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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 5, 1891.

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"I do not get my *ECONOMIST*," has been the burden of thousands of letters during the past week. "What is the matter; is it the fault of *THE ECONOMIST* or the postmaster?" ask many. It is neither. The fault lies with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. *THE ECONOMIST* is now a week behind, owing to inexcusable delays on the part of the said railway to deliver paper which was already in the suburbs of the city. Week before last two days were lost, and this week four more days have been lost in trying to get the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to put a car on the side track. Other cars of paper that arrived the next day were delivered first; they were for a government department. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been for some time trying to get Congress to pass a special act perfecting its title to a number of blocks of valuable land in the city of Washington which that road is now using, and others which it claims it needs in order to have adequate terminal facilities. To perfect such title would be equivalent to a donation, and would be a bold and unjustifiable robbery of the people of this nation of several millions of dollars' worth of property. But it is an outrage that the patrons of the road should be treated as *THE ECONOMIST* has in order that they may be forced to enter complaints, that the road may present such complaints to Congress as evidence of inadequate terminal facilities justifying the great donation. The people of this city and nation would be better off if the Pennsylvania railroad and every officer belonging to it were kept outside the limits of the city forever than to submit to such an outrage. *THE ECONOMIST* will not submit to it, but will buy its paper from mills that can ship by water. Other publishing houses will assist for a few weeks, the time will be gained, and all subscribers will get their papers regularly before January 1. But keep your eye on *THE ECONOMIST* during the coming session of Congress, and see if it does not expose the plans of the Pennsylvania railroad every time it tries to touch a Congressman's liver to assist their railroad bill.

ECHOES FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

With great unanimity the press of the country has taken up the falsehoods prepared for them by the hired scoundrels, who were willing to say anything for money. The prevailing sentiment of the daily press has been manipulated so as to everywhere take it for granted that the Alliance has passed its greatest period of popularity; that it is hopelessly split and divided upon the sub-treasury plan; that it will have no influence on the political future of the country on account of its weakness and division; that it was organized to carry the national election in 1892, but it has a hopeless task.

These statements are an outrage upon the public as well as the Alliance. The public has a right to expect a reputable newspaper to give the news fairly and truthfully, and a paper that distorts facts in order to arouse class prejudices is just as guilty of imposing on its patrons as one that makes false market reports to affect price.

What are the actual facts upon these subjects?

1. As to the loss of strength in the Order, the national secretary's books are the best evidence; they were audited by the Executive Board and afterward verified by the finance committee, and accounted for over twice as much money received as during the year before. But as part of this money was unpaid balances of the year previous, the actual increase in paying members is not equal to the increased receipts. It is, however, fully 33 1/3 per cent, as shown by the books, which is of course a great underestimate of the actual growth, because the law governing reports has been defective, in that it required State secretaries to make reports by November 1, of reports to them from county secretaries compiling reports of subordinate secretaries made out after October 1, and as a matter of course a large per cent of those reports are delayed and come in as supplemental reports after the time set, and therefore do not show on the secretary's annual report. But a growth of 33 1/3 per cent is a most wonderful achievement for such a large organization, and is perhaps without a parallel in history.

2. The most prominent and re-

markable feature of the recent national meeting was the perfect unity which prevailed. On nearly every item of legislation enacted the vote was practically unanimous, and even the resolutions were generally disposed of without a division. And the action of that body upon the sub-treasury plan was unanimous. It is perhaps true that there are many members of the Order who do not accept the sub-treasury plan in full, but it is not true that they are fighting the demands of the Order on that account. True, there had been a few who have adopted that course (less than a hundred in the United States), and they have as a rule been expelled from the Order, and are now seeking notoriety by reporting organizations that never existed and never will. These men who are fighting the demands held a meeting in St. Louis last September, and appointed a committee to visit the Supreme Council in their behalf. The committee came to Indianapolis and made their presence known to the Supreme Council. A committee was appointed to confer with them and report. They presented to the committee their objections to the demands, which were carefully considered by the committee, and the proposition made by the committee in response, was that they should reduce their objections to the demands to writing, file a copy with the committee, and the next night they would discuss the question publicly, they to first read their paper and defend it, and a member to respond. This they refused to accept. These facts are submitted to the public, believing that it is unfair, unkind and unjust for the press of the country to persistently circulate reports of a split and division in an order of over a million members on account of the opposition to it by less than a hundred members who have been expelled as unworthy.

3. The Alliance as an order has not sought to have any political influence in 1892, or at any other time, except as an educator. That is its legitimate field, and the only one it has ever claimed. True, people who did not understand the Order or its objects, and some who desired to purposely misrepresent the Order, have always said its ultimate form would be a new political party. But those who understand the Order,

and those who are friendly to it, say not, and have always said so, and their evidence is better than the other; in fact it is a shame and a disgrace for any one to make such an exhibition of prejudice as to take the position that he will only believe that of this Order which comes from its enemies, or those who know nothing of it. Yet such is often the case. The solemn declarations of the millions of membership, the oft repeated editorial expression of *THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST*, the only national official organ, are all studiously avoided, and suppressed to give place to the idle or vicious routing of those who in the face of all this persist in asserting that the object of the Alliance is to form a new political party. This is unfair, unkind, and unjust, and must be attended with the legitimate fruits of such evil acts.

There is a fundamental distinction to be made in regard to the Alliance effort to enforce its demands by legislation, and by the ballot. The Alliance is distinctively a farmers' organization, and as such can never be a political party. It is a great reserve force to which this great body of producers can apply for united strength to meet evil in any form, but especially evils that afflict them as a class. On this basis it has grown to great proportions; its object is justice, right and equity. Since it has become so great, it has in a certain sense become popular, and there are many who advocate its doctrines, not because they understand and believe in them, but for purposes of their own. It makes no difference what those purposes may be, whether for personal advancement, for the sake of defeating an enemy, or for the sake of starting a new political party; the Alliance, as an organization, is not responsible for their acts or their speeches. Then men who advocate the demands solely to put a thorn in the side of existing political parties, and form a nucleus for the organization of a third party, are acting entirely independent of the Alliance, and while they may injure the true educational work of the Alliance, it cannot afford to oppose them. Its demands once promulgated are public property, and any third party

man has as much right to use them as a rallying cry as any old party man has to denounce them, and the Alliance should not be held any more responsible for the one than the other. The object of the Alliance is right, justice and equity, and its mission never will be accomplished while there is wrong to be met or evil to be righted. Partisan politics never can be an object of the Alliance. No true Alliance man can afford to advocate the demands for the sake of forming a new political party. There is no reason why a new party would be any better than an old one, except that it be devoted to better objects and methods. Party, therefore, can never be an object; it may be a method. The necessary reforms are the great and the only object of the movement, and should a third party ever be a necessary method it can be embraced as such.

COLD FACTS.

The hurrah existence of the Alliance has passed and gone. Further growth and progress must be the result of cold-blooded calculation and vigorous education upon correct economic principles. The excitement and enthusiasm which always wait upon new conquests must give way to that cool deliberation which alone can hold and develop the fruits of victories already won. Such changed conditions will be the crucial test of membership. It will disclose who are the true reformers, and who are only time-servers, who have joined the Order for the good of the human race and stand ready to make personal sacrifices in that endeavor, and those who come in for personal gain or lack the courage of conviction. Even now this process of realignment is going on. Nine-tenths of the criticisms and objections to Alliance doctrines and methods come from those seeking an excuse to avoid further responsibility in Alliance reform, and at the same time make their return to old party allegiance as easy as possible. The old politicians have played the waiting game, the most dangerous of all, and are just now doing some effective work. Experience has taught them not to expend their strength in fighting a reform during the hurrah and excitement of its first appearance, but to wait until the inevitable settling of conditions comes about and then begin operations in earnest. When this stage in all reforms is reached there is sure to be found differences of opinion in regard to methods, disappointment in regard to official preferment, jealousies, mercenary motives, and plottings to revenge real or fancied injuries. All this discord and bitterness is utilized by the politician to discover the traitorous and ambitious. When found the work of disruption and ultimate destruction is undertaken with a cool, deliberate calculation that has seldom failed.

GETTING TOGETHER.

There is one phase of the present political situation that every honest, careful person should thoroughly consider. That is, why have the two old parties united in nearly every State to a more or less degree to destroy

indications of this kind of work have been seen in the past to a limited extent, but will increase, no doubt, rapidly in the immediate future. A presidential election is near at hand which always brings out the shrewdest and most unconscionable political methods. Besides this times are hard and individual selfishness is still met with in the human family. All the wiles of the politician, the brutalizing system of the corruptionist and the fetish influence which waits upon party ties will be used to their utmost to induce members to leave the Alliance and fall into line with the old parties. When one is found willing to comply his name is given out in the press and for the moment he is seemingly a hero. Such methods, if not denied, will prove successful in many instances and each will be magnified in order to induce the belief that a general stampede is eminent. Descriptions of this character, if considered in their true light, are a benefit pure and simple. It is a separation of the real from that counterfeit that strengthens instead of depletes. The difficulty lies not so much in the discouragement which follows the loss of such members as in the knowledge that human nature is so frail and manhood so easily turned into merchandise. Some of these conditions confront the Alliance at the present time. There are no more States to organize, or but few at least. The opposition is contending for every foot of territory with a mendacity never equaled. The press has been subsidized until it is a unit in its contest against the Order. Corporations, trusts and monopolies, with all the cunning and craft that money can purchase, are seeking to destroy its power. Both political parties are uniting against it, and the whole power of government is being used in the same direction. To retain the present membership under such conditions will be a task of no little magnitude. To meet this opposition squarely requires courage of the highest type. There is no room for cowards; brave men and true women can alone bring ultimate triumph to Alliance principles. The coming year is full of danger, hard work and many disappointments. Instead of being discouraged let each resolve anew to redouble all previous efforts to serve the Order, by defending its principles and aiding those who are engaged in the work of education. A united effort of this character would strengthen the weak, convince the doubting, and bring defeat and confusion to the opposition.

GETTING TOGETHER.

There is one phase of the present political situation that every honest, careful person should thoroughly consider. That is, why have the two old parties united in nearly every State to a more or less degree to destroy

the Alliance? What has been the incentive for such action? For thirty years and more these two parties have been waging a bitter warfare against each other. The intensity of this feeling led to a civil war. This relentless hatred and opposition to each other has been continued until the present time. During this long period each has condemned the other in unmeasured terms. They have charged each other—and in many cases proven it true—that they were guilty of nearly everything that was vile or mendacious; that was corrupting or mercenary. They have succeeded in dividing the people into two distinct camps, each predicated its position on the folly or wickedness of the other; but when the Alliance makes its appearance and shows up the true conditions of both, they unite as one army to compass its destruction. What does such conduct mean? Have they been mistaken in each other all these years? Have they suddenly repented, and are now traveling the path of rectitude and honor together? Have they discovered that each has been pure and upright, while villainizing and traducing the other? If not, whence comes this fraternal solicitude and brotherly interest?

What motive has prompted these two old inveterate enemies to kiss and make up, and then unite in the destruction of the Alliance. The reason for this is apparent; they have adopted the plan of all conspirators—united against a common foe, expecting each to resume his proper sphere when the victory is complete and safety assured. There is nothing so vile or vicious that the leaders of the two old parties would not do in order to wipe out the Alliance. This union, partial as it is, indicates weakness, and will continue to enlarge until certain portions of both the old parties unite firmly together in all parts of the land. All that is necessary for the consummation of this event is time. Give them plenty of time, and continue the propaganda of education among the people, and the result is sure. The near future will find the classes in both parties united against the masses, and then will come the end so much desired. To unite plutocracy against the people is the one sure indication of the power and progress of the reform movement. It is the harbinger of success, and the beginning of the end. Some very astute politicians have said that no one need be surprised to see the Democrats and Republicans voting together in 1892. Everything points to a union of the political leaders of the old parties to crush out this reform effort, and when done a return to old issues and the old alignment will be made, and the reign of corruption and oppression again instituted. This principle, as we understand it, is that national banks, no banks of issue, shall be abolished; that all money shall be issued direct by the

son for the present amalgamation of the two parties.

PARTY TACTICS IN TEXAS.

The recent action of the chairman of the State executive committee of the Democratic party in Texas declaring that members of the Alliance who endorse the demands of the Order are excluded from the councils of the party, has evoked a spirited protest published in Dallas, November 25:

To the Democracy of Texas: The recent pronunciamento of Chairman Finley announcing that those Democrats who believed in and advocated the reform generally known as the "sub-treasury plan," should not hereafter be admitted to a participation in the councils of the Democratic party in Texas, following almost immediately upon the practical expulsion of a member of a county executive committee, who was a believer in said reform, admonishes us that the time has arrived when it is proper and necessary for those who believe in the liberty of conscience and of opinion, to speak out plainly as to their intentions and purposes.

We hold this truth to be self-evident, that the appointment of Chairman Finley as chief of the State executive committee, did not invest him with the attribute of Democratic infallibility, nor place in his pious keeping the souls and consciences of individual Democrats.

Raised as we have been, in the folds of the Democratic party, and many of us having fought its battles, and followed its flag for a lifetime, we have been taught ever to believe that Democracy was not and in its essential nature could not be incompatible with perfect liberty of thought and speech.

Previous to this remarkable fulmination of Chairman Finley, we had supposed that each individual Democrat was a free man, having full possession of and control over his own conscience. Holding these views, the undersigned, in common with many others, true and loyal Democrats, have seen fit to examine and approve the principles of what is called the sub-treasury plan. We believe in common with the great mass of laborers and producers, that during the past thirty years, if not ever since its formation, our federal government has been administered in the capital, to the prejudice of labor. The tillers of the soil, the producers and property owners generally, and all other values, have submitted for many years to a systematic robbery by the government, for the enrichment of capitalist classes.

Agriculture, the basis of all wealth, and of civilization itself, has borne the burdens of government without complaint, has never received any favors from the government, and those who follow its pursuits, thus discriminated against, have gradually become "beavers of wood and drawers of water" for the more favored classes; oppressed always successfully, by the exactions of money and incapable through unjust laws and systems propagated by syndicated wealth of exacting a price for what they produce or may have to sell.

Amid these environments, which threaten even the existence of them and their loved ones, they are looking for some remedy. Freeborn, they are not disposed forever to wear chains which present economic conditions have imposed upon them, and which in some respects are more galling than the actual slavery once existing in our mids. They feel that they are entitled to equal privileges with all other classes in this country, and that they now have a right to demand that all discriminations by government against them shall cease. The flag they have raised and the battle they have begun have but one object, equality. This, they feel, they are entitled to, and they intend to have.

To the details of the sub-treasury plan, we are not wedded. If they are inconsistent with conservative business principles, or with the teachings of the Democratic fathers, let them go. But upon the principle of the sub-treasury plan we shall remain inflexible. This principle, as we understand it, is that national banks, no banks of issue, shall be abolished; that all money shall be issued direct by the

government itself in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a conservative cash basis at the least possible expense to the people, that the volume shall be placed beyond the reach of private manipulation and rendered incapable of marked relative contraction or expansion. On this principle, which we believe is sanctioned and inculcated by many of our wisest statesmen, including the immortal Jefferson, we have no compromise to offer. We know that each year the people are forced to submit to extortion, robbery, because of a want of such a circulating medium in the country, and they are not willing to longer submit to this enforced scarcity, in the interest and for the benefit of the money lenders of Wall street.

We announce our purpose and the purpose of all those who think with us to remain Democratic despite the eagerness of Mr. Finley to get rid of us, and to make a fight for our principles, which are essentially Democratic. We are Democrats "to the manner born," and we serve notice on Mr. Finley and his instigators and co-conspirators that when the battle cry is sounded we will be found on the Democratic battlefield, as we have always been, with the old Democratic flag floating at the head of our column, prepared to give our best service to the cause of the people and with a full determination to slay our foes in front and such traitors as may fire into us from ambush in the rear.

J. T. REED, president F. M. B. A., of Ohio, was born in Calhoun county, Ohio, in 1852, on a farm, and has always lived close enough to God to stay on one. He joined the F. M. B. A. in 1889, and was elected president of the succeeding year, and re-elected again in 1891. He has acquired some notoriety as a public speaker, has no confidence whatever in the old parties, and is with the new move until the end.

JOHN P. STELLE, Secretary National Assembly, F. M. B. A., was born near Mt. Vernon, Illinois, on a farm, in the year 1843, and has lived on farmland his forty-nine years. He received a ordinary backwoods education, but the talent and ability within him surmounted youthful disadvantages, and he has held the superintendence of schools in his section for four years, and is also editor of the Progressive Farmer, published a Mt. Vernon, Ill. He has been an independent in politics since 1873, and believes a new political organization to be a necessity. His life has been a success, and he is a public speaker.

THE following hard-headed extract is taken from an editorial in the last issue of the Midland Journal, Rising Sun, Md. It has enough solid sense to furnish food for reflection to many so-called statesmen for some time:

Mr. Foster admits in his speech that there is no prospect of the balance of trade being against this country, and while this remains true there can be no possibility of gold being drawn from this country and until this could occur the "parity" between the two metals a money could not be disturbed. These facts refute Mr. Foster's theory in both regards. Gold is constantly being drawn from this country by two sources independent of that mare's nest of the oaken bank, balance of trade. It is being drawn, it is estimated, to the amount of little if any less than a hundred millions annually by the stream of travel from this country to Europe, and a much larger sum to pay interest and profits on the debts, stocks, manufacturing, mining and other industries owned by foreigners. The much-talked of "parity" does not depend upon the drain of gold from this country, but upon the decree of the United States government. It has said that one of its silver dollars shall pay as much debt as one of its paper or gold dollars, and it has ever continued to do so. And those who ship gold must exchange its value with its owners before they can ship it, and if they had every dollar of gold now in the United States, we would be just as rich without the gold. And again how is this magic gold to be kept away from us if we have goods to sell and they of Europe have only gold money to pay for them? A little reflection with the exercise of common sense will satisfy any one that this everlasting talk about balance of trade, gold leaving us, and dire calamity presaged by these evil omens, is the most unmilitated bosh on the part of the chamber of commerce

settled in Cedar county, Ohio, where he has since lived upon the same farm, and had greatness thrust upon him.

N. M. BARNETT, president F. M. B. A., Illinois, was born and raised in De Witt county, Illinois, and is fifty-four years old. Mr. Barnett was originally a Democrat, but joined the Greenback party, and has not affiliated with either of the old parties since. He served three years on the federal side during the late unpleasantness, but knows the war has ended, and believes the only measures worthy the support of patriotic and manly men are embodied in the reform movement of the farmers and their sympathizers.

DR. C. A. ROBINSON, president F. M. B. A., Indiana, was born in Fountain town, Ind., July 4, 1850, and received a common school education through personal application, as he was left an orphan when only ten years old. He taught school nine years, then studied medicine at the medical college, Indianapolis, and practiced professionally four years, when his health failed, and he abandoned it for farming. He joined the F. M. B. A. in 1890, and was elected President of the State Assembly of Indiana, October 24, 1891. He is a firm advocate of the new political reform movement, and disclaims the generality of his brethren by frankly announcing his conversion to woman suffrage.

THOSE who keep well-posted as to what is going on at the national capital during the next year will be compelled to read THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

If war among Democrats must come because of our determination to exercise the rights of free American citizenship, and to think for ourselves, without taking the advice of some "boss," the responsibility must rest upon other shoulders than ours. We are ready for peace or war, proscribing no man for opinion's sake, and equally determined that no man shall proscribe us, and we call upon all Democrats in Texas, as well as others who think with us, and the liberal minded who differ from us, to organize at once in every congressional district, county and voting precinct for the preservation of pure Jeffersonian Democracy in the grand old commonwealth, and the rescue of Democracy from the hands of buccaneers who seem determined in their insolence to destroy it unless they are permitted to run it for their exclusive benefit and that of their fellow spoilsmen.

Ferg Kyle, W. T. Goslin, J. K. P. Hanna, Henry E. McCulloch, E. S. Peters, J. T. Crawford, Milton Park, W. J. Bennett, L. J. Guynes, C. S. Bates, D. A. Barbee, Dr. J. G. Barbee, T. Bennett, R. V. Bell, Taylor McRae, E. O. Meitzen, R. W. Coleman, W. H. Dean, W. H. Wallace, E. H. Whitten, J. G. Draper, J. C. W. Fort, Dr. R. R. White, N. H. Tracy, Harry Tracy, C. J. Jackson, W. E. Love, J. F. Guynes, R. D. Hudson, J. W. Davenport.

For the enforcement of the principles and purposes announced above, I am with you. Thos. J. Gibson, J. W. McClellan, M. A. Drinkard, A. M. Drinkard, E. G. Bennett, B. F. Martin, S. C. Foster, D. D. Polk, R. B. Hunt, W. M. Mullins, W. H. Bessling, S. Hughes, J. C. Davis, J. H. Carnahan, S. Katten, A. J. Red, T. J. Red, M. C. Tyner, R. J. Tyner, J. B. Tyner, J. H. Jones, C. C. Ballard, C. J. Woldridge, Jas. M. Storey, J. M. Bounds, J. R. Jackson, Blue Haugh, W. C. Houze, C. J. Sterling, H. Gibson, C. J. Martin, J. A. Thomas, R. P. Hart, E. L. Carpenter, J. R. Johnson, N. R. Moody, C. L. Moody, P. M. Speed, C. Frey, and about two others.

F. M. B. A.

Since consolidation with the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association is now in the list of probabilities, the following personal mention of prominent Farmers Mutual Benefit Association men will be of general interest:

S. S. GAUSZ, president of the National F. M. B. A., was born in Treblee county, Ohio, in 1835. He moved to Wain county, Indiana, in 1846, where he received his education and diploma in an old log school house. He worked four years as journeyman in Indianapolis, where his health broke, obliging him to enter other vocations. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and spent two years, but returned to Indiana, where he joined the army and served three years, being mustered out in 1861, a second lieutenant. Later he engaged in manufacturing in Indianapolis, but in 1871 abandoned it and

settled in Cedar county, Ohio, where he has since lived upon the same farm, and had greatness thrust upon him.

The wealth of this nation does not consist in securing the gold coin of other nations, but in the products of the farm, the factory and the mine, and we are not at all poorer when a hundred millions of gold goes out of the country than we would be if the same amount of greenbacks or silver dollars went out. Their equivalent must be left in goods. The only harm that can possibly result is the contraction of the currency to that amount, and lowering of prices if the contraction is long continued. This chamber of commerce class is opposed to every movement looking to the increase in the volume of currency, and will fight as hard a proposition to add five hundred millions of gold to the money of the country as they are now opposing an addition of silver or legal tenders.

Their whole financial policy may be summed up in one short sentence; a small amount of money which makes money dear, and all products cheap, and a large demand for credit which brings large harvests of interest into the till of the bankers and debt-holding class. And this is the alpha and omega of the financial policy of the gold

class. Many representatives to dictate to the friends of silver, and silence and postpone them in their just demands, until the veto power can be put in the hands of a Democrat for four years, to be exercised against any adjustment of the silver question except on the formula to be furnished by the wise counselors and safe leaders to be found only in the neighborhood of Wall street.

MANY subscribers will get Nos. 11 and 12 at the same time, and No. 14 will be on time. All the lost time will be made up by the time No. 14 goes to press.

WITH the opening of the coming session of Congress THE ECONOMIST proposes to give its readers some valuable additions and improvements. A good, strong, general news department will be presented each week, and several pages will be devoted to congressional news and views. THE ECONOMIST will contain much valuable matter that can be found in no other paper.

KEEP your eye on THE ECONOMIST during the coming session of Congress, and you will be well-posted on current events.

EVERYTHING of general interest will be gathered for THE ECONOMIST during the coming year. The management is determined to keep it at the head as the best and cheapest newspaper in America.

ONE of the important resolutions passed at the recent national meeting was an endorsement of Bro. D. P. Duncan, of South Carolina, for appointment to the interstate railroad commission. President Harrison could serve the people no better than to make this appointment. It would go a long way toward establishing the fact that the farming element of the nation were not entirely ignored.

MR. CARLISLE's letter, evidently a put up job to be used as an electioneering scheme for Mills in his race for the speakership, has been thoroughly quoted by all the Mills organs in the country and is offered as conclusive evidence that Mills is not a testy, fractious fool, utterly unfit to fill the Speaker's chair. It has not helped Mills, but Carlisle's reputation for judgment and veracity has become a prominent subject of consideration.

VICE-PRESIDENT H. L. LOUCKS was elected president of the National Alliance at St. Louis in December, 1889, and served one year. Last year he was compelled to have one leg amputated and he now uses crutches. He is a very able and true man.

L. F. LIVINGSTON, as chairman of the committee on constitution at Indianapolis, made a good fight for economy and the reduction of running expenses by the National Alliance.

THE sub-treasury plan was adopted in the national meeting unanimously

by a rising vote. This is evidence that the Order is not divided, but to the contrary is working together with a unity of action that will sooner or later bring success. Such a unanimous endorsement after the past year of mendacious opposition speaks volumes for the completeness of Alliance education. Let it be continued vigorously during the coming year.

ALONZO WARDALL thought he had sacrificed himself when he nominated H. L. Loucks for vice-president. Loucks was surprised by his nomination and election, and Wardall was more surprised when he was renominated and elected to his position.

Population of South Dakota.

Census Report

The population of that part of the old territory of Dakota now known as South Dakota, as nearly as can be ascertained, according to the census of 1880 was 88,268. The population returned under the present census for the State is 328,808. This shows an increase of 230,540, or 234.6 per cent.

Population of Oklahoma.

Census Report

The total population of the Territory as returned under the present census is 61,834. This includes 5,338 persons returned for Greer county, which is in dispute, being claimed by Texas.

Exports of Provisions.

TOTAL BEEF AND HOG PRODUCTS.
Total for month ending 1891 \$8,266,945
Oct. 31..... { 1890 10,352,148
Total twelve months 1891 112,303,958
ending Oct. 31..... { 1890 118,938,618

TOTAL DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Total for month ending 1891 \$643,977
Oct. 31..... { 1890 988,567
Total for six months 1891 7,021,487
ending Oct. 31..... { 1890 7,662,350

TOTAL BEEF, HOG, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.
Total for month ending 1891 \$8,910,862
Oct. 31..... { 1890 11,349,715
Total for ten months 1891 99,388,937
ending Oct. 31..... { 1890 108,755,210

Warren Papers—No. 11.

BY CHAS. BOONE.

At this moment of writing John Warren and myself are not advised of what action may be taken by the Supreme Council, now in session at Indianapolis in respect to the People's party movement. While waiting we discuss the utterances of the Chicago spider press concerning the recent elections. John Warren reads his politics through spider goggles. It is all tinged with party color. Editorials that, as seen between the lines, plainly enough come from the other direction, are accepted by John Warren as though divinely inspired. He is certain the Alliance is stone dead, our sub-treasury and land loans having killed it. He quotes the latest advice, "If the Alliance desires to be resurrected it must abandon the two planks which dealt the death blow."

I talk to my friend thus: John Warren, you and the G. O. P. newspapers say that two of our own clubs, sub-treasury and land loans, have destroyed us, for this is how you interpret the voting just done. Do you and they object to these measures because you believe they would be injurious to country producers and borrowers, or because you fear they might injurious to city speculators and lenders? John stammers out

that he looks at it from his own point of view. He does not want the privilege of city men to name prices for country products interfered with, thus referring to the possibilities of the sub-treasury plan; nor does he want his city colleagues, the professional money-lenders, to be deprived of the power to name interest rates for mortgaged farmers, with the usury tribute cut off from their private purses and turned into the public treasury, thus referring to our land-loan proposition.

When I ask John Warren why the G. O. P. press do not quote government supervision of railroads, free coinage of silver, and the like, as sufficiently accounting for our alleged November extinction, the reply is that those measures would be perfectly harmless as against city speculators and money-lenders.

It is the "income" class of our cities, who make profits from prices and get dividends from loans, whose voice is heard through the newspapers and magazines. These people distinguish which part of your platform is sawdust and which is rawhide. "Why," continues John, "you Alliance fellows ask for everything. Your sub-treasury and land-loan schemes would drive our income-class off the planet. The butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers would boycott them front, flank, and rear when the 'income' was gone."

In my simplicity I ask why these persons could not put their money into productive business instead of "corners" and loans, thus going to work, and getting, with all other people, their fair share of the wealth produced. They would miss only what is now a waste or an injury to them, but which, saved to those who earn it, would meet necessities and prove a blessing. Then I ask if the issue is really narrowed down to this, whether farmers, as principal producers, shall be robbed of their net earnings to support city speculators and a privileged moneyed class in idleness?

John Warren replies that if put in that shape such would be about the size of it.

If the reader please, a live issue like this can not be kept out of politics, no matter how much our income classes may be willing to pay for silence. It will be the duty of the Alliance to bring it in and force it to settlement. "Constitutionally, how?" If some sort of a Gordian knot be in the way, cut it, that the procession may proceed. It would plainly be sound policy to so revise our constitution as that our voting power could be made effective for legislation. After formulating our "demands" is it not folly to keep our hands tied against bringing to bear appropriate pressure for their enactment into law?

Brethren, there can be no choice but that the Alliance must engage in politics to the extent of securing needed legislation; either this or a proper respect for the judgment of mankind must compel us to disband.

Consider what the question is. "Shall productive business, especially farming, continue to pay unmerciful market toll and interest tribute to the scheming rich men of the cities?" There is the issue stripped to nakedness. There can be no doubt as to the wealthy class of the cities governing at Washington. The composition of Congress is proof enough, without showing the sympathies of both party administrations toward Wall street

so many money-lenders, and the remainder acting as attorneys for monopolies. These men, with barely an exception, always have been allied by instinct, education and profession, with the wealthy class of our cities.

With Congress composed either of actual principals or employees of the monopoly power, what legislation could have been expected except such as should pile up wealth in the city by impoverishing the country? Both common observation and the census returns show this to be the fact, whilst a market system worked by speculators and a money system worked by bankers is mainly the machinery by which it is done.

The Alliance, therefore, can make no mistake as to its immediate political mission. It is to rescue the industrial and debtor class from the clutches of the market and money speculators of the cities. The avenue to this leads through Washington, and the measures necessary thereto are substantially comprised in our sub-treasury and land-loan propositions.

I have again and again in the columns of *THE ECONOMIST* and other journals urged the wisdom of organizing the new party for legislative objects only, by not contesting with either of the grand old parties for administrative offices. I have not space to now point out the merits of this policy, nor the slightest reason to suppose the present leaders in the movement would heed such counsel. However, let me suggest that means be devised to make the politicians understand that Alliance ballots can not be had in the 1892 election by candidates for legislative office, unless they publicly pledge themselves to support our Ocala demand for government loans at 2 per cent. This surely will be little enough, as an entering wedge, and something of a compromise if you please, to insist upon out of the large arrearage of rightful legislation to come to us as we later acquire greater efficiency in the use of our ballots. The Alliance will then stand before the world as in practical sympathy with the mortgaged debtor class everywhere, struggling under crushing rates of usury, and equally so as the friends of the young men of the coming industrial generation, now only waiting for low-priced money to bring about by their labor and enterprises a permanent prosperity that shall embrace all useful workers and all sections of our country in its healing and extending blessings.

OCALA-INDIANAPOLIS DEMANDS.

a. We demand the abolition of national banks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. 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.

f. 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.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., November 17-21, 1891.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, November 21, 1891.

Supreme Council called to order by President Polk; opened in due form.

Resolution by Talbot, of South Carolina, reported favorably by committee on demands and adopted:

Whereas we, the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, in Supreme Council assembled, in considering the great questions that relate to the development of our country in its material and industrial interest, none of greater magnitude or of more vital importance than that of the interstate commerce law and its just and equitable administration in the interest of all classes of our citizens;

And whereas there is now a vacancy on this Board of the member from the South; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend and most respectfully request and urge upon the President of the United States that he appoint to this vacancy the Hon. D. P. Duncan, who now holds the position of chairman of the South Carolina railroad commission, and who has been on said commission for the past nine years, thereby having had long experience and training for this work.

2. The recommendations that have already been filed with the President from all classes of citizens, and from all sections of the country, are of such a nature and kind as to leave no question of doubt as to his qualifications and ability to fill acceptably this high and most responsible position. We furthermore ask his appointment as a representative of the entire agricultural interest of our common country.

3. That these resolutions be sent to the President by a special committee from the body.

Report of the committee on demands was submitted by Brother Weaver, of Iowa:

Mr. President: The committee on demands instructs me to make the following unanimous report:

We reaffirm without any change or alteration the demands adopted at the last annual meeting of this body at Ocala, Fla., which are as follows:

a. We demand the abolition of national banks.

b. 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.

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

2. That 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 the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national government 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.

f. 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.

Unanimously adopted by a rising vote, the only change being to substitute in the first demand the word "issue" for the word "loan," and the word "tax" for the word "interest."

Realizing that the action of the members of the Fifty-second Congress who were elected by the aid of Alliance constituencies will have an important influence upon the welfare of our beloved Order, we respectfully and earnestly request all representatives in said Congress so elected to decline to enter into any party caucus

called to designate a candidate for the office of Speaker, unless adherence to the principles of the Ocala platform are made a test of admission to said caucus.

Entire report adopted.

The representatives of the Knights of Labor were escorted to the speaker's stand, and Mr. Wright made known the message from the General Assembly of that organization.

Brother Weaver, of Iowa, introduced the following: Whereas we, the Clothing Exchange of Rochester has locked out their employes, depriving them of the right to live;

And whereas the said combine has arrested the officers of the Knights of Labor on trumped-up charges, and before a packed jury convicted the master工作man one James Hughes, for doing his duty to his fellow man;

Therefore be it resolved, That we condemn the actions of the Rochester clothing combine for depriving their former employes of doing a lawful business.

And be it further resolved, That we call upon all fair-minded people to let the goods of these unfair and un-American manufacturers severely alone.

Adopted by a rising vote, there being one vote against it, that of Brother Rogers, of Florida.

On motion of Brother Dean, of New York, 2:30 p.m. was set aside as a special hour for hearing the report of the committee on finance.

Motion adopted that Brother Terrell make report of committee on confederation immediately after the committee on finance reports.

On motion of Brother Laughinghouse only three minutes debate will be allowed on any question, and no one shall have the floor more than once.

The report of the business agents was received, together with a minority report presented by Brother Geo. B. Lang. Both reports were laid on the table.

Report of the committee appointed to confer with the anti-sub-treasuries received and adopted.

Resolution by Brother London, of Missouri, censoring the press of Indianapolis, and recommending that we request all other industrial organizations not to hold any more conventions in this city, was received and laid on the table.

Report of committee on consolidation received and adopted.

To the brethren of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association and National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, greeting:

The committee on behalf of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and the committee on behalf of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association, appointed and convened by order of our respective bodies, now assembled in this city, do hereby recommend to our organizations the discussion in our subordinate organizations of the advisability of the consolidation of the two organizations.

Resolved, That the joint committees on consolidation of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association and the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, appointed and convened by order of our respective bodies, now assembled in this city, do hereby recommend to our organizations the discussion in our subordinate organizations of the advisability of the consolidation of the two organizations.

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

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

Further, We respectfully request the press to aid in giving publicity to the foregoing request as made by both committees.

W. M. Reid, Chairman.
J. T. Reed.
P. J. Donaldson.
Committee on part F. M. B. A.

MARION BUTLER, Chairman.
GEORGE MILLINGTON.
A. K. MURPHY.
J. K. P. WALLACE.
C. M. BUTT.
BEN TERRELL.
L. P. FEATHERSTON.

Committee on part N. F. A. & I. U.

On motion of Brother Page, of Virginia, the council expressed regret that the courtesies extended to us by the Board of Trade, the Commercial Club and the citizens of Indianapolis, while we highly appreciate and for which we are deeply grateful, should have been marred by the hostile attitude of many of the daily papers, which have persisted in misrepresenting our actions, though we had a press committee willing and ready to furnish them the truth.

The report of the cotton committee

by act in settlement of mileage and per diem of states that delegates whose States have paid a full per capita tax for 1892 be paid in cash, and States not paid in full be paid by order on State secretary in proportion to their delinquency.

On motion 5 p. m. was made a special hour for electing a legislative committee of five.

The committee on confederation made report, which was adopted.

Your committee on confederation beg leave to report that they have communicated with all industrial organization having like objects with our own, and have received reply from the following: National Farmers Alliance, Colored National Alliance, Farmers Mutual Benefit Association, Knights of Labor, National Citizens Alliance, National Citizens Industrial Alliance, National Patrons of Industry, and National Grange or Patrons of Husbandry. We have succeeded in effecting a confederation with all of the above except the National Grange and National Alliance. By the advice of your president and ex-committee the chairman of this committee visited the National Alliance at its national meeting, held at Omaha, Nebraska, last January. At that meeting the plan of confederation was presented to them and a committee appointed from that body to confer with a committee from the other organizations for the purpose of confederation; that committee has, through its chairman, been notified of all meetings held for the purpose of confederation, but has not attended any. The National Grange was communicated with through its president and secretary, and they refused to participate in the confederation. Your committee was called by its chairman to meet in Washington, D. C., at which meeting a confederation was formed and a president and secretary for the confederation elected; also an executive committee, consisting of the chairmen of each executive committee of the orders confederating. That executive committee, by its chairman, was called to meet in this city on the 16th of this month, for the purpose of fixing the basis of representation and consider change of place of meeting of delegates from all the confederated organizations on the 22d of February, 1892, for the purpose of agreeing upon demands which all will support. The basis of representation is twenty votes for each national organization confederating or who may confederate by February 1, and one additional vote for every ten thousand or major fraction of votes belonging to such organization. The manner of selecting and number of delegates was left to each body to arrange.

Your chairman is just in receipt of a letter from the National Patrons of Industry, asking the attendance of your committee upon a conference to be held in the city of Lansing, Mich., to be called the last of December next, for the purpose of confederating all orders in that State looking to political action. Your committee would recommend that the president from Michigan be requested to attend said meeting representing the organization of his State. The expenses incurred by your committee in discharge of its duties have been up to date \$270.90, and some small bills for stationary printing and postage due the Economist Publishing Company, which have not been rendered, the exact amount of which you committee cannot state.

The chairman of your committee is in correspondence with other organizations who desire confederation, but he has not yet authorized to proceed without instruction from the body.

Partial report of the committee on demands, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions, was received, and resolutions adopted as follows:

Whereas the State of Georgia has petitioned the Congress of the United States to complete at as early a date as possible the improvement upon the river and harbor at Savannah, Ga.; therefore be it resolved that the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union endorse this movement as of importance to the commerce of the entire country, and requests the national Congress to grant the appropriation asked.

Resolved, That we, the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, in council assembled, request that the Fifty-second Congress appropriate 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of our public lands in the respective States to be used for irrigation purposes under State regulations.

Whereas the distribution of seeds and printed matter from the Department of Agriculture at Washington does not produce results commensurate with the cost; therefore resolved by the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union that it is the sense of this body that the distribution of seeds and printed information relative to the business of agriculture should be done through the experiment stations of the different States.

Motion by Brother Wardall, adopted, instructing delegates to the labor conference to be held February 22, 1892, to use all honorable means to secure the endorsement of the Ocala demands.

A resolution by Brother Stone, of Georgia, was unanimously adopted.

Whereas it is in the interest of good government to place the pensioners of this country outside of the influence of any political party, and thus lift the entire pension system out of politics; therefore

Resolved, That this National Council is in favor of pensions to apply alike to every needy, disabled, and honorably discharged Union soldier; and that they be paid in United States notes receivable for all dues, public and private, thus adding to and distributing the cur-

rency without detriment to the business interests of the country.

Unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Gouger, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was escorted to the stand and made a few remarks.

On motion of Brother Livingston, of Georgia, a copy of the resolution on pensions was ordered transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the President of the United States, with a request that they use all honorable means to have the same enacted into law.

Resolution by Brother Macune, creating a legislative committee was offered as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be a legislative committee of five members authorized to represent the Supreme Council upon questions of national legislation indorsed by this body. The president shall be ex officio chairman of this committee, and the other four members shall be elected by this body.

2. That the State Alliances are hereby requested to pay the expenses of their presidents whenever the president of this body shall deem it best to convene them for the purpose of counsel and advice, and when so convened they shall be known as the National Council of State Presidents, and they shall in that capacity be subject to the call of the president, and may make rules governing their own work.

Motion by Brother Livingston, of Georgia, to sever the resolutions and consider the two propositional separately prevailed.

Motion by Brother Page, of Virginia, to amend the first resolution by inserting "The chairman of the Executive Board shall also be a member," making the resolution read:

Resolved, That there shall be a legislative committee of five members authorized to represent the Supreme Council upon questions of national legislation indorsed by this body. The president shall be ex officio chairman of this committee. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall also be a member, and the other three members shall be elected by this body.

Amendment prevailed and both resolutions adopted.

The following resolution, by Brother Wardall, was adopted:

That the delegates to the February meeting shall be elected as follows:

For the twenty-five delegates at large; each State delegation present shall present the name of one member, and they shall be entitled collectively to cast the twenty-five votes, and that the president and executive committee of each State be empowered to select the number of State delegates they are entitled to and make the appointment.

The following is a list of delegates elected by the different State delegations:

H. Tracy, Texas; L. P. Featherston, Arkansas; Marion Butler, North Carolina; William Farr Goodwin, New Jersey; Col. C. M. Butt, Wisconsin; Alva Agee, Ohio; T. S. Adams, Louisiana; Marion Cannon, California; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; Frank Burkitt, Mississippi; J. Brad Beverley, Virginia; Matt Rhea, Tennessee; L. Leonard, Missouri; J. B. Weaver, Iowa; M. V. Rork, Oregon; C. M. Maxson, New York; Sinclair Thompson, Pennsylvania; M. A. Housholder, Kansas; M. G. Elzey, Maryland; T. T. Gardner, Kentucky; Thos. W. Force, Indiana; William Hess, Illinois; R. A. Southworth, Colorado; M. V. Lonnecker, Michigan; S. M. Adams, Alabama; A. P. Baskin, Florida.

Motion adopted, that the committee on confederation be continued for the present. The committee is as follows:

Ben Terrell, Texas; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; R. F. Rogers, Florida; H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; W. J. Talbot, South Carolina.

Motion by Brother Macune, adopted, that the president of the Supreme Council be added to the list of delegates from this body to meet with the February conference.

Motion adopted that L. L. Polk, J. Brad Beverley, Hugh Mitchell and J. F. Tillman be appointed a special committee to carry to the President of the United States resolutions requesting the appointment of D. P. Duncan to the vacancy now existing in the inter-state commission.

The following resolution by Mrs. Todd was read and adopted:

We the delegates to the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, assembled for the promotion of the welfare of the Order in all its varied interests, believe that the social intercourse of its members and friends should be encouraged to the greatest possible degree, and we wish to here express our pleasure at the manifest success which the Alliance Circulating Library has attained toward the end. But more especially do we hail with pleasure the advent of the December number of the Economic Quarterly, which is being especially prepared with poems, plays, declamations, readings, etc., for the use of all industrial organizations. Napoleon believed that the "master of the world was he who wrote the songs," while Shakespeare thought the "greatest social power was the drama." This, we are informed, is to be strongly brought out in the new book

now in press of the Vincent Bros. Publishing Company of this city. All publishers of pure economic literature and song shall have our undivided encouragement.

