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Identifier: s-n-000059-n45



THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 6, 1892.

No. 21.

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THE GREATEST OFFER

Ever made to assist Alliances to put THE ECONOMIST in the hands of every member of the Order first, and then send it to all who should be active workers in the reform ranks, and at the same time get a small library of the best books. The following extraordinary offer is made:

For all clubs of 10 or more subscribers, at 25 cents each, received during the month of August, we will send THE ECONOMIST until January 1, 1893, making about five months, for 25 cents, and in addition to this, every Alliance or person sending a club of 20, with \$5, will be entitled to receive for each 20 so sent a full set of the Economist Library of Extras, consisting of:

'Hand Book of Facts, a pamphlet of 128 pages, each.....	\$15
Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton.....	.15
History U. S. Dollar.....	.15
Scrap Book, No. 1.....	.15
Scrap Book, No. 2.....	.15
Sub-treasury System.....	.15
Sub-treasury System; complete.....	.25
Political Tickler.....	.15
The Pacific Railways.....	.15
Republies of the World.....	.15

Now is the time to push the work. Rush in the clubs at once.

THE indications are that the election returns this fall will show the loss of the Cleveland party to be fully as great in the South as the loss of the Republican party in the North.

THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

Will the Alliance Be Practical and Vote for the Legislation it Demands?

President Loucks Declares that "the Time Has Now Arrived to Test This Question, and that Much Depends Upon the Result."

To the Members of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

For years we have been studying political economy, "The Science of Government," from a strictly non-partisan standpoint, the only correct method of arriving at the truth in politics. With unparalleled unanimity and enthusiasm, we have united on a series of demands which have been adopted, affirmed and reaffirmed by our supreme council, our State, county and subordinate Alliances. Last February, at St. Louis, they were indorsed by twenty-one other great labor organizations. These demands are the result of many years patient study and discussion of the labor problem. We believe they are just and essential. The time has now arrived to test whether we are going to be practical or not. The only way to secure the enactment of these demands into law is through political action—legislation. We have passed through the stages of discussion, resolutions and demanding. These are all preliminary and necessary to the final act of voting. Unless followed up by our ballots, all that we have done will have been in vain. The difficulty that now confronts us as an organization is, that whilst we are a unit on our demands, we are not, as to methods of securing them. We all must agree on the common-sense proposition that the only way of securing them is to vote for them. Unfortunately, our partisanship, in some cases, has proven stronger than our allegiance to our principles.

When we first made our political demands, we, to that extent, became a political organization. In doing so, we did not become a political party, nor do I think we, as a class, ever should. So long as other classes and professions remain organized as classes or professions, we too must perpetuate and strengthen our organization. But having, as an organization, made certain political demands, we have corresponding duties to per-

form. When we requested the several political parties to adopt our demands, there was an implied promise that if they did, we would support them; if not, we would oppose them. We have been met with the contention that this would interfere with our political freedom. Before taking the obligation, we were assured that it "will not conflict with the freedom of your political or religious views." The Alliance has been an educator. Our demands are our "political views." Instead of interfering with, we urge our members to stand by and support and vote for their political views. It is the only honest and consistent thing we can do. If you believe any other platform of principles of more importance than ours, then they are your political views, and it is your duty to support them in preference to ours. Our demands can only be crystallized into law through the medium of a political party.

I lay down three common-sense propositions. First. It is always necessary to follow up a political party after they have promised, to compel them to keep their promises. Second. It is very improbable that any political party will enact our demands into law unless they first promise to do so. Third. It is utterly ridiculous to expect a political party to enact our demands into law so long as they are fighting them. The man who has sufficient faith to believe that they will, has enough to remove a mountain; but faith even of that kind will never move a political party. They live on and are moved by votes. Our first duty as citizens is to examine well the promises of all political parties as contained in their platform of principles, and then follow it up by their record to learn which political party is our party.

