkable fact that for a period of more than four years after the adoption of the Constitution, all appropriations of this class were confined, with scarcely an apparent exception, to the construction of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and the staking of channels; to render navigation "safe and easy," it is true, but only by indicating to the navigator obstacles in his way, not by removing those obstacles nor in any other respect changing artificially the pre-existing natural condition of

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NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
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ducted. It is evident that the question of capital punishment is herein involved. Good roads increase the value of real estate and the general prosperity of the country through which they pass, and no less of the cities into which they enter.

DRUID HILL SELLS SOUTHDOWNS.

It is reported that Druid Hill Park has sold a good many Southdowns of late. Baltimore city has no business in the business of sheep-breeding in competition with the farmers of the State, and should sell out these sheep and go out of the business. It was taken up on the advice of a few sheep-cranks who know nothing about sheep. A flock of cheap and inferior ewes were purchased, and all sorts of rams promiscuously used, and then they began to be advertised as very select sheep. Any one well informed in the sheep business would have known that there was not enough land in grass in the park to give the sheep changes of pasture sufficient to keep them in health. In no long time the ground would become infested with parasites, and the certainty of this would be greatly increased by bringing imported rams from English flocks, which are much more constantly infested by tape-worm and other parasites than our native sheep. Central Park, New York, has taken up the same folly, and it may be expected that other cities will follow. Beyond all doubt, these park flocks will cost five times more than the increase sell for, and the taxpayers will have to foot the bills run up by the sheep-cranks of the park commission. A flock of sheep is to be seen every day in the city suburbs on its way to the shambles, if any of the city folk are curious to see what sort of thing a sheep is. In a highly-kept suburban park the thing is a ludicrous folly. The dirt and smell of a lot of sheep sheds in such a place is a gross breach of good taste and of good sense. A farm-yard has its appropriate sights and smells, and so does a suburban park. Some people seem not to know this without being told. From an economic standpoint these park flocks are a costly farce. From an esthetic standpoint they are a ludicrous enigma. From a business standpoint they are an invasion of private enterprise by a municipality. Suppose the park commission should set up a wholesale grocery, or tobacco factory, or city shoe shop, the howl of the invaded trades would appall the stoutest hearted of park commissioners. But the farmers, poor, patient burden-bearers, can be outraged with impunity. This writer protests against this folly as a silly fad of city sheep-cranks, who, lacking all appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, do not lack due appreciation of the toothsome qualities of fat and savory Southdown saddles, especially when to be eaten at the cost of the city. We know of several fair-round bellies which have been filled more times than once with good Southdown.

GENERAL GRANT ON TAX EXEMPTION.

The following is from General Grant's message to Congress in 1875:

In connection with this important subject I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that if permitted to continue will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the acquisition of vast amounts of un-taxed church property. In 1860 I believe the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to \$87,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1870 it was \$354,483,587. By 1900, without a check, it is safe to say this property will reach a

sum exceeding \$3,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the benefits and protection of government, without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same, will not be looked on acquiescently by those who have to pay the taxes. In a growing country where real estate enhances so rapidly in value with time as in the United States there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to without taxation may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally.

Cut this out for future reference.

BRIGHT TOBACCO FAILS IN MARYLAND.

About two years ago some friends of the writer at West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, after correspondence with Major Ragland, the leading tobacco expert of the day, procured seed from him of several varieties which were carefully cultivated and cured. The color was all that could be desired, but the stock was so inferior that great difficulty was experienced in selling it at all. All has now been sold at prices ranging from 1½ to 4½ cents per pound, much below the cost of production. So far as the writer's acquaintance with southern Maryland extends he does not believe that the fine grades of tobacco can be grown there at all, nor is there any place for the profitable culture of any grade of the plant in that region. In portions of Prince George and Montgomery counties there may be a very small area of bright tobacco land, but hardly elsewhere in the State. Experiments are in progress to test the matter in several places.

EQUAL TAXATION.

We are much pleased to see that the Virginia State Alliance took a firm, decided step in favor of the equal taxation of all property by calling on the Legislature for a law to require full listing of all notes and bonds for taxation and providing for affixing the assessor's stamp for each year, in the absence of which no such note or bond to be collectible at law. It will not do to plead that we "can't catch them" until after we have tried to catch them and failed. It is but a poor, flimsy excuse for the exemption of all property while it increased it in evidences of debt. 2. That on each \$90,000 that the people can get the use of through the national banks, they must pay an interest upon \$190,000. 3. That at the will of the banking association the supply of money can be increased or diminished, thus raising or lowering values irrespective of other circumstances.

Bible Utterances Concerning Usury.
BY MRS. MARY M. CLARDY, SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS.

When the everlasting kingdom is set up on the earth, its ruler will be Christ, the Son of God. The "law of His mouth" will govern all nations. What does He say about lending? Read Luke 6:35.

Lov ye your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest.

If children, then heirs of the kingdom. The generous soul that lends to the distressed neighbor or enemy, "hoping for nothing again," is stamped with divine love and mercy. Again listen to the words of Jesus. Matthew 5:42.

Give to him that asketh thee and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.

The virtue of lending money at 12 per cent on good security is not re-

cognized here. The citizen in Christ's kingdom will not furnish money to speculators. The follower of Jesus cannot be a covetous man.

Let us hear the voice of Moses about lending. Read Lev. 25:35, 36, 37.

If thy brother be waxen poor, thou shalt relieve him. Take thou no usury of him, or increase, but fear thy God. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals upon increase.

In Deut. 15:7, 8, the same generosity to the poor brother is commanded and the very thought of covetousness is forbidden. In the fifteenth psalm, David classifies the usurer with the slanderer and those who listen to a reproach against their neighbor. In the fifth chapter of Nehemiah we find usury reprobated, and the Levitical law enforced by the release of all mortgages, upon lands and upon persons. Who knows in what manner the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, will set the American nation free from the mortgage of its children and its land to the national bondholders? When our people have studied His law, above all other laws, and when they have honored Him, in casting their votes, then they will be free. Let every citizen put on the wisdom and courage of old Nehemiah. In 1 John, 3:17, we find that giving to others' need is the very test of discipleship. Christ gives in Matthew 25:31, 46 a vivid picture of the separation of God's people from the wicked. The just distribution of wealth, the sharing of it with all classes of needy people, is the glorious attribute of those who inherit with Christ the everlasting kingdom. The Farmers Alliance abhors the covetous and aims to put away the gains of the usurer. Sisters, let us so train our sons and daughters, concerning God's law of lending, that they may become citizens of His everlasting kingdom on the earth.

Class Legislation—No. 8.

BY B. B. TURNER, BROAD RUN, VA.

Those of my readers who have followed me thus far will have seen that through legislation in the interest of this favored class: 1. That the supply of money has been made exceeding small, thus destroying values in all property while it increased it in evidences of debt. 2. That on each \$90,000 that the people can get the use of through the national banks, they must pay an interest upon \$190,000. 3. That at the will of the banking association the supply of money can be increased or diminished, thus raising or lowering values irrespective of other circumstances.

GENERAL GRANT ON TAX EXEMPTION.

The following is from General

Grant's message to Congress in 1875:

In connection with this important subject I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that if permitted to continue will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the acquisition of vast amounts of un-taxed church property. In 1860 I believe the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to \$87,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1870 it was \$354,483,587. By 1900, without a check, it is safe to say this property will reach a

then goes out on the next to pay interest on some former investment, not having at all relieved the general pressure, but having added to the amount on which interest has to be paid, this compounding interest on our people and taking property in payment thereof, making the interest drain upon our products each year greater than it was the year before and the supply of money left for home use smaller. Second, because the net profits on business has never averaged for any length of time as high a rate of interest as that paid on the borrowed capital. Hence we must seek relief in some other form. Legislation alone can remove these evils, and it is as clear a folly to object to any legislation which will remove them on the ground of its being class legislation, as it would be to object to an act which would release from confinement an unjustly imprisoned man on the ground that it was a special act for his benefit.

Now the question is as to the legislation which would bring relief. There has been but one plan proposed which seems at all to cover the ground, and had we not better try it, even though experience may prove it to be less effective than its proposers expect? No people have ever got or ever will get themselves out of a bad fix without some risk, some effort. Like a man sinking in a quick-sand, the worst is upon us. A full supply of money which shall be entirely under the control of the people, at a low rate of interest, alone can bring the necessary relief. This money must be issued by the government, for by the constitution the right to do so is denied to any other sources. The products of labor of the more imperishable sort surely off a sure basis upon which to make the issue, and a basis which labor could ever control, and so does land in limited quantities. Such a basis must be adopted, and money issued upon it before the great agricultural masses can have their prosperity depend upon themselves and heaven's sunshine and showers, instead of upon the manipulations of scheming corporations whose success consists in their facility for robbing.

Secure the prosperity of the agricultural masses and prosperity is insured to all honest business; that is a well established fact which needs no proving, as is also the fact that prosperity to other classes must be but temporary, if agriculture continues to languish. Politicians are all opposed to this plan; yes, it is to be wondered at after seeing so large a specimen of their financial legislation and its results? Politicians are as selfish as other people and legislate for their own benefit, and \$5,000 which will buy 10,000 bushels of wheat is a better salary than \$5,000 which will buy 4,000 bushels, and other things in proportion. Think for yourselves, fellow-citizens, and leave it not to politicians to think for you.

I have nothing to say about the "third party," but this I do say and say emphatically: That these issues which have been neglected by the people must be attended to, or republican institutions cannot survive in America much longer. Those who have led us wrong must lead us no more. The claim that these plans are too huge for a government to carry out is the worst of folly. Allow corporations to control larger enterprises than you allow the government and it will be but a short time till the cor-

porations become the government, and the government becomes but a screen for the corporation. The plea put up by Senator Carlisle, that the government never made a business success of anything yet, will hold true so long, and only so long, as the government is controlled by those who rob it. How is it possible for the government to make a profit carrying the mails, when it allowed the railroads it employs to charge three times as much for carrying a little bunch of mail which occupies but a portion of one car, as it costs to run the whole train consisting of anywhere from 12 to 20 cars. And yet the Postmaster General tells us that it does. If it saved that two-thirds over pay, would not that be a profit? What does this prove more than anything else? Why, that already the corporation has become too powerful for the government and is robbing the people through the government. Can we obviate that by requiring the people to deal separately with the corporation? How absurd. If too powerful for the people combined in the government, could it fail to be too powerful for them singly? No, fellow-citizens, we must find honest men with which to replace the professional politician; they still exist, but the office must seek them, they should not seek the office. But if really they do not exist, what then? Why then you must to arms, oh brother, and share with the robber in the spoil even though that spoil be your own homes.

Government Loans to Farmers.

BY WILLIAM BEER.

It will astonish a good many to read the two first articles of this series. The writer himself was puzzled that he never heard the Swiss plan mentioned. There must be a cause for that. Any one acquainted with the German press of this country knows that it is controlled by the Associated Press; and the few papers and journals edited by Swiss are in no better circumstances. They might have thrown a good deal of light on this issue, but their hands were tied. The money power, the bankers of this country, are well aware of the fact that government loans to farmers have been a complete success in Switzerland. They will deny it, no doubt; but they have deceived us so often that little attention need be paid to their confession of ignorance on the subject. A class of people that is—or ought to be—acquainted with the money system of the whole world surely must know that there is such an establishment as the government bank of Switzerland.

We know perfectly well that the German press of this country is unanimously opposed to Alliance doctrines. Their vindictiveness has no limit. No name or slander is too mean or dirty for them to make use of. With the whole audacity of a corrupt wire-puller they are endeavoring to blind the eyes of their subscribers. Very amusing incidents happen very often. One of the most vindictive journals in the West is the Deutsche Waite, printed in Chicago and Milwaukee. In one issue they present the Hon. Jerry Simpson as a humbug of the first water, in another they show how far an immigrant may climb the ladder of fame, and they cite the gentleman named above as an example. In another issue the editor leads off with an elaborate preparation of printers' ink how the

Alliance in Kansas is going to the dogs and other members of the canine family, telling the wondering public that twenty-five Alliances have seceded from the rank and file, and if I am not mistaken, in the same issue brings some statistics about the Alliance press in the Grasshopper State; that the Alliance has 116 papers, one for every county and ten in reserve. That looks like the Alliance is dying in Kansas. The owner and chief editor of this journal received his education in Switzerland. To-day he is palming himself off on an unsuspecting public as a public benefactor and a farmer's friend. If he is what he claims to be, why not shed some rays of light on this important question; but instead he publishes with satanic joy that the Farmers Alliance wheat trust is a failure. No doubt he receives a handsome compensation for keeping mum on the issue; and encourages a certain church to expel their members if they insist on remaining members of the Alliance, as was done right here in this county, and God knows in how many more. If the money power of this country must resort to these means to use the minister of the Gospel to accomplish their nefarious schemes then they truly are in a pitiable plight. But some ministers would rather see the wealth-producers of this glorious country reduced to slavery than to see the maxim, "Equal rights to all men and special privileges to none," triumph. But let them rave, let them do worse; the light that is being shed over this country is penetrating into the darkest places of our continent. We are an organization that trusts in the supreme wisdom of an all-wise Creator that will aid us if we do all we can and not neglect to do our duty. And the day is not far when the just cause in which we are engaged will and must conquer. The motto, "One for all and all for one," will come out as a victor in this struggle. For the more our antagonists strive to thwart us, to ridicule us, to slander us, the more light is thrown out. Thinking men are beginning to suspect and to look with suspicion on the unanimous efforts of the old parties to kill us. Thus the more they rave, the better for us. We wish every partisanship of the United States would do their very best to silence the reformers; for by these means the people are more enlightened than anything we can do; and if every member of the Alliance will put his shoulders to the wheels of progress and aid in moving it onward ere long our aims will be happily accomplished.

When we consider under what difficulties the Swiss liberal party labored when they came into power, it fills us with wonder and amazement that they accomplished so much in so short a time. The bureaucratie was against them, the money power and the aristocrats against them, the treasury nearly empty, and yet they did what they promised to do, if elected. The campaign was fierce and bitter, but the leaders, although slandered and abused, never flinched, never swerved an inch from the path of duty. We can take them for a worthy example to follow. If the Swiss peasants of that period, not near advanced in culture, education and civilization as the American farmer, was able to accomplish such great things, why should we not do likewise? All we have to

do is thoroughly organize, agitate this great issue, make it the potent factor of our platform, and then, when the time comes to act, stand together like one man, for in union is strength. We can not expect to achieve everything in a day; it will take some time before we can say we are done, we have accomplished everything we desired to do.

But let us see if we can not adapt the Swiss system to our circumstances. The government loaned the money on thirty years' time. We do not desire it that long a time; twenty years would be sufficient. Let the mortgage be drawn up for twenty years. Let the assessor's valuation be taken as a point to start from; the borrower to receive a loan of 50 or 60 per cent of the assessed value. If a mortgage is on the farm already let the government purchase it and have a new mortgage drawn up in its favor to secure it against loss. If the mortgage is more than the government would be allowed to loan, let the owner (?) sell enough until the balance is equal. No man to be allowed to borrow more than \$5,000, nor to mortgage more than 160 acres. The owner of 160 acres, with money to improve it, which he would get, and a market governed by supply and demand, which is sure to follow, would be in comfortable circumstances. These restrictions would prevent corporations and land-grabbers to receive more than the poor man. For this is one of the fictitious arguments which our friends of the opposition so often resort to. How are we going to prevent the influential farmers and land owners from receiving the loan first and the poor man, whose farm is mortgaged, and for whom this plan is to be put in operation, to come in at the last? After the law, or rather the measure, comes in force let only those whose mortgages fall due within six months be permitted to receive a loan; the next six months those whose mortgages fall due, and let this course be followed for two years; after that any man wishing to receive a loan from the government. The writer knows that there will be many objections raised to this proposition, but we shall advocate it until somebody offers a better one. The mortgagee shall pay the government 2 per cent per annum interest on the loan and shall pay furthermore one-twentieth of the principal every year; this would be the same as to pay 7 per cent interest alone. This installment plan is about as easy and convenient as possible. It does not draw from the mortgagee a large sum of money to pay the interest, but aids him to wipe out his mortgage almost without knowing it, for every year the sum to be paid is smaller; the last year it is on 5.1 per cent of the original capital. The interest instead of flowing into the coffers of the money lender returns to the people from whence it came. But we need not think of accomplishing and gaining this demand under present circumstances. It required a different class of men from the old parties in Switzerland to give the demands of the people shape and form, and so it will in this country. As long as the ruling powers can be influenced by a half dozen of London Jews we need not think of relief; the only way out of this labyrinth is to put before the people a class of men that stand on the platform of the people; men that are not indebted to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Wall street men that have been nominated by the wealth producers of the country on their merits and not by a horde of wirepullers on the size of their barrel, men that will be elected by the honest votes, thinking American citizens, and not through the manipulations of blocks of five. The path of duty that we must follow if we intend to remain free-born American citizens, is marked out for us. Will we take it?

This struggle for supremacy between capital and labor, honesty and intrigue, a downtrodden humanity on the one and a greedy set of merciless vultures on the other side, is not only attracting great attention within the borders of our country; but the eyes of the whole civilized world are riveted upon us. If we succumb to the money power, if we fail to realize our hopes, that the American people will awaken from their unnatural slumber into which they have been lulled by unprincipled leaders, then the hopes of the reformers of the world will be crushed forever. But if we succeed, if we all stand together, all for one and one for all, every American, whether born or naturalized, doing his duty, a new day will dawn also for poor enslaved Europe. If the stars and stripes come out victorious over the hideous emblem of our would-be enslavers, then indeed the day of freedom will dawn also for poor Ireland; for the crofters of Scotland, for the mill operative and renter of England, for the unwilling enlisted soldier of Germany. Liberty enlightening the world will shed its beacon light from Columbia's green shore. When we celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, may it also be the beginning of a new era of freedom, the era of the motto of our brotherhood, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The Warren Papers—No. 8.

BY CHARLES BOONE.

It pleases John Warren to ask what he conceives to be puzzling questions about what he chooses to call our "Alliance money system." I stand to him as the representative of the Alliance, and must answer all objections raised against us in his own favorite exponent of "things as they are," that for convenience I have named the "Spider." The "Spider" is a Western sample of the modern big city newspaper, and is run with extraordinary ability for mixing a small quantity of truth with a mammoth quantity of falsehood, with the effect to so confuse and prejudice the minds of business men toward us that many of them appear to be uncertain in what proportion we are fools, or knaves, or a composite of both.

My friend has again been culling from the columns of the Chicago "Spider," which is a journal that excels in the qualities peculiar to the "Spider" class. He wants to know what kind of money we Alliance men expect the government to furnish; I explain that we shall not ask for any particular kind or variety, but shall simply ask for money. It is as well known what money is as it is known what daylight is. We shall not accept a substitute for money any more than we would accept standard oil for sunlight. Of course I say we shall want American, not English or European money. I say if present laws provide for different kinds or varieties of money, and some are better

than others, then it may take the most perfect of the lot to answer Alliance purposes. Also, if this best sort were found faulty in the least degree as to any proper attribute or function of money we should expect an Alliance Congress to immediately rectify the quality.

I rather surprise John Warren when I tell him how exacting we shall be as to the perfect quality of the money to be issued under our sub-treasury and land-loan systems. I insist the quality shall correspond with the character of the security, which will be of the choicest available anywhere in this region of the universe, the homes, productive farms, and invaluable because indispensable food products of our people. The poor fellow gets so stupefied with "Spider" bosh as to be scarcely capable of rational opinion. The "Spider" dictum is that the Alliance wishes to "flood the country" with worthless money. Quite to the contrary. I assure John Warren that we should resent as an insult the offer of inferior money. Only such money as 63,000,000 of people should deem suitable for themselves would satisfy us. But we demand that Congress, not Wall street, shall legislate upon the question. We are aware a different kind of Congress must be elected, and this we have begun to attend to.

Then John Warren asks if the Alliance money, as he terms it, will be "redeemable" in gold, and I promptly answer no. He judges I have now contradicted myself in having previously asserted that it would be money of the first quality. So I explain that money which is simply redeemable in gold is not of the first quality, being far surpassed by money which is redeemable in all sorts of wealth, houses and utensils, clothing and food. I say the most indispensable redeemer of money is the farmer, since that he redeems it with indispensable bread and meat and raw material for clothing. The men and women who perform useful work are the redeemers of all money, and it is impliedly their consent to so redeem it that gives it value. The refusal of farmers to take gold money for food products would so discredit it that this metal would cease to be used as money.

I try to get my friend to understand the difference between redeeming money, and merely "swapping" it for another kind of money. Where there are several sorts of money issued, as with us Americans, copper can be interchanged for nickel, nickel for silver, silver for gold, and gold for paper, but this interchanging of one into the other is not redemption. Redemption occurs only when the money is spent. Mark the distinction, for the impression prevails that as the inferior sorts are converted into gold money thereby they are redeemed, whereas they are still but another sort of money, which remains unredeemed because unexpended. The real value represented by the money has not gone into consumption. It is yet money, not actual meat, drink and lodging.

Hence how important it is, I say to John Warren, that so large a body of producers as the farmers are, should be consulted as to the legal powers conferred upon the little business instrument known as money, since one chief purpose of its existence is to represent and exchange the values they are constantly creat-

ing and putting upon the market. I want him to know with what unanimity Alliance men will insist upon the government issuing as sub-treasury and land owners the highest possible grade of money that the nation can furnish. Every dollar of it must be equally receivable for taxes, payable for debt, and exchangeable for all farmers of wealth and service. Whether of metal or paper, and what proportion of either, shall be details for Congress to decide. All workers and producers are entitled to the most perfect money that can be made. In being receivable and payable for all purposes it will represent the substantial elements upon which the prosperity and happiness of our people are founded. No one need bear that the proposed money shall be other than strictly first class in all its attributes and functions as a legalized circulating medium of exchange. This is absolutely all that money needs to be, and being an entirely legislative creation it is entirely amenable to legislative control.

What then, asks John Warren, is meant by "good" money, as against "worthless" or "dishonest" money, so much talk about in the newspapers. I remind him that the regular newspapers are of the "Spider" class, journalistic attorneys for Wall street and the money lenders; and that sling epithets is but a custom of the trade. I remind him that money lenders, as such, have no use for money in its simple character of a legalized business instrument with which to conveniently exchange labor products, or in which to receive payment for useful service, since they never in their lives create such products or perform such service. It is essential with these money speculators that besides its other powers, money shall be given the power to draw interests. Whether on account of scarcity, it shall earn much interest, or because of abundance it shall earn but little; whether the tribute it earns shall go as profit into the pockets, or as revenue into the public treasury to meet public expenditure, these form the battle line upon which Wall street and the Alliance must organize their forces. It is necessary to Wall street that our financial propositions be discredited, hence their newspapers must slander them. If John Warren's business bigotry did not blind him, he could see this.

Now, "good" money, in the estimation of the banking and lending class, is money that carries a heavy interest rate, the heavier the interest the "better" the money. It is right here that producers and the money-mongers clash, the farmer having no use for money that carries interest, and the latter having no use for any other kind. Agreement will be impossible, and the sooner this is understood the sooner we shall learn who our friends and enemies are. I tell John Warren that no matter how scientifically constituted the Alliance money system may be—no matter how strongly buttressed with constitution and statutes, no matter how equitable in principle and practice—all these would count for nothing in the affections of money lenders should it be incapable of stealing the earnings of workers through private interest tribute.

Hence this is to be the pivotal point in all our argument and contention—interest tribute for the sup-

failure. The unparalleled fall in prices in the United States is most seriously felt as it has been disastrous to almost every honest enterprise. The bitter experience of the last few years, labor robbed of its just rewards, business enterprises closed and hungry labor turned out without employment, hard and incessant toil for many weary long hours every day, with but a scanty living in return, these things have taught the people a most important lesson. It has taught capitalists not to invest nor loan their money upon honest business enterprises, and has taught the enterprising man not to borrow for the purpose of inaugurating or prosecuting them. The only business enterprises which are now being successfully prosecuted are those that are based upon exceptionally good conditions or monopoly. The business man has discovered that the less active and enterprising he is the better off he is very often. Profits are forthcoming in greater quantities if we allow our capital to be idle. Men who have invested hundreds and thousands of dollars in business enterprises still struggle on, hoping and praying for better times. The present adverse current forces them to sustain losses, sometimes heavy, with only the faint hope of better times in the future as a reward for their labors and their investments. The profundity of the small pittance received by the laborer is only surpassed by the scene in his humble cottage. Nominal debts have remained the same, but really they have in some instances increased one hundred fold. Every business is curtailing expense with the hope of sustaining life until the tide may turn in their favor. Some of them are still holding on like grim death, while some have already been swallowed up by the bondholder and many others are just awaiting their time. Money, more money, is the cry going up from more than 20,000,000 people. The present financial depression is not only felt upon existing property and present debtors, but even worse by laborers whom it has deprived of work and consigned to poverty. It has deprived society and the world at large of an enormous sum of wealth, which potentially resides in the muscular arms of the idle laborer. This shrinkage in the volume of money is almost wholly responsible for the unemployment of the 4,000,000 workingmen now idle in the United States. This poverty-stricken and beggarly army is and will continue to increase so long as money holds the power to control. Honest labor is being pauperized every day for want of remunerative employment. The present great conflict going on between capital and labor is not so much directed to other forms of capital as it is to money capital. Indeed a conflict almost as strong is going on between money capital and other capital, and the effect on all other kinds of capital is almost as severe as it is on labor. These three forces, money, all other capital and labor will always confront each other and strive for supremacy but they are not altogether inimical. Each strives to secure a much of the other as possible in return in course of exchange, and it is the present power of money to purchase more than it justly should, of which other capital and labor complain. An equilibrium between these two forces is what is demanded. The quantity of money should be so regulated as to

sustain this equilibrium, for if it is not sustained the conflict that will arise between capital and labor will be destructive and ruinous to either the one or the other. A shrinkage in the volume of money when there is an increase in the supply of labor is unjust and should not be. What the people demand is that an equilibrium be sustained, and then let the more energetic and intelligent workingman or owner of capital, as the case may be, have what advantage he may be able to honestly secure.

About the Sub-Treasury.

Junction City, Kansas, Tribune.

The opponents of the sub-treasury scheme are loudly quoting alleged Alliance men who denounce the plan as class legislation. It seems to us that the agriculturists of the United States, who will be directly benefited, are too numerous to be considered a "class" in an invidious sense, and when we consider that this measure is also calculated to benefit the consumers by bringing them and the producer closer together, thereby eliminating the profits of the middle man, by taking food and clothing supply of the country out of speculative channels, it resolves itself into legislation in favor of the masses as against only the classes who have hitherto made a soft living and enormous fortunes by speculation in what the farmer fails to make a living out of after working hard and taking all risks. While class legislation has been the order of the day ever since 1861, and always in favor of the smaller and economically useless classes, why this outcry against that which will take the food supply out of the reach of speculative vampires who thrive upon the necessities of both consumer and producer? Experience demonstrates that grain can be much more safely and cheaply stored in large quantities than in small. The tendency of the age is steadily in the direction of the consolidation of industries into huge establishments under central control, production and transportation being thereby cheapened. The large elevator companies are offering to take the farmers, grain and store it, affording protection by insurance and guarantee delivery of grain in as good condition as when received. They claim that it can be stored that way and held for a rise, much cheaper than it can be done by the farmer at home.

If this is done by elevator companies, who conduct their business for profit, much more certainly can it be done by government on the part of, and for the benefit of the whole people. That government can practically carry on business of this kind, is conclusively proved by its successful conduct of our immense postal system. The establishment of the sub-treasury and warehouse scheme would result in good because it would put at least when most needed an abundant circulating medium issued direct from the government, and without the costly and dangerous intervention of the banks. The so-called "leaders" who are arraying themselves against the demand of the people, and either knowingly or unknowingly on the side of the money power, will find that the people are not blindly following self-styled leaders as they used to in the "good old days gone by." The people are doing the thinking, and intend their leaders shall follow out their conclusions or step down and out.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Leader (Brookhaven Miss.) says:

Let's see—doesn't Mississippi have to elect seven Congressmen next year? It seems to us she does, and when that time comes, some of the present incumbents and some of those aspiring gentlemen who have sided with the opponents of the Alliance this year, will be found calling upon the hills and mountains to hide them from the indignation and wrath of a betrayed people. The fight hasn't ended yet. It has just fairly commenced.

The Midland Journal (Rising Sun, Md.) says:

To hear the callow politicians of the day, mere boys, as it were, shaking their heads and expressing doubts about the "policy" of free silver coinage, one that knew no more about political economy than they do, would suppose that it was something new under the sun—a proposed experiment that the ignorant Farmers Alliance had concocted, and that might explode the whole business fabric and knock things to smithereens. In place of its being new it is older than the nation and was the financial policy of the nation from its earliest infancy, from 1792 to 1833, and was abolished by a trick of English bankers, carried through Congress by John Sherman, for the purpose of doubling the value of the government debt and all other debts which were in the hands of those foreign bankers. A new thing indeed. Free silver coinage is a very old thing; an octogenarian and compatriot of the great men of the revolution, a firm friend of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Do you ever consider that when you are claiming to be disciples of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy, and shaking your heads dubiously over "free silver," you are making asses of yourselves, and all for the interest of a lot of foreign bankers?

The Farmers Weekly (Troupburg, N. Y.) says:

The New York Mail and Express paints a dolorous picture of the deplorable condition of trade and finance, and lays all the blame to the Farmers Alliance which, it says, "proposes that the money-lender shall lend without reasonable security, that he shall be enforced to accept a mortgage upon a farm and take his chances of being able to collect it. Then they call upon the railroads to adjust the rates so that they can make a profit, regardless of the cost of transportation. This being attended to, they pass resolutions that every one shall be criminally liable if he chooses to make engagements in advance or sell a single bushel of wheat." What wonderful rascals these farmers are anyway? We trust the good Shepherd will place at the head of his editorial columns the scriptural quotation, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

The Farmers Advocate (Tarboro, N. C.) says:

The Alliance has done more to educate the people than any other organization in this country. Men who took but little interest in the affairs of the country in the past, are manifesting great interest in them now. Then again, to show its power as an educator, you will find more men who were entirely ignorant on important questions, who now comprehend

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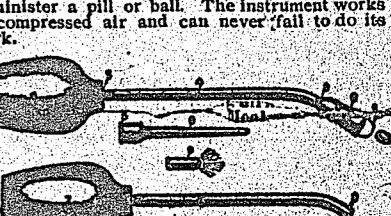
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Call this ad, cut

like a cyclone. The people who contribute liberally of their support to this government are restless and determined upon a change in its policy, and though we are not a prophet, we feel safe in saying that there will be a radical change. And, the day is not far distant.

The Alliance Advocate (Oakdale, Wash.) says:

Men of the Alliance, don't let the rascality of the political press bother you in the least. The very fact that the partisan papers in the State, including our ablest dailies, are firing hot shot at the Alliance, is evidence that they recognize in the farmers' movement a formidable foe to the private interests of political bosses, and of course in their zeal to perpetuate the old method of machine manipulation of politics they cry down the honest efforts of the masses to secure to themselves the rights and liberties so dearly bought by the blood stained Declaration of Independence and meant to forever be perpetuated by the constitution of the United States. The Alliance has a noble work to do and is succeeding in its mission. The mighty, invincible politician who a few years ago would not deign to touch an ordinary farmer with a ten foot pole, now bows profoundly low to the honest tiller of the soil, and sometimes even goes so far as to give up his seat in Congress to some sotless old farmer with instructions that he attend to business while said politician goes home to get acquainted with the people he was sent to Congress to represent. Read and study for yourself and you will have few nods of approval for the partisan press.

Illinois Alliance (Springfield) says:

Congressman Oates of Alabama fiercely tells the Alliance men of his district that he is "responsible for his official conduct to the Democrats of the district, not to the Alliance." The indications are that this gentleman who thus scorns the idea that a Congressman is responsible to the people can be taught a much needed lesson only in the same way in which the iridescent "statesman-out-of-job" learned the lesson of his life.

The Industrial Union (Cresson, Iowa) says:

Hon. R. Q. Mills opened the Democratic cause by an effort in behalf of tariff and license. Roger is yet a firm believer in the efficacy of the difference between 42 and 47 per cent tariff on 5 per cent of products, a sure cure for the depressed condition of the laboring classes.

The Industrial News (Jackson, Mich.) say:

Farmers who were once the most prosperous people are fast becoming tenants. Illinois has now 35,000 tenant farmers and our own State over 15,000. The census puts the average earning of the farmer at \$310, or somewhere less than 90 cents a day. This, with the assistance of wife and children, is the compensation that this once proud yeomanry of America is receiving for the production of wealth which enriches others. Is it a wonder they are kicking? Truly those who are suffering this condition without trying to make a change are deserving their fate.

The Alliance Bulletin (Hager, Kans.) says:

With the sub-treasury plan in operation, the grip of Shylock upon the producer would be loosened. Instead of being compelled to force his wheat upon the market to save it chaffs, the farmer would be enabled to borrow enough to advance price, to such a point as to allow him a reasonable compensation for his labor.

The Jeffersonian (Lawrence, Kan.) says:

Few people, either in or out of the Alliance, know what an educational power for good the Farmers' Alliance is. The curse of the farmers has been their isolation, indifference and apathy upon all public questions. Like a patient ass he has worked and saved for other's benefit, denying himself needed rest and his children the proper education of the time, until all the world began to look upon him as only a useful milch cow or honey bee to be robbed with impunity. The Alliance has taught him to use his brains and stand up for his rights. Farmers may not as a rule have yet fully learned just how and by whom they are robbed, but they are thinking and learning, discussing and comparing notes, and will finally get out of their superstition and prejudice.

Knowledge is powerful; the men who know their facts best are the men who win, and in the Alliance meetings and at Alliance picnics, as well as in the Alliance press, farmers are gaining a store of knowledge upon economic questions which will eventually form the basis of sound political action. When that day comes farmers will receive the full reward of their toil, of their splendid heritage in the soil of the richest land on earth, and farmers' sons will again become the best legislators for a free people.

The Alliance Sun (Cuba, Kans.) says:

After peaking of the disseminations of the old State bank system, Blaine says: "If it is possible to inaugurate a greater system of robbery of the people's money, that system has been inaugurated in the present system of national banks. The money lost by the people under the old system of State banks is a mere bagatelle when compared to that which has been and will be taken from them under the present system of national banks." By referring to the speech of Congressman Delameter, April 5, 1880, which may be found in the Appendix of the Congressional Record, page 100, you will find where we get our authority. Blaine does not talk for idle curiosity, but means just what he says and means it awful hard.