Resolution by Brother Wren, of Louisiana, read and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the national convention of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, in the city of Indianapolis assembled, do most heartily sympathize with the people of the State of Louisiana, in the strenuous and noble efforts to destroy that infamous iniquity and gigantic monopoly, the Louisiana State Lottery, now seeking a revival of its charter in the organic law of the State, and earnestly request our Congressmen to use their efforts in enacting such national laws as will remove such a curse from the American continent.

The Supreme Council took a recess until 8 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

Supreme Council called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Polk in the chair.

The following communication from the Texas delegation was received and ordered spread on the minutes:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 21, 1891.

We undersigned delegates from the State of Texas to this meeting of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, hereby certify that the statement made by W. S. McAllister in the Indianapolis Journal of this date is false from start to finish, as far as it relates to C. W. Macune or any other Texan.

EVAN JONES.

J. M. PERDUE.

HARRY TRACY.

J. K. P. HANNA.

H. S. P. ASHBY.

Whereas the above statement was furnished to a reporter of the Indianapolis News of this city with the distinct understanding that it be published in this evening's issue of that paper; therefore be it

Resolved, That this statement be spread upon the minutes of this Supreme Council, and that the chairman of the press committee be instructed to publish this statement in the daily press.

C. J. JACKSON,

R. J. SLEDGE,

BEN TERRELL,

Report of the committee on lecture system read:

Mr. President, your committee to whom was referred that portion of the President's message relating to lecturing beg leave to offer the following:

That there be organized in each county having a county organization, a county lecturer's institute, composed of the sub-lecturers, with the county lecturer as chairman.

That district Alliance lecturers' institutes be formed in each congressional district composed of the county lecturers of the district, with the district lecturer as ex-officio chairman.

That State Alliance lecturers' institutes be organized, composed of the lecturers of the congressional districts, with the State lecturer as chairman.

That each State lecturer be ex officio delegate to the National Supreme Council from the State at large, and that a national lecturers' institute be formed of the lecturers, with the national lecturer as ex officio chairman, and that said body shall convene upon the day previous to the assembling of the Supreme Council, for the purpose of considering the best methods of conducting and improving the lecture service.

That the county institutes shall convene quarterly with the county Alliances. That the district institutes shall convene semi-annually, and that the State institutes shall convene annually with the State Alliance.

That it shall be the duty of the Alliance institutes to devise ways and means for improving the educational work of the Alliance, either by voluntary contribution or assessment, or both.

That the county lecturer shall report to district institute semi-annually. District lecturer shall report to State institute annually. State lecturer shall report to national institute. National lecturer shall report to Supreme Council. Said reports shall state the methods adopted, success attained, and the general condition of the lecturer's institutes, and their effect upon the growth of the Order.

I. M. PERDUE,

I. E. DEAN,

I. E. BRYAN,

S. M. SCOTT.

The report of this committee on lecture system was adopted with the amendments offered by Brother Wardall, McDowell, and Purdue hereto attached:

By Brother Perdue:

The State Lecturers' Institute shall be convened at such time as the State executive officers and State lecturer shall deem best for the good of the Order.

By Brother McDowell:

It is not intended that this system shall apply in those States which have county and district lecture bureaus already established.

By Brother Wardall:

That the national president be instructed to confer with the State president and try and arrange to have the annual and State meetings arranged in circuits.

Supplemental report of the committee on consolidation was received and adopted:

Our committee on consolidation beg leave to further report, as follows:

1. We recommend that where the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union has State organizations where the National Farmers Alliance is organized, the

presidents of such State organizations are respectfully requested to use their efforts to promote feelings of fraternity between the two organizations and to effect a consolidation where possible.

2. We recommend that in such States as Minnesota and Nebraska, where the National Alliance is strong, and where we have no State organizations, that the national president go or commission some one to visit their State meeting, to present the question of consolidation.

3. We recommend that this or a similar committee be made a standing committee, without pay, to issue an address to all kindred organizations with a view to effecting consolidation, and further, to answer inquiries from those desiring to consolidate, and that the reform press be asked to address answers to such inquiries presented for publication.

4. That said standing committee on consolidation report at the next annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION BUTLER, Chairman
BEN TERRELL, Secretary.

The following resolution by Brother Dean, of New York, was received and adopted:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 21, 1891.

We undersigned delegates from the State of Texas to this meeting of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, hereby certify that the statement made by W. S. McAllister in the Indianapolis Journal of this date is false from start to finish, as far as it relates to C. W. Macune or any other Texan.

EVAN JONES.

J. M. PERDUE.

HARRY TRACY.

J. K. P. HANNA.

H. S. P. ASHBY.

Whereas the above statement was furnished to a reporter of the Indianapolis News of this city with the distinct understanding that it be published in this evening's issue of that paper; therefore be it

Resolved, That this or a similar committee be made a standing committee, without pay, to issue an address to all kindred organizations with a view to effecting consolidation, and further, to answer inquiries from those desiring to consolidate, and that the reform press be asked to address answers to such inquiries presented for publication.

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The following resolution by Brother Dean, of New York, was received and adopted:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 21, 1891.

We undersigned delegates from the State of Texas to this meeting of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, hereby certify that the statement made by W. S. McAllister in the Indianapolis Journal of this date is false from start to finish, as far as it relates to C. W. Macune or any other Texan.

EVAN JONES.

J. M. PERDUE.

HARRY TRACY.

J. K. P. HANNA.

H. S. P. ASHBY.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
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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. Any member of the paper having a bond in the sum of \$5,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis: Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST has adopted a decided and energetic stand in boldly and fearlessly advocating our cause and defending our principles; therefore,

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

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

Address all remittances or communications to:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

N. R. P. A.

ALLIANCE members of Congress are beginning to make their appearance here at Washington. Senator Peffer is comfortably located and keeping house. Jerry Simpson has been here for some time. Otis, Clover, and Baker have been here during the week looking up quarters, and John Davis, a little the worse for wear, came in a few days ago. Tom Watson has bought a residence which he will occupy soon. Brother Winn, also from Georgia, is looking over the ground preparatory to securing quarters. Judging from their conversation they seem hopeful that some good to the people may come through their efforts, notwithstanding the great majority of the opposition. One thing is true, however, the result of the recent national meeting has strengthened their faith in the Alliance, and, as they say, demonstrated the fact that the Order is here to stay.

"The Alliance is split" is the exultant cry that has gone up from the subsidized press all over the country. Democratic and Republican papers alike take up the joyful refrain and vie with each other in congratulations as though it was some great national victory. To those unacquainted with Alliance work and its present status such statements may have some effect, but to the membership of the Order it simply confirms what has long been a suspicion, that the few persons calling themselves the anti-sub-treasury wing of the Alliance are and have been at work in the interest of the two old parties for its destruction. Further proof than the interest and encouragement received from the subsidized press is unnecessary upon this point to all who understand even the rudi-

ments of political trickery. Such papers never take a kindly interest in any save those who do their bidding. Members of the Alliance will easily recognize in this a familiar cry, one which started at Waco and as a State meeting, ended in a most brilliant failure at Fort Worth. It was taken to St. Louis as a national affair and terminated in an inglorious fizzle. To save even the semblance of form and respectability, the scheme of sending a protest to the national meeting at Indianapolis was evolved. The protest, as well as almost the entire "split" came, heralded by a beating of subsidized drums and braying of partisan trumpets as to what it proposed to have and the dire calamities which would wait upon a failure of compliance by the national body. The "split," much to its chagrin and confusion, was treated courteously, and its request to present a protest granted, with the information that it should be in writing and sent to the Supreme Council as other matters of an outside character usually are. To this the "split" objected, and demanded admission to the council, with the privilege of presenting the document, whatever it was, in person. This was refused, as a matter of course, and at this point ended the matter as between the "split" and the national meeting. The "split," in order to continue the farce and earn its stipend, issued a call for another meeting, at which time the Alliance will be "split" again. The "split" did not overlook the important matter of sending out a letter to the public, in which the sub-treasury was declared unconstitutional, undemocratic, etc., and Dr. Macne a rascal, etc. After this the "split" took its grip and went home to report to its Democratic owners what great things it (the "split") would have done if—

A CONSERVATIVE estimate places the vote of the People's party in Kansas at 20,000 over that of last year. This gain has been made without the excitement or labor that was expended in the campaign of 1890.

EVER since 1878, when the Bland bill was passed which made the coinage of 2,000,000 of silver dollars each month compulsory, Wall street has been trying to have that portion repealed which made coinage obligatory. This has been accomplished, thanks to the so-called silver commission in the present bill, and now no more silver dollars will be coined.

THE Topeka Capital suggests that the State of Kansas send an assistant for Senator Plumb, intimating that Senator Peffer will be of no account. Without discussing Senator Peffer's well-known ability to care for himself and discharge his full duty to his State, the idea of sending an assistant for Senator Plumb is worthy of consideration. If there ever was a

man in the Senate that sadly needed some one to guide and direct and keep him within reasonable limits that man is Senator Plumb. His recent erratic course has disclosed a crying necessity for a careful, earnest, painstaking guardian. Let the appointment be made at once, with full powers to revise and correct all future utterances, with a code of signals, so this mentor can signal from the Senate gallery such matters as are proper and duly conform to previous statements. Unless something of this character is done, and that at once, Senator Plumb's record upon all important measures will have all the vagaries of a crazy quilt. Matters have come to such a pass that no Senator, especially from the West, can talk and vote for or against measures in Congress and at home advise his constituents to do the opposite. In view of this, and the critical position Senator Plumb occupies in regard to his past record and present inclination, it seems absolutely necessary that a prompt decision in his case be made and the proposed guardian appointed at once.

THE Alliance movement prospers often by the mistakes of its enemies. When the newspapers of the country with one accord made haste to circulate falsehoods about the Indianapolis meeting, tending to bring it into contempt and create the general impression that the Order was rapidly falling to pieces, they were paving the way for greater Alliance achievements, because they were lulling the opposition into a sleep of fancied security while the good work of education will go rapidly on with less opposition.

PLUTOCRACY is a modern word, having a place only in the supplement to Webster's latest dictionaries, where it is defined to mean "a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the wealthy classes alone, government by the rich; also a controlling or influential class of rich men." It is a power which, though unnamed, has crushed the corner stones of republics and laid waste empires. The people will become more acquainted with its meaning as time rolls by.

THE following are the officers of the South Dakota State Alliance, selected at its recent meeting:

President, H. L. Loucks, re-elected; first vice-president, A. V. Van Doren; second vice-president, A. T. Adams, re-elected; secretary treasurer, S. M. Hardin, re-elected. Executive Committee—A. Lawrence, H. W. Smith, and S. J. Hoffman. Delegates to Supreme Council—H. L. Loucks, J. R. Lowe, M. M. Price; alternates—F. R. Meyer, J. E. Kelley, and J. W. Hardin.

SENATOR PEPPER sends the following letter to the Non-Conformist, which contains his opinions as to the Kansas elections:

The People's party did not lose ground in Kansas at the late election. We elected one-third of the officers where any contest was made, but our successes were not reported. The telegraph and the

daily papers were in the hands of our enemies, and they told only of what was favorable to their side. Republicans and Democrats combined against us and that is the reason why our strength does not appear as general as it did last year when three tickets were run. We hold our own against great odds. The old parties doubled teams against us, a united party press, all the lawyers, bankers, loan agents and politicians, the press and the telegraph to fight, and with all the energy of hate, vituperation and falsehood playing upon our forces. The wonder is that we stood the attack so well, but we have learned much. All of us know that in the beginning the leaders of the old parties are against us. Now we understand one another. Let us act accordingly. Press the fight. Labor is king.

The great indictment against the conspirators who are seeking to rob the people and to reduce them to slavery, was drawn up by Mr. Voorhees, Senator from Indiana, who in his place in Congress on the 2d of May, 1878, said:

The object of the law (demonetizing silver) was soon found to be not the impossible task of procuring a sufficient amount of the precious metals to form the basis of specie resumption, but simply to reduce, retire, cut down, and destroy the amount of money in circulation in the hands of the people, until it approximated the comparatively small amount of gold which we had in our possession, or which it was possible for us to obtain. In pursuing this purpose the amount of human misery, of individual wretchedness, of destitution, of crime, of vice, of the destruction of property values, or the overthrow of wealth-producing establishments of industry, is simply beyond the power of language to describe. It is conceded on all hands that in this attempt to reduce the volume of our circulation, in order to reach what is called a specie basis, the shrinkage in the values of property—that is to say, the absolute destruction of values—has reached the enormous and appalling sum of over \$10,000,000,000. One-fourth, at least, of the property of the United States has been absolutely confiscated.

It is not wonderful, therefore, that from the highest to the lowest intelligences the victims of this vast national crime, should have very quickly discovered the source of their calamities. * * * The servile castes of the East Indies, with a blind and ignorant faith, worship the Juggernaut, and feel no resentment when mangled and crushed by their hideous deity. It is not so, nor will it ever be, with the American people. They will not worship at a cruel, heartless shrine; they will rather teach their children and their children's children to execrate the authors of their misfortunes. * * *

Sir, in point of fact there never was the slightest reason in justice why the paper circulation of the country should have become depreciated. When the legal-tender note was first authorized as money, if we had said it was good money, and by our acts convinced the world of our sincerity, it would have maintained an equality with the precious metals from the beginning. This has been the history of other governments, and it would have been our history, if capital had been capable of a single throb of patriotism when it was called on to execute the authors of their misfortunes. * * *

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The hard-handed, sun-burnt millions who rise to their daily tasks while the morning star is yet in the sky, and toil for a subsistence till the evening star appears, are constantly lectured on the virtues of economy by the dwellers in palaces, by the inmates of gilded mansions, by the masters of liveried attendants, by the lords of millions, by all such as derive their incomes and their luxuries from the labor and the privations of others. The poor are exhorted to give up luxuries which they have not, in order that the rich may add to their already great abundance. Go to the homes of those who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces, and ascertain if you can the extravagances in which they indulge. Do they maintain costly equipages, splendid carriages, and richly caparisoned horses? Are their humble dwellings adorned with valuable paintings, or fitted up with expensive furniture? Do

you see pier-glasses on their walls, and feel velvet carpets beneath your feet on their floors? Take a seat with them at their frugal but hospitable tables. Do you find extravagance there? Where is the solid silverware, the long succession of delicate dishes, the various brands of high-priced wines? None of these things are found to tempt the epicurean taste of those who, while preaching economy to the industrial classes, sit down each day to banquets such as Dives presided over while Lazarus lay at his gates begging bread. * * * One form of slavery has been swept from American soil. Another form has followed it, not to last so long, let us hope, but equally remorseless and unspared in its exactions upon labor. It is the slavery of debt. It is upheld by the sanctions of law, but the great question of American statesmanship for the next fifty years or more will be its abolition, without doing violence to our national honor. Year after year, in one form or another, that leading idea will press itself upon us for solution.

From the above it appears that the farmers are making trouble in other countries besides America.

MO:

Acting Mayor Carroll also delivered an address of welcome, to which Col. Needham, of Boston, responded. They came there, he said, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, and he thanked God not as the Farmers Alliance. They came representing the agricultural interests of the nation irrespective of party.

MO:

Col. W. C. Oates has improved some in his knowledge of financial statistics. At Birmingham he stated the circulation per capita as \$23.43; at Mobile about \$20; at Atlanta, a few days since, he stated it was about \$16. If he will continue to study them and make as rapid strides in reducing his figures he may approximate correctness in about six weeks more. It is gratifying to perceive that the Colonel is not too old to learn.—Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

COL. NEEDHAM:

Mr. Oates is one of the most igno-

rant men in Congress in regard to financial matters. He is absolutely

in the infant class on that subject and

is so considered by all his associates.

His opinion in regard to the effect of

financial legislation is never asked,

for the reason of its being utterly val-

ueless. His only reliance for no-

toriety lies in the discussion of the con-

stitutionality of legislation, and, as this

is a matter in which those who know

the least can talk the most, Mr. Oates

improves every opportunity. His

arguments differ with time and

circumstances. They are exceed-

ingly accommodating. As for ex-

ample, his argument in favor of

government loans in 1884 has under-

gone such a change that in 1891 he

solemnly asserts that such loans are

unconstitutional. What his views may

be in 1892, remains, as before stated,

with time and conditions. Such a

profound and versatile expounder

should never be out of a job.

COL. NEEDHAM:

The Liberal leaders in the English

Parliament are determined that some-

thing shall be done for the farmers.

One of the principal Liberal journals

says:

The magnitude of the Liberal victory

in South Molton and the conviction that

the capture of the rural vote by Liberals

will lead them to overwhelming success

in the general elections has lifted the

measure in favor of tenant farmers into

the front rank of the Liberal proposals.

This resolution on the part of the Liberals

has been hastened by a movement of the

Conservatives in the same direction.

The history of the Conservative party

presents no change more surprising or

more sudden than that which has occurred

on the English land question under dread

of what would happen to landlords' in-

terest through the uprising of the Liberals

and farmers under the Liberals. Since

the South Molton election the London

Globe has led in advocating the adoption

in England of the principles of the Irish

land purchase act. The labourer must

have power to acquire small plots of land

cheaply and through simple methods, and

the State must also assist farmers to be-

come owners against a certain number of

years without paying more than the cus-

tomary rents. It is uncertain to what

length the Liberal leaders will go in

rendering to 223 other vessels, and 210

were rescued from danger by this

life-saving service. The cost of the

maintenance of the service is only

\$940,401.04 annually. Thirty per

cent of the most experienced men re-

signed during the past year, as they

could obtain better pay at other and

less hazardous vocations.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

In Agricultural and Rural Economy.
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEY,
Woodstock, Md.

GREAT TROTTING.

The two-year-old colt Arian having trotted a mile in 2.10, an offer of \$65,000 was telegraphed for him. Governor Stanford replied: "Sixty-five thousand dollars will not buy one-half of Arian." The development of speed at the trotting gait during the season now closing has been very great and wonderful. The

all? How many public school officers know anything at all whatever about it? In how many agricultural colleges is any attention paid to the subject? In some of them the combined knowledge of visitors and faculty on such subjects is not sufficient to direct the most ordinary operations of sanitary engineering or sanitary police. This, we repeat it, is not to be characterized as lack of knowledge; it is contempt of knowledge. The Department of Agriculture is showing very clearly that even the hygiene of plants is a great science bearing many sided relations to the health of animals and of man. The fruit of diseased plants is scarcely more wholesome than the meat of such animals.

THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Professor Atwater, chief of the office of experiment stations in the Department of Agriculture, has in the report of the Department for 1890 a long article on the stations and their work and workers. It is mainly apologetic. Mr. Atwater points out, that the station workers are overwhelmed with too many topics, and too much work to do, and too little time to do it in. Those who knew beforehand how this would be tried to keep the funds and administration of the stations separate from the affairs of the colleges. Mr. Atwater, if we mistake not, was one who opposed this view. Now he says the officers of the stations have too many topics to study, too many questions to answer, too many things to do; but he fails to note the fact that in many cases the station officers are also officers and teachers in the agricultural colleges. We have said, and now is a good time to say it again, that a man who really supposes himself capable of the duties of president of a college and director of an experiment station, and teacher of college classes besides, must imagine himself to be something greater than a man. One man is not able to do even a little of the work of six men and do any part of it well. The man does not live who can earn the tenth of the pay he gets, and do the work of president of a college, teacher of classes and director of a station. No man knows this any better than Mr. Atwater knows, or ought from his own experience to know it. In the place he occupies it is his duty to point out this error of organization. Glittering generalities won't do. There is, as suggested, and there ought to be, public impatience about the results of such work as has been undertaken. Incompetent men whose incompetence is notorious, and who could not be supposed to know anything of the nature of the methods employed in modern scientific research, have been kept in the pay of the stations dilly-dallying with puerile trifles because they did not know what to get at. Two or three men, yes, one man, properly equipped for the work, would do more for agriculture in a year than all our stations together have done; provided, that one man did not undertake to run a college, and a board of visitors, and a legislature, and a lot of farmers' institutes, and two or three newspapers, in addition to his proper work as director of the station. Look at the work done by Professor Jamison, in the employment of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Working in harmony with an advisory committee of the best and most ex-

perienced practical and scientific agriculturists who knew how to put questions of real importance, he accomplished larger and more important results than all our stations together have done, and that in four or five years.

We have always maintained and still maintain that a most important branch of station work ought to be a complete physical survey of the State in the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Without the knowledge which such a survey ought to afford it seems perfectly clear that much of the work of the stations will prove self-contradictory and misleading; that a director of a State experiment station ought to be personally familiar with the physical character of every part of the State is a thing too plain to admit of discussion. He ought to be personally familiar with the agricultural practice of every county and every neighborhood in the State. He ought to be so well known to the people of the State as to inspire confidence. He ought to be a man largely familiar with all the business questions which affect the various industries of the people. How in the name of wonder can it be supposed that a man can know and do anything else? How can any man having a proper appreciation of the duties of either a college officer or a station officer suppose himself to be capable of both? It does seem that it ought to be obvious that the duties of a teacher and those of an original investigator are incompatible. Beyond all things it ought to be entirely clear that the presidency of a college and the directorship of a station can not be properly filled by the same man. Whether is there any sense in giving control of the funds or the work of a station to the officers of a college. Is it a question of salaries? It has no right to be made any such question. It is contrary to the obvious intention of the law. There has been and continues to be an immense expenditure, and there are no results. Under existing conditions no man of sense and information will expect results. One man may earn two seats and draw two pay, but no one man can fill two places, either of which is to much for the best powers of all but a very few exceptional men.

PERVERSE INGENUITY.

The German army is now to be furnished with bread made of a mixture, half and half, of corn meal and rye flour. In an active campaign troops which are continually marching and fighting must have provisions which will keep well after cooking. Here corn bread will fail. It must be eaten soon after it is cooked, stale corn bread can not be eaten, and rapidly becomes mouldy. Yellow corn, and especially the flint varieties thereof, is especially objectionable on this ground. When cold, bread rapidly becomes excessively hard. When the order is to prepare three day's cooked rations and be ready to move at a moment's notice, then is hard-tack indispensable. But in barracks or camp, to go and mix rye flour and corn meal is perverse ingenuity. It is true that tolerably good batter cakes might be made from a mixture of corn-meal and rye flour, but one-fourth meal would be as much as could be used in that case and not spoil the cakes. But to bake a pore or griddle cake, or biscuit, half corn and half

rye is foolish, because it can not fail to spoil both ingredients. If the poor soldiers of Germany must have their cornmeal half rye, why not let them have it alternate days or weeks, instead of making bread such as could only be fed to dogs in this country. Let Secretary Rusk send over into Virginia for a bag of meal and a cook, and show the German minister some corn bread. This is precisely the line of breeding suggested by this writer some fifteen years ago in the Southern Planter; he then suggested that if we were ever to see the two-minute trotter it would be the produce of a thoroughbred mare or the daughter of a thoroughbred mare by an inbred trotting stallion. Governor Stanford's results now all point that way. Then, however, all the horse writers of the period, Wallace at the head of them, put on their bob-tailed trojans and jumped on this writer with both feet. The writer has himself practiced what he preached. He has of his own breeding a mare, like the dam of Palo Alto, a great granddaughter of imported Trustee, and a daughter of imported Jacobite, whose sire is the sire of Salvator, the fastest runner that ever lived. This mare has now a filly at her foot by the great trotting stallion Sam Purdy, who died recently holding the record for three and four miles. The dam of this mare is a Blackhawk of concentrated breeding. If the writer now owned Palo Alto and his dam he would certainly mate them as long as produce could be had from them. The sire of one of the phenomenal colts of the season is sire also of both the sire and dam of the colt's dam. A filly from Palo Alto's dam by Palo Alto mated with Arian, the two-year-old phenomenon, would probably produce the world's first two-minute trotter. It is to the American trotter we are to look, in the opinion of the writer, for the great road horse of the future, as well as the business and pleasure horse in harness. It is in this view of the case that the great breeding establishment at Palo Alto, assumes a national importance, no less than a scientific value of no small consequence.

Population of Georgia.

Census Report.

The population of the State as returned in 1880 was 1,542,180, while in 1890 a population of 1,837,353 is returned, an increase of 295,173, or 19.14 per cent. Of the one hundred and thirty-seven counties in the State, only nineteen show decreases, most of which are very slight. The following counties show increases of more than 100 per cent: Coffee, Dodge, Glynn, Irwin, Ware and Wilcox.

Population of Ohio.

Census Report.

The population of the State under the present census is 3,672,316; in 1880 the population of the State was 3,198,062; these figures show an increase of 474,254, or 14.83 per cent. Of the eighty-eight counties in the State, twenty-eight show decreases, most of them very slight. The remaining counties show increases varying greatly in number and per cent.

Export of Breadstuffs.

Month ending Oct. 31.	\$1801	\$24,463,334
Four months ending	\$1801	8,343,246
Oct. 31	\$1801	101,158,156
Ten months ending	\$1801	36,997,473
Oct. 31	\$1801	169,488,403
	\$1800	119,037,157

TRUE GOVERNMENT FUNCTION

The Telegraph and Telephone Properly Part of the Postal System.
BY HON. WALTER CLARK,
Associate Justice Supreme Court of North Carolina.

In framing the Federal Constitution it was wisely provided that "Congress should have power to establish post-offices and post-roads." (Con. U. S., art. 1, sec. 8.) This has always been interpreted as not only conferring the power but imposing the duty of establishing and maintaining an adequate and efficient postal service for the country, and to that end adopting the means which experience and the progress of invention should prove best adapted for the purpose. There is nothing in this clause of the Constitution which restricts Congress to the use of the methods or the facilities which were in use at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Nor can it be said that it would be an experiment. Every civilized country, with the sole exception of ours, has long since made the telegraph a part of its postal service, and in all it has worked satisfactorily. The rates in Great Britain and Ireland are, like postage, uniform for all distance and are 1 cent per word. In Germany the rate is about the same, and in Austria less. In France and Belgium the rate is under 10 cents (half a franc) for ten words between any two points. No department of the post-office in any country pays better than the telegraph. In most countries the telephone too has been added.

When cheaper postage and a uniform rate were demonstrated to be advantageous by the example of the English post-office under Sir Rowland Hill, Congress promptly applied the same in our own postal service. In like manner followed the use of postage stamps, the introduction of free delivery into cities, the adoption of the money-order system, the issuance of postal notes, and many other improvements in the handling and distribution of the mail. None of these things were dreamed of by the framers of the Constitution. They were details wisely left to be worked out by the progress and intelligence of succeeding generations. When our post-office was first inaugurated mails were carried on horseback or, in a few instances, by mail coaches. When steam was introduced the post-office promptly availed itself of the new agency. In fact every appliance and every improvement to facilitate the social and business intercourse of the public have been laid hands on and been made subservient to that purpose save one. Why the Department has been forced to stand still in the presence of the exorbitant rates to which we are accustomed, will still seem hazardous, but reflection will show that it is not. Telegraph wire costs less than eight (\$8) dollars per mile; poles in our country are not expensive, the cost of erecting them light. The chemicals for use of the wires are inexpensive. Where, then, is the cost? The government and every improvement to facilitate the social and business intercourse of the public have been laid hands on and been made subservient to that purpose save one. Why the Department has been forced to stand still in the presence of the exorbitant rates to which we are accustomed, will still seem hazardous, but reflection will show that it is not. 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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

throttled the popular will and defied the progressive spirit of the times. The capital stock of that company in 1858 was \$358,700. It declared stock dividends between 1858 and 1866 (eight years) of \$17,810,146, and added only \$1,937,950 for new lines, making its capital July 1, 1866, \$20,133,800, nine-tenths of which was water.

One year from that date it coolly doubled its capital by making it \$40,563,300. The largest dividend up to 1874 in any one year was 414 per cent. For a period of seven years its dividends averaged 100 per cent a year on its average capital. At one time it distributed \$10,000,000 of stock to its share-holders. Its capital stock now, by virtue of successive waterings, is nearly \$100,000,000, and on that sum it pays dividends that make it one of the best paying investments in the country. Every investment of \$1,000 in 1858 in the Western Union Telegraph stock will have received, up to last September, \$50,000 in stock dividends and cash dividends of \$100,000, or an average of 300 per cent dividends per year. It has realized \$100,000,000 of net profits in twenty-five years by its high charges. These figures are uncontested statements made to the committee of the last Congress before whom that company was represented by its president, its able array of counsel and numerous lobbyists, and when it was opposing a measure in favor of a limited adoption of the telegraph by the post-office.

After this showing can there be attached any weight to the arguments of its newspapers and attorneys, or any doubt of the need by the public of a governmental telegraph? If at the present high rates there has been so great and enormous profit, can there be any doubt that here, as in England, a vastly-increased business and a still larger profit would follow the taking over of the telegraph by the post-office, with the concurrent establishment of reasonable rates?

The president of the Western Union, Dr. Norvin Green, stated that in 1868 the average profit to the company was 41 cents on each message. He claims that the average profit on each message now is only 7½ cents, and he shows that the number of messages in the last twenty years has increased nearly nine fold—from 6,400,000 in 1868, to 54,100,000 in 1889. If this be true as to the profit, yet it shows that a large reduction in governmental hands is still possible, and a vast increase in the number of messages would be an immediate consequence.

As has been well said, "Of all the monopolies the telegraph system of this country substantially owned and controlled by one man is the worst and most dangerous of them all. It is no longer safe or expedient to entrust into the hands of one overpowering monopoly the telegraph business of this country. It is a power that not only can be used, but has been perverted for purposes hostile to the best interests of the people. The markets of the country, its finances, and its commercial interests to so large an extent depend upon the honest and honorable administration of the company that the people are not in a mood to repose a trust of this kind any longer without competition in the hands of a stock-gobbling corporation."

The proposition for the government ownership of the telegraph and tele-

phone will come up with renewed emphasis before the next Congress. Like Banquo's ghost, it is a question which "will not down." It is just and right that the public demand should be granted, and such demands, like freedom's battle, once begun, "though baffled oft," we know, "are ever won."

It is an anomaly which can not last that we should strain every nerve and increase expenditure to save one or two hours in the rapid carriage or delivery of mails when by a single enactment of Congress all such messages as require the hotly-sought expedition could be delivered almost instantly by the use of electricity, and at the rate say of 5 cents per message.

Has not the public cause to desire this measure as surely as the present monopoly has reason for the earnest and persistent fight it has made for so many years against it?

German Loan Unions.
Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

What the farmers of Putnam county did on a small scale by cross indorsements for each other, the Raiffeisen Loan Fund Union of Germany, has done in a much larger way for the agricultural class of that country.

These German loan associations have rescued the small farmers from the clutches of usurers, and those who were virtually enslaved by debt are now investors on a small scale. Where there was usury and slavery, there is independence and prosperity.

This wonderful transformation has been brought about by the operation of a principle heretofore unknown to the financial world. It is credit without property and loans without collateral. The whole thing is a practical refutation on a grand scale of all the calumnies against human nature. After all it can be trusted if you will only give it a chance.

"The author of this plan," says the Manufacturers' Record, "was William Raiffeisen, an educated citizen of that country holding civil offices that brought him into intimate relations with the small farmers. While yet a young man, acting as burgomaster of Weyerbusch, in the circuit of Mayence, his attention was attracted to the wretched condition of the peasants or small farmers, and his indignation was aroused by the heartless treatment they received from the usurers, cattle dealers and others. Later he conceived the idea of forming an agricultural association, through whose aid these poor people might shake off parasites that preyed upon them. His first plans failed, but he acquired experience, and every set-back made him only the more resolute to succeed. After repeated trials, he, in 1864, founded the Heddersdorf Loan Fund Union, which was the prototype of the system that now bears his name.

"The principle upon which he relied to effect his object was that of unlimited liability. The members of a loan association would be pledged jointly and severally for all its obligations, and its creditors would derive from the law of averages an assurance against the risks of dishonesty, incapacity or death on the part of the debtor which they would not have in dealing with a member individually. He thought also that such an association would command the confidence of conservative money lenders, because the members of it gave a signal proof of their confidence in each other by the adoption of the unlimited liability.

'Raiffeisen wisely limited each association to an area of small extent in order that all the members might be well known to each other and also keep informed of the operations of the society and the action of its officers. His plan of organization was

simple. There was a board of directors whose president was also at the head of the society. In addition there were the council of administration, the general assembly of the members and the accountant or secretary. Le Barbier, in his work 'Agricultural Credit in Germany,' says of this system, which he describes with great fulness, the dominant idea of the constitution prepared by Raiffeisen is prudence. The object he always had in mind was to give to these banks a security almost infinite. He thus summarizes the functions of the several parts of the executive machinery. 'The council of presidency' (meaning the board of directors) 'decides, the accountant (secretary) executes, the council of administration superintends.'

"The directors are usually chosen from different parts of the district, so that they may have as wide an acquaintance as possible with their fellow members, their characters and their circumstances. A member desiring a loan applies to the nearest director, who obtains full information of the purposes to which the money will be applied, the security the applicant can give and other attainable facts, all of which he lays before the board, with a recommendation for or against making the loan. In making the loans the board is governed by the limitations prescribed by the general assembly of the members. The whole system is as carefully guarded as any practiced by the largest and safest financial institutions.

"The success of these loan associations has been almost marvelous. At the beginning they had to conquer the mistrust usually encountered by new institutions. Their first loans were obtained from wealthy landowners, who saw in the creation of associations of mutual credit of a great benefit for the country. Now the older associations can get all the capital they need, though the new ones have to depend mainly on persons interested in agricultural prosperity.

Referring to the early experiments and their gradual outcome, Le Barbier says: 'Finally confidence becomes absolute. The humblest inhabitants of the parish desire to place their modest savings in its keeping, and in this manner a large number of the associations have been led to add the business of a savings bank to their ordinary functions. In almost all the associations of the Rhine provinces two facts of good augury may be noted: (1) From year to year the part of the capital used by the associations which is borrowed from outsiders diminishes, and the part borrowed from members increases, a statement which is true of three-fourths of the associations. (2) The money which the associations borrow is received in smaller sums and from a larger and larger number of persons.'

"The same writer says that a very large number of associations depend entirely on the money deposited in their savings departments, and have no longer need to apply outside for money. Thus a village becomes the seat of a circulation of capital—a circulation which is a miniature image of that which is seen in the cities, in the industrial centers."

The Tyranny of the Press.
Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

There is no oppression that is worse than that of opinion. There is no tyranny more obnoxious than that

exerted over free thought. There is no intolerance more antagonistic to freedom than that which hampers free thought, free discussion and the dissemination of ideas capable of correcting abuses or intended to advance the cause of morals, religion or good government. All these find an epitome in the tyranny of the press, as generally conducted in this country.

The freedom of the press is vouchsafed upon the principle that error is harmless while truth is free to combat it. This principle is based upon the faith that a free people would never become so blinded by prejudice nor biased by partisanship that truth would ever be ignored and held in contempt by any number of educated men, who would prostitute their abilities and debauch their consciences in order to consummate their purposes.

The press is a great power. It moulds the opinion of the people and directs their sentiments more than any reader of a paper suspects. Every paper should be read carefully, with its opinions analyzed and the drift and trend of its thoughts critically examined; accepting the true and discarding the false; but many do not possess the fine analytical powers necessary nor the fine discrimination essential to meet this demand. For this reason, the shrewd manipulator of sophistry is dangerous, the adroit perverter of facts becomes a menace and the conscienceless pencil shover, who is capable of both, becomes a power for harm. He is outside of the pale of the encompassing power within which legitimate journalism is possible, yet he is often connected with the most influential papers. The fact that this is not only possible, but most frequently the rule with papers the staff of which comprises over three men, is the bane and curse of the press, particularly of papers owned and controlled by stock companies; for corporations are soulless and corporation papers, as a rule, are not only soulless but conscienceless.

It is unfortunate and sad for Alabama that little men, puffed up with self-importance and arrogating to themselves powers they can never command, should, by some strange shuttle-cock of fate, be placed in control of their press; but more unfortunate still they can learn nothing by observation, and are not even amenable to rapid instruction imparted in the school of experience. Under the influence of these, the press has descended to a low level of tyranny and oppression that is as obnoxious as it is disgusting.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merits and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and to-day the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney, and liver complaints, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla and its druggist, 51 Main St., Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Industrial News (Jackson Mich.) says:

The owners of bonded whiskey owe the government \$50,000,000 in taxes and they are asking to have the time extended. As the presidential campaign is coming on the request will probably be granted; and no penalty charged as the law does not provide for it. The farmers and others who own real estate probably owe a large amount of taxes. Who supposes for a moment that the state will extend the time for their payment? The land must be sold under the law and 2 per cent per month charged for the use of the money if redeemed.

The Cotton Plant (Orangeburg, S. C.) says:

In this hard time when all seems dark, many will be tempted to let their subscription lapse. Don't do it—that is precisely what the enemies of the Alliance want. If they can keep you from attending your Alliance and reading Alliance literature, they will easily control you.

The Southern Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.) says:

Alliance men, loyal patriots, who dare to breathe your part of freedom's air, are you not disgusted with the insane bigotry with which you are being denounced? Does not the frown of contempt mantle your brow and a sickening pallor of disgust overspread your countenance when your right to exercise the privileges of an American citizen is so ruthlessly called in question? Does not the fountain of patriotism within your bosom roll and surge in a vain effort to drift beyond the grinding intolerance of those who have never studied the primer of American liberty?

The Greenville (Mich.) Sentinel says: 'The Michigan ballot law as it now stands, received a most excellent test in the city of Detroit, at the late municipal election, also in the fifth congressional district, and so far as we are able to learn, it has been universally approved as the only fair and honest method Michigan has ever been favored with. The new law enables all parties to get their tickets at the polling places, that is one improvement certainly. It also enables each voter to prepare his ballot in secret and vote without molestation. We can only hope that they will leave the law as it now stands.'

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

This country is in the throes of a money famine, and the masses of the people can realize no prosperity until it shall be relieved. How this relief shall come and how it shall be secured, are the questions for the publicists of this country to settle. The Republican idea is to reduce the volume of currency. The Cleveland idea is to destroy the "dishonest money," which means the same thing. The masses of the people do not embrace either of these remedies, for they are not remedies, but aggravators of the malady. It would seem to be a monumental check for any set of men to offer this remedy to an intelligent people, but these are the two leading ideas as political panaceas for the ills from which the body politic is suffering. It requires very little perception to realize that the demand is not met and can never be fulfilled by either of these remedies.

The Honest Dollar (Clark, S. D.) says:

When the banker buys a bond that bond draws him interest. That is an investment. Then why should the government issue to that banker 90 per cent of the value of his bond in money to loan to the people at a big rate of interest? The people should think about these questions.

The Advance (Corsicana, Tex.) says:

It is amusing to watch the partisan papers and note their efforts to belittle the doings of the Alliance. Every little



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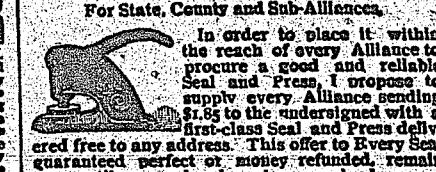
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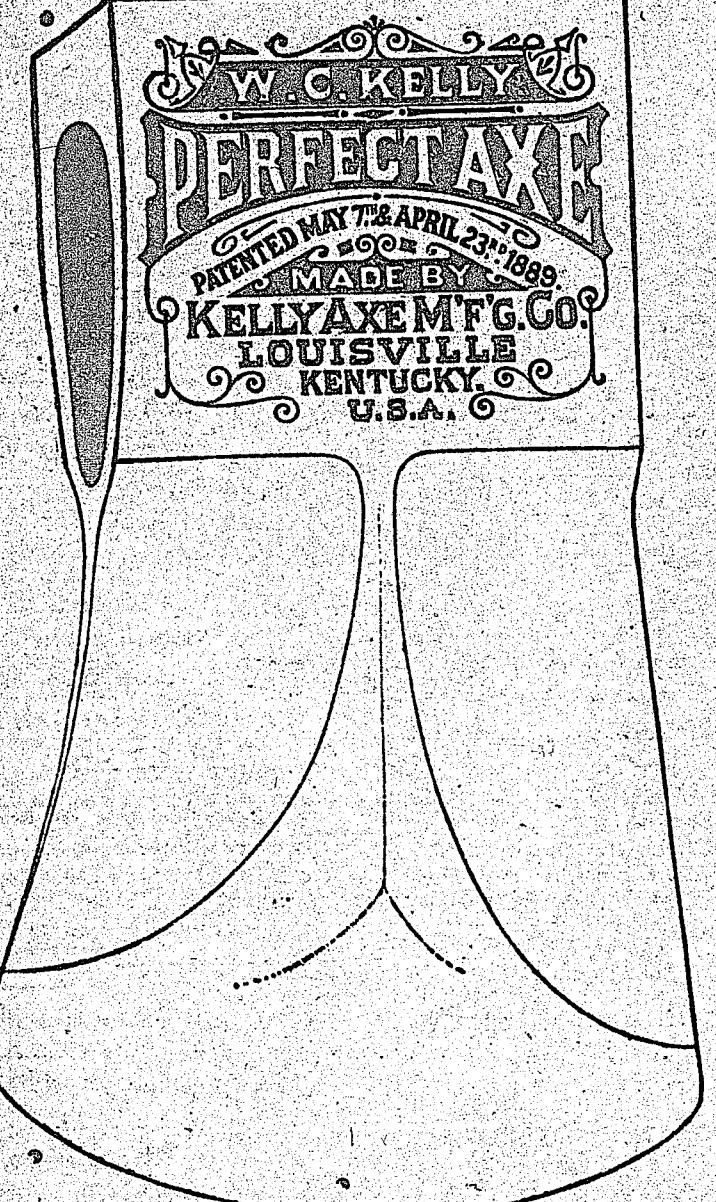
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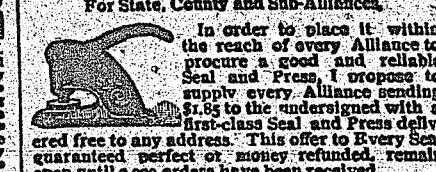
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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 12, 1891.

No. 13.

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THE GREATEST VICTORY.

A Signal Defeat of the Bosses in Their Effort to Dominate the Majority in the Speakership Contest.

The greatest victory yet won by the Alliance was in the defeat of the Mills forces in the speakership contest. That the victory is due to the Alliance vote is shown by the fact that seventeen Alliance votes were cast for Crisp from start to finish, and without these votes behind Crisp, Mills could at any time during the contest have enjoyed a boom that would have resulted in his election. A small but united force acting together within the party to which they belonged have been able to wield a balance of power and dictate who should fill the third office of the government. An office which is in many respects more important than that of Vice-President. This is a greater victory than the most sanguine Alliance man hoped to achieve in the Fifty-second Congress.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER.

THE ECONOMIST is now offered to subscribers and renewals as a special holiday inducement at 90 cents per year. This offer is for single names or less than five, and is good till January 15, 1892, only. Also, clubs of five or more at 80 cents each till January 15, 1892, when this offer will positively cease.

GREAT improvements and additions are now in progress in THE ECONOMIST office.