One political party having adopted our demands it would be in direct conflict with our obligation to ask you to support a political party that has not done so. Worse; it would be asking you to violate the sacred right of franchise, which should be guarded as the ark of our covenant. As an organization, we are in honor bound to support our principles. As citizens, it is our duty to vote our principles. Our Order is on trial. We have reached a point where we are certain

to lose some members, and it is wise to consider the situation carefully. To push on aggressively and in earnest, we will lose those who love their old party bondage better than our principles. To be weak or vacillating at this critical time, will insure the loss of the earnest, aggressive membership, who are honestly advocating our principles as of paramount importance to that of any political party. No true Alliance man can hesitate which course to pursue. Admitting a loss, which we must, which method will insure us the greatest gain? Unquestionably, the honest, manly, consistent course of voting as we talk, resolve, demand and pledge. Experience in the State elections where we have voted for our principles, has demonstrated that our gains have more than balanced our losses in numbers, and strengthened us immensely in prestige and influence.

A few may be led away with the idea that because a political party has adopted our demands, our efforts should now be concentrated solely for the party. This would be a grave mistake. We must perpetuate and strengthen our organization as a bulwark for our principles, present and prospective. A tower of strength to aid the party adopting our demands and a terror to the political party fighting them. In other words, we must remain independent of and superior to political parties. It is not enough that a political party has adopted our demands. Political parties are proverbially frail. We must follow them up to see that they perform. New issues, vital to our interests, will arise continually. Without organization we would again be at the mercy of other organized classes, and would again have to go through the laborious work of organization to rescue ourselves.

Our only hope and safety is in perpetuating and perfecting our organization, pressing forward consistently and persistently until victory is assured. Fraternally,

H. L. Loucks,
Pres't N. F. A. & I. U.

THE reciprocity which would give to Snowden and Streator the same punishment which they inflicted on the nineteen-year-old boy, Iams, is the kind that would strike a popular chord in the hearts of most parents at this time.

FOREIGN VS. HOME MARKET.

The Baltimore Sun grows ponderously ecstatic over the shipment of five car-loads of California fruit to London, where it says, it will find "a limitless market," and after announcing, in the same editorial, that Kansas and Nebraska farmers find "an excellent market for their corn in Mexico," and that the farmers of Minnesota had successfully raised a bale of flax and "shipped it to Belfast, Ireland," whence it was "returned to the growers made up into fine linen towels," it solemnly concludes that "one great drawback to farming in the South, and especially in Southern Maryland, has always been the neglect to raise food supplies at home in sufficient quantity."

The whole time and energy of the farmer is devoted to the cultivation of his tobacco or cotton, as the case may be, so that the growing of meat, dairy and poultry products, vegetables, corn, clover-seed, fruit, hay, horses and cattle has been entirely neglected, except in a few favored districts, and all the profits of the main crop, if indeed there were any profits, are consumed in buying what ought to be raised on the farm." The Baltimore Sun, like the heavenly sun, is evidently troubled with "spots." It's condemnation of "farming in the South, and especially in Southern Maryland," for the production of cotton, the principal market for which is in foreign countries, while commanding the efforts of Western farmers and fruit-growers to establish a foothold for their products in foreign markets, can be explained upon no other hypothesis.

Again it is charitable to presume that its vision is obscured by "spots," or it would see that not one person in ten in this country consumes all the fruit and corn they would like to, and that, therefore, it would be more profitably and humanely employed in trying to discover why this is so, than it is in encouraging the exportation of such things. Calm reflection also seems to show that it is because it is afflicted with "spots" that it speaks of the "limitless London market."

The population of London is, say, three and a half millions, whose average wealth is not greater than the average of that of many of our citizens. Now, since not one in ten of our people consume all the fruit they would like to, it seems plain that the number of fruit consumers in London would be restricted to about 350,000 people, but when it is remembered that California fruit will have to command much higher prices in London to pay for the greater cost of shipping, it is reasonable to assume that the number of fruit consumers compared to those who are unable to consume fruit, will be much less than here, and that, therefore, the "limitless London market" discovered by the Sun, is,

in fact, but little, if any, better than our own city of New York.

Another indication of spots on the Sun is, that it fails to see what is sauce for the Southern goose ought to be sauce for the Western gander; and that if the Southern farmer ought to curtail the production of things to which his soil is best adapted, and go to producing other things that he needs, and which at present he must buy so the Western farmer and fruit-grower, instead of hunting foreign markets for their surplus, should look about them for some way to decrease the surplus and to increase the production of things which they must have and do not produce?

It is to be hoped that the present obscurer with which the Baltimore luminary is troubled, will, eventually disappear, and that its intellectual rays may thereby be so enhanced in power as to penetrate the remotest corners of the problem which is now thoroughly agitating this sublunary sphere.