The Torch of Liberty (Mound City, Kans.) says:

The Democratic and Republican parties have clung to old dead issues until the country is well nigh ruined, while trusts, corporations and the wealthy class have prospered, and every demand of the people for retrenchment and reform is bitterly opposed by them and their hiring press and politicians.

The Southern Mercury (Dallas, Tex.) says:

Every person familiar with the present system of handling the farm products, storables under the sub-treasury plan, knows that at least 30 per cent of their volume is uselessly frittered away in hauling after it leaves the producer's hands. Every one who has passionately studied the Alliance sub-treasury plan has ascertained that at least 25 per cent of this waste will be saved by putting the sub-treasury plan into operation. It therefore follows that the depositors will receive as much money from the sub-treasury when they deposit the product as they now get by selling outright, and that the remaining 25 per cent above present selling prices will be paid to the depositor when the product is finally sold. Consequently all farmers, rich and poor can, patronize these sub-treasuries and save by it.

The Industrial Educator (Fort Worth, Tex.) says:

If it was right to pay debts contracted on a basis of \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 with \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000, would it not be right also to reverse this order and pay debts contracted on a \$500,000,000 basis with a circulating medium of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000? The payment of debts on the former basis is now being enforced. This robs the masses to enrich the classes. Reverse this law and the masses will get back from the rich robbers that which they have stolen from them. Anything wrong in this? Give us five to eight times the present value of money in circulation and nobody will be injured; but the masses will be especially benefited.

The Dakota Ruralist (Huron, S. D.) says:

Who loans the money? When the people demand that the government loan money to the people at the same rate that it does to the national banks, the plutes

FARMERS ALLIANCE WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE. ALL GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, MILLINERY, COATS, &c. Send for our Wholesale Price List—Mailed Free. A. R. HANCO & BRO., 117 & 119 North 8th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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the choice of all offerings upon this market, we
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THE VERY BEST.

where it will be amply sufficient to meet the agricultural and commercial wants of the country will at least give the producing classes a chance to get some of it, while, under existing circumstances, they are practically deprived of that chance.

Dakota Ruralist (Huron, S. D.) says:

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Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.
The publishers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, and old established monthly, determined to greatly reduce their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50.00 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional cash prize of \$100.00 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early birds gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address

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If you want the best desks, the best aids to
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what is in the school room, such as maps, globes,
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We speak from personal knowledge, as we have
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the District of Columbia, before Committees of Con-
gress, and the Executive Departments.

Special Attention given to Pension, Patent, and
Indian Depredation Claims.

People's Journal (Anderson Ind.) says:

The old party press throughout this
section, talk like the fight is between the two
old parties, where s, the real fight
is between the people and the money
power. The money power is entrenched
behind the two old parties, and in its
fight against the people, it hopes to be
able to win, promising, as it does, position
and gold to its workers. People, this
is the truth. The old parties are
simly too strong in the hands of the plutocrats—
to destroy the liberties of the people—paid tools to fasten the chains
of bondage upon the toilers, are the
party leaders of the old part.

The Oxford (Ala.) Voice says:

Homes under mortgages, cotton be-
low cost of production, our children in
rags and out of school, public fund con-
centrating, tuition climbing, twenty-five
years broken promises, lower wages,
more officers, higher salaries, no more
no effort for relief, public works closing
up, banks breaking, officers fleeing, cor-
porations and syndicates forming, politi-
cians fighting, parties dividing while the
wealth wagers are demanding "equal
rights to all, special privileges to none."

The Jacksboro (Tex.) Sentinel says:

The speculator cries out that the sub-
treasury won't do; that it will benefit no
body but the speculator. Did they cry
out against the national bank act, or the
demobilization of silver, or the contrac-
tion of the currency? Why are they so
aduous that the sub-treasury shall not
pass? Because they know it is not in the
interest of the speculator, but of the
masses. The devil don't fight any one
who helps him.

The Industrial Union (Lamar, Mo.) asks:

Let us suppose, for the sake of the ar-
gument that the proposition of the Dem-
ocratic party, that the nine million mort-
gages on the homes of the people are the
result of the "robber tariff," the question
then is, how many mortgages could be
paid by a 5 per cent reduction? This is
the relief offered by a party that stands
and howls that the country is going to
the devil through a "robber tariff," and
when asked what it proposes to do about
it, says: "Oh, we will reduce it 5 per
cent." Great reform that.

The Toiler (Nashville, Tenn.) says:

Three hundred and seventy-three sub-
Alliances have been organized in Al-
abama since the last State meeting. How
are you, Col. Oates?

The Dakota Ruralist (Huron, S. Dak.) says:

This is the time of the year that you can
see the average politician, of the old
school, wend his way over the hills
and through the corn fields and taking
the early morning trains out to our
neighboring towns, informing the dear
people that they want this office or that
office, some of them going so far as to
write to certain Alliance men that they
would come to their school house to
speak, provided they would come out to
hear them, why of course, the Alliance
boys will go and hear them, for no doubt
they will make good Alliance speeches
just now, but the Alliance men will keep
on sawing wood and when convenient
a resort is deposited for safe keeping.

For full information as to rates, rooms, etc., ad-
dress George D. De-Heids, Manager, Deer Park
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so familiar tunes so that all can sing. I take
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people in the South, West, and Midwest because I know
it will fit the times and needs of the people's
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Large and Complete stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

We would be pleased to receive a trial order, and compare the quality of our Groceries with what you have been using. We guarantee to please you, and you will obtain Pure Goods and Full Weight. In dealing with our House you

Buy direct at Wholesale Prices and save the Middle-man's Exorbitant Profits.

We obtain through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can BUY GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the Bonded Business Agent, when under Seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with the order a certificate signed by the officers, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of the Sub-Alliance, and the goods will be shipped on 30 days' time—when you have received the goods and have examined them and found them satisfactory, you pay for them in 30 days. We shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to prices of any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

We will mail free upon request our complete Price List of Groceries, giving the Wholesale Prices on all Goods in the Grocery Line. Write under Seal.

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and in themselves a certain, definite, sufficient, visible and available basis upon which the credit of a nation may be securely founded.

Running the mind over this class of economic goods we find only two sub-classes of the whole number, being products of labor, that constitute what are the absolute necessities of civilized man. These are the "raw materials" of food and clothing. It does not seem probable that anywhere in the evolution of man on this earth he can do without bread or will do without clothing. Here, then, we find a fit basis of national credit.

We have in the United States now a currency even better than gold and silver, when everything is considered. It is our gold and silver certificates. This credit paper of the United States, certainly, within the limits of our own country, performs all the functions of money better than the gold or silver dollar. Now, is it possible for the United States government to take of the cotton, corn and wheat and other economic goods of the same character, and make them the basis for an issue of legal tender currency which will perform all the functions of money as well as the gold and silver certificates? A plan has been formulated by and incorporated among the "demands" of the farmers and laborers of the country, which, though no doubt defective in some proposed details, in principle seems to solve the great economic problem. At least nothing has been suggested by practical financier or political economist that promises so well to sustain the great tottering column of credit which the world is rearing, as this same sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance.

Look at it closely and without prejudice. This plan in its simplest and essential outlines is for the producer to place in a sub-treasury of the government the class of economic goods above referred to, and upon these as a basis the government, reserving a margin of 20 per cent upon present value, issues notes a legal tender for all dues to the government or individuals to the depositor; the stored products to be disposed of within a year by the owner upon return of certificates of deposit and money advanced and payment of expenses.

There cannot be a doubt that so long as the government has under its control these products, every dollar (not forgetting the 20 per cent margin) of legal tender notes issued upon them is as good if not better than gold or silver certificates, for the simple reason that every bushel or pound of product will at any time sell at home or abroad for more than that amount of the credit it secures, which is not true of the gold or silver basis.

Will the government lose anything from fluctuations in price of products stored? The possibility of loss here is precluded not only by the fact that the government secures itself by a margin of twenty per cent, but also

their face value. In others words, every single credit note issued by the government returns again into the treasury, the fountain of its life, there to be canceled if deemed best, on receiving new life to be again sent, when the time shall come, upon its round beneficence. So that to use an apt figure, the sub-treasury plan creates an endless cable of national currency, that always in motion keeps the cars of industry ever passing over the highways of national prosperity. Now it may be objected, although it seems a silly objection, that these products do not belong to the government; that they remain the property of the depositor or his assignee. This is true of the gold in the bank of England. The bank is its keeper, but not its owner. "It belongs to the public, or to the holders of bank notes who deposited it in the bank in exchange for notes, with and under the express stipulation that on paying the latter into the bank they should receive back their gold." And herein lies an element of safety, since the government is made a bailee as to the stored products.

A great difficulty under the system of bank or government issues has been to avoid an "excess," and although it is impossible to determine beforehand the amount of issue that will constitute an excess, not only with reference to the basis but also to the business requirements, government and banks have been more or less strictly limited by law. There cannot, however, be any such thing as an excess of currency so long as there is a demand for it, and a basis for it constituting not an ultimate but a present security. In the sub-treasury plan this danger is provided against by a self-regulating feature of it which promises to be perfect in its working. As soon as the demand for currency arises the products begin to pass into the store-house, and constitute a safe basis for the issue, and *pari passu* with the decrease by sale of the security the amount issued decreases. There cannot therefore at any time be a single dollar in circulation but has more than its value represented in products a present security in the hands of the government. Why do I say "a present security?" Because at any time that the government under the law may order a sale of products stored a purchaser will be at hand who will give for the product eighty per cent of its value with expenses added, being the full amount due the government. This is a fact certainly with reference to the food product, because death by famine is less than two years ahead of the human race.

Will the government lose anything from fluctuations in price of products stored? The possibility of loss here is precluded not only by the fact that the government secures itself by a margin of twenty per cent, but also

by the fact that products would be stored when prices were low. Thus the security would increase in value while in the hands of the government. This self-regulating principle of the plan moreover would prevent an excess of storage, thereby avoiding a possible redundancy of currency that would affect other industries, or interests in this way. Whenever there was, if such a thing should happen, so great a storage as to affect through scarcity the price of the product storage would cease, and sales would have the advantage of a securable payment in full and the saving of cost of transportation.

One other fact recommending for experimentation the sub-treasury plan is that the harvest of the elect products occurs at different seasons, and in their harvesting and preparation for market cover nearly the whole year. So that there would be no sudden or dangerous increase or decrease in the volume of currency.

In a proper view of this plan the question of a loan by the government is not raised. Interest between man and man may be justified, but between the government and the citizen it is robbery. When the government issues certificates upon silver, the holder of the certificates can surrender them and demand the silver. When the government issues legal-tender notes upon cotton or wheat these can be surrendered with the certificates of deposit, and the cotton and wheat demanded. The act of the government in the issue of currency is the same. It is the exercise of its incidental power of distributing money to the people, and the fact that the government owns the silver in the one case, and not the cotton and wheat in the other, can make no difference.

If this plan is adopted the question arises, what effect will it have upon the other or present currency of the country, and especially gold and silver? Assume two premises which I think every one who has given this subject any consideration will concede: First, that an absolute national credit system is inevitable, and that gold and silver has had its day as a sole basis for currency, and I answer: There will be but one national currency, each nation having its own paper money for its internal trade, while its gold and silver will take its place as a product in the sub-treasuries by the side of wheat and corn, and no doubt, if the necessity should arise, be used for the settlement of international balances or national debt, to other countries. The gold and silver product of the country is one that can be stored from year to year, and can always be relied upon to provide a sure basis for a part of the currency that will remain more or less continuous in the hands of the people.

Under the present system of finance each nation is affected to a greater or less degree, dependent on interna-

tional business relations, by the financial condition of every other country. A monetary crisis in London makes itself felt in New York as soon as the cable has transmitted the fact. We must get away from this humiliating, and when we come to think of it, terribly alarming dependence upon the financial condition of our neighbor. The coming system of finance offers a remedy for this evil by giving each nation a financial system of its own, and bids fair to do away with these periodic panics that carry so much misery and disaster in their wake, and that are believed to be an inevitable concomitant of the credit system as it at present exists.

I have said that an absolute credit system would be adopted. While this is true, in relation to the medium of exchange, national and private credit paper, yet it will inevitably lead to a cash system as to transactions between man and man among the larger classes of the people, because under this system, as can be readily seen, production will create the demand for currency and demand in turn will create the supply, such a supply as will bear a proper ratio to the business of the country, making it possible for it to be done upon a cash basis. So by the adoption of the sub-treasury plan we will not only reach a reliable credit, but a cash system that will in a great measure put an end to business failures.

CONTINUING MATURED BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury September 2 issued the following circular in regard to the continuance of 4½ per cent bonds:

Public notice is hereby given that the time within which the bonds of the 4½ per cent loan will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for continuance with interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum has been extended until further notice, and the circular of July 3, 1891, under which said bonds have heretofore been received for continuance, is modified accordingly.

The interest at 4½ per cent on all bonds of said loan will cease this day, in accordance with the terms of the circular of June 2, 1891, but bonds presented for continuance under this circular will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum from September 2, 1891.

The amount of 4½ per cent bonds

continued at 2 per cent September 2, was \$145,450, making the total continued under the circular of July \$23,554,000. Of these bonds \$3,546,900 were held by individuals, and \$20,007,100 were held by national banks as a basis of circulation. There are still \$1,580,650 4½ per cent bonds held by about fifty national banks to secure circulation, nearly all of which will probably be presented for continuance at 2 per cent, because being now "non-interest bearing bonds," they are no longer available as security for national bank circulation, and if not continued at 2 per cent will have to be replaced by 4 per cent bonds. Otherwise the national bank circulation which they represent will have to be reduced accordingly.

The total amount of 4½ per cent

bonds presented for redemption to Sept., 2, is \$6,487,700. This includes all bonds received at the Treasury Department up to the close of business that day amounting to \$3,986,700, and all that have been received at the New York sub-treasury up to 2 o'clock the same afternoon, aggregating \$2,501,000. They are to be redeemed in gold, if gold is demanded, as soon as the department finds that the proper requirements have been complied with. There are \$20,500,000 4½ per cents outstanding in addition to those otherwise disposed of as above stated.

In Missouri the State meeting has

been held and the honor of the Alliance vindicated. The welfare of the Order is now in loyal keeping and a rapid increase in membership and unification among the brethren is looked for in the near future. For the past two years conditions which should contribute to the growth and prosperity of the Order have not obtained in that State. During the entire time the State organ has been antagonizing the demands of the Order and spreading discord and distrust among the brethren. For the year 1890, the State lecturer thoroughly canvassed the State, contesting many of the most important demands of the Alliance, and maligning some of the principal officers of the Order. During the past year as State president this officer continued this distracting and disorganizing effort. At one time the entire destruction of the Order in the State seemed imminent. At this juncture the old loyalty to the Alliance and love of its principles asserted itself and a fight for self-preservation ensued, which has just happily terminated in the complete overthrow of those who conspired for its downfall. The brethren are entitled to great credit and should be congratulated over their well-earned victory. This victory is all the more complete when the magnanimity connected with it is considered. When the question of adopting the demands came up the plain fact was disclosed that a large portion of the brethren throughout the State, perhaps the greater portion of them, had never been permitted to hear them discussed. The State organ and highest official had expended both time and energy in suppressing discussion, distorting the truth and misrepresenting the true nature of these demands. There were votes enough to have carried these demands over all opposition, and had it occurred in an old party convention it would have been done and the people compelled to acquiesce; but the Alliance does not make use of such methods. The basic principle of the Order is education, what can not be obtained through the absolute safe-guards proposed in the sub-treasury plan. Much of it is predicated upon the most perishable products of labor at or quite near its full market value; a large portion upon individual credit, or stocks and

bonds of doubtful character. Because of this loose method of accepting and warehousing the basis for credit for the purpose of speculation or usurious interest comes the immense financial disasters that frequently startle or paralyze business. Banks, trust companies and government treasuries are simply other names and other forms for transacting business upon the sub-treasury plan. Something of real or supposed value must be warehoused in the shape of money, notes, stocks, bonds, warehouse receipts or bills of lading before a credit will be given against which a check or draft can be drawn. The evil of this consists in the manner of its manipulation and the exclusive powers under which this manipulation is made possible. By owning and controlling the volume of money, the amount of loans, character of security and rate of interest rests with such ownership and control. Such being the case, corners, combines and ultimate spoilage become comparatively easy. The sub-treasury plan seeks to remedy this evil by warehousing securities of absolute intrinsic value, from which no loss is possible, and at the same time demanding the best kind of money at the lowest possible rate of interest.

This does not contemplate the wild indiscriminate loans that is charged against it, but expressly declares to the contrary, that the amount of both land and loan shall be properly limited. It leaves all the safeguards and limitations to the wisdom and discretion of Congress, whose proper function is to legislate upon all matters of this character. There are some differences of opinion as to the details of the measure, but all unite on the one idea that this demand is not made to be used for speculative purposes. It is designed to protect the homestead and preserve the roof-tree to the rising generation. It is expected in its operation to save the home from mortgage foreclosure, and keep the family from becoming outcasts or tramps.

SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

While the money owners are almost a unit in their opposition to the sub-treasury plan, they are careful to conceal the fact that nearly all their business is done under the warehousing feature of this measure. The difference lies only in the amount of interest and source of such loans; the principle of depositing and loaning upon such deposits is the same. To such an extent is this true that 94 per cent of all business is transacted under this system, and only 6 per cent with cash. A careful analysis will show that this 94 per cent of business is transacted upon the sub-treasury or warehousing plan, either by custom or statute law, and much of it without the absolute safe-guards proposed in the sub-treasury plan. Much of it is predicated upon the most perishable products of labor at or quite near its full market value; a large portion upon individual credit, or stocks and

THE PUBLIC RECORD.

Important Measures in Congress and the Vote Thereon.

THE MILLS BILL.

What is known as the Mills bill was introduced by Mr. Mills in the House as a tariff reform measure. Months of hard labor was expended on the measure, and when it came from the committee it was conceded as the Democratic standard of tariff reform, and embodied their ideas of what a tariff should consist. It was debated at great length, which disclosed the fact that it would reduce the tariff less than 6 per cent if put in operation. The bill was a dismal failure and a great disappointment to all tariff reformers, and proved conclusively that the difference between the two old parties was assumed and not real. The Democratic party have never been able since this exposition of their true position to rally the people under their pretended lead of tariff reform, to the exclusion of other vital economic questions. This bill disclosed the hypocrisy of the tariff issue and disgusted many earnest men who had engaged in the contest. As a fit companion to this piece of folly may be found the iniquitous measure known as the McKinley bill. The Mills bill was rushed through the House as a party measure, but did not reach a consideration by the Senate. The vote was taken July 12, 1888.

The House vote was as follows:

Yea—Abbott, Allen of Mississippi, Anderson of Mississippi, Anderson of Iowa, Anderson of Illinois, Bacon, Bankhead, Barnes, Barry, Biggs, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brown, Bryce, Buckalew, Burnes, Burnett, Bynum, Felix Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Campbell of Ohio, Candler, Carlton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clardy, Clements, Cobb, Cochran, Collins, Compton, Cothran, Cowles, Cox, Crain, Crisp, Culberson, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson of Alabama, Davidson of Florida, Dibble, Dockery, Daugherty, Dunn, Elliott, Enloe, Ermentrout, Fisher, Fitch, Ford, Forney, French, Gay, Gibson, Glass, Grimes, Hall, Hare, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Herbert, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins of Virginia, Howard, Hudd, Hutton, Johnson of North Carolina, Jones, Kilgore, Laffoon, Lagan, Landes, Lane, Lanham, Latham, Lawler, Lee, Lynch, Macdonald, Mahoney, Maish, Mansur, Martin, Matson, McAdoo, McClammy, McCreary, McKinley, McMullan, McRae, McShane, Miles, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Morse, Neal, Nelson, Newton, Norwood, Oates, O'Farrell, O'Neal of Indiana, O'Neil of Missouri, Outhwaite, Peel, Pennington, Phelan, Pidcock, Rayner, Rice, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Russell of Massachusetts, Rusk, Sayers, Scott, Seney, Shaw, Shively, Simmons, Smith, Snyder, Spinola, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stewart of Georgia, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Tarney, Taublie, Thompson of California, Tillman, Tracey, Townsend, Turner of Georgia, Vance, Walker, Washington, Wheeler, Whithorne, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of West Virginia, Wise, Yoder, Carlisle—162.

Nay—Adams, Allen of Massachusetts, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker of New York, Baker of Illinois, Bayne, Belden, Bingham, Bliss, Boothman, Bound, Boutelle, Bowden, Bowen, Brewer, Browne of Virginia, J. R. Brown of Virginia, Brown of Ohio, Brum, Buchanan, Bunnell, Burrows, Butler, Butterworth, Cannon, Caswell, Cheadle, Clark, Cogswell, Conger, Cooper, Crouse, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Davis, De Lano, Dingley, Dorsey, Dunham, Farquhar, Felton, Finley, Flood, Fuller, Funston, Gaines, Gallinger, Gear, Gest, Goff, Greenman, Grosvenor, Grout, Gueuther, Harmer, Haugen, Hayden, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of Illinois, Herren, Hines, Hilt, Holmes, Hopkins of Illinois, Hopkins of New York, Houk, Hovey, Hunter, Jackson, Johnston of Indiana, Kean, Kelly, Kennedy, Kerr, Ketcham, La Follette, Laidlaw, Laird, Leiblach, Lind, Lodge, Long, Lyman, Mason, McComas, McCormick, McCullough, McKenna, McKinley, Merriman, Milliken, Moffitt, Morris, Nichols, Nutting, O'Donnell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen, Parker, Patterson, Payson, Peters, Phelps, Plumb, Post, Pugsley, Reed, Rockwell, Ronies, Russell, Russell of Connecticut, Ryan, Sawyer, Scull, Seymour, Sherman, Sowden, Steele, Stevenson, Stewart of Vermont, Struble, Sykes, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas of Kentucky, Thomas of Illinois, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thompson of Ohio, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Wade, Warner, Weber, White of Indiana, White of New York, Whiting of Massachusetts, Wickham, Wilber, Williams, Yardley, Yost—149.

Not voting—Belmont, Browne of Indiana, Davenport, Foran, Glover, Granger, Heistand, Hogg, Maffett, Perry, Randall, Spamer, Whiting of Michigan, Woodburn—14.

FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

This bill was first introduced by Mr. Lodge of

Massachusetts, in the House and passed. When it came to the Senate Mr. Hear introduced a substitute, over which the battle was fought. The object of the bill is too well known to need an explanation. It was discussed a long time amid much bitterness and political figuring. Much has been said as to who and what defeated this measure. The bill was defeated not by the resolution condemning it at Ocala, but by the following compact entered into at that meeting between the white and colored Aliances. It is given in full below; read it carefully, it will bear it:

Report of committee on salutation and fraternal relations between the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and Colored Farmers National Alliance and Co-operative Union:

Your committee on above beg leave to report that we visited the Colored Farmers National Alliance and Co-operative Union committee, and were received with the utmost cordiality, and after careful consultation it was mutually and unanimously agreed to unite our Orders upon the basis adopted December 5, 1890, a basis between the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, to adopt the St. Lo. is platform as a common basis, and pledge our Orders to work faithfully and earnestly for the election of legislators, State and national, who will enact the laws to carry out the demands of said platform, and to more effectually carry it into effect recommend the selection of five men from each national body, two of whom shall be the president and secretary, respectively, who shall, with similar committees from other labor organizations, form a Supreme Executive Board, who shall meet as often as may be deemed necessary, and upon the joint call of a majority of the presidents of the bodies joining the confederation, and when so assembled, after electing a chairman and secretary, shall be empowered to do such things for the mutual benefit of the various Orders they represent, as shall be deemed expedient; and shall when officially promulgated by the national officers, be binding upon their bodies until reversed by the action of the national assemblies themselves—political, educational, and commercial; and hereby pledge ourselves to stand faithfully by each other in the great battle for the enfranchisement of labor and the laborers from the control of corporate and political rings. Each Order to bear its own members' expense on the Supreme Council, and be entitled to as many votes as they have legal voters in their organization. We recommend and urge that equal facilities, educational, commercial and political be demanded for colored and white Alliance men alike, competency considered, and that a free ballot and a fair count will be insisted upon and had for colored and white alike by every true Alliance man in America. We further recommend that a plan of district Alliances, to conform to District Alliances provided for in this body, be adopted by every Order in confederation, with a district lecturer and county Alliance organized in every county possible, and that the lecturers and officers of said district and counties co-operate with each other in conventional, business, educational, commercial and political matters.

Adopted, with understanding that joint committee on confederation should act for this Order.

A vote was not reached upon this measure in the Senate, but a vote to substitute the consideration of a silver bill was made the test. The vote on this disheartened the advocates of the bill and it died with the session. There are others who think the force bill was introduced to kill off the free coinage bill, and as proof of this point to the fact that they both ceased to be urged at the same time.

The House vote was as follows:

Yea—Adams, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Arnold, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Atkinson of West Virginia, Banks, Bartine, Bayne, Beckwith, Belknap, Bergen, Bingham, Bliss, Boothman, Boutelle, Bowden, Brewer, Brosius, Broer, Buchanan of Virginia, Bunn, Bynum, Canler of Georgia, Caruth, Cheadle, Chipman, Clune, Cobb, Connell, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dickerson, Dockery, Edmunds, Elliott, Ellis, Forman, Fowler, Goodnight, Hayes, Hemphill, Holman, Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Leiblach, Lester of Virginia, Lewis, Maish, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McClellan, McComas, McCreary, McMullan, McRae, Mutchler, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen, Parker, Patterson, Payson, Peters, Phelps, Plumb, Post, Pugsley, Reed, Rockwell, Ronies, Russell, Russell of Connecticut, Ryan, Sawyer, Scull, Seymour, Sherman, Sowden, Steele, Stevenson, Stewart of Vermont, Struble, Sykes, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas of Kentucky, Thomas of Illinois, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thompson of Ohio, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Wade, Warner, Weber, White of Indiana, White of New York, Whiting of Massachusetts, Wickham, Wilber, Williams, Yardley, Yost—149.

Not voting—Belmont, Browne of Indiana, Davenport, Foran, Glover, Granger, Heistand, Hogg, Maffett, Perry, Randall, Spamer, Whiting of Michigan, Woodburn—14.

This bill was first introduced by Mr. Lodge of

Massachusetts, Wallace of New Jersey, Watson, Wickham, Williams of Ohio, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington, Wright, Yerdler—155.

Nays—Abbott, Alderson, Allen of Mississippi, Andrew, Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Brunner, Buchanan of Virginia, Buckalew, Bullock, Bunn, Bynum, Campbell, Candler of Georgia, Carleton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clancey, Clarke of Alabama, Clements, Clunie, Cobb, Coleman, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Covert, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson, Dibble, Dickerson, Dockery, Dunphy, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Geisselheimer, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Hare, Hatch, Haynes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Hooker, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Lee, Leiblach, Lester of Georgia, Lester of Virginia, Lewis, Magnier, Maish, Mansur, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McClellan, McCreary, McMillan, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, Morgan, Mutchler, Norton, Oates, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Owens of Ohio, Parret, Payne, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pierce, Price, Quinn, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Rusk, Sayers, Shively, Skinner, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Stump, Tarsney, Tillman, Tracy, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of New York, Vaux, Venable, Walker of Missouri, Washington, Wheeler of Alabama, Whiting, Whithorne, Wise, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of West Virginia, Yoder—149.

Vote on the silver substitute, January 14, 1891:

Yea—Allen, Barbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Ingalls, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, McConnell, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Pasco, Power, Pugh, Reagan, Sanders, Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wolcott—39.

Nay—Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Ewart, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Platt, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Maryland—27.

Absent—Blair, Blodgett, Brown, Call, Carlisle, Chandler, Colquitt, Dawes, Farwell, George, Gray, Harris, Hearst, McPherson, Moody, Morrill, Payne, Pettigrew, Pierce, Plumb, Ransom, Squire—22.

THE LAND GRANT FORFEITURE BILL

passed the Senate February 20, 1891, by the following vote:

Yea—Allen, Allison, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Ewarts, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, Padlock, Plumb, Power, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa, Wolcott—30 (all Republicans).

Nay—Bate, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Gray, Hampton, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Walthall—13 (all Democrats).

Absent—Aldrich, Barbour, Blackburn, Blair, Blodgett, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Carlisle, Chandler, Daniel, Eustis, Farwell, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Harris, Head, Hiscock, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Moody, Morrill, Payne, Pettigrew, Pierce, Platt, Ransom, Squire, Stanford, Turpie, Vance, Voorhees, Washburn, Wilson of Maryland—41.

This bill passed the House on a division of 107 to 21, the yea and nay vote having been refused.

The yea and nay vote on a motion to forfeit all land grants under certain conditions was as follows:

Yea—Anderson of Kansas, Anderson of Mississippi, Arnold, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Atkinson of West Virginia, Banks, Bartine, Bayne, Beckwith, Belknap, Bergen, Bingham, Bliss, Boothman, Boutelle, Bowden, Brewer, Brosius, Broer, Buchanan of Virginia, Bunn, Bynum, Canler of Georgia, Caruth, Cheadle, Chipman, Clune, Cobb, Connell, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dickerson, Dockery, Edmunds, Elliott, Ellis, Forman, Fowler, Goodnight, Hayes, Hemphill, Holman, Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Leiblach, Lester of Virginia, Lewis, Maish, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McClellan, McComas, McCreary, McMullan, McRae, Mutchler, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen, Parker, Patterson, Payson, Peters, Phelps, Plumb, Post, Pugsley, Reed, Rockwell, Ronies, Russell, Russell of Connecticut, Ryan, Sawyer, Scull, Seymour, Sherman, Sowden, Steele, Stevenson, Stewart of Vermont, Struble, Sykes, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas of Kentucky, Thomas of Illinois, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thompson of Ohio, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Wade, Warner, Weber, White of Indiana, White of New York, Whiting of Massachusetts, Wickham, Wilber, Williams, Yardley, Yost—149.

Not voting—Belmont, Browne of Indiana, Davenport, Foran, Glover, Granger, Heistand, Hogg, Maffett, Perry, Randall, Spamer, Whiting of Michigan, Woodburn—14.

This bill was first introduced by Mr. Lodge of

Morrill, Morrow, Morse, Oates, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborn, Payne, Payson, Quackenbush, Raines, Ray, Reed of Iowa, Reyburn, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Sawyer, Cranton, Scull, Simonds, Smith of Illinois, Smith of West Virginia, Spooner, Stephenson, Stivers, Miles, Milliken, Moffit, Moore of New Hampshire, Morey, Morris, Mutchler, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen of Indiana, Paynes, Perkins, Pickler, Post, Pugsley, Quackenbush, Raine, Randall, of Massachusetts, Ray, Reyburn, Rife, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, of Connecticut, Sanford, Sawyer, Scranton, Scull, Sherman, Simonds, Smith of Illinois, Smith of West Virginia, Smyer, Snider, of Minnesota, Spooner, Stephen, son of Michigan, Stewart of Vermont, Stivers, Stockbridge, Struble, Sweny, Taylor of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas of Wisconsin, Townsend of Colorado, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Vandever, Van Schaick, Waddill, Walker of Massachusetts, Wallace of New York, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington, Wright—107.

Not voting—Alderson, Allen of Michigan, Allen of Mississippi, Andrew, Arnold, Atkinson, Bankhead, Barnes, Bartine, Beckwith, Belden, Biggs, Bingham, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Brunner, Buchanan of Virginia, Buckalew, Bullock, Bunn, Bynum, Campbell, Candler of Georgia, Carleton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clancey, Clarke of Alabama, Clements, Clunie, Cobb, Coleman, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Covert, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson, Dibble, Dickerson, Dockery, Dunphy, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Geisselheimer, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Hare, Hatch, Haynes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Hooker, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Lee, Leiblach, Lester of Georgia, Lester of Virginia, Lewis, Magnier, Maish, Mansur, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McClellan, McCreary, McMillan, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, Morgan, Mutchler, Norton, Oates, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Owens of Ohio, Parret, Payne, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pierce, Price, Quinn, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Rusk, Sayers, Shively, Skinner, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Stump, Tarsney, Tillman, Tracy, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of New York, Vaux, Venable, Walker of Missouri, Washington, Wheeler of Alabama, Whiting, Whithorne, Wise, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of West Virginia, Yoder—149.

Yays—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Allen of Mississippi, Anderson, Atkinson, Bankhead, Barnes, Bartine, Beckwith, Belden, Biggs, Bingham, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Brunner, Buchanan of Virginia, Buckalew, Bullock, Bunn, Bynum, Campbell, Candler of Georgia, Carleton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clancey, Clarke of Alabama, Clements, Clunie, Cobb, Coleman, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Covert, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson, Dibble, Dickerson, Dockery, Dunphy, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Geisselheimer, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Hare, Hatch, Haynes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Hooker, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Lee, Leiblach, Lester of Georgia, Lester of Virginia, Lewis, Magnier, Maish, Mansur, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McClellan, McCreary, McMillan, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, Morgan, Mutchler, Norton, Oates, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Owens of Ohio, Parret, Payne, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pierce, Price, Quinn, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Rusk, Sayers, Shively, Skinner, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Stump, Tarsney, Tillman, Tracy, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of New York, Vaux, Venable, Walker of Missouri, Washington, Wheeler of Alabama, Whiting, Whithorne, Wise, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of West Virginia, Yoder—149.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Allen of Michigan, Allen of Mississippi, Andrew, Arnold, Atkinson, Bankhead, Barnes, Bartine, Beckwith, Belden, Biggs, Bingham, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Brunner, Buchanan of Virginia, Buckalew, Bullock, Bunn, Bynum, Campbell, Candler of Georgia, Carleton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clancey, Clarke of Alabama, Clements, Clunie, Cobb, Coleman, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Covert, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson, Dibble, Dickerson, Dockery, Dunphy, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Geisselheimer, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Hare, Hatch, Haynes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Hooker, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Lee, Leiblach, Lester of Georgia, Lester of Virginia, Lewis, Magnier, Maish, Mansur, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McClellan, McCreary, McMillan, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, Morgan, Mutchler, Norton, Oates, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Owens of Ohio, Parret, Payne, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pierce, Price, Quinn, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Rusk, Sayers, Shively, Skinner, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Stump, Tarsney, Tillman, Tracy, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of New York, Vaux, Venable, Walker of Missouri, Washington, Wheeler of Alabama, Whiting, Whithorne, Wise, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of West Virginia, Yoder—149.