A new web perfecting press is being placed in position, which will print one entire issue in a few hours. This will enable THE ECONOMIST to present its readers with the latest news as quick as the railways can carry it. From three to five days will be saved, and the whole edition mailed out in a single night.

The anti-sub-treasury coterie, after adopting some high sounding resolutions condemning the Alliance for going into politics and declaring their purpose to make an effort to bring it back to its original status of a non-political organization, have appointed a delegation of twenty-five to attend a session of delegates from the confederated orders that is to meet February 22. It is rather doubtful if this contingent of Democratic hypocrisy be admitted.

Five or six pages of congressional news and views each week is what the readers of THE ECONOMIST may now expect. That department will consist of a summary of the proceedings of Congress; the vote of each Member of Congress on all important measures; a synopsis of the speeches made; interviews with the Members of Congress on all current questions; a history whenever it can be obtained of the motives that prompt the introduction of proposed measures, and many other features both interesting and instructive.

Had the Mills party succeeded in electing him Speaker, there is no doubt that the bosses would have at once inaugurated methods of intolerance of Alliance heresy within the Democratic party as already attempted in Alabama and Texas, and Alliance men, under the combined influence of intolerant Democratic rules and the seductive smiles and persuasive appeal of the third party men, would have

and came very near surmounting the advantage of superior numbers. Each side secured a champion of ability and great personal popularity; both had good records in Congress. Each came from a district in which the Alliance membership cast a majority of the Democratic vote. Neither had given any indorsement to the Alliance demands. Both were from the South. The greatest diplomacy was shown by the bosses in selecting a champion from one of the strongest free silver States, and thereby compelling the whole eleven votes from that State to be cast in their cause. Another stroke of diplomacy on the part of the bosses was in the selection of their champion. They chose a man not only from a strong free silver State, but one with a long and good record upon the money question, a man whose speeches for years has shown him with the people on the money question, and who stultified his eighteen years' record by his Austin speech before the Texas legislature in April last, and in his more recent Ohio speeches, in order that he might lead this cause and turn the angry darts away from Mr. Cleveland. He sacrificed on the altar of his ambition the work of a lifetime, because now all his old speeches may be used to present the principles involved as presented by the Alliance. There is no disguising the fact that the great fight of the people up to date has been to obtain recognition of the fact that the finance question is an issue. The vigor and enthusiasm. The victory, then, is that they have been defeated in their effort to abuse the Alliance into a fight, and that they must go on record on the principles involved as presented by the Alliance. There is no

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DALLAS, TEX.

sented. The News is a Simon-pure Democratic Mills and Cleveland paper, edited with great ability and fairness to all sides, and published this editorial before the contest. It now seems to have been almost prophetic:

The defeat of Mr. Mills for the speakership as the peculiarly recognized champion of tariff reform on lines of free trade would place the Democratic party on the steep road to political bankruptcy with respect to next year's contests for the presidency and for congress. Such a virtual repudiation of the tariff issue would be an emphatic invitation for the cause of the free and unlimited coinage of silver to assert itself to the utmost as a basis of Democratic alignment. But the Democratic party has never been further apart on any single question than it is on the silver question. It is an issue upon which there is no apparent prospect of reconciliation and united efforts to accomplish some distinct political purpose, and not to gratify personal avidity for the fruits of a predatory partisan victory. For the Democratic party, internally disagreed upon the silver question, to go to battle with the Republican party, practically a unit upon that question and prepared to force it to the front as a leading issue, would leave the Democratic party as now constituted, should it shirk the tariff issue, without any true political equipment for either defense or aggression. Having come to such a plight, with internal differences on the silver question persisting and possibly widening, it would either fall into elementary disintegration under force of these differences or would undergo the worse fate of moral dissolution under force of a conscienceless and greedy mechanical unity as a party of spoils.

This is a frank admission that the Democratic party is not equal to a contest with the Republican party upon the money question, when the record of the Republican party upon that important question is simply a list of crimes against the productive interests of the country. No stronger evidence could be adduced that the crowning necessity of the day is the introduction of the money question as an issue, and since the Farmers Alliance has secured this end by the defeat of Mills, and they have the only clear cut and well defined financial plank that offers justice to all productive interests in the nation, it follows that they have indeed achieved a great victory.

But Crisp? Well, Speaker Crisp is not much of a factor in the situation. He is an able man, too broad to be partial for or against a man on account of his position in the speakership contest. It is not believed that he will show Alliance men any favors, nor that he will in any way discriminate against them. He is expected to be fair and just to all. The victory is not in securing Crisp, but in whipping the bosses of both parties, and securing supremacy for the wishes of the people by making the money question the great issue in 1892.

THE ALLIANCE CONGRESSMEN.

The eyes of the nation are turned toward those members of Congress who were elected by an Alliance constituency during the organization of both Houses, in order to note what position each would take in regard to the political parties. The position of such members has been complicated

by the fact that the Supreme Council at its recent session passed a resolution requesting Congressmen to stay out of a party caucus unless the Alliance demands were made a test of admission. This was perfectly satisfactory to Congressmen who belong to the People's party, because the demands have been incorporated in the platform of that party, but some of the Alliance Congressmen belonging to the Democratic party were the regular nominees and were elected by that party, and largely by voters who reside in cities and towns and do not belong to the Alliance, and the Democratic party has not yet endorsed the Alliance demands, and therefore they could not at this time make them a test of admission to the Democratic caucus.

In this emergency a small band of brethren, nine in all, headed by Hon. Thos. B. Watson, of Georgia, as their candidate for Speaker, immortalized themselves politically, and made tracks in American history which will never be obliterated by refusing to go into the caucus of either party, and by hoisting the independent banner as a nucleus for the great reform hosts to rally to. Each one of these men is a hero; each has served his constituency according to their desires and wishes. Their names are:

Hon. Thos. B. Watson, of Georgia; Ben Clover, of Kansas; Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; John Davis, of Kansas; J. G. Otis, of Kansas; William Baker, of Kansas; K. Halverson, of Minnesota; O. M. Kem, of Nebraska, and H. A. McKeighan, of Nebraska. These men can go back to their constituencies with the full consciousness of having done what the people who elected them expected them to do, and they were fortunate in having the request of the Supreme Council harmonize with their obligations to their constituencies.

The balance of the Alliance contingent in Congress have also made history of which they may be proud and their constituents grateful. They, too, did just what the people who elected them expected to be done; but they were compelled to do it in the face of a request not to do it by the Supreme Council. This required courage and devotion to the cause of the people, and they too can go home and receive the plaudits of admiring and thankful constituencies, because in disobeying the Supreme Council as to method they have made a gallant fight for principle and achieved the greatest victory for the Alliance that has crowned its banners to date, and they have opened the way for the triumph of the cause of the people.

The relations between Congressmen and the Supreme Council is one thing, and their relations to their constituencies is another, and they may be depended upon to meet their obligations to each. When the Supreme Council again meets those Congressmen who have been able to comply with its requests will receive due acknowledgment, and those who have not been able to do so, but have nevertheless achieved a great victory for the principles involved, fare sumptuously as well. There should be no word of censure for either, as this is a matter of method, and the Order will say, "In things essential unity, in all things charity." Let every member gird up his loans for the money fight and the principles involved in the demands.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER.

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Notice appears in the partisan press that the national anti-sub-treasury meeting that was called to meet at Memphis December 15 has been declared off. This farce of repeated failures has become rather stale, and the Democratic party is no doubt getting weary of broken promises. What the next movement will be is a matter of no consequence, as the Alliance will continue its work of education regardless of such minor interferences.

CONGRESSMEN who have called upon THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST since their arrival in Washington:

Senator Irby, of South Carolina.
Senator Peffer, of Kansas.
Hon. C. L. Moses, of Georgia.
Hon. L. F. Livingston, of Georgia.
Hon. T. G. Lawson, of Georgia.
Hon. T. E. Winn, of Georgia.
Hon. T. B. Watson, of Georgia.
Hon. R. W. Everett, of Georgia.
Hon. B. H. Clover, of Kansas.
Hon. J. G. Otis, of Kansas.
Hon. John Davis, of Kansas.
Hon. W. H. Baker, of Kansas.
Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas.
Hon. Clark Lewis, of Mississippi.
Hon. O. M. Kem, of Nebraska.
Hon. B. F. Grady, of North Carolina.

Hon. H. A. Williams, of North Carolina.

Hon. S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina.

Hon. E. T. Stackhouse, of South Carolina.

Hon. J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota.

Hon. R. A. Pierce, of Tennessee.

THE ECONOMIST stands at the head

of the list as the greatest economic weekly published in America, and the management has now perfected arrangements for adding to what is now all the features of the greatest newspaper, without increasing the subscription price. A special holiday

offer of subscriptions at a reduced price is now running. Now is the time to subscribe. Now is the time to renew.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, paid THE ECONOMIST office a visit while in the city attending the Speakership contest. He was deeply interested in the success of McMillan, and did all that the governor of a State could do to assist his State in carrying off the honors, and came very near succeeding. Governor Buchanan has demonstrated the fact that a "hayseed" governor may meet the most trying emergencies and fill that office with honor to himself and credit to his State. He has won the respect of the nation.

EVERY Alliance Congressman who was elected as an advocate of the Ocala demands will stand by those demands at all hazards. They will not go into any party caucus on any question opposing these demands, because no party has any right to make such measure the subject of caucus agreement. Again, every individual member has a perfect right to stay out of any caucus he may choose.

NOTHING will be taken from THE ECONOMIST but much will be added. It will now be made the best all-round family paper in the world, a great educator, containing all useful news with none of the objectionable features so common to the daily press.

FROM the annual report of the Fifth Auditor of the treasury it appears that the expenditures for the consular service have exceeded the receipts for the first time since the year 1860. The expenses show an increase of \$63,112 over those of last year, and the fees show a falling off of \$61,510. The consular fees collected during the year amounted to \$978,142. The falling off was under the head of invoice and currency certificates. The decline in the amount of invoice fees would seem to indicate that there have been over 22,000 fewer dutiable imports of foreign goods into the United States in the year covered by the report than in the preceding year. According to the report there were paid to the States under the direct tax act during the year \$11,477,715.

With the new improvements and rapid delivery of THE ECONOMIST, it will present its readers with a general news summary of everything worth knowing in the way of general news. It will give no space to base ball, foot ball, sculling matches, prize fights, billiard matches, horse races, or gossip and scandals; but will collect all the general news of the day, such as intelligent readers should be in possession of, and present it each week.

THE improvements and additions to THE ECONOMIST will enable the management to enlarge the paper from a 16 to a 24-page paper whenever the news of the week may require that much space. This will generally be the case during the sitting of Congress.

Address of C. W. Macune, at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., November 18, 1891.

them tending to consolidation. Now wasn't that grand? Wasn't that noble? Didn't that show that the very first object of this organization was to secure these reforms? I want to impress that on your minds. The next meeting of the national was about eight months later and it indorsed the same policy.

The next was at Meridian, Miss., in December, 1888, and that was noted for two lines of action, two lines—I want to make this distinction—two lines of national action; two lines of action that formed a nucleus to bind every section to it; two lines of action that were in no sense of the word local—they were national. One was: It put a test on the membership as to whether they meant this, trying if they were willing to sacrifice everything for the reform movement; willing to sacrifice the Order as an organization that they held most dear; willing to sacrifice every personal ambition, to achieve distinction in the Order; willing to sacrifice details, and say: In things essential, unity; and in all things, charity. What was that test? They submitted a constitution providing for organic union with the Agricultural Wheel, in which the Alliance men who had fought truly for years for the Order and built it to what it was, actually gave up the name of that organization and called it the Farmers and Laborers Union. Now there was a test of the fealty of those men to the reform movement. They must lose their identity as Alliance workers; they must lose all possible ambition they had to build the Alliance to the grandest organization in the world—they must do it—all to gain this accession of strength, and I am proud to say to you they laid it all on the altar. That was the first thing. The next was, they inaugurated measures of economy, one of which was to be conservative, and so safe that they will not do an injustice to any class in this republic. This being true, the situation is, to my mind, too grave, the responsibilities rest too heavy, for me to devote any of the short time I may occupy in addressing you to an attempt at oratorial display, to anecdote, or even to any mirthfulness. I shall try to bring my heart in direct communication with your heart. I shall speak of the truths, what I conceive to be the great truths, that should burden every heart that loves this country.

To do this, it is well to pause and consider. Where are we in this reform movement? How far have we progressed? What now are the indications? In this movement, from the point from which I address you—that of the National Farmers Alliance—we get our landmarks from the history made by the national organization. It was organized at Waco, Texas, in January, 1887, about the 20th of January, and right there was the first history made. Now, I am not going into a history of the Farmers Alliance; I am proud to-day to say that the history of the Farmers Alliance is common in every home, almost in this whole land. [Applause.] But it is pertinent to call the attention of this great body to the acts of the Supreme Council or the national legislative body, the acts that have passed it, the methods it has pursued and the objects it sought to achieve. The first meeting is noted for two lines of action which will perpetuate it in history. Mark you well what they are. First, its first work was to provide for organizing. Organizing what? One or two States? No, indeed! It started out organizers into every State in this Union; it provided a plan in which organization should be extended in every direction. It started out to carry on a reform campaign. It knew no North, or South, or East, or West. It went to seek those whose hearts were true to their country, and who desired to fight the evils that afflict not only agriculture, but every class of producers. [Applause.] Organizers were sent, and soon noble men who were devoted enough to the cause to go and risk making themselves self-sustaining, went in every direction. That was one thing it was noted for. It started in to spread this organization to all people in this country. What was the other? The other is one which will ever note this Order, and which may ever, by future generations, be referred to with pride. It went forth with the olive branch of peace in one hand extended to every organization in this country. [Applause.] It did not start out with the selfish idea that we will build up this organization to be a grand thing. It did not do that. It started out with the reform first—the organization simply a means—and said to every other band of organized producers in the United States, we will give and take with you to secure this end. I well remember it, for I was president at that time and it was made my duty to correspond with every organization that harmonized with ourselves in the United States and make overtures to

them tending to consolidation. Now wasn't that grand? Wasn't that noble? Didn't that show that the very first object of this organization was to secure these reforms? I want to impress that on your minds. The next meeting of the national was about eight months later and it indorsed the same policy.

The next meeting was at St. Louis, and it is noted for two lines of action also that tended to harmonize, and build up, and draw together, and strengthen, and make national this movement for the next succeeding year. What were they?

One was the famous St. Louis demands [applause], with special stress upon the sub-treasury plan. [Applause.]

The next was another test of the idea that the Farmers Alliance was willing to give and take with anybody for the sake of reform, and that was, they confederated with the Knights of Labor. [Applause.]

Another year rolls around, and we have the Ocala convention, the Ocala meeting last year, which is one year ago now. It ratified the action of St. Louis most gloriously, after having discussed it throughout the year, and it adopted two lines of action that will forever live in history, and that have been, in spite of all the discord and tendency to division that could be introduced by the bosses of the Democratic party and the bosses of the Republican party, backed by all the teachings of the doctrine of hate for twenty-five years, by politicians, and driven home by thousands of newspapers. There were two lines of action adopted at Ocala which have withstood all of this and come out victorious. [Applause.] What are they? One was that not only did they endorse the St. Louis demands and the sub-treasury, but they took the position that Congress must pass laws to carry them into effect. [Applause.] And it called on all men to co-operate with us to secure that end. And the other was that they provided for a great political meeting in February, 1892 [applause], at which every organization of producers in the United States was invited to be represented. And the object was announced—mark it well what the object was announced to be. It was announced that it was given over a year's time to place the demands of all these organizations before the whole people; that they could be thoroughly discussed; that they could send delegates to that meeting thoroughly conversant with their wants and wishes, fully instructed and empowered to represent them—to do what? To say what concessions of his own prejudices, likes and dislikes in the reform movement, what concessions each would make to secure harmony of all, to secure united action, to bring every organization of producers in this whole broad land together; to say this is what we want, this is what we must and

will have. [Applause.] And I say to you when you do that the battle is won. Whenever you harmonize the producers of this whole broad land there is nothing on earth can stand against it, and you will get your reform. [Applause.] The danger is—I have gone over this brief review of the history to call your attention to the one fact—the danger is, in such a great organization, spreading over such a great country, with so many diversified interests, so many local conflicts in every section, the danger is that too much prominence will be given to local fights, that the Order will be divided upon local issues, and this is augmented by the fact that every local fight is largely participated in by men whose personal ambitions are advanced by the success of the local conflict; I don't say, sir, that that is wrong, I don't say that that should be stopped, but I do say that it puts a responsibility upon the national to have a great, broad, overwhelming issue that every section can and will stand by, and that will form a nucleus, or a national rallying cry, so that whether local fights are failures or successes, the victorious or the routed sections will return to the grand central army again. [Applause.]

Now I tell you to-day the eyes of the world are on Indianapolis to see whether this great meeting shall measure up to its predecessors. Their action has not been accidental. It has been the result of wise judgment, cool deliberation. Now I have gone far enough to show where we are in this reform movement. We have this February meeting and we have the Ocala demands, with special emphasis upon the sub-treasury plan, that are proper themes for discussion. What the action of this convention will be—these two great conventions that are here now—are not known. There should be discussion in private meetings until a decision is reached that is intended to be made public; but the pertinent question for me to discuss to-night is the Ocala demands and the February meeting. It seems by common consent with those that I have met since I have been here that I am expected to devote my time especially to the sub-treasury. This I am glad to do. The Ocala demands, each one of them, is sufficient for a long speech, and no man can do them all justice in one talk. I will, therefore, take up the leading features of the sub-treasury plan.

Perhaps no economic measure ever presented to

the public has so grown in favor as this plan has.

Perhaps none has ever been so completely misrepresented and so largely misunderstood by those who do not endorse it. It is not offered as a remedy for everything. It is not an omnibus that is going to do everything that is needed in this reform movement. It is simply offered for one special purpose, and I doubt whether there is one man in ten thousand that understands what that is. I shall take it up, and first show the necessity for it, then the object of it, and then the effect.

The necessity for it may be shown by a glance at the history of the commercial transactions of this country in any recent year. I am glad that the fight which has been made on it has frequently taken the shape of assertions that it would have the effect, too, at certain seasons of the year, to expand or inflate the volume of currency, and at others to contract it, and that such expansion or contraction would be a very great evil to commercial pursuits; that it would be ruinous to almost every class of industry. I am glad, I say, that the attack is frequently made in that way. I have no doubt that you have often heard it, so I am glad, because I like to take the words of those who oppose us, when they can be so taken, as the strongest evidence of the justice of our side. Now we can turn this argument to our own use honestly and correctly. I admit that position, and concur in it, that to have a volume of money expand or contract at different seasons of the year is one of the greatest curses we could have, and I am here to say to you that this is exactly what we have to-day under the present financial system of this country. [Applause.] We have a volume of money of the year is contracted to less than one-half what it is at the long season of the year, to actually less than one-half what it is at the long season of the year. Now, how may this be demonstrated? The statistic of the gross volume of business last year showed it to be about \$130,000,000,000. The general statistics of the country show that the gross volume of manufactured output of every kind is

about five billions, and the gross volume of all agricultural products of every kind whatsoever foots up to just about the same amount, something more but it is fully equal. Now if, to be conservative and fair, and yield to the other side more than they, perhaps, would claim for themselves, if we say that the products of manufacture constitute twice as much of the commercial transactions of the country as do the products of agriculture, then we have for a conclusion that of the exchanges of the country, of the one hundred and thirty billions exchanges, the exchanges resultant upon all manufactured and other products outside of agriculture, such as have an even production and consumption at all seasons of the year, amount to about \$96,000,000,000, or \$8,000,000,000 a month. Now that is an even business throughout the year, about \$8,000,000,000 a month, after eliminating at a low estimate the products of agriculture and the exchanges resultant upon it. About \$8,000,000,000 a month. Now, then, the products of agriculture come in during the fall season, in a very short season say, not over six months altogether, in which the products of agriculture are marketed, and the remaining \$48,000,000,000 during that six months adds \$8,000,000,000 a month to the regular transaction. Consequently, by this very conservative method of reasoning, the products of agriculture in the time they are put on the market at least double the demand for the use of money; they at least double it. Now, then, I won't waste any time in demonstrating the assertion that to double the demand, or double the use, or double the transactions of money, is equivalent to reducing the volume of money one-half. It is exactly the same thing as saying that the exchanges of this whole country must be conducted with a volume of money equal to half of what we have now. We know that prices would eventually go down and down, until after they all became adjusted they would reach something near one-half what they are now; something near one-half. Consequently, the volume of money is actually contracted when it is compared to the relative business of the country. It is contracted during the fall season to one-half what it is during the other season. Now this proposition is more than proved by the actual facts themselves as they have been presented in the recent commercial transactions of this country. You remember last fall, in September, when we had the September squeeze—this fall a year ago, when Mr. Windom was Secretary of the Treasury—how the country became agitated for fear of a panic, and how Mr. Windom paid the interest on the bonds for a year in advance; how he had to buy bonds at 1.28; how the banks in New York issued \$30,000,000 clearing-house certificates in place of their reserves, and how, altogether, during the fall months, Mr. Windom put out \$200,000,000 to save Wall street. The commercial interests of the country stood almost breathless, and the United States treasury had to be brought behind Wall street and the deficiency made up, including the \$30,000,000 panic certificates, was about \$230,000,000.

Our worthy president, in his address last night, was correct, practically correct, as to the volume of money in circulation in this country. I am not going to take up that question. Before you leave here you will have it fully treated by one of the best and ablest men in the United States. [Applause.] But I am calling your attention to this contraction and expansion. The contraction was here last fall. The expansion came this spring. During the month of May the circulating medium was reduced some \$27,000,000 or \$28,000,000 by an accumulation in the treasury. During the month of June it went up to thirty-two. Those \$30,000,000 panic certificates were all taken up with money put in those banks for reserves, and we sent \$72,000,000 in gold in the spring to Europe, making in all a contraction of over \$160,000,000 in four months, and money was such a drug in New York that it was quoted at 1/2 per cent on call. Well, in the fall it had gone up to 1.88 and prices in the rural districts went down until farmers wrote me in Mississippi and Alabama that for three weeks at a stretch they could not sell cotton at two cents a pound that was quoted at 12 cents in Liverpool, and was worth 10 cents right there. That was a year ago. Now, why was that? There was a local scarcity there, which is a local contraction, and which consequently augmented the purchasing

power of money. I defy any man to deny the proposition that the present volume of money is twice as big at one season of the year as it is at the other, and that consequently the tendency is for prices to be only half as great at one season of the year as the other. Only half as great. Now I admit that the prices of everything in this country do not go down to one-half during the fall season. The general prices do not sympathize to the extent of 50 per cent, and I will tell you why they do not. It is a reason that is just as plain as reason can be. We do this \$130,000,000 worth of business—we will be liberal and take the secretary of the treasury's estimate of fifteen hundred million in circulation less the reserves in the bank, and less the other local reserves, and put it down, as the California bank president does, at about six or seven hundred millions in active circulation—we do this \$130,000,000,000 worth of business, 92 per cent on credit and 8 per cent with cash, according to the statistics of the secretary of the treasury himself. Now, when that money, about half a billion dollars, or half a cent on the dollar, for the actual transactions—when that money is used to that extent, scattered out throughout this great broad land in the hands of sixty-two millions of people, and used so that it has to be turned over about sixteen times a month, and nobody has any more than he wants, hasn't even as much as he needs in his business; when the money is in such active use as that, and agriculture dumps in here and calls for all of it, and more too, and must have it, and she is a beggar for it, she has got to make concessions to get it. That must be plain. If you have got money and are using it to your own satisfaction, and I come along and say I must have it, I am forced to make concessions to get it; and that is why the fluctuations in price have affected agriculture more than other pursuits, because the demand is sudden, the demand is great, and general prices do not have time to sympathize with it. Consequently, the volume of money is actually contracted when it is compared to the relative business of the country. It is contracted during the fall season to one-half what it is during the other season. Now this proposition is more than proved by the actual facts themselves as they have been presented in the recent commercial transactions of this country. You remember last fall, in September, when we had the September squeeze—this fall a year ago, when Mr. Windom was Secretary of the Treasury—how the country became agitated for fear of a panic, and how Mr. Windom paid the interest on the bonds for a year in advance; how he had to buy bonds at 1.28; how the banks in New York issued \$30,000,000 clearing-house certificates in place of their reserves, and how, altogether, during the fall months, Mr. Windom put out \$200,000,000 to save Wall street. The commercial interests of the country stood almost breathless, and the United States treasury had to be brought behind Wall street and the deficiency made up, including the \$30,000,000 panic certificates, was about \$230,000,000.

The solution of the whole question must finally rest not upon abundance of money in the sense of separate pieces of coin, or of lawful money in the form of notes which serve a limited and subordinate purpose outside of bank reserves, but in such provisions for the use of credit as may enable the producers of each annual crop or annual product to make the crop or product itself the basis and source of the instruments of credit by which it may be moved to market.

Now, that is Mr. Edward Atkinson. But I have other good evidence in support of this proposition, and I want to bring it out here. It is none other than Mr. Windom himself, late Secretary of the Treasury. Here is what he said on the same subject:

In my judgment, the gravest defect in our present financial 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 of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demand during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests. Though financial stringency may occur at any time, and from many causes, yet nearly all of the great commercial crises in our history have occurred during the months named, and unless some provision be made to meet such contingencies in the future like disasters, may be confidently expected.

I am aware that the theory obtains, in the minds of many people, that if there were no surplus in the treasury, a sufficient amount of money would be in circulation, and hence no stringency would occur. The fact is, however, that such stringency has seldom been produced by treasury absorption, but generally by some sudden or unusual demand for money entirely independent of treasury conditions and operations. The financial pressure in September last, which at one time assumed a threatening character, illustrated the truth of this statement. There was at that time no accumulation of money in the treasury from custom or internal-revenue taxes, nor from any other source that could have affected the money market. On the contrary, the total disbursements, for all purposes, including bond purchases and interest prepayments, during the last preceding fifty-three days, had been about \$29,000,000 in excess of the receipts from all sources.

That is enough of that. We have got Edward Atkinson and Mr. Windom both, who never made any public acknowledgment that they were devoted to the sub-treasury heresy. We have their statements to prove that the foundation we build upon is correct, and that foundation is simply this, that under present conditions the volume of money in this country is contracted at one season and expanded at the other. Now, whenever that point is

In other words, do not these facts bring into view a

curious paradox which may be stated in these terms? How an increase of product, wealth and capital may for a time put up the rate of interest on short loans and create a great financial disturbance. When lawful money is held in the reserves of banks it serves as a basis for transactions conducted upon credit to manifold the amount of such reserve. When such lawful money is withdrawn from bank reserves in order that each piece may serve as a mere token or instrument for measuring each single transaction in which each separate bit of money is used, it restricts the basis of credit on which many thousand dollars' worth of exchange might have been made in order to measure transactions to the amount of a single thousand dollars' worth or less. Such are the financial difficulties which must ensue under a banking system under which a fixed and arbitrary reserve of lawful money must be maintained, without regard to the change and fluctuations in the exchanges of products. These conditions will continue with increasing aggravation until some system is devised by which the reserves of banks and bankers may be held and maintained in fullest measure at the very time when the crops are gathered and when the products are largest, in order that such reserves may then and there serve as the basis of the widest extension of credits which is then most needed and can be most safely granted. Yet, under present conditions is not that the very time of year when our reserves of lawful money are most heavily drawn upon? In order that this end may be attained, is it not necessary that measures should be taken for the issue of convertible bank notes or other transferable instruments of credit, which shall be issued as the symbol of the product or capital which is in process of movement, to be redeemed when the product enters into consumption? It is a trite but true saying that the fault in our present banking system is in the want of elasticity and in the incapacity of the managers of banks under existing laws to adopt the methods of sound and safe banking to existing conditions, or to the increase in the exchanges of the country.

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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 of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demand during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests. Though financial stringency may occur at any time, and from many causes, yet nearly all of the great commercial crises in our history have occurred during the months named, and unless some provision be made to meet such contingencies in the future like disasters, may be confidently expected.

made, the necessity for the sub-treasury is developed because that season of the year in which the contraction takes place and prices go down is the season in which agriculture is a seller, and the other season is the one in which agriculture is a buyer. That is it. That is just exactly it, and expresses the whole thing. Now, this condition of a depression of prices at that season, and an augmentation at the other, under the circumstances that this great class of people are sellers at the low season and buyers at the higher, constitutes an actual discrimination against agriculture equal to 40 or 50 per cent. [Applause.] It is a discrimination against the greatest pursuit in this country, the pursuit that is the basis, in one sense of the word, of all others—an actual discrimination. Now, if, as hinted by Mr. Windom—you recollect that I am taking the most conservative view possible; I am simply stating what must follow, not what does follow; I am stating what must follow on account of the relation of the volume of money to the business of the country—if I were to tell you what does follow, I would say that in addition to these things a few men in New York might combine and be able to control two hundred millions of dollars—that is nothing nowadays; nothing at all for New York men; a few of them could get together and control two hundred million dollars—and suppose they did at the season that this yearly contraction is inevitably bound to come, just simply put it in the safe and lock it up. What have they done? What kind of a crime have they committed against the productive interests of this country? They have taken one-third of the circulating medium. The result is a tendency to depress prices 33 1/3 per cent, the hard-earnings of the man with the hoe. Suppose we go a little further with it. If they carry it into the agricultural districts and buy up the crop under a rate of prices 33 1/3 per cent less than they ought to be, the consequence is that just simply by turning that money loose, nothing else in the world, just simply by turning that money loose, in buying the crop at 33 1/3 per cent less than it is worth they have increased the volume of money to that extent and raised prices. If you grant it a rapidity of circulation so that it is not over 25 per cent, if the profits of the transaction are not over 25 per cent, do you not see they have made \$50,000,000 or \$200,000,000? Is not that a conservative estimate? Now, then, the great iniquity is bad enough when you take into consideration that you have an inflexible volume there that makes a discrimination of 40 or 50 per cent against the productive interests of this country, but when you take into consideration this fact, that it gives concentrated wealth to gold, if you please. Now that sounds like an absurdity, to talk about a paper money, a credit money, being redeemable money, that shall always pass on a parity with gold. But it will do it. I will explain why a little later. I prefer first to go through the character of this supplemental volume.

We have advocated the doctrine of basing this money on wheat and cotton. Now that has created a great stir in this country. They have called it inflating the country with wildcat money based upon pumpkins and shucks, and it has been ridiculed in every way possible. Now I want to place particular stress upon the reasons why we would base this money on wheat and cotton. I honestly believe that if the great mass of conservative thinking people in the United States knew this one thing they would quit fighting us on the sub-treasury. I believe that here is the key to the whole situation, and that if they understood this one thing they would quit fighting the sub-treasury. Why do we base that issue of supplemental volume on wheat and cotton? Is it to benefit the farmer and discriminate in his favor? No, sir; it is not. Is it to benefit him by lending money to him? No; it is not. Is it to benefit him by warehouses? No; no such thing. Why, then, should we base it on wheat and cotton? Simply because wheat and cotton are the disturbing elements. [Applause.] It is wheat and cotton that cause this contraction in the volume of money and depress prices. Therefore, they are the true gauge of when you need it, where you need it, and how much you need it, so that you do not produce any inflation. [Applause.] It is wheat and cotton that there is no money to handle. It is wheat and cotton that are discriminated against. It is wheat and cotton that come every year begging for money that has got more work than it can do, and Uncle Sam stands there and lets it go begging, and starves the men that made it. [Applause.] Now whenever a man tells you that this is a scheme to get up a class benefit to the farmer, just tell him he doesn't know anything

those not engaged in that pursuit, has been 50 per cent, and that represents the effects of the discrimination against agriculture, and clearly demonstrates the proposition here laid down. That is that the regular annual contraction of the present volume of money under existing conditions, which produces an abnormal scarcity, and depresses prices in the fall of the year, is an actual and unavoidable discrimination against agriculture of from 40 to 50 per cent.

Now, in going this far to show you the necessity for this measure, I have developed the sub-treasury plan until it is plain sailing. I come to the object. It has but one object in the world, and that is to supply a supplemental volume, or auxiliary volume, at the season of the year in which this scarcity must come, barely sufficient to prevent that contraction and keep the volume uniform at all seasons of the year. That has two results; it prevents the depression of prices and takes away the power of any man or set of men to corner the money market. You will never have any cause to kick on account of cornering the wheat market or cotton market, or any other market, if they can not corner the money market. [Applause.] That is the basis of all your corners, every one of them. They can not lock up the money then and reduce the volume and depress prices, and when they can not do that the farmers have an equal chance, and that is all the farmers of this country need. [Applause.] They are not beggars; they ask no favors of any man; all on earth they want is an equal chance to use the gifts which God has given them. The object, then, is simply to supply a supplemental volume which shall compensate for this contraction and thereby prevent the depression of prices which constitute a 40 to 50 per cent discrimination against agriculture. That is the only object—to supply that supplemental volume. Now how may that be done? Why, sir, we want to be so conservative and safe, and fair and just in presenting this to the commercial world that we say we don't want to put out a dollar in this supplemental volume that is not as good as any dollar on earth. [Applause.] It must be good money. It must be equal to any money. I don't care where it comes from. It must be the very best money in existence. To be that, we are willing to concede some of our prejudices on the money question; we are willing to say we will make it a redeemable money that shall always pass on a parity with gold, if you please. Now that sounds like an absurdity, to talk about a paper money, a credit money, being redeemable money, that shall always pass on a parity with gold. But it will do it. I call your attention to this fact, and one that is often overlooked: The gold price of Great Britain is the maximum price that the farmers of this country may ever hope to get for their products, less the cost of transportation. I mean to say they can not, by any fortuitous circumstances whatever, ever succeed in getting any more than the gold price of Europe—can not get above that when you get to the highest. You have heard a great deal about pauper labor and about competing with pauper labor, but, right here, the regulator of the prices of

wheat was worth 90 cents per bushel—if it was worth \$1 a bushel in Europe and 90 cents here, or 80 cents here, and could be deposited at 80 and he could draw 60, say, three-fourths; if he could deposit at 80 and draw 60, and he brought a load of wheat to town, and found the local scarcity of money such that he could not sell for over 65 or 60, it would not then be half as bad as I have often known with cotton. Now, it does not take much of a financier to see that it would pay that man to deposit and draw the money, and it is very simple, that by doing so he puts that money in circulation there and tends to raise the price. That follows just as plain; and it follows, too, that when enough of them have done that, they have put enough more money in circulation to raise the price up to the purchasing power of gold in Great Britain. Suppose we go a little further, and the local volume of money becomes redundant enough to carry prices above that, and the farmers come in and find it is worth 80 cents, and they could deposit at that and draw 60, but that they could sell for 90 cents, any fool knows they would sell it. [Applause.] What is the result? The result is, it just simply calls on the farmer to do what pays him best. And what does that do? That regulates the price right square up to the gold standard; it keeps that money equal to gold every time. And it just simply does this—it breaks the power of any combination of capitalists to reduce the volume so as to depress prices, and puts it in the power of the farmer himself to increase the volume so as to keep the prices up. Whenever the price went a bit above they would draw out and sell.

Now, this measure has been presented in Congress as a non-partisan measure. It has presented in both Houses, an interpretation of it in the shape of a bill the one by a Democrat and the other by a Republican, and I have no doubt that next winter it will be considered at the February convention. I don't think we ought to contend for detail. When we presented it in Congress, your worthy president and myself presented it to the committee, and we made our arguments on the lines I have presented to you to-night. We told them, this measure is not perfect; we do not present it as a great embodiment of wisdom, but it is the best we can do, the best we can do, and all we have to say is this: We show you the evil, we point out the remedy as well as we can, and we ask you to accept that or give us something better. [Applause.] Now, I say to you that when we bring this candidly before any honest-thinking people, there is a certain responsibility attached to it, and it is this, that they must refute this argument or accept this platform. When we say, give us this or something better, our platform is so broad that every single man in the United States can and must stand on it, or defend that of the opposition, and sustain the present system. [Applause.]

It is called class legislation. I will hurry through. As I get interested in this subject I sometimes talk too long; but I shall hurry through. It is called class legislation. I think I have met that very well; but I want to bring out one point in that connection, and that is, there is no benefit accrues from the warehousing and no benefit from the money lending. Warehousing done by the government or anybody else, at cost, is no benefit to the man who has the stuff warehoused or the man who warehouses it. It is simply a co-operation, an exchange of service. Co-operation, the true function of government. There may be an incidental benefit to some man who has not a warehouse of his own, or an elevator, but it does not result from any provision of this bill because it simply provides for the co-operation of services. The same is true of the money lending. There is no direct benefit or class discrimination in lending you money at one per cent. It will cost that to do it, and is that much expense to you. It is true you may have been in the habit of paying five per cent, and it is an indirect benefit to you to get it at one; but as a matter of fact it is no direct benefit, and it is true that if you had but one warehouse in the United States under the sub-treasury plan it would benefit every section of the country alike and every man in the country alike. Why? Because the object is to get that supplemental volume of money in circulation at the right time to prevent the depression of prices. It would do that, and for the same reason it does not make any difference what you put

in; it is no discrimination either way. But it is no argument against the measure that it is attended with incidental benefits. Mark you well, I want to place particular stress upon that. I want you to think of every transaction that ever you were familiar with in your life, and you will be bound to admit that you never saw a man do a good deed, an eminently righteous or eminently just deed, that somebody else was not benefited by it; and you never saw a man do a great wrong or evil deed that somebody else was not injured. It is one of those great laws of God Almighty himself that good carries incidental good with it is a blessing to humanity. [Applause.] And that is one of the strongest arguments why this is an eminently just measure—it injures nobody, it discriminates in favor of nobody, and still distributes incidental benefits to the whole community and to everybody in it. How does it? It prevents that terrible depression of prices in the season of the year when it robs the laborer and helps the speculator. I do not deny that there is a benefit to the farmer that does not accrue to anyone else, but it is not from the money lending and it is not from the warehousing. What is it? It is from abolishing conditions that make the forty or fifty per cent discrimination against him. That is what it is from. [Applause.] And the Democrat or the Republican who says that that is class legislation, and therefore contrary to the principles of his party, is the worst enemy his party has got to-day. [Applause.] It is the very opposite of class legislation; it is class justice, an act of justice, and an act of right. These incidental benefits accrue to the laborers in the city, and the merchants, and the lawyers, and the doctors, and everybody else.

I mentioned earlier in my talk to-night that you could not do a cash business. You remember the illustration I made, that it would ruin your cities. I want to call your attention to one idea in that connection. What a crime it is against the government that was instituted in behalf of the great common people; a government that was to be a home of liberty, a government that pretended to dispense equal rights to all and special privileges to none; a government of people that were fleeing from oppression and tyranny; what a crime it is against every principle of this government to have a financial system that places the interests of the farmers and the interests of your great cities in direct antagonism; a system that says to the farmers, "if you were out of debt to-day and started in to sell your crops you would ruin the prosperity of the city;" a system which says to the city, "if you are prosperous and make money all the year through you have got to have the farmers in debt to you." Isn't that a crime against the people; isn't it wicked? Don't you tell me, for I know it is true. Don't you tell me that the interests of our people that live in our cities and the true interests of our farmers are antagonistic. It is not true. [Applause.]

I tell you the ideal condition for the farmers in this great country is to have the agricultural districts thickly spotted with cities, and these cities filled with manufacturers employing hundreds and thousands of employees who would consume the products of the farm, and who in turn would sell products of their labor to the farmer. There would be a direct exchange without the friction of a middleman, and each would be benefited. Cities could buy their farm products cheaper, and the farmer could buy his manufactured products cheaper. That would be the very best thing. The ideal condition for those who live in the towns would be to have the farmers prosperous, to have the farmers living under just conditions, able to live decently, able to educate their children, able to get fair remuneration for their labor and get out of debt. There is no class of people on earth that benefit by this discrimination against agriculture except the speculator in the city, the exploiter who lives off these conditions and spends money to perpetuate it. It is not your friends in the country towns and cities that are benefited by this, and whenever they understand this, whenever they come out to hear an orthodox sub-treasury speech, you capture them every time. [Applause.] They are as deeply interested in this as the farmers are themselves, and that is why this cause is bound to prevail. [Applause.]

Now I come to the concluding features, the methods by which we are to enforce this demand.

That is going to involve a little politics, and politics may wake you up if I have made you sleepy. [Laughter.] I am coming right straight forward and meeting these questions openly and fairly. I am not seeking to color it from my side; I will not array statistics and facts to prove my assertions, because I am stating what you yourselves know to be facts, and self-evident facts need no demonstration. It is the most convincing logic in the world. I believe that we will secure these demands by the influence brought upon the law-making powers of the country. I believe that influence should be brought just as we have started to bring it, openly, publicly, fairly and honestly. We throw down our gauntlet to the world; we say, "Here is our plan. We will discuss it with the ablest men you can bring, no matter where from." The ablest lawyer, the ablest preacher, the ablest politician, the ablest man you have got in the United States to-day can hardly strike a county in an Alliance State where he will not find a man willing to get up on the stump and meet him on the sub-treasury. [Applause.] Now why is that? We do not claim the ability to meet those skilled in argument and debate. Why is that? It is because we believe in the measure; and if it is wrong, we are more anxious to find it out than anybody else on earth. Now to give you my idea of how we should go to work in politics to force our reform measures, I want to say a word about my idea of the genius of this institution, this Farmers Alliance. I served as president two years while the organization went through all the Southern States, and I have been on your executive board now two years, and I have run the national organ three years, and I don't really to-day know what the objects of the Farmers Alliance are as well as I did before I joined it. I thought I knew more about it then, and I could tell you in a few words what the object of it was better than I can to-day. But I have studied its history, I have looked at it all the way from a to z, up to the present time. I have noticed that those men who organized it are not prominent in the work to-day. I have noticed that the organic law, the constitution has been changed almost every year. I have noticed that the ritual has been changed a time or two, and that almost every year the officers have changed, and that at least four or five times the general popular conception of the objects and work of the Order has undergone a complete change. Now this means something. I am led to believe that this great reform movement does not depend on the wisdom of the men who inaugurated it; that it does not depend for its spread and growth upon the wise provisions of its organic law, neither does it depend for its great influence upon the wisdom and executive ability of its officers; neither does it depend for its power upon the popular conception of its objects, and methods, and purposes, and work.