THE GOVERNMENT LOANS TO BANKS.

Some of our Republican friends in Oregon have been listening to General Weaver's exposition of the money question, and have taken occasion to flatly deny that the government lends money to banks; whereupon a brother writes to THE ECONOMIST for the facts in the case.

The government, at its bureau of printing and engraving, prints a kind of money upon which it confers the title of national bank notes. It pays for the engraving, printing, electrotyping, and all of the other work necessary to the making of this money.

This kind of money is issued to banking corporations, who are able and willing to deposit government bonds to secure its redemption. The amount which a bank can obtain thus, is 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds deposited. That is to say, a bank depositing \$50,000 worth of government bonds will have issued to it \$45,000 in national bank notes; or, if the deposit be \$100,000 in bonds, the money issued will be \$90,000. The government keeps the bonds deposited with it securely, and pays the bank depositing them the interest rate, for which they call, in gold twice a year.

It remains with the people to say whether they will benefit by this practical demonstration made by the national banks, or whether they will allow the millionaire bankers to continue in the enjoyment of governmental privileges of which they are deprived.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON left before Congress adjourned to plead his own cause before the people of his district, but in his position, as an advocate of the Ocala demands from the Democratic platform, he is, in fact, "neither fish, flesh nor fowl;" only meat for the People's party.

lender in the first instance (the government) pays interest on the collateral (bonds) which it demands as security for the money it furnishes, while in the latter case, the lender (the banks) would scout the idea of paying interest on collateral deposited by a borrower of its funds. It will be noticed that the only real difference is favorable to the banks.

A number of Southern Congressmen who usually win their seats by heavy majorities, ranging from 5,000 to 15,000, are greatly distressed over the present political condition in their home districts.

"I was elected in 1890," said one of them to a Post man at the National, "by 16,000 majority. I will do well to get 1,600 this time, and frankly, it looks as though the other fellow would get the majority in November. Who is the other fellow? Why, the third party agitator, of course, and he has been organizing the people in every county in my district ever since the present session of Congress began. If the Republicans support him pretty solidly, as they are likely to do, then I have served my last term in the House. My case is not an exceptional one, and, mark my prediction, not a few of the men who now hold their seats from districts always esteemed safe for the Democracy by overwhelming odds, are going to be beaten by representatives of this new organization. It may amount to a revolution in the South."

THE FORCE BILL NOT IN IT.

To show how wide-awake to the importance (?) of the force-bill issue the Southern people are and how keenly they realize the necessity (?) of stamping out "negro domination" by throwing their votes for Democracy, the following, clipped from the Washington Post of July 28, will show:

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To the casual reader it may seem that these men are actuated by no worthier motive than a desire to beat the other party, but before judging their fellow-men thus harshly, it should be remembered that thousands of honest, thoughtful Democrats in Democratic States, and thousands of intelligent, thinking Republicans in Republican States have cast off their party allegiance because of patriotic desire to better the condition of the country. Their intelligence convinced them that the only way in which they could accomplish the end desired was by the formation of a new party based on ideas radically different from those advocated by the old. They know and boldly proclaim that the difference between the old parties is simply one of spoils, and not of principle. And it is, no doubt, because North Carolina Republicans and Kansas Democrats are innately conscious of the truth of this assertion that they are so ready to doff their old political coat and put on the new. To suppose that these great bodies of men would thus lightly and pusillanimously or spitefully forsake what they actually believed to be living principles, is to rate American intelligence and patriotism too low.

There never was a time when it so plainly appeared that the very devil himself had got into the Democratic camp, and he has about succeeded in convincing some of our Democratic friends that the prudent course now is to sit down and quote scripture. We say to the white people of North Carolina that this is no time to be idle. We must do our duty as citizens faithful to the best interests of our State, and we must discharge this duty with firmness and determination. Victory will not perch upon the Democratic banner by pursuing a milk and cider policy. Our people must be told the whole truth, and it must be told to them in bold, yet conservative tones.

The assumption that the devil has just made his first appearance in the Democratic camp is an innocent mistake.

His satanic majesty has so long been the chief counselor of Democracy, that he has apparently usurped the place usually assigned to the good angel, and it is perfectly natural that when the good angel, in the character of the People's party, really puts in an appearance, that the usurper's deluded victims should assail him as something bad. However, it is the mission of the People's party to drive the evil spirit back to his proper regions, and the North Carolina brethren shall be rescued from his invidious clutches in spite of themselves.