Yays—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Allen of Michigan, Allen of Mississippi, Andrew, Arnold, Atkinson, Bankhead, Barnes, Bartine, Beckwith, Belden, Biggs, Bingham, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Brunner, Buchanan of Virginia, Buckalew, Bullock, Bunn, Bynum, Campbell, Candler of Georgia, Carleton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clancey, Clarke of Alabama, Clements, Clunie, Cobb, Coleman, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Covert, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson, Dibble, Dickerson, Dockery, Dunphy, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Geisselheimer, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Hare, Hatch, Haynes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Hooker, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Lee, Leiblach, Lester of Georgia, Lester of Virginia, Lewis, Magnier, Maish, Mansur, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McClellan, McCreary, McMillan, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, Morgan, Mutchler, Norton, Oates, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Owens of Ohio, Parret, Payne, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pierce, Price, Quinn, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Rusk, Sayers, Shively, Skinner, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Stump, Tarsney, Tillman, Tracy, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of New York, Vaux, Venable, Walker of Missouri, Washington, Wheeler of Alabama, Whiting, Whithorne, Wise, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of West Virginia, Yoder—149.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Allen of Michigan, Allen of Mississippi, Andrew, Arnold, Atkinson, Bankhead, Barnes, Bartine, Beckwith, Belden, Biggs, Bingham, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Brunner, Buchanan of Virginia, Buckalew, Bullock, Bunn, Bynum, Campbell, Candler of Georgia, Carleton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clancey, Clarke of Alabama, Clements, Clunie, Cobb, Coleman, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Covert, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson, Dibble, Dickerson, Dockery, Dunphy, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Ge

Moore N. H., Morey, Morrow, Morse, Mudd, Mutchler, O'Donnell, O'Neill of Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen of Indiana, Payne, Pennington, Price, Quackenbush, Quinn, Randall, Reilly, Renn, Rusk, Russell, Sawyer, Scul, Sherman, Shively, Smoyer, Smoyer, Spangler, Spooner, Stephen, Stewart of Vermont, Stivers, Stone of Pennsylvania, Sweet, Tarsney, Taylor, E. B., Taylor of Tennessee, Townsend of Colorado, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tracy, Tucker, Vandever, Van Schaick, Vaux, Waddill, Wade, Walker, Wallace of New York, Wiley, Wilcox, Williams of Ohio, Wilson of Washington, Wilson of West Virginia, Yoder—139.

Nays—Abbott, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Barnes, Bland, Blount, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Brewer, Breckner, Brookshire, Brown, J. B., Buchanan of Virginia, Candler of Georgia, Cannon, Clements, Cobb, Cooper of Indiana, Crisp, DeLano, Dibble, Dockery, Dolliver, Edmunds, Enloe, Finley, Flick, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Gest, Goodnight, Hare, Hatch, Haugens, Hayes, E. R., Heard, Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Hende son of North Carolina, Herbert, Holman, Hooker, Kelly, Kerr of Iowa, Kilgore, L. C., Lane, Lanham, Lester of Virginia, Mansur, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McClellan, McCreary, McMillen, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, O'Farrell, O'Neill of Indiana, Parsons, Peeler, Perkins, Perry, Peters, Pierce, Ray, Reed of Iowa, Richardson, Rockwell, Rogers, Sayers, Skinner, Smith of Illinois, Smith of West Virginia, Springer, Stewart of Texas, Stone of Kentucky, Twenty, Taylor, J. D., Thomas, Turner of Georgia, Wheeler of Alabama, Whitelaw, Whiting, Wike, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri—95.

Senate vote, May 3, 1891, was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Carey, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pierce, Pugh, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson—37.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

The Senate vote March 2, 1891, was:

Yeas—Adams, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Arnold, Banks, Bartine, Beckwith, Belden, Belknap, Bingham, Blanchard, Boothman, Boutelle, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brewer, Brosius, Buchanan of New Jersey, Burrows, Burton, Butterworth, Caldwell, Candler, Clarke of Massachusetts, Cannon, Carter, Caswell, Cheadle, Clarke of Arkansas, Clunie, Cogswell, Comstock, Conger, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, Frye, George, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, Mitchell, Moody, Pasco, Payne, Pettigrew, Plumb, Ransom, Reagan, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walhall, Wolcott—33.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD SUFFERERS.

This bill donated a certain amount of money for the relief of the destitute and suffering caused by the overflow of the Mississippi river. This vote is not given because the people were not deserving, and that the government should not aid in such an extremity, but to show how easy it is to make fish of one and fowl of another when the constitutionality of a question comes up for action.

The House vote was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Carey, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pierce, Pugh, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson—37.

Nay—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

The Senate vote March 2, 1891, was:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Carey, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pierce, Pugh, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson—37.

Nay—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

The Senate vote March 2, 1891, was:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Carey, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pierce, Pugh, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson—37.

Nay—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

The Senate vote March 2, 1891, was:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Carey, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pierce, Pugh, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson—37.

Nay—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

The Senate vote March 2, 1891, was:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Carey, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pierce, Pugh, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson—37.

Nay—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

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Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Carey, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pierce, Pugh, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson—37.

Nay—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

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Nay—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Maryland—12.

The Senate vote March 2, 1891, was:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
By THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are reasonably low for circulation. Display in time and space furnished at application, stating "character of advertisement" required.

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

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

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

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council re-inforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and the action of Brother C. W. Macune and his associates in said paper, will be fully supported, and urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

N. R. P. A.

WANTED.

A county agent for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST in every county in the United States. Applicants must furnish letter of recommendation from officers of the County Alliance, and must agree to take the field and canvass for the paper and sell our literature. A special agent's commission will be given when above is compiled. Write us for further particulars. Do not write unless you mean business and expect to work for the good of the Farmers Alliance. Always inclose evidence of the fact that you are a member in good standing. Address

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Washington, D. C.

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1 copy Handbook of Facts.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

THE ECONOMIST is very desirous of extending its circulation so that every other of the Order will be in possession of the national organ. This subject has been carefully studied. Perhaps never before in the history of the country has my paper been started that gave such universal satisfaction to all those who had it, in regard to the policy to be adopted of reading matter and to the price of the paper. Still there are so many papers and the brotherhood have so many things to look after, that there are few who can afford to devote their whole time to extending the circulation of the paper, and there are many who require a good deal of opportunity to get them to subscribe. Now THE ECONOMIST has concluded that the very best way of getting people to subscribe is to range for them to read the paper for three months time. If every farmer in the United States can be induced to

read it for that time, and he don't want to subscribe after having done so, any further propositions on that score will not be made. In order to secure this aim the brotherhood of the entire Order who know anything of the paper are asked to co-operate. That is to say, the paper will be put down to one-half the cost of publishing it to new subscribers for three months to assist any sub-Alliance to furnish all of its members who do not read THE ECONOMIST with it, by sending it to them at ten cents for three months; provided they send ten names or over in each club; the paper to be furnished at that price for three months only.

You are at liberty to take a list of subscribers of ten or more at 10 cents each for three months. This is just half the cost, and does not apply to those who have already taken the paper, neither will it apply to renewals. It is simply an experiment to get the paper to them at half the cost of publication for three months, and after they have tried it that long, if they do not wish to subscribe at \$1 a year, all right; if they do the paper will cost them the same as it does all others, \$1 a year.

Now, this special September offer of three months for 10 cents, and is made at a loss, and with a request that the brethren help out by every member who desires the prosperity of the Order taking hold and getting up a club. Don't stop at ten if you can get a hundred. Every farmer in the United States should read THE ECONOMIST three months; and then he will probably become a permanent subscriber. Remember, this does not apply to renewals of those who have taken the paper before; it does not apply to any who are taking it now; it simply applies to new subscribers who have not taken the paper and do not know what it is. It is a trial offer for three months. Help, brethren, all you can.

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Special rate made on any of the above when ordered in lots of 100. Address all orders to National Economist Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

In the great struggle for reform in which the hosts of partisans are being gathered on the one side and the advocates of a change of conditions on the other, it must be expected that many will be found halting between the lines. Such men are generally honest, and their position comes from an earnest desire to understand fully the situation in order to make up their minds honestly. Of course this does not apply to the tricky political time server, but to the candid and honest doubter. Men of this character and

position are found on every hand and should be met in a spirit of frankness and candor that will tend to draw them closer instead of driving them away. Their doubts and queries should be met and answered fully, carefully and intelligently. They being sincere in their doubts can seldom be convinced by other than truthful and straightforward arguments. It is therefore necessary that each person engaged in this effort of reform should be armed with facts, figures and deductions sufficient to meet these objections and convince this class of people of the soundness and justness of Alliance principles. When once set right in this regard they are among the best and safest members of the Order. It sometimes happens that earnest workers become impatient at the seeming irresolution of this class of people, and attribute this condition to a want of stability of purpose. Such however, in a majority of instances, is far from being true, and because of it sad mistakes are made which are never discovered, or if so late to amend. There are many things for a new convert to overcome, which an old member or an enthusiast are quite likely to overlook. Party affiliations, neighborhood associations and even family relations, are or may be important factors in an effort to take sides with the reform movement. Because of this, great care should be exercised on all occasions to be moderate, just and truthful, both in speech and in print, always remembering that the plain, naked facts are all sufficient to confound and condemn the opposition. It is unnecessary to exaggerate, and much better to be conservative. With such a course the slow, honest doubter is convinced, and the quick, eager enemy confused.

The most absurd document that has ever been issued from the Treasury Department to bolster up a failing cause by deceiving the people has just been made public. It is an alleged statement of the per capita volume of currency for the years 1860 to 1891 inclusive. THE ECONOMIST will analyze it later.

THE Bank of Venice, which flourished from 1171 till 1798, when Napoleon captured the city, is said to have done an enormous business all those 627 years without any specific basis. The bank was established to lend the state two million ducats, which was paid all in a lump, and all the bank took in return was so-called credits, or paper money based on the government credit—what we should call greenbacks. During its existence the business of the bank increased 700 per cent. In 1423 there was a large premium on the credits, so the 4 per cent interest was abolished, and the state was thereafter saved millions, and at the same time holders of the credits were saved tax-

ation. A law was enacted after awhile fixing the premium of the credits over gold at 20 per cent, which represented the superiority of the government fiat over precious metal. When Napoleon ransacked this great bank he found not a ducat in its vaults.

FROM present indications there is but little doubt that the moneyed interest will force the Democracy of Ohio to join with the Republicans in returning John Sherman to the Senate. This idea has taken shape in Cleveland among the bankers, and will doubtless spread throughout the State. It is done under the pretext that business conditions demand the experience and guidance of Mr. Sherman in national affairs. Such a course would be in perfect keeping with the well-known position of the money owners, since the only interest they have in politics is a continuance of their control over the emission of money; but just how they will reconcile McKinley and Campbell to such a bargain is somewhat difficult to decide. With a campaign on the question of tariff between the nominees for governor, and a union of the two old parties against the People's party on nominees for the Legislature for the avowed purpose of re-electing John Sherman to the Senate, a political situation would develop that might lead to considerable misunderstanding. The point is being developed which will appear more plainly as the canvass progresses, that Wall street will only furnish money to run the contest upon the assurance that Sherman will be sent back to the Senate. This fact should put the People's party on its guard, against hard-money Democrats as well as Republicans, as the intention doubtless is to join issues in the Legislature and return Sherman. In the meantime the people will have a word to say in regard to the matter, as it is the first open declaration of a war of the classes against the masses.

CONGRESS will be asked at the coming session for a loan of \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair corporation, and no doubt will grant it. Should a delegation of Kansas farmers ask for the same privilege they would meet with ridicule and contempt. Which would be the most worthy?

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THE tide of European travel this summer has in no wise fallen behind that of past seasons, as not less than 100,000 Americans since the early spring have been scattered about Germany and other countries. From the accounts which come from abroad there is no tightness in the money market as regards these sojourners abroad, a welcome stream of American gold having been poured out upon the continental hotel proprietors and shopkeepers. It is estimated that the summer visitors will leave behind them the sum of \$100,000,000.

The above is condensed from an English paper; and discloses the widening chasm that is rapidly being formed between the classes and the masses. Doubtless not one dollar of this gold was registered at the custom-

house, which, added to the \$72,000,000 registered, would make a total of \$72,000,000 of the yellow metal lost to the United States.

BROTHER STOKES, president of the South Carolina State Alliance and editor of the Cotton Plant, is apparently hitting some hard blows judging from the character of the opposition he is meeting. It requires pretty solid truths to drive from cover as he has Senators, Representatives and a whole brood of subsidized editors. Brother Stokes will take good care of the matter, aided as he is by such men as Talbert and others; never fear for that.

NOTICE.

To the Presidents of State Alliances, State Unions, State Agricultural Societies and other Agricultural Associations of the Cotton States:

In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the State Alliances of South Carolina, Georgia and other cotton States, a convention of delegates from all State organizations interested in the cultivation of cotton, its manufacture or sale, are hereby called to meet in Atlanta on Tuesday, September 14.

We expect every agricultural State organization of the cotton States to send delegates, colored as well as white. Every question connected with the cotton crop of the South will be under discussion. Come one, come all. L. F. LIVINGSTON, Georgia.

R. J. SLEDGE, Texas.

W. H. DUNCAN, S. Carolina.

ANDY GARVIN, Florida.

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Executive Board—Walter Muir, Hunter, R. B. Richardson, Drayton; C. D. Meers, Leroy.

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Delegates to Supreme Council—J. W. Stokes, Okmulgee; E. T. Stackhouse, Little Rock; W. J. Talbert, Columbia.

Lecturer—J. R. Jeffries, Star Farm.

Executive Board—Lucas McIntosh, Duvall;

W. P. Mitchell, Woodward; S. T. Lancaster, Glen Springs.

VIRGINIA.

are not? You must claim the people are all tools or admit the truth. This cry of inuring the State is only a subterfuge to prevent the people investigating for themselves. There would be just as much sense and a great deal more justice in saying that unless there is a change in things you will drive labor out of the State. An assertion is worth nothing. Why should labor suffer because a few men desire to elect to office or have obtained some property by false methods and want it held at a high figure even if their neighbors starve. Self-sacrificing fellows these one-headed political bosses and landlords!

Free Press (Winfield, Kan.) says:

There was a time during the war when a person with \$100,000 in gold could purchase \$250,000 worth of greenbacks on account of their depreciation. With these greenbacks then bonds could be bought, dollar for dollar. Then the man who had the bonds found that they drew 4 per cent interest in advance on the day that he bought his bonds with the \$250,000 in greenbacks which he purchased for \$100,000 in gold, he could by the process of advance interest take out \$10,000 making \$260,000 in all, or a clear profit on one business transaction, which could have been completed in one day, of \$160,000. It ought to be very plain to the most ignorant that legislation that permitted such transactions was wrong, if not criminal. These bonds were then left with the Secretary of the Treasury and the banker drew 90 per cent on the dollar on their face, or \$25,000. Adding to this \$10,000 advance interest it would increase the sum to \$235,000. This sum the banker loaned in Kansas at from 12 to 14 per cent. Now instead of \$100,000 with which he started he has \$485,000 drawing interest. Now for the most sublime spectacle in this drama of congressional cheek lets us remember the committee appointed in accordance with the motion of Fenton, of Kansas, to go junketing over the country enquiring "why farming don't pay?" Oh, ye shades of Shakespeare, where is all your glory? Never in his wildest dreams did the bard of Avon create any act the equal of this. Could he have lived in this day Shakespeare would only have to look over the record of Congressional legislation to get inspiration for his dramas that would have lain in the shade of many of the great works of his life. Oh for a Shakespeare to fully depict the record of infamy American statesmen have been guilty of, and then to think they would lend insult to injury by creating a committee to inquire into the cause of our misery, and to hoot at our calamities. There never was a greater infamy than the financial legislation of the last thirty years perpetrated upon any civilized people, and it will go down into history as the "dark period" of American politics and John Sherman as chief conspirator.

The Advocate (Topeka, Kan.) says: Edward Atkinson, whose peculiar service to plutocracy seems to be to instruct the industrial classes how to live on wind in order that the wages of labor may be still further reduced, and the profits of invested capital correspondingly increased, is responsible for the following gem of crystallized wisdom: A laborer whose wife knows how to choose meat as well as to cook it, can live on \$1 a week, much better than the average man fares, though this would compel her to buy the poorer kinds of beef. But for \$2 a week the laboring man can buy the best always excepting canvas back ducks and tenderloin beef, and that in Boston, a hard working man can live well for twenty cents a day, and a woman at light work for 12 1/2 c. I have no doubt of this; for I know a family which lives better than most of persons, so far as food goes, for \$1.10 a week, cooking included. But this requires great care and intelligence in buying and preparing food.

The Honest Dollar (Clark, S. D.) says: That the sub-treasury plan would be a great benefit to the people there can be no doubt, and it would go a great way toward stopping the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. Secretary Wilmot in his annual report, page 15, says: "In my judgment, the gravest defect in our present system is its lack of elasticity. The national banking system supplied this defect to some extent by the authority which the banks have to increase their circulation in times of stringency, and to reduce when money becomes redundant; but, by reason of the high price of bonds, this authority has ceased to be of much practical value." The demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation, which will be ample during ten months of the year, will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. Such stringency may occur without any speculative manipulations of money, though unfortunately, it is often intensified by such manipulations. The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack

suspicion that they are trying to divert attention to such counties so that the old party managers can defeat the aspirations of the people. Work, not brag, is what we want to do in this campaign. Organize Farmers' Alliances in every county and township. See that every man in your township has an opportunity to read reform papers and literature. Do you know that the old parties of Ohio are the best organized of any State in the Union—that they have money without stint and are as unscrupulous as the devil in the use of it? Have you not learned this in the last ten or more years? If not, it is high time you had opened your eyes. When we commence to find out that townships and voting precincts have good workers in them that are sufficiently informed to ask their neighbors to read our literature we will know that efficient work is being done, and then when we find that every man in that township has had an opportunity to read and discuss our platform, we are then ready to brag about what the result will be. Thorough work will bring the brags. Don't brag before you begin the work.

Alliance Herald (Rome, Ga.) says: The people want cheap method of getting money, and one with which they can comply. They are at the mercy of a combination of capitalists that cannot be defeated by any power not as powerful and possessing as great means as it can control. There is no other power that can defeat them, except the government; for no combination can be made that possesses the facilities and ability to compete with them except the government. It is called paternalism for the government to accord this protection. A government that does not exert enough patriotism to protect its people is wanting in the essential purposes for which it was organized and for which the people pay taxes to support. The government ought to discharge every function it has or can command in order to protect its creation. That is the purpose of its existence. That is the intention of it. In fact, that is all the use the citizen has for government. It has the power to compel him to hazard his life in battle for its perpetuity. In return it ought to hazard its life to protect him in all the essentials of liberty.

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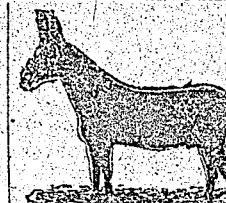
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Vol. 6

Sept. 19, 1891 -

March 12, 1892

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

JULY
1891
VOL. 6.—)

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

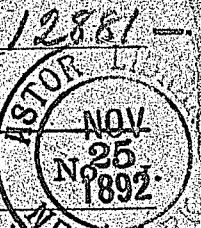


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THE CONFLICT.

It seems proper to designate the efforts now being made to secure the demands of the Farmers Alliance, and the efforts of the opposition to defeat them, a conflict. It is a conflict, and a very peculiar one. Conflict always accompanies every effort to enforce right and stop wrong. Those who have led in popular moves to overthrow the reign of evil and establish justice have always been persecuted. The list is headed by the Savior himself, and furnishes numerous examples in every age. It is not strange, therefore, that the present effort to establish justice awakens opposition enough to be fairly termed a conflict, despite the fact that the Farmers Alliance has been up to this passive, so far as the conflict is concerned, and has quietly but vigorously and effectively been pushing its work of education among those upon whom it depends for strength and support in favor of the right.

The conflict, so far as it is a conflict, has been conducted by attacks from those who compose the opposition to the Alliance demands. These attacks have assumed many different forms and are sometimes so adroitly concealed as to be liable to deceive the unwary and do the cause harm among its friends. It is good policy, therefore, to go over the ground at intervals and note, for the benefit of those not so well situated to view the conflict, what time and experience has shown to be the tactics and methods of the opposition.

First, when the demands were pre-

sented to the world, the opposition thought to ignore them and thereby prevent them from becoming issues. They treated them with perfect silence. This plan was wise; they were following the instructions of Gamaliel; but unfortunately for them the cause contained true merit, and like the one Gamaliel condemned it grew in spite of their silence and contempt. Their next move was to ridicule and deride it, and condemn it on account of the source from which it emanated. They did not actually say "can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" But what they did say amounted to exactly that sentiment. Still it grew amazingly, and they found that whether they kept silent or fought, it continued to grow more and more rapidly. Then they realized what everybody now admits, that the only way to prevent the early supremacy and enforcement of the Alliance demands is to produce discord and dissensions within the ranks of the Order. All opposition since has tended toward this condition, directly or indirectly, and can be so correctly traced when properly understood; consequently Alliance men are beginning to understand that anything which tends to produce discord or division is an agent of the opposition and may safely be so classed.

With this end in view they opened up a campaign of abuse upon the officers of the Order. They did not care for the officers, who practically amount to nothing. If these were destroyed others would fill their places just as well, but the object is to array the Order into two hostile camps, one friendly and the other opposed to their officers, and thereby secure more or less division in the Order. In this they have completely failed up to this time, but it will be impossible to keep them from a partial success in this direction if the same officers are retained in the same offices, term after term. For this reason an officer who has been slandered and vilified should not always claim re-election as a vindication, but when the office is again tendered respectfully decline it. This gives a full vindication and prevents any man's personality becoming so identified with any office that the opposition is led to feel that he is the only man that can fill it, and therefore make extraordinary

efforts to bring him to contempt, that it may reflect upon the office. There are no doubt many exceptions to this, but as a rule it will be found best to make frequent changes in officers.

With the same object in view political prejudice has been aroused in every way possible. In Democratic sections the demands have been denounced as a Republican scheme to destroy the Democratic party, and in Republican sections it is called a Democratic move to destroy the Republican party, and the direct fight has been supplemented in both sections with a thousand modifications and substitutes, all of them born of a desire to supplant or destroy the demands. It is folly for a man to propose a remedy for something that does not exist, therefore it is not proper for them to propose remedies or substitutes for the demands until they show the defects in the demands that require improvement or substitution. They should be told to sustain their attacks upon the demands before building in the place of them. A Kansas City newspaper correspondent has recently written a great many articles in the western papers contending for a substitute for the sub-treasury plan, his whole superstructure being based on the erroneous premise (which he took for granted) that the sub-treasury plan was class-legislation. A greater error could not have been made, and an analysis of this premise destroys his whole argument. The line of Democratic substitutes now being offered (more or less disguised) generally tend toward defeating the policy of getting money direct from the government to the people, and offer some system of banking as a channel through which the money must come, and those substitutes, instigated by Republican influence, are bringing into notice Mr. Wannamaker's scheme for postal savings banks with authority to loan direct to the people. The indications now are that both the Democratic and Republican parties, when assembled in national convention, will adopt the principles of the Ocala demands and embody them in their respective platforms, but between now and then the Order may expect to be fairly flooded with substitutes and compromises. They will do no harm, and may always be considered on their merits. If they prove to be in the interest of partisan politics, or to have been started simply to boom those who promulgate them, they will need no reply, but when they are honest modifications they should be answered in full.

With the same object in view a certain class of politicians who claim to

dominate the Democratic party in the South are seeking to make the people believe that their demands can be incorporated into the Democratic platform, and that if they adhere to those demands they cannot participate in the Democratic primaries, and numerous other things that plainly show that they are trying to drive the membership into a third party. They are not in favor of a third party, but they think that if they can drive the members of the Order to take that step many will refuse to follow and they will thoroughly split the Order. It is to be hoped that their labors in this direction will be vain, and if they succeed in dominating the Democratic party and turn out every man whose devotion to principle is greater than his devotion to party that whole order will go together, and stay together, advocating the principles of true and original democracy against the plans of modern corruption.

STILL HARPING ON ARGENTINA

With a persistency worthy of a good cause, the creatures of that banking system repeat that the Argentine Republic is in disaster through loans of money to the people on conditions similar to those demanded by the ~~United States~~ ^{Argentina} is probably true. That the financial system of Argentina was modeled closely after that of the United States, and that with the same system this country may expect the same ordeal. The only paper money issued by Argentina is national bank notes, secured by deposit of bonds in the United States, and as this country produces little gold or silver and imported large quantities of manufactured articles, scarcely any paper money circulated. Paper money has depreciated to a considerable degree, but the real cause of the fall is the credit of the republic. When there was \$158,000,000 in circulation, and when the people were making outlays at a rate unprecedented in the history of people for the building up of the country, a policy of contraction was entered on, and steps taken to reduce the issue to \$100,000,000 by May 1891. This would reduce a circulation of nearly \$40 to \$25 per capita, total population being nearly 4,000,000, excluding uncivilized tribes. Thus Argentina is really an object lesson, showing the evils certainly arising from the national banking plan.

issuing money, which delegates to a limited number control of the volume of currency and enables them to tythe the people to the verge of beggary. The whole false system was manipulated by advice of the money power, as represented by London bankers, and that it reacted was simply because the tythes were too heavy. The work was overdone.

As to the land mortgage system, under which the much-misunderstood cedulas were issued, it also furnishes a direct instance of evils from which the Alliance demands exemption. In the United States the farmers, through dearth of money, are forced to hunt up brokers, who take mortgages on homes and discount them separately in Eastern cities and in Europe. The people of Argentina invented a system of lumping together and making a mortgage divisible into parts, as each person had an interest, the documents thus being easily negotiable and certified by the cedula bank. These banks of hypothecation did not issue money, and were in no sense banks, as understood in America, being simply corporations to facilitate the placing of mortgages. Their profits were derived from the brokerage incident to the business; as are those of Western land and loan agencies. In this way the cedulas, or debentures, were sold for whatever they would bring, and transactions made easy.

The house of Baring invested enor-

iously in these securities, the

invested going to liquidate

balance of trade, and no part

ing to Argentina, and then

itself so foolish as to partici-

pate in the corruption which caused

at construction noted above.

whatever aspect taken, the peo-

ple of Argentina owe their present de-

sion to abuses common to this

country and to that, and perhaps the

last galling abuse in common is con-

nection. The Alliance can point to

Argentina, her diminishing currency

her widespread system of mort-

gages as a victim of the very evils

we demand remedy for.

FRENCH INDEMNITY.

Excellent article of Judge R. E., in another column, con-

curred in statement that, while

means weakens his line of

showing how many men, even

students are ignorant of the actual

achievement of the French people.

he workers and artisans of France

said the indemnity by selling the

produce of their industry and invest-

ing the proceeds in the bonds of their

country, thus furnishing the money

and credits paid out by the Bank of

France. The following article by

Ivan C. Michels is reproduced

in THE ECONOMIST of March 1,

as explaining fully the facts,

answering a number of inquiries

recently received.

the indemnity from France to Ger-

many after the war of 1870-71, including interest at 5 per cent per annum, amounted to \$1,060,209,015. After crediting France with value of certain railroads in Alsace and Lorraine, the amount of indemnity due Germany was \$998,172,069, or 4,990,850, 349 francs, which was paid by the French government through the Bank of France. At my request, the Bank of France furnished to me several years ago the following statement as to the mode of having paid said indemnity:

Frances.

In bank notes of the Bank of France.....	125,000,000
In French gold coins.....	273,003,050
In French silver coins.....	239,291,875
In German bank notes.....	105,039,045
Bills of exchange drawn in thalers.....	2,485,513,729
Bills drawn on Frankfurt in florins.....	235,128,152
Bills drawn on Hamburg in marks-banks.....	265,216,990
Bills drawn on Berlin in reichsmarks.....	79,072,309
Bills drawn on Amsterdam in florins.....	250,540,821
Bills drawn on Antwerp and Brussels in francs.....	295,704,546
Bills drawn on London in pounds sterling.....	637,349,832
Total francs.....	4,990,860,349
Equal to \$998,172,069, the dollars reckoned at five francs.	

The patriotic people of France raised the vast sum by loan in less than six months from the time the government appealed to them. Germany expected to receive for years to come 5 per cent per annum on the indemnity bond; but the Bank of France, through the French bankers, drew on Germany, England, Scotland and Belgium, and in four months time the whole indemnity was paid.

Declaration of principles and purposes, unanimously adopted and ordered to be published by the Farmers State Alliance of Delaware, September 8, 1891:

1. The principles of our Order are founded in the divine wisdom and justice of God as set forth and exemplified in His word, which we acknowledge as the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

2. In this word we are taught to love our neighbors as ourselves, to do justice and love mercy. We therefore ask nothing from any man or class, that we would not willingly grant. We seek no selfish advantage and ask no special favor.

3. But we do demand fair play and equal rights for ourselves, as farmers, and, while we are willing and ready to bear our full share of the public burden, we are not willing and will no longer submit to pay nine-tenths of all the taxes levied for county and municipal purposes; demand that invested capital, such as bonds, mortgages and stocks, which yield a larger and more certain return, with less labor and care than our farms, be taxed exactly as they are, at its real value.

4. We further demand that, when collected, shall be wisely and economically spent for the benefit of the citizens at large and not to reward favorites or professional politicians for political service, real or imaginary.

5. We are neither a party or partisans, but are political to this extent: That we demand the selection of good, honest and true men for office, and we will support no others; and especially do we demand the selection of honest and courageous men for senators and representatives in our State legislature, and men who are imbued with the principles we advocate and who will unhesitatingly pledge themselves to carry them out if elected.

6. We further declare that, while we have our party preferences respectively, we are, et frenem, and not the slaves of any party or factions, and we will therefore support only such men as believe in our principles and are willing to support them, no matter what party they may be allied.

7. That under the head of farmers we include and recognize all who draw their support directly from the land.

8. We also declare our deep and sincere sympathy with workingmen of all classes, and we will aid them on every proper occasion to secure their rights and the just reward of their labor; and we ask of them to unite with us in the support of these principles and the attainment of these ends.

Officers elected were:

President, W. W. Morris, of Sussex; vice-president, W. E. Killen, of Kent; secretary, J. P. Kelley, of Sussex; lecturer, J. Alexander Fulton, of Kent; assistant lecturer, W. E. Davis, chaplain, James R. Graham; executive committee, Alfred H. Cahill, James H. Boyce, Painter Fraim; judiciary, Stanbury J. Wheatley, George Millington, B. L. Lewis, doorkerper, J. N. Whitney; assistant; Alfred Hopkins, sergeant-at-arms, F. A. Chey; business agent, I. A. Peck; editor, Frank Wall, E. L. Martin, J. A. Green, J. B. West, R. M. Frazer.

which I will deposit your own note for \$1,000.

Tom being a plain farmer and not very well up in finance, consults his lawyer, John Sherman. John, on hearing a statement of the case, advises Tom to close the arrangements on the terms offered by Sam. John takes a fee from Tom and gets a partnership with Sam in his bank. Their neighbors pronounce Sam a sharp, Tom a fool and John a shyster, and the neighbors are right.

THE MISSISSIPPI ANTI-ALLIANCE.

There has been so much printed in regard to the Democratic anti-sub-treasury meeting in Mississippi that the following taken from the Clarion-Ledger of Jackson is reproduced as a true account of the affair:

"The anti-sub-treasures met here today in convention and adopted strong resolutions condemning the sub-treasury and land-loan schemes advocated by the old organization, appointed delegates to the St. Louis convention on the 15th, and denounced Macune very severely, demanding that he be deposed as editor of the national Alliance organ and expelled from the Order as unworthy of membership.

All the delegates here are very much opposed to the old organization, and predict that its days of usefulness have passed in Mississippi, owing to its advocacy of the land loan and sub-treasury schemes. They say that the meeting here-to-day is the inauguration of a movement that will overthrow the old organization of the State, unless it hangs its principals and advisors."

The above is the substance of a telegram sent from Jackson regarding McAllister's anti-sub-treasury convention. From the public may be led to believe that the meeting really amounted to something, when in reality it was the grandest farce ever played. The meeting was held late in the evening, after it was supposed that the thing had "petered out." A long lot of high-sounding resolutions were passed, which were promptly telegraphed abroad by the George correspondents, and the impression doubtless went out that the little caucus approached the dignity of a convention. But it did not. It was the weakest, sickliest crowd that ever met together. There seems to have been only six men present, and four of them were political editors, whose farming operations consist of cultivating the soil for Senator George. There were two men present whose occupation is unknown. The following were the delegates. If any omissions, corrections will be cheerfully made:

J. B. West, editor, Senatobia.
Robert Frazier, editor, New Albany.
E. L. Martin, editor, Jackson.
F. L. Bellenger, editor, Williamsburg.
Jas. Livingston, occupation unknown.
J. A. Green, occupation unknown.

Mr. Livingston was named for chairman, Mr. West for secretary, and the remaining four members of the caucus constituted the committee on resolutions. The committee's report was promptly adopted. There was nobody present to oppose it. It began by saying, "We, the anti-sub-treasury members of the Farmers' Alliance having assembled in convention, etc.," that the Alliance had been seized by unscrupulous men and converted into a political agency to secure them positions; that members of the order in this State have committed themselves to the outrageous sub-treasury scheme; that ostracism has been the fate of those who opposed this scheme; that the perpetuity of free institutions can only be enjoyed by preserving the right of free speech; that the land-loan scheme and ownership of railroads by the government must be condemned; that the intolerant policy of those who proscribe members for opinions sake is also to be condemned; that Macune, "the bad man with a glass eye," should be deposed and expelled; that the State Alliance must be condemned for firing Bro. McAllister; that Polk, Livingston, Macune and other Alliance leaders are denounced for assisting the people of Mississippi to unload the old Third-Termer, George, and that they also deserve to be whacked over the head for trying to lead the white men of Mississippi into a third party, etc. The following named persons, the first three of whom were not present, were appointed to attend Hall's anti-sub-treasury hurrah at St. Louis: W. S. McAllister, T. C. Dockery, Frank Wall, E. L. Martin, J. A. Green, J. B. West, R. M. Frazer.

distinct and purely individual and independent movement. The Lafayette agreement was made on behalf of such members of the union and of the league as can and care to be represented in a Democratic convention, held according to Democratic usages.