What is it then? What does it mean? Why is it that after every one of these changes, or in spite of them, and right straight along, it has undergone a steady growth onward and upward? Every day records its stronger than yesterday; every month shows a greater growth than ever was made before in a month [applause], and every year outstrips any two previous years. Why is it? It is because it is the highest evolution of material progress to-day. It is because it is a great reserve force for good, for right, for justice. It is because it is not tied down to any local or fleeting issue. It takes for its issue the broad plane of right, and justice, and equity. Now as such it never tied to its business efforts, it never tied to its political efforts. It could not do it. If you tied it down to a local issue it would be fatal, because success would obviate the necessity for its existence; if it was tied down to local business effort such as we used to think it was, or to any local political effort, whenever it had accomplished its object, there would be no use in its existence. People would drop it, and it would go to pieces; or if it failed they would become discouraged and disheartened, and quit. But when you put on this higher plane, when you take for its object a great reserve force for good, a sinking fund, a savings bank, as it were, of right, and justice, and power to meet evil in any shape so it be evil, you place it on a plane above local issues. Then it is so high, so true, so grand, so noble that it never can fall, and that it never

will succeed as long as there is evil to be met and wrong to be righted. [Applause.] Its mission never will be accomplished. It is a permanent reserve force; and every time you annihilate one enemy, it will give you strength to attack half a dozen more. [Applause.] Now with this idea of the objects and purposes of this Order, we can yield the utmost fealty of our heads and hearts; we can take our wives and daughters by the hand and march into its borders and offer up our devotion there; and we can ask the blessing of Almighty God upon everything it undertakes. [Applause.] Now with this conception of it, I am ready to say to you that I am not afraid of politics, not a bit. [Applause.] Politics may be a method. Mark the distinction, for it is important. Politics may be a method, but they never can be an object. I never will; as long as I live, advocate these reform measures for the sake of building up a new party. [Applause.] But I may be and am ready whenever it is necessary. I am ready to advocate a new party to get these reform measures. [Applause.] Now a failure to recognize that simple distinction has given us no end of trouble, no end of trouble. We should stand on a platform so broad and so true that we make this reform movement the sum of our object, not party. The reform is what we want. We started into this Alliance movement, as I have shown you, ready to sacrifice the Order to secure the reform. Let us stick to that all the way through. Never marry the party, but stick to the reform, and never be divorced from it by any kind of sidetrack. [Applause.] Now I say this: It has given us no end of trouble, friends whose zeal has exceeded their discretion, and who have been so blindly for party that they have actually said that those that did not go with them were not true to the reform movement. Now I am ready to say to you, if you need the third party to secure these reforms, if that is the best thing in your State, God bless you for taking it, but I also say to you, that if you can get what you want best in the Democratic or Republican party, if that is the best, why take that? It is reform we want; it is not method. [Applause.] Now, we have seen a great deal of political corruption. You see the country nearly divided by two great parties. Next year there will be a national election. If you will think back to the last one in 1888 I will tell you something about it that is not generally known, and that is, that each one of those political parties used over eight million dollars as a campaign fund, over eight millions of dollars apiece; the exact amount can not be known, because they won't tell it. [Applause.] But it is not necessary. There is enough to know that it was over eight millions of dollars. Now, we are not particularly interested in what was done with that money. As true Americans we would rather not know. I do not know. [Applause.] And if I knew I would not delineate; I would not describe it. I would not tell it to this intelligent audience. But there is a question in connection with it of deep concern to us, a question that should be of such deep concern to us that we would stand up and demand an answer, and that is, where did they get it? I will tell you where they got it—from men whose interests are inimical to yours. And mind, they did not want you and me to donate that campaign money. They did not want that. They have got a good deal of cheek; but they never have had cheek enough to ask for that. They do get some donations from appointees and such as that, as a cloak to cover the big pile that is put in by the very man that is interested in keeping this 40 per cent discrimination against agriculture. This 40 per cent discrimination against agriculture puts into their pockets not less than two billions of dollars a year. Two billions of dollars a year! In four years it is eight billions of dollars. Now, it is a good investment for them to give sixteen or twenty millions of dollars once in four years to perpetuate conditions that can make them eight billions without effort. Mr. Jay Gould himself testified before the committee that he made liberal donations to the campaign fund of both parties as a business investment. [Laughter and applause.] Now, what is that? That is machine domination. Machine domination! And I say to you that you never can break the shackles and liberate yourselves from the power of money to oppress in any party until you destroy machine domination.

India has 1,630,000 square miles, and 263,000,000 inhabitants. That is, India is as large as the whole United States east of the Mississippi, plus all the territory west of it as far as Colorado, barring the Dakotas, and four times as populous as the whole United States, so that the railroads are as yet by no means crowded there, and they can be built for many years yet at the rate of the last ten years without becoming so. Yet for a long time nearly all the Indian railroads were unprofitable. To secure their construction the government had to guarantee 5 per cent dividends on the capital invested, and for a long time it had to make good its guarantee on nearly all the lines. They have now become on the average reasonably profitable, though they do not yield quite 5 per cent on their cost, but in these days the government could doubtless get all the necessary capital for 3½ per cent or less. In 1890 the average return was 4.85 per cent, and in 1891 4.93 per cent."

STREET RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The Engineering Record says that the following statistics are given by Henry M. Watson in his presidential address at the recent Pittsburg meeting of the American Street Railway Association. The figures have been compiled from returns made by street railway companies in the United States to the middle of September, and are believed to be as reliable as it is possible to make them:

Total number of miles.....	11,103
Number of miles operated by animal power.....	5,443
Number of miles operated by electricity.....	3,009
Number of miles operated by steam motors.....	1,918
Number of miles operated by cable.....	366
Total number of cars employed in street railway traffic.....	36,517
Number of cars operated by animal power.....	25,424
Number of cars operated by electricity.....	6,732
Number of cars operated by cable.....	3,317
Number of cars operated by steam motors.....	1,044
The number of horses employed.....	88,114
The number of mules employed.....	12,002
The number of steam motors.....	200
Number of companies operating street railway lines.....	1,003
Number of companies operating by animal power.....	537
Number of companies operating by electricity.....	412
Number of companies operating by cable.....	54
Number of companies building new lines, about.....	75

"Since November, 1890, the number of horses employed on street railway lines has fallen from 116,795 to 88,114; that is, 28,681 in one year. According to the official figures for the month of October, 1891, Philadelphia leads with 510 miles of single track, and after the Quaker City comes Chicago with 452 miles, New York with 289 miles, Brooklyn 285, Boston 283, St. Louis 295, Baltimore 207, San Francisco 205, Cleveland 192, Cincinnati 180, Pittsburg 168, Kansas City 141, New Orleans 139, Louisville 132, Buffalo 110, Minneapolis 101, Los Angeles 99, Detroit 94, Birmingham, Ala., 92, St. Paul 90, Washington 85. The official figures of the census, just completed, show that in December, 1890, 476 cities and towns possessed rapid transit facilities, and it is now difficult to find any town of 5,000 inhabitants without one or more street railways."

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER.

THE ECONOMIST is now offered to subscribers and renewals as a special holiday inducement at 90 cents per year. This offer is for single names or less than five, and is good till January 15, 1892, only. Also, clubs of five or more at 80 cents each till January 15, 1892, when this offer will positively cease.

It now turns out that the vote of the People's party in Kansas would show an increase of 13,000 over last year by the same ratio of estimates that the two old parties use in accounting for the falling off in their votes. This puts a different face on the reports as first given out.

RAILROADS OF INDIA IN 1890.

The New York Railroad Gazette says that "the railroads of India are extended pretty steadily, but not what would be called rapidly in this country; 874 miles were opened in 1890, and the addition in the last ten years has been between 8,000 and 9,000 miles, which nearly doubled the mileage of the country, bringing it up to 18,879 miles at the close of last year, which is about equal to that of Illinois and Pennsylvania combined. The two States, however, have but about 100,000 square miles of area and 9,000,000 inhabitants, while

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

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

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

We resolve by this National body, That we heartily approve in 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 renews the resolution of the Economic at the action of Brother C. W. Moore, and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

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N. R. P. A.

NOTICE.

Some time since THE ECONOMIST proposed to insert notices for those desiring to employ Alliance editors, or for Alliance editors desiring an engagement. In response the following letter has been received:

LAPARA, LONG OAK CO., Tex.

November 25, 1891.

Seeing in your paper some time ago a notice that any one who was desirous of getting employment on a reform paper might obtain such employment by communicating with you, I beg to say to you to place my name on your list. I am very anxious to devote myself to reform work.

Have been a contributor to your columns, Southern Mercury and Alliance papers generally. Have been a member of the Order since its foundation. I would rather get work in Texas if possible, either as editor, sub-editor or on the staff.

I do not expect to make a fortune in the reform cause, therefore would not expect exorbitant salary. Am a bachelor. Can give you references for twenty years past in this part of Texas, as I have been teaching school here for that length of time. Would be obliged if you would answer me as soon as possible, as I am anxious to make arrangements for next year.

J. E. TAYLOR.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The daily increasing mails of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST are found to contain a large number of letters from its patrons and readers requesting information upon subjects of legal and pecuniary interest, which its managers have neither the time nor facilities for obtaining, and therefore, with the view of affording such classes of our readers a cheap and convenient channel through which to obtain reliable advice upon all matters of business connected with the courts and departments in this city, Bureau of Information has

been established and placed in charge of a competent and responsible lawyer whose experience and familiarity with the rules and practices both in the departments and courts in this city are such as to enable him to promptly and correctly furnish the desired information at a uniform price of \$1 for a reply to each inquiry. When the information desired pertains in any wise to Alliance matters, THE ECONOMIST will continue, as heretofore, to answer them without charge; but if it is of a different character, and of sufficient importance to the writer to be worth \$1, he should inclose the amount in a letter addressed to the Economist Bureau of Information, No. 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, December 7.

The Senate convened at 12 m., and in spite of rain and cold the whole Capitol building was crowded with an eager throng of men and women.

There were but four absentees from the Senate the first day, three being old members, Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada, and Vance, of North Carolina, and Governor Hill, of New York, whose credentials had not yet been filed, and who, it is said, will not probably present himself at the bar of the Senate until in January.

The Hon. Calvin Brice, of New York and Ohio, had the big State of Texas added to his territory, which was gravely done by Mr. Hoar. The credentials of Senator Chilton had just been read, and the solemn Senator from the Bay State rose to object to his taking the oath. He said:

Mr. President—I rise to object to the gentleman—Mr. Brice, of Texas, taking the oath.

There was such a burst of laughter that the Senator looked about him in amazement for a moment, but joined in it when Senator Hale told him that he thought Ohio and New York were enough for Mr. Brice, and that the man he was after was named Chilton.

The objection of Senator Brice to Mr. Chilton's credentials was based on the fact, he said, of the governor of Texas making the appointment before the vacancy actually occurred.

After the credentials of Senator-elect Brice had been read Mr. Sherman said:

"Before the oath of office is administered to Mr. Brice I desire to say that a large portion of the citizens of Ohio contend that he was not an inhabitant of that State at the time of his election, and was, therefore, not eligible to a seat in this body. On examining the precedents (of which there are several in the history of the government and some of the most important) I am entirely satisfied that Mr. Brice is entitled to be sworn in on the prima facie case of his credentials, which are regular in form. I simply give this notice, however, so that his being sworn in may not be considered any waiver, or any misapprehension or misconstruction, if the people of the legislature of Ohio should assert and prove to the satisfaction of the Senate that Mr. Brice was not at the time of his election an inhabitant of Ohio. I think that this statement from me is proper and necessary. But I make no objection to the swearing in of Mr. Dubois."

The Senate then, at 12:30, took a recess till 2 p. m.

Although the recess closed at 2 o'clock nothing took place until 2:35, when Mr. Kerr, the newly-elected clerk of the House, appeared and delivered a message announcing that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business; and that it had appointed a committee of three (Messrs. Blount and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Reed) to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States. Mr. Sherman suggested another recess till 3 o'clock to give an opportunity to the House committee to meet the Senate committee. That course was agreed to.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock the House members of the joint committee made their appearance, and, being joined by Messrs. Sherman and Harris, proceeded to the White House. After waiting twenty minutes, Mr. Voorhees moved an adjournment, stating that the House had already adjourned. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, at 3:30, adjourned.

crowds in the galleries. There was some amusement when Messrs. Hatch, McMillin and Springer indulged in a merry conference, Mr. Springer standing at the head of an aisle with his arms resting upon the shoulders of his colleagues. The calling of the roll revealed the presence of 326 members, the absentees being Messrs. Wilson, of Kentucky; Ryan, of Missouri; Bartine, of Nevada; Sanford, of New York, and Buchanan, of Virginia.

Upon the conclusion of the roll call Mr. Holman moved an adjournment of the House until noon to-day, and this was unanimously agreed to. In fact, the proceedings in the House were merely an incident between the two sessions of the caucus.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 8.

Among the department and other communications presented and referred was the report of the Superintendent of the Census in the matter of the establishment of a permanent census bureau, together with the draft of a bill. Also the report of the secretary of the Senate showing contingent expenses.

The oaths of office were administered to Senators Dubois, of Idaho, and Call, of Florida. On further motion of Mr. Hoar, the papers in the matter of the credentials of Mr. Davidson (claimant for Mr. Call's seat) were referred to the committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to investigate and report at an early day, and, on motion of Mr. Hale, a like reference was made of the papers in the case of Mr. Claggett, claiming the seat of Mr. Dubois.

The Senate then, at 12:30, took a recess till 2 p. m.

Although the recess closed at 2 o'clock nothing took place until 2:35, when Mr. Kerr, the newly-elected clerk of the House, appeared and delivered a message announcing that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business; and that it had appointed a committee of three (Messrs. Blount and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Reed) to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States. Mr. Sherman suggested another recess till 3 o'clock to give an opportunity to the House committee to meet the Senate committee. That course was agreed to.

This ended the protest against the seating of new members for the moment, and the first group called was Messrs. Brice, who was escorted by Senator Kennon; Chilton, of Texas; Dubois, of Idaho; Felton, of California, and Galinger, of New Hampshire.

The first credentials taken up were those of Mr. Call, of Florida, and Senator Harris gained the floor and opened the speech-making of the session. The Senator was very brief, but his subject was an important one. He said that the governor of Florida had appointed Mr. Davidson to succeed Mr. Call in the Senate, and that the matter should be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, in order to decide whether Mr. Call had been duly elected by the legislature, a fact that the governor did not recognize. He said while he did not make the motion for such reference now, he would do so to-day, and asked that both credentials be laid on the table.

In the next group, along with Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, were Hons. J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, and John P. Jones, of Nevada; both were absent. Messrs. Palmer, of Illinois; Peffer, of Kansas; Mitchell, of Oregon, and Gibson, of Maryland, next took the oath, and then came Messrs. Vest, of Missouri, and Vitas, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Sherman offered the usual resolution for the appointment of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each house was assembled, and Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Sherman and Harris were appointed.

The resolution fixing the hour of 12 m. for the Senate to meet daily was agreed to.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

At noon Clerk McPherson called the House to order, and the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read. The Clerk then announced that he was ready to receive any motion.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to. Mr. Holman placed in nomination Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, placed in nomination Thomas B. Reed.

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, placed in nomination Thomas C. Watson, of Georgia.

Messrs. Outhwaite, of Ohio, Henderson, of Illinois, Gates, of Alabama, and Simpson, of Kansas, were appointed as tellers.

The roll was then called, with the following result:

For Crisp 218

For Keed 83

For Watson 8

Messrs. Baker, Clover, Davis, Halverson, Kerr, McKeighten, Otis and Simpson voted for Mr. Watson.

Messrs. Mills and Springer were heartily applauded when, in response to the call of their names, they recorded their votes for Crisp. Besides the three candidates, those not voting were Messrs. Bartine, Buchanan, of Virginia; Ryan, of Missouri; Harmer, Hoar, Sanford, Williams, of Massachusetts and Wilson, of Kentucky.

The Clerk then appointed Messrs. Mills and Reed as a committee to escort the newly elected Speaker to the chair—an appointment that was received with appropriate applause not unmixed with laughter.

In a few moments Mr. Crisp entered, with Mr. Mills and Mr. Reed supporting him on either arm, and his march down

the aisle was a perfect ovation, the Democrats en masse rising and giving him cheer after cheer, and the Republicans members rising also.

When quiet had been secured, Mr. Crisp said:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: For the great honor you conferred upon me I return heartfelt thanks. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office of Speaker with courtesy, with firmness, and with absolute impartiality. [Applause.] Let us unite in the hope that our labors here may result in the advancement of the prosperity, of the honor, and the glory of our beloved country. [Applause.] I am now ready to take the oath of office."

The oath of office having been administered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the preceding House, upon request of the Speaker Crisp, offered prayer.

The work of swearing in the members of the Fifty-second Congress then began, the oath of office being administered by Speaker Crisp. The roll of States was called in alphabetical order, and as many members sworn in at a time as could form in a half circle in front of the Clerk's desk. The oath of office was read by the Speaker to the members, who stood with upraised right hands and signified their acceptance of it by an affirmative inclination of the head. The last members to be sworn in were Messrs. O'Neill, of Missouri, and Owens, of Ohio, who were absent when their States were called.

Mr. Holman then offered a resolution for the appointment of Mr. Kerr as Clerk, Mr. Yoder as Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Dalton as Postmaster, Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, substitute a resolution for the appointment of the present officers, with the exception of chaplain, for which office Charles R. Ramsell was named. Disagreed to without division.

Mr. Holman's resolution was agreed to with an amendment offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, for the appointment of William H. Milburn as chaplain. The newly elected officers were then sworn in.

On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of Speaker and Clerk. On motion of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to inform the President that a quorum of both houses was assembled and ready to receive any communications he may see fit to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Blount, Mills and Reed as such committee, but subsequently stated that Mr. Mills would be unable to serve, and appointed Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in his place.

On motion of Mr. Springer a resolution directing the Speaker to appoint the committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills, and mileage, each to consist of the same number of members as in the Fifteenth Congress, went to the committee on rules.

On motion of Mr. Holman, it was ordered that the daily hour of meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Outhwaite, the House then proceeded to the drawing of seats, and at the conclusion thereof, at 3:30 p. m., adjourned.

CURRENT NOTES FROM THE PRESS.

The news of Crisp's election was received at Atlanta, Ga., with great rejoicing. The rotunda of the Kimball building was filled with citizens, who were telegraph office near by. Enthusiasm knew no bounds, and the hotel was crowded by the rejoicing citizens as late as midnight.

At Americus, Mr. Crisp's old home, the demonstration was great. The little city was painted a deep vermillion. The fire bells were rung, and the steam whistles blew. He is immensely popular. Thousands of his admirers in that section went wild over his election, and many congratulatory messages were sent him. His constituents are having made for him, out of Georgia heart pine, a gavel, which is to be finished in a most artistic manner and presented to the new Speaker. It will be presented to him as soon as finished, and will have carved on it appropriate inscriptions.

When the extra session of the legislature which is to be called by the governor of Texas convenes an effort will be made to have Mr. Mills chosen to represent the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

State in the Senate, and it is considered likely, in view of the outcome of the Speakership contest, that the session will be speedily called. There is no doubt that the story had its origin in the action of Mr. Mills Tuesday during the session of the Forty-ninth Congress he was conspicuous for his work on the Pacific railways funding bill and the interstate commerce bill, both of which measures he managed on the floor with commendable tact and judgment. He is exceedingly popular with his colleagues without respect of party.

Mr. Crisp's father will be remembered by old-time patrons of the stage as one of the most eminent actors of the historical profession, ranking in reputation with the two brothers Placide, Chippendale, Brougham, Clark Barrett, Hamlin, the elder, Thorn, the elder, Booth, Edwin Forrest, Macready, and others who ornamented the American stage some thirty or more years ago. His elder brother, Henry Crisp, followed the profession of his father, and was an actor of versatile genius, attaining enviable distinction in his line of personation. Harry Crisp died some six years since in Chicago, much lamented.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

It has been suggested in some quarters that insurmountable impediments to the consummation of the agreement reached by the committees having this matter in charge may yet be developed. We believe no such wisdom is possible. It is in no way doubtful that all parties in Virginia will ratify the agreement. The legislature will ratify it beyond any doubt, and if it be submitted to the popular vote it will be ratified by the people. It is within the resources of the State to provide prompt payment of the interest on the new bonds, and it will be done beyond the peradventure of a doubt. This agreement has been endorsed as fair and just to the parties and all interests by the American advisory board, of which Mr. Cleveland is chairman. That the English advisory board, of which Mr. Liddell is chairman, will acquiesce in this conclusion of the American board ought not to be doubtful. That the Virginians could have made any larger payments than provided for in this settlement was not possible. If the bondholders reject this settlement the sympathies of the civilized world will be with the Virginians, and the bondholders will have to be content with their losses. As we have before stated, the equities in this case are so obscure originally, and have been still further obscured by a protracted and bitter contest, that it is perhaps not possible to ascertain the present true and just liabilities of the people of Virginia in the matter. Settlement by compromise is the only possible settlement.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Blount, Mills and Reed as such committee, but subsequently stated that Mr. Mills would be unable to serve, and appointed Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in his place. On motion of Mr. Springer a resolution directing the Speaker to appoint the committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills, and mileage, each to consist of the same number of members as in the Fifteenth Congress, went to the committee on rules.

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CURRENT NOTES FROM THE PRESS.

The news of Crisp's election was received at Atlanta, Ga., with great rejoicing. The rotunda of the Kimball building was filled with citizens, who were telegraph office near by. Enthusiasm knew no bounds, and the hotel was crowded by the rejoicing citizens as late as midnight.

Judge Crisp was married in 1867 to Miss Burton, of Schley county, and has four children. While he is of unobtrusive habit, his temperament is so genial and his manner so affable he attracts universally all who meet him. During the Forty-eighth Congress he served on the committee of Pacific railways, expenditures in the Department of Justice, and special committee on ordnance. He was a model committee man, a regular attendant of meetings, never neglecting matters assigned him, and impartial, reliable, and courageous in his conclusions. He has strong convictions, quick comprehension, and is remarkably well equipped to examine both

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

selves or to fit themselves for their new rights and duties. It will be admitted that the duty to educate this people rested upon the new State in its new situation, as a paramount obligation. Not only was the State's income diminished by the tax on these people as property, but now the very great cost of their education must be charged against its diminished revenues. Now let any man say what the Virginia of to-day under these circumstances ought to do with regard to the ante-bellum debt of the ante-bellum state. Many very able men, Mr. Blaine among them, believed the United States ought to assume the debt in whole or in part. By the agreement now proposed the State offers to assume as much of the debt as she can now pay. Ought there to be a demand that she shall mortgage the industry of posterity to go further and do more? It is a thing not to be heard of. Let this agreement stand. It is a fair, a just, an honorable agreement, in view of all the facts. To attempt to attach to the people of Virginia any shame or dishonor in this matter is not less wicked than foolish and vain. They can afford to take their stand on this agreement before civilized man, and there is no doubt they mean to do it. We have no doubt of the final acceptance of the settlement.

SECOND CROP CLOVER.

The many kind and encouraging letters of friends in every part of the country are a source of great qualification. One before us from a friend and brother in New Jersey expresses great hope of final good from the wise and conservative labors of the Alliance leaders. Of this there is no doubt. He that asserts and defends the truth in the highest form in which it reveals itself to his understanding does his duty and shall in nowise lose his reward. His own conscience rewards him; the approbation of good men rewards him, and finally God will reward him in the everlasting kingdom. Of these things there is no doubt possible in the thoughts of any right-minded man. Among the items of inquiry in this letter of our good friend and brother is, "whether there is known any reason why second-crop clover salivates horses." No, only the fact is known; the reason it seems no fellow can find out. The only thing we can suggest is that the hay be fed to cows, sheep, or young colts, as these animals are much less easily salivated by the clover than horses. Certain individual horses are very susceptible to salivation, just as certain persons are excessively salivated by the minutest doses of mercury. It is a curious fact that infants who have not gotten their teeth, and old people who have lost them, can scarcely be salivated. It is also a curious fact that young colts with only milk-teeth are seldom salivated by second-crop clover. Our good friend and brother asks where the Alliance History and Agricultural Digest can be had, and at what price. He says he is a constant reader of THE ECONOMIST. The book is advertised in THE ECONOMIST. Read the advertisements brethren. The price of this book is \$2.50, and it is worth the money.

Are Alliance Men Democrats?

Alliance Farmer, Homer, La.

In answering this question we inquire, what it is that constitutes a Democrat? Is it the avowal and support of certain recognized and well-defined principles that originate with and go out from the people, or is it devotion to certain partisan measures that originate with that class known as professional politicians, whose supreme purpose is to work in their own interests without seeking or desiring any untrammeled expression from the people.

Let us see. Before the war in days of Democracy, it was the universal sentiment of the party, that national banks were a great financial and political curse upon the people, and the party waged incessant and unrelenting war upon them until such banking acts were repealed. This was one of their great landmarks.

Again it was the universal sentiment of the party that gold and silver were equal as a basis for currency, and the party favored the free and unlimited coinage of both. This too, was a great landmark of the party.

On the tariff they were not so fully agreed. The extreme southern States were strongly inclined to free trade,

upon which to subsist, and nothing is laid aside for a rainy day. We see this in our own immediate neighborhoods—men with families to support, who barely earn the food they eat, and are unable to procure sufficient clothing to keep them comfortable. The outlook is dark to them, and that their children must inherit only hardship and toil growing more severe with each succeeding year. Where shall relief be found? Will the plutocrat release his grip on the throat of the toiler, or the bondsmen grow weary of turning into his coffers the earnings of his slaves? Shall we look to the men who have brought degradation and poverty to the toilers to remove the burdens they themselves have imposed upon them? History lifts its warning voice, crying from the shores of Ireland an alarm made more terrible by contrast with the happy past. Pauper labor prevails throughout the old countries, and the tendencies in this country are in the same direction. Aliens are constantly securing immense tracts of land in this country, and every effort is being made to control legislation in the interest of the plutocrat, and against the small farmer and the laborer. Toiling on, day after day, the laborers have allowed these wrongs to pass unnoticed, until now their removal will require herculean efforts. The wisest counsels must prevail, and organization must be perfected, and educated up to the needs of the hour. There is no call for anarchy. The American people have weapons all powerful in the ballots they are as yet permitted to cast. It is no longer a question of whether this or that party wins, but human liberty is at stake, and a revolution must take place in order that labor may receive the hire of which it is deserving. Laboring men—before you is a struggle as sure to come as the revolutions of the earth. Bare ye your arm for the work now; to delay means the awful arbitrament of force. Wait not for the resolution born of despair. To-day your blows will be ballots, to-morrow you may sow dragons' teeth in furrows of a present opportunity.

Crack This Nut.

Industrial Union, Lamar, Mo.

A is a farmer, B is a miller, C is a baker, D a wage-worker, E a skinflint. Wage-worker D works for farmer A and raises wheat. Farmer A will sell the wheat and pay workman D, who

will buy bread of baker C, who will buy wheat of farmer A. But workman D can not buy bread until he receives his pay from farmer A, and farmer A can not pay him until he sells his wheat; the miller can not buy any more wheat until the baker wants flour, and the baker wants no more flour until he can sell the workman bread. [Enter Skinflint.] To the farmer: I will loans some of my monies and you can pay the workman, then he pays some bread; then the baker he wants some flour and the miller he wants der wear; you see dot, hey? Dot vos piness, und I only charge you 2 per cent per month. Hit old hooknose Skinflint on the head and call him sub-treasury. Now let us see how it works. Farmer A deposits 1,000 bushels of wheat in sub-treasury at \$1 per bushel and draws from government \$800 in legal tender, pays the workman, the blacksmith, the carpenter and others, putting into immediate circulation \$800 of the money necessary to purchase the wheat from sub-treasury. The workman now has cash, and makes a demand for bread; this sends the baker to the miller for more flour, who in turn must go to the farmer for wheat, who for the first time in his life finds himself in a position to hold his head up and smile. But where is Skinflint? Ah, there's the rub. Old 2 per cent hook nose is out of a job. He alone is injured, and that's the cause of the wolf howl that has gone up against the sub-treasury from all the big and little skinflints in the country.

Railroads in the United States.

The third annual report on "Statistics of Railways in the United States," which has been prepared in the statistician's office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will be issued this week, shows the total railway mileage to be 163,597 miles, an increase of 6,030 miles for the year. Michigan shows the largest increase and Georgia is next.

The number of railway corporations is 1,797, of which 735 are subsidiary companies, whose lines are leased to other companies. Forty corporations operate 47.5% of the total mileage. Seventy-four companies receive 80 per cent of the gross income of all the railways in the country.

The total number of locomotives is 29,928, of which 8,384 are passenger and 16,141 freight. This shows ten freight and five passenger locomotives for each 100 miles of operated line. The total number of cars used is 1,164,138, of which 26,511 are in the passenger service. The total number of men employed on all the railways is 749,301, an increase of 45,558 over the previous year.

The capital employed is \$9,459,444,173, or \$60,481 per mile of line. The capitalization is largely in excess of the market value of the property. The amount paid in interest was \$426,417,937. The final net earnings were \$106,967,984. If the sum of these accounts be capitalized at 5 per cent it shows that the value of railway property considered as an investment, estimated on the operations of railways for the year ended June 30, 1890, was \$6,667,718,420, which is equivalent to \$42,631 per mile of line.

The number of passengers carried were 492,430,865. The average journey of each passenger was twenty-four miles. The average number of pas-

sengers to each train was forty-one. The number of tons of freight carried was 636,441,617. The average tons per train was 174 and the average haul was 119 miles. The average revenue per passenger per mile was 2.167 cents, and the average cost 1.917 cents. The revenue for carrying a ton of freight one mile was .941 cent; cost, .604 cent. The revenue from a passenger train run one mile was \$1.08-04; cost 80.984 cents. The revenue from a freight running one mile was \$1.65-434; cost, \$1.05-711. These figures show the margin from which railways must secure their profit.

The total number of persons reported by railways as killed during the year was 6,320, and the total number reported as injured was 29,034. Of the total number killed, 2,451 were employees, 285 passengers, and 3,585 were classed as "other persons." In this latter figure are included the large number of suicides. Of the total number injured, 22,390 were employees, 2,444 passengers, besides 4,200 uncashed. A passenger riding continuously at the rate of 30 miles an hour might expect immunity from death by railway accident for 1,700 years, but an engineer, a brakeman or a conductor, under the same conditions, is liable to a fatal accident at the expiration of forty years. The most common accident to which railway employees are liable results from coupling and uncoupling cars. The total number of casualties that can be traced to this source are 8,210, of which 369 were fatal.

A late census bulletin is devoted to an interesting report on the whale and seal fisheries of the United States for the year 1889. The peculiar character of this industry is the primary cause assigned for the lateness of the publication of these facts. The bulletin shows that the total capital invested in all branches of the industry was \$2,081,636, the pelagic whale fishery using \$1,913,275, the shore whale fishery \$15,604, and the fur-seal and sea-otter fishery \$152,757. The whale fishery employed 101 vessels, aggregating 22,660.39 net tons, valued with outfit (including apparatus and repairs), at \$1,791,173. When compared with the report for 1880 this shows a decrease of about 41 per cent in the number of vessels, a decrease of 41 per cent in the total net tonnage, and a decrease of 38 per cent in the value of the vessels and outfit, including apparatus and repairs. The total value of the products landed in 1889 was \$1,834,551, of which the whale fleet reported \$1,689,927, the shore fishery \$19,641 and the fur-seal and sea-otter industry \$124,983. When compared with the report for 1880 this shows a decrease of 36 per cent in the value of the products of the whale fleet. The total number of persons employed in the whale fishery was 3,017, in shore whaling 74, and in the fur-seal and sea-otter fishery 422, making a grand total of 3,513. The whale fleet was distributed over the whaling grounds as follows: Beiring Sea and Arctic Ocean, 42; Atlantic Ocean, 36; Okhotsk and Japan seas, 9; South Pacific Ocean, 8; Indian Ocean, 6. By halting ports the distribution was as follows: New Bedford, Mass., 57; San Francisco, 27; Provincetown, Mass., 9; Edgartown, Mass., 3; New London and Stonington, Conn., 2 each; and Boston 1. The most valuable single product of the whale fisheries was whalebone, sperm oil and whale oil coming next in the order named. It is a notable fact that ambergris cuts but a very small figure in the returns of whale fishing from the two leading ports of New Bedford and San Francisco.

Whale and Seal Fisheries.

Bradsheets.

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The Coming Contest.

Bunker Hill Times, Boston, Mass.

In 1860 the dominant question was the man represented in the negro slave vs. the dollar represented in the

property holder. Said Abraham Lincoln at that time, "Both the man and the dollar are worthy of consideration, but in case of a conflict then the man first." And the conflict followed resulting in the nominal freedom of the black slave. What then? The dollar controlled financial legislation during the war, and devised and enacted schemes whereby it inaugurated a new system of slavery. It obtained control of the volume of money of the country, and it still holds this control. It creates credit and loans credit and contracting this money volume at its pleasure it controls prices, and these falling prices bring bankruptcy and failures, low wages, and men out of work. To-day 25,000 people own more than one-half of the wealth of the United States, while the remaining 62,000,000 clutch at the throats of each other to get a bounty or a living out of the other half. And even while they do this these same remorseless laws relentlessly direct a stream of wealth from the toilers to the plutocracy. Twenty years ago this plutocracy owned 37 per cent of the wealth of the country; to-day 50 per cent. Twenty years ago the millionaires were very few in number although the country had existed nearly one hundred years. Wealth was equitably distributed among those who created it. To-day men struggle for a pittance and women and children are harnessed to the treadmill of life to eke out the money necessary to support the family; and yet even out of these scanty wages unseen hands silently demand and take a tithe every time a purchase is made of things to eat and things to wear. Politically, men divide on the tariff which may affect them a few cents, while they ignore the cause that affects them by many dollars. And the old parties so intend it. Votes shift from one party to the other in a vain attempt to improve their condition; but the Jay Gould class contribute the campaign funds to both parties for bands, red fire, and torch-lights, and then when the glare and noise is over this class are victors whichever party wins. Prices continue to fall, large monopolies absorb the small merchants, the big blocks of capital wipe out and absorb the small blocks, the wage-worker and toiler yields a tithe in every article consumed. Now, if we have correctly stated the conditions as they exist, is there a need for the People's party? If the people of the West and South associating together in their organizations and studying these economic questions have come to believe that conditions are as we state them, is it any wonder that these people are and will continue to be devoted adherents to the new People's party? The issue of the next Presidential campaign will be the money question first, tariff second. The Republican party will take high tariff protection and the present gold standard for their platform, the Democratic party, divided in its convention, will take the same money standard and low tariff or tariff reform. The People's party will advocate money at cost and that no industry shall be built up at the expense of another industry. This will array the Eastern and Middle States represented by the old parties against the Southerners and silver states represented by the People's party. In 1862 it will again be a question of the man or the dollar. Andrew Jackson

sounded it in 1832 and the people won; thirty years later Abraham Lincoln sounded it and the people won. Another thirty years have now gone; the man of the hour divinely chosen is again coming to the front to sound the same issue, the man or the dollar; and the verdict will be, "Let my people go."

Population of North Carolina.

Census Report.

The population of the State in 1890 was 1,617,947, in 1880 1,399,750, an increase of 218,197, or 15.59 per cent during the decade. In 1887 Durham county was formed from parts of Orange and Wake counties; Vance county was formed from parts of Franklin, Granville, and Warren counties. Part of Clemmons township has been taken from Davidson county and added to Forsyth county since 1880. In cases where parts of counties have been taken to form new counties the population of the original county according to the census of 1880 is given. Of the ninety-six counties in the State twelve show decreases. In some instances this is due to a decrease in area. This is due to a decrease in area.

The Subsidy Fiasco.

The subsidy contracts have at last been made. There are eight routes to be subsidized, and five companies. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company secures three contracts, and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company two. A new concern secures the contract for service to Buenos Ayres. The great subsidy scheme turns out to be a hollow sham. The new routes are open, the more important one being that to the Argentine. The advocates of the measure, it will be remembered, dwelt principally on the importance of establishing new lines and opening new routes, and especially on building up an American line to Europe. Four classes of American-built ships were provided for. The first class was to be of iron or steel ships of at least 8,000 tons and of a speed of 20 knots. The second-class ships were to register at least 5,000 tons and to run 16 knots. The third class were to have a speed of 14 knots and to register at least 2,500 tons. The fourth-class ships alone might be of wood to run 12 knots, and to measure 1,500 tons. The first three classes were to be so built as to be available for war cruisers. Of the eight bids not one is for a first-class ship, the subsidy for which is fixed at \$4 a mile. The Pacific Mail Company secures \$1 an outward mile for its third-class ships on the existing route between San Francisco and Hong Kong. It also secures \$1 a mile for the third-class ships now sailing from New York to Colon, and for three years 66 2/3 cents a mile for its fourth-class ships now plying between Panama and San Francisco. After three years it is to have \$1 a mile for its third-class ships on the route between San Francisco and Hong Kong. It also secures \$1 a mile for its fourth-class ships now plying between Panama and San Francisco. After three years it is to have \$1 a mile for its fourth-class ships. In other words, one result of the great merchant-marine construction-subsidy scheme is a gift of the public money to the Pacific Mail Company by the Argentine. It also secures \$1 a mile for its third-class ships now sailing from New York to Colon, and for three years 66 2/3 cents a mile for its fourth-class ships. The same is true of the other old houses. A few second-class ships will be built, or bought, to run to Buenos Ayres, for which service the government will pay \$2 an outward going mile. All but one contract, that for

service between Galveston and La-guayra, which runs five years extend for ten years. In other words, the treasury is burdened with an enormous expense for ten years to come, and in return there is established only one new route that can be called important. There is a strange feature about the bids that deserve more than passing notice. Not one of the steamship companies, old or new, competed with any other. Every bidder asked for the extreme limit of compensation permitted by the law.

Speaker Contests.
Letter of H. H. Smith, clerk House of Representatives.

There have been thirty-one Speakers of the House of Representatives since the formation of the government in 1789, not including the five Speakers pro tem. who have served out unexpired terms—or over ten days—and these Speakers have been chosen from fourteen States in the order following, viz.: Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Kentucky, South Carolina, New York, Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, Georgia, Maine, and Ohio.

From Pennsylvania—Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Federal, in the First and Third Congresses; Galusha A. Grow, Republican, in the Thirty-seventh, and Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, in the Forty-fourth, (second session), Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.

From Connecticut came Jonathan Trumbull, Federal, in the Second.

New Jersey, Jonathan Dayton, Federal, in the Fourth and Fifth, and Pennington, Republican, in the Thirty-sixth.

From Massachusetts—Theodore Sedgwick, Federal, in the Sixth; Joseph B. Varnum, National Republican, in the Tenth and Eleventh; Robert C. Winthrop, Whig, in the Thirtieth, and Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican, in the Thirty-fourth.

North Carolina—Nathaniel Macon, National Republican, in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth.

Kentucky—Henry Clay, National Republican and Whig, in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth; John White, Whig, in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third, and John G. Carlisle, Democrat, in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth.

South Carolina—Langdon Cheves, National Republican, and James L. Orr, Democrat, in the Thirty-fifth.

New York—John W. Taylor, administration, in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth.

Virginia—Philip P. Barbour, strict Constitutionist, in the Seventeenth; Andrew Stevenson, Democrat, in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third; Robert M. T. Hunter, Whig, in the Twenty-fourth, and John W. Jones, Democrat, in the Twenty-eighth.

Tennessee—John Bell, Democrat, in the Twenty-third, (second session); and James K. Polk, Democrat, in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

Indiana—John W. Davis, Democrat, in the Twenty-ninth, Schuyler Colfax, Republican, in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, and Michael C. Kerr, Democrat, in the Forty-fourth.

Georgia—Howell Cobb, Democrat, in the thirty-first.

Maine—James G. Blaine, Republican, in the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third, and Thomas B. Reed, Republican, in the Fifty-first.

Ohio—J. Warren Keifer, Republican, in the Forty-seventh.

From this it appears that Kentucky has had the Speakership during twelve Congresses, or twenty-two years; Virginia, seven Congresses, or fourteen years; Pennsylvania, four Congresses and part of another, or nine years; Massachusetts and Indiana, each five Congresses, or ten years; Maine, four Congresses, or eight years; New Jersey, North Carolina and Tennessee, each three Congresses, or six years; South Carolina and New York each one Congress and part of another, or four years, and Connecticut, Georgia and Ohio, each one Congress, or six years.

Henry Clay resigned the office of Speaker twice, viz.: On January 19, 1814, in the Thirteenth Congress, and October 20, 1820, in the Sixteenth Congress, and Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, resigned the Speakership June 2, 1834, in the Twenty-third Congress, and Michael C. Kerr died during the summer recess of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Mr. Clay was succeeded in the Thirteenth Congress by Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, and by John W. Taylor, of New York, in the Sixteenth Congress, and Mr. Stevenson was succeeded in the Twenty-third Congress by John Bell, of Tennessee.

Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, was the only speaker who died in office. He was succeeded by Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania.

George Dent, of Maryland, in the Fifth; John Bell, of Tennessee, in the Twenty-third; Samuel S. Cox, of New York, and Milton Sayler, of Ohio, in the Forty-fourth, and Joseph C. S. Blackburn, in the Forty-eighth, were the only Speakers pro tempore who served over ten days continuously.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress that act was amended so as to permit the clerk to place upon the roll only the names of persons claiming seats as Representatives-elect from States which were represented in the next preceding Congress.

There have been a few Congresses in which the organization of the House was delayed through inability to elect a Speaker, notably in the Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses.

The delay in the Twenty-sixth Congress grew out of what was known as the "New Jersey Contest," in which the five Whig candidates had certificates under the seal of the State, while the five Democratic candidates contested their election on the ground of a miscount in one county. It was during the organization of this House that John Quincy Adams was appointed chairman of the House on account of the refusal of the clerk of the preceding House to put any other motion than to adjourn. Mr. Adams presided as chairman until the election of Robert M. T. Hunter as Speaker on December 16, 1839.

In the Thirty-first Congress the House was not organized until December 22, when Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected Speaker on the forty-third ballot by a plurality vote, receiving 102 votes to 100 for Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and 20 scattering. After twenty ballots (covering eight days) Thomas Jefferson Campbell, of Tennessee, was elected clerk.

In the Thirty-fourth Congress the most notable struggle of all as to organization occurred. The House was anti-administration, but was composed of such discordant elements that a union was impossible, and it was not until February 2, 1856, that Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts,

was elected on the 133d ballot by a plurality vote.

In the Thirty-sixth Congress an organization was not secured until February 1, 1860, when William Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker, receiving 117 votes, the exact number necessary, on the forty-fourth ballot. John Sherman, of Ohio, was the caucus nominee of the Republicans, and on several ballots needed but two votes to elect him, but the refusal of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, and Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, to vote for Mr. Sherman on account of his indorsement of "Helper's Impending Crisis" prevented his election. It is an interesting fact, however, that the committees selected by him during the contest were accepted by Speaker Pennington and announced shortly afterward without substantial change, except that Mr. Sherman was made chairman of the committee on ways and means.

Until the Thirty-seventh Congress there was no law regulating the organization of the House of Representatives, but under the practice the clerk of the preceding House called the Representatives-elect to order and presided until the Speaker was elected.

The population of Colorado as re-

turned in 1880 was 194,327; under the present census the returns show a population of 412,198, an increase of 217,871, or 112.12 per cent. There have been numerous changes made in county lines since 1880. Twenty-four new counties have been organized from parts of counties then existing. These changes are all given in detail in notes under the table showing the population of each county by minor civil divisions. The decreases shown are generally caused by decrease in territory.

The population of California as re-

turned in 1880 was 864,694; under the present census the population re-

turned is 1,208,130, an increase of 343,436, or 39.72 per cent. Of the fifty-three counties in the State twelve show decreases. Since 1880 part of Del Norte county has been annexed to Siskiyou, and Orange county has been formed part of Los Angeles.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER.