The agreement studiously ignores the Ocala demands. It leaves out all Republicans, all independents, all who did not vote the Democratic ticket at the last election, and judging from recent Democratic examples in other States, which the Democratic machine leaders in this State apparently intend to follow, it will exclude all who refuse to pledge their fealty to the Democratic party, platforms and nominees in all parish, State and national issues, and who decline to renounce their adherence to the alleged heresy of the "Ocala demands."

Under the terms of the "agreement," all such voters will be denied representation in the Democratic convention, and the object of this movement is to unite in conference every man in the State, regardless of his political creed, who prefers principles to party, and who has the courage to stand up for the Ocala demands in spite of the party lash.

This call is made in accordance with the true principles of democracy, recognizing every individual citizen as a sovereign, and denying the right of any organization, political or otherwise, to control or deliver his vote without his free and full consent.

The existing political conditions in this State present an opportunity to free ourselves from machine domination that may never be offered again. We therefore urge a full and representative attendance.

Address all communications to H. L. BRIAN, editor Winn Parish Comrade, Winfield, La.

The following are the Ocala demands:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks; we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money; we demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

The Knights of Labor are similarly situated.

Under these circumstances no practical results can be obtained from action inside the orders. The members must act as individual citizens. We, therefore, invite the members of the Farmers' Union, and of the Knights of Labor, and all citizens who are willing to co-operate in securing the great reforms that will result from the adoption of the "Ocala demands," to assemble and consult together as to the best course of action. We suggest that they select one delegate from each parish in the State and one from each ward in the parish of Orleans, and from each parish and ward one additional delegate for every 500 members (or majority fraction thereof) of the organizations represented, these delegates to convene in the city of Alexandria, on the 2d day of October, 1891, at noon, for the purpose of formulating a plan of campaign in support of the "Ocala demands," and of devising the best means for advancing the general interests of the farming and laboring classes, by taking such action as will make it impossible for either political party to swindle them out of their votes by dicker or deals, in which much more is always promised than is ever fulfilled.

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 denounce 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 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 that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another; we further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life, that the poor of our land must have; we further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes; 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.

Signed by J. R. McAnnally, J. R. Alexander, B. F. Bryan, G. W. Bruce, R. L. Tannehill, J. W. Jones, J. H. Crawford, H. L. Brian, T. A. Clayton, T. J. Guice, J. C. Lyons, F. A. Grennan, I. J. Mills, T. L. Davenport, J. C. Davis, Z. P. Squires, W. W. Munroe, and many others.

Circular Letter

To all members of the Farmers Union and Knights of Labor in the State of Louisiana.

BRETHREN—You are aware that in December, 1889, the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, through respective committees in joint session at St. Louis, Mo., agreed upon a set of legislative demands, which each Order pledged itself to endeavor to have enacted into law. These demands were, one year later, endorsed by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at Ocala, Fla., and have since become known as the "Ocala demands."

Each State Alliance that has met this year has fully and emphatically declared its adhesion to the policy defined by the national bodies, and has pledged itself to use all means possible to secure the legislation necessary to satisfy these demands.

The Farmers' State Union of Louisiana expressed its unqualified approval of the Ocala platform.

Under their organic law neither the Farmers' Union nor the Knights of Labor can control the political opinions of their members. Their influence in this direction can be exercised only through advice and education.

As organizations they can take no definite political action. The ruling of President Polk of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is explicit on this point, and it has never been challenged. His words are:

Individual members of Alliance must be left free to act according to judgment. Action of Alliance can not bind individual members to support any partisan measure or platform.

The Knights of Labor are similarly situated. Under these circumstances no practical results can be obtained from action inside the orders. The members must act as individual citizens. We, therefore, invite the members of the Farmers' Union, and of the Knights of Labor, and all citizens who are willing to co-operate in securing the great reforms that will result from the adoption of the "Ocala demands," to assemble and consult together as to the best course of action. We suggest that they select one delegate from each parish in the State and one from each ward in the parish of Orleans, and from each parish and ward one additional delegate for every 500 members (or majority fraction thereof) of the organizations represented, these delegates to convene in the city of Alexandria, on the 2d day of October, 1891, at noon, for the purpose of formulating a plan of campaign in support of the "Ocala demands," and of devising the best means for advancing the general interests of the farming and laboring classes, by taking such action as will make it impossible for either political party to swindle them out of their votes by dicker or deals, in which much more is always promised

make circumstances when they don't exist.

The Poet—The history of man is the tale of th' plutocrat;
Dimly shines the light of angels there,
In peace and prosperity and in war,
Only one man is worthy of note, and
that

Is the world's great, rich or fair.
Pluto! turn your eyes to the rising sun,
A new day is beaming; a new era has
begun,

In which man shall be judged from
merit,
And shall rap the reward for all he's
done.

Think you the world can take no step
forward?

That we must repeat the base history
of other times?

Of a wretched contest for place and
power? But coward?

Go preach your base logic to Mam-
mon's lowflung crew.

Americans scorn the ideas of other
climes,

And that they shall dare nothing nor
do ought that's new.

Plutocrat—Ah, ha! Cats and mice!
What a sweet horde of hayseeds and
raggamuffins come to teach the world
and reform the nations. That men
should have the social position alone
which moral and intellectual merit
should award. That wealth should
be distributed according to labor
done. That the laws should guaran-
tee equal rights to all men and special
privileges to none. Are not all na-
tions to-day existing for the special
benefit of the wealthy and great? Has
this not been the case in all ages?
Will the hayseeders and raggamuffins,
think you, so change the laws that
every man shall reap the proportional
reward of his labor, and there shall
special privileges for the rich
powerful? Wake up, hayseed.
I see you in that day.

Poet—Pluto! your vile doctrine
ops the wheels of progress,
its up the veins of Christian virtue,
and flings

the nation back into the dark cess-
pool of fate,

ith no ray of light to illumine its
future success,

Ours opens the gates of promise and
even brings

The people of a Christian world to
heaven's gate.

Yes, we dare to do for such a need as
this.

The nation belongs to you and you
vauntingly say,

You'll see the hayseeders when they
take the law

And wield it for the nation's and the
people's bliss,

As you have always been you'll be on
hand that day,

To cram the proceeds of millions in
the plutocratic maw.

Plutocrat—This is enough to make
king Gambrinus laugh till his sides
burst like the frog in the fable. The
idea is ludicrous indeed. Just such
small fry as you often undertake
projects far above their ability to per-
form, and with a puffed up vanity and
with crude visionary notions some-
time disturb the equal tenor of the
law and give government some
trouble, but we always manage to dis-
rupt their organizations or to teach
them good manners. They hold in
due deference our leaders and the
world's rich and great, and when the
whistle blows all you common trash
will flock to the standards we have
set up. The poorer and lower down
you get, the more manageable you'll

become, we have spent some time
and money in getting you trained for
our own advantage and we fear not
your spasmodic efforts now. So rip
and snort, rear and pitch, the web is
wove, and will hold you fast, strive
you ever so mightily.

The Poet—Tis pity a tongue so sweet
should carry such guiles

To deceive Adam's race and lord it
over the children of men.

We defy you. Weave your words and
weave your wiles,

Entice the unwary into your devilish
den

And make them slaves by the cunning
of law.

We defy you. Pile up your ill-gotten
gains

Till the heaps like mountains swell,
Smile at penury, smile at the pains
Your tyranny gives and ne'er withdraw.

The burden. Die rich and with
devils dwell,
And thus provoke "the loudest laugh
of hell."

Pluto beware. Anon comes the day
When Americans will know their
rights,

And knowing will dare maintain
Away
With your guile and moral mildew
blights

Which would make us slaves and beg-
gars.

They come. America comes to put
the lie

On history. The many must sub-
serve the few

Better, for the few shall serve the
many.

The Plutocrat—The same song you
are singing has often been sung be-
fore. The envious and discontented
poor have often railed at the powers
that be and arrogated to themselves
superior wisdom and a broader sense
of justice, but every time they have
assayed to guide the ship of state they
have mad a miserable failure, for the
good and self-sufficient reason they
are endowed with the same evil
passions as other men without their
governing experience. Government is
force, and the less force inherent in
the form of government the greater
need for fraud and deception. The
people do not know and they will
never learn what is best for them. So
in order that the greater interests
may be safe we must assume the
banner of power and rule the masses who
do not know how to govern with
equity and moderation.

The Poet—Special pleading this;

Plutes, false and foul.

What if we should make a wreck of
the old ship,

We make a wreck of our own. Let
no one growl,
And the most brilliant strides which
creation let slip,
Has shown most where the people
ruled most.

The poor man's mite is as much to
him as pluto's heap,

And as worthy the eye of heaven and
of the nation.

Out with such heresy; it is false and
cheap.

The government is the people's in
every relation.

They are coming home to claim their
own

Upon their holy altars they have
sworn

To the memory of their fathers to be
true.

So weave your webs and weave your
evils,

Write your falsehoods in lines of blue.

Flatter the people with gas and
smiles,
Scatter your gold from pole to pole,
Buy the mean and bribe the poor,
Behold valiant men stand at the door
Of noble mind and Christian mold
To wrench the land from the grip of
the despoiler.

For Home and Humanity.

BY E. H. BELDEN (MERLINDA SISINS).

Was reading in a capitalistic paper
not long ago the following: "The
sheriff says the tramps are thicker than
ever; that about every night a num-
ber come to the station for shelter
from the storms. They are ragged,
filthy and miserable in the extreme.
He says they won't work. One time
he set them hoeing in his garden to
pay for his breakfast, and a hen
scratching for her chickens would
have done more service."

This is the general feeling toward
tramps. This great army of dirty
and ragged humanity is wandering
over this land of plenty despised and
scouted at, sleeping in straw-stacks
and barns, begging for food and raiment,
with no friend to encourage or
lend a helping hand, no fire-side, no
family, no home pilgrims among ene-
mies, no friend but God. As they
aimlessly plod up and down the high-
ways of this boasted land of liberty
and equal rights, they are spotted with
mud from the flying wheels of plutoc-
racy's gilded chariot. Why is all
this? Why are some so impoverished
while others roll in wealth? Is there
as much difference in the ability of
men to accumulate as there is differ-
ence in their wealth? Can any man
accumulate a million in a life time
without the aid of some exclusive
privileges that others don't have?

The difficulty is that an unequal dis-
tribution of the fruits of labor has
been obtained by the scheming few
from the Congress of a free people
through class legislation.

These tramps have not wasted their
opportunities because they have been
drunkards or loafers; such persons
never tramp. They are not forgers or
burglars; shrewd criminals do that.
No, a large per centage are men who
struggled with these unequal advan-
tages until thrown out of employment,
they are forced to hunt for work.

The knowledge that loved ones are
depending on them for the help they
cannot supply has brought on discour-
agement. From this condition they
have become more or less demented.

They are the living witnesses of legal-
ized oppression. Borne down by the
chains of an industrial slavery that
has no parallel in the annals of the
world's despots, they have but one
alternative—to beg, steal or starve.

When Jesus appeared to His disci-
ples the third time after the cruci-
fixion, He said to Simon Peter: "Lovest thou me?" Simon answered:

"Yea, Lord; Thou knowest I love
Thee."

He replied: "Feed my
lambs."

Mothers of America, as you clasp
your lambs to your bosoms and kiss
away their infant tears, do you know
that they too may be forced into the
ranks of this great army of tramping
deserters, to be rode down by the iron
hoofs of Shylock's heartless
knight-errantry? Having in view the
great multitude that are rearing large
families who, in the light of past in-
iquity, must pass out upon this frozen
sea of white slavery, I ask in the bit-
terness of anxiety, "Oh where is my
boy to-night?" and pray with you that

he may "feed my lambs." Thank
God the fight is on. Neither from
Boston common nor from under the
portals of the nation's capital do we
hear the clanking chains of chattel
slavery. But from the plains of Kan-
sas, whose soil drank the first blood
shed in defense of freedom and equal
rights to the bondsmen, comes the
far reaching echoes of the proclamation
that white men as well must be
free.

The contest is approaching; we
can already hear the tramp of the
"great movement." Mothers and
wives of America, a great duty rests
upon you; your influence is needed;
victory largely depends upon your
action. The settlement must come
by ballot or bullet, and that speedily.
As you love your fire-sides and dear
ones, bond yourselves together in
every hamlet and village and urge
every father, husband and brother to
throw off the prejudices of the past
and vote solidly together for home
and humanity. Urge them to select
their law-makers from the ranks of the
battle-scarred veterans of toil and
thereby scourge the temples of the
money-changers. This is our only
hope, our only salvation. Cheer on
this veteran army of toilers that have
come from the field and the forge to
battle for human rights by proclaim-
ing to the world that the noble women
of America have stepped into the
arena of this great contest between
God and mammon.

Are Taxes Necessary?

BY J. H. ROBERTSON, MT. VINCO, VT.

The present system of placing
nearly the whole burden of direct
taxes on the land owner, and mostly
the whole burden of indirect taxes on
the middle and poorer classes, ap-
pears to have been designed with the
same devilish ingenuity and is the liv-
ing brother of the financial system by
which the producer and laborer is
held in subjection to the plutocracy.

In past ages when the bulk of prop-
erty was visible and real, perhaps this
system of taxation was comparatively
just and equal, but in these times
when the bulk of property has be-
come invisible it is most fearfully un-
just and oppressive to the producer
and laborer. The history of the past,
which is but one long story of the op-
pression of ignorance by knowledge,
of the weak by the strong, of the many
by the few, as well as our own knowl-
edge of the selfishness of human nature
by which even God-fearing christians
have been so blinded as to be willing
to rob their fellow creatures of
their habitations of their country and
not satisfied even with this stupendous
robbery proceed to rob other of
their defenceless fellow creatures of
their wives and children, buying and
selling them like so many cattle, and
condemning even unborn infants to
eternal slavery, gives convincing
proof not only of the cruelty of un-
trammeled human power, but also
that humanly speaking there is no
hope for the people save in the uni-
versal enlightenment of the masses in
the principles of our good order. In
view of the past exhibit of human
justice it is not remarkable that the
people who own two-thirds of the
property and pay only one-fifth of the
taxes, should desire to relieve them-
selves altogether of taxation by plac-
ing the whole burden upon the should-
ers which have borne with such little
complaint the manifold oppressions of
the favored classes. It is perhaps

even excusable that when the con-
sciences of these people begin to
trouble them on account of the untold
false swearing which has been neces-
sary to compass the end of making
two-thirds of the property pay only
one-fifth of the taxes, they should
strike even thus weakly at the cause
which occasions so much perfidy.
While it is the aim of the plutocrats to
oppress the producer and laborer for
the purpose of keeping him in subjec-
tion and in dependence, it is never-
theless true that many who favor the
system of placing the whole burden of
taxation on the assessed value of land
would oppress the farmer no further
than is necessary for their own relief.
These, therefore, seem to labor under
the antiquated delusion that taxation
is necessary for the support of govern-
ment. The idea that government
could be supported without taxation
seeming to them but the vagaries of
the imagination fit only for the con-
sideration of lunatics; it has never oc-
curred to them (save under the form
of fines and penalties) that nature pro-
vides for the support of government
in the exercise of those functions
which occasion the necessity for gov-
ernment. Therefore when these come
to realize that government ought to
receive the profits of monopolies and
the interest of money, they will be
able to see that there is not only no
necessity for taxation for revenue, but
that it is a system fit only for the sym-
pathetic and ignorant of barbarians.
They will also see that the purpose of
taxation should be, not so much to
raise revenue as to prevent the fur-
ther centralization of wealth and to
tax back some portion of the wealth
which, under the present vicious tax-
ation and financial systems, the few
have unjustly obtained. Under our
proposed government loans at 2 per
cent lands would of necessity rapidly
rise in value, consequently a gradu-
ated income tax and a graduated tax
on assets would still be necessary to
prevent the few from owning the
whole earth. As every man should
have an opportunity to own a home it
would seem right that such a high tax
should be placed upon the rents of
large estates as would render the hold-
ing of such unprofitable. This change
from the present system to a tax upon
rents, being strictly consistent with
our principles, should therefore im-
mediately follow the enactment into
law of our financial demands.

The Alliance Leaders.

Journal of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Farmers Alliance and its na-
tional officers have again been anni-
hilated. This has been done with
almost tiresome frequency of late, but
somehow the Alliance seems to need
a heap of killing and its national
officers appear to have more than the
nine lives of the traditional cat.
Scarcely has the type been distributed
which announced with a "scare head"
its death and interment in the Asso-
ciated Press dispatches of yesterday,
when it is again needed to tell a listen-
ing world the same old story for to-mor-
row. One day the Alliance has died
in the throes of internecine strife in
Kansas, then it dies again because of
family quarrels in Texas; again it is
repudiated to death by a baker's dozen
of political farmers at some out-of-the-
way party caucus, and now it has been
smitten by the mighty jaw of Con-
gressman Tillman of South Carolina.
The Alliance will please take notice
that this time it is dead indeed, dead

beyond the hope of resurrection.
South Carolina's terrible Congressman
must not be mocked by the victims
of his exterminating eloquence rising
up and making a laughing-stock of
him. Having disposed of the Alliance,
Mr. Tillman turned upon the
leaders of the Alliance, and, if the
Associated Press dispatch is to be be-
lieved, "made the most scathing
attack on them that has yet been made
in public." We suspect the telegraph
editors or the compositors have been
taking liberties with the dispatch.
The word "scathing" probably read
"scurrilous" originally. At any rate,
scurrilous would be the more fitting
word. Mr. Tillman is not a master
of invective, but he does the best he
can. He does not know the differ-
ence between invective and clapper-
clawing, between strong language and
bad language, and so when he possibly
only intends to be severe he becomes
foul-mouthed. Whether this be the
fault natural depravity, evil train-
ing, defective education or question-
able associations, the failing is unfor-
tunate and makes it undesirable that he
should speak much in public, lest the
moral tone of his audiences should be
lowered. When Mr. Tillman calls
men like Mr. Polk, Mr. Macune, Mr.
Terrell and Mr. Wardall "a sorry
lot" he does not injure them, but
merely advertises his own lack of sense
and inherent untruthfulness; and when
speaking of Mr. Macune he says that
"God Almighty stamped villain on
his face," he simply raises doubts in
the minds of such as have seen Mr.
Macune of his assailant's sanity or
sobriety; and when he says that he
thinks Mr. Macune "took pay from
the Republican party," he says what
none but a hardened and utterly
shameful falsifier would be base enough
to say. Mr. Tillman may flatter him-
self that attacks such as his will injure
the leaders of the Alliance, but he
overestimates the potency of his
weapon. Only once in all history do
we read of any damage being done
by a jaw-bone of his particular pattern,
and it required a Sampson to wield it
then. In the meantime we congratu-
late the Alliance leaders on being
complimented by the dislike of the
baser sort of politicians.

Finance.

Brookhaven (Miss.) Leader.

Even though the senatorial contest,
now drawing to a close, should be de-
cided against the sub-treasury and
financial reform, the supporters of Al-
liance principles have every reason to
be proud of the gallant fight they
have made, and every encouragement
to promptly renew the struggle with
increased determination. In this
first onslaught the Alliance forces
which, at the outset, were as an army
of raw militia, ridiculed, jibed and
sneered at as a pack of lunatics pur-
suing an *ignis fatuus*, have made the
very strongholds of the opposition
waver and tremble. Old political
bosses have been stricken with hor-
ror and consternation because the peo-
ple will no longer bow in abject rever-
ence to their authority and follow
in unquestioning obedience the beaten
path marked out by Wall street and
monopoly. The reform army will
henceforth be a fighting army, from
the commander in-chief at the head
of the column down to the humblest
private in the ranks. This year's
contest has purged the ranks and
eliminated the traitors and camp fol-
lowers, the sutlers and tenderfoots.
The men and papers that slipped into
the Alliance for personal gain, with

dered at that the people are in the
soup? Would it not be a wise stroke
of policy for the people to get together
and count out the millionaires,

They are there to stay. Their leaders of last year may not suit them next year, but they will choose their own standard bearers and it will be from those who are on their side. What is known as the "aristocratic" or "Bourbon" element in this State should make the "back seats" as comfortable as possible, for they will have to remain there awhile. It is no bad sign that the people all over the country should be taking an active interest in politics. This agitation will do good, although much foolish talk will be indulged in and many wild propositions made, yet out of this chaotic condition the solid land will appear one of these days and order will reign supreme. The discussion on financial questions will do good. If the finances of our country rest on such a shaky foundation that every resolution passed by some obscure convention of irresponsible people agitates the financial centres, that is evidence that the charges made by the people are true and that a radical reform is needed in financial legislation. The political outlook is not a gloomy one. Even if old parties are shaken to the very centre, good will be done. When the dead limbs are cut from an old tree and the soil stirred around its roots, new life comes to it. Should one of the old parties be supplanted by a new one, the change will be for the better, because the country is moving forward and not backward. There is no cause for dependency. Agitation is better than stagnation; going forward by unusual and irregular methods is better than not going forward at all. The government administered by the whole people is better than the government bossed by the few.

The Battle Is On.

Toller, Nashville, Tenn.

Few of our readers realise the magnitude of the conflict that is before them. The real issue is, which shall rule in this republic, capital or the people? Capital is entrenched in its strongholds and has its tools and minions in every money center of the world, and is able to concentrate its forces at short notice. Many think that all we have to do will be to defeat Wall street, New York. But all the money power of Europe will back Wall street. The Rothschilds alone have over \$50,000,000 invested in this country, and they with other money kings of Europe have been laying their schemes until at this day it is no idle boast of theirs that the people can accomplish nothing against their will. To show that they feel their power, read the editorials in such papers as the New York Tribune, World, Mail and Express, or Herald. In 1878 the Tribune said editorially, in speaking of the situation:

Cheap Money.

Liberty Bell, Sioux City, Iowa.

Money at a low rate of interest is cheap money. That is what the Alliance and People's convention favor. Our foes who favor big interest rates would have it appear that cheap money means depreciated money. We ask them to show why. We say any charge of that kind is a libel on the Alliance; is a misrepresentation; is in fact a pure fabrication of men who dare not tell the truth. There may be doubts whether the free coinage of silver, as under the old laws in force before the rebellion, would result in the depreciation of the money in circulation or not. But while the Alliance claims it would not, and is ready to act in that belief, it yet offers as a better, fuller, every way more satisfactory measure, one that will furnish the nation with an ample supply of currency; furnish it at a minimum rate of interest; put it into circulation in a manner fulfilling all the requirements of the public good, justice, fair play to all, and yet so well secured by mortgages on real estate, that depreciation will be impossible. Who objects to a money system that would

satisfy these demands? Is it any man who acquires property or makes a livelihood by labor in any way? Is it an active doctor, preacher, merchant, mechanic or farmer? Whence comes the opposition to it? Hired writers are not the source of such opposition. They may invent the gibes, slings, misrepresentations we find in print, often pitiable enough, but they would drop out of the list of our foes if their pay was stopped. The party press would cease to howl its chorus of objections if there were not a greater than party interest urging them. The real opposition comes of course from those moneyed centers whose interests are solely in high rates for money. It is not that the Alliance finance measure or measures are of a class nature that they are opposed. No, no! They are not class, they impose taxes on none. They increase no burdens, but they relieve burdens, reduce profits and lessen taxes. It is not that they antagonize the public good. No, no! Low interest rates will bring down all profits. It is high interest rates—dear money—that prevent improvements, that hinder investments in enterprises where the profits are necessarily small, that keep up freight rates, that make great profits a necessity. It is not that loans are not offered to laborers. No, no. The necessity for security is apparent. Wage-workers who have good security to offer can get the loans as quickly as any. Those who do not, would be no losers by others getting them; nay, as the benefits of those measures are increased in investments and improvements they would be at once benefited by more employment, and as profits would be reduced so the purchasing power of their wages would be increased. The Alliance measures are at every point for the public good and their real enemies are found in those secret powers which secured the demonetization of silver, contraction of the currency, repeal of the income tax and the other measures which have concentrated wealth so rapidly for the last twenty years and more. Money may be cheap without being depreciated. No Alliance member we know of advocates depreciation of the currency, and any charge that the Alliance measures will depreciate it must rest on assumption. So long as the case against them rests on misrepresentation, on absolute falsehood, so long we have a right to assume there is no reasonable grounds for this opposition. This is the exact state of case at present. We recall no argument against government loans on lands that is not based on misconception or worse. Let our readers note this, and if at any time they hear of any objection based on exact facts, inform us of it. We are anxious to learn what it is. But now, from pure desire to oblige the secret conspirators against the property of the great mass of our people, let us suppose that a currency secured by real estate could and would depreciate, notwithstanding that the land's production shall protect him in that enjoyment against the schemes of shrewder, stronger or more cunning men, or combinations of men. The producer shall not be robbed of his produce by the private manipulation of the currency to put down prices, by freight discriminations making short hauls pay for long hauls, or by his own necessities compelling him to sell in an already glutted market. To compare all the three parties now before the country, we will here introduce

will come in? Who will be the loser and who the gainer? Will it be the West, or the East? the debtors, the creditors? the laborer, or the people of fixed incomes? the masses, or the classes? Bring the hobgoblin from bankers' vaults into light of day so it can be seen, and lo! It appears the debtors' friend, the Western people's weapon of reprisal, the avenger of a thousand financial sins, the destroyer of unholy acquisitions. But take away this elfin creation of men whose iniquities pursue them though no man doth. The Alliance will build on a rock of a stable, undepreciated and undepreciable currency, furnished at a low rate of interest, ample in volume and amply secured, direct from government to individuals, and in this it is safe against all attacks. It will hold against all shocks. It will win its way to the hearts of the American people. It is their friend. It will be safe with them. It may take some years to win, but when it does it will stay forever.

Is the Alliance Democratic?

Exchange Reporter, Richmond, Va.

It is often stated that the principles of the Alliance are identical with those of unadulterated democracy, and yet your simon-pure Democrats object to our sub treasury plan and the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs on the ground of unconstitutionality, interference with private enterprise, centralization and paternalism. There is something wrong here, and it must be straightened out. We all accept the fundamental principle of "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none," but when it comes to the interpretation of that principle we part company. Democracy is to mean, free competition, a fair field and no favor, and then every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Free competition is the great principle of Anglo-Saxon development, and we have all been nurtured on that principle from our infancy, and yet it is clearly responsible for the present distressing inequalities of society. Under its operation the strong ever become stronger at the expense of the weak, and the power of money to oppress is supreme. This is not the intention of Democracy, but it is its inevitable result, notwithstanding. It guarantees to every citizen an equal right to compete for the possession of wealth, but it is powerless to prevent the strong from taking the share of the weak. Of what value to me is my right to compete for wealth, if the shrewder, stronger or more cunning man may appropriate my share? And yet, in the name of individual rights, Democracy refuses to protect me. And here is where the Alliance parts company with Democracy. It interprets "equal rights for all" to mean that every citizen shall have an equal right to the full enjoyment of the fruits of his labor, and that the government shall protect him in that enjoyment against the schemes of shrewder, stronger or more cunning men, or combinations of men. The producer shall not be robbed of his produce by the private manipulation of the currency to put down prices, by freight discriminations making short hauls pay for long hauls, or by his own necessities compelling him to sell in an already glutted market. Argentina is a practical illustration of the evils of the present financial system carried to excess, and the ruin of the great banking house of Baring Brothers of

Republicanism. In the struggle for existence, which is ever present as a stern reality with a large majority of the people, Republicanism says: "Each man gets what he can, but we are especially concerned in the few getting a great deal, and by special privileges we will encourage them. The greatest glory of a country consists in the number and size of its millionaires." Democracy says: "No favors for any man, or class of men, but if, as must be the case, the strong appropriate the share of the weak, there is no help for it. In the name of Liberty, you must grin and bear it. We cannot interfere with State rights, nor individual rights. You have an equal right to compete, to establish national banks, to form trusts, or to manage railroads, and if you cannot do it, don't blame our glorious Democracy. There must always be some hindmost, or the devil would be out of a job, and don't forget that there is always plenty of room at the top." The Alliance says: "Every man shall have an equal right to enjoy the full reward of his labor, and the Government shall protect him against all schemes and combinations to defraud him of that right. It matters not how it is to be done, or how many preconceived theories the doing of it upsets. The matter is to do it." We assert that the Alliance interpretation of "equal rights" most nearly fills the two fundamental functions of government—the protection of life and property. It protects life, by providing for a more equal distribution of wealth, and therefore for a more general enjoyment of the health-giving comforts of life; and it protects property by stopping the thieving now so rife among the exploiting classes of society, who neither toil nor spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. The Alliance is more democratic than Democracy. We can not go to them, but they may come to us, and so may the Republicans.

Misrepresentation.

Alliance Advocate, Indianapolis, Ind.

The kind of articles going the rounds of the old party organs purporting to represent the "Alliance demands" serve very aptly to illustrate the real attitude of the party leaders toward the Farmers Alliance. As yet we do not expect them to be in a frame of mind to heartily accord our movement a complete endorsement, but it would seem the part of ordinary wisdom to make a careful study and write upon subjects pertaining to the Alliance clearly and truthfully. The Alliance has demanded an increase of the circulating medium to \$50 per capita, but nowhere, and in no shape has it demanded an unsecured or irredeemable inflation of the currency. Much ado is made about the condition of affairs in the Argentine Republic, but that is neither a parallel nor an illustration of our demands. Argentina is not the United States in resources, development or credit. Nor has Argentina tried the Alliance plan at all. The powers which we say inhere in government and which we demand shall remain there, they delegated to two banks, and then based the redemption of all their inflated issue upon gold. Argentina is

London is an example of what is sure to come wherever the government delegates the control of the finances to private concerns. The Alliance demands an issue of currency by the government in sufficient volume to meet the business of the country, but it is a false and fraudulent assertion to name \$400,000,000, or any other specific sum as the positive demand of the Alliance, and then set about to beat down this man of straw as visionary, or leading to inevitable financial ruin. The demand of the Alliance is that money sufficient for the easy conduct of business shall issue direct to the people upon satisfactory security, to be increased or diminished as the volume of business may require. This is a proposition that no one will contend directly against. It exists to-day in some form both in theory and in practice as a principle in political economy. The only real contention is as to who shall control and regulate this issue of currency. The plutocrats say the banks, we say the government. Just at this time an immense volume of currency is needed to pay for the harvest, and move a portion of the crops toward market. The volume of our circulation needs to be increased to that amount. As finances are now, the banks and speculators have absolute control. It moves through them, performs a certain duty and then is by them systematically withdrawn. The circuit of that money is based upon the very same security that we offer in the sub-treasury plan. No, we offer a better security, because while the crop is the ultimate basis, every practical financier knows that this actual security is remote, complex and elusive, in a large part of the present transaction. We challenge the plutocratic press to a fair discussion on this point. We offer a better basis for issue, and better security than exists to-day. The reason they misrepresent and malign our demand is that it strikes at the power of Wall street to control the volume and circulation of money the people must have. It cuts off the extortionate rates of discount and interest. It cuts off the monopoly of railway managers, and mills and elevators, by each and all of which immense fortunes are made and all by middlemen, out of the cramped producer on the one hand and out of the cornered consumer on the other hand. One thing is now certain. This plutocratic press must notice our demands. If they prefer to misrepresent them they must take the consequences. A vigorous and able reform press is occupying commanding positions and the people will have our side of these questions. Able speakers are daily meeting the assembled thousands of the people at picnics and celebrations. Very soon the Alliance demands will reach the halls of legislation, and what that work will be or when it will come perhaps no man can now tell, but depend upon it, it is coming.

Some Objections Considered.

Alliance Advocate, Evanston, Ill.

It would be an easy matter to set up men of straw and then knock them down, but we propose to notice some of the objections to the sub-treasury scheme, which we actually hear and read in our daily intercourse with the world, however puerile and ridiculous they may appear to the well-informed Allianceman. A good, substantial, intelligent farmer who had

gained his intellectual pabulum from Democratic newspapers, actually said to us a few days ago that he was in favor of many of the principles of the Alliance, but was opposed to the sub-treasury scheme on account of the enormous expense which it would incur to build warehouses in every county in the nation. Now, when the farmer sells his wheat or other grain to the speculator, it is carried to one of the great commercial centers and stored away in elevators where it remains till needed by the consumer. These elevators are maintained not at the expense of the consumer, but at the expense of the producer. The storage is deducted at the time of the purchase from the price paid for the grain. Carefully collected statistics show that of every dollar paid for farm products by the consumer the producer gets just 40 cents. For transportation, storage and commissions he pays 60 cents. Under the sub-treasury plan the farmer places his grain in the government warehouse and receives a certificate of deposit. The farmers can have their own agent in New York, London, Peckin, or wherever their commodities are most in demand, and can sell their products to actual consumers, and instead of 40 cents they will receive 80 cents of every dollar paid by the purchaser. Thus the farmer could build ample warehouses of the most improved pattern in every grain-growing county in the United States out of the proceeds of one crop, and then realize a large net advance over present prices. Another objection comes up from a plain, matter-of-fact farmer, that weevils and other vermin would make serious depredations on the farmer's deposit in the government warehouse. But we must bear in mind that it is clearly within the range of possibilities to construct warehouses that are absolutely inaccessible to insects and other predatory animals and to rarify the atmosphere in air-tight bins as to destroy the eggs of any insects which may have been carried in with the farm products. This saving to the farmer would itself cover the entire expense of storage in government warehouses. But the silliest of all the sophistries which have yet come to our notice is the attempt to make the farmers believe that the sub-treasury plan would cause a degeneration of his manhood by destroying the habit of self-dependence and causing him to lean upon the paternal arm of the government for support. The farmer has but too recently awoke to a realization of the fact that his manhood has already greatly degenerated by leaning, for the last quarter of a century, upon the treacherous arm of the ambitious, self-seeking politician. It is all too late in the afternoon of the nineteenth century to try to make the farmer believe that it is necessary to rob him of the hard-earned fruits of his toil in order to develop his manhood and cultivate his capacity for self-dependence. The politician stands and looks on with great complacency while the bondholder borrows money from the government at 1 per cent, establishes a national bank (Republican sub-treasury), and lends to the favored few at 24 per cent. He sees no danger of manhood degeneration in all this. But when it is proposed for the government to lend to the farmer at 2 per cent on the best collateral in the world, his voice is heard

from one end of the nation to the other uttering the warning cries: "Class legislation!" "Paternoism!" "Wards of the nation!" "Financial ruin!" Notwithstanding the wealth of the nation has been doubled during the last twenty years statistics show that a few capitalists have not only received this entire increase, but have actually obtained possession of three-fourths of the property which at the commencement of this period was owned by the wealth-producers of the country. It is useless for any man to claim that in a country of 63,000,000 inhabitants one quarter of a million could have accumulated three-fourths of the nation's wealth had all had an equal chance in the contest. It requires no extraordinary intellect to trace this unequal distribution to its true source. Aside from the attestations of history, the process of exclusion would leave legal discrimination, the only factor capable of producing this result. Shrewd, selfish, ambitious, unscrupulous men have fought themselves into popular favor and political power, have betrayed the sacred trusts committed to them by an unsuspecting constituency, and have enacted laws that have filled the coffers, and covered the table, and enriched the wardrobe of purple-clad Dives, while poor, dog-licked Lazarus lies begging at his gate.

Will you vote Right?

Plow and Hammer, Tiffin, Ohio.

While the farmers are rejoicing as a result of the most bountiful crop in the nation's history, and because of the fact that prices are vastly more remunerative than for many years, they should not forget that the improvement in this condition is the result of their own industry supported by favorable natural conditions. No credit is due to the law in aid of the land. As the monetary system of nations that depreciated the value of farm commodities in the past, to remain in operation, and that by far an almost unparalleled failure of agriculture in Europe, and consequent depression for all that America can spare, the price of all staple farm commodities would have fallen to rates utterly ruinous. Your neighbor's calamity is the cause of your prosperity, and as there is no assurance that crops will not be bountiful in Europe during succeeding years present prices cannot be accepted as any augury of the future. Nature will compensate for the lean year with a bountiful one, and then the American farmer will stand face to face with the manipulators of finance, and of commodities, with the winning cards in the hands of the speculative classes. The imperative duty of every wealth producer is to well weigh the value of the ballot before casting it, to scan the political field that he may be able to judge as to which of the parties now before the people are most likely to shear the plutocrats of their peculiar privileges and place the people in terms of equality before the law. Some of the parties may be judged by their past histories and broken promises. With a knowledge of the impossibility of effecting great reforms through old parties then the vote of the thinkers will be cast with the People's party.

The Monitor (St. Louis, Mo.) says: Did not John Sherman's bank have the free use of \$13,000,000 of the people's money, at a time when its own capital stock was less than a quarter of a million?

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
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Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

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

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

Whereas, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause, and defended our principles; therefore Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily endorse its course, it has pursued, and recommend that every member of the Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Resolved, That the Council reinforce

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and the motion of Brother C. W. Macune and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 23 North Capitol street.

ENTRANCE AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

N. R. P. A.

WANTED.

A county agent for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST in every county in the United States. Applicants must furnish letter of recommendation from officers of the County Alliance, and must agree to take the field and canvass for the paper and sell our literature. A special agent's commission will be given when above is completed. Do not write unless you mean to expect to work for the good farmers Alliance. Always inclose a copy of the fact that you are a member in good standing. Address

NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
Washington, D. C.

The following bundle of Alliance information postpaid to any address except of one dollar net at this office:

1 copy Philosophy of Price.

1 copy Handbook of Facts.

1 copy Some Ideas.

1 copy History United States Dollar.

3 copies Power of Money to Oppress.

3 copies Sub-treasury Plan.

3 copies It is Constitutional.

3 copies President Polk's Speech.

1 copy Harry Tracy's Speech.

3 copies National Economist.

Frequent calls for Alliance literature have induced THE ECONOMIST to make the above offer, which barely covers the cost of printing and postage. Address **NATIONAL ECONOMIST**, Washington, D. C.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

THE ECONOMIST is very desirous of extending its circulation so that every brother of the Order will be in possession of the national organ. This subject has been carefully studied. Perhaps never before in the history of the country has any paper been started that gave such universal satisfaction to all those who read it, in regard to the policy to the amount of reading matter and to the price of the paper. Still there are so many papers and the brotherhood have so many things to look after, that there are few who can afford to devote their whole time to extending the circulation of the paper, and there are many who require a good deal of opportunity to get them to subscribe. Now THE ECONOMIST has concluded that the very best way of getting people to subscribe is to arrange for them to read the paper for three months time. If every farmer

in the United States can be induced to read it for that time, and he don't want to subscribe after having done so, any further propositions on that score will not be made. In order to secure this aim the brotherhood of the entire Order who are willing to pay a fair price provided they

been handled with satisfaction to all parties, that is inquiries of personal and pecuniary interest. It is often the case that people desire information or research at the national capital for which they are

willing to pay a fair price provided they

can get a reliable and responsible kind of information. To meet this want we have decided to establish a Bureau of Information to be in charge of a reliable and competent lawyer who is thoroughly familiar

with the usages in all the departments, and have this Bureau charge a uniform price of one dollar for each inquiry it undertakes to answer. When the information desired is not worth that much to the person sending, he should send to THE

NATIONAL ECONOMIST and he will be answered free, but if it is worth to him personally one dollar or more, he should address Economist Bureau of Information and enclose one dollar for the information or research desired.

You are at liberty to take a list of subscribers of ten or more at 10 cents each for three months. This is just half the cost, and does not apply to those who have already taken the paper, neither will it apply to renewals. It is simply an experiment to get the paper to them at half the cost of publication for three months, and after they have tried it that long, if they do not wish to subscribe at \$1 a year, all right; if they do the paper will cost them the same as it does all others, \$1 a year.

Now, this special September offer of three months for 10 cents, and is made at a loss, and with a request that the brethren help out by every member who desires the prosperity of the Order taking hold and getting up a club. Don't stop at ten if you can get a hundred. Every farmer in the United States should read THE ECONOMIST three months; and then he will probably become a permanent subscriber. Remember, this does not apply to renewals of those who have taken the paper before; it does not apply to any who are taking it now; it simply applies to new subscribers who have not taken the paper and do not know what it is. It is a trial offer for three months. Help, brethren, all you can.

THE special September 10-cent subscription offer is flooding THE ECONOMIST with new names. An extra force has been employed to enter them, as it is now common to get over a thousand in a day. Let every brother help renew with a larger one, the simple liquidation is shown, but not the method by which it was brought about. It is safe to assume that there are more mortgages on record to-day in Kansas than at any other time in its existence. There is no doubt of that.

THE following is a list of publications sent out by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST Publishing Company, postage paid:

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Economist Scrap Book, Part II, May number Library..... 15

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Political Tickler, August number of Library..... 15

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Sub-Treasury Plan, pamphlet..... 03

It is Constitutional..... 03

Address of President Polk..... 03

Speech of Harry Tracy..... 03

Special rate made on any of the above when ordered in lots of 100. Address all orders to National Economist Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

THE ECONOMIST finds its large number of letters of inquiry daily increasing. Many of them are in regard to economic, political and scientific matters, and are carefully answered either by letter or in the columns of the paper. Some are questions of special information as to the Alliance cause and work; all these are carefully answered and will continue to be.

In addition to this Bro. J. F. Tillman, manager Lecture Bureau, sends out large quantities of Alliance literature. All these inquiries are conducted with evident satisfaction to the public, but there is another class of questions that have not

tember offer. Time limited. Many brethren send in clubs of over 100 names. Now is the accepted time. Push the work.

ARRER September 15 all communications for the secretary and treasurer of Virginia Farmers Alliance should be addressed to J. J. Silvey, box 504, Richmond, Va.

AMONG the injured in the railroad accident at Statesville, N. C., August 27, was H. C. Demming, of Harrisburg, Pa., of the Judiciary Board of the Supreme Council, secretary of Pennsylvania State Alliance. Brother Demming has returned to his home, much shaken and bruised, but still in the ring.

THERE was never before such a demand for Alliance speakers. Letters and telegrams are pouring in from all directions and the demand can not be half supplied. This fact alone is sufficient to show that the Alliance is growing and the people demanding more light upon economic questions. All this is the legitimate fruit of education. It proves that Alliance methods have been successful, and if continued, will certainly bring a complete victory.

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THE trial offer of 10-cent subscriptions for THE ECONOMIST is only made for the month of September.

THE following, taken from a report of the proceedings of the Mississippi State Alliance, will doubtless be read with interest by the brethren who have not been correctly informed as to the situation in that State:

The Farmers State Alliance of Mississippi convened at the Agricultural and Mechanical college on Tuesday of last week, and after a busy session lasting until Friday afternoon, adjourned to meet at the same place in 1892. Sixty-six of the sixty-eight County Alliances of the State were represented, the number of delegates present being about two hundred. The spirit of the body was reassuring and hopeful, and on all main questions of policy there was striking unanimity of opinion and purpose. Dr. C. W. Macune, editor of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, justly entitled to be regarded as the foremost leader of the Alliance movement, was in attendance the first two days of the meeting. Wednesday he delivered a public address on the present financial system of the government, and in defense of the sub-treasury plan, which was pronounced by experienced judges to be one of the most profound statesmanlike and unanswerable arguments ever heard. The only reference Dr. Macune made to the numerous and oft-repeated slanders circulated against him by the press and politicians who are fighting the Alliance was to say that the reason he had made no public defense against

these charges was two-fold: First, it was not necessary; and secondly, he is kept so busy in the great work in which he is engaged, he has no time to squander in useless personal controversies, provoked by enemies of the order. However, he said, he wants it distinctly understood that he always holds himself in readiness to answer to the fullest extent any charge made by any member of the Alliance through the proper channel, and courts the fullest investigation in that way of his every act. The greeting received by Dr. Macune was an ovation such as has been accorded to but few public men at any time in this State, and with the strong and unanimously adopted resolutions reaffirming confidence in him, furnishes the emphatic answer of Mississippi Alliance men to the calumny which has been so persistently heaped upon him. On Wednesday afternoon the following telegram was on motion ordered sent to the Missouri State Alliance in session at the same time:

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eat up the wheat crop and leave none for export, and then wheat growers having a protected home market would prosper from thenceforth. Then came the billion dollar Congress and in two years, in the language of Mr. Secretary Foster, "scattered among the people" a thousand millions of dollars, to stimulate prosperity. The statement being omitted however that previous to the "scattering" this enormous amount of money had been extorted from the people by a system of taxation the most insidious, the most unequal, the most unjust, ever borne by any people in the whole history of the world. Prosperity doth not lift itself by its boot straps; neither are men enriched by taxation. Now in order to follow "official estimates" that there is more money, per capita, in circulation in the United States than at any former time, and lastly, that while all European harvests have failed ours is the most abundant ever known. In view of all this, strange to tell, the farmers are selling wheat freely at an average net price below ninety cents, when it takes thirteen bushels per acre, or above the average yield at \$1 to pay the expenses of the crop. Now, if in a year of virtual famine abroad, the American wheat crop does not repay the cost of production, what are we to expect in an average year? The "official estimates" of quantities and prices are both much too high, and daily market reports are to the effect that much wheat is reaching market in a damaged, damp, and mouldy condition, and bringing from seventy to eighty-five cents. Yet with all this the "official estimates" calculate at \$1 per bushel. Now \$1 per bushel is above the average of wheat generally in the first quality in the great city markets of the sea board, up to the end of the first week in September, when the tendency of prices is upward. Yet the price above the average top of these markets is assigned to the price the American farmer is to receive for his wheat; whereas it will cost near by farmers an average of at least 10 cents per bushel marketing expenses. Upon such figures and estimates as these it is assumed that American farmers' produce will, in the current year, sell for one thousand million dollars more than last year, which, says the banking circular of John A. Hamilton & Co., "is as actual addition to the wealth of the country, as real and substantial, as if one thousand millions in gold had been dug out of the earth." Oh yes, but when we talk of this produce as security for a loan it is lunacy. It is a naked humbug. "This vast amount," say Messrs. Hambleton, "will not only relieve the farmers from pressing debts, but will enable them to purchase machinery and stock and all necessary articles of domestic use." So, then, it is only possible for the American farmer to purchase the necessary articles of domestic use and pay pressing debts in a year of such plenty here and such scarcity abroad as will add a thousand million to the value of the agricultural produce of an average year. In an average year, then, we must go without necessary articles of domestic use and leave unpaid pressing debts, and yet fall a thousand million in arrears. That is the result of Messrs. Hamilton's reasonings upon their data, and yet say they, "We certainly should be a thankful, happy and contented people." This comes well from an office

of usury, but from the debt-oppressed, tax-ridden, overworked farmer whose wheat crop, even in this wonderful year of plenty, brings him in debt, there comes a far different view of the situation. If there is any money made on the wheat crop this year it will be in the hands of speculators as always heretofore. Prices will not go up until the farmers have let it go and it is hoarded by speculators. It is all very well to harp upon scarcity abroad and great crops here, but the daily market reports show prices scarcely better than last year at this time.

The ridiculous manner in which these optimistic delusions are gotten up and put forth were well illustrated a few days ago by an "official estimate" going the rounds of the press, calculating the net price of the wheat crop to the farmer without deducting rental and taxes of land, the cost of labor, of fertilizer (this last alone often exceeds the value of the crop), of threshing and marketing, to say nothing of wear and tear of tools and implements. Yet, an estimate so absurdly incompetent was given currency without comment by leading papers. No man capable of making any statement for publication could be so grossly ignorant. Such statements are made to deceive, and now Secretary Foster gives out the per capita circulation at four times the actual amount, using for the purpose figures that have been thoroughly discredited and disproved time and time again. The meaning of this long pull, this strong pull, and this pull together of these extravagant optimists is to induce the farmers to believe that they have nothing to complain of. The government as usual is in the service and at the command of the plutocrats, who pay for the elections. The day is past and gone when "official estimates" could impose on the people. The people have begun to think for themselves, and the rule of action now is prove all thing. Hold fast that which is good. Denunciation no longer passes as a substitute for argument nor assertion for proof.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

The result of the writer's experience with this clover in this part of Maryland is that sown in August begins to bloom May 1, is in full bloom and ready to cut May 10, and the seed is then mature. It affords a full pasture by May 5. The yield is heavier than that of common red clover for the same land cut in the middle of May; the stubble continues to put up branches and come in bloom until August, and by that time, if not grazed, after cutting, will be abundantly reseeded. Our self-reseeded stand is at this time much better than the original. Sown in April the crop begins to bloom August the 1st, and by the 10th is in full bloom, ready to be cut, grazed or turned under as fallow. The hay cures bright and is relished by stock. Sown with oats in early spring, crimson clover would yield a heavy fallow for wheat in September. Sown in August, it will yield a heavy growth to turn under for corn in early May, or a little later for late potatoes. In other words, six or eight months after seeding, it affords a heavy growth for pasture, for hay, or for fallow, as may be desired. Its uses, therefore, in practice are various and important. In the matter of a large supply of organic matter to be turned under as a preparation for the successful use of phos-

phates or other commercial manures, the value of this plant is evidently very great. It produces a very abundant crop of seed which is easily saved, and the price of it should be thirty per cent less than for common red clover.

ABANDONED LANDS.

Farms in New England continue to be abandoned. According to the Boston Herald, in Massachusetts no less than in Vermont and New Hampshire. The Herald recommends a commission to look these lands up and advertise them, with the hope that they will be taken up again by native New Englanders who would again make them attractive homes. It is said that the cause of the abandonment of New England farms is the eager desire of New England families to make money. Why, then, are not these farms taken up by others, as fast as abandoned, who will be satisfied with comfortable homes and livings in return for frugal industry and economy as of yore? It is in vain to extenuate the matter. The truth can not be hid. New England farms no longer yield a living even to an industrious, skilled, and economical cultivator. There they have "protected" home markets. Why is their agriculture perishing? and why are their protected industries being transplanted to the South? And yet, again, why are her people unable to see that false statesmanship is destroying their fair land and destroying the homes of the people? Their policy has created a class of gold barons, usurers, with their creatures, living in splendid cities, whose inferior quarters are overcrowded with their industrial slaves, whose ration is brought from the Far West, the product of the toil of other slaves, while the surrounding farms and gardens and orchards are lying waste and ruinous. It is from plutocratic slavery that the sons of the Puritans have fled. And the daughters of the far-famed Puritan maidens, where are they? Whither have they fled from the slavery at home? Without a reversal of such a policy a catastrophe of some sort can not long be delayed.

Is it not time for those American citizens who take part in this outcry against silver to be held to some regard for the American Constitution? That instrument makes gold and silver the legal money of the United States. Let the Wall street colony of London financiers who indulge in insulting deprecations of silver as dishonest money, rave at will against the silver dollar which the Constitution and laws of America make the equal in value of the gold dollar; but is it not offensive to the patriotic pride of every intelligent American citizen to hear this cry caught up and reiterated parrot-like by bankers of the United States who forget that they are Americans, living on American soil, owing fealty to the American Constitution?

The Philosophy of Bimetallism.

Letter of Judge R. W. Hughes in Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The types made you say in a recent editorial article that the annual production of silver in all the world was \$270,000,000. You doubtless wrote \$170,000,000, for you were quoting a bulletin of the Census Bureau which stated the annual production of the world, thereby implying that that total was \$162,000,000. Even this amount, however, is an overestimate. Two years ago Secretary Windom, chiefly on the authority of the great German statistician, Soetheer, estimated the annual production of the world at \$142,000,000; and it will be conclusive proof of false finance and the panicky condition of all enterprise founded upon gold as the sole money

hand, it would be difficult to name the amount of a gold drain from such bimetallic countries as France and the United States which would be required to produce a financial wreck. A conspicuous illustration of this stalwart capacity was given by France at the close of her war with Germany in 1871, when the Teuton exacted \$1,000,000,000 in gold from Gaul, received every dollar in specie, and aspersed it corporeally to Berlin. Was France destroyed by the stupendous drain? On the contrary, she is this day, financially speaking, the strongest power in Europe. Her recovery from the stupendous and ignominious pillage to which she was subjected was due to the bimetallic basis on which her financial system rests. Nor was Germany commensurately enriched by the loot and shame which she seized and carried away. She embraced the opportunity to make herself monometallic with the gold, and yet, now, the loss of less than a hundred millions of this blood money from her banks would wreck the finances of emperor and subjects alike.

In the last analysis the value of money, even of gold and silver money, is purely ideal.

If Germany had exacted a thousand millions of loaves of bread and pounds of meat the result might have been calamitous. But the loss of so much gold did not affect disastrously the physical resources of an empire, which had more than as much silver left, and was not a victim of the fatuous delusion that a hegira of gold leaves perdition enthroned. Another conspicuous illustration of the financial strength of a bimetallic country is furnished at this time by the example of our own country. During the last twelve months we have exported to Europe hard upon a hundred millions of dollars of gold, and our finances are really as sound and intact as before. The government obtains loans at 2½ per cent interest, and the banks are as full of money as ever, although it be idle money. The only manner in which evil has resulted from the exodus is in the distrust with which the pernicious theories of Wall street have infected public opinion. The doctrine that an abundant possession of silver and an extraordinary exportation of gold are the greatest evils that can afflict a country, has engendered distrust in money lending and money employing classes, which now paralyzes business and causes a suspension of enterprises. It matters not that our government has in her vaults huge stores of gold and silver coins; \$281,000,000 of gold, \$387,000,000 of silver, making \$668,000,000 of coined money. It matters not that according to the reports of the mint, we have now, after all the late heavy exportations, at least \$600,000,000 of gold in the country, either in the treasury, in the banks, or in the possession of the public at large. These facts avail nothing to allay the distrust instilled into the minds of the money lending and money employing classes by the empirics of Wall street and their echoes in all the provincial cities and towns. Seventy, eighty, or ninety, or a hundred millions of dollars of gold have taken wings, therefore all financial operations must remain at a standstill until the gold comes back. Could there be more conclusive proof of false finance and the panicky condition of all enterprise founded upon gold as the sole money

of a country than is now presented? Everybody well to do, everybody ready to do well except for an unfortunate condition of the financial mind, the creation of ghost stories about gold.

Spite of the constitution, spite of the laws of this Union, an exotic system of finance has been implanted in our country—a system in which panic is the chronic condition, and confidence is a rare accident—a system which, if persisted in for half a century longer by the monometallic countries of Europe will all unintentionally establish conditions there fatal to their monarchies and subversive of every form of aristocratic privilege; a system resting here on a basis of disloyalty to the American constitution, and hostility of the American Union.

Better Food Wanted.
Read by Gidney Underhill before Fauver County Alliance, Virginia.

England, by enforcing her monometallic policy against the republics of South America, which were her financial dependencies, has brought bankruptcy, civil war, and revolution upon that unfortunate continent. Let us take care that she and her financial agents, allies, and proselytes here do not bring a like fate upon the United States.

The Citizen or the Dollar.

Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

The indications and evidence point from every direction to a presidential contest in 1892 that will be between the citizen and the dollar. The magnates of Wall street have already organized their forces and supplied the munitions of war in the shape of greenbacks to be used from now until the election in directing and crystalizing public sentiment on lines that will enable the plutocrats to win the election. There will be such political contest as has never before been conducted in this country. There will be more free papers for distribution, more political tracts and speakers ready to go anywhere, and pay their expenses, than has ever before figured in any contest. Bureaus will be established in each State, and speakers will be in sufficient numbers and in readiness to meet any demand. The average voter will be perplexed and annoyed by the attentions that will be shown him, and the influential men of beats will be flattened and cajoled by attentions and have their importance magnified until some of them may become too proud to sleep at home. Every wife and device of the trickster and every effort of the sharper will be brought into requisition to manage and control the result. With such a campaign, the honest and sturdy yeomanry, with honest views and earnest purposes, will be tested thoroughly and all carried through the crucible. Some will fall by the wayside, victims to the glare and glitter of the new and enticing offers made them; but the great body of the agriculturists will be found true, ready to do all in their power and make every reasonable sacrifice to uphold and defend the liberty of the citizen and the rights of the freeman, by voting for his instruction; those who doubt should seek the light through prayer, and finding it, be fixed on it as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar.

The dawn of a brighter day is open ing upon the country, if the people shall be true to themselves and true to their obligations to home and family; but if the corruption and vanity that has been bred and fostered in the large cities shall sweep over the country, like a simoom of the desert, withering and blighting honest impulse and paralyzing honest effort in behalf of the rights of man and the liberty of the citizen, the sun of liberty that has shown so grandly and resplendently in the republic of Washington will turn its course toward the western horizon to sink forever behind the western hills of plutocracy, to cloud out and shroud in darkness the last lingering ray of popular freedom and the liberty of the citizen.

and in 1870 the catch was without parallel in former years.

The life of a shad appears to be from three to ten years. The males are ripe at one year old. The females are not found until the second year. The spawn of a full-grown shad's ovaries weigh about 13 ounces, and contain 70,000 eggs. Young fry deposited at the head of a river, leave as soon as they are large enough to care for themselves, or "skoot" out of the way of the larger voracious fish. They pass from the river and go to their feeding grounds in the deep blue sea, but where no man knoweth. On the arrival of spring they unerringly return to the river where they think they were born; this instinct enables them to return home with as much certainty as our children find their way home from the school-house. After our river is stocked, it will be necessary to ask the legislature to enact stringent laws to protect our fish, for without protection they would not last the lifetime of a shad. They should not be taken from the river until at least three years from the time of planting. Then the time or season must be regulated by law. No seine or net should be allowed between sundown and sunup, as the ripe females run only during that time. And we should have a State fish commissioner to attend to and superintend the interest of fishes.

And now about fishways or fish-ladders, which are made and placed on dams to enable fish to surmount and pass over. They certainly have fulfilled the object of the design to the satisfaction of both fish and man; yet there are many people who to this day still consider them a myth. Indeed I was told, and not long ago by a very respectable gentleman well known in this county, that shways or fish-ladders are of no use; they do not and can not serve the purpose." I withdrew from his presence lest he might swallow and digest me with his fish-ladders. To what they have done I will quote the United States Agricultural Report for 1868: "The Robbie river, Ireland, by means of a fishway two miles in length, five rods wide, with fall of thirty feet, has assumed importance as a salmon stream. A fall in the river Claregalway has been artificially surmounted, and one of the best fisheries in Great Britain is the result."

Now, Mr. President, why can not we here in this beautiful valley have and enjoy this delightful and luxurious food? We can have it, but it will require an effort on our part. It is lost to us now, but we can regain it let us hope. This subject should be made a question by every lecturer in all the sub-Alliances. The Alliances of all the counties bordering on the James river ought to be enlisted in this matter, and must be, if we expect to gain our point; they are all equally interested with us, and no doubt will help fight the battle to victory.

To this Complexion They Have Come.

Harry Tracy in Southern Mercury.

Alliance speakers have at last compelled every Texas congressman to take the stump, and forced them to define their position on the Alliance financial reforms. Every one of them is now on record upon these demands, and by that record they must stand or fall. All of them admit that the volume of money in the hands of the people, after deducting legal reserves of banks and the United States

Treasury, and State, county and city tax money and other public funds, and exportations, will not exceed \$9 per capita, and that we need at least \$50 per capita to do the business of the country on sound business principles. As a remedy these congressmen propose a reduction of the tariff. When asked how much they propose to reduce the tariff they are very coy. The most radical propose a reduction of 30 per cent. None of them claim that reducing the tariff would increase the volume one dollar, but that it would reduce expenses, which is equivalent to increasing the volume of money. When pinned down to actual figures, a 30 per cent reduction of the tariff amounts to \$3 per capita. They are somewhat divided on the free coinage of silver, which none claim would increase the volume more than \$1 per capita. Taking this view of the case, we would still be short of absolute needs about \$37 per capita, or about three-fourths of what all admit we must have. Here they stop, and when asked, "How do you propose to get this \$37 per capita into the hands of the people?" they say, "Stick to the Democratic party and it will provide for it." Then they begin a tirade against the Republican party, and wind up by reading out of existence what they are pleased to call the "third party." Not one of them, except Culberson, proposes anything except free coinage of silver and a reduction of the tariff, and his proposition is now ashamed of, or rather his friends are ashamed of it for him. This \$37 per capita they do not propose to provide for, and they are determined that no others shall if they can help it. They don't seem to understand why the people will not accept their bare assertions as a reality, as in days of yore, or why the people doubt their sincerity and whisper it around that they are much nearer to the plutocracy than to their constituency. The answer is a simple one. During the last four years the people have been diligently studying the science of government, and have found out that the financial power of the United States is located in Wall street. They have also learned that it is utterly impossible to divorce the political power from the financial power as long as politicians or financiers can control the volume of money. The people have ascertained the existence of nine million mortgages on the homes of our citizens is the result of a union of the financial and political powers; the people also perceive that the increase of the volume of money \$37 per capita means a reduction of their indebtedness \$37 per capita; or, in other words, offering a premium of \$185 for each vote for the land-loan plank in the sub-treasury plan. They are convinced that the plank referring to non-perishable farm products will produce stability of prices, which is equivalent to a premium of \$100 for every vote for that plank. Is it reasonable to suppose that sensible people will neglect to vote for such reasonable reforms? Sound reason teaches the people that the Alliance sub-treasury plan will take the control of the volume of money out of the hands of politicians and designing financiers, and place it under the control of productive labor; in short, it will make corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco the masters of money, and the producers of these products free men. The people also see clearly that the adoption of the sub-treasury plan

doubtful in a doubtful district, but all the time on Erie man," Mr. Millionaire Hanna and his friends in greed want John Sherman in the United States Senate because they can depend on him for monopoly interests first, last and all the time. They indulge in "the tariff" as a mere fad, but when the question of finance comes up they insist on supporting their most trusted servants regardless of party. So the Republicans in Ohio must sit down on the ambition of the blooming Foraker and agree to send Sherman back to the Senate. Monopoly has told them what they can do and they will heed it. Monopoly dictated what both parties should do, and both have heeded monopoly to the letter. Can there be any doubt of the need of a new party?

Must Have John Sherman.

Plain Talk, Vermillion, S. D.

Nothing better could have happened along at this time than the Ohio campaign to prove what has all along been stoutly asserted; that the two political parties were tied hand and foot to the money power. It takes money to run campaigns, and offices can not be got very readily without campaigns.

This little matter was overlooked by enthusiastic Democrats in the Democratic State convention in the election of a man so lamentably "unsound" on finance as Governor Campbell. They gave the committee to understand that they would not include in the grant of powers laid down in the Constitution, "then they regarded his course as inconsistent and his conduct as unworthy of the great statesmanship they had ascribed to him. They measured him by the same string he used on all their demands "not included in the grant of powers laid down in the Constitution."

The answer is a simple one. During the last four years the people have been diligently studying the science of government, and have found out that the financial power of the United States is located in Wall street. They have also learned that it is utterly impossible to divorce the political power from the financial power as long as politicians or financiers can control the volume of money. The people have ascertained the existence of nine million mortgages on the homes of our citizens is the result of a union of the financial and political powers; the people also perceive that the increase of the volume of money \$37 per capita means a reduction of their indebtedness \$37 per capita; or, in other words, offering a premium of \$185 for each vote for the land-loan plank in the sub-treasury plan.

They are convinced that the plank referring to non-perishable farm products will produce stability of prices, which is equivalent to a premium of \$100 for every vote for that plank. Is it reasonable to suppose that sensible people will neglect to vote for such reasonable reforms? Sound reason teaches the people that the Alliance sub-treasury plan will take the control of the volume of money out of the hands of politicians and designing financiers, and place it under the control of productive labor; in short, it will make corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco the masters of money, and the producers of these products free men. The people also see clearly that the adoption of the sub-treasury plan

is Senator Morgan.

Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

The Alliance of Alabama is not particularly in love with Senator Morgan at present. They feel aggrieved at his course. They feel outraged by his conduct toward the farmers. They recognize his abilities and superior endowments; but they also recognize the fact that he proposes to employ them against those whose duty it is for him to serve. Up to the time he took the course he pursued toward the Nicaraguan Canal, they believed that he was a stickler on the Constitution, and as a stickler they could afford to give him latitude and not feel unkindly toward him, but when he undertook the championship of a measure which was not included in the grant of powers laid down in the Constitution, then they regarded his course as inconsistent and his conduct as unworthy of the great statesmanship they had ascribed to him.

Resolved. By the Arkansas State Alliance that we demand our representative in Congress to use all honorable means for his defeat." There are several other Aliances that will follow suit this fall and some other plan that will be equally as good in meeting the necessities of the people. Be assured the Alliance will hold on to the sub-treasury plan until some other plan as good or better is presented.

The Western Advocate (Mankato, Minn.) says:

The government must own the railroads or the railroads will own the government. Government control without government ownership is a fatal delusion.

The vast money interests of these great corporations always has and always will control all legislation in their interests. The wealth which they extort from the people is used to corrupt legislatures and buy judges till justice can not be secured except by the people's taking possession of the entire business.

The San Miguel (Cal.) Messenger says:

There is not an industry in this State but

is oppressed by the railway monopoly, but the worst is the agricultural interest, which by all means should be the best fostered. It looks as if the railroads were on the plan: "How much tariff can this and that article stand," and they put it on accordingly. This is equally as wrong in theory as it is in practice, and

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The Independent (Ord, Neb.) says:

The enemies of the Farmers Alliance claim that it is a political annex, the Republicans claim it to belong to the Democrats, and the Democrats that it belongs

The Jackson Daily Citizen not long ago made the statement that there is actually more money than needed, all you have to do is to give good security and you can get all the money you want. Facts are stubborn things, and when right in our midst a wealthy corporation like the American Wheel Company with assets of over four millions of dollars and liabilities of less than 40 per cent of this amount, has to go to the wall and can not even pay its employees then, there must be something wrong in this boasted plenty of money in circulation. The fact is there is not half enough money in circulation, which makes this necessary tool of exchange so scarce, that for the use of it the holders demand three times the amount that labor and brains, with the use of it, can produce over the cost of maintaining the workers. It is a matter of statistics, and the old party press does not contradict the fact that the increase of wealth, or in other words, the net gain over the cost of living, wear and tear, is only about 3 per cent annually. People as well as corporations who are forced to pay from 7 to 10 per cent for the use of money are consequently in the aggregate unable to come out ahead, and it only needs the occurrence of any unforeseen loss or refusal of an extension of credit, when they are forced to the wall.

But the scarcity of the exchange medium has had the other effect, to reduce all values as compared with money so that the money lender demands an ever increasing amount of security for the loaning of money. That all legitimate business as well as the producers of values, and even manufacturers are suffering under these unjust conditions, is again forcibly illustrated by the failure of the American Wheel trust. As an illustration how scarce money is, and how difficult to exchange the products of labor, we may cite a case in this city, when a wealthy lumber dealer contracted with a mason for the mason work and the plastering of three houses to be paid for in lumber. This man again is trading of his lumber for lime and feed, and has lately contracted some work, for which he takes in trade a horse. Yet the Citizen says there is enough money in circulation, and thousands of people will thoughtlessly repeat it, although they themselves may be suffering from the same cause. With \$50 per capita in circulation, with money furnished to the producers at 2, or even 3 per cent, the hundred thousands of idle men would find remunerative employment, and stagnation would give place to healthy production and exchange of values.

The Kentucky (Shepherdsville) Friend says:

At the meeting of the Arkansas State Alliance at Little Rock, the following resolution in reference to R. Q. Mills was read and adopted: "Whereas, Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, is a prominent candidate for the speakership of the next House, and if elected will have the appointment of all committees and can thereby prevent or greatly hinder all beneficial legislation and he has shown himself an inveterate enemy of the Alliance. Therefore, be it Resolved. By the Arkansas State Alliance that we demand our representative in Congress to use all honorable means for his defeat." There are several other Aliances that will follow suit this fall and some other plan that will be equally as good in meeting the necessities of the people. Be assured the Alliance will hold on to the sub-treasury plan until some other plan as good or better is presented.

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THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Arkansas (Little Rock) Farmer says:

National banks do business with railroad bonds for a basis of credit. What are national banks but evidences of the national debt? How are these bonds to be paid except by the people? How are the people to pay them except from what they produce from the land? All debts must be paid by such a process; wind and water and sunlight can't furnish an tangible debt paying material. It is the land which must pay all debts, public and private and is the basis of all wealth. Yes, the national banks doing business are the evidences of the national debt, which must be paid by the land and its products, is impudent enough to tell the farmer that land won't do to bank on, "it ain't good security." That was the argument of all the banker's, now returned to the world from the worst financial panic ever known. How did it? It was not used. Suppose it had been lost at sea in the transfer? The world would have been ruined for the lack of this money that was never used. This is an excellent example of the humbug of metallic money.