THE ECONOMIST is now offered to subscribers and renewals as a special holiday inducement at 90 cents per year. This offer is for single names or less than five, and is good till January 15, 1892, only. Also, clubs of five or more at 80 cents each till January 15, 1892, when this offer will positively cease.

Those Kansas People's party men lose no time. The Lantern (Fort Scott, Kan.) says:

Forty-eight thousand Kansas Democrats have discovered they hold the balance of power in that State. Fool like, they joined with the Republicans this year to defeat the People's party. They claim to have done it for the purpose of forcing the People's party in 1892 to listen to them. It is like the yellow purp that barks at the elephant and wonders why the mountain of flesh does not notice him. Next fall the People's elephant will step on the yellow Democratic cur and smash him into the ground. A Democratic fool is the cussiest fool on earth.

The Toiler (Nashville, Tenn.) says:

The want of capital (money) is the great barrier to our material progress. English capital is flowing in abundance at 10 per cent, yet our vast resources are undeveloped and thousands of millions of our wealth is being lost to the world for the want of money to work with.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

—The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) says:

The anti-sub-treasury committee turned up at Indianapolis as expected. A committee was appointed by President Polk from the National Council to meet them. Livingston, of Georgia, was the chairman and respectful attention was given to Dr. Yeaman in his presentation of objections to the Ocala demands. When he was through Livingston informed him that the "committee was ready to listen to a better proposition, if they had one to offer." This seemed to puncture the anti-sub-treasury bubble, and the doctor said "he had none to offer." This is about the result of all such controversies. They can object and condemn, but do not suggest or propose something better.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus:

The national bankers are bitterly opposed to the sub-treasury plan just as they are and will be to every movement which is intended to destroy that business in which a set of idlers are enriched by the sweat of the laboring man's brow. Now, the government's money is put out to the people through the banks as depositories. The banks pay little or no interest on this money, but loan it to laborers at from 7 per cent per annum to 2 per cent per month. The sub-treasury plan would loan it direct to the people at 2 per cent per annum, thus benefiting the government by the loan and reducing the interest to the people.

If every farmer in the country could draw interest on what he has as well as what he owes, and a good deal that his neighbor owes, they would be the most prosperous class of all citizens. This is just exactly what the national bank does.

The scheme is accurately and skillfully fixed up by the national government, and to make the swindle still better the whole capital in the deal is practically exempt from any taxation whatever.

The Rock Islander (Rock Island, Ill.) says:

Those men who have legislated for the country for years tell us our laws protect every one. One of them can discourse for an hour on the beauties of our banking system, telling us how every dollar will go farther now than at almost any period in the country's history, and no doubt the owner of the above stock would make a good witness to the Shylock's assertion.

If it were not for fear of being called a "calamity howler" we could call attention to the almost universal depression of farm products, while interest on the mortgage remains the same. This necessitates harder work, economizing beyond economy, children going about half-clad, and improvements running down in a triful manner. But no matter, many of the men do not deserve any

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The anti-sub-treasury committee turned up at Indianapolis as expected. A committee was appointed by President Polk from the National Council to meet them. Livingston, of Georgia, was the chairman and respectful attention was given to Dr. Yeaman in his presentation of objections to the Ocala demands. When he was through Livingston informed him that the "committee was ready to listen to a better proposition, if they had one to offer." This seemed to puncture the anti-sub-treasury bubble, and the doctor said "he had none to offer." This is about the result of all such controversies. They can object and condemn, but do not suggest or propose something better.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus:

The national bankers are bitterly opposed to the sub-treasury plan just as they are and will be to every movement which is intended to destroy that business in which a set of idlers are enriched by the sweat of the laboring man's brow. Now, the government's money is put out to the people through the banks as depositories. The banks pay little or no interest on this money, but loan it to laborers at from 7 per cent per annum to 2 per cent per month. The sub-treasury plan would loan it direct to the people at 2 per cent per annum, thus benefiting the government by the loan and reducing the interest to the people.

If every farmer in the country could draw interest on what he has as well as what he owes, and a good deal that his neighbor owes, they would be the most prosperous class of all citizens. This is just exactly what the national bank does.

The scheme is accurately and skillfully fixed up by the national government, and to make the swindle still better the whole capital in the deal is practically exempt from any taxation whatever.

The Rock Islander (Rock Island, Ill.) says:

Those men who have legislated for the country for years tell us our laws protect every one. One of them can discourse for an hour on the beauties of our banking system, telling us how every dollar will go farther now than at almost any period in the country's history, and no doubt the owner of the above stock would make a good witness to the Shylock's assertion.

If it were not for fear of being called a "calamity howler" we could call attention to the almost universal depression of farm products, while interest on the mortgage remains the same. This necessitates harder work, economizing beyond economy, children going about half-clad, and improvements running down in a triful manner. But no matter, many of the men do not deserve any

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

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The anti-sub-treasury committee turned up at Indianapolis as expected. A committee was appointed by President Polk from the National Council to meet them. Livingston, of Georgia, was the chairman and respectful attention was given to Dr. Yeaman in his presentation of objections to the Ocala demands. When he was through Livingston informed him that the "committee was ready to listen to a better proposition, if they had one to offer." This seemed to puncture the anti-sub-treasury bubble, and the doctor said "he had none to offer." This is about the result of all such controversies. They can object and condemn, but do not suggest or propose something better.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus:

The farmer toils in all kinds of weather,

rain, sleet, snow, foul or fair, under all

conditions of mud, slush or dust, raising

immense crops to feed the world and if

by close economy and sacrifice of body

and mind he can obtain a small house, he

is far above the average. The speculator

in his crops by gambling on the prices

which the money power fixes under the

law of demand and supply and purchasing

power of the people, makes millions

without adding one penny to the wealth

of the world, lives in luxury and idleness

and controls the law of the land. Can

the government do nothing to destroy

this nest of pirates who operate on land

under the sanction of law?

The Farmers Union (Memphis, Mo.);

this will do to read twice :

A farmer of this county advertised to

sell a considerable amount of stock.

The time was set for one day last week,

and when the crowd gathered the antioneer

tried his best to entice the people in the

way of bidding; but to no avail, as two

year-old cattle sold for \$5 to \$6 and milch

cows at about \$9. This no doubt made

the owner think that there was an over-

production of stock and stopped the sale.

As the organs of plutocracy say, a dollar

will go farther now than at almost any

period in the country's history, and no

doubt the owner of the above stock would

make a good witness to the Shylock's asser-

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attention to the almost universal depres-

sion of farm products, while interest on

the mortgage remains the same. This ne-

cessitates harder work, economizing be-

yond economy, children going about

half-clad, and improvements running

down in a triful manner. But no mat-

ter, many of the men do not deserve any

more than a few dollars a month.

The West Texas Sentinel (Abilene)

says:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Especially is this true of the South. There are no indications anywhere of lukewarmness or backsliding in the Order. Organizers are at work pushing the cause in every State in the Union, and with results that are highly gratifying. The bug-a-boos of the old party press that the Alliance is dying out is only another falsehood published to retard the progress of the Alliance work. The great army of Alliance men is better fortified than ever, and more enthusiastic. In some States the Alliance has been in existence for eight years, and in these States the Order is stronger to-day than ever. The great cause is certainly here to stay.

The Advocate (Escudillo Col.) says:

We have been told by every pluto-cratic paper in this fair land that the national bank was the safest banking system that the country could devise. In view of the numerous national bank failures within the past few months, have these statements been substantiated? We say not. After a national banker has failed why are his outstanding bank notes good? because of the guarantee of the government, that they will be accepted as money. That is no more than the greenback possesses to inspire the confidence of the people, and yet the financial bosses tell us that money issued direct by the government cannot be made honest money. But when it is all simmered down we find that even the national bank notes are based on the same basis that the greenback is, viz., on the credit and ability of the government to pay. Why can't the government be honest with the people and give them their money direct, instead of delegating this power to a lot of shrocks, who are sapping the very life blood of the nation by charging ruinous rates of interest. The legal tender dollar can be put in to circulation in various ways, but the national bank dollar has but one channel through which to reach the marts of commerce, and that is by some one borrowing it at an exorbitant rate of interest and giving gilt-edged personal security.

The Home Sentinel (Wingo, Ky.) says:

How much more of our products will the dollar of to-day buy than the dollar of twenty years ago? How much more of your debts, your taxes, your officers' salaries, your interests, your mortgages, or your doctor or lawyer fees will it pay?

That is the way to look at the financial question. Look at the relation that you have to sell, as producers, sustain to what you have to pay for the items which enter into your daily and yearly expense account. Have salaries decreased? Has interest been reduced? Are taxes lower?

Have mortgages been curtailed? How does the price of land, of wheat and corn, of cotton, of everything you raise, compare with the value of the purchasing agent, money? Interest, taxes, mortgages, salaries and professional fees are as high as ever, while wheat, corn, cotton and all other agricultural products are from 100 to 200 per cent lower. How can you hope for prosperity while this condition prevails? Are you so blind that you can not see that the holders of mortgages, the drawers of salaries, and the receivers of taxes are the ones most benefited by the enhanced value of the



STARLIGHT JR.

STARLIGHT, JR., by Starlight. The dam of this Jack is dam of Big Tom, Jr., and one of the finest Jennets and breeders in the State, showing more fine premium Jacks and Jennets than any other Jennet in the State. DESCRIPTION: Starlight, Jr., is a fine black, 15 hands high, 6 years old August 16, 1890; black, mealy points, very lengthy, large bone, extra smooth, finest head and ears of any Jack in the State; very fine style and extra fine action. Said to be the finest Jennet Jack in the State, and an excellent performer. Will show this Jack for his fancy points against any Jack in the State. For further particulars address—

H. C. EZELL, WILKERSON, TENN.

money and the reduced prices of everything it buys? The drawer of a \$5,000 salary can buy three times as much of your wheat as he could when his salary was established, and hence it follows that it will take three times as much of your wheat to pay your proportion of this salary.

The Plow and Hammer (Tiffin, Ohio) says:

We recognize this fact, that the Farmers' Alliance is not a political party. We recognize another fact, that the demands made in the Ocala and Omaha platforms

builed from end to end and heated with steam. Pullman's latest and best productions in the way of sumptuous Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are attached to all its through trains. The present management of the B. & O. have made vast improvements in the last two years, and the road is to-day one of the foremost passenger carrying lines in the country. Through tickets via B. & O. R. R. can be procured at all the principal ticket offices throughout the United States.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How to Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold, to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,

La Plume, Pa.

The City of Washington is an object of perennial interest to all patriotic Americans. Not alone because it is the great throbbing heart of the mightiest and grandest Republic the earth has ever known, but also on account of its material magnificence. All Americans take pride in its beautiful avenues, majestic architecture, stately homes, and well-stored galleries and museums as things of grandeur and beauty in themselves, apart from the historic interest with which they are invested. It is a hope and aspiration of all "YOUNG AMERICA," at least, to some time or other visit the Capital of the country.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. offers unequalled facilities in aid of this desire. All its through trains between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago on the west, pass through Washington. Its fast Express trains are vesti-

Nothing makes home so bright, comfortable and healthful as a "Garland" Stove or Range.

The National Capital.

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Flour, Meal or Stock Food

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Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing. IT IS GENERAL RELIEF.
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the fact that the railroads had maintained a tremendous lobby during the legislature of 1888 and 1889, in an attempt to repeal the railroad commission.

There seems to be a great deal of doubt as to the course which the present governor will pursue. It is feared that in order to secure his nomination at the Louisville convention he made a trade with the railroads and monopolists by which he agreed to oppose the new constitution, and to turn over the railroad commission to the dictation of the railroads. He started out in his canvass after his nomination by trying to straddle the new constitution, but he soon found this would not do and had to come out in support of it. It is a coincidence that at the same time the Courier-Journal, the organ of the railroads and the head and front of the ring rule which dominates Kentucky, ceased an open warfare on the new constitution and came around to its support. This gives coloring to the rumor that Governor Brown had some sort of understanding with the railroads and monopolies when he secured his nomination. It is certain that Mr. Clay, his chief adversary, who was president of the constitutional convention, was very distasteful to and was bitterly fought by the money power, corporations and monopolies. It is now rumored that in accordance with the above trade, Governor Brown is to appoint as railroad commissioner from the first district a certain editor whose paper fought the constitution and did not oppose the railroad lobby when seeking to repeal the commission in 1888, and whose knowledge of railroads consists largely of "the usual courtesies to the press;" from the second district a certain kinsman of a prominent railroad attorney, and from the third district probably a certain other newspaper man who has always been in harmony with the Courier-Journal.

It is not claimed that the present railroad commissioners have been derelict in their duty in any manner. On the other hand, Spalding, chairman of the railroad commission, was in the constitutional convention and largely shaped the clauses of the new constitution bearing on corporations, especially railroads, and his position has been approved by nearly 140,000 majority on popular vote.

It is hoped that this report is a mistake, and that Governor Brown will stand by the people as his predecessor, Governor Buckner did; and that he will lend all the power of his office and his influence toward having the new constitution carried out in its true intent and meaning as adopted by the people, and that he will not appoint any person railroad commissioner at the dictation of the railroads. THE ECONOMIST would certainly do so to the Governor

an injustice in believing the truth of the rumors that are being circulated against him unless further confirmation comes from his future actions and appointments.

It is well for all the farmer members of the legislature to look to their rights. Kentucky has long been dominated by ring rule, and the lobby has flourished in that State in its most obnoxious shape. Mr. Clay (who was defeated by Mr. Brown) during the legislature of 1888 introduced a resolution in the Senate, and it was adopted and concurred in by the House appointing a committee to investigate a lobby then in Frankfort for the purpose of repealing the railroad commission, and this committee, composed of honorable men, reported that the lobby was there engaged in the purpose of trying to repeal the commission. The interests that the corporations and money power have at stake this winter in seeing that the true intent of the new constitution is thwarted are enormous. A new law has to be passed enforcing the clauses of the constitution as to the railroad commission, and if the railroads were so much interested in repealing the old law and abolishing the railroad commission, they will certainly endeavor to shape the new law and control the agencies of its execution.

The legislature is largely composed of farmers and Alliance men, and this note of warning is sounded to them, that they may prevent the powerful lobby composed of prominent men organized in the interests of banks, railroads, corporations and the money power from so shaping the laws as to defeat the constitution and prevent any and all combination from dictating and controlling the instrumentalities by which these laws are to be enforced.

The people of Kentucky are dissatisfied with the ring rule that has so long dominated there, and it is believed that before long it will be stricken down. THE ECONOMIST will keep an eye on the interests of the farmers, and wherever possible will say a word to protect their interests in any State.

The warning to the members of the Kentucky legislature is, keep your eyes open when you get to Frankfort and stand up for the rights of the people.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER.

THE ECONOMIST is now offered to subscribers and renewals as a special holiday inducement at 90 cents per year. This offer is for single names or less than five, and is good till January 15, 1890, only. Also, clubs of five or more at 80 cents each till January 15, 1890, when this offer will positively cease.

The New York Times in a long article defends ex-President Cleveland by attacking Senator Gorman. Mr. Cleveland's route to the White House is getting to be rather rocky from a political point of view.

THE SILVER ISSUE PRESENTED.

Governor-Senator Hill Sounds a Democratic Key-Note, and Outlines a Policy for the Party.

Under the auspices of the David B. Hill club, at Elmira, N. Y., December 4, Senator David B. Hill addressed a large Democratic meeting upon "The Issues of 1890." The speech is too long for publication in full in THE ECONOMIST, but all expressions upon the economic questions are here presented.

The Democrats of New York stand fast for sound finance. They demand that every dollar coined in the United States shall be equal to every other dollar so coined. They demand more. They demand that every silver dollar coined hitherto or hereafter shall be the equal of the present gold dollar, our present unit of value, weighing 8-10 troy grains of standard gold, and not one cent, not one mill less worth than that gold dollar. President Harrison, by the profusion of his pledges, admits that the silver dollar is not now equal to the gold dollar. That is true. Melt the silver dollar to day and you make a loss. That has been true since 1873, when free bimetallic coinage—the free coinage of both metals into the same monetary unit—in one competent national unit—ceased. President Harrison proposes no plan for making the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar; Secretary Blaine proposes none; Secretary Foster none. The Republican party, standing fast for bad finance, upholds and applauds the Sherman silver law of 1890, which perpetrates that present inequality, every year adding over fifty millions to our present stock of high-five hundred millions of unexportable silver. The Democrats of New York and the whole Union now stand united in denouncing the Sherman law, and demanding that every silver dollar shall be, by every test, in the mint, in the melting pot, in the market here and throughout the world, equal to the present gold dollar. Such is now the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties on the gold and silver question—the honest money question. The Republican party remains the 75-cent silver-dollar party. The Democratic party asks to be empowered to make the silver dollar as good as the present gold dollar, and keep it so.

The Democrats of New York can not accept the lead of the Silver State Senators. Free silver would satisfy them. But free bimetallic coinage is the one thing needful. Colorado and Nevada may be content to pass over from our present gold monometallism to the silver monometallism which Sherman's silver act assuredly entails, but the Democrats of New York, in their platform condemn the shifting from one monometallism to the other monometallism; we firmly mark the insufficiency of either gold monometallism or silver monometallism; we firmly pronounce for that which is better than the free coinage of either metal singly; we pronounce for the free coinage of both; we pronounce for the free coinage of gold coupled with the free coinage of silver; we denounce the Sherman law as a false pretense and artful hindrance of a return to free bimetallic coinage. The action of the Democrats of New York at their Saratoga convention is, in my humble judgment, the most pregnant, the most momentous, the most far-reaching action which has been lately taken by any political body. Then and there our great Democratic party, the country's sole dependence for deliverance from billion Congresses, from political desperadoes and corruptions, was rescued from division and disaster. Then and there the Republican party was doomed to defeat.

At this point the Senator devoted considerable time to an arraignment of the Republican party, and an outline on the Democratic defeat in 1888 and the defeat of 1890, and a very strong denunciation of the Republican administration during the Fifty-first Congress. He then proceeds:

President Harrison said to us—and I

heartily applauded hisunction and his doctrine—that he for his part could be relied upon to stick for the equality of every dollar of the United States with its every other dollar. His party's 75-cent dollar is not equal to the gold dollar, and he has no plan to make it so. But he preaches equality and takes good care not to melt this silver dollar. No crucible for him. Our Saratoga convention, with a very biting acid; tested President Harrison's refined gold and his refined silver by adding just two words, "intrinsic value," to the presences, besides the presence of equality, demanded in our every dollar. Did ever anything but free bimetallic coinage down to 1873 make our gold and silver dollars equal by every test? Did ever free bimetallic coinage, down to 1873, for one hour fail to make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, whether at mint or crucible, or at any market in the wide world?

The Democratic platform of New York marks out my path. It is my commission and my chart. I shall heed its port and conform to its directions. For it is countersigned and sealed with the seal of the Empire State. And I regard it as the highest honor of a long career devoted to the service of the State, that my fellow-citizens, besides approving by my own election twice, and by the election of my honored successor, the last seven years executive conduct of its affairs, and besides sending me to the federal Senate immediately after my public denunciation in Brooklyn a year ago of the Sherman law, and my declaration then in favor of free bimetallic coinage, next should have ratified that choice by reiterating, with a fresh emphasis, what I had there expounded as the principle and policy of that greatest of Democrats, Thomas Jefferson, who said: "The monetary unit must stand upon both metal."

Now, let us gird up our loins for the final contest, which will not cease till next year, November 8. The wise, bold action of the Democrats of New York and her people's votes have already put the Republican leaders upon their defense, and empowered the Democratic leaders of other States, if they will, to put next November's contest upon the clear issues made by the acts of the billion Congress, and not upon any other issue whatever. The fight will be desperate. It has begun.

In advance of the opening of Congress, anticipating the annual message of President Harrison, the Secretary of the Treasury visits New York, and at the dinner-table of the Republican Chamber of Commerce tries to whip back into party lines the Republicans who so far indorsed the New York Democratic platform as to pass a resolution which likewise signifies that the Sherman silver law is a portentous danger and no solution at all of the gold and silver question. Secretary Foster's one word was "parity," as President Harrison's one word was "equality" of all dollars. Divesting my criticism of any personal harshness, I will remark that Mr. Foster did but repeat in his own language falsities in the very text of the Sherman silver law. That text asserts that it is the policy of the United States government to maintain the parity of the silver and gold dollars. May that assert on yet come true.

But to maintain a parity implies the existence of a parity. No parity exists between the two. Melt the gold coin and it can be recoined again and again, a gold dollar, for its private owner, because gold has free coinage, and 25 8-10 troy grains are the fixed weight of the gold dollar. Melt the silver coin, and it can't be recoined for its private owner. It can be sold to the treasury, but for 75 cents or less, because silver has not free coinage, though 41 1/2 troy grains of silver are indeed the present weight of the silver dollar. The so-called "parity" of the Sherman silver law is a mendacious parity. The very text of that law also speaks of "ratio," and of parity whatever the ratio. There is no free bimetallic coinage, therefore no ratio. The word "ratio" is a term which implies free coinage of the two money metals: one mint, as North implies South, as right implies left. "Ratio" is a term correlative to free bimetallic coinage and to the true, fixed, rated equivalence, or "parity," which only such a coupled coinage confers. Using the term "ratio" or the term "parity" in respect to a free coinage of silver coupled with a coinage of gold not free, as in India, or in respect to a free coinage of gold counted with a coinage of silver to

express in the United States, is a misnomer. There is but a mendacious parity between the silver dollar and the gold dollar, and the crucible mocks the false pretenses of "equality" by President Harrison and of "parity" by Secretary Foster.

Now, let us consider the advice of the New York Chamber of Commerce, to stop all compulsory silver purchase and silver coinage, and stop now. It has this merit: Like free coinage, it would end all our government buying of the money metals, as we do not buy gold, but only keep open mints to coin all the gold of the world into dollars for its private owners. The first objection is that you can not do it. Such was the rejected advice of Mr. Cleveland in 1885-'86-'87. Such was the advice of Secretary Manning in 1885-'86, but, joined carefully in his case with the advice that we were to hold there at mere British gold monometallism, but rely upon that stoppage for such a fall in silver as would bring Great Britain to her knees by the disorder it would instantly inflict upon the Anglo-Indian exchanges, if not some peril to her Indian empire. Secretary Manning relied upon removing thus the sole obstacle to free bimetallic coinage then, viz: Great Britain's defeat of all of our international monetary conference proposals, and compelling that haughty power to beg for a new conference before sundown. Congress refused to knock the 75-cent silver dollar for a few days into a 25-cent silver dollar for the sake of compelling Great Britain to join France and Germany and the United States in a concurrent free bimetallic coinage restoring their old true "parity" to the dollar of silver and the dollar of gold.

What then becomes to-day's limit of useful Democratic endeavor for those whom the tremendous indignation of an outraged people sent to undo the work of their predecessors? Excepting humdrum business, Democrats can not endure, during the life of the Fifty-second Congress, to write a new line in the federal statute book. Then what more, what better can the Fifty-second Congress do than carry forward into the Presidential canvass and elections, without addition if it may be, and without diminution, certainly, the issues made by the billion Congress, and their power, by next year repeating last year's verdict, to give that verdict a practical result?

Remember that these condemned wrongdoers deliberately persist in wrong and bid their masters, the sovereign people, change their minds. Is there any higher duty before us than to see that these faithless servants of the people are effectually dislodged for the very reasons which moved the people overwhelmingly to vote last year to dislodge them?

Those same reasons and issues will be presented clear and unconfused to the people, if the Democrats of both houses of Congress simply unite to repeal, as they united to oppose, the two chief enactments of the billion Congress. They can not carry repeal, but they can demand repeal.

Repeal of the two McKinley acts, reviving the revenue laws then superseded.

Repeal of the Sherman silver law, reviving the Bland-Allison act of 1878, then superseded.

Is there any measure whatever, that is wise to propose, which might give rise to prolonged debate, distracting the public mind, and unfixing the people's present purpose?

Moreover, to recover the ground lost by our great misadventure three years ago, is surely the first condition of the first safe step toward a revenue reform that can endure and advance; and the first condition of the first safe step toward a monetary reform that shall day by day promote our own prosperity, without one hour's shock, while restoring, if it may be, the monetary peace of the world. New York has cleared the field for this Democratic onset, if our great leaders in Congress, in their wisdom, shall so unite to call the battle on.

Agreed as all Democrats were and are against these two chief enactments of the billion Congress, I cannot think it prudent, as some able journals suggest, to cut in half our great indictment, to divide in twain the people's verdict; nor yet as other journals in their ardor propose, to confuse our appeal to the people by giving that appeal in anywise a different form from that upon which they have voted once, but ineffectually. Let us not lose our formation and go to pieces in framing a group of laws which we have not authority to administer, or in devising a plan of diplomacy which we are not empowered to conduct, for renewing the free coinage of gold and silver in Europe and America, and for restoring that bimetallic parity which Republican blundering lost in 1873 and a Republican veto would again prevent till 1893.

Shall we break our party formation and go to pieces in debating some small amendment toward taxation for revenue only, or some confusing details of scan-

dalous tariff schedules, or shall we rather voice a great people's rebuke of the two McKinley acts and demand their repeal? Shall we nibble at rates and percentages as if that were the size of our quarrel with Republican revolutionists, or shall we simply vote to repeal the two McKinley acts and to destroy the bounty and subsidy system root and branch? Shall we present Mr. Harrison with a chance to pose as himself a tariff reformer, by signing some single mitigation of the McKinley acts, or shall we crush the reciprocity hubug and demand the

their own earnings and savings, but by the same act they will secure and protect his, and all the wealth of our land. This impartial beneficence, a just and free people's votes will assuredly allot in next November's elections.

For this high mission the Democrats of New York joined hands with the Democrats of the West and South, willing to follow if they dare lead, ready to lead if they dare, follow, pledged to purge the money of the United States of its paper legal-tender poison, pledged to make over the Democracy's triumphant goal.

Now let us return from these ques-

tions of the future to the politics of today. It is politics for babes and sucklings to preach that the gold and silver question should be kept out of the President's election. But let us not change the issues made by the billion Congress, and the people's votes in 1890. It is politics for cowards and straddlers to advise and contrive that the Democratic national convention's trumpet next summer shall blow some uncertain sound. The gold and silver question will vex the repose of nations, will modify the budgets of statesmen, will disturb the markets and the exchanges of all nations, will therefore surge up and resurge in every presidential election of the United States so long as gold and silver fluctuate from their old fixed rated equivalence. Fix again their rated equivalence, stop that daily fluctuation, and the gold and silver question passes into history.

To suppose that the Sherman silver law can exist and be daily operating our transition from gold monometallism to silver monometallism, yet the gold and silver question be kept out of politics, is to rate the foremost people in the files of time with Esquimaux and Patagonians. But let us now shift the issue. Shall the white coin remain but a 25-cent Republican dollar, and all our dollars ere long become such, or shall the Democratic party be commissioned to make every silver dollar of the United States the equivalent of our present gold dollar, and we be tested by our works? That is the one plain issue created by the Sherman silver law of the billion Congress. Can there be a plainer issue or a better Democratic speakers on every stump from Maine to Texas will be abundantly equipped for irrefutable argument, with one silver dollar and a melting pot. Melted the money metal will fetch but three-fourths its old historic value. The crucible test is a crucial test for soft-money men and for gold monometallists.

So, too, I admit that the Bland-Allison act of 1878 is indefensible. But it shows white beside the blackness of the Sherman silver law. It purchases silver, and Treasury purchases of silver can not be defended. Free bimetallic coinage would purchase neither silver nor gold, but would monetize both in their old-rated true "parity." Yet the repeal of the Bland-Allison act would so far promote free bimetallic coinage as to slacken our speed toward a silver basis—toward silver monometallism, and give time to escape that outcome. Moreover, it would abolish the last new-fangled legal-tender paper, which is both unconstitutional and unnecessary. Our silver certificates and our gold certificates, which are not and never have been a legal tender, and which as experience proves, need never be a legal tender, are a perfect paper currency, or, rather, will become a perfect paper currency whenever the intrinsic value of the coined silver dollar shall have been fixed in one ratio, by a competent free bimetallic coinage. Such proper paper currency is no impediment.

But the merit of this demand for repeal, like the demand for repeal of the McKinley acts, is not that it can be carried through the White House, but that it keeps the issues of next November's elections where the billion Congress fixed them, and fell, one year ago. As I would not seek to modify the tariff issue, as made by the billion Congress, by the votes of Democrats in both Houses thereon, and by the by the people's verdict thereon, so I would not wish to modify the silver issue, as made by the billion Congress, by the votes of Democrats and by the people's verdict.

It is evils which are in issue now. Rightly shall we be tested and judged by our remedies hereafter. But until the people shall have confirmed last year's verdict next year, and commissioned Democratic executive and a Democratic legislature to put that verdict in execution, those evils are remediless.

In conclusion, I have a story to tell and a suggestion to offer. It is offered to any Western or Southern friends who feel less keenly than it is felt in the great part of our foreign commerce that the gold and silver question is a world question, not only a Federal or national question. Do not be impatient with our conviction in New York that every step toward free bimetallic coinage must be safe and sure, no step backward, but also no step forward that puts in one hour's

jeopardy the peace and prosperity of your commercial capital, and so of your country at large, for these are inseparable. My suggestion is submitted with most respectful deference to any Democrats who have firmly asserted by their votes their unflinching loyalty to the principle of free bimetallic coinage rather than any final judgment upon a group of laws or a plan of diplomacy best fitted to attain that end; and who would now re-pass the Senate bill of last January in the hope of its escaping or overriding an executive veto. And to them I need not say that my suggestion, now that New York has spoken, is a friendly one.

I admit that last year the mere hope of free bimetallic coinage at the hands of Congress (not as ignorant persons say enlarged Treasury purchases of silver) lifted all silver in all markets, in all mints, in all banks, in all treasures, throughout the civilized world, and not merely in the United States, from less than \$1 per ounce to more than \$1.20 per ounce, \$1.29 per ounce being the point at which, with free bimetallic coinage, price would cease and fixed ratio begin, thus surmounting two-thirds of its present legalized disappearance in countries formerly bimetallic.

In other and better words, throughout the world, all silver and all gold, unified by free bimetallic coinage so long, discriminated by its cessation in 1878, moved toward each other, while men's hopes of its competent renewal lasted, over two-thirds of the present breadth of that dislocation.

I admit that a well-planned, well-guarded, competent, free bimetallic coinage would instantly compass the whole breadth of that dislocation and renew and establish a right ratio of the two money metals, but the menaced veto would prevent the recurrence now of that most extraordinary and instructive phenomenon, which I have described, and thus obscure its true significance.

Yet I would not shift the silver issue from an evil to its remedy. Let us deal with Mr. Sherman's domestic damping and drowning before we discuss his fears of foreign inundation from Indian jungles and China teapots after all silver in all nations stands there as here, at the old historic rated level with gold, fixed by competent free bimetallic coinage.

And if I am told that the President would let pass that bill because no party leader would fling away the votes of States which upon other issues are assuredly Republican, but upon this issue more than doubtful, then I must rejoin that in my belief the public opinion the success of free bimetallic coinage would then encounter an exposure to its worst hazard.

What is that hazard? My dis respect is profound for the current fears whipped up in the press and bank parlors for the last year or so. Men can trade in credits with no theory of money, as they can toast their feet before a fire with no knowledge of the laws of radiant energy. Their fears are a measure of the demoralization due to thirty years of wretched Republican monetary legislation. They are the natural outcome of that bad education which from Washington has long accumulated behind demoralizing precedents the tremendous force of government example. Of course, the men and the journals who imagine the Constitution obsolete, who believe squandering the public money compatible with public prosperity, who think tariffs are not taxes, nor taxes of which but a fraction gets to the Treasury, who conceive that subsidies and bounties are equitable, who suppose paper debt can be a fair measure of labor and its wealth, who fancy redemption of that debt is the same or as good as the payment pledged—of course these blind followers of blind guides have lost their sense of sight and their ability to reason. Of course they scream like frightened horses when those who see clear and think straight demand return to the abolished money of the Constitution and remind them of our prosperity under revenue tariffs and free bimetallic coinage before the war.

If the monetary peace of the world had not been perfect under many decades of free bimetallic coinage such groundless fears and ignorant objections might escape contempt and deserve confuting. These prophets of inundation, these dervishes of inflation should go to school and learn the nation's history from 1792 to 1861. Gold and silver are the only money absolutely incapable of inflation; hence their supreme merit. It is no such objections, no such hazard, that I have in mind. When Democratic men

and measures are promoting the straightforward approximation of gold and silver to their historic ratio, the silver dollar to the level of the gold dollar, as I dare to say they can and will, there will be no moment when business bugaboos can begin to be born. But I have in mind a different hazard to the great cause of sound finance and honest money. It is illustrated by the story of a Great New York Democrat, ex-President Van Buren, told about the parting of the ways between Alexander Hamilton and James Madison:

"Abandoned Colonel Hamilton," said ex-President Madison, "or Colonel Hamilton abandoned me—in a word, we parted—upon his plainly becoming his purpose and endeavor to administer (administer) the government into a thing totally different from that which he and I both knew perfectly well had been understood and intended by the convention which framed it and by the people in adopting it."

I concur with those astute and venerable statesmen concerning the friendly or unfriendly administration of a law.

New York, I fear, will never trust President Harrison to administration her to free bimetallic coinage. He might look at a 30-cent silver dollar and a 10-cent gold dollar and call their relation "parity."

I regret to say that Secretary Blaine adds insult to infidelity. It once fell to him to execute the preparations made by Secretary Evarts for the international monetary conference at Paris, 1881. He then professed zeal for free bimetallic coinage. In his Ohio letter last October he actually called Gov. Campbell, the Ohio Democrats, and other friends of free bimetallic coinage advocates of dishonest money, and their object a "corruption of the currency." That will do for Mr. Secretary Blaine. He will not by sagacious Democrats be suffered to administration a free bimetallic coinage law. I will explain my meaning still more clearly.

Nobody will deny that if all the silver of Europe, Asia and America were at its old fixed stable ratio with gold, and such a ratio was adopted in the mint of the United States, silver as a remittance to settle international balances would be everywhere again quite as acceptable as gold. Nobody will deny that in that case private dealers would lose every reason and all ability to make a profit by exchange of European silver for American gold. No well-informed person supposes that in such a case any one of the great powers of Europe, which even now have monetary need for all their silver, would be disposed after the costly error of Germany in attempting to substitute for her silver the gold of France, to imitate her, defeated, repented, costly experiment, or that competent diplomacy or competent administration could not take efficient precautions against such a measure directed toward the United States.

But now let us suppose the case that in the secret councils of a hostile cabinet here, it were determined to shirk a veto, yet to "administration" a free bimetallic coinage law to discredit and failure. How easy to neglect such sufficient precautions. How easy to hinder what Mr. Blaine was professing to promote. What duplicit already marks his foreign diplomacy. Why was Mr. Jesse Seligman lately sent fumbling around European capitals for an international conference—a Wall street operator who had just written and published his rubbish that the sole object of every such conference "is a measure hurtful to the prosperity of the country."

Finally, with all the due deference, I can not withhold the expression of my personal conviction that any enactment to promote free bimetallic coinage requires larger circumspection and a more cautious avoidance of the conflict of mint ratios than any bill as yet proposed. While free bimetallic coinage was in full operation conflicting mint ratios could syphon out one of the money metals across a national boundary. Final identity of ratios among all nations coining both metals could have no less importance while free bimetallic coinage were getting re-established. Every circumstance that might jeopard the experiment, even by causing groundless fears, should be carefully removed. Rather would I heedfully preserve from panic in New York even the "Jams" of Wall street and the lunatics of Ward's Island.

These are a few of the reasons why, as a Democrat—one among many—I would wish to pivot our canvass for the coming

eleven months, both in Washington and throughout our land, upon issues made by the billion Congress and by the people's votes one year ago, but needing once again the people's votes in order to give any practical effect to their verdict against those great wrongs. And New York has cleared the field.

GOVERNMENT LOANS IN RUSSIA.

In obedience to instructions from the department, I have prepared the following report upon the system now in practice in Russia of making advances on farmers' grain stored in warehouses or delivered to officials of the several railroads of the country. Inasmuch as the rules and regulations touching this important question are not published for public distribution, I am indebted to the imperial ministry of finance for an official copy of the "Laws Governing Advances on Cereals on Account of the Imperial Bank of Russia," from which I have been courageously permitted to make the following summary for the use of the department:

1. Advances on grain may be made by any railway company authorized by the imperial ministry of finance.

2. The amount to be advanced is in direct ratio to the prices current for cereals at the nearest market place, and must not exceed 60 per cent of the value of the grain as thus estimated. In case the loan is granted for a period of six weeks or less, an advance of 80 per cent of the estimated value may be obtained.

3. The rate of interest on these loans is fixed by the Imperial Bank, and is usually 6 per cent, varying, however, a little from this rate according to the condition of the grain and the nature of the security. This interest is paid in advance and for the length of time it has been actually granted.

4. In addition to the regular interest, as above stipulated, the borrower is charged: (a) 2 per cent per annum for a sinking fund, but the percentage for the sinking fund must not exceed one-third of 1 per cent of the total loan; (b) on grain not exceeding one-third of 1 per cent as remuneration to the railway company for the trouble of negotiating the loan.

5. Loans are granted usually for six months, or without fixing the time in advance, but loans may be made for a longer period, as the necessity of the case demands. In the latter case the loan must be settled not later than one year from the date thereof.

6. The owners of the grain stored in the warehouses, or their legal representatives, are entitled, under the control of the railway company's agent, to inspect the grain from time to time, and to take measures in order to protect the same from being damaged or to demand that such measures be taken by the railway company on their account. In case of need, the railway company may take these measures on account of the owner, without being requested by the latter, and charge the expenses thereof to the owner.

7. The natural loss in weight resulting from the above operation is fixed by the regulations issued by a council of officials appointed by the several railway companies.

8. The grain is returned by the railway company on repaying the advances made and other charges, as mentioned above.

9. If the sum advanced is not repaid when due and there is no good reason to grant an extension, the grain is sold by the railway company at public auction.

10. Such sale may be made imperative under the following circumstances and regulations: (a) If the stored grain shows signs of being irreparably damaged; (b) if the fear is entertained that the value of the grain stored in warehouses can not cover the charges for storage, the amount advanced, and other expenses. The receiver of the loan must, in all cases, be informed at least seven days in advance of the date of sale.

11. The railway company, after deducting the expenses of the public sale, covers all its own charges, i.e., the amount advanced, charges for storage, and other charges allowed by the government, before all other liabilities of the owner, even if he be bankrupt, can be recognized.

12. Such railroad companies as are entitled to make advances on grain are entitled (a) to grant loans from their own means not being previously advanced by the Imperial Bank; (b) to build or hire warehouses for storing such grain for a period of six months, charging for storage a certain percentage, which is fixed for each depot by the ministry of

ways and communications, not exceeding one-third of 1 copeck per pood per month, and to engage special agents for the purpose of selling grain on behalf of the owner, charging a commission therefor not exceeding 1 per cent of the total amount received.

13. The railway companies must bear the entire responsibility for the advances made on behalf of the Imperial bank.

14. If the amount due to the Imperial bank is not paid in 7 days after the sale of the goods, or within 7 days after the loan expires, the railway company must pay, besides the interest to the day of settlement, a fine of one-half of 1 per cent a month for the amount overdue.

15. The reserve fund mentioned above may be used by permission of the ministries of ways and communications and of finances, as a gratuity to railway officials and to cover any loss sustained by the railway company in the operation of the loan.

16. The railway company may make advances (a) on grain intended for transportation and on grain stored in warehouses at the starting point, charging for storage not more than one-third of 1 copeck per pood per month; (b) on grain received by the railway company for transport, whether stored or loaded upon the cars at once or not; (c) on grain arrived at the place of destination and stored there in warehouses until sold or consigned, the charges remaining in all cases the same.

17. Advances can not be made on grain which is already hypothecated or upon which any unsettled charges whatever are resting.

18. In fixing the highest percentage for advances on grain the prices current at the place of destination are taken as the basis of such calculation, provided, however, that such place of destination is a market place. In making such calculation the usual expenses of transportation are reckoned as a portion of the sum loaned. The highest advances which may be made by any depot and for any kind of grain are fixed by the respective railway companies, they in turn being responsible to the Imperial bank.

19. The charges mentioned in paragraph 4, viz., one-third of 1 per cent of the sum advanced, are entirely put into the reserve fund of the respective railway companies and placed to the credit of the Imperial bank. This one-third of 1 per cent so advanced is thus divided: Two-thirds goes to the railway company at the starting point and one-third to the railway company at the place of destination for the management of the loan.

20. When an advance is granted, an indorsement to that effect has to be made both on the railway note and its duplicate, mentioning the date on which the advance is made, the rate of interest, and other charges on the loan. Besides this, the receiver of the loan gives a special receipt for the money advanced either on grain which is intended for transport or grain which has been received to be stored in warehouses. When the loan is repaid, the receipt and other papers are returned to the borrower.

21. In case of advances made at the place of destination, the railway companies are entitled to retain from the advance all their charges except those charged for the operation of the loan. An indorsement to this effect is made both on the railway note and on its duplicate.

22. The officers of the different companies are compelled to inform the other companies, as well as the Imperial bank, of the amount of grain received in warehouses at the different railway depots, as well as to advertise this fact in the local newspapers, that all may know when a given warehouse is full and unable to receive any more grain.

23. The owner of grain which is intended for transport and is stored in warehouses may receive it back on demand on paying the usual fee for storage, viz., one-third of 1 copeck per pood per month, and on settlement of all legal claims relative thereto.

24. If the owner of the grain wishes it warehoused at the place of its destination, he must declare such intention in advance, and an indorsement to that effect must be made on the railway note and its duplicate; provided, however, if the warehouses at the place of destination are full, such a request can not be granted.

25. Cleaning, reshelving, and screening of grain stored in warehouses must only be done under the supervision of the railway company. Before taking measures to prevent the warehoused grain from being damaged the railway com-

pany must inform the owner or his representative of the necessity of such action.

26. Should the railway company be compelled to sell the hypothesized grain for reasons mentioned in paragraph 10, the order for the sale may be revoked if the advance, or a reasonable part of it, be repaid seven days after the receipt of the notice of the intended sale.

In addition to the general rules governing this question, as enumerated above, I have learned that no distinction is made between farmers and so-called middlemen. The loans are made only on the grain, and it is of no consequence who delivers it and negotiates the loan. All such loans are made in paper rubles, the regular and only real currency of this empire, and these paper rubles are taken from the regular governmental issues.

This scheme went into effect on June 14-26, 1888, and at the present day it is generally adopted throughout the country, evidently with the intention of joining the main body. As stated in previous dispatches, the inhabitants of the districts through which the rebels pass make no resistance to them; on the contrary, they have furnished the soldiers with provisions and have in other ways aided them. The most serious condition of affairs exists at Takou. This is the place where the most brutal outrages were committed upon the Christian priests, nuns and native converts. What action the government will take in this matter it is hard to say. That the authorities are in full sympathy with the perpetrators of these most horrible crimes, there is no reason to doubt. The first reports from Takou stated that after those fiends had worked their bloody will on all the Christian men, women and children who fell into their hands they were freed by the leading Chinese mandarins in the district. It is now said that the local mandarins agreed to allow the rebels free license for the outrage of Christians, provided they did no harm to the other inhabitants. These terms were accepted by the rebels, and they pursued their work without let or hindrance. Three hundred Europeans and native Christians were massacred. It is believed that not a single Christian in the district escaped.