The Faulkner County Wheel (Conway, Ark.) says:

When the Baring Brothers failed the Bank of England borrowed \$16,000,000 from the Bank of France to help the Baring out. The Bank of England borrowed this money upon nothing but its word. It was taken to England and the boxes that contained it were not opened, and in three months it was returned unopened. It is said that this \$16,000,000 saved the world from the worst financial panic ever known. How did it? It was not used. Suppose it had been lost at sea in the transfer? The world would have been ruined for the lack of this money that was never used. This is an excellent example of the humbug of metallic money.

The Arkansas (Searcy) Economist says:

Why there should not be perfect unanimity of sentiment between the merchant and farmer with regard to financial reform we fail to see. What benefits the latter must benefit the former. The prejudice which has arisen should be put aside and they should stand together in the great battle for an increase of the currency.

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to the Republicans, yet they both combine to overthrow it. Strange inconsistency, if the Alliance, as the Republicans claim, was organized to secure the ascendancy of the Democrats, why should the Democrats help the Republicans to defeat it, or when the Alliance appears to be getting too strong in a Republic place, that the Democrats have never failed to come to the rescue of the Republicans? Then why all this twaddle about the Alliance being an annex when the fact is so plain that it is nothing of the kind?

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The Arkansas (Searcy

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

railway could secure a fair profit on moneys invested. This is the principle on which the railway system of Oregon is worked. In pursuing this policy all the rich agricultural sections East of the Cascades have been brought under the plow and where formerly was a wide waste of land is now to be seen a teeming agricultural population. The more money farmers make the better it is for the State at large, and our legislators and railroad commissioners would do well to inquire into this more fully, and act accordingly. The Midland Mechanic (Kansas City, Mo.) says:

We are not finding fault with our lot in life, but when we see a great city almost depopulated by those who are fortunate enough to possess the wherewithal to take a summer vacation, we ask ourselves why we were not born with a silver spoon between our gums, like some of our more fortunate neighbors. Through the long summer months we are compelled to remain in the office, with our loved ones far away, never daring to hope for anything better. While our more fortunate neighbor can lie himself away to the mountains or some summer resort and spend more money for pleasure during his vacation than we can ear in a decade. There is something radically wrong in the distribution of the good things of this earth, and we think some of us are getting the worst of the deal. It isn't because the wealthier have more brains than the poorer class, but because they were more fortunate in receiving from their forefathers a competency, or been more successful in financial matters. We will live in hopes if we die in despair.

The Industrial Union (Creston, Iowa) says:

One of the exchanges pertinently says: "The opponent of the sub-treasury always parades the Argentine republic fiasco to show the impracticability of the sub-treasury. All who have examined the operations of that plan concede it was the frauds practiced which caused its failure. Why do not these objectors refer to the Credit Foncier of France, that acted like a charm and is a fair demonstration of what honest management will accomplish?" Why friends did you not know that lying is the partisan substitute for argument? They dare not tell the truth.

The Modern Light (Columbus, Kan.) says:

Major Hugo says the problem of civilization is "the creation of wealth and the diffusion of wealth." This is the question now being considered by the voters of this government. The question of human civilization is now on trial and the voters of this government compose a jury that will have to decide it. Will the decision be given in favor of leaving a just proportion of the wealth in the hands of the producers, thereby bettering the condition of the great plain suffering people and advancing civilization, or will it, upon our present financial system which binds the producers and laborers in slavery to the money power and will ultimately destroy the last vestige of liberty?

The Alliance Echo (Kansas City, Mo.) says:

The farmer pays the taxes. If he lies his neighbors will tell the assessor, and he is caught up with, but his brother in the city is sent a blank to fill out and he writes as much or as little as he pleases and swears to it and returns it. If he has a palace home with costly furniture and rooms elegantly furnished from cellar to garret, worth \$25,000, he gives it in at from \$3,000 to \$5,000. If he has cash and bonds to the amount of \$10,000 he will not return a cent. Should he have a large sum of money deposited in the banks he draws it out, takes a certificate of check and has the cashier hide it away in his vaults till the assessment is taken. Hence the burden of taxation falls upon the farmer who can't well evade the law, if he is so disposed, or upon the poorer classes in the city who have houses and lots that can't be covered up.

The Torch of Liberty (Mound City, Kans.) says:

We are told by our Democratic friends their party "never had a chance to undo the iniquitous legislation of the Republican party." When we look back we find the Democrats had control of both houses of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. And again, in their platform of 1888, they carried a Greenback

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The Famous Shenandoah Valley, Va. In order to accommodate persons who wish to examine West Virginia, Maryland and the famous Shenandoah Valley of Virginia arrangements have been made to run excursions on September 15 and 29, to points in the Shenandoah Valley from Chicago, Ill., and all points on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad West of the Ohio river, and from Cincinnati and intermediate points on the Baltimore and Ohio, South Western railroad and Ohio and Mississippi railway. Rate one limited fare for the round trip. From Chicago to Winchester, Middletown, Woodstock, Harrisonburg and Staunton, Va., \$17.25; and from Cincinnati, \$12.50. To Lexington, Va., from Chicago, \$18.00; and from Cincinnati, \$12.50. Tickets will be good for 30 days and to stop off East of the Ohio river. Further information may be obtained from O. P. McCarty, G. P. A. B. & O. S. W. R. R. and W. B. Shattuck, G. P. A. O. & M. Ry., Cincinnati, O.; L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., "The Rockery" Building, Chicago, Ill., or any ticket agent of the above named roads.

Those seeking desirable homes should not fail to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to visit the upper Southern States, which are now attracting the attention of people in all sections of the United States.

Publications, maps, etc., will be forwarded free by M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

The publishers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, an old established monthly, determined to greatly reduce their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50.00 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional cash prize of \$100.00 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, La Plume, Pa.

We are told by our Democratic friends their party "never had a chance to undo the iniquitous legislation of the Republican party." When we look back we find the Democrats had control of both houses of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. And again, in their platform of 1888, they carried a Greenback

platform which promised to repeal the resumption act, remonetize silver, pay off the bonds, etc., but it is well known that their representatives in both houses voted largely against the repeal of those measures. It is also a matter of record that Judge Field, a Democrat, was the only dissenting judge of the Supreme Court that said the greenback was an absolute and constitutional money. The Democratic party to-day is radically against every one of those measures, and hence is a twin brother of the Republican party and against the people.

The People's Tribune (Prescott, Ark.) says:

For years a solid North and a solid South stood opposing each other. Each kept solid on account of the solidarity of the other. This has been the feast and paradise of the politician. They have fanned the fires of sectional hate and kept the people divided. It has been money in their pockets. They have been satisfied with the existing state of affairs and did not want it disturbed, for fear they would be "Ingalized" and would wake up to the reality that they were "statesmen out of a job." While this has been the case with the politician, the farmer has been systematically robbed. He has been advised and counseled in the North to shout for protection and in the South to haw for free trade. But thanks to the Alliance, to the reform press, to the devoted reformers and labor organizations, and the goodness of God, the people are waking up. The solid North and solid South will both be broken and the common people of all sections of this nation will be united.

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Alonzo Wardall, President,
HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA,

Or N. A. Dunning, Care The Economist, Washington, D. C.

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We obtain through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can BUY GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the Bonded Business Agent, when under Seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with the order a certificate signed by the officers, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of the Sub-Alliance, and the goods will be shipped on 30 days time, when you receive the goods, we shall be pleased to examine them and find them satisfactory, you pay for them in 30 days. We shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

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Sister Agnes, the author of the

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They are set to familiar tunes so that all can sing. I take

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MRS. FLORENCE OLMLSTEAD,

El Dorado, Kansas

has started a Library of Extras, and is

issuing a new book each month. The first

three of the present year are now out and

the next two are in press, and each month

a new one will be added to the list. They

are now 15 cents each, or two for 25

cents, postpaid, or one year of twelve

numbers for \$1.50. The following is a

list up to date:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

SHREVEPORT, LA.,

TEXARKANA, TEX.,

DALLAS, TEX.,

FT. WORTH, TEX.,

SHERMAN, TEX.,

PATRIOT, TEX.,

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.,

ANNA, TEX.,

WACO, TEX.,

WICHITA, KAN.,

TOPEKA, KAN.,

KAN CITY, MO.,

OKLA CITY, OKLA.,

OMAHA, NEB.,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

DETROIT, MICH.,

DETROIT, MICH.,</

farmer will receive a benefit that no others will, but it is not directly the result of this plan, it is incidental to it and results solely from the abolition of the 48 per cent discrimination against him. With this just plan in operation, the power of money to be cornered would be broken and the exploiter could no longer use the government as an accomplice to help him rob agriculture of nearly half her products. That is the only benefit that would accrue to agriculture, not equally applicable to all other producers.

To recapitulate: The necessity for the measure arises in the class discrimination of the present financial system; the objects of the measure is to adjust the volume of money to the demand for its use, so as to promote stability of prices and destroy the power to corner money; and the methods of the measure are to proceed upon conservative lines so as to benefit all useful classes of citizens alike.

LOUISIANA.

The situation in the State of Louisiana is peculiar. A great local issue of absorbing interest makes the coming contest different from that in any other State. The election for State and parish officers will be held in April, 1892. The nominating conventions will probably meet in November. An amendment to the constitution of the State is submitted to the people to be voted on at that time, authorizing an extension of the corporation known as the Louisiana Lottery. Those in favor of perpetuating the lottery will vote for the amendment, and those opposed to the lottery against the amendment. The for argument's sake Farmers' State Alliance (in that State)

called the Farmers Union) has taken an active part against the amendment, and the brotherhood generally feel that it would be a very great calamity for the lottery amendment to prevail.

The State Union, at its last regular session in August, entered into a compact with the Anti-Lottery League to co-operate together for the purpose of controlling the Democratic party in the coming election. This compact was published in THE ECONOMIST in connection with President Polk's letter upon the subject two weeks ago.

The membership generally in Louisiana seem to construe the compact to mean that they are bound to the Democratic party on a strictly Democratic platform only so far as the selection of the executive officers of the State are concerned, and that they can lay aside their Democratic harness and apply the Alliance yardstick in the shape of the Ocala demands to every legislative or congressional candidate. This position also seems to be conceded by the Anti-Lottery League, with which the compact was made, but it is violently combated by what seems to be the balance and the controlling influence of the Democratic party of that State. Whether the compact was wise or not is not now a question. It was adopted by the State Union by a large majority, but it seems in danger

of being defeated by the Democracy. The Times-Democrat of New Orleans has published a set of rules to govern the Democratic primaries which seem to have the endorsement of nearly the entire Democratic press of the State, in which the following pledge is made obligatory upon every man voting at such elections:

I hereby pledge myself to vote for the nominees of the State Democratic convention at the election to be held in April, 1892, and for the Democratic presidential electors and nominee for Congress in my district at the election in November, 1892.

This and other regulations are evidently intended to tie up all Union men who participate in the Democratic primaries so that they cannot hereafter support the Ocala demands. It is of course impossible to tell how far the politicians who compose the Anti-Lottery League of the Democratic party which negotiated with the Union are responsible for this, but when their antagonism to the Ocala demands is well known and they enter into a compact with the Union to beat the other faction of the Democratic party, it does not imply much sagacity to see that it would require no greater stretch of principle to co-operate with the lottery wing of the Democratic party to defeat all support of the Ocala demands. Fortunately at this juncture there is a move which threatens to defeat any evil results of treachery on their part. The farmers, laborers and producers generally as individuals, and without antagonizing the position of the State Union upon the compact, have called a mass meeting to convene in Alexandria, October 2, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of supporting the Ocala demands. It would seem that they see nothing but failure in store for the compact and desire to provide a sure route to success in that event, and one that all Farmers' Union men can travel. By doing this and showing the Democratic party that the Farmers' Union is not at their mercy, but will have a good place to go in case they break faith, this new move may force the Democracy to carry out the compact in good faith, but if not, it furnishes a good home for all whose devotion to principle is greater than their devotion to party.

These complications could always be avoided if the demands were supported and insisted upon above everything else. The offices amount to nothing, and a trade is always a bad one when principles are suppressed to secure an officer. J. A. Tett, editor official organ, the Vidette, at Alexandria, is supporting the "compact" properly and forcibly, and yet makes the following correct argument in a recent editorial:

What the Farmers' Union people need is favorable legislation, both State and national, and they are much more interested in this than in who fills the different

judicial and parochial offices. Of course we know that in our vast membership we have many who have a hankering after the official pap that passes around as one of the necessities of civil government, but this is not the business of the Union as an order. The order looks higher than the spoils of office or the interest of its individual members. It is seeking to ameliorate the condition of the producer and to make the conditions of the workers more pleasant. This has no connection with office seeking or office holding any further than to see that such offices as can affect these questions are filled by men who are in sympathy with our aims and principles. In sections where the people can do so without endangering the objects of the Union they have a perfect right to fill every office with men from the ranks of the Farmers' Union, but we should remember that the Union is not a political organization any further than it can mould legislation to conform to the expressed ideas of political economy. The filling of petty offices has no bearing on the success or failure of the objects of the order directly, but by stirring up strife and bickerings inside our ranks or between us and outsiders we may greatly damage our prospects for future success. We hope the members of the order will bear these warnings in mind, for much hangs on the way this coming campaign is conducted. Look more after your legislature and police jury than after the little parish officers that can do nothing to advance your interests.

In another column of same paper, he evidently seeks to counteract a tendency to make smaller "compacts" in imitation of the State Union, as follows:

The members of the Farmers' Union should keep out of entangling alliances with outsiders in all parochial affairs. There is no combination in any part of the State but in the selection of anti-lottery delegates to the State Convention.

Then in a following paragraph he sees fit to encourage "compacts" in support of the one made by the State Union, as follows:

Do not forget that your representative is more important to you than your sheriff. If you have to let your outside friends have the sheriff to get their help to elect your representative do so, even if you have to give one or two ward constables to boot.

There is no inconsistency in this; it is merely quoted to show the trouble one gets into in departing from the "middle of the road" for the sake of a policy. The editor of the Vidette is one of the ablest and most efficient champions of the cause of the Order, but this "compact" policy is giving him and the Order in Louisiana no end of trouble.

A careful study of the call for the mass meeting to be held in Alexandria shows that it will not be inconsistent for all members of the Farmers' Union and Knights of Labor (which is also non-partisan) to participate in that meeting. It will be no violation of the "compact," but a simple exercise of that freedom belonging to every American citizen to attend any gathering and advocate any economic doctrine in a non-partisan spirit, that his own preferences and financial interests may indicate.

OVERPRODUCTION.

At the present time there is great rejoicing over abundant crops and the prospects of an increased foreign demand for both grain and meat products. It is alleged that prosperity and relief from financial distress wait upon the export of these products and the import of the money

which they bring. It is not the increased number of bushels of wheat or pounds of meat that is expected to produce this increase of revenue, but the enhanced price arising from an unexpected demand.

The present crop of wheat is estimated at about 500,000,000 bushels, with home consumption for bread and seed of 360,000,000, leaving 140,000,000 bushels for export. The average export for the past ten years has been 127,000,000 bushels, which comes up to within 13,000,000 bushels of the present amount for export. If it can be shown that the people of the United States could consume this entire amount by being properly fed, then the whole question would turn on the ability of the different countries to purchase. Until it becomes a matter of actual want, which is not looked for in this case, the condition of the people in regard to their ability to buy and consume will determine the volume of export.

The ability to purchase must be considered in connection with the ability to hold, or the necessity to sell, since they all are prime factors in the level price of the products of labor. If the people of the United States, in order to be fully and properly fed, demand the entire product of wheat, it must follow that whatever may be exported is because of a willingness to surrender certain comforts that are found in good living, for the sake of receiving an equivalent from some other form, or relief from debt or similar obligations. It is not fair to presume that the people of this country or any other would deprive themselves of their natural allowance of bread or food as a mere act of philanthropy. Upon this assumption the following results would be obtained:

Per day.	Per year.	\$10,000,000 people.	Lbs.
oz.	Lbs.		
Beef.....20	45%	22,812,500,000	
Flour.....18	41%	20,525,000,000	
Beans.....2½	57	2,850,000,000	
Vegetable.....16	365	18,150,000,000	

If these enormous sums are reduced to the natural product by reckoning beef at 700 pounds per animal and flour at 38 pounds to the bushel the result is as follows:

Beef cattle, 32,589,285.
Wheat, 540,131,599 bushels.
Beans, 47,500,000 bushels.
Potatoes, 304,166,666 bushels.

The present year's wheat crop, which is far above an average, is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, which falls far short of the amount required in the above computation. In 1889, there was 49,417,000 head of cattle estimated in the United States. In 1888 the total production of potatoes was 202,365,000 bushels, and the crop of beans amounted to about 500,000,000 bushels. It is plain to be seen from this showing that the government estimate of what is necessary for the support of its soldiers can not be applied to the balance of its citizens. The accuracy or abundance of these rations are not involved in this inquiry; the plain statement of facts is all that has been considered. By substituting other products of equal life-giving qualities in part for some of those mentioned in the rations it will be discovered that, taken as a whole, the annual consumption under these conditions would permit but little, if any, sales abroad. The inquiry and investigation sought to be inaugurated by this showing is, why are not these products consumed at home? Are other nations better prepared to purchase the products of this

country than the people are to hold and consume them? If such is the case, what is the cause and wherein lies the remedy? If the citizens of the United States are not in condition to consume their own products, is it not time to institute a vigorous inquiry as to the reason?

CAPT. FRANK BURKITT.

The Chickasaw Messenger of the 10th inst. contained the following notice:

SAD AFFAIR.—In a personal difficulty yesterday, Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, between Capt. Frank Burkitt and H. L. Hill, Jr., the farmer was seriously, but not fatally shot. The difficulty grew out of matters pertaining to the recent primary election.

It was received by THE ECONOMIST too late for the last issue. Captain Burkitt has been leading the Alliance fight in Mississippi, and as the opposition press of that State, as well as the dailies of Memphis, Nashville and New Orleans, have for some months past had nearly as much to say of him as they had of Senators George or Walthall, accounts of this affair were expected in the press, and yet a week's waiting and watching was not rewarded with a single word in regard to this important event. Why this silence? At last, on the 10th THE ECONOMIST wired to Okolona for particulars as to his condition, and on the 20th received the following special telegram:

Captain Burkitt doing as well as could be expected under circumstances. This is the thirteenth night since the dastardly conspiracy to take his life culminated and his physicians and family are hopeful he will be able to leave his room in a week or ten days.

This telegram explains the ominous silence of the opposition press, and the Alliance press being weekly has not yet had time to get the facts and publish them. This silence confirms the sentiment of the telegram more forcibly than the most elaborate argument could.

The following apparent communication to THE ECONOMIST is clipped from the Cotton Plant:

SOCIETY HILL, August 8, 1891.
Editor National Economist:

Dear Sir and Brother: We all wish to be accorded fairness and justice and to have our actions and conduct reviewed and criticised, if they must be, in a charitable spirit. What we ask for ourselves we shall most certainly accord to others, especially to our brothers. I am pained to read your strictures on Governor Tillman; you do him great injustice, unintentionally, I believe, nevertheless, great injustice. The governor is after all only a man, and to admit that he may, possibly did, make some mistakes, as all of us do and have done, and will do. Still he is an honest, kind-hearted man, an able, patriotic and good governor. He has his convictions, and he is a man of intense individuality. That he has joined hands with those who sought its (the Alliance) destruction, is not true, nor is it true that he has "gone about the State scattering the seeds of discontent." He does oppose the sub-treasury plan, as nearly all did at first. Let the discussion go on without bitterness or personalities, and we have nothing to fear, for the truth will shine through all the sophistries that may be thrown around it. Our governor and Brother Terrell have had a discussion before the brotherhood of the State. The good effect is seen and felt on every hand, a charitable spirit prevails, and as

brothers we are learning to bear and forbear with the frailties of our common nature, to be gentle and kind in brotherly love. Yours fraternally,

HENRY C. BURN.

THE ECONOMIST has no desire to misrepresent Governor Tillman or any other person, no matter how great the difference of opinion may be upon Alliance or any other subjects. The editorial referred to was written from the evidence presented at that time.

It was a reiteration of what the anti-Alliance press of the country was saying, and as Mr. Burn nor any other Alliance authority saw fit to contradict those press statements, THE ECONOMIST may have been led to err as to the true position of the governor. It is gratifying to THE ECONOMIST and will be good news to the Order that there is no break between Governor Tillman and the Alliance.

The indications are that the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier and the Topeka, Kan., Capital will carry their present flirtation and mutual admiration to a fruitful termination, and that a speedy wedding may be contemplated with disgust by all lovers of truth and principle.

THE convention called at Alexandria, La., October 2, 1891, by the circular letter published in the last issue of THE ECONOMIST will doubtless be fully representative in both numbers and personnel.

JNO. T. WILCOX, secretary of Hendricks sub-Alliance, Shell Bluff, Ga., writes:

Enclosed you will find list of names subscribed for three months, as per your proposition of last week's issue. I certainly hope and feel that such a liberal offer will meet with a hearty response, especially with Alliancemen. I sincerely trust that the secretary of every sub-Alliance will follow the example of myself: commence at once and never stop until they send in the name of every one that claims membership to the organization, specially now when we stand so much in need of education, and the price so cheap. I do not hesitate to say, as a reader of THE ECONOMIST for over two years, that it has been fearless and aggressive in advocating the principles and demands of our organization, and with such an able corps at its masthead, backed by millions of determined citizens struggling for honest government, victory is sure. May the good work continue and by the help of Divine power may it never cease until the last spark of sectionalism is blotted out and the government restored once more to the people from the hands of corrupt party legislation and the money kings. It is to be hoped that our people ere this realize the situation. I will continue to secure every name I can for the paper.

This letter is taken from many that have been received, to show the popularity of the 10-cent proposition. During the past week the subscriptions have poured in at a rapid rate, averaging from 1620 on Monday to 2846 on Friday. This shows an appreciation of THE ECONOMIST by the brethren that is truly gratifying.

While returning sincere thanks for what has been done, THE ECONOMIST urgently requests its friends to make an extra effort to obtain subscribers while this proposition is open. The life and progress of the Alliance de-

pends upon the dissemination of Alliance literature, and every member should be willing to perform his full duty in that direction.

The 10-cent subscription offer of THE ECONOMIST having been extended to October 1, brethren everywhere are asked to do all possible to add to the circulation of the paper through this means.

E. S. MOORE, editor of the Sulphur Springs, Tex., Alliance Vindicator, was killed in a personal encounter with the editor of a political paper published in the same town last week. A worthy and able worker is taken from the ranks of the Order.

WHEN Simpson and Weaver visited Georgia, the unprincipled scoundrels who manufacture campaign lies published in the subsidized press that they had to be smuggled out in haste to keep them from being lynched. The same influence when President Polk recently visited Kansas filled the papers with lies about his war record and personal character. It is perfectly useless to say so, but it is true that L. Polk did not have charge of any prison during the war, and he did not utter the cowardly bosh attributed to him by the press during his Kansas trip.

THE SISTERS

A plan of co-operation among sisters has been started in California that is highly commendable, and is here presented for the benefit of all the States. There are two conditions that must prevail before a great reform movement can entirely supplant the tendency to revolution; one is, the sisters must become thoroughly interested and identified with the work, and the other is, all hands must participate in singing Alliance songs. Then clear the track.

AN APPEAL
To the Sisters of the P. A. and T. U., California:

A revolution is upon us! The rights, the liberties of the people are in danger! The hour has struck! and every loyal citizen must be ready for duty! If possible, my sisters, we have even more at stake than have our brothers. By the operation of unjust laws, in the making of which we have had no voice, our homes are being wrested from us, and our children, dearer than all else to us, are being driven from peaceful farms into already over-crowded cities, while we stand helpless, wringing our hands in impotent grief.

At last, a light appears, which seems to us a herald of good cheer. We see banded together a great army of earnest workers, pledged to battle for the oppressed of our great land; pledged to labor for equal rights to all our citizens, without regard to sex. We see them in the field; we note their strength and their determination to win, and we see their needs. If this battle is to be won, our soldiers must have supplies. Moral and financial support must be given liberally. The enemy is powerful, rich and unscrupulous. Cannot we, my sisters, do something to assist and encourage our brothers? Lecturers and organizers are needed to go out all over our broad land, and preach the gospel of justice and equality. To awaken an interest and enthusiasm among the laboring classes, papers, teaching our principles; songs to inspire; leaflets and tracts in vast quantities must be sent out; banners and mottoes gotten up; and all this re-

quires an outlay of a great amount of money, as well as careful, methodical and enthusiastic work.

In what grander cause can we enlist than that of assisting in this battle for our homes, our children and our own right to stand side by side with our brother. How shall it be done?

A plan, presented by Sister Annett Nye, of Monrovia, Los Angeles county, California, to the State Legislative Council, seems to cover the grounds, and we trust it will meet the approval of every Alliance, not of California only, but of every State in the Union. It is simple, practical, and requires no extra machinery to carry it into effect. Let each State appoint a committee of three active, energetic women, who can spare a portion of their time, and whose duty it shall be to act in conjunction with the State Executive Board in this manner.

Let there be three ladies chosen from each County Alliance, and three from each sub-Alliance, thus forming a chain of workers that should insure success in so good a cause.

The amount, set, viz., is \$1 each, or 25 cents a quarter. This is not intended as a bar to keep any out of our Order. We want every woman, who is eligible, to join, money or no money. We need you. Your active sympathy and your assistance in other directions will be invaluable. Hold fairs, give concerts and entertainments, from which to raise the funds needed. We hope to be able to report at the coming October meeting of the State Alliance, to be held in Los Angeles, and would urgently request that the money for the first quarter be collected at the first meeting in September, and sent at once to the State secretary, as indicated in the plan just referred to. My sisters, here is a grand opportunity. Let us be up and doing.

The newspaper discussion as to the policy of perpetuating the present system of requiring unanimous verdicts from juries is timely and important. It is a subject that may well commend itself to all thoughtful and patriotic citizens. The most potent help that criminals have to assist them in their defense is delay, and the most common cause of delay, except "continuance," is a "hung jury." This not only adds to the criminal's chances of defeating the ends of the law, but it adds to the expense of the State. No step should be taken that will in any way interfere with the rights of a prisoner, but it should be remembered that the public have rights also. It is generally conceded that the most potent cause for lynch law is the uncertainty and delay of the courts; true this does not justify that course, but very few will deny that it tends to produce it and will continue to do so. It would therefore be an act of conservatism and humanity to provide for a more certain and speedy execution of the laws; it would lessen precipitation and violence. It is claimed by those favoring the present system that questions involving the rights of property can not safely be determined by a majority of twelve men, and that those involving the life of a prisoner should not be decided by eleven out of twelve jurors. There is some force in this objection, and it should be carefully considered; but it must be remembered that the laws governing the rights of property are all made by a majority vote, and even the rights of nations are so arbited, and criminal laws are also made by a majority vote, and appeals to higher courts are decided by majority vote; also that

the courts decide questions of law and the juries questions of fact from the evidence adduced, and therefore the necessity for unanimity on the part of the court must be greater than on the part of the jury, because a question of fact may only involve the degree of guilt, but a question of law must involve the right to punish at all. It is not probable that enough discussion will be had upon this subject to secure any reform of present methods unless the Alliance sees fit in the different States to take action in the matter. This may be best, and it may not; each State will decide. It is a very important subject and worthy of careful consideration.

The demon (reporter) who sent the following dispatch to a western daily, thought to bring the Methodist church into contempt as having sold out to the politicians and the Alliance into contempt as antagonistic. But like Sut Livergood's "dad" acting "hoss," right "tha he overdid the thing. If he'd been acting mule it mout a did." The people have now learned to know these lies on sight, but they cannot always tell where they come from:

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 2.—A conference of the Free Methodists was held yesterday at Neosho Rapids, in Lyon county, at which it was resolved to condemn the Farmers Alliance as a political party formed by an oath-bound secret society, and that the teachings of the said political party were contrary to the welfare of Christianity and calculated to destroy good government in the United States. News of the action of the conference was conveyed to the Republican leaders in Topeka to-day by letter, with a request that, in view of the good work being done, the Republicans assist the church in a financial way. Liberal contributions will be sent.

HON. T. J. CARLISLE introduced Brother Macune to the State Alliance in the following language:

Brother Alliancemen, Ladies and Gentlemen: Out in the wild west there rolled and still rolls a mighty river; upon the now peaceful banks of that majestic historic stream there is quietly ensconced a little city on the hills. Upon a high hill commanding the great thoroughfare leading into that ill-fated city of Vicksburg, was mounted a gun of unusual caliber and range known as "Whistling Dick." Whenever that gun belched forth her missiles of death, rending the air with deep, tired, thundering sounds, causing the earth to quake and tremble, the cry was caught up all along the line on both sides, "Lie down, little ones." All other guns stood awed and apparently silent. We have placed our "Whistling Dick," THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, upon a capital hill at Washington, fortified by truth and justice, resting upon the eternal basis of personal liberty, "Equal rights to all and special favors to none." She commands the people to:

Strike for the green graves of your sires;
Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike till the last arm fo' expires;
God and your native land.

I now have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the captain who commands that gun, Dr. C. W. Macune.

The following is clipped from an editorial in the Charleston News and Courier, and read between the lines express much:

But if the Constitution be correct in its view of the situation that a free silver plank will be necessary "to hold the organization together in the South and West," we should like to know what is going to hold the organization together

in the North and East? The Democracy cannot hope to carry a single one of the Middle or Eastern States on a free and unlimited silver platform. It would certainly lose every one of the Northwestern States which are ready to join the Democratic ranks on the tariff issue. We do believe that it would be able to tear away some of the silver mining States from their allegiance to the Republican party. It would be impossible even to hold the solid South together on a cheap money platform. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats would not vote for a free-silver candidate. The silver question should not be made a party question in the next presidential election. "A free silver plank" would defeat the party utterly and without remedy. On the issue of tariff reform the Democracy can win, on the issue of the "free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver" (the only kind of silver coinage to which Mr. Cleveland is opposed) it will lose, as it ought to lose. The party in the South and West united on silver can accomplish nothing; the party in the whole country united on the tariff can win a lasting triumph.

The News and Courier is correct from its stand point. It should be remembered that there are two distinct kinds of men calling themselves Democrats nowadays. One believes in the principles of Democracy and contend for the lowest possible tariff, a reduction of taxation and financial reform in the interest of the whole people as compared to that of the monopolists. This class of Democrats contend for measures consistent with the teachings of the early fathers of Democracy, calculated to secure such ends. The other class of Democrats believe in nothing. Their motto sometimes is "nothing succeeds like success," their whole object is the supremacy of the party, the country were looking to Perte Springs as the place where a breach would be made in the Alliance column. Disruption in the Order was freely and openly predicted by our enemies. And their chagrin and disappointment at the result are only equalled by their base falsifications of the real facts in the case. All the brotherhood were aware, and most of them greatly regretted, that there was disagreement among us upon some of the principles and declarations enunciated at St. Louis and emphatically and with practical unanimity re-endorsed at Ocala, Florida. It was this knowledge, coupled with the fear of division to which it might lead, that constrained to that moderation that finds no example in any of the political conventions that ever before assembled in our country. It is the crowning proof of the fraternity of feeling existing within the Order.

The members of the Perte Springs convention, composed of the State officers and delegates from the several county unions, by their sentiments afforded the only definite evidence of the extent of the disagreement referred to. It was plainly manifest in all the acts of the convention where any contest was made, in the line of the principle, that a considerable majority of the delegates stood with the great national body, indorsing all its declarations as put forth at Ocala, Fla., including the sub-treasury and land-loan features. The committee on resolutions and demands made majority and minority reports. This committee consisted of one from each Congressional district in the State who were chosen by the delegates of the several counties composing the districts. The majority report favored and recommended the adoption of the

cement the vote and financial assistance of Wall street. Mark the following prediction:

The logic of events seems to indicate that there is a victory in store for the Democratic party if it will throw off the domination of the machine by a return to pure Jeffersonian democracy and demonstrate it by a complete break with New England on the tariff, and an open war with Wall street on finance, and conduct a people's campaign without money, relying on principle and patriotism. This must come some time, and if neither party management has the honesty and candor to accept it (they must see it) they will be largely responsible for the reorganization of the politics of the country upon those lines.

Official Communication from President Leverett Leonard.

MT. LEONARD, Mo., Sept. 7, -91.

Brothers of the Farmers and Laborers Union of Missouri:

As matters of importance that transpired at our late State meeting at Perte Springs are being grossly misrepresented by the partisan press of the State, I think it fitting and proper in advance of the distribution among the membership of the minutes of that meeting, to make known to you officially just what did occur there, that you may not be led by these misrepresentations into any false positions with reference to the Order. It is a well known fact that those who are unfriendly to the Alliance throughout the country were looking to Perte Springs as the place where a breach would be made in the Alliance column. Disruption in the Order was freely and openly predicted by our enemies. And their chagrin and disappointment at the result are only equalled by their base falsifications of the real facts in the case. All the brotherhood were aware, and most of them greatly regretted, that there was disagreement among us upon some of the principles and declarations enunciated at St. Louis and emphatically and with practical unanimity re-endorsed at Ocala, Florida. It was this knowledge, coupled with the fear of division to which it might lead, that constrained to that moderation that finds no example in any of the political conventions that ever before assembled in our country. It is the crowning proof of the fraternity of feeling existing within the Order.

The members of the delegates, all of whom were opposed to the sub-treasury and land loan, urged that they be not forced to declare themselves on these principles on the ground that they were not sufficiently informed to vote intelligently, and insisted that more time should be granted them for their discussion and consideration. Finally a member of the convention who was opposed to the sub-treasury made the proposition that those who stood with him would accept all the majority report except the sub-treasury and land loan if those who favored them would consent to refer them back to the sub-unions for further discussion and consideration. Whereupon a member who favored these measures moved that both majority and minority reports be referred back to the committee on demands and resolutions, and it was so voted. The committee soon returned with a unanimous report in accordance with the above proposition. This report was adopted by a large majority. The chairman of the committee presenting the report stated that it had been agreed upon in behalf of harmony and fraternity and with the express understanding that all members of the Order, who had not already done so, should and would give these measures during the coming year fair and full consideration, with the view of securing unity of thought and action upon them, at the earliest day practicable. This is plainly and exactly the disposition made by the State Union of the sub-treasury and land loan plank of our national platform, and the reasons actuating the delegates given by the different speakers. It now becomes the honest duty of all who for themselves, or by their representative delegates, said they wanted more light to seek the light. They can not fairly stand in the position of opposition to these or any other of our national demands, but are sacredly bound to an earnest, candid investigation to be begun at once, and prosecuted in the spirit of fraternity, with the view to final harmony and unity with the national brotherhood. We think the convention acted wisely in the matter. It was no defeat to any true brother within the Order—and no victory—it was a defeat to our enemies outside and inside who hoped and worked for our disruption. I urge you, my brothers, in the spirit of the action of the convention, in the interest of harmony and fraternity, without which all our efforts at reform will prove vain and futile, to begin now a fair and full investigation and consideration of these matters of difference that separate you from the great body of the national brotherhood and the still greater body of confederate organizations, who have united with us and indorse all our demands. Let us stand with them a solid phalanx of loyal Alliance men, opposing only our enemies. We need all the help we can gather from all the friends of labor everywhere. Our only hope is in united action. It is the one absolute essential to success. Divided as we have been in the past we become easy prey to our foes; united, linked loyally heart to heart with honest aims and honest purposes and honest methods, guided by Him whose

declarations in their entirety, the minority report condemned the sub-treasury and land-loan principles. When the motion occurred upon the adoption of the majority report many of the delegates, all of whom were opposed to the sub-treasury and land loan, urged that they be not forced to declare themselves on these principles on the ground that they were not sufficiently informed to vote intelligently, and insisted that more time should be granted them for their discussion and consideration. Finally a member of the convention who was opposed to the sub-treasury made the proposition that those who stood with him would accept all the majority report except the sub-treasury and land loan if those who favored them would consent to refer them back to the sub-unions for further discussion and consideration. Whereupon a member who favored these measures moved that both majority and minority reports be referred back to the committee on demands and resolutions, and it was so voted. The committee soon returned with a unanimous report in accordance with the above proposition. This report was adopted by a large majority. The chairman of the committee presenting the report stated that it had been agreed upon in behalf of harmony and fraternity and with the express understanding that all members of the Order, who had not already done so, should and would give these measures during the coming year fair and full consideration, with the view of securing unity of thought and action upon them, at the earliest day practicable. This is plainly and exactly the disposition made by the State Union of the sub-treasury and land loan plank of our national platform, and the reasons actuating the delegates given by the different speakers. It now becomes the honest duty of all who for themselves, or by their representative delegates, said they wanted more light to seek the light. They can not fairly stand in the position of opposition to these or any other of our national demands, but are sacredly bound to an earnest, candid investigation to be begun at once, and prosecuted in the spirit of fraternity, with the view to final harmony and unity with the national brotherhood. We think the convention acted wisely in the matter. It was no defeat to any true brother within the Order—and no victory—it was a defeat to our enemies outside and inside who hoped and worked for our disruption. I urge you, my brothers, in the spirit of the action of the convention, in the interest of harmony and fraternity, without which all our efforts at reform will prove vain and futile, to begin now a fair and full investigation and consideration of these matters of difference that separate you from the great body of the national brotherhood and the still greater body of confederate organizations, who have united with us and indorse all our demands. Let us stand with them a solid phalanx of loyal Alliance men, opposing only our enemies. We need all the help we can gather from all the friends of labor everywhere. Our only hope is in united action. It is the one absolute essential to success. Divided as we have been in the past we become easy prey to our foes; united, linked loyally heart to heart with honest aims and honest purposes and honest methods, guided by Him whose

promise is to those who seek the truth, the victory is surely ours. Our brothers of all the other States are to the front. What shall Missouri do? The battle is joined. Shall we not set our flags forward and stand beside our brothers in the fight? He who lags or loiters in this the great crisis, is an enemy to his own. He who seeks to create dissensions or discord is a traitor and should be branded with infamy.

One other matter, and I have done. Our organization is non-partisan in the strictest sense of the term. We seek to make men freemen by installing principle. "The truth shall make you free." For party's sake we can not abandon principle. We can neither stay with nor join ourselves to a party that antagonizes us. Maintaining and standing by our principles, we become a party unto ourselves. Let us do this, and by education seek to draw all good men of all parties to us.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to a meeting denominating a National Alliance convocation, called to meet in St. Louis on the 15th of September, 1891. This call was adopted by a large majority. The chairman of the committee presenting the report stated that it had been agreed upon in behalf of harmony and fraternity and with the express understanding that all members of the Order, who had not already done so, should and would give these measures during the coming year fair and full consideration, with the view of securing unity of thought and action upon them, at the earliest day practicable. This is plainly and exactly the disposition made by the State Union of the sub-treasury and land loan plank of our national platform, and the reasons actuating the delegates given by the different speakers. It now becomes the honest duty of all who for themselves, or by their representative delegates, said they wanted more light to seek the light. They can not fairly stand in the position of opposition to these or any other of our national demands, but are sacredly bound to an earnest, candid investigation to be begun at once, and prosecuted in the spirit of fraternity, with the view to final harmony and unity with the national brotherhood. We think the convention acted wisely in the matter. It was no defeat to any true brother within the Order—and no victory—it was a defeat to our enemies outside and inside who hoped and worked for our disruption. I urge you, my brothers, in the spirit of the action of the convention, in the interest of harmony and fraternity, without which all our efforts at reform will prove vain and futile, to begin now a fair and full investigation and consideration of these matters of difference that separate you from the great body of the national brotherhood and the still greater body of confederate organizations, who have united with us and indorse all our demands. Let us stand with them a solid phalanx of loyal Alliance men, opposing only our enemies. We need all the help we can gather from all the friends of labor everywhere. Our only hope is in united action. It is the one absolute essential to success. Divided as we have been in the past we become easy prey to our foes; united, linked loyally heart to heart with honest aims and honest purposes and honest methods, guided by Him whose

Brothers, let this be a year of education, of open, fair, candid discussion before the people of Alliance principles and demands. If we be right we have nothing to fear, if wrong, we want to know it that we may get right. Our platform is broad enough for all Alliance men and for all who are dissatisfied with the present condition of national affairs. We ask for the enactment into law of certain principles or something better. Standing solidly together, the reform will come and come quickly. God help us in speeding the day.

Yours fraternally,

L. LEONARD,
President Mo. F. and L. U.

Contracts to Pay in Gold.

Judge R. W. Hughes in Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

I was glad to see in Sunday's Dispatch the timely and valuable letter of Mr. Dooley on the currency question. I have refrained from discussing the legal branch of the subject, but I do not suppose that any lawyer conversant with constitutional principles will contend for the validity of gold contracts made in contravention or circumvention of express laws of Congress defining legal tender. Whether Congress is competent to make inconvertible paper money legal tender by mere fiat may be open to debate; but whether Congress, as well as the States, may make gold and silver coins of the United States legal tender—either class of coins valid for the payment of any debt—is not a matter of doubt. It is the will supported by the fiat of Congress that determines the value of gold and silver coins; and this value having been determined by congressional prerogative, the auxiliary prerogative of the States to make the coins of the two metals equally and interchangeably legal tender for all debts is unquestionable. Under these limitations, the prerogative of Congress and States is autocratic absolutely controlling all contracts whether already made or yet to be made. What would the high prerogative be worth if it could be circumvented by such devices as gold contracts? The only question is whether Congress and the States will exercise their powers, and I do not doubt that prerogative legislation of appropriate efficacy will be promptly forthcoming whenever the bond dealing class shall become so infatuated as to provoke it, forthcoming both from Congress and the States.

Mr. Dooley thinks, with reason, that a free coinage law would send gold to a premium over silver, and lead to a suspension of gold payments on general contracts. My own mode of expressing this belief would be that the bond dealing class would make such a law the excuse for sending gold to an acknowledged premium. Mr. Dooley reminds us of the fact that the bond dealers are systematically placing themselves in position, by only bonds payable in gold, and by diligently hoarding gold, "to pluck a profit at the expense of the debtor" as the result of a suspension of gold payments, the consequent premium on gold. I think it certain that a free coinage act will be passed; whether at once or after more or less delay is not a matter of much importance. I also think it probable that after the passage of such a law the bond dealers will in blind infatuation conspire to run gold up to a premium over silver, and will thereby produce a state of things in which there will be one money for the people and a dearer money for the bondholders. Further comment is unnecessary. The brand of the old party is upon it. All who will may see and read it.

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The most important problem in the science of currency remains to this day unsolved; namely, how to provide a currency that will stay among the people coexistent and equivalent with one that flows copiously to the money centers. In consequence of the absence of such a currency three-fourths of the populated area of the United States is in a state of barter, suffering the depression and poverty which result from the destitution of circulating cash.

Mr. Harrison the other day at Albany thought he was giving utterance to a grand sentiment when he said, in substance, to the joy of Wall street, that he would never approve a measure that would make the dollar received by the workingman for his labor of less value than the dollar demanded by the banker from his debtor. The trouble is that when all the dollars are of equal value they will take wings from the habitations of labor and fly to the centers of capital, leaving the workman waiting day after day and week after week for the wages necessary to his subsistence, only in the end to receive billets of credit drawn upon the local grocer and tradesman, instead of the dollar due for his labor. To restrict the currency exclusively to such dollars as Mr. Harrison describes, is to deprive the regions of country populated by the producing classes of their share of the circulating medium.

As already said, the question is not one of debased money. The 412 1/2 grain dollar of standard silver has been the unit of value under the Constitution and laws of the United States since their independence, except during the few years when it was surreptitiously demonetized by a piece of fraudulent legislation. It is a good enough dollar for the American people, and an honest dollar. Its free coinage has been allowed during the greater portion of our national history, and would be allowed now but for the fraudulent legislation which has been alluded to. The question is not of debased money, and those who object to freely coined silver make an apprehended premium on gold the ground of objection.

Mr. Sherman, in his speech last week at Toledo, O., which was more remarkable for what he suppressed than what he said about silver and free coinage, made the premium on gold the burden of his fears. And Mr. McKinley, a few days before, forgetting that if his protective tariff really protects it will produce a balance of trade in our favor that will bring us all the gold we can find any use for, also indulged in Sherman-like apprehensions of a gold premium. It is an awkward fact that in its first year of trial the McKinley bill has sent more gold out of the United States than was ever lost in one year before in all the history of American commerce. In view of this phenomenal incident of that measure, it is possible for the country to regard the pretense of Messrs. McKinley and Sherman that this flight of gold from the interior due to fear of an expected fall of the dollar is due to the fact that the gold and silver dwelt in concert upon the American soil, and that the gold and silver are now separated by the protective tariff.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

ture to decry the silver coins of the mint which the people demand, and demand because it will stay with them and will not disappear whenever it is needed. Silver coins, protected in their monetary function by the Constitution and laws, are a good enough money for them, whether gold goes to a premium or not, and to refuse them silver money for any reason connected with the ups and downs of gold is to do them grievous wrong. The two statesmen forgot the grandest principle in all politics: "Do the right thing and let consequence take care of themselves."

A premium on gold has no terrors for the people of this country. Sometimes large issues of irredeemable paper money produce marvelous prosperity in a country rife with patent enterprise and activity. The elder Peel, one of England's most successful manufacturers and merchants, always stoutly maintained that an convertible paper currency was a mainstay of national prosperity; and his opinion was shared in his day by the great body of his countrymen. The ducal financiers of our time would receive such a proposition with lipping protestation, but Mr. Peel was a stalwart thinker, a practical financier, and a millionaire whose capital was the patient accumulation of honest profits in business. It is notorious that the greatest fortunes of the North were made in the period during and after the sectional war, when gold was at its highest premiums, and to the enterprises planted and prosecuted in that period most of the present wonderful prosperity of the North is due.

But we are not now debating the expediency of an inflated system of paper, but we are simply considering whether we shall have a dollar freely coined, which has been the American measure of value since the beginning of American independence, and have it at the risk of the contingency of gold being driven to a premium over it. Demanding a metallic currency, such as our fathers ordained and upon which our republic has grown to unexampled power and opulence, we are called upon to desist from the basestlest, as Mr. Sherman and Mr. McKinley threaten, the bond-dealing class by means of gold bonds and gold cornering shall send gold to a premium. Such a result will be no new thing. Gold has been at an acknowledged premium for more than fifteen years. In all these years the prices of properties and products have remained on a level with silver and have shared with that metal the depreciation contrived by creditor nations and the bond-dealing classes. To declare gold to be at premium is but to confess a long-concealed, much denied fact, and the open declaration will break no bones.

Let the monomets send their gold to a premium. Let them hold it up as high and as long as they can stand the experiment, until the people discover that in paying debts they pay principal, interest and premium. Then, sooner or later, cataclysm will come, and the old story will be realized once more, "whom the gods the would destroy they first make mad," a majority voted wrong powerfully enforced by conservative nations are righted by conservative nations are stern brow, relentless will, personal laws are also, rough hand and ago, vote, and appeal of revolution more frequently decided by majorities into requisition, uprooting, and curing the wrong, the people's funeral.

THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A Brief Account of the Conditions under which they Exist.

BRAZIL.

Upon the discovery of America the Pope, who was the arbiter of human affairs in that day, by bull divided the great new world between Spain and Portugal, in 1493. To Portugal was assigned the vast tropical basin known since as Brazil, and now as the United States of Brazil, though exact location was not fixed for several years, the first landing being in 1499. To the policy of Portugal, more mild than that of Spain, may be attributed the fact that the proportion of aboriginal blood in the present composite race of Brazilians is greater than elsewhere in America.

The Portuguese were engaged in the extension of their commerce with India and Southern Asia by the late discovered routes, thus employing their ships and adventurers otherwise than in efforts to develop a region in which casual visits discovered no precious metals, and in which the natives seemed to have little conception of the exchange of products and no organized industries. Thus matters stood until 1531, when the king, Joan III, divided the country into hereditary captaincies, and an effort was made at settlement, the first being in the province of San Paulo, near the present city of Rio de Janeiro, almost directly under the tropic of Capricorn.

By a fortunate treaty with the Goagnazes, a powerful tribe, the pioneer captain, de Sousa, made a perpetual alliance, and laid the foundation for the friendly relation the Portuguese were able to maintain with the inferior race in most of their continental operations. The captaincies generally extended over fifty leagues, and from this time on were planted with various success along tide-water until access to the entire coast was assured. The colony at Pernambuco, on the extreme eastern arc of the coast, was destined to meet more opposition than usual, as many French traders who enjoyed a traffic with the natives created prejudice against the settlers and made it necessary for them to conquer every inch of territory they retained.

In 1580 the crowns of Spain and Portugal became united in the person of Philip II, and a change of policy caused a comparative neglect of the colonies. Indeed, Spain at the time being at war with England, it was considered quite a feat for the commandant of a squadron of Queen Elizabeth's fleet to levy contributions upon the settlements, and Bahia and San Vincente were both burned during her reign for failure to satisfy piratical demands from these adventurers. Later, in 1612 by the French and in 1624 and 1630 by the Dutch, settlements were planted along the

coast, the last named being by the Dutch East India Company at Olinda, which was so far successful that it was many years before it was dislodged. This Dutch settlement inaugurated African slavery, supplying labor by forays on the African coast, and thus, as did the Dutch, in the colonies, now the United States, laid the foundation for an institution, which to a considerable extent involved the future of the country. In 1654 Olinda was retaken by a Portuguese fleet, and afterward, with the exception of forays by the French, Brazil remained in undisputed possession of the Portuguese crown. A commercial syndicate, like the East India company of the Dutch, was organized in 1649, which sapped the wealth of the country, while teaching its people something of the methods of commerce.

In 1640, when Portugal ceased to be a dependency on Spain, there was a strong movement for independence in Southern Brazil, and the people of San Paulo selected one Amador Bueno as their king; he, however, refused the honor and took refuge in a convent. Left without an acceptable person upon whom to bestow the purple, the movement subsided, and Brazil accepted a position of allegiance to the house of Braganza.

In 1789, a cavalry officer, Silva Xavier, was detected in an effort to organize a movement for independence, with the intention of setting up a republic such as that then newly instituted by the North American colonists. He was hanged and his accessories banished. The French revolution, some years later, however, decided the fate of Brazil, and changed her from a colony into a great independent autonomy, and so changing its relations that the mother country became her dependency. In 1807 the King of Portugal created a regency in Lisbon, and embarked with his family for Brazil, accompanied with all the great officers of State, a large part of the nobility and numerous retainers. They were received in Brazil with enthusiasm, and the administration of Portugal was grafted on the Brazilian stock. The ports of the country, that had hitherto been restricted to Portuguese commerce, were opened to the world, a monopoly being retained on Brazil wood and diamonds.

In addition to the administrative departments imported from Lisbon, the king created a supreme court, an administrative board for the church property, inferior courts, a royal mint, the Bank of Brazil, a royal printing office, powder mills, and, what was a royal necessity, a treasury. The maintenance of this governmental machine rendered increased taxes necessary, and the foundation for discontent was laid in the discriminations against the Brazilians in the distribution of patronage and honors, which went to the families sharing the self-imposed exile

of the royal house. As this agitation became more extended the king endeavored to protect himself by bringing household troops from Lisbon, which only fanned the flame of discontent. At Bahia and Pernambuco riots were instigated by jealousy of Rio, the site of the court, and in Rio the officers and soldiers brought from Lisbon for the safety of the royal family were agents in the propagation of the theories and principles of the French revolutionists, so that the inevitable came all the more quickly because of measures to prevent it. February 26, 1821, the Portuguese troops in Rio revolted and demanded that the king institute in Brazil the constitutional system then in force in Portugal. Dom Pedro, heir to the throne, actively exerted himself to effect a conciliation, and was successful in appearing to the people as a liberal and sincere advocate of constitutional government. Compromise failing, the king took the oath of fealty to the constitution, and named a new ministry, and by this course regained his popularity with the people. Under the provisions of the representative government set up, Brazil named delegates to the Cortes at Lisbon, which was to frame a new constitution. These deputies arrived in Lisbon to find that the Cortes had proceeded with their work without awaiting their arrival, and hence a warm feeling of resentment grew up, which extended back to Brazil. The king had in the meantime left his son, Dom Pedro, in Brazil, and the Cortes at Lisbon passed a decree calling him to that country, framed in language construed as a studied insult to the Brazilians, who foresaw that with the withdrawal of a central authority they would lose their independent position. Here came to the front men fitted for the hour. The two brothers Andrados headed a public movement to influence the prince to refuse obedience to the decree, and the council of the city of Rio de Janeiro formally joining in the petition Dom Pedro assented. The Portuguese troops threatened coercion, but the Brazilians organized rapidly and in a manner so determined that they gave way. The movement for independence spread to other provinces in some of which it was unsuccessful. The brothers Andrados were called to the ministry, and the council of Rio conferred upon Dom Pedro the title of perpetual defender of Brazil. September 7, 1822, the prince proclaimed the independence of Brazil, and at Rio five weeks later he was proclaimed constitutional emperor. Bahia being occupied by the Portuguese, it was besieged, and in July, 1823, was evacuated, so that within a year the authority of the new government was undisputed over the vast empire.

With a constitutional monarchy, an

unsatisfactory condition resulted. The emperor was generous and popular, but the people wanted a government which should not recognize caste. In 1830 the chambers adopted a code abolishing punishment by death for political offenses, and it was openly suggested that Brazil adopt a government modeled on that of the United States. The emperor made the mistake of endeavoring to thwart this growing sentiment by forming a new ministry favorable to absolutism. This excited the public mind, and public meetings in the streets sent deputations to ask the emperor to dismiss the unpopular ministry. He dissolved the ministry, but did not name another, and abdicated the crown in 1831 in favor of his only son, Dom Pedro, then but five years old. Dom Pedro I then embarked for Portugal, passing out of contact with Brazilian progress and change, and leaving Dom Pedro II and his three young sisters to the generosity of the Brazilian people. A regency was formed and some disorders resulted, and in 1834 the regency was made elective, thus lending to the theory of autocracy the support of popular choice, expressed precisely as in the United States. The first elected regent was compelled to resign because of growing unpopularity, and was succeeded by such incompetency that the emperor was decreed of age when not yet fifteen in 1840. A very wise thing to do; as under a properly limited monarchy a young boy or an old woman makes the best ruler possible, unless a long-lived idiot could be selected.

Gradually society settled, but the government seems never to have been vigorous, as the smaller republics to the south disputed constantly the right to use of the great rivers of the southern part of the country, which caused the emperor to make an alliance in 1864 with Argentina and Uruguay to dismember Paraguay, which country was invaded and so overrun as to actually cause so great a depletion in population and resources during the four years the war lasted that it is a marvel how the little republic was preserved.

Under the constitutional empire great steps were taken toward civil equality. There was no privileged aristocracy. Titles of nobility were conferred by the emperor for services, such as marquis, count, baron, etc., none of which were hereditary without reaffirmation by the emperor. Orders of chivalry were recognized, and the qualifications for senatorship were such as to give the office an aristocratic tinge. The constitution established four powers, the moderating, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The last three are sufficiently explained in enumeration, but the segregation of the moderating power is worthy of careful consideration. It was vested exclusively in

the emperor, and gave him maintenance of the equilibrium and harmony of the other powers. He could choose senators, convolve or adjourn the general assembly, dissolve the chamber of deputies, and make decrees of the assembly effective by his sanction.

He could dismiss or appoint the ministers of state at will. He could suspend magistrates, pardon or commute sentences, and grant amnesties. His person was declared sacred, inviolable and irresponsible. Not a very moderate power, though under a wise prince it has always been moderately exercised in Brazil.

By a decree of June 22, 1860, the Provisional Government convoked, for the 15th of November, the first National Congress, and, subject to the approval of this Congress, published a new constitution. According to this, the Brazilian nation, adopting the federative republican form of government, constitutes itself as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old provinces form a state, administered at its own expense without interference from the federal government save for defense, for the maintenance of order and for the execution of the federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as customs, rates of postage and bank-note circulation belong to the Union exclusively.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3d of May, independently of summonses, sits four months, but may be prorogued or convened extraordinarily by the President. Each Chamber appoints its own officials. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be ministers of state. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for seven years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for nine years. Clergy-

men, military commandants, heads of police, magistrates and administrative functionaries who may be dismissed without judicial sentence are not eligible for either Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of representatives from the States for three years, in the proportion of one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

Senators are chosen by the State legislatures, three for each State, for nine years, the Senate to be renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice President of the Republic is president of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The election of the President and Vice Presi-

dent are by the people indirectly. On the 1st of March in the last year of the presidential period the several States choose special electors, in number double that of their representation in Congress, and these, on the 1st of May following, meet in their separate States and vote in the manner prescribed. The results of the voting are published, and also formally presented to the President of the Senate, and the two Chambers, united in general assembly, verify the election, or, if there should be no absolute majority of voters, elect from among the three candidates with the highest number the President or Vice President, as the case may be.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and, with the consent of Congress, the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Reports of ministers must be addressed to the President.

The franchise is extended to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, illiterates, soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, etc., under vows of obedience.

The constitution made provision that the first presidential term should end November 15, 1894, and General Deodora da Fonseca was elected March 1 as president, General Floriano Peixoto being vice-president. Great care seems to have been taken to preserve the rights of the States, and the constitution contains many minute provisions defining the demarcation between the federal and the state governments. Apparently the framers have been close students of the experiences of the United States, with a disposition to adopt the view of sticklers for State's rights in all police matters, though the union exercises exclusive control of the great functions of currency and postal distribution.

The Alliance (Tallahassee, Fla.) says: State Alliance convention meets at Dade city on the 20th of October. The brethren who are selected as delegates should make all needful arrangements to be there promptly and remain until the business is fully disposed of. There is much to do, looking to the welfare of the Order, which can not be done hurriedly. In the selection of delegates, true loyalty to the Ocala platform ought to be made the true test to qualification. It is the line of battle, and is overwhelmingly embraced by the masses of Alliance men throughout the State. And to avoid discord and dissension none but the true and loyal should be entrusted as delegates.

As a matter of State pride, it is quite desirable that the Ocala demands to be endorsed unanimously, and it ought to be done, when we reflect that up to date there has been only one man out of fifteen State Alliance conventions, which refused to endorse the Ocala platform, and that was in the State of Arkansas, where the vote stood 69 to 1.

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.

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

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

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

Whereas: THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles, for the past year,

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

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

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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N. R. P. A.

The Headquarters of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union is in the National Economist building, 239 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

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WANTED.

A county agent for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST in every county in the United States. Applicants must furnish letter of recommendation from officers of the County Alliance, and must agree to take the field and canvass for the paper and sell our literature. A special agent's commission will be given when above is complied with. Write us for further particulars. Do not write unless you mean business and expect to work for the good of the Farmers Alliance. Always enclose evidence of the fact that you are a member in good standing. Address

NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

Washington, D. C.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

THE ECONOMIST is very desirous of extending its circulation so that every brother of the Order will be in possession of the national organ. This subject has been carefully studied. Perhaps never in the history of the country has a paper been started that gave such satisfaction to all those who vote, and it, in regard to the policy to be decided upon of reading matter and to the paper. Still there are so

many papers and the brotherhood have so many things to look after, that there are few who can afford to devote their whole time to extending the circulation of the paper, and there are many who require a good deal of importunity to get them to subscribe. Now THE ECONOMIST has concluded that the very best way of getting people to subscribe is to arrange for them to read the paper for, say, three months time. If every farmer in the United States can be induced to read it for that time, and he don't want to subscribe after having done so, any further propositions on that score will not be made. In order to secure this aim the brotherhood of the entire Order who know anything of the paper are asked to co-operate. That is to say, the paper will be put down to one-half the cost of publication to new subscribers for three months to assist any sub-Alliance to furnish all of its members who do not read THE ECONOMIST with it, by sending it to them at ten cents for three months; provided they send ten names or over in each club, the paper to be furnished at that price for three months only.

You are at liberty to take a list of subscribers of ten or more at 10 cents each for three months. This is just half the cost, and does not apply to those who have already taken the paper, neither will it apply to renewals. It is simply an experiment to get the paper to them at half the cost of publication for three months, and after they have tried it that long, if they do not wish to subscribe at \$1 a year, all right; if they do the paper will cost them the same as it does all others, \$1 a year.

Now, this special September offer of three months for 10 cents, and is made at a loss, and with a request that the brethren help out by every member who desires the prosperity of the Order taking hold and getting up a club. Don't stop at ten if you can get a hundred. Every farmer in the United States should read THE ECONOMIST three months; and then he will probably become a permanent subscriber. Remember, this does not apply to renewals of those who have taken the paper before; it does not apply to any who are taking it now; it simply applies to new subscribers who have not taken the paper and do not know what it is. It is a trial offer for three months. Help, brethren, all you can.

The following is a list of publications sent out by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST publishing Company, postage paid:

NATIONAL ECONOMIST, per year...\$1.00

Library of National Economist Extra, published monthly, per year...1.50

Philosophy of Price.....25

Hand Book of Facts.....15

Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton Fenton, number Library of National Economist Extra.....15

History of the United States-Dollar and Man Versus Money, March number Library.....15

Economist Scrap Book, Part I, April number Library.....15

Economist Scrap Book, Part II, May number Library.....15

The Sub-Treasury System, June number of Library.....15

The Sub-Treasury System, Part II, July number of Library.....15

Political Tickler, August number of Library.....15

Power of Money to Oppress.....15

Sub-Treasury Plan, pamphlet.....05

It is Constitutional.....03

Address of President Polk.....03

Speech of Harry Tracy.....03

Special rate made on any of the above when ordered in lots of 100. Address all orders to National Economist Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

TO THE REFORM PRESS.

The National Reform Press Association adopted the following resolution at Cincinnati:

Resolved, That it is deemed important that the National Reform Press Association be represented at Washington, D. C., by one or more members, who shall constitute a standing committee on information, whose duty it shall be to collect and collate facts, statistics, etc., on all subjects germane to the objects and purposes of this association, and to furnish the same to the members of the association.

Dr. T. A. Bland, of Washington, D. C., was appointed as that standing committee. The details being left to him, Dr. Bland has made arrangements to furnish ready print plates of carefully edited matter, including an original cartoon, each week. The plates will be made by a new process and of material so light that they can be sent by mail. See Dr. Bland's call in another column.

C. W. MACUNE,
President N. R. P. A.

The following bundle of Alliance information postpaid to any address on receipt of one dollar net at this office:

1 copy Philosophy of Price.

1 copy Handbook of Facts.

1 copy Some Ideas.

1 copy History United States Dollar.

3 copies Power of Money to Oppress.

3 copies Sub-treasury Plan.

3 copies It is Constitutional.

1 copy Harry Tracy's Speech.

3 copies National Economist.

Frequent calls for Alliance literature have induced THE ECONOMIST to make the above offer, which barely covers the cost of printing and postage. Address NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Washington, D. C.

The Alliance Farmer and Rural Messenger, official organ of Virginia State Alliance, give a full description of the recent change of plan in the business effort of that State. The funds to conduct the business effort have heretofore been raised by a quarterly assessment of ten cents each upon the membership. It will hereafter be run on the "Rochdale" system. The capital is to be furnished by subscription, in shares of \$10 each, to be taken by sub-Alliances, and the certificates held for their perpetual use. In describing the detail it says:

In another part of this paper is printed an official communication of Brother L. Leonard, president of the State Alliance of Missouri, to the brotherhood of that State. It is a manly call to duty and an earnest appeal to the loyalty of the Order. Brother Leonard has sounded the bugle call to action, and no doubt, as its notes reverberate throughout the great State of Missouri, the brethren will respond as never before. This address is filled with sentiments of devotion and loyalty to the principles of the Order and discloses a determination of purpose and solicitude for the welfare of the Alliance that should fill the heart of every member in that State with thankfulness and the brethren throughout the entire Order with satisfaction. The spirit of this letter indicates that the affairs of the Alliance in Missouri are in safe hands, and that a season of unity, prosperity and rapid growth is now at hand.

The goods are to be sold "at a reasonable profit for cash only," there should be a considerable net profit "after paying running expenses and the interest on capital." In the constitution there is a distinction made between those two items, although in truth the "interest on capital" is fairly a part of the "running expenses." Now, what is to be done with the "net profit" expected? Suppose a semi-annual profit of 5 per cent—\$2,100 on the capital of \$42,000. This would be divided among those dealing with the exchange rateably upon the amount of their business—one-half in money, and the other half placed to the customer's account as stock until he has \$50 invested, when he may draw his full rebate, as well as interest on his stock, (the constitution says "not to exceed 6 per cent") but whatever the rate may be, all shareholders will receive the same per centage. So of the 5 per cent divided, the man or woman who had dealt with the exchange or one of its branches, to the amount of \$200 in groceries, dry goods, fertilizers, or other commodities, would be entitled to a rebate of \$10, of which \$5 to be paid in cash, and \$5 to his or her credit as stock bearing interest. The object of this latter provision is to give each one a permanent interest through joint ownership in the system. And the design throughout is to furnish goods at actual cost, deducting necessary expenses, such as salaries of agents, clerks, porters, and store rents, as well as interest on working capital, properly a part of the necessary expenses, as said before.

THE Colored cotton pickers' strike is now the subject of much comment.

THE ECONOMIST has no reliable data as to whether such a move was made or not; but one thing seems certain, if a strike was ordered it has proved a failure, as it certainly deserved to be.

BEN TERRELL seems to be stirring up matters down about his old home in Texas. Wherever he goes the doctrine of the sub-treasury is made

known and converts are made on all sides. Going home for rest after an arduous campaign, he found the people ready to listen, and, true to his duty, he began work at once. When the great object of the Alliance is accomplished, and the workmen are called up for reward, if Ben Terrell don't stand well toward the head a gross error will have been committed.

THE proposition to furnish THE ECONOMIST during the month of September to subscribers for 10 cents for three months is extended to the 15th of October. The plan has met with such universal favor and the brethren have moved in the matter of obtaining subscriptions with such earnestness and success that an extension of time is deemed proper.

THE millions of city, town, factory, mine and railroad workers will vote against a plan that altogether ignores their interests and gets money into circulation by the government loaning it to farmers exclusively on their land or warehoused products at 2 per cent per annum, while the town artisan must still continue to pay 5 per cent a month to the loan shark when he is compelled to raise a little money on his furniture. We are in favor of the farmers having warehouses, where they can store their products and get money on them from the general government, but we wish to see this done as a part of a large and liberal financial system which gives an equal blessing to the town and city producers and small business men. It is in our power to have a banking system founded on justice and sound political economy, that will bring universal blessing to all good people, and we will advocate none other, for we know that any narrow and partial plan is foredoomed to the humiliating defeat richly merits.

If the sub-treasury plan ignores the interests of "the millions of city, town, mine and railroad workers;" if the direct benefits which flow from the system are not as accessible to all much as to the farmer, the system is not right and should not be advocated.

The whole opposition and the substitute is based on the negative of this proposition. This feature has often been fairly met in the columns of THE ECONOMIST, and is again thoroughly answered in this number under the title, "A Short Sub-Treasury Argument."

THE Nonconformist, formerly published at Winfield, Kan., by the Vincent Bros., has removed to Indianapolis where it has consolidated with the Alliance Advocate, edited by Brother Cummings. This makes a strong combination, and should improve what has heretofore been one of the foremost papers in the reform cause. THE ECONOMIST sends greeting and best wishes to the new venture.