The above is a report by Consul-General Crawford, from St. Petersburg. This is conclusive evidence of the practicability of the sub-treasury plan as demanded by the Alliance. It also discloses the substantial benefits that would result in its adoption. What has been an experiment in Russia, might, if properly applied in this enlightened country, prove a reality of inestimable value to all the people. Strange as it may appear, it is far easier to introduce innovations under present conditions in public methods that will benefit the people in Russia than America. The reason is obvious. In Russia the will of the Czar is supreme; it is neither owned nor controlled by a moneyed aristocracy. If he is convinced that an experiment is worthy, a trial is made at once without further consideration. In America all legislation and its construction is under the control of the plutocracy of the nation, whose interests are antagonistic to the prosperity or improved condition among the people. The writings of great and good men in the past are replete with the assertion that a plutocratic government (a government controlled by wealth) is more oppressive and more to be dreaded than any other. The vicious attacks that have been made upon the Alliance and its demands from this class of people seems to justify these statements.

27. The disussion of the Alliance on the volume of circulation has been a source of much concern to the present and past managers of the Treasury Department. Notwithstanding the plain statement of facts concerning this matter that has been made, showing the circulation to be less than one-third the amount claimed by the department, the same false position is adhered to. Mr. Windom acknowledged before a committee that this per capita amount was exaggerated, and Mr. Foster in his recent campaign document on that question made a failure in defending it. All the money outside the United States treasury is calculated to be in circulation, no matter whether it is in America, Europe, or the bottom of the sea.

28. The improvements and additions to THE ECONOMIST will enable the management to enlarge the paper from a 16 to a 24-page paper whenever the news of the week may require that much space. This will generally be the case during the sitting of Congress.

FOR FREE COINAGE

December 10, Senator Stewart introduced the following bill; which was read twice and laid on the table.

A bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. That from and after the date and passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of standard silver, or of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold; and the said coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

That hereafter any owner of silver or gold

vaders. The rebel forces are divided into two sections, but as yet the general public here does not know whether or not both columns are marching in the direction of Pekin. In fact, owing to the meager telegraphic facilities which the country affords, it is hard to get accurate information regarding the movements of the rebels. It is announced to-day, however, that besides the towns in Manchuria that have already fallen into the hands of the rebels, it is reported that the town northeast of Kin Chow has been captured by them. The garrison of Shankaikwan has been sent to suppress other insurrectionary bodies which are marching in various directions through the country, evidently with the intention of joining the main body. As stated in previous dispatches, the inhabitants of the districts through which the rebels pass make no resistance to them; on the contrary, they have furnished the soldiers with provisions and have in other ways aided them. The most serious condition of affairs exists at Takou. This is the place where the most brutal outrages were committed upon the Christian priests, nuns and native converts. What action the government will take in this matter it is hard to say. That the authorities are in full sympathy with the perpetrators of these most horrible crimes, there is no reason to doubt. The first reports from Takou stated that after those fiends had worked their bloody will on all the Christian men, women and children who fell into their hands they were freed by the leading Chinese mandarins in the district. It is now said that the local mandarins agreed to allow the rebels free license for the outrage of Christians, provided they did no harm to the other inhabitants. These terms were accepted by the rebels, and they pursued their work without let or hindrance. Three hundred Europeans and native Christians were massacred. It is believed that not a single Christian in the district escaped.

SEC. 2. That the provision of section three of "an act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," which became a law February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, is hereby made applicable to the coinage in this act provided for.

SEC. 3. That the certificates provided for in the second section of this act shall be of denominations of not less than one nor more than ten thousand dollars, and such certificates shall be redeemable in coin of standard value. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That the certificates provided for in this act, and all silver and gold

certificates already issued, shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the

United States of every description, and shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

SEC. 5. That the owners of bullion de-

sposed for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates provided for in this act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

THE following is taken from the report of the United States treasurer:

There has been a net increase of \$12,769,009 in the circulation since the 1st of November. The items of increase were as follows:

Standard silver dollars, \$746,743; subsidiary silver, \$740,301; gold certificates, \$6,549,650; treasury notes, \$4,509,802; United States notes, \$810,320; national bank notes, \$1,766,090. The items of decrease were: Gold coin, \$838,995; silver certificates, \$260,032; currency certificates, \$1,000,000.

Since November 1 there has been a net increase of \$8,867,045 in money and bullion in the treasury; the increase being made up as follows: Gold coin, \$3,796,784; standard silver dollars, \$852,013; gold bullion, \$4,271,668; silver bullion, \$3,884,053. There was a decrease as follows: Subsidiary silver, \$806,794; treasury notes, \$275,420; United States notes, \$810,32

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

London Chronicle says that the pope disapproves the anti-republican agitation by Catholics in France, arising from the prosecution of the archbishop of Aix, and has instructed the papal nuncio in Paris to try to suppress the agitation.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has forwarded a draft of a workmen's pension bill, prepared by himself and Mr. Hunter, to Mr. Morley for submission to Mr. Gladstone.

The English government, after consulting with landlords, has decided to introduce a bill at the coming session of parliament, recasting the whole law of evidence, mainly with the object of allowing criminals to give evidence in their own behalf.

The Post, of Berlin, is authority for the statement that the Russian government is about to issue a decree prohibiting the exportation of horses from Russia. In some quarters this intended action of the czar's government is looked upon as additional evidence that Russia is preparing for hostilities in the near future.

INTERVIEWS.

United States Senator W. A. Peffer, No. 7 B street, northwest, was seen by a gatherer of notes for THE ECONOMIST.

Washington is a kaleidoscope. I enjoy the surroundings and think it a great field for study, and to one disposed to philosophical research it is an unfolding chapter of interest. Here meet all classes and conditions of humanity, and every phase of life has varied being. To me the most painful and least hopeful feature is the large number of persons seeking govern-

ment employment. Yet we will notarry in the shadows, but pass on to the political sunshine of Kansas. Kansas has done

wonders, and expects to continue in the miracle line. The party press and telegraph—in short, every avenue of quick communication with the outside world—is in hands of our enemies, who belittle our successes and distort and magnify our reverses. The two old parties united against us in nearly all parts of the State in the recent elections, and wherever there was an apparent falling off in our vote it was paraded before the people with indecent haste, and the world hilariously informed that the People's party was utterly annihilated; when in cold truth we polled more votes, taking the State over, than we did before, and we expect to make a still better showing by 30 per cent in 1892.

A deliberate attempt was made to show that the Farmers' Alliance was breaking up by reason of dissension upon the sub-treasury plan. All there was in that emanated from a report (very properly made) to officers of State Alliances, showing that many sub>Alliances were not up with their dues, and the cause of this can be traced directly home to existing financial stringency. The Alliance as an organization is growing, not dying. The alleged division on account of the sub-treasury is moonshine. The antis could not muster a corporal's guard in battle

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The leaders of the old parties, and especially the Republican party, are encouraging all symptoms of discontent in our Order, no matter what the cause or object. We have discussed the sub-treasury plan more than any other part of our doctrine, for the reason that the principle upon which the plan rests is vital, and is chiefly used by our opponents as the point of attack, because obviously the successful carrying out of its provisions would destroy the influence of the money power, and that would raze the Republican party and scatter it to the four winds.

The line of effort our people expect to follow in Congress will be mainly those indicated in the platforms of the labor and farmer organizations and People's party. All Alliancemen are not members of the People's party, but we are all agreed upon Alliance doctrines and our aims are one. We want to be practical in what we do. We intend in one way or the other, with due respect to popular opinion, to keep our demands and measures for relief and reform before Congress and the people. We will do all that is practically possible to weaken the exaggerated influence of wealth

in legislative affairs, and to uphold and protect the interests of the masses.

I do not care for prudential reasons, to state in advance, the particular measures I expect to introduce this session, though I have some well-defined plans in view and a good deal of work out here. The public will be advised of the steps taken when made. This, after all, is wisdom's course and best policy. It was Gen. U. S. Grant's.

Hon. J. G. Otis, 225 A street northeast, was not averse to talking.

Washington needs reconstruction morally and socially. Its last Sunday papers teemed with the inane doings and more inane sayings of a number of super-refined worldlings (if I have done the word "refined" violence). I humbly crave its pardon supposed to represent the American people at their country's capital. There exists an aching necessity, we are confidentially informed, for a master of ceremonies to pass judgment upon the mighty questions that agitate the dovecotes of the holes of holies and relieve their overburdened inmates from the onerous and unaccustomed exertion of thinking for themselves. It has not, I presume, for one brief instant occurred to any of them—that a return to the Jeffersonian principles and simplicity would be soul-satisfying to the people at large, and that a mercantile democracy can go on long and wisely, but a mercantile aristocracy can not stand. However, it is vain to appeal to society here or elsewhere to discard its mummery. A radical lesson must be taught, a radical cure applied. The true people must regain control of their government, and strike it at all not tending to elevate the private character of the individual serving them in a political sense or abiding beneath its flag. I personally believe that before half a century will have elapsed, the seat of the national government will have changed to within 100 miles of the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, for the simple reason that we as a great agricultural nation will demand it.

Hon. Ben. Clover, 221 First street, northeast, says:

Washington shows what monumental results may be obtained when access can be had to the public treasury. Money is the mightiest of all magicians. Its magic power has called into existence the grandest city of the New World. But the damning fact remains that every dollar of this incalculable wealth was misappropriated, it is admitted that public improvement catered to private gain and land speculation riot and reaped golden harvest therefrom. Originally Washington was to have been built east of the Capitol. That was the intention of him who stood thence foremost in the hearts of his countrymen. But land-grabbers bought in this whole section and held property at such fictitious figures that the tide of population rolled back from the high ground toward the Potomac flats and malarious district, and here trade and society located itself and its marts and homes appeared. Thousands have died of fevers and diseases traceable to local influences through this very cause—but why speak of this? Sorrow is as old as the world, though often not so wise. Were she, it might occur to her occasionally that effect follows action as substance shadow, and that the government of this country was big enough and great enough to protect its individual citizens against the combinations of land speculators, and to purchase or lease the necessary lands and so protect their pockets and their lives. I did not. It permitted speculators and speculation to usurp its highest office, and it calmly granted to them such property rights, etc., as made them masters of the situation. If an enormous system of street improvement had been necessary, land-holders should have discharged the obligation, since they profited by the said improvement, and it should not have been levied as tribute upon non-residents or exacted of visitors whose pockets are fleeced by high prices, high rents and exorbitant board rates. The government departments are only magnified editions of county-seat institutions. I see no difference. One step higher than the political machine I have named stands the State administration. And over all, towers federal government, all prototypes of each other, and all rotten to the core. Corruption stalks broadcast through our halls of state, and the executive wings do duty to serve unscrupulous men to ways and means of accomplishing private greed or personal advancement.

In Kansas I know absolutely nothing can stem the onward march of reform save positive proof that the objects sought can not be attained. And when the people voice united demands even monarchs tremble. We have stricken from our dictionaries the word "impossible" and agree with the great French cardinal who told his ward that in his lexicon "there was no such word as fail." Our educational work was never better organized or more disseminated. We have been (it appears to me) especially selected or inspired to unmask a condition of political corruption in this republic before which the nation will yet stand agast.

Education, political knowledge, is practical power. You can not enslave an educated man. He will guard his liberties and rights, and his vigilance will never slumber. In the rightful education of the masses lies the hope of a better world.

To the elections, I am open to congratulations. We fought a fusion of the two old parties (comment is unnecessary) in many counties, and though locally submerged, practically surpassed former pollings.

The Alliance Congressmen stand squarely by the demands. We want our people to know that whatever bills we introduce will be in direct line with Alliance platforms, and though details may differ, principle will not. The thing of most essential importance is financial reform. It is the key to the whole situation. I believe that cheaper money is of much more importance than protective tariff. I can not go into an exhaustive review of the conclusions I have arrived at upon this subject just now, but prom-

ise to each make a gallant but unavailing fight for personal conviction or the interests of the people at large.

Senator J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota, answered as follows:

What are your impressions of Washington?

I like Washington. It is my first visit to the city, and I am glad to say that in many ways I am happily disappointed in the capital city. The beautiful streets and parks are delightful to a Westerner, while the climate is a decided change from blizzards and 24 degrees below zero.

The real estate boomer has struck the city, so that we see many evidences of Western enterprise. I can not say that I like the formalities of social life in Washington.

What about the situation of the Alliance and independent party in your State?

I am glad you ask that question. The Republican papers of the country have

since the recent elections taken pride in speaking of the downfall of the Alliance. Evidently the wish has been father to the thought. In Kansas the Democrats and Republicans combined to defeat the Alliance. While the Alliance was defeated in many instances, they made a clear gain of 10 per cent over last year's vote. In our own State three tickets were placed in the field, both last year and this. In the first instance we, as you know, came near sweeping the State. Last November we made 27 per cent gain over the vote of last year. Our party is very much encouraged. The good crops, instead of killing us, only furnish the ammunition for stronger campaign.

What can you say as to probable remedial legislation in Congress this year?

I have little hope—only a little. This being the last session of the presidential term, both old parties will probably be careful not to make a record as to definite legislation upon important matters.

However, from the large number of financial bills already introduced, one would conclude that we may get relief in the way of more money and the return of bimetallism. The free coinage men among the Republicans are confident and the Democrats are pointed toward free silver, while, as you know, our party places free silver in its platform.

We shall see that the land-loan bill is brought to the attention of both branches of Congress; also the sub-treasury bill. From

these measures we expect most direct relief for the agricultural population. They will furnish the great dissiduum in the present financial system, viz., an elastic currency. We can not, of course, expect to succeed against the opposition of both old parties, and shall be only too glad in case our measures are introduced and supported by those already in power.

Hon. G. W. Shell, of South Carolina, at the Metropolitan, said:

Put me on record as stating that there is no disaffection in the reform ranks in South Carolina—none amounting to anything. In the few instances where the appearance of it has been thrust before public attention it was caused by private disappointment of personal aims. Certain parties labored to create conditions favorable to themselves or their measures, and meeting with defeat, turned upon the cause, seeking to disrupt or cripple its advancing power and gathering momentum.

As to my personal attitude upon legislation, I stand by the Ocala demands.

There are no exceptions to this statement. It covers the whole ground.

Hon. Wm. Baker, 212 A street northeast, Washington, D. C., said:

I agree with my colleague touching the sentiment in Kansas. It is overwhelmingly in favor of independent political action. I was the first to enter the campaign in my district committed to this issue, and so popular was its predominating feature (third partyism) that the Knights of Labor, Patrons of Industry, Temperance Union and Grange fused in the sixth district and gave me an immediate majority. We are not afraid to meet on the hustings in Congress, or in the Senate, the men who have made the political history of this country since the war. Our experience with them has been extremely encouraging. One year ago the Democrats in Kansas supported the People's party candidates in the last election, they had undergone a change of heart, and affected marriage with the Republicans, dividing up the office spoils among themselves to each other of long-wanted "principles." Even then they did not know us under. All the time the nation shows that one-half the People's party men won. I believe this is the sense of our most conservative yet able representatives in this House to cut reform demands to as few bills as possible; but to make these broad and wise enough to cover the entire interests of them. We shall carry more in this way, we shall carry more moral weight, we can go before the country upon such a record better than

for laws to meet these new conditions, will force to the front a new party eager for a solution of the problems. The two old parties can not rid themselves of their records, or the elements and machinery they have gathered since the war, and this movement is the beginning of thir end.

Senator J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota,

answered as follows:

What are your impressions of Wash-

ington?

The farmers as a class were forced to enter politics by their interests. Slow to move, patient and simple-hearted, they trusted, overlong. Convinced, as they are now, of the justice of their cause, and also of the fact that they alone remain to defend the liberties of the American people through the mental sloth, superficial judgment or pre-occupation of our business middle class—nothing can stem the tide of their concentrated will. They have cast aside party collars and put the best sentiments of their natures into the work, and it is to them a religion and a creed.

I desire to call the attention of the people to one point. "Tis true 'tis pity, 'tis pity 'tis true." So long has the wealth-producing element been out of Congressional halls that now, when a baker's dozen are sent up as their representatives they leap into prominence as national curiosities. The lawyer, the banker, and the professional man were hailed with becoming ceremony and made merry with those who delighted to do them honor, "that thirtieth night following," but we are hailed as oddities. The daily press teems with facetious references and comments, and the comic papers caricature us as semi-intelligent, outlandish appearing creatures, a lower order of being. Is this, not altogether, wrong? I put the question straight home to those who sent us here and to the citizens of this so-called Republic.

Banned from political prominence

for seventy-five or eighty years, the brawn and sinew of the land, its most gallant defenders in peril, and noblest sons at home, are designated (or their representatives), as "bay-seeds" and "calamity howlers" and make food for laughter on tips neither with nor wise. Personally, I care not one jot. It is the underlying reason I desire to unearth.

I stand squarely upon the Ocala platform, and will advocate methods to carry out the demands of our great "Magnus Charta."

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at the Metropolitan, said:

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and meeting with defeat, turned upon the cause, seeking to disrupt or

cripple its advancing power and gathering momentum.

As to my personal attitude upon legisla-

tion, I stand by the Ocala demands.

There are no exceptions to this state-

ment. It covers the whole ground.

Hon. J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota,

said:

The interest in the condition of the farmer and in the questions in which the agricultural classes are prominent, and in these there is an abiding interest in my State. The Alliance as an organization has, I think, been somewhat weakened by the opinion which largely prevails in the State that the desire of some of its leaders is greater to form an independent political party than to battle strictly for Alliance principles. I am a Republican, and shall certainly favor all legislation which I believe to be in the interest of the farmer. My constituency is largely of this class. I hope to see some legislation in the direction of free coinage of silver, immigration and service pensions.

ALIANCE INSURANCE.

Hon. Alonzo Wardall, of South

Dakota, member of the Executive

Board, expressed himself as follows to an ECONOMIST representative:

It is this that fails, a line to one of your State's Senators will suffice.

HORACE G. KNOWLES, Consul.

NOTES.

THOUSANDS of coal miners in

France are on a strike. Of the 4,000

miners in the coal fields of the De-

partment of Pas-de-Calais only 100

were at work last week.

VIRGINIA has brought suit in the

United States Supreme Court against

Tennesse to recover a strip of land

containing 1,75 square miles, claiming

there is an error in the State line.

THE Southern Cotton Manufacturers Association met in August, 1893, recently and adopted resolutions

against the discrimination of the rail-

roads in carrying the products of their

mills to Western markets. The East-

ern mills are granted cheaper rates to

the West than those of the South.

FOORTY-five families of farmers

from the German border of Russia,

numbering about 450 persons, arrived

in New York last week en route to

South Dakota, where they expect to

form a settlement.

A SIGHT never before witnessed in

Charleston, S. C., occurred last week.

Six steamships, carrying 33,000 bales

of cotton, weighing 16,500,000

pounds, and worth \$1,250,000, sailed

out of the docks within six hours of

each other.</

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
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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 carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

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

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reiterate THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macne 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, 239 North Capitol street

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N. R. P. A.

NOTICE.

TO ALL SECRETARIES:

Please send names and post-office addresses of all German-speaking people in your community, that we may send them sample copies of German Alliance paper and other Alliance literature. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER.

THE ECONOMIST is now offered to subscribers and renewals as a special holiday inducement at 50 cents per year. This offer is for single names or less than five, and is good till January 15, 1892, only. Also clubs of five or more at 80 cents each till January 15, 1892, when this offer will positively cease.

WITH the new improvements and rapid delivery of THE ECONOMIST, it will present its readers with a general news summary of everything worth knowing in the way of general news. It will give no space to base ball, foot ball, sculling matches, prize fights, billiard matches, horse races, or gossip and scandals; but will collect all the general news of the day, such as intelligent readers should be in possession of, and present it each week.

A synopsis of the annual report of the Comptroller of Currency will be found in another column. Special attention is called to the unusually large increase in the number of national banks, being 127. If such banks do not pay, and have not paid with 4 and 4/5 per cent bonds, how can they be made to pay with 2 per cent bonds? Again, if national banks do not pay, why are their number increased 127 during the past year?

Have the money owners turned philanthropists, and are now going to do business at a loss? Nothing of

the kind. Banking in partnership with the Secretary of the Treasury is the most profitable business in this country at the present time. These banks were started in such numbers because they would pay a better profit than other forms of business. This is the true version of the matter, and the only one that will stand the test of investigation.

THE ECONOMIST stands at the head of the list as the greatest economic weekly published in America, and the management has now perfected arrangements for adding to what it now is all the features of the greatest newspaper, without increasing the subscription price. A special holiday offer of subscriptions at a reduced price is now running. Now is the time to subscribe. Now is the time to renew.

The announcement is made that the Iowa Tribune, Liberty Bell, and the Industrial Union, reform papers in Iowa, are going to consolidate under the name of Iowa Farmers' Tribune, with headquarters at Des Moines. This will make a solid combination and will no doubt be a power for good in that State.

BUSINESS seems to be getting down to a solid basis, if the 380 failures of last week can be considered substantial evidence. This number exceeds the failures for the corresponding weeks of the past five years by nearly 100, and seems to disclose the fact that something is wrong with the economic methods of the country. When the difficulty of obtaining credit and the close scrutiny that every applicant is forced to undergo is considered, the truth can not be concealed that 380 failures under present credit conditions would mean at least 1,000 under the more liberal system of fifteen years ago. The fact is that the people are doing business in the midst of a continual financial panic, which is becoming more intensified with each dawning of day, and unless something is done at once to remove the pressure, a final collapse must be the ultimate result.

FIVE or six pages of congressional news and views each week is what the readers of THE ECONOMIST may now expect. That department will consist of a summary of the proceedings of Congress; the vote of each Member of Congress on all important measures; synopsis of the speeches made; interviews with the Members of Congress on all current questions; a history whenever it can be obtained of the motives that prompt the introduction of proposed measures, and many other features both interesting and instructive.

WHITELAW REED, United States minister to France, sends the following to Secretary Blaine in regard to American pork:

I have the pleasure to report that the President yesterday promulgated the law fixing the duty on pork, and to-day published the increasing mails of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST are found to contain a large number of letters from its patrons

and readers requesting information upon subjects of legal and pecuniary interest, which its managers have neither the time nor facilities for obtaining, and therefore, with the view of affording such classes of our readers a cheap and convenient channel through which to obtain reliable advices upon all matters of business connected with the courts and departments in this city, a Bureau of Information has been established and placed in charge of a competent and responsible lawyer, whose experience and familiarity with the rules and practices both in the departments and courts in this city are such as to enable him to promptly and correctly furnish the desired information at the uniform price of \$1 for a reply to each inquiry. When the information desired pertains in any wise to Alliance matters, THE ECONOMIST will continue, as heretofore, to answer them without charge; but if it is of a different character, and of sufficient importance to the writer to be worth \$1, he should inclose the amount in a letter addressed to the Economist Bureau of Information, No. 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to the Fifty-second Congress was delivered on the 20th instant. It furnishes a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs under thirty-three different heads. The State Department has made reciprocal trade arrangements with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo.

An agreement was reached and signed in June by which Great Britain undertook from that date until May, 1892, to prohibit seal killing by her subjects in the Bering Sea, and the United States for the same period agreed to prohibit pelagic sealing and limited the catch by the Fur Seal Company upon the Islands to 7,500 skins. England has agreed to have the whole controversy as to the seal fisheries settled by arbitration.

Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France have opened their ports to inspected American products, and an agreement has been reached with Germany looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of continued free importation of her sugars.

The United States expressed an anxious solicitude for the peace of Brazil, and the advice offered was received in a friendly spirit by that government.

The civilization of a people may be correctly gauged by the amount of coin required to transact a certain volume of business. Barbarians will require nearly a million dollars in coin to transact that amount of business in one day, for with every transaction the coin will be shifted from hand to hand, and its movement will be sluggish. A higher civilization will relegate most of the cumbersome metal to bank vaults and, by means of its paper representatives, and a rapid system of bank transfers, transact many times that amount of business with the same amount of "hard money" for a basis. Is it not possible that civilization may eventually reach that point where gold and silver will no longer be required as a "basis of security," as the power behind the active paper notes checks and bills; that even paper money, so-called, will be used only in the most trifling transactions; that, in fine, our commercial system will be so perfected that money, as we now understand the term, will be all but abolished?

Money is but "the tool that trade works with," and why should not trade get her new and improved tools as well as science, mechanics and agriculture? Our ancestors, who invented gold and silver currency, used a crooked stick to break the grieves and threshed their grain by driving oxen over it. Why should we adhere religiously to their monetary any more than to their agricultural system? We are accustomed to sneer at peoples who effect their exchanges by means of barter; yet what else is buying and selling when coin is used—where two things supposed to contain equal intrinsic worth are exchanged?

As to rights in the Caroline Islands, United States citizens had prior claims by settlement and purchase and had secured certain rights, that Spain was pledged to recognize and maintain. Spain's failure to carry out these pledges

has resulted in great injustice and injury to the American subjects. The attention of Congress is called to the importation of the Chinese over the Canadian line.

Spain proposes to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by holding an exposition at Madrid which opens on the 12th of September, and continues until December 31, 1892.

A cordial invitation to the United States

to take part in this commemoration, the

President hopes will receive friendly

promotion.

Surveys for the connecting links of the

projected inter-continental railway are in

progress in Mexico and at various other

points. A treaty with Mexico was con-

cluded on November 12, 1884, re-affirm-

ing the boundary between the two coun-

tries. On March 1, 1889, a fourth treaty

was negotiated to facilitate the carrying

out of the principles of the treaty of 1884.

Surveys for the sub-marine cable from

the Pacific coast to Honolulu are in pro-

gress.

The President strongly recommends

that provision be made for the improving

of the harbor of Pearl river and equipping

it as a naval station. He hopes that

neither sectional lines nor party will be

drawn upon the great American project.

The Cherokees have refused to cede the

Cherokee strip to the government.

The pensioners on the roll in June were

\$12,100; appropriations for the year,

\$12,655,793; \$118,530,649 was expended.

The debt of the subsidized railroads to

the government is \$12,512,613.06, with

an adequate provision for payment. A

commission to formulate a plan for its

collection is recommended.

The census is near completion. Money

for publishing it should be voted in time

to save delay.

The problem of irrigating the arid lands

is discussed and the attention of Congress

is urged. If neglected, the

owners of lands in Arizona, Utah and

New Mexico will be at the mercy of pri-

vate parties who will have unrestricted

control of the water supply.

He claims that Mormonism is stamped

out, but Congress is urged to keep con-

trol of the matter until there are substi-

tual guarantees against its revival.

Self-government is recommended for Alaska.

The President approves the Agricultural

Department, and gives it credit for the

admission of American meat into Ger-

many and other countries. The restric-

tion removed has heretofore narrowed

our pork market by a demand for \$20,-

000,000 worth of meat. The value of

grain crops this year is \$500,000,000 more

than last; of meats, \$150,000,000 more,

and of all farm products \$700,000,000 more

than last year.

Civil service is deemed better than ap-

pointments by favor.

The President, for the third time, calls

the attention of Congress to railroad ac-

cidents; 2,451 employees were killed and

22,390 injured last year. He claims that

nearly a million dollars is spent yearly to

save shipwrecked mariners, and nothing

is done to save the lives sacrificed in land

commerce.

The President also calls attention to

the new Michigan law by which presiden-

tial electors are to be elected separately

by congressional districts. He says that

he puts the State's voice in the elec-

torial college under the influence of

the gerrymander, and as it is the first

change in that direction of any State since

1832, he suggests that a constitutional

amendment be secured to confirm the

present practice of all the other States in

selecting the electors at large by vote of

the people of the whole State. He also

denounces the gerrymander in the elec-

tion of senators and representatives, and

says that if this Michigan departure is allowed

to proceed all departments of the govern-

ment will be under the influence of the

gerrymander, and closes the message with an appeal for a federal election law.

A LARGE part of the potato crop of

the San Joaquin section of California

is rotting in the fields, there being

no demand at prices which will pay

transportation to markets outside the

State. Chinese tenants on large tracts

of land have left their potatoes in the

fields, thrown up their leases, and left

the neighborhood.

That the enlistment of Indians in the

army is a success. They make fine sol-

diers. Seven

PRESIDENTIAL SKETCHES.

"Biography is the only history."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

coasts and the French were joining a necklace of forts from Canada to Louisiana. The Indians, as captive and interest prompted, were first with the French and then with the English. The aim of each was the Ohio valley. "Military drills" became the fashion in the Virginia towns, and young Washington began to study military tactics and take lessons in sword practice. In the midst of this the health of his brother Lawrence failed, and George at this juncture went with his brother to Barbados, the first and only time Washington ever set foot on any save his native soil. During the winter George had small-pox and slight marks of it went with him to his grave. Lawrence did not rally, and returning to Mount Vernon died in July, 1752. George was appointed executor of the estate, and in case of the death of the only child (daughter) of Lawrence, the estate was to revert to George. Washington made his home from that time on to his death at Mount Vernon. The picturesque story of the following year includes the expedition to the out-posts with his heroic and faithful Indian guide, Christopher Gist. It was a misty May morning in 1754 the first gun was fired in the contest between the English and French in the Ohio valley. Junonville, the French commander, was killed and the Americans had won the victory. Again we see him with his dragoons remnant on the 4th of July, 1756, after Braddock's defeat and death. The war ended. Washington returned to Mount Vernon, inheriting the vast domain of his brother at the death of his niece. Then followed the romance of his life, his marriage to Martha Custis, and for sixteen years his life was a charming idyl. The shots from Lexington sounded out upon the air of that historic April morning and Washington, whose highest ambition was, to repeat his own kindly words, "to be a farmer and live an honest man," heard the tocsin, and at the age of forty-three set out for the camp under the elms and oaks at Cambridge. When school and became an adept surveyor. At sixteen, the man who was to influence his life more than any other, Lord Thomas Fairfax, came into the foreground. Lord Fairfax came over from England to visit his cousins at Belvoir, and to look over his immense estates. He was eccentric and shrewd, and soon discovered in the tall,瘦 young Washington much to admire and many traits of character in common with his own. Large tracts of Lord Fairfax's estate lay in the Shenandoah Valley and beyond the Blue Ridge; their extent was unknown and Lord Fairfax resolved to have young Washington make a survey. In March, 1748, the party set out upon their perilous journey into the primeval wilderness. His hard study served him well; on some days he earned twenty dollars. When he returned he received a commission from the government as public surveyor. For three years he worked on, little dreading that this Spartan discipline was making the foundation for future demands and fame. His health was confirmed, his nerves were steadied, inured to heat and cold, trained to calmness, keen to detect any and every danger, and quick and strong to meet it. Thus his education went on. The lutes and the roses were each bent on supremacy in America. The English had the

savannahs containing the remains of George Washington, but Mrs. Washington objected, unless at her death she would be placed beside him, and Washington too, had signed his desire to be interred permanently at Mount Vernon. A few miles down the Potomac is his tomb, where many thousands of all races and tongues have made their frequent pilgrimages. The tolling of every steamship's bell, as it passes Mount Vernon, was originated by Commodore Gordon of the English fleet, who, August 24, 1814, ordered the bell of his flag-ship Sea-Horse to toll as it passed Mount Vernon.

Washington was an Episcopalian. While President he resided at the seat of government in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and while he attended the various churches, usually he was found at his own. Upon his retirement to Mount Vernon he became a vestryman of Christ church, in Alexandria, Va., and his pew, just as he left it, is now pointed out to visitors. Not far from Mount Vernon stands the walls of Pollock church where Washington often worshipped. His pew door was marked with his name in printed letters. This door has been traced to an old negro's house where it had been used on a hen coop, but not found.

Washington's first vote was cast in Alexandria in 1754, as was his last in 1799. His name has been perpetuated in the name of thousands of children, many towns and counties, many monuments by brush and chisel, and the nation's capitol is named for him.

The Interior Department.

A rapid but complete view of the operations of the Interior Department during the past year is given by Secretary Noble in his annual report. He states that the General Land Office is nearly abreast of its work; the Indian bureau is accomplishing the rapid disintegration of the Indian reservations; the severance of the tribal relations and the education of the Indian youth. The Pension office is rapidly completing the allowance of all pensions legally possible under the laws, moving at the rate of about 100,000 a month; the census has been taken and its publications rapidly going on; the geological survey is keeping up its admirable work and is selecting the reservoirs for the arid lands of the Far West and Southwest; the first President of the United States was inaugurated in New York April 30, 1891, for two terms, and closed his administration March 4, 1797.

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4½ per cent bonds, and by accepting the secretary's offer of extension, the banks avoided any considerable contraction of their circulation; in fact, the deposits of the new 2 per cents exceeded the withdrawals of the old bonds, and there was an issue of new notes amounting to about \$7,500,000.

Assessed Values in the United States. Bridgeton

Another interesting bulletin has been issued by the Census Office. This is the bulletin showing the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the several States and Territories for the years 1890 and 1880, with a few exceptions which will be pointed out hereafter. The following table gives the figures for the several States in detail:

ASSESSED VALUATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories	Total assessed valuation—1880	1890
Alabama	\$12,987,228	\$107,580,441
Arizona	9,270,214	21,434,729
Arkansas	86,109,304	172,403,497
California	584,783,033	1,071,102,327
Colorado	74,471,693	188,911,325
Connecticut	337,177,395	358,013,995
Delaware	57,751,643	74,134,491
Florida	92,150,541	152,541,541
Georgia	20,919,300	36,262,518
Idaho	239,472,599	377,566,784
Illinois	6,440,876	25,581,405
Indiana	78,610,394	737,416,525
Iowa	77,715,131	782,872,245
Kansas	100,891,089	209,597,251
Louisiana	160,162,439	348,328,475
Maine	235,978,116	309,120,101
Maryland	497,397,675	482,184,824
Massachusetts	1,547,753,802	2,154,134,26
Michigan	517,666,459	945,450,000
Minnesota	258,028,087	588,537,743
Mississippi	1,000,000	1,565,900
Montana	532,785,824	786,100,000
Nebraska	18,600,802	106,392,456
Nevada	90,585,782	184,770,305
New Hampshire	29,291,459	24,663,385
New Jersey	164,755,181	226,222,016
New Mexico	57,518,361	688,309,167
New York	11,393,400	45,041,010
North Carolina	2,650,000	3,773,355,928
North Dakota	45,100,202	87,766,572
Ohio	1,534,860,08	2,733,344,536
Oregon	52,322,084	165,055,781
Pennsylvania	1,683,439,016	2,592,841,023
Rhode Island	252,336,673	321,764,593
South Carolina	135,160,135	132,162,638
Tennessee	211,778,528	347,210,103
Texas	220,416,515	605,342,320
Utah	24,775,279	164,758,750
Vermont	86,866,775	161,551,728
Virginia	308,455,135	564,422,741
Washington	23,100,693	124,795,449
West Virginia	139,622,705	169,927,587
Wisconsin	43,621,719	59,293,719
Wyoming	13,621,839	31,431,493
Total	\$16,902,993,543	\$24,249,89,804

Net increase for United States \$7,345,596,661.

The figures given above give the valuations for the two census years, with the exceptions of Michigan, which is for 1886 and of Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Mississippi, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming, which are for 1889. It will be noticed that increases are shown for all the States and Territories with the exceptions of Illinois, Maryland, Nevada and South Carolina. The decreases are relatively slight, except in the case of Nevada, where the decrease, though relatively large, is absolutely small. The decrease in Illinois, it should be remarked, is only apparent. According to the State Board of Equalization, the assessed valuation in 1880 was 50 per cent of the true value, while in 1890 it was only 25 per cent. If the same basis were adopted for both years a considerable increase instead of a decrease would be shown. As might be expected, the principal large increases are credited to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio. These four States occupy the same relative positions as they did in 1880. New York leads with a total assessed valuation of \$3,775,325,938, an increase of \$1,123,385,932 as compared with 1880. Pennsylvania comes next, with a total assessed valuation amounting to \$2,592,841,032, an increase of

\$969,382,016 as compared with 1880. Massachusetts is third, with a total assessed valuation amounting to \$2,154,134,626, and increase of \$569,377,824 as compared with 1880. Ohio comes fourth, with a total assessed valuation of amounting to \$1,778,138,457, an increase of \$243,777,949 since 1880. The smallest assessed valuation is in the Territory of Arizona, where, however, the valuation has more than doubled in the last decade, and the next smallest in Nevada, where there has been a falling off since 1880.

The total assessed valuation for the whole country is \$24,249,89,804, as compared with \$16,902,993,543 in 1880, an increase of \$7,345,596,661. Expressed in percentages this is an increase of over 43 per cent since 1880. The increase itself exceeds the true value of all property as returned by the census of 1880. The assessed valuation per capita in 1890, exclusive of Oklahoma, was \$387.62, as compared with \$337.01 in 1880.

If it should be found upon the conclusion of the inquiry in relation to the true valuation of all property in the United States, that the same relation existed between assessed valuation and true valuation in 1890 as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States may be estimated, according to the bulletin, at about \$62,610,000,000. This would be nearly \$1,000 per capita according to the estimate of population made by the eleventh census, as compared with \$870 per capita in 1880, \$780 per capita in 1870, and \$514 per capita in 1860. The final figures in regard to the absolute wealth of the country will be, however, among the last issued by the Census Office, for the reason that complete data therefor will be among the latest available, and protected by wise and just legislation.

The State has a right to derive revenue from the oyster and other fisheries of public waters there can be no question, but in order to derive revenue from them the State must not override or extinguish existing rights of riparians. The value and importance of the oyster fisheries fostered and protected by wise and just legislation would be very great, and the principle of equal and uniform taxation of all values demands that the State shall derive important revenues from it.

The Oyster Question.
The desire of syndicates and capitalists to monopolize the oyster fisheries of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries is such that recently, it is reported, Mr. Marshall McCormick, a prominent citizen and lawyer of Virginia, made the statement that a certain combine would assume and pay the public debt of that State for the privilege of monopolizing its oyster fisheries. Let the public be warned and watch the motions of these syndicates and capitalistic combines.

tion which is just and valid. We hear much of "vested rights" (whatever a "vested right" is) of corporations and syndicates, and of irrepealable contracts with these creatures of law, binding forever upon the State, but in no respect binding upon the corporations or capitalists, at least in practice. But if there be any right which has existed without question it is the right of riparians to participate in the fisheries of public waters binding upon their domiciles or their estates. Such right has been fully recognized by the State, and has become a valuable appurtenance of riparian property. It has been advertised and sold as such at private and at judicial sales from time immemorial, it has entered into assessments for taxation and the State has received taxes upon it, generation after generation, thus recognizing it as a property right. Now, then, has the State a right to alienate this right, and to lease it or sell it, empowering the purchaser or lessee to exclude the riparian from his ancient right? We believe not. Oyster-tongers are almost necessarily, and almost invariably riparians; oyster dredgers almost invariably non-residents, and often aliens. We main-

tain, therefore, that the rights of riparians and tongers antedate any possible rights of dredgers and oyster planters who are aliens, and these last can not acquire any legal right to the prejudice of pre-existing riparian rights.

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as you pay others. Let him receive what the day laborer receives for his work. Adopt and act on the motto that what is money for one is money for all. Add to the taxable property of the country by such legislation as will force idle capital from bank vaults into actual circulation, and convert bonds into currency, and protect laborers more than bankers, bond-holders and corporations less.

The Monitor (St. Louis, Mo.) says:

If the government loans money it will be done under the protest of all who want office in the old parties, and of lawyers, of loan agents, of real estate agents, of bankers, of all others who continue to vote for Wall street tools.

The Republic (Washington, D. C.), a Republican paper, says:

The Atlanta Constitution calls Representative T. E. Watson, of Georgia, to account for his allegiance to the Farmers Alliance, which led him to refuse to go into the Democratic caucus for Speaker. It denounces him as a traitor to Georgia, and demands his resignation. It says Watson stood with the toes of Georgia, meaning the Alliance Congressmen from Northern States. Watson justifies his course on the ground that he was elected as an Alliance man and not as a Democratic partisan. This is a sample of Southern Democratic whipping-in methods.

The Free Press (Winfield, Kans.) says:

There is no movement on the face of the earth that can stand unless it be conducted by practical results. The Republican party flourished as long as it practiced what it preached. But as soon as its followers began to discover that the party movement was not run on practical results, but on political boodle, there was a decaying of the body politic. Under the circumstances the party can never again live up to its promises, from the fact that there is a "power behind the throne" that will not allow it.

The great mass of the party are honest in their convictions, but what can they do, only to walk up and vote 'er straight, and let the bosses do as they please.

The Public Opinion (Oskaloosa, Iowa) says:

To every man who reads this circular we say: If you want the mortgage paid, if you want better times, more to eat, more in your house, more money in your pocket, more and better clothes on your back, read some good labor paper and then help to abolish national banks, which are making 172 per cent on their investments. Read up a little, and learn why it is that every year your chances to make a good living are growing less.

The Industrial World (Spokane, Wash.) says:

The business men, it is quite evident, do not pay much attention to the real reason for hard times. They say with one voice that there is "not enough money in the country." "Business dull." "The people haven't got any money to pay with." They stop right here. They don't follow this up and ask why it is the people have no money, and if there is any way of increasing the volume of money. If it were question of experience in running a business they would give their undivided attention. In this respect they are like some of the labor organizations. They spend all their efforts on trifles and allow their earnings to eke away in other

Profitable Investments.

A careful and well-posted gentleman from the North, on a recent visit to Baltimore, remarked: "Never in all my experience did I see better openings for the investment of capital than exists along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Why this is comparatively a new, undeveloped country. You have every advantage for people seeking pleasant and profitable homes. I have just examined the low-priced \$10 to \$15 per acre farms that are for sale, and am surprised that such properties are offered at such prices. Your coal, timber and iron ore are of the best, and in such quantities as to supply the world. I'm going to locate with you, and will have a good share of my old neighbors of the North with me inside of a year."

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Immigration.

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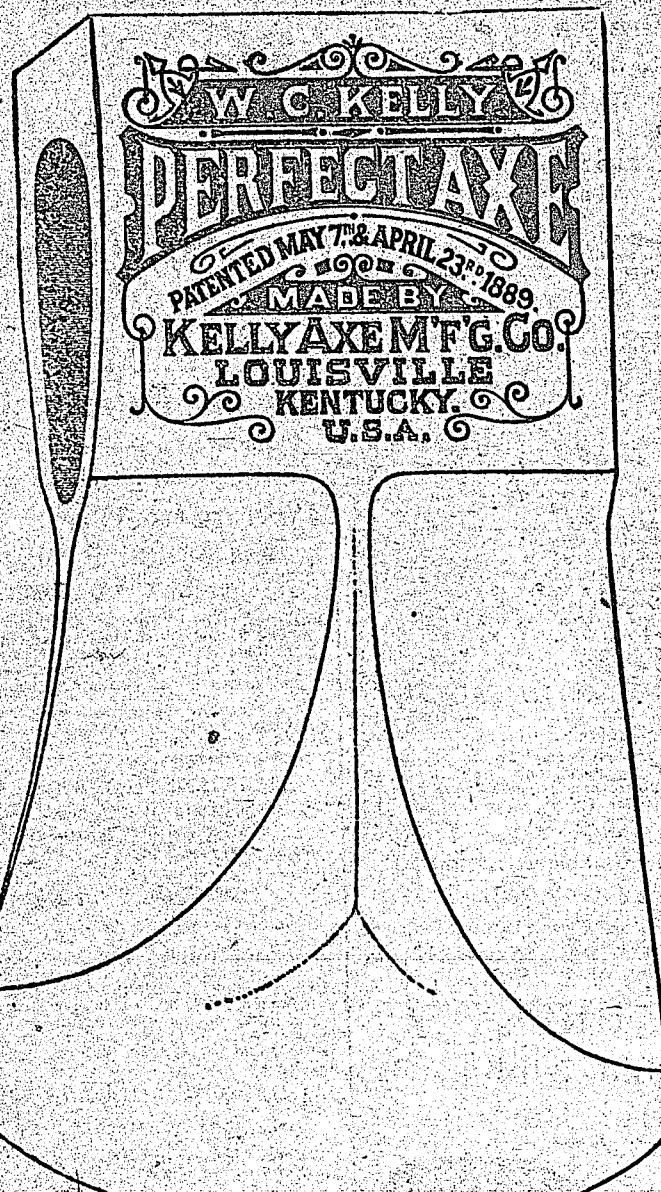
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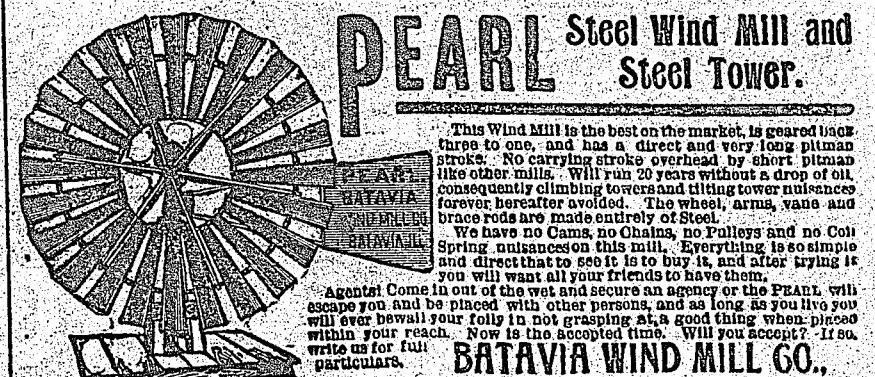
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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 26, 1891.

No. 15.

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THE FINAL ANSWER.

The readers of THE ECONOMIST have never been in doubt as to its position upon any great question of principle. It has been conservative and non-partisan, but firm and decidedly aggressive on all reform questions. But there are some who are anxiously and impatiently waiting to see whether THE ECONOMIST will, after the February meeting, come out and advocate the new party, which it seems probable will be endorsed there, or whether it will urge the membership to make the reform fight in the two old parties. It is a good time now to answer this question and settle all doubt. Once for all, then, let it be known that THE ECONOMIST will not pursue either course; it will keep squarely in the middle of the road marked out by the Supreme Council. To advocate any party is partisanship, and THE ECONOMIST, as the national official organ, has no right to commit the Order to partisan action. The Supreme Council itself could not do that; the membership alone have that power. It is important that the situation be well understood before delegates start to the February meeting.

The whole question as to the future course of the national organ, the future position of the Supreme Council, and the duty of the national officers, depends upon one thing, and that is, "can the Farmers Alliance as an organization consolidate with or organize a political party?" Unquestionably it can not.

1. Because such consolidation or coalition would make such party a class party, or more properly, no party, but a political faction.

2. Because the Farmers Alliance as an organization would cease to exist; the moment it yielded sovereignty to them to begin in the third week in January, 1892. This is the week which begins with Monday, January 18.

The lessons for the first quarter will then be at meetings during the third and fourth weeks in January, and four weeks each in February and March. The fifth and tenth meeting in each quarter is an open meeting, in which all neighbors and friends are invited to attend, and the exercise is a review of the four previous lessons, and is very entertaining and instructive. There has been an urgent demand for something of this kind for a long time, and THE ECONOMIST has at great expense made the necessary arrangements.

It seems to be generally conceded, both by Alliance men and by those most eager for the success of the independent party movement, that there can be no consolidation of the Alliance with any political party. Both believe the new party stands in the way of the prosperity of the Order, and the latter believe that the Order stands in the way of the rapid growth of the

new party. Both sides are wrong. The Order has announced a set of demands which are the basis of all reform in this country to-day, and stands pledged to try and secure the enactment of the demands into law.

That is the object of first importance, which must be urged upon all political parties alike. The Alliance is a school in which principles are taught and agreed upon, and the destruction of the Order would be fatal to the reform movement. Those who would destroy the Order to build up the new party would kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

Political action is simply a question of method in securing the great principles advocated by the Alliance. The fight is for the principles by whatever laudable method promises most success. These considerations show conclusively that the crowning responsibility upon the official organ, the officers of the Order, and the membership, is to resist the disorganizing effects of these conditions and do battle for the Order and its principles, encouraging every State and every section to use such methods as are best adapted to secure success with them, but contending that fealty to the principles of truth contained in the Alliance demands should be greater than fealty to party, old or new.

THE ECONOMIST will continue the war on evil in all its forms wherever found. It will give the news without partisan prejudice or bias, and will criticise from a true and economic standpoint the record made by all parties, old or new. It will make the family wiser and better by its weekly visits, without bringing in the gossip of society, or the sectional hatred of partisan politics. It will spend its every energy in battling for the Farmers Alliance, content if that fail to go down with it and enjoy the honor of a common grave.

TARIFF REFORM.

The cherished plan of making tariff reform the slogan of the campaign of 1892 has suddenly fallen to the ground. For more than two years Mr. Mills has been roaming about the country declaring that tariff reform was the one overshadowing issue, and would be the only factor in the coming presidential campaign. This

assumption was supplemented by ex-President Cleveland and the entire plutocratic press of the country. The attempt was made to ignore, belittle, or brush aside the consideration of any or all other economic questions. To aid in this scheme the subsidized dailies of both parties have kept up a continual din in its favor which has been reflected to a certain extent among the country press. The political bosses added their influence for the same object, all of which to the careless observer seemed to indicate the successful operation of the plan. But, in the midst of this beating of drums and blowing of horns, there has been a quiet, persistent, and thorough education going on among the people through the Alliance upon economic conditions that was destined to bear fruit sooner or later. Congressmen who mingled with their people were astonished, and many times confounded, at the rapidity with which this education had spread. They were convinced, many of them, of the necessity of listening to the demands of the people, and doing something during the present Congress to relieve their distress and satisfy their wants. This idea obtained to such a degree that the commands of the bosses were not obeyed, and the party lash failed of its usual

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.
The agreement of the State of Virginia with the holders of her bonds, by which there is to be a reduction of about \$9,000,000 in the amount of bonds outstanding, is due principally to the action by the State Alliance favoring a settlement. For years a committee representing the bond-holders had been authorized to make some reasonable concession, but as one State administration had been wrecked by an unpopular readjustment, the officials of the State seem to have hesitated to take any action that might bring upon their heads public opprobrium. At the first test, the vote

saker, the fact was disclosed that reform as a sole issue was in minority, and the assumption of its being the one great factor in Democratic politics was not well founded. After the contest was over, tariff re-

form, as proposed by Mr. Mills and others, was found relegated to the rear to await the adjustment of other economic demands.

The discovery is now made that financial reform is to be first in the order of discussion and settlement. The desperate means and persistent efforts made by the money lenders of the country to prevent a thorough investigation and discussion of this question is proof positive of the unsoundness of their position and their dread of the consequences that may follow. A new alignment of the two old parties upon lines of financial reform would be a spectacle worthy the attention of all. Imagine Senators Sherman and McPherson as opponents on a question of this character, or Congressmen Hoar and Mills.

The cardinal point in financial reform is more and cheaper money for the people. Upon this proposition both the old parties are hopelessly divided. It is no longer possible for either to give a solid, united support to any measure of financial relief. There is no further use for dissembling, the people will not consent to continued deception; both parties are now uncovered, and the choice must be speedily made—relief for the people or further spoliation of their rights by the plutocracy of the nation.

Every day renders the situation more difficult, since the people are becoming better educated and more determined. The Republican party has a large contingent that can not be depended upon to vote against measures for financial relief. This fact places the party in no enviable position and gives rise to the suspicion that the best drilled and most compact political organization the world has ever seen is losing its vitality and may soon be the victim of warring factions. In view of all this, what a grand opportunity has presented itself for effective work by the Alliance members. A unity of action and continuity of purpose on their part might effect the greatest and most beneficial peaceful revolution witnessed by the nineteenth century. That they will work to that end need not be doubted, and that the results hoped for may be realized is the desire of every friend of the people.

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IS MAJOR DREWRY A SUCCESSFUL FARMER?

BY M. G. E.

We have received from our Major Drewry, of Virginia, a somewhat lengthy rejoinder to our criticism of the use made of his opinions by the Religious Herald. Regretting that the limited space at our disposal renders it impossible to publish it entire, we will give here the important points made. There have been a number of articles going the rounds of the partisan and religious press, by various writers, to the effect that if there is any depression of the business of agriculture it is due to the laziness and shiftlessness of farmers, and not to misgovernment, or to any cause which can be remedied by wise and just legislation. Usually some farmer described as "successful" is made to lay these imputations upon his brother farmers who are not successful. This was the use sought to be made of Major Drewry in the capacity of a successful farmer. He states himself that the famous Drewry's bluff farm cost him only \$13,000, and that he was offered and refused \$75,000 for it. His superior sagacity enabled him to get over the civil war without being wrecked in fortune, and to sell Drewry's bluff and buy the magnificent estate of Westover on terms of great advantage. All this does not alter the fact that he yet plainly exhibits the class feeling of the successful merchant and financier, and that he is out of touch and sympathy with the agricultural class; and his opinions of the Alliance and its leaders and policy must be estimated and valued accordingly. We differ, and differ widely, with Major Drewry in his opinions on these subjects, but that is no cause of quarrel between friends who love and esteem each other, and of whom neither will suffer the rectitude and integrity of the other to be for one moment called in question by anybody. In this spirit of mutual forbearance, we will now set Major Drewry right on a question of fact. He says that the Alliance was gotten up on pretense of helping the farmer and having nothing at all whatever to do with politics. The fact is that the earliest and all subsequent official

declarations of purposes by the Alliance negative this notion, and such official declarations must be allowed to settle this question. We refer Major Drewry to the Alliance History and Agricultural Digest, by Mr. Dunning, where he will find all such declarations and will learn that this idea is entirely erroneous and the statement untenable. The first meeting of the original State Alliance of Texas formulated its purposes and demands; at the second meeting a legislative committee was appointed to urge these demands upon our legislators, national and State; nor was this thing done in a corner, for wide publication of these demands through the public press was provided for. At the organization of the national order the same action was taken, and has been reaffirmed and reinforced at all subsequent meetings. How, then, does any man undertake to say that the Order was gotten up under pretense of having nothing to do with politics? One of the earliest declarations of purpose was as follows, to wit: "To labor for agricultural education in the science of economic government in a strictly non-partisan spirit." It is this strictly non-partisan spirit which is the head and front of our offending. The Alliance is not a political party. It is almost endless. These lessons will be both instructive and entertaining, and will furnish useful work for each lodge. Be sure your lodge takes hold of them.

COX GRESS.

Speaker Crisp announced the com-

mittees of the 52d Congress on Wed-

nesday, December 23. The following list shows the distribution of the chairmanships by States:

Alabama 3 Missouri 4

Arkansas 2 New Jersey 1

Connecticut 1 New York 4

Georgia 2 North Carolina 3

Illinois 3 Ohio 4

Indiana 3 Pennsylvania 2

Iowa 1 Rhode Island 1

Kentucky 2 South Carolina 2

Louisiana 2 Tennessee 2

Maryland 3 Texas 3

Massachusetts 1 Virginia 2

Michigan 1 Wisconsin 1

Minnesota 1 Mississippi 2

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In all there are fifty-six committees in the House of Representatives and the Speaker manages to get every member on some committee. Many of the committees are of minor importance. The following is a list of the most important committees:

Elections—Charles T. O'Ferrall, Vir-

ginia; L. W. Moore, Texas; J. E. Cobb,

Alabama; T. H. Painter, Kentucky;

Jason B. Brown, Indiana; D. N. Lock-

wood; New York; T. C. Lawson, Geor-

gia; N. P. Gillespie, Pennsylvania;

George Johnstone, South Carolina; Nils

Haugen, Wisconsin; A. A. Taylor, Ten-

nnessee; R. E. Doan, Ohio; H. U. John-

son, Indiana; John E. Rayburn, Pennsyl-

vania, and C. D. Clark, Wyoming.

Ways and Means—William M. Spring-

er, Illinois; Benton McMillin, Tennessee;

R. G. Turner, Georgia; W. L. Wilson,

West Virginia; A. B. Montgomery, Ken-

tucky; J. R. Whiting, Michigan; B. F.

Shively, Indiana; W. Rourke Cochran,

New York; Moses T. Stevens, Massachu-

setts; W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; T. B.

Reed, Maine; J. C. Burrows, Michigan;

Joseph McKenna, California; S. E. Payne,

New York, and John Dalzell, Pennsyl-

sylvania.

Appropriations—W. S. Holman, Indi-

ana; W. H. Forney, Alabama; J. D.

Saers, Texas; W. C. P. Breckinridge,

Kentucky; A. M. Dockery, Missouri;

William Mutchler, Pennsylvania; C. R.

Breckinridge, Arkansas; Barnes Com-

mon, Maryland; J. H. O'Neill, Massachu-

setts; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; D. B.

Henderson, Iowa; William Cogswell,

Massachusetts; H. H. Bingham, Pennsyl-

ylvania; Nelson Dingley, Maine, and W.

W. Grout, Vermont.

Judiciary—D. B. Culberson, Texas; W.

C. Oates, Alabama; W. B. Bynum, In-

diana; T. R. Stockdale, Mississippi; I. H.

Goodnight, Kentucky; C. J. Boatner,

Louisiana; J. A. Buchanan, Virginia; A.

C. Chapin, New York; F. L. Layton,

Ohio; S. P. Wolverton, Pennsylvania; E.

B. Taylor, Ohio; James Buchanan, New

Jersey; G. W. Ray, New York; H. H.

Powers, Vermont, and Case Broderick,

Kansas.

Banking and Currency—Henry Bacon,

New York; Scott wife, Illinois; W. H.

Cram, Texas; W. H. Cate, Arkansas;

W. W. Dickerson, Kentucky; Louis

Speery, Connecticut; W. K. Gautz, Ohio;

N. N. Cox, Tennessee; S. W. Cobb, Mis-

will be shown, and what struggles they were obliged to undergo in order to obtain those rights. A study will be made of some cities, Glasgow (which is called by some writers the model city of to-day), London, New York, Chicago. An examination will be made of the railroad system of two or three foreign countries, and endeavor to learn whether they are better or worse than ours. At least one lesson each will be given to socialists, communists, anarchists, nationalists, and nihilists, and try to find out how many of these people there are and what they are working for. Their ideals will be studied to see how far they differ from ours. Information will be taken from them rather than from their enemies, and then perhaps they will be better understood. Co-operation, here and in other countries, will be considered. What are the conditions of success? Why do some co-operative schemes work and others fail? Occasionally an important book will be made the theme of a lesson. Other topics to be discussed are the eight-hour day, the graduated income tax, strikes and their influence upon the country, the entire national bank issue could be wiped out, or, when found to the interest of the banks could be increased to the full extent of the bonded debt of the nation. Such a power for contracting or expanding the currency does not exist in any nation. It is a power that even despotic governments dare not exercise, and yet the comptroller and secretary of the treasury recommended its adoption by the law-making branch of this government. In his opinion the present law should be so amended as to provide:

(1) That no association shall be required to maintain a bond deposit of more than \$1,000 to secure circulation.

(2) That every association may issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds so deposited.

(3) That the monthly withdrawal of bonds pledged to secure such notes shall not exceed \$3,000,000 in the aggregate.

(4) That the semi-annual duty on circulation be so reduced to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum.

These recommendations are made upon the supposition that Congress will not favorably consider measures looking to any considerable increase of circulation through further note issues by national banks. While the comptroller is of the opinion that bank notes possess certain qualities not found in any form of governmental issues, but which are necessary to a perfect circulating medium, he is, nevertheless, aware that the present is not an opportune time for presenting his views upon that subject. He deems it wise to accept the situation, so far as note issues are concerned, and ask for such legislation as will relieve national banks so far as possible from the enforced and unremunerative issue of

souri; J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; M. Brosius, Pennsylvania; Hosea Townsend, Colorado, and T. J. Henderson, Illinois.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—R. P. Bland, Missouri; Charles Tracy, New York; J. R. Williams, Illinois; C. B. Kilgore, Texas; S. M. Robertson, Louisiana; Rice Pierce, Tennessee; J. F. Epes, Virginia; G. F. Williams, Massachusetts; W. A. McKeigan, Kansas; H. H. Bartine, Iowa; Nevada; Abner Taylor, Illinois; T. W. Stone, Pennsylvania, and M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—R. Q. Mills, Texas; G. D. Wise, Virginia; Andrew Price, Louisiana; Isidor Raynor, Maryland; G. H. Brickner, Wisconsin; T. J. Cooley, Colorado; G. W. Hotchkiss, Missouri; S. R. Mullory, Florida; Josiah Patterson, Tennessee; J. J. O'Neill, Missouri; Charles O'Neill, Pennsylvania; John Lind, Minnesota; C. S. Randall, Massachusetts; Bellamy Storer, Ohio, and J. H. Ketcham, New York.

Rivers and Harbors—N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; T. C. Catchings, Mississippi; Charles Stewart, Texas; R. E. Lester, Georgia; R. H. Clarke, Alabama; W. E. Haynes, Ohio; T. A. E. Weadock, Michigan; W. A. Jones, Virginia; Charles H. Paige, Rhode Island; Samuel Byrnes, Missouri; T. J. Henderson, Illinois; Binger Herman, Oregon; S. M. Stevenson, Michigan; W. A. Stone, Pennsylvania, and J. A. Quackenbush, New York.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Samuel Fowler, New Jersey; G. W. Fithian, Clarke Lewis, Mississippi; S. B. Alexander, North Carolina; H. M. Youmans, Michigan; G. W. Shiel, South Carolina; W. S. Forman, Illinois; F. E. White, Iowa; Anthony Caminetto, California; Charles L. Moses, Georgia; J. B. Long, Texas; E. H. Funston, Kansas; J. H. Wilson, Kentucky; J. L. Jolley, South Dakota; Daniel Waugh, Indiana, and H. P. Cheatham, North Carolina.

Foreign Affairs—J. H. Blount, Georgia; J. B. McCleary, Kentucky; C. E. Hooker, Mississippi; L. E. Chipman, Michigan; A. P. Fitch, New York; J. F. Andrew, Massachusetts; B. T. Cable, Illinois; Isadore Raynor, Maryland; T. J. Geary, California; R. R. Ritt, Illinois; A. C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; James O'Donnell, Michigan, and John Sanford, New York.

Military Affairs—J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio; Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; W. C. Newberry, Illinois; D. M. Patton, Indiana; H. H. Rockwell, New York; J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Oscar Lapham, Rhode Island; E. F. McDonald, New Jersey; J. C. Crosby, Massachusetts; H. H. Birmingham, Pennsylvania; C. E. Belknap, Michigan; W. W. Bowers, California, and J. A. T. Hull, Iowa.

Naval Affairs—H. A. Herbert, Alabama; William Elliott, South Carolina; A. J. Cummings, New York; J. A. Geisenhainer, New Jersey; W. F. Daniel, New Hampshire; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; J. W. Lawson, Virginia; William McAlister, Pennsylvania; Henry Page, Maryland; C. A. Boutelle, Maine; H. C. Lodge, Massachusetts; J. P. Dolliver, Iowa, and J. W. Wadsworth, New York.

Post-Office and Post-Roads—John N. Henderson, North Carolina; J. H. Blount, Georgia; B. A. Enloe; R. P. C. Wilson, Missouri; E. J. Dunphy, New York; J. D. Alderson, West Virginia; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana; J. C. Kyle, Mississippi; J. M. Pattison, Ohio; J. C. Crosby, Massachusetts; A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; J. A. Caldwell, Ohio; J. L. Wilson, Washington; C. A. Bergen, New Jersey; B. F. Loud, Colorado, and John T. Cane, Utah.

Public Lands—T. C. McRae, Arkansas; J. A. Pendleton, West Virginia; H. St. G. Tucker, Virginia; E. Amerman, Pennsylvania; J. W. Bailey, Texas; D. A. De Armond, Missouri; J. J. Steery, Iowa; D. Mare, Ohio; R. G. Stout, Michigan; John A. Pieler, South Dakota; Hosea Townsend, Colorado; Willis Sweet, Idaho; and C. D. Clarke, Wyoming.

Indian Affairs—S. W. Peel, Arkansas; J. M. Allen, Mississippi; L. A. Turpin, Alabama; H. H. Rockwell, New York; W. H. Browdy, South Carolina; Thomas Lynch, Wisconsin; T. D. English, New Jersey; B. H. Clover, Kansas; O. M. Kem, Nebraska; J. L. Wilson, Washington; Joseph McKenna, Colorado; W. B.

Hooker, New York; A. C. Hopkins, Connecticut; James Buchanan, New Jersey; C. E. Belknap, Michigan; J. A. Quackenbush, New York, and Edward Scull, Pennsylvania.

Territories—J. F. Washington, Tennessee; C. B. Kilgore, Texas; C. H. Mansur, Missouri; T. J. Campbell, New York; W. F. Parrett, Indiana; W. A. V. Branch, North Carolina; W. L. Terry, Arkansas; Jerry Simpson, Kansas; D. D. Donovan, Ohio; J. W. Rife, Pennsylvania; G. W. Smith, Illinois; G. D. Perkins, Iowa; James O'Donnell, Michigan; and Antonio Joseph, New Mexico.

Railways and Canals—T. C. Catchings, Mississippi; P. G. L. Leste, Virginia; W. H. Gate, Arkansas; H. W. Bentley, New York; F. E. Poltzhoover, Pennsylvania; J. W. Causey, Delaware; S. W. Cobb, Missouri; Kittel Halvorsen, Minnesota; John Davis, Kansas; C. S. Randolph, Massachusetts; C. A. Bergen, New Jersey; J. A. Hull, Iowa, and R. F. Loud, California.

Manufactures—C. H. Page, Rhode Island; L. F. McKinney, New Hampshire; M. D. Lagan, Louisiana; J. D. Warner, New York; J. H. Beeman, Mississippi; Sherman Hoar, Massachusetts; A. H. Williams, North Carolina; M. D. Harter, Ohio; Ezra B. Taylor, Ohio; E. Morse, Massachusetts, and J. R. Reyburn, Pennsylvania.

Mines and Mining—W. H. Cowles, North Carolina; G. W. Cooper, Indiana; S. W. Peel, Arkansas; T. J. Campbell, New York; J. O. Pendleton, West Virginia; A. Caminetto, California; Marshall Arnold, Missouri; Thomas Bowman Townsend, Colorado; S. M. Stevenson, Michigan; P. S. Post, Illinois; G. F. Huff, Pennsylvania, and M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Public Buildings and Grounds—J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; Jo Abbot, Texas; Clarke Lewis, Mississippi; J. C. Tarsney, Missouri; J. G. Warwick, Ohio; W. M. McNaught, Maryland; W. C. Newberry, Illinois; J. D. Warner, New York; H. H. Williams, North Carolina; S. L. Mauken, Maine; George W. Shonk, Pennsylvania; W. H. Enochs, Ohio, and Willis Sweet, Idaho.

Pacific Railroads—J. B. Reilly, Pennsylvania; S. T. Lanahan, Texas; Edward Lane, Illinois; Jason Brown, Indiana; W. T. Ellis, Kentucky; J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio; Robert Bullock, Florida; P. C. Edmunds, Virginia; R. H. Norton, Missouri; T. F. Magner, New York; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana; L. Amerman, Pennsylvania; J. Patterson, Tennessee; Case Broderick, Kansas; J. B. Robinson, Pennsylvania; V. A. Taylor, Ohio, and D. Waugh, Indiana.

Levees and improvements of Mississippi River—S. M. Robertson, Louisiana; T. R. Stockdale, Mississippi; Rice Pierce Tennessee; Richard Morton, Missouri; W. L. Terry, Arkansas; R. W. Everett, Georgia; M. D. Harter, Ohio; S. R. Mallory, Florida; D. H. Patton, Indiana; J. C. Burrows, Missouri; Edward Scull, Pennsylvania; J. M. Wilson, Kentucky; and P. S. Post, Illinois.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

Yes, and it always will be. Ignorance is weakness. The weak are always pressed to the wall. The world is in the hands of the strong and wise. A study of the lessons which begin in January will show what knowledge has done for the capitalist; also what ignorance has done for the poor. Let us learn wisdom before it is too late.

J. T. Hamilton, Iowa; R. E. De Forest, Connecticut; James Buchanan, New Jersey; C. E. Belknap, Michigan; J. A. Quackenbush, New York, and Edward Scull, Pennsylvania.

Ilavald Pensions—A. N. Martin, Indiana; L. F. McKinney, New Hampshire; R. W. Ryan, Missouri; George Van Horn, New York; H. W. Snow, Illinois; G. F. Kribbs, Pennsylvania; A. J. Pearson, Ohio; H. H. Harries, Minnesota; E. F. McDonald, New Jersey; W. H. Butler, Iowa; J. P. Flick, Iowa; A. A. Taylor, Tennessee; N. M. Curtis, New York; J. J. Jolly, South Dakota, and J. B. Robinson, Pennsylvania.

Pension—R. P. C. Wilson, Missouri; John S. Henderson, South Carolina; J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; R. N. Norton, Missouri; W. F. Parrett, Indiana; Charles Barwig, Wisconsin; W. A. Jones, Virginia; C. L. Moses, Georgia; Lewis Stewart, Illinois; Edward Scull, Pennsylvania; Dan Waugh, Indiana; J. C. Houk, Tennessee, and W. W. Bowers, California.

Claims—B. H. Dunn, North Carolina; C. H. Mansur, Missouri; W. G. Stahlacker, New York; Robert Bullock, Florida; Samuel Byrnes, Missouri; N. N. Cox, Tennessee; L. E. McGann, Illinois; I. N. Cox, New York; J. W. Kendall, Kentucky; C. H. Pace, Rhode Island; J. R. Reyburn, Pennsylvania; L. E. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; George W. Sirith, Illinois; E. F. Loid, California, and J. M. Weaver, New York.

War Claims—F. E. Beltzhoover, Pennsylvania; W. J. Stone, Kentucky; B. A. Enloe, Tennessee; J. M. Clancy, New York; S. W. Cobb, Missouri; T. E. Winn, Georgia; Owen Scott, Illinois; G. W. Shiel, South Carolina; J. P. Dollier, Iowa; J. A. Pickler, South Dakota; J. C. Hough, Ohio, and J. W. Rife, Pennsylvania.

Public Buildings and Grounds—J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; Jo Abbot, Texas; Clarke Lewis, Mississippi; J. C. Tarsney, Missouri; J. D. Heard, Missouri; J. D. Richardson, Tennessee; H. W. Rusk, Maryland; J. E. Cobb, Alabama; J. R. Fellows, New York; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; E. E. Meridith, Virginia; C. A. Cadmus, New Jersey; A. C. Harriman, Pennsylvania; P. S. Post, Illinois; William Cogswell, Massachusetts, and J. J. Belden, New York.

Revision of the Laws—W. T. Ellis, Kentucky; J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio; Robert Bullock, Florida; P. C. Edmunds, Virginia; R. H. Norton, Missouri; T. F. Magner, New York; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana; L. Amerman, Pennsylvania; J. Patterson, Tennessee; Case Broderick, Kansas; J. B. Robinson, Pennsylvania; V. A. Taylor, Ohio, and D. Waugh, Indiana.

Private Land Claims—A. P. Fitch, New York; J. D. Alderson, West Virginia; L. B. Brunner, Pennsylvania; C. Babbit, Wisconsin; G. Van Horn, New York; T. E. Winn, Georgia; M. Arnold, Missouri; W. T. Crawford, North Carolina; A. R. Bushnell, Wisconsin; H. H. Biagham, Pennsylvania; John Lind, Minnesota; B. Storer, Ohio; J. G. Otis, Kansas, and M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Labor—J. C. Tarsney, Missouri; W. F. Wilcox, Connecticut; W. W. Dixon, Montana; L. E. McCann, Illinois; Irving E. Duncan, Ohio; T. L. Bunting, New York; James Copeland, West Virginia; J. W. Causey, Delaware; John Davis, Kansas; James Buchanan, New Jersey; P. H. Stackhouse, South Carolina; H. H. Wheeler, Michigan; Louis Stewart, Illinois; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; T. E. Watson, Georgia; T. J. Henderson, Illinois; J. T. Cutting, California; W. H. Enochs, Ohio, and M. R. Griswold, Pennsylvania.

Education—W. I. Hayes, Iowa; D. B. Brumher, Pennsylvania; D. D. Donovan, Ohio; J. L. Bretz, Indiana; B. F. Grady, North Carolina; F. P. Coburn, Wisconsin; G. L. Breit, Indiana; F. C. Snodgrass, Tennessee; John Raines, New York; J. P. Flick, Iowa; John Lind, Minnesota; D. A. Taylor, Ohio, and John T. Cane, Utah.

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INTERVIEWS.

Hon. J. D. Stone, 248 Delaware Ave., Northeast, says:

In Kentucky, the Farmers' Alliance is in very fair condition. There was an attempt made in the past to draw a political line and array them against the Democratic and Republican parties, but the events of the past year have proven the shallowness of this move and the third party delusion has been practically abandoned.

The Order is now working unitedly for the accomplishment of principles, and while politics are necessarily the method to this consummation, they are not broadly considered the disintegrant.

There is a meaning in all things, extremes are error. The reverse of error is not truth, but error still. Truth lies between the excitable and over-enthusiastic element and drooping like premature leaves from the plant of reform. They forced the season, and the frosts have nipped them. In the calm after-glow of summer the rounded beauty of the noble tree will gather beneath its shadow and shelter the weary and over-worn of this country. None deny the tendency of the American people to bring about radical changes in taxation to increase

the currency, and to systematically and rigidly decrease the expenditures of public funds. The wasteful and conscientiousless distribution of this most sacred charge must stop. We propose to bring it to pass. Surfet is the father of fast, and every scope by immoderate use reacts.

Personally I favor coinage of silver upon the same basis as gold, and the inter-State commission laws governing transportation in the several States. I cannot endorse governmental ownership of railroads. The present attempt to side-track the silver issue will be futile. If it is not the most prominent feature of the coming presidential campaign it will stand as second. We will no longer be mocked.

In conclusion I am committed to tariff reformation, and all measures looking to just and honest discharge of governmental functions.

Hon. J. F. Willets, of Kansas, National Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, has been in the capital lately, and smilingly consented to "tell all he knew" about the Order and its condition and aims when approached on the subject. Mr. Willets is a grave-faced, brown bearded man of middle age. He speaks with the nicely of the scholar and the deep gravity of a conservative thinker.

His steady grey eye holds an intrinsic power, and his whole manner carries with it an impression of reserve force. He said:

My trave's have extended from ocean to ocean. I have traversed almost forty thousand miles, and lectured in the reform cause in nearly every State and Territory beneath the shadows of the Stars and Stripes.

I organized the Farmers' Alliance in Washington, New Jersey, Ohio, New York and Iowa; but my special fields of usefulness has been that of public debate.

I found great poverty existant among the agriculturists of the South, and the common condition of the farmer that of pensioner upon the bounty of township merchants; mortgaged to the hilt for the bare necessities of life. What profiteth it a man if he have a prince's mind, if he be imprisoned in a poor man's purse? It palls the most generous spirits, cows industry, and casts resolution itself into despair. As John Weiss puts it, "more shillings conceded to the making of a shirt would double the religion of mankind."

It has been often affirmed that the present upheaval of the industrial classes amount to a moral revolution. That names it fittingly. In the progress and history of mankind there has been no more serious and emphatic feature than the march of the masses toward the complete recognition and protection of their inherent rights. Easier it is to hurl the rooted mountain from its base, than force the yok of servitude upon men det rimmed to be free.

Everywhere I find uniformity and co-operation upon Alliance demands. There will be no relief accorded us by the present Congress. We must retire from office many and many an old party Congressman and Senator and replace with native stock pledged to our measures, before legislation can be enacted in the interests of the people. Let none deceive themselves. The fight is barely opened, and the men to the front must be reinforced before the battle begins.

In the Northwest the reform element will place a national ticket in the field in 1892. Of this I am personally confident. There is (you will please observe) a nice distinction—I say, the reform element.

I was a participant of the Supreme Council Convention in Indiana last month, and it discussed the platform of Alliance principles and endorsed them without one dissenting voice. We held four public meeting open to all and heavily attended by industrial order and visitors, and at each of them a vote was taken upon the sentiment of the audience toward our demands.

The Order is now working unitedly for the accomplishment of principles, and while politics are necessarily the method to this consummation, they are not broadly considered the disintegrant.

There is a meaning in all things, extremes are error. The reverse of error is not truth, but error still. Truth lies between the excitable and over-enthusiastic element and drooping like premature leaves from the plant of reform. They forced the season, and the frosts have nipped them.

In the calm after-glow of summer the rounded beauty of the noble tree will gather beneath its shadow and shelter the weary and over-worn of this country. None deny the tendency of the American people to bring about radical changes in taxation to increase

farmer. I go from here to attend a meeting in Minnesota January 5, 1892, where fusion will be effected with the northern Alliance.

Nearest the heat, closest the lips. I cannot but speak of Kansas; our people there are pushing the campaign of education and independent political action with renewed energy. They are more united and determined than ever before, and as in everything, "the ends well defined are the secret of durable success."

THE GREATEST NEED OF THE REPUBLIC.

What is it?" The classes are oppressing the masses. Capital is seeking to control labor; the few are striving to govern the many, and they are succeeding very well. Everybody knows that the legislation of this country for the last twenty-five years has been almost entirely in favor of the classes and against the masses.

How are we to change this? How are the people to take possession of their own? How are they to regain their rights? They must learn to understand the condition of the country and its needs. They must have evasions of their own and be able to defend them. They must know what they want. They must also know how to get it. Every voter should understand the industrial conditions of his own country and of the leading nations of the world. He should study the relations of the people to the aristocracy, both at home and abroad.

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This is good Democratic and good Alliance doctrine. Of course Mr. Wilson was using it to show the evils of the protective system which built up a class that in time came to own the government and direct legislation in its interest. But carry the principle further, and you find better fields for application. In the matter of financial legislation the government is subject to the "private ownership and control" of money-changers. Why then does not Congressman Wilson, and men who think as he does, cast in their lot with the Alliance and help to "free the government of the United States from private ownership and control?" The Alliance demands the abolition of national banks and that the government take back the power delegated to banks and issue money directly to the people. We must not only do this, but we must also increase the circulation of the commercial and business interests of a country so vast in extent as ours; and as a consequence, business is languishing, millions of working hands are out of any lucrative employment; thousands of farmers they can make. Do you want to know how many millionaires there are in this country? Do you want to know how much of the United States they could buy if they choose? How many tenants are there?

Something for everybody to do. The first series of ten lessons will begin in January. Select your best worker for instructor, and be ready to begin as soon as the lessons appear. A first-class teacher, man or woman, will make the best instructor. If you haven't a teacher try to get one into your Alliance. Do you want to know what laws will be beneficial to the people and what will be injurious to their interests. Just such subjects as these will be discussed in the lessons which begin in *THE ECONOMIST* in January. The greatest need of the republic is to provide for the benefit and relief of the whole people, issue at least \$100,000,000 of fractional paper currency in the following manner, since it is admitted by all (outside of Wall Street) that the volume of money in circulation is far short of the requirements of the commercial and business interests of a country so vast in extent as ours; and as a consequence, business is languishing, millions of working hands are out of any lucrative employment; thousands of farmers they can make.

Reformers are to be found in every state, and they are to be found in every city, town and village. They are to be found in every church, school, and college. They are to be found in every labor organization, and in every political party.

Now it is time to act. Do you want to know what the progress of the movement is? Do you want to know what the progress of the movement is? Do you want to know what the progress of the movement is?

WHAT NEXT?

A new departure in Alliance work. Something for everybody to do. The first series of ten lessons will begin in January. Select your best worker for instructor, and be ready to begin as soon as the lessons appear. A first-class teacher, man or woman, will make the best instructor. If you haven't a

up) more than a thousand millions of our paper money, including \$50,000,000 of fractional paper currency, and they obeyed the god of Wall street, not even daring to acquaint one in a thousand of their constituents at home with the horrid magnitude of this stupendous and outrageous wrong to the masses of our people, which John Sherman styled on the floor of the United States Senate, "an act of folly without parallel for evil in the history of American legislation." (Alas that he should so soon afterward have fallen from this high point of patriotism in the defense of the masses against plutocratic oppression, and himself now one of the high priests in the temple of golden calf worshipers!) So, if at the dictation of Wall street this money was destroyed, at the demand of the producers and tax-payers of the whole country it should be restored and re-issued to the people as fast as it can be legitimately done, in order that the cloud of financial depression that is casting its dark shadow of distress all over our fair land may be driven back, and the sun of general prosperity again be permitted to beam upon us. And one of the legitimate ways in which this new supply of fractional paper currency should be issued and distributed to all parts of the country is to build a government building in every county seat and other cities of 5,000 inhabitants or upward not already provided with such buildings, for post-offices, government warehouses, etc. Said buildings to cost from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each, according to the necessities of the location; and these buildings should all be paid for by a new issue of this fractional paper currency.

No one except a gold gambler will for a moment contend that we had a dollar too much of this fractional paper currency at the close of our late war, and since our commerce and population have nearly doubled in the last quarter of a century we need double the amount or volume of circulating exchange that we did then.

On the other hand, if this is not honest Abe Lincoln Republicanism or Jeffersonian Democracy, will some true man who is earning his bread by honest toil be kind enough to reply through THE ECONOMIST, and show wherein this move would be wrong, and who would be injured by it.

Debt.

BY JOHN C. BRADSHAW, ROCK, KAN.

In this age of the world, in this generation of free-born Americans, we are accustomed to think of a tyrant as an inhuman persecutor who exists only in the vague, mysterious regions of the past. But after a century of self-government the American people are beginning to realize that the tyrants are not all dead. In fact, the most despotic, the most arrogant, the most imperious autocrat the world has ever known, the most ruthless, treacherous and implacable enemy that ever devastated humanity, is the remorseless, inexorable tyrant, debt. In olden times baronial despots, with their retainers, built impregnable castles, and held imperial sway over the surrounding country. But this unscrupulous modern baron, with its predatory parasites, formidably entrenched in legislative prerogative, more puissant, more relentless, more exacting than were ever the rapacious barons of old, levies a tribute on every industry, and robs and enslaves the laboring classes through the general welfare."

James G. Blaine says: "Money is coined labor, or a representative of that which it takes labor to produce." Well, if this be true, there are millions of men in our country who would be only too glad to coin their labor and the material that it has cost their labor to produce into this fractional paper money, and thereby give the government these much needed public buildings in exchange for said money (coined labor). And since the government must have the use of such buildings for post-offices, etc., and is paying out vast sums annually as rents to private parties for the use of them, it would surely be good business sense on the part of Con-

gress to give our myriads of anxious and willing workers a chance to coin womanhood, stifles childhood and despoils humanity. It is the malevolent giant of marauders, menacing every phase of our national life and exacting toll on every dollar's worth of production. Its very existence is a travesty on our boasted civilization and a constant menace to our free institutions.

Thomas Jefferson said: "To preserve the independence of the people we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt." Let us observe how well this principle has been carried out: The public debts of the world are as follows:

Great Britain.....	\$3,353,127,871
Great Britain—annuities.....	121,500,000
Canada.....	286,112,295
British India.....	928,355,780
Australian Colonies.....	787,692,695
France.....	7,174,927,310
German Empire.....	300,500,000
German States.....	1,827,977,750
Russia.....	3,731,193,600
Italy.....	4,362,800,000
Spain.....	1,290,000,000
Turkey.....	990,000,090
Sweden.....	66,412,276
Austria-Hungary.....	4,395,316,610
China.....	38,500,000
Mexico.....	203,244,300
United States.....	1,500,000,000
Total.....	\$31,367,450,000

The population of the globe is about 1,400,000,000, so that the public debts of the so-called civilized nations equal \$22 per capita. But vast as the public debts of the world may seem, they are diminutive in comparison with the colossal magnitude of private and corporate indebtedness. The aggregate debts of the people of the United States amount to \$30,000,000,000, and 95 per cent of our business is done on credit. To pay the interest on this debt it would require at the usual price 9,000,000,000 bushels of corn each year. The total individual debts of the world amount at least to \$100,000,000,000. The interest on this at 5 per cent would be \$6,000,000,000. The world's present stock of specie, the accumulation of fifty centuries, is \$10,000,000,000. This stock decreases by loss and abrasion, and by use in the arts, \$200,000,000 annually. The world's product of gold and silver each year is \$180,000,000, or only about one-thirtieth of the interest on its debts. In the meantime, the volume of business is increasing very rapidly. The value of coin and coin debts appreciate in the same ratio. Unto you, and upon you, are raised the anxious eyes of the homeless and houseless of all nations, who are asking in the bitterness of anguish, "are we nearer our home to-day than we have been before?" Well may your determination approach the verge of desperation, as you look down the pathway of time, throughout the cycles of antiquity, and behold it bordered on either side with the unlettered and unshodded grass of the centuries' poor and impoverished, who have spent their wasted lives in cringing servitude to the titled few, made powerful by laws and customs based upon "man's inhumanity to man," and then to realize that upon your valor and fidelity hangs the rescue of succeeding generations from a like fate.

Debt.

Does the farmer student of political economy realize that when he attempts to lift the bar that closes the door to the temple of financial truth he seeks to enter upon sacred ground? In all ages and climes, among all countries and people, there exists a holy of holies, a sanctum sanctorum which may not be trod by profane foot. Go where you will (or, where you can) in social or other circles, and you soon come to a door at which one must, to admittance, remove the shoes, walk barefooted and with uncover'd and reverent head. Even these acts of debasement are sufficient to gain over to the cause of the farmer student of political economy.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
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. Commissions are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

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

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

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

We heartily approve of this National body. That we heartily approve of the cause it has pursued and recommended 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 the Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother J. W. Macune and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

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

N. R. P. A.

NOTICE.

TO ALL SECRETARIES.

Please send names and post-office addresses of all German-reading people in your community, that we may send them sample copies of German Alliance paper and other Alliance literature. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the great conference of producers to be held February 22, 1892, will meet in the city of St. Louis, instead of Washington, D. C., as previously announced;

BEN TERRELL,

Chairman of Committee.