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true, according to Mr. Coleman, that deducting legally exempt property this vast sum is only 5 per cent of the residue of the personal property of New York legally liable to assessment? Is the personality of the State deducting the enormous amount legally exempt equal to \$7,055,171,120? There is no doubt whatever that the statement that 95 per cent of the assessable personality of New York fraudulently evades taxation is a reckless and grossly exaggerated overstatement. It will be found that rich men have an easier, safer and more effectual way of possessing themselves of what does not belong to them, than by the vulgar method of stealing bit at a time. Their mode of obtaining possession of other men's goods is by the wholesale operation of larcenous law, including constitutional amendments, as now proposed in Maryland, and already imposed upon the people of several other States. Georgia the latest victim. There is a propaganda advertised, with headquarters in New York and branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, who have charge of the management of those constitutional amendments and other means of opening the way to removing the tax from personality and making up the deficit to the revenue by increased taxation of real estate. They have all the money they want; they have writers employed and newspapers in their pay, and in league with them. When it so happens that all States lately revising their constitutions have had substantially the same amendment proposed, and in nearly every case adopted, in Georgia adopted, and proposed in due form as an amendment in Maryland in the same identical words; does anybody doubt the inspiration emanates in each and every case from a common source, to wit, from some alien propaganda? They come to the people saying: "You had just as well exempt us, for we intend to steal the tax anyhow and you can't catch us, for 95 per cent of us steal it now and escape." It is moreover the universal experience of mankind that the tax on personal property can not be collected. Whenever and wherever tried it has always failed. All men are thieves when they have a chance to steal. But if, after warning, you foolishly persist in taxing us we will take ourselves out of the State and take our bonds with us." Out, then, thieves, and away with you! -Of what use are you among us if you live the life of parasites and pay no taxes? The people are on your track. They intend to repeal every one of your larcenous laws, and they intend to pass and enforce laws to compel you to be honest at your peril. Mark that. You can not defeat justice by silly epithets, such as "inquisitorial." There are not by many, so many thieves as is pretended, but the trouble is all the laws are by your attorneys provided with thief-escape attachments. Neither is it the truth at all that all laws for the taxation of personal property everywhere and at all times have utterly failed. In many States of this Union they have been quite as successful as real estate assessments, a few are not the models of beauty of executive simplicity you give me laedit for being. Real estate vote, and is at this time carrying decided assessment from 30 to 50 per cent its value, which it has car-

ried for twenty years without revision. It is a case of larcenous law. It has been shown that real estate worth \$30,000 and upwards is generally assessed from 30 to 50 per cent too low, and worth \$10,000 and under from 30 to 50 per cent too high—another example of larcenous law. Let our laws be just and enforce them, and let us have no laws "practicable" but not just.

CORN.

The corn crop of the year is doubtless very large, but that the yield is at present overestimated is certain. The wet season has produced a heavy growth of stalk and an appearance of heavy ears, but the corn is overshot, and is always the case when overshodding takes place, the ears are not well filled. There is moreover a very unusual amount of smut, and the destruction of ears by the fungus very complete. Finally the yield of merchantable corn is likely to be much diminished by failure to mature, because of late planting and the tendency of too much wet to keep it green until injured by frost. Nevertheless all reasonable and proper deductions made, there is a very large crop. Secretary Rusk has succeeded in getting the German restrictions removed from the importation of American pork, which cannot fail to stimulate the price of that product, and afford a better home market for western corn to feed to hogs. Secretary Rusk believes also that the opportunity is favorable to introduce our great staple to Germany as a bread grain. Now we are going to have a word back at those who used to ridicule and denounce the proposition to create a Department of Agriculture. They told us the word agriculture was not in the constitution; they told us we had no more use for a Secretary of Agriculture than a coach had for five wheels; they told us it was a job got up to make first "old man Le Duc" a secretary, and then "Dr. Loring," and then "Coleman;" they told us our secretary would be a minister without functions, and they told us many other foolish things. We told them we were going to have a secretary and we got him, and now don't everybody know that a commissioner of agriculture could never have had the ear of any European cabinet, and could never have got these restrictions removed? Those same fellows are now giving us the same sort of stuff about our sub-treasury plan. We tell them now we are going to have it, and they can't stop it any more than they stopped the secretaryship. We began to talk about corn. Corn is a much more valuable food than theoretical writers have given it credit for. It has been constantly stated that corn contains too much fat-forming food, and too little nitrogenous or flesh-forming substance, and that it is badly one-sided, and needs admixture with other grains to balance it. Experience is against this view. The slaves south of Maryland were fed upon cornbread almost universally, and yet they were the best and most able-bodied agricultural laborers the world has ever seen. They were not only hardy but a pre-eminently healthy and vigorous race, and to some minds alarmingly prolific. Not only so, but in the houses of the well-to-do and the wealthy many families were brought up largely on corn-bread. This writer has always preferred it, and still does if properly made, to wheat bread. Yellow corn is not fit

to make bread of. At the North they make corn-bread of yellow meal ground so fine as to make a clammy and paste-like dough, into which they put molasses and soda, and it becomes disgusting to the taste, and would give an ostrich dyspepsia. That's not the way to make corn-bread. Take good sound white corn and grind it, what the millers used to call "rounding." Not a clammy powder, but a fine grit. This writer knows all about it, for he has ground many a bushel and baked many a pone of it himself. Such meal, with two or three eggs, makes a pone of bread fit for any king. The following average analysis of corn, taken from Annsby's Manual of Cattle Feeding, does not well sustain the usual theoretical criticism that it is not sufficiently well balanced to make a valuable single food except for fattening purposes: Corn—Total dry matter, 87.3 per cent; protein, 10.6 per cent; fat, 6.5 per cent; nitrogen, free extract, 65.7 per cent. The quantity of protein or nitrogenous compounds, 10.6 per cent, can scarcely be held to be a serious deficit, seeing that the quantity given in the same to be for European oats is only 12 per cent, and for American oats 9.8 per cent. American winter wheat only 11.7 per cent, or 1 per cent only more than corn. It is cheaper than wheat, and makes better and more wholesome bread than any grain except wheat. By all means let there be a true exhibition of the best points of corn at Chicago. Let Virginia and North Carolina send the meal and the cooks, and show the people ash pone, johnnie cake, steel pone, cracklin pone, egg pone and batter cakes in their best form. It would be a great shame if corn should fail to be done full and complete justice at such a place as Chicago, right in the very center and heart of the production of the great American cereal. Let the exhibit be thoroughly complete both from the scientific and practical sides, and include all the great corn product, not even excluding whisky, and including warehouses and certificates of deposit endorsed ready for negotiation at the banks and a sample of whisky warehoused for three years, and tax not due until taken out of bond.

ANTIKAMNIA.

Among the many truly marvelous members of the coal-tar chemical derivatives which have displayed such power over two of the most dreadful features of disease, viz., fever and pain, none seems to promise wider and more permanent usefulness than the American product, antikamnia. This name might be not incorrectly translated, pain killer. The substance is in the form of a white powder somewhat like quinine in appearance, but lacking disagreeable taste. It is soluble in hot water and in alcohol. A good vehicle for it is simple elixir, or it may be administered in capsules, pills or tablets. It does not affect the secretions, nor depress the action of the heart, but reduces temperature in fever and secondarily slows the pulse. It does not impede digestion nor produce unpleasant after effects. It appears to be safer and equally as efficient as any of the members of this wonderful series. The purpose we have in referring to it here is to call attention of persons who do not have access to medical literature, to the value of this new remedy as a substitute for opium and morphine, hyoscyamine and other dangerous alka-

loids. The dreadful effects of abuse of these formidable drugs is not apparent in full force even to the medical mind which has not been especially directed to their remote, no less than their immediate consequences. Hereditary results of the morphine habit, for example, may be worse and more terrible to contemplate than the individual effects. It has happened to the writer during his professional life to have been called to take part in the study and discussion of many difficult and important points in medico-legal practice, and his mind has been directed to the study of the hereditary antecedents in which the lines of evolution ultimate, which lead up to criminal careers, and to those sudden and violent outbursts of desperate crime which astound and appall communities. He has found the alcoholic and the morphine habits playing always a conspicuous part in the hereditary influences which lay the groundwork of these catastrophes of insanity, and of a whole host of evils which affect our defective classes and darken and destroy so many lives. We are accustomed to regard it as a strange dispensation of Providence which visits the sins of the fathers upon children of the third and fourth generation. But when one of these hereditaries of these vicious bodily sins is once established, happily it can not extend beyond the third and fourth generation. The merciful solution of the problem set for nature is annihilation. God is both merciful and just. Let the victims of these bodily sins and evil habits reflect upon their tremendous responsibility toward posterity. The professional experience is, that in antikamnia we have found the best substitute for morphia, chloral, cocaine and the like, for the relief of pain and procurement of rest in all ordinary cases.

GOLD CONTRACTS.

Having some time since ventured the opinion in this place that "gold contracts" would be quickly disposed of when they came before the courts, we invite attention to the remarks of Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the United States District Court for Virginia. In a recently published letter he says, in part, "I have refrained from discussing the legal branch of the subject, but I do not suppose that any lawyer conversant with constitutional principles will contend for the validity of gold contracts made in contravention and circumvention of express laws of Congress defining legal tender." Whether Congress, as well as the States, may make gold and silver coins of the United States legal tender—either class of coins valid for the payment of any debt—is not a matter of doubt."

"I doubt not that prerogative legislation of appropriate efficacy will be promptly forthcoming from both Congress and the States whenever the bond-dealing classes shall become so infatuated as to provoke it."

The Outlook.

Alliance Echo, Mexia, Tex.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been such an onslaught on an organization as is now being made on the Alliance. Almost the entire press outside of the reform press are making a relentless fight against it, both Democratic and Republican. Nearly all the leading politicians on both sides are fighting us. The fight, too, seems to be thoroughly organized, as it is being

made about on the same line in every State. The general policy seems to be to secure the services of a few Alliance leaders. Have them to deal out slush, slander, falsehoods and misrepresentations, and then the press passes it around with favorable comments. And the wiseacre politicians set upon their perches and sing out, won't do, won't do, ho, ho, won't do. The question arises, why this onslaught? Why such unanimity in the opposition, and why such desperate means are being resorted to over-throw the order?

The answer is clear and plain.

It is the first formidable organization

that has dared attack directly the Wall street and Lombard money power and endeavor to throttle their relentless grasp on the throat of the toiling masses. This is the issue and no dodging it. The people in open rebellion against the money power and oppression of Wall street. That the opposition is powerfully entrenched behind its millions there is no doubt. But, yet, there is hope. So far no particular inroad has been made into our ranks, but we are steadily gaining ground every day. The press to a great extent has lost its influence over the people, and turn-coat politicians have completely played out, and if we can only succeed in getting every farmer and laborer, and every friend of pure and honest Democratic government to look this question squarely in the face, victory will perch upon our banner and our money kings be dethroned of political power. Brethren study this question well and meet it like true and brave soldiers. Every man must be to his post and every sentinel on the watch-tower.

Give us a Chance to Act.

Plain Talk, Vermillion, S. D.

"Not a solitary thing has yet been done by the Farmers Alliance to increase the foreign demand for farm produce, but the Republican party has done much," says the New York Tribune. The first increased demand for farm produce that we have experienced came with the message that all Europe is on the verge of starvation owing to a failure of crops. Is Republican statesmanship responsible for a failure of European crops? If so then there is little wonder at the expressions of mad glee on the part of Republican organs at the prospect of European starvation.

"Not a single thing," continues the Tribune, "has the farmers' organization done to increase the supply of money, but the Republican party has done much." The Tribune is probably aware of the fact that the Alliance has not yet had the reins of government. That is the reason it has done nothing to increase the supply of money; and that ought to be a very satisfactory reason, especially when it seems to be such a difficult task for the ruling party to give the country any beneficial legislation. The Republican party had an opportunity at the last session of Congress to pass two bills, both brought forward by the Alliance, one to issue treasury note to farmers on the security of their lands, the other to issue treasury notes to farmers and planters on the security of their crops of corn and wheat, cotton and tobacco. The Alliance also endorsed and used its influence in favor of a bill providing for the free coinage of silver. The passage of any one of these measures

would have relieved the currency stringency and the passage of all of them was an imperative necessity to shake the mold from the wheels of commerce and place business upon a prosperous footing. The Alliance desired very much to have these measures passed. Every argument was urged to the writer during his professional life to have been called to take part in the study and discussion of many difficult and important points in medico-legal practice, and his mind has been directed to the study of the hereditary antecedents in which the lines of evolution ultimate, which lead up to criminal careers, and to those sudden and violent outbursts of desperate crime which astound and appall communities. He has found the alcoholic and the morphine habits playing always a conspicuous part in the hereditary influences which lay the groundwork of these catastrophes of insanity, and of a whole host of evils which affect our defective classes and darken and destroy so many lives. We are accustomed to regard it as a strange dispensation of Providence which visits the sins of the fathers upon children of the third and fourth generation. But when one of these hereditaries of these vicious bodily sins is once established, happily it can not extend beyond the third and fourth generation. The merciful solution of the problem set for nature is annihilation. God is both merciful and just. Let the victims of these bodily sins and evil habits reflect upon their tremendous responsibility toward posterity. The professional experience is, that in antikamnia we have found the best substitute for morphia, chloral, cocaine and the like, for the relief of pain and procurement of rest in all ordinary cases.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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to come to you on reasonable security at cost. For the sake of a definite proposition we say at 1 or 2 per cent per annum. The present money power want you to have it at 12 per cent per annum. That is just the line of the fight in this campaign. We serve notice on the plutocrats that our issue before the people is: Money direct to the people as they need at cost. That is what we are going to fight for, and that is what we are going to discuss before the people. They can do as they please. They may say the same or they may hang their hopes on the banker's barrel, or they may straddle, but the Farmers Alliance will try very hard to get them to say yes or no to "money at cost." We shall be specific as to a way to get this money to the people. We shall have a bill before Congress providing for this very thing. It may not be the best way, but it will be a way. The principles of the sub-treasury plan bill are still alive. It is not too late to begin to study it. The candidate who will have to do with the settling of this issue will have to meet it before the people. We want congressmen and senators who will fight to the death in Congress and everywhere for the people who use it to have a chance to get their money at cost. Down with the monopoly in money!

The Electoral College.

Wendy Moyer, Blue Rapids, Kans.

"We demand the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people." This demand, made by the People's party, voices the sentiment of a very large number of voters in all parties. It is conceded that the electoral college is not only an expensive institution, but has been and may be again a means of defeating the voice of the people. For instance, in the last presidential election Cleveland's popular vote was greater than Harrison's by some 30,000, but Harrison carried States that gave him the majority of the electoral votes and of course he was elected, although, without discussing the merits of the two men, it is evident that the majority of the people wanted Cleveland. This occurred once before, in the Hayes and Tilden contest. It is evident that the framers of the Constitution did not intend that the electoral college should be made a political machine. They intended that the electors should be chosen by the people and should cast their votes with perfect freedom, without being pledged to any particular candidate. In that case they would simply elect the man who in their judgment would be best suited for the high honor. Modern political ingenuity, however, has reduced the election of President and Vice President to an exact science. The law of course does not place any penalty upon an elector for violating his trust, but should one presume to vote contrary to his instructions he would be doomed to the everlasting contempt of his party. The result of this system is the successful candidate is known as soon as the popular vote is counted, and it is known how the electoral vote will stand, although that vote is not to be counted until the succeeding January. An electoral vote of a State has been decided, according to good authority, in Oregon and once in California, and this was the result of sharp voting. Since the people's vote must be discounted, there seems to be no reason why that count should not decide

at once the election. While the electoral vote is of no practical benefit to the nation, it is an expensive institution. The law requires that two certified copies of the vote of each State shall be sent to the president of the Senate, one by mail and the other by messenger, who must go to Washington and deliver it in person before the first Wednesday in January after the election. This is to avoid any accident by which one might fail to reach its destination. The law allows these messengers no pay for their time, but pays them 25 cents per mile for the distance by the usual mail route from the capital of each State to the national capital. The mileage shall be fixed many years ago, in the days of stage coach, and has never been changed. It is highly probable that the most of these messengers travel on passes; but even if they pay their fare at full rates, they can stay a month at the capital and still have a full purpose to go home on. The luckiest man before the admission of the new States was the man who came from Oregon, his distance from Salem being 3,166 miles and his mileage \$76.50. The unluckiest is the Maryland man, who has to be satisfied with \$10.50. The aggregate before the admission of the new States was 33,874 miles, and the mileage amounted to \$8,468.50. The expense of the institution is enough to condemn it in the eyes of political economists, irrespective of party, even if there were no other features to be considered. But the most serious item in the affair is that the voice of the people is not heard. For example, the Democrats of Kansas, in years past, might just as well have stayed at home on election day, and the same is true of Republicans in Missouri, as their votes availed nothing in the final round-up, whereas had the election been decided by popular vote, each ballot would help to swell the total. To secure this demand of the people would be to take from the aristocratic demagogues a power which they should never have been allowed to possess, and the compact, made in the little cabin of the Mayflower two centuries and a half ago, that the majority should rule in the American colonies, would become a dignifying and ennobling feature of our nineteenth century civilization.

National Banks and the Sub-Treasury Plan.

J. W. H. Davis in Navasota (Texas) Herald.

The farmers demand that the government furnish warehouses where they may store their grain, cotton and tobacco, receiving a warehouse receipt therefor and 80 per cent of its value in treasury notes, legal tender, until such time as they can sell it to the consumer, when the amount advanced by the government will be repaid with interest. Now what was the law the money sharks had passed for their benefit? It was that they could take their depreciated greenbacks to the treasury and receive a good government bond bearing interest at 4 per cent, principal and interest payable in gold. In addition to this the bondholder received 90 per cent of the face of his bond in national bank notes, exactly as good money as that which he loaned the government. In order to make the sub-treasury anything like as absurd as the national bank iniquity, the farmer would have to demand that the government issue the full value of his grain in non-taxable 4 per cent government bonds,

principal and interest payable semi-annually in gold, and that, upon depositing said bonds with the government, it immediately return him 90 per cent of the grain deposited. That was exactly what this kind of government did for bondholders. Would not that be nice for the farmer? He could take 1,000 bushels of wheat to the government warehouse and receive \$1,000 government non-taxable gold-bearing bonds, and if the government was as kind to him as it is to the bondholders it would pay him a year's interest in advance in gold, besides returning him 900 bushels of wheat just as good as that which he put in the warehouse. This he could take home and loan out to a good profit, just as the national banks do with the currency issued gratuitously to them by the national government. There is no robbery like legalized robbery. The poor victim has not even the privilege of resisting, while the blighting and damning effects extend to the moral degradation of both robber and robbed, and degrades the law maker to the level of the common highwayman. Subscribe for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and read facts from records for yourself.

British Gold.
New Era, Cora, Mich.

The influence of British gold in the affairs of men and nations has long been a subject of remark and study, but the average American citizen scarcely allows himself to think, while reading of some wonderful conquest, which English capital has made, that this country can ever be affected thereby, and he seems perfectly oblivious to the alarming facts that surround him. It was the Shylock of Lombard street, London, who first suggested a bonded war debt. He depreciated greenbacks below gold, he in company with his Wall street cousins then bought greenbacks with gold at from 47 to 60 cents on the dollar, and immediately reinvested the depreciated greenbacks in United States bonds dollar for dollar. These bonds were payable in legal-tender notes (greenbacks) interest and principal. The money sharks, not content with the profit made in buying greenbacks at a discount, and not content with their success in transforming non-interest bearing notes into interest-bearing bonds, set themselves to work to change the contract as set forth in the face of the bonds themselves, and they actually succeeded in inducing the so-called representatives of the people in Congress to pass an act making these very bonds purchased with depreciated greenbacks payable principal and interest in coin. And it has been freely charged, and the charge is backed by much direct and circumstantial proof, that some of the money of a London Jew went to pay American statesmen for this service. Not content with his success, in doubling his wealth, while at the same time he doubled the burden on our agriculturists and laborers, the Lombard street banker scores another triumph over American productive labor and in favor of shrewd financial policy by sending his agent to this country with half a million in his pocket with instructions to secure the demonetization of silver and to establish his bonds on a gold basis. This scheme, be it told to our shame, succeeded, and although it is said there is not nor never was a United States bond sold by the government

for gold, every one held by a broker or money changer in any part of the world has to be paid in gold. The British financiers have not stopped here. To-day they own lands enough in this country to make three such States as Mississippi if it lay in a body; they own large interests, and in some instances controlling stock in many of our most important railroad lines and other industrial enterprises in this country. They are said to have almost a monopoly of the grain elevator business, requiring a large amount of capital. They have our country flooded with mortgage and loan association, through the operations of which they are rapidly acquiring control of large amounts of land in every State almost in the Union, and which bid fair to absorb in a few years our entire landed estate. They dictate eviction laws of many of the States now, and they are so summary that it is easier to evict a family in Kansas to-day than in Ireland. A little more than one hundred years ago our fathers whipped these fellows and conquered for us the grandest country on the globe, but at the rate they have progressed in the past thirty years in the business of corrupting our legislation with their gold, it can not be long before they will own our people body and soul. When the power of money to oppress is extended a little further the conditions above foreshadowed will be reached, and then the people of this country become serfs and slaves, and the British bond-holders, land speculators and usurers are our masters. This is no fancy picture but the inevitable result of the outrageous system of finance and legislation which has cursed this country for the past thirty years, and which must ere long overthrow the liberty of the people if not speedily checked. The farmers would do it if aided, or even let alone by the business and professional men of this country, but unfortunately many of them seem to have a prejudice against anything proposed by a "hay seed," and in a financial independence with the foreign plutocrats they throw the influence and votes against the interest of their countrymen. Whether the organized wealth producers of the country will be able to preserve a government of the people, or whether the hireling tools of New and Old England will hold them in subjection and finally overthrow the liberties of the masses, is a question to decide much sooner than the corrupt politicians will admit, or many good and patriotic men suppose.

The Alliance Greater than Its Leaders.

Farmers' Advocate, Charlestown, Va.

The Farmers Alliance, as the great farmers' organization that is awakening so much alarm in political circles, is infinitely greater than any one or a dozen men in it. There is not an individual member enrolled on its list of membership, from the president down, that would not be given to understand by evidence most unmistakable that his services is only necessary in so far as his utterances and influence harmonizes with the demands of the united organization. No man, we care not who he is, or what has been his past services, can deviate a hair's breadth from the course mapped out, but what he is checked by a reminder that the path in which he is to walk is as straight and narrow as the way to glory, and the admonition, "walk thou in it," accompanies the re-

minder. There is no instance now recorded where any one man or set of men who attempted to run the machine to suit his or their own personal ambition, but what he or they have come to grief. If this is so of those within the ranks, it is also eminently true of those without, and has been already forcibly illustrated. This is one of the most significant facts which goes to make up the grand aggregates of testimony that the Alliance is most thoroughly organized, and is a unit in its conception of the evils against which it is contending, and thoroughly in harmony as to the remedies necessary to correct existing abuses. No outside issues seem to distract or distract. They have their eyes and minds steadfastly fixed upon the goal they have set out to reach. Ridicule, sophistry, abuse or appeal are equally vain. They are moving as an avalanche, and gathering in volume of members as they move, and defeat and disaster awaits every issue or policy which impedes their advance. One year ago politicians scorned and ridiculed it; one year hence they will tremble and quake as they are scattered like chaff in the current which accompanies it. The cloud is gathering; the storm is approaching. Its bursting will not have been without warning. We are an army of men, every one of which is a leader, and the singleness and oneness of purpose quiets discord and smothers jealousies.

State Alliance Meetings.

Following are dates and locations of State Alliance meetings so far as at present known at this office:

California, Los Angeles, October 20.
Colorado, October 20.
Florida, Dade City, October 20.
Illinois, Springfield, October 27.
Indiana, November 17.
Iowa, October 13.
Kansas, Salina, October 21.
Kentucky, Elizabethtown, Nov. 10.
Michigan, Lansing, October 6.
New York, November 4.
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Nov. 10.
South Dakota, Huron, date not fixed.

The Weekly Union (Butler Mo.) corrects a weak-hearted neighbor as follows:

One of our Missouri exchanges, claiming to be a reform paper, is so solicitous for peace and harmony that it wants all of our demands, on which there is a diversity of opinion, discussed behind closed doors and urges that we stand by only such as we can all agree upon. Such chicken-hearted tenderfeet are too angelic for this mudane sphere—the mere whisper of "politics" would cause a grave-yard pallor to overspread their countenances. Any of our demands which will not stand the crucial test of a full, air and open discussion is unworthy the support of our great national Order and the little, narrow-souled partisan who would conceal any of their weaknesses or defects is too contemptible to be called "brother."

Eric (Kan.) Sentinel says:

The calamity howl that goes up from such papers as the Topeka Capital, Wichita Times, etc., has done more to injure the credit of the State than all the chin-chugs and grasshoppers we have ever had. We would like if these howlers would point to a single instance where the people's party, either through a convention or through their papers, have advocated repudiation. Instead of that, these zealous patriots of Republicanism are the ones who have raised the cry, and it has been echoed all over the East by others, and at their door should lie whatever blame is due from our possibly impaired credit.

The Union (Brookfield, Mo.) says:

If the Farmers Alliance had collapsed half as often as the newspaper opponents have given out news to that effect, it would long ago have been forgotten, but instead of being forgotten it is being remembered in a very lively way, a d the remembrance promises to become even livelier as the presidential contest approaches.

To the Reform Press.

Having been honored by the National Reform Press Association with the position of Washington representative, or standing committee on information, I have the satisfaction of announcing that I am prepared to furnish ready print (stereotype) plates, original cartoons, etc., on very liberal terms. Circular letter containing full particulars sent on application.

Yours fraternally, T. A. BLAND,
1121 10th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Elk County Citizen (Howard, Kan.) says:

It is a good sign when we find the farmers of the country taking an active interest in the government. Politicians may rail at the Alliance—may call its members "Calamityites," "communists," "socialists," etc., but all this will not stop its onward march. For too long have the farmers been indifferent, too long have they walked to the polls and voted blindly the ticket of their party, without stopping to think what sort of men they were sending to Congress and their State legislatures. But now, thanks to the Alliance movement, the farmers are reading, thinking and acting. They are getting back where they stood in the early days of the republic, when for sixty years they were the controlling power. Up to 1860 the leaders in politics were largely farmers, but during the war they were too busy raising food to sustain the armies in the field to take much part in politics, and the habit of staying at home except on election days grew stronger as the years rolled by, until finally the manipulation of primaries, caucuses and conventions fell almost entirely into the hands of politicians, corner loafers and the office holding class. The consequence was that men were sent to Congress year after year who were either thoroughly venal or else had interests diametrically opposed to the farmer and so legislation began to be against the laboring masses, especially those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The manufacturing interests, railroads, and other corporations were quick to see the indifference of the farmers and by a little active wire-pulling and the expenditure of considerable money, they soon had legislation so shaped that it injured to their benefit, and once having seen how easy it was to pass laws in the interest of capital, they have continued to exert themselves in that direction until now they seemingly have the people bound hand and foot with monopoly's chains. But it is only seemingly. All over the country the farmers are awake. They are asking what is best to do, and having settled that question in their minds, they are going to do it. It may not be this year, next year, or for several years, but sooner or later the people will triumph, and the monopolistic legislation of the past will be undone and the farmer given a show price for his labor, then it is right. If he has no rights then the plan is wrong and we are all wrong.

The Alliance (Concordia, Kan.) says:

The rebels who have been thinking they had found the master argument against the sub-treasury plan, that John Smith, with one hundred thousand dollars, could buy and deposit cotton or grain and then buy more with his 80 per cent, and so on, forgot one thing; where is John Smith going to get his grain or cotton? It's like the old Indian's advice of how to cook a rabbit, "first get the rabbit." The have got to go to the producer for what they buy, and under this plan the producer can say, in a measure, what the price will be. If the producer has a right to say what is a fair price for his labor, then it is right. If he has no rights then the plan is wrong and we are all wrong.

The Toiler (Nashville, Tenn.) says:

Fifteen hundred people greeted State President McDowell at Cross Plains, Robertson county, yesterday. He was met by 400 men in line with brass band and escorted through town to the place of speaking. Tell the American to kill him some more.

The following taken from the Alliance Echo (Kansas City, Mo.) is sound doctrine, and will bear a second reading:

No time for foolishness now, let every member of the Union post himself and be able to give a reason for the hope that is within him. The busy season is now over and the nights are growing longer. Every farmer should have two or three good reform papers and post himself. What

change, much less argument. They are blind followers of a name which has long since ceased to represent the common people or the true interests of the human race. Support your Unions as you would defend your rights. If your demands are wrong tell us why in our secret councils, where we should seek the truth in brotherly love. Yes, we are truly desirous and invite all persons who really desire the good of our race to a fair discussion of the sub-treasury or any other plank in the Ocala demands. You sneer and say foolishness, but that is not argument, and it can but lower you in the estimation of the fair minded and true. Quit your foolishness and give us reasons. Is it not a fact that this plan of relief would interfere with your manner of getting money? It would, in fact, weaken your power to gather that which you have never earned, and this is why you oppose it.

Ash Grove (Mo.) American says:

As the sub-treasury scheme is studied and understood, it becomes popular with the people. In it they find their salvation from plutocracy and tyrannical capital. Let every farmer and every mechanic, and every laboring man, investigate this subject fully, freely and fairly and be ready to give a reason for the hope that is in him; that is, the hope of still maintaining his freedom from tyrannizing capital. Let every true lover of the old Washington government, enlist in this grand revolution. We advise all to come right along and defend his rights and privileges at the ballot. Remember that the "Lord hates a coward." Come bravely out and suffer not from the fear of the old party lash. Let every farmer, every laborer, every mechanic push the work of township and county organization. Let meetings be held in every school district in order to educate the people on these vital issues.

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Members of the Alliance, Grange, League and other organizations will make a mistake if they do not support the sub-treasury plan.

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kind of papers do you support? Are you spending your money for papers that oppose the cause for which you are laboring, and never lose an opportunity to bring it into disrepute? Is this what you are doing with your hard-earned gold standard dollars?

The Free Press (Winfield, Kan.) says:

Our opponents are taking an unfair advantage in discussing the sub-treasury plan by ignoring the central ideas an confining their fight on what is known as the Pickler bill that was introduced in Congress. This bill went into details for the placing of the plan in operation, and it is these details which the Alliance, as a body never did endorse, that they are constantly holding before the people. When we ask for a discussion with the opponents of the plan we do not mean to discuss details, but confine our discussion to the great principles involved in the plan. Details have nothing to do with the right or wrong of the plan, but our opponents wish to drive us to discuss minor points, because they know that the principles involved in it are right and just. The only fair manner in which it should be discussed is on the merits of the principles involved, and these are: Is it constitutional, does justice demand it, do we want it? These questions answered in the affirmative, and there is no further need for discussion. Our enemies will try to set up a straw man by discussing these details, and then proceed to knock it down. Our people must fortify themselves against this plan of attack, and we warn them against being drawn into a discussion of details on minor provisions. Don't be swerved to one side or the other; let neither soft words nor deception turn your eyes from the great and grand principles of money for the people, instead of money for the banks, and the duty you owe to the wage-worker to do away with the speculator or middle man who annually absorbs 40 per cent of your labor, and by taking that much money out of the hands of the people, placing the country in such a condition that it is forced to purchase that much less of the products of these wage-laborers and in other ways forcing lock-outs, under consumption, and all for the sole benefit of the speculator. Keep the idea of cheap money or low interest for the people in view, too, and if all our forces will do this and not be led astray by the enemy we can march on to a near and glorious victory. Keep in view the fact that the enemy will try by every means in their power to wean you from our demands by deception, and placing our demands as a false light. This plan and abuse is all that is left them. They dare not meet us in fair argument, and will not do so.

The Wilton (W. Va.) Star says:

The "Bourbon Democracy," How it Scares us! "The Alliance and third party." There is one consolation, the Alliance in North Carolina will not be "bulldozed" into voting for such old political hacks, ie. venders and s'anderers as composed

Rural Home (Wilson, N. C.) says:

The effort to divide the Alliance forces upon the sub-treasury scheme is proving dismal failure. The plan is one of the soundest financial measures ever placed before any people, and the time is not far distant when this, or some other equally as good plan will be enacted into law.

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Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

Senator Kyle is doing some very effective speaking for the People's party these days. Senator Kyle is a strong young man who is growing in strength every day, and one who will grow also in the affections of his constituents.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) says:

The great underlying thought that is at the bottom of all the principles of the Farmers Alliance is the overthrow of the present unfair, unjust, and iniquitous system of national finances, and the institution of another that places the government nearer to the people, the treasury nearer the masses instead of the classes. It is the determination of the people to hold and enjoy the fruits of honest labor

instead of standing by and seeing others enjoy them whilst they suffer. This they are determined to have and nothing can now stop the movement.

The Bevier (Mo.) Appeal says:

Do not let your old party prejudice keep you from studying the sub-treasury plan. Do not let the old party politician deceive and mislead you and keep you from investigating it. He knows that the corrupt leaders of the old parties will never work for any change in our financial system that will prove beneficial to the masses, and that his only hope of keeping you in the old party ranks is by blinding you to the truth and keeping you in ignorance. Let the light shine upon you. Seek earnestly and honestly for, and open your heart to receive the truth and you need not fear the result.

The Independent Era (North Platte, Neb.) says:

A contemporary remarks that we ought to be proud of our mortgage indebtedness. But the poor fellow who is so unfortunate as to be able to meet the payment of the same will feel anything else but proud. Had it not been for the policy of the moneyed corporations in control of government there would be no need of mortgage indebtedness. But the currency has been so controlled and all issue of the same placed upon a basis so small that men are compelled to do business on their debts.

The Alliance Bulletin (Hayes, Kan.) says:

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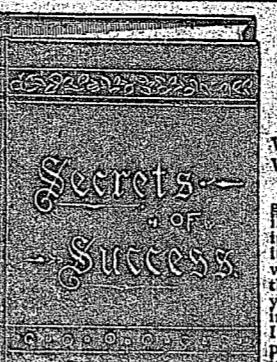
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17

Pike Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.



What is experience? Trial or repeated trial, or the instructions thus gained. What is success? Prosperous issue.

Secrets of Success contains all the above information, while the subjects are handled in a plain, common sense manner, so that all understand. It tells how illustrations of the implements which assist in securing the desired results. Already many letters speaking in terms of the highest commendation have written to me by my fellow farmers as to the results of my experience in the community in which my farm is located, many of whom have sat on store boxes, gossiping about the Gilt-Edged Farmer, making envious and discouraging comments, while my teams were at work on the land to feed the soil that had produced the wonderful results. The Gilt-Edged Farmer, instead of shaking hands, said to those inclined to turn from me, as though bitterly envious of my unquestionable success. "I ask no odds or ends from anyone, but have solved the problem while my fellowman has made mistakes, but have profited those mistakes. I have succeeded in placing in book form this condensed experience of years and it is invaluable. Information Learning bound in cloth, and will be mailed postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.25.

What are secrets? Something concealed, secluded, hidden, unseen, private, unknown.

What is knowledge? Clear perception. Truth ascertained. Information. Learning

H. H. DEWEESEE

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Author of The Secrets of Success, or, Many Years of Experienced Farming

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