In connection with the above, the following extracts from a letter written by H. E. Taubeneck, member of the committee, to Mr. Terrell, are of interest:

The city authorities and the mercantile club have taken the responsibilities in their own hands. First they offered us the exposition building, with six or eight large rooms for committees, free of charge. Next they appointed a committee of three to secure reduced hotel rates. Mr. Morgan, of Arkansas, was added to this committee. They will make a list of all the hotels in St. Louis, with the rates opposite each hotel. This list will be published in a few weeks, then our friends can go to whatever place they like. In regard to railroad rates, we will secure one fare for the round trip. It was left in the hands of the St. Louis traffic commissioner. Also all editors of reform papers will receive transportation for advertisement. St. Louis is the only place outside of Louisville which is able to take care of a large colored delegation in the way of hotel accommodations. It has been suggested that the executive committee of each organization select one hotel for their headquarters, and that the committee be in St. Louis two days before the 22nd of February, to take charge of their own delegates.

THE report of the Director of the Mint for 1891 is a very proper supplement to Secretary Foster's political document on the per capita circulation that was given to the public just previous to the last election. The burden of the report is an effort to prove that the currency in circulation is not only abundant but increas-

ing. An unusual amount of misinformation is given upon this point, and the old, exploded and disapproved statement is reiterated that the volume of money in circulation is greater now than at any other period in the life of the nation. In regard to the exports and imports of the precious metals the statements are very suggestive. The total exports of gold during the year was \$86,462,880, with imports amounting to \$18,516,112 leaving a net loss of \$67,946,768. This, of course, is for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1891. What has been the changes since then is in favor of imports, but not near so much as the administration would have the people believe. The Director says, in connection with this, that the gold carried out of the country to meet the expenses by sea and by land of Americans spending their summers abroad, must have nearly, if not quite, equaled the year of the Paris exposition, when such expenditures were estimated at over \$92,000,000. This statement is a full acknowledgment of the charge that there has been a constant drain of domestic money for foreign use, of which there neither is nor can be any record, and this vast amount is reckoned as being still in circulation in this country. Upon this assumption all the tables in the report are based and all the conclusions drawn. That all such are untrue and can not stand the test of investigation, may be found in the fact that no one save Secretary Windom has consented to defend their accuracy, and even he admitted his premises untenable. A plain, fair, reliable statement from the Director of the Mint, or any other officer of the Treasury Department, would be hailed with delight by all honest investigators. Will it ever come?

With the new improvements and rapid delivery of THE ECONOMIST, it will present its readers with a general news summary of everything worth knowing in the way of general news. It will give no space to base ball, foot ball, sculling matches, prize fights, billiard matches, horse races, or gossip and scandals; but will collect all the general news of the day, such as intelligent readers should be in possession of, and present it each week.

BANK failures have become so numerous of late that the Comptroller of Currency intimates very strongly in his report that it is necessary to have some men appointed to examine the bank examiners. This would, no doubt, be a great improvement over present methods.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER.

THE ECONOMIST is now offered to subscribers and renewals as a special holiday inducement at 90 cents per year. This offer is for single names or less than five, and is good till January 15, 1892, only. Also, clubs of five or more at 80 cents each till January 15, 1892, when this offer will positively cease.

THE press dispatches contain the following information that will, no doubt, be of interest:

Another interesting development in the committee's situation yesterday was the presence in Washington of ex-Representative Collins, of Massachusetts, who is now chairman of the Democratic committee of that State. Mr. Collins had quite a long conference with the Speaker, in which the present political status of New England was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Collins is understood to have told the Speaker that it would be ruinous to the Democratic party in New England and throughout the East if any free silver legislation passed the House at this session.

SENATOR DOLPH recently introduced a bill to aid the States and Territories to reclaim the arid land within their boundaries. It provides for the loaning by the United States of funds to the States and Territories for the purpose of assisting in the construction of the reservoirs, fountains, canals, artesian and other wells, and any and all other works to be used for the development, conservation and furnishing of water supplies

for irrigation in aid of agriculture. The loans are to be made in any sum not exceeding \$2,500,000 in any one year to a single State or Territory, nor exceeding a grand total of \$10,000,000 to any one State or Territory. The terms on which loans are to be made provide for the issue, by a State or Territory accepting them, of irrigation bonds of denominations of \$500 each, redeemable in five years and maturing in fifty years, and bearing interest at 1 per cent. All payments of interest, sinking fund and principal to be made at the United States treasury. The idea seems to be gaining ground that the government can loan money under certain conditions. This is a long step in advance, and the indications are that the time may yet come when the honest farmer will stand an equal chance to share the benefits of government that the trickster and manipulator now enjoys.

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SOMETHING NEW.

Yes, something new for the sub-Aliances. Forty lessons on popular subjects, so arranged that every sub-Alliance can do the work, will be published in THE ECONOMIST during the year 1892. Be on the lookout for these lessons. They will add great interest to your Alliance meetings. They will call in backsliders and bring you new converts.

NOTHING will be taken from THE ECONOMIST but much will be added. It will now be made the best all-round family paper in the world; a great educator, containing all useful news with none of the objectionable features so common to the daily press.

SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL, of Virginia, was chosen to succeed himself by State legislature recently. Senator Daniel is one of the few liberal-minded and outspoken members of the American House of Lords. Few men in his situation with regard to a re-election would have denounced plutocracy and defended the rights of the common people as he did during the last session of Congress.

Five or six pages of congressional news and views each week is what the readers of THE ECONOMIST may now expect. That department will consist of a summary of the proceedings of Congress; the vote of each Member of Congress on all important measures; a synopsis of the speeches made; interviews with the Members of Congress on all current questions; a history whenever it can be obtained

East.

of the motives that prompt the introduction of proposed measures, and many other features both interesting and instructive.

AN ADDRESS.

To all citizens of the United States,

GREETING:

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to issue an address setting forth the objects and purposes of the great conference of producers which has been called to convene in St. Louis, on the 22d day of February, 1892.

The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, as follows: "This body gives its sanction and call for a meeting to be held about February, 1892, to be composed of delegates from all organizations of producers upon a fair basis of representation, for the purpose of a general and thorough conference upon the demands of each, and to the end that all may agree upon a joint set of demands just prior to the next national campaign, and agree upon the proper methods for enforcing such demands. If the people, by delegates coming from them direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, it need not be feared. That the next session of this Supreme Council elect delegates from this Order to represent it in said national conference of productive organizations for political purposes."

Committees from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the National Citizens' Alliance, and the Colored National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union met in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1891, and chose a national executive committee, and fixed the time for the coming conference at February 22, 1892, and instructed their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of November, and fixed the basis of representation, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting.

This shows the call to be regular, and to be supported by millions of people scattered throughout every section of this broad land. A movement of such great extent and popularity involves great forces and must wield great power; its causes, objects, purposes and methods, therefore, are important subjects of consideration.

The causes are many and depend on combinations of circumstances that have been transpiring for years; many of them are to-day unnoticed, and to attempt even a list of the causes would be almost an endless task, but prominent among the causes for this

great movement, causes which should fill with alarm and concern every loyal citizen of this government, are: The rapid accumulation of the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few, and the general impoverishment and discontent of the masses; a financial system that furnishes a volume of money which at one season of the year is so redundant that money is worth in the metropolis only 1 per cent on call, while at another season it is so inadequate that money ranges as high as 188 per cent on call, thereby entailing great hardship and distress upon all classes as a result of instability of prices. The general and widespread belief on the part of the masses that the government is administered in the interest of a favored class (whether this be true or not, the fact that such belief exists is a matter of public concern) in spite of the wise and just provisions of the Constitution. Boss rule methods and corruption money by political organizations; the depressed condition of all productive pursuits; the menace to free government involved in the shameful abuses of aggregated wealth, using combinations of transportation companies to control legislative and judicial proceedings; the foreign invasion which is received and allowed to exact tribute on account of the unavailability of American wealth in business; the plainly visible wide separation between the government and the people who seem to feel that they are pushed aside for the politician and lose a proper interest in government affairs; that monster, the mortgage, which is rapidly devouring the liberties and the independence of the grandest and best people of the grandest and best people the sun ever shone upon, and whose conscienceless exactions must soon bring on a climax of violence unless wise councils shall prevail and the cause of justice assert itself. These among the many causes are sufficient to enlist the support of all patriotic citizens in any laudable effort to wrest American institutions from such abuses, and restore them to the foundations laid by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The object of the coming meeting is, under the blessing of God, to confer and agree upon the wisest, fairest and most just means of relief in the interest of the whole people, and to announce a declaration of principles upon which all are agreed to stand and demand laws to carry out. For this purpose every organization of producers in this broad land is invited to send delegates and participate in the deliberations. For the love of our country, for the sake of your family, in view of your duty to prosperity, and pursuant of your responsibility to God, come! and let this be the second Declaration of Independence for the American people.

ple in which instead of throwing off the yoke of a tyrant king they liberate posterity from threatened industrial tyranny and slavery.

The purpose of the meeting will be developed when the delegates of the people assemble. It is idle to suppose that they will adopt a set of demands without making adequate provision to enforce them. It is not for this committee to say what the purposes will be, but it is the duty of this committee to urge the intelligence, wisdom and virtue of the land to participate in the deliberations and abide the results of that meeting.

C. W. MACUNE,
HERMAN BAUMGARTEN,
THOMAS W. GILRUTH,
JOHN P. STEELE,
Committee.

ALLIANCE HOLIDAY.

Special Notice to all Alliances.

The Supreme Council in session unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the brethren of the entire Order be requested to set aside and observe the first meeting in January each year in every sub-Alliance in the United States as national Alliance day, and that upon that day they read and discuss the national demands, and the sub-Alliance lecturer and others deliver addresses in behalf of the National Propaganda Fund for the distribution of approved Alliance literature, and that the sub-Alliance secretary take up a collection in behalf of the said Propaganda Fund and forward same to the national secretary at Washington, D. C."

This resolution is far-reaching in its effect, and is commended to the careful consideration of the entire Order. The following questions and answers are presented in order to give a better understanding of the Propaganda Fund and the National Alliance Day.

What is the object of the National Alliance Day?

ANS. It is to concentrate the thoughts and attention on one day in the beginning of the year upon National Alliance work and national issues, and to secure from every member of the Order such contribution as he or she may be able and willing to give toward assisting in the educational work of the Order.

How may National Alliance Day be made interesting, useful, and instructive?

ANS. By each member giving such new facts as he may possess as to the history or the objects of the Order, singing Alliance songs, and by reading and discussing the demands.

What are the demands of the Order?

ANS. The following is a correct copy of the demands as amended at Indianapolis:

"1. a. We demand the abolition of national banks.

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

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

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

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

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

"5. Believing in the doctrine of equal

rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

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

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

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

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

"e. 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 abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

"f. 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."

What is the Propaganda Fund?

ANS. It is a special fund composed of donations for the purpose of assisting the Alliance educational work. It is in charge of the Propaganda Fund committee, which is composed of the president and secretary and the Executive Board of the Order.

The regulations governing it are that none can be paid out except by unanimous consent of the Propaganda Fund committee. At regular intervals the secretary publishes in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST all receipts and disbursements of this fund. All literature purchased with this fund must be at cost, and all services rendered by officers or others in handling or disbursing this fund, or any of its literature, must be without pay. Every effort is to be made to make every dollar do the most possible good.

To what use is the Propaganda Fund applied?

ANS. To the purchase of pamphlets, tracts and leaflets explaining and defending Alliance principles and to the distribution of literature to reform and other papers for publication, and sometimes to paying the actual expenses of a lecture.

What is the object of the National Alliance Day?

ANS. It is to concentrate the thoughts and attention on one day in the beginning of the year upon National Alliance work and national issues, and to secure from every member of the Order such contribution as he or she may be able and willing to give toward assisting in the educational work of the Order.

Does this Propaganda Fund correspond to the campaign funds of the political parties?

ANS. It does not in any sense of the word. Campaign funds, as used in politics, represents money paid by capitalists to dominate the administration after the party shall have succeeded, and it is distributed largely as bootie for corrupt purposes.

ANS. Its object is to perpetuate machine domination. The Propaganda Fund is more nearly represented by the manner in which the Irish fight for liberty had been conducted. The expenses have been met by donations from those devoted to the cause of liberty.

Our battle will soon be ragged, our cause is an embodiment of right, justice and equity; we strive to emancipate productive labor from the power of money to oppress and thereby prevent the enslavement of posterity.

Every person who assists this cause is a hero. Let each give as the Lord has prospered him.

How should remittances to the Propaganda Fund be sent?

PRESIDENTIAL SKETCHES,
"Biography is the only history."
JOHN ADAMS.

The second President of the United States was born on the south shore of Boston harbor, in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735. He was the son of a small farmer, who managed to wrest a living out of the rugged New England soil and so economical as to be able to send his eldest son to Harvard, where he graduated in 1755. At the age of twenty he took charge of a grammar school at Worcester, Mass. About this time he debated with himself as to his choice of profession. He inclined toward the ministry, but finally decided in favor of the law. On November 6, 1758, he was recommended to the court for the oath, and shook hands with the bar. This legal career began in Suffolk county. He declined a lucrative post in the Court Admiralty, which the government offered. He was chosen representative at the general court, and defended Captain Preston and the soldiers after the example of his predecessor. In 1760 he went with the government to Washington, D. C., only four months of his term remaining. He attended the church of Dr. Balch (Presbyterian) in Georgetown—the church of Dr. Lewis on 1st street—now Willard's hall, the first Presbyterian on Four-and-a-half street, and Christ church, near the Navy Yard. It is a question, however, if he ever held a pew in any of them. Upon his return to Quincy, Mass., he contributed to the erection of the church edifice under whose walls he now sleeps. When Mr. Adams was in his ninetieth year Mr. Ticknor introduced a foreigner to him, saying that nothing must be said on politics, as he was feeble, and it would excite him. Mr. Adams was reposing on a sofa propped up by pillows. He asked to be excused from rising on account of his great debility. When leaving, Mr. Adams asked the last news of the election (John Quincy Adams was candidate.)

"It is understood to depend on the vote in New York."

The pillows were at once thrown down and Mr. Adams rose and said: "Then God help us! As boy and man I have known New York, and her politics have always been to me among the devil's incomprehensibilities."

A gentleman once said to Mr. Adams, "General Washington and you."

"No sir! I and George Washington. I made George Washington."

Powdery's Call to Arms.

Letter to Journal of the Knights of Labor.

While the session of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union was in progress at Indianapolis last month the representative of this Order, James A. Wright, was given the privilege of the floor to state the facts in relation to the combination of the Rochester clothing manufacturers to drive our Order from that city. The lockout of the Knights of Labor, the arrest and prosecution of James Hughes and the members of the Executive Board of N. T. A. 231, and the boycotting of our brothers of the clothing trade by the Rochester combine, were all detailed to the convention by Brother Wright, and when he had concluded a motion to endorse the action of this Order was unanimously adopted. The members of the convention took a rising vote on the motion, thus showing their interest in the question and their friendship for this Order at the same time.

When cool-headed, deep-thinking men take such a step, it means that it will be continued straight through to the end of the furrow. Not only will they refrain

from patronizing the products of the Rochester factories, but they will go further and urge upon their neighbors to do likewise. It will not be done spasmodically and only once, but deliberately, until peace is declared and justice done our members. We have every reason to feel grateful to our brothers of the Alliance, and in the name of the Order of the Knights of Labor everywhere, I thank them for the action taken. In doing so I feel that we owe them more than a mere vote of thanks. I must be pardoned for calling them "them," for the same evils that afflict one afflict all, and the same spirit of greed drives farmer, mechanic, miner and laborer to desperation. In the sense that there are two organizations smarting under the same blow, but under different heads, I must say them. In the sense that our cause is the same, our grievances of the same nature, and our enemy the heartless spirit of commercialism that runs rampant everywhere, I believe that in dealing with them we should act and feel as if

they are of us and with us.

Now let me drop a few hints into the ear of our Knight of Labor who has listened to those who have sneered and scoffed at the "hayseed" in his effort to throw off the yoke that crushes him earthward. When you read of hardships on the farm, you realize that times are bad, or worse, in the city. When the farmer is in distress so are you, when money is scarce and dear for you, it is the same to the farmer. When the railroads through their agents oblige the farmer to part with their product for the merest pittance, you can not purchase that product for less money because the farmer was forced to accept less. When the farmer has to part with the result of his toil for less than the cost of production, as he often does, our members who make agricultural implements are put on short time or no time at all. When the farmer is not paid for his grain, he can not purchase as he otherwise would, the dispenses with the use of a light carriage, new harness and a hundred other things that the workman of the city earns living by fashioning out of the metals and timbers that the laborer lays at his feet. When he ceases to operate on these, the laborer does the same, and hard times on the farm goes neck and neck with idleness, suffering and distress in the city.

Reason as we will, we must always come to the conclusion that the same agency rules the destiny of the workers of factory, farm and mine. That which strikes a blow at one must shock the other. The recoil is sometimes more dangerous than the blow, the reaction more painful than the shock. It is true that we stand miles and miles apart; we are separated by space alone, for the commercial bands of steel and iron that run round and round our country connect together the manufacturing center, the farming community and the mining camp or village. So essential to our welfare are these railroads that we now regard them—as compared to the nation—the same as the individual does the veins and arteries that connect hand and brain while giving life to both. I have often thought that it would be an excellent idea to have our farmer-brothers come to the city to speak to the organized workmen there, and to send our city industrialists to the country to tell the people on the surface of the land how men and women live up in the air—or the tenement houses. It seems to me that a little reciprocity, as Brother Blaine puts it, would bring us into closer relationship and make the current "rat runs" its length through our mining, manufacturing and agricultural centers purer and healthier.

If this could be done, whether it is done or not, we should be able to intelligently co-operate with each other and hasten the day when all branches of honorable toil will unite under one head, look through the same pair of eyes, feel with the same heart, and think with the same brain. When that day comes—and it will come—the workers will be organized under one management, they will have organized the nation itself, and properly understood there is no need in this land of any other organization than that which will manage the affairs of all (I write of the future here) through the headquarters at Washington. We have a Secretary of the Navy and a Secretary of War now, but we give them little or nothing to do. Would it not be better to tear away with these useless, though expensive departments and establish in their

stead departments of agriculture, mining, manufacture, transportation and commerce? It seems to me that we could extract more good from these than we can from the contemplation of the west invention in the way of a man-killing weapon or a life-and-death-destroying ship. To organize such an association as that will take time; the idea will be scoffed at, just as we were scoffed at ten years ago and the farmer ridiculed to-day.

Those who read this letter will say that I am "sky-scraping," but they will, if they read close, discern a method in my madness. Why should not those who pay for what we now have, in the way of government, extract the greatest possible good from that government by organizing it in their own interests and running it for the welfare of the people? We pay the taxes, we elect those who eat up the taxes, we contribute the funds which others regard as spoils, we stand off to see sharp, shrewd, wire-pulling machine-lists corner-offices and turn down everybody at the meeting of wrath. We may resolve not to be politicians, but we must be politicians or slaves, and why not face the truth like men? If we go to the polls to vote we are politicians, if we do not go we are cowards, if we go to the polls and vote as some one else dictates we are slaves. Is it not better to become live, sensible, intelligent politicians than to remain the time-serving, man-worshipping politicians that we are to-day? If it is, then we should read, talk and study the questions that are uppermost in the minds of thinking men.

The farmers endorsed our boycott, and while we resolved some time ago to endorse theirs, let us renew our pledges. Let us resolve to go with them to the bitter end in their fight against strong. We pick up papers in which their representatives and ours in Congress and out of it are sneered at. We should defend them. Jerry Simpson and Senator Pier are derided and ridiculed just because cheap wit is so plentiful; but when this Congress adjourns there will be at least fifty good Democrats and fifty good Republicans going home from Washington with no record except the echo of a feeble plea for an appropriation for some isolated section of the country. The great affairs of the nation will not receive one moment's consideration at the hands of a majority of the present House of Representatives at Washington—less, or more accurately speaking, grab legislation, alone will take up their time and attention. They will not be written up and cartooned in ridiculous fashion because they will not do anything to attract attention or deserve censure. The two brothers whom I have named occupy a large place in the public eye because they represent something that goes deeper than "the old flag and an appropriation." It means the old flag and the whole country.

The farmers have resolved to stand by us. Let us resolve to stand by them, make their cause our cause everywhere and in everything. When they are assailed, we are assailed, and should resent it. When they are in danger, so are we. Let us act together in getting out of it. They are assisting us in our struggle for the rights of our brothers of N. T. A. 231. Let us assist them in their struggle against the evils that make it possible to boycott Knights of Labor.

Let our resolve be to act with them, speak with them, work with them, study with them, think with them, and vote with them.

Farmers Alliance in England.

There was commenced yesterday morning in Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, one of the most important conferences in the history of the liberal party of England. Officially it is termed the "National Liberal Federation Conference." In fact it is a conference under the auspices of the liberal party, of the farmers, village artisans, agricultural laborers and others directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, a sort of English Farmers Alliance, having for its object the outlining of legislation calculated to bring about reforms in rural matters and an improvement in the condition of out-of-town communities. All the country constitu-

encies of England and Wales have sent delegates to the conference, which was graced by the presence of such well-known men as Mr. Morley, member of Parliament for East Nottingham; the Right Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, member of Parliament for the central district of Bradford, and former postmaster-general, etc.; Sir Walter Foster, one of the members of the Parliament for Derbyshire, and chairman of the committee of the allotments and small holdings association; Sir Wilfred Lawson, one of the members of Parliament for Cumberland and president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic; Dr. Spencer Watson, the noted labor reformer, and last, but not least, Mr. Joseph Arch, the venerable leader of the agricultural movement in Great Britain, sometimes termed the "Henry George of England." Mr. Arch, who was the founder of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, was received with deafening cheers. The conference may be said to be an outline of the recent great liberal caucus at Newcastle.

The Alliance Not Understood.

The Midland Journal, Rising Sun, Md.

The aims and scope of the Farmers Alliance in its several associations, and which separate branches are fast consolidating in our national body, are but dimly understood by the general public, who have been misled by the daily papers, either through design or ignorance on the part of their editors. The general impression with outside parties is that the Alliance is a kind of farmers' political party which will make nominations, and if those candidates fail of election will speedily dissolve and be heard of no more; that they, the farmers, have some crude ideas about laws of finance and other economic questions, which are undigested and chaotic, which, if attempted to be put into practice would utterly fail to work. The monopoly press of the cities have been industrious to spread this belief among the people and create a prejudice if possible against the Alliance. Many intelligent farmers who draw all their information from the daily press and flatter themselves that they are well posted on public matters, are the dupes of this misinformation. The Alliance is in no sense a political party, but a co-operative brotherhood, in which all political parties are treated with impartiality, or rather not considered at all, but in which all economic questions are receiving a searching examination without respect to what party may support them. The Alliance has an order of business which is followed in its meetings which never varies, and insures its work and proceeding to be uniform, and moving toward the same point throughout the country. Political affairs are closely scanned and the true inwardness of every measure transmitted to the whole organization from national or Supreme Council down to every sub-Alliance in the country, divest of all party favoritism; each measure being examined and discussed wholly on its merits, without a thought of its being a party measure. By this means members get a true knowledge of public affairs, and are enabled to form an opinion which gives them an independence of thought and individuality which have been heretofore unknown to the masses of the people who have been dominated by a party bigotry which was little better than a state of moral and political servitude. With a clearer knowledge of public questions comes independence of assertion and intelligent voting. While the masses, and especially the farmers, could be kept in this condition of moral and political slavery, the tariff was rung in on them and the Congress and party papers kept up such a din that nothing else was thought of or talked about. This gave the monopolies and money ring every opportunity to secure such laws as they desired, and the consequence is that they have pretty nearly succeeded in robbing the producing classes into a State of dependence and poverty. This condition of affairs is about to be changed, and it is the work which the farmer associations are addressing themselves to. In addition to the investigation and discussion of economic questions, the commercial features of the Alliance, grange and other industrial organiza-

tions are extending their benefits and power steadily. Last year the Alliance alone bought \$10,000,000 worth of goods through their agencies, and other associations are doing as much in this respect. One of the granges in this country did business to the amount of \$5,000 at a saving to its members of \$500. Reverses or successes of political parties can have little or no effect on the continuance of the Alliance. It will continue to enlarge the scope of its usefulness and gain in power and influence throughout the country. Its mission is to undo the mischief that class legislation has wrought, and have laws passed that will stop favoritism to the money and monopoly classes—in fact work their utter downfall and make it impossible for the system of legal robbery to be pursued, which has over-ridden individual rights for the past thirty years, by placing the corporation above the citizen and turning over the financial prerogative of government to the control of a banking and stock gambling class. The great and over-reaching reform which predominates and eclipses all others is reform in the financial system. The system by which the monarchical and aristocratic classes have robbed the producing classes of the old world, has been engrafted on our republican system and has worked more disastrously here than in its native countries. Our American system of government is purely co-operative in its genius, and should be made harmonious in all its parts. This co-operation should extend to its financial and other systems, as well as its law making. Money and labor are inseparably connected, and when a privileged class is given entire control of the finances of the country that class becomes virtual masters of the producing class. This is now, and always has been, the disadvantage productive industry has labored under, and the power of the money class was increased tenfold by the national banking system which has existed since 1863. The government of the people should be the people's banker, and the interest which one portion of the industrial classes pays for the use of money they are compelled to borrow, should go back into the treasury as a common fund to help pay the expenses of the government. This would break up the robbery of usury, which is called interest. This is the great and all controlling question of the times, and no political party juggling can side track it. The farmer organizations and labor unions are forming on this line and the conflict is but just begun.

The Two Parties.

Exchange Reporter, Richmond, Va.

Take a cool look at them, and you will see that they are but one. They are both down on the Alliance. Why? Because we spoil their game. The Alliance has an uncomfortable habit of calling a spade a spade, as befits a farmers' organization; but the two parties are agreed that "things are not what they seem." There is nothing real about party politics but the offices and their prostitution to the money power. It is a game expressly designed to keep the people out of their rights, and at the same time not to let them know it. One party is on one side and the other party on the other side, and the people in the middle. Both parties are striving to secure control of the government for what there is in it, and for nothing else, and that party will win which can induce the most people over to its side. How to induce the people to come over to its side is the great party question, and as money is the greatest of all inducers, that party will win which can control the most money. And now is the opportunity of the money power. They shall have all the campaign funds they want, so they fool the people to wrangle over dead issues instead of rising in their might and demanding that the power of money to oppress shall forever be abolished. The money power says, "We are well satisfied with the present arrangement; each measure being examined and discussed wholly on its merits, without a thought of its being a party measure. By this means members get a true knowledge of public affairs, and are enabled to form an opinion which gives them an independence of thought and individuality which have been heretofore unknown to the masses of the people who have been dominated by a party bigotry which was little better than a state of moral and political servitude. With a clearer knowledge of public questions comes independence of assertion and intelligent voting. While the masses, and especially the farmers, could be kept in this condition of moral and political slavery, the tariff was rung in on them and the Congress and party papers kept up such a din that nothing else was thought of or talked about. This gave the monopolies and money ring every opportunity to secure such laws as they desired, and the consequence is that they have pretty nearly succeeded in robbing the producing classes into a State of dependence and poverty. This condition of affairs is about to be changed, and it is the work which the farmer associations are addressing themselves to. In addition to the investigation and discussion of economic questions, the commercial features of the Alliance, grange and other industrial organiza-

tions are extending their benefits and power steadily. The amount due on mortgage indebtedness for every man, woman and child in these States January 1, 1890, is as follows: Alabama, \$26; Iowa, \$104; Kansas, \$170; Tennessee, \$23, and Illinois \$100. It will be observed that the two Southern States are in better condition than the Northwestern States, and yet the burden of the former is more than they can bear.

What, then, must be the fate of the agriculturists of this country if no relief is accorded them in the direction indicated by the Ocala demands in the near future? The superintendent of the census, commenting on the table from which the above figures are taken, says:

The result of the direct inquiry as to the debt on farms and homes is not yet complete. The average farm and home debt, shown by tabulation of partial returns from counties distributed throughout the Union, is \$1,288 for farms and \$924 for homes. If these averages hold good for the United States, there is an existing debt in force of \$2,500,000,000 on the farms and homes of the United States occupied by owners and encumbered. Only some rough results of this inquiry are now known. It is probable that the number of families occupying and owning mortgaged farms and homes does not exceed 2,250,000, leaving perhaps 10,250,000 families that hire their farms and homes or occupy and own them free of encumbrance. The total number of families occupying farms is supposed to be about 4,750,000, so that about 7,750,000 families occupy homes.

The reader should remember that these figures are made for free America, and not for down-trodden Ireland. And yet we are told by the plutocratic press and speakers, "The Farmers Alliance is a very good—in fact, a most excellent institution, if its members would only keep out of politics." And the Messenger can tell them further, that if they take the advice so freely tendered by the bosses and neglect their duties as citizens, it won't be long until they will be serfs and slaves of the money power. The remedy, therefore, is for the industrial classes to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of their rights and interests, attend the political primaries and conventions, and instead of voting at the dictation of the machine, vote for Mary and the babies.

Class Legislation.

Mills World, Parsons, Kan.

The most potent argument that has yet been brought against the sub-treasury scheme of the Alliance, is, according to its opponents, class legislation. Look over the legislation of the past fifty years and what do you find but class legislation?

The slave holder in his palmiest days was always demanding free trade in order to get the benefit of his slave labor, for the cotton, raised and prepared for market by slave labor, could be exchanged for foreign goods under a free trade system, and a greater profit realized out of the cotton if foreign ports were open to its sale. This was class legislation. The infant industries of the North next clamored for protection, and thus began the fight for supremacy, that ended in the downfall of the free trade doctrine and the adoption of protection, which has resulted in making the West pay tribute to a small scope of the East for all we eat, drink or wear, except the grain and stock raised in the West, and on these the East fixes the price. Protected in the market for their products in the first place, by a tariff in many cases prohibitive, they receive still further protection by

being allowed to import the ignorance and scum of Italy, Hungary and other countries of eastern Europe, and employ them when here at a compensation that would not suffice to feed the pet cats of some of their harem, while the American workman is sent out to become a tramp and a vagrant.

Is there any class legislation in this? Millions upon millions of acres of the public domain have been given to railroads, owned now by foreign capital, and the American citizen turned out of a home in many cases to square out a grant given for nothing in return.

Mortgages, given by these same railroads to the government to secure subsidies of cash, have long since defaulted, but no officer pretends to foreclose, or even force a collection of interest, while the courts are kept busy foreclosing the farmer who is delinquent in interest. Is this class legislation?

Thousands of dollars have been voted in pensions to widows of men who drew large salaries while in the service, and who were kept in good positions after the war to the day of their death, while the widow of a private soldier must hire an attorney and put in years of time to secure a pittance, that when obtained, would not begin to keep one of those high pensioned widows in luxury. Is this class legislation?

In 1880 a total population of 939,946 was returned for the State of Louisiana; under the present census a population of 1,118,587 has been returned, an increase of 178,641, or 19.01 per cent. Of the fifty-nine parishes in the State three show decreases. In 1886 Acadia parish was formed from part of St. Landry.

The population of Minnesota as returned in 1880 was 780,773; under the present census a population of 1,391,826 is returned, an increase of 521,053, or 66.74 per cent. Of the farmers ask for a privilege in this, or my other direction, they become tramps and their request is met with the reply that it is class legislation.

But the farmers have awakened to the fact that they have the balance of power, and that united they can force legislation in their interest, and that the cry of class legislation is only a bugbear to frighten the timid. They have taken their position in the middle of the road, and the corporations and others who have been the beneficiaries of class legislation in the past, will be called on to give an account of themselves and show cause why class legislation in the interest of the farmer is any more class than what we have been having. The United States Senate is but a collection of lawyers, and many of them paid attorneys of corporations. The last House of Representatives contained a single farmer. Look over the make-up of the two houses of Congress and the farmer can readily see why, when so much class legislation was being dealt out, he came in for such a small share of it. Keep out of the hedge.

State Populations.

Census Bulletins.

The population of Alabama as returned in 1880 was 1,262,505; under the present census a population of 1,513,077 is returned, an increase of 250,572, or 19.84 per cent. Of the sixty-six counties in the State six show decreases. Since 1880 part of Blount county has been annexed to Cullman, and part of Shelby county has been annexed to Jefferson.

Under the present census a total population of 391,422 for the State of Florida has been returned, an increase of 121,929, or 45.24 per cent over the population returned in 1880, which was 269,493. Of the forty-five counties in the State seven show decreases. In 1887 new counties were formed as follows: Citrus and Pasco from Hernando, De Soto from Manatee, Lake from Orange and Sumter, Lee from Monroe, and Osceola from Brevard and Orange.

The population of Alaska as given by race and sex of the 308 villages and settlements enumerated, is the result of all field work during the years 1890 and 1891. The only failure to enumerate was reported from the seventh or Arctic district. From 300 to 400 would be a fair estimate of the aggregate of decreases amounting to \$42,800,000. Had it not, therefore, been for the unprecedented increase in value of wheat and of wheat flour during 1891 it becomes apparent that the total volume of exports would not have equaled like shipments in ten months of 1890.

The imports of articles free of duty for ten months of 1891 are valued at \$355,752,561, against \$235,280,349 in a like period of 1890, before the operation of the McKinley law (all except three weeks). The increase this year over last for the period specified is \$120,471,712, or more than 50 per cent. But it remains to be explained that the increase in imports of sugar alone (some grades were placed on the free list by the new tariff) amounts to fully \$75,100,000. Other increases were \$20,000,000 on coffee imports, \$1,500,000 on hides, \$1,400,000 on chemicals, \$2,000,000 on raw silk. There were no decreased values of importations free of duty corresponding with any of the above.

The total values of importations of dutiable articles for ten months of 1891 compared with ten months of 1890 are given at \$338,229,130 and \$463,064,468 respectively, showing a decrease of \$124,807,338, or 27 per cent. In short, the decrease in value of dutiable imports for ten months of this year is a little more than enough to offset the gain in value of imports free of duty. Leading decreases in the value of class of dutiable articles this year as compared with last were, in round numbers, on receipts of manufactured wool, \$30,000,000, on iron and steel, except tin plates, \$5,200,000; on flax, jute and hemp manufactures, \$15,500,000; on chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$2,200,000, on cotton manufactures, \$6,200,000; on silk manufactures, \$6,600,000; on sugar and molasses, \$52,500,000; on leaf and manufactured tobacco, nearly \$13,500,000; on wines, \$1,600,000, and on jewelry and precious stones, \$2,000,000. Figures in greater detail are as follows:

IMPORTS TEN MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 31.

FREE OR DUTY.

Articles..... 121,180,000

Articles returned..... 3,620,876

Art. Works..... 337,216

Books, maps, etc., n.e.s..... 1,533,575

Chemicals, drugs and dyes, n.e.s..... 2,601,373

Coco, or cacao, crude..... 1,600,000

Corkwood, or cork bark..... 1,072,891

Cotton, unmanufactured..... 2,701,070

Farinaceous substances, n.e.s..... 172,632

Fertilizers..... 1,199,075

Fruits including citrus, un-dressed..... 7,932,493

Hair, n.e.s..... 1,532,605

Hats, bonnets, etc., n.e.s..... 2,883,632

Hides and skins other than furs..... 21,173,695

Household effects, etc..... 3,521,448

Ivory, animal, cut..... 18,313,243

Mating for floors, etc..... 1,491,840

Ores, silver bearing..... 2,454,084

Paper stock, crude..... 4,105,622

Silk, unmanufactured..... 2,113,344

Spirits, unmanufactured..... 80,222,024

Tear oil and molasses, n.e.s..... 10,457,230

Textile glasses, etc..... 10,541,207

Tin, bars, blocks or pigs..... 4,726,520

Wood, unmanufactured, n.e.s..... 4,418,976

All other articles..... 12,995,012

Totals, free of duty..... 121,754,641

of exports of iron and steel. But these were the only increases of importance in the aggregate an increase on only four classes of products of about \$107,800,000. The leading decreases in value of exports in round numbers amounted to \$20,800,000 on Indian corn and cornmeal exports, \$3,800,000 on exports of cattle, \$5,700,000 on oil, crude and refined, \$10,000,000 on provisions and dairy products, and \$2,500,000 on exports of wood and manufactures thereof, an aggregate of decreases amounting to \$42,800,000. Had it not, therefore, been for the unprecedented increase in value of wheat and of wheat flour during 1891 it becomes apparent that the total volume of exports would not have equaled like shipments in ten months of 1890.

The imports of articles free of duty for ten months of 1891 are valued at \$355,752,561, against \$235,280,349 in a like period of 1890, before the operation of the McKinley law (all except three weeks). The increase this year over last for the period specified is \$120,471,712, or more than 50 per cent. But it remains to be explained that the increase in imports of sugar alone (some grades were placed on the free list by the new tariff) amounts to fully \$75,100,000. Other increases were \$20,000,000 on coffee imports, \$1,500,000 on hides, \$1,400,000 on chemicals, \$2,000,000 on raw silk. There were no decreased values of importations free of duty corresponding with any of the above.

The total values of importations of dutiable articles for ten months of 1891 compared with ten months of 1890 are given at \$338,229,130 and \$463,064,468 respectively, showing a decrease of \$124,807,338, or 27 per cent. In short, the decrease in value of dutiable imports for ten months of this year is a little more than enough to offset the gain in value of imports free of duty. Leading decreases in the value of class of dutiable articles this year as compared with last were, in round numbers, on receipts of manufactured wool, \$30,000,000, on iron and steel, except tin plates, \$5,200,000; on flax, jute and hemp manufactures, \$15,500,000; on chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$2,200,000, on cotton manufactures, \$6,200,000; on silk manufactures, \$6,600,000; on sugar and molasses, \$52,500,000; on leaf and manufactured tobacco, nearly \$13,500,000; on wines, \$1,600,000, and on jewelry and precious stones, \$2,000,000. Figures in greater detail are as follows:

EXPORTS TEN MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 31.

ARTICLES..... 189,180

Agricultural implements..... 32,855,862

Articles, little..... 21,839,014

All other..... 1,683,364

Books, maps and engravings..... 1,495,670

Breadstuffs: Corn and corn meal..... 15,808,773

Wheat and wheat flour..... 12,209,720

All other cereals..... 3,265,570

Carriages and carts..... 3,265,533

Clothes, drugs and dyes..... 1,241,313

Clocks and watches..... 1,221,745

Clothing..... 2,610,803

Coals, Ores, etc..... 1,589,953

Commodities..... 8,063,303

Cotton: Manufactured..... 15,142,933

Manufactur'd,..... 15,655,719

For driers..... 11,732,651

Fish..... 1,991,424

Flax, hemp and jute manufac-turing, etc..... 3,977,799

Fruit, including rats..... 3,438,259

Furs and fur skins..... 3,260,752

Grease and soap stock..... 1,439,695

Hides and skins, other than furs..... 3,238,321

Hoops, leather and manufac-turing, etc..... 1,034,504

Iron and steel..... 1,135,252

Leather and manufac-tures of..... 11,309,932

Marble and stone..... 666,755

Medical stores..... 7,621,331

Oil cake and meal..... 5,565,631

Oils: Animal..... 971,834

Mineral—Crude..... 4,118,192

Resin or manufac-ture..... 3,391,646

Vegetable..... 1,317,335

Perfume and parfum: wax, fat, oil, etc..... 2,745,862

Previous: Meat products..... 99,327,443

Seeds..... 9,025,029

Soap..... 97,117

Spirits, distilled..... 1,447,779

Skins and furs..... 4,000,723

Tobacco: Manufactured..... 17,770,865

Alumina first..... 18,453,393

Vegetables..... 3,310,756

Wood and manufac-tures of..... 20,923,611

All other Articles..... 10,165,702

Total value exports domestic merchandise..... 729,532,541

Total value exports foreign merchandise..... 10,878,797

N. E. E.—Not elsewhere specified..... 9,532,150

Appalling Facts.

Arkansas: Economist, Scarce.

Dyspepsia.

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating sick-headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves "sore throat," clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. Pace, Watertown, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get only

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The Alliance Farmer (Chipley, Fla.) says:

The law creating national banks positively forbids them to loan money on real estate, and as a farmer has no other collateral to offer, he is debarred from any participation in the benefits of the system. No class discrimination in it, eh?

The Industrial Union (Kokomo, Indiana) says:

Day before yesterday Sherman introduced a bill in the Senate to prohibit the use of the American flag in the interest of any political party. The daily papers say that it was met with favor and will become a law. What does this mean? One more step toward anarchy and despotism. The patriots of the country in meeting together are not to be allowed to use their flag. They must rally their forces under some other banner. It is just another abridgement of the people's rights. In Chicago the authorities are forcing the anarchists to display the flag they despise and hate, and now Sherman proposes to prohibit those who honor the flag from using it. The pretended object of this bill is to create a respect for the flag. Sherman is a great man with a little. He proposes to create respect for the flag by depriving the people of a right they have enjoyed from the foundation of the government. John pretended to benefit the people when he foisted upon them the infamous bonded system. He pretended to honor them when he made their obligations payable in gold. He pretended to love the soldier when he forced him to accept depreciated paper money while the moneyed aristocracy was paid in coin. He pretended to be friend of the people when he was leagued with the British hireling Seyd and suc-

Beauty often depends on plumpness; so does comfort; so does health. If you get thin, there is something wrong, though you may feel no sign of it.

Thinness itself is a sign; sometimes the first sign; sometimes not.

The way to get back plumpness is by CAREFUL LIVING, which sometimes includes the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

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Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil always on hand.

Some people think it is a great thing that the dollar has such a great purchasing power. A dollar will buy more now than ever it would before. The fact is that the purchasing power of the dollar is growing. The dollar is getting bigger, or rather greater, and products are getting cheaper. If this continues the dollar will get so powerful that it will buy a horse, or a wagon load of grain, or a month's labor. Does any one believe that a dollar so powerful is a good thing? It is possibly a good thing for the man that has the dollar, but how about the man who furnishes the products or the labor? A country can not prosper under a dear money, for such a system concentrates all the wealth under the most abject tyranny. This is no theory. When we

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Men's worsted suits..... 1.65
Men's heavy calf boots..... 2.15
Men's cotton shirts..... 2.00
Men's solid plow shoes..... 1.25
Men's solid brogans..... 1.05
Men's dressy corkscrews..... 1.57
Men's heavy calf shoes..... 2.75
Men's cottoned pants..... 1.05
Men's solid grain plow shoes..... 1.75
Men's solid wool pants..... 2.50
Men's overalls..... 45
Boys' solid brogans..... 1.25
Boys' solid calf shoes..... 1.29
Ladies' solid cal' f button..... 1.37
Ladies' heavy grain button..... 1.15
Ladies' solid lace..... 1.20
Ladies' cloth plain lined lace..... 0.98
Ladies' fine dogola but m..... 2.25

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Sizes 3 to 4..... 79
Sizes 5 to 7 1/2..... 63
Men's white unlaundred shirts..... 47
Men's wool underwear, per set..... 92
Men's flannel shirts..... 39
Men's mixed socks..... 4

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Ladies' pretty bonnets, trimmed..... 1.45

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