It is decidedly refreshing, even in this hot weather, with the thermometer playing around the hundred mark in the shade, for the Atlanta Constitution to wildly ask, "what have the third party leaders ever done for the people?" One thing they have done is to flatly refuse to sample the dish of plutocratic crow which Wall street provided for them, and which the Constitution and L. F. Livingston are now musing over with such rebellious stomachs.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON left before Congress adjourned to plead his own cause before the people of his district, but in his position, as an advocate of the Ocala demands from the Democratic platform, he is, in fact, "neither fish, flesh nor fowl;" only meat for the People's party.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

As will be seen by reference to a clipping from the Atlanta Journal, in another part of this paper, the Republicans have practically disbanded their organization in North Carolina.

The gentleman who is cited as one of the "brainiest Republicans" in the State, plainly says that any attempt to run a Republican ticket in that State will be regarded as an effort to indirectly assist the Democrats in retaining control of the State. Mr. Mott evidently views the North Carolina situation from a Republican standpoint in much the same way that the Democrats of Kansas and other Northwestern States regard the situation which encompasses them.

To the casual reader it may seem that these men are actuated by no worthier motive than a desire to beat the other party, but before judging their fellow-men thus harshly, it should be remembered that thousands of honest, thoughtful Democrats in Democratic States, and thousands of intelligent, thinking Republicans in Republican States have cast off their party allegiance because of patriotic desire to better the condition of the country. Their intelligence convinced them that the only way in which they could accomplish the end desired was by the formation of a new party based on ideas radically different from those advocated by the old. They know and boldly proclaim that the difference between the old parties is simply one of spoils, and not of principle. And it is, no doubt, because North Carolina Republicans and Kansas Democrats are innately conscious of the truth of this assertion that they are so ready to doff their old political coat and put on the new. To suppose that these great bodies of men would thus lightly and pusillanimously or spitefully forsake what they actually believed to be living principles, is to rate American intelligence and patriotism too low.

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THE SITUATION IN NEBRASKA.

In no State in the Union is the line between monopoly, as represented by the dominant parties, and anti-monopoly, as represented by the People's party, more clearly defined than in that State. At one time there was a splendid opening through which the Democrats might have availed themselves of the prevailing discontent and very materially enhanced their party prospects, but true to their instincts, and as in vindication of independents who charge them with being mutually, with the Republicans, the tool of corporate power, they failed to profit by it, and the consequence is that the party is practically disbanded.

The anti-monopoly forces in Nebraska have used their principal strength against the merciless railway extortion of which Nebrascans have for years been the helpless victims, and it was on this line that the Farmers Alliance made an independent fight for, and captured, the legislature two years ago.

According to promise, a bill known as the "Newberry bill," regulating and very considerably reducing railway charges, was introduced and passed both Houses, but met its death at the hands of Democratic Governor Boyd.

We have condensed a whole volume of political economy within the limits of this article. Why not take the lesson home with you and carry it into your daily life?

If this plan were generally adopted, North and South, and carried out to its last analysis, our citizens would speedily become a lot of unsocial barbarians. If there is good sense in an effort to make a State or section of our country independent of all others, why would not an attempt to make each county and township, and at last each home, independent of all others, be just as sensible?

If the Southern Farmer should take the "whole volume of political economy condensed" by the Constitution, "home with him," and practice it in his "daily life" he would simply quit trading, and bend all his energies to the production of everything he needed.

But the well-known character for sociability and hospitality of Southerners precludes all thought that they will ever countenance an economic policy which would restrict, still further than it is now, their intercourse with their fellow-men.

The wealth-producers of this country want nothing cheap but money, and this they propose the government shall furnish them at the same rate it now supplies the national bank, that is, at cost. Cleveland, Harrison, Sherman, et al., may put this statement in their pipes and smoke it. It is official.

IN SPITE of all that has been charged against Mr. Raum's administration of the pension department, and in spite of the fact that the House has spent \$10,000 in the investigation of the charges in the hope that political capital, if nothing else, would result from it, the House refused to adopt even a resolution censuring Mr. Raum. The Democrats have either tried to besmirch Raum or else they have cowardly or corruptly shirked their duty in their refusal to punish him. In either event the Democrats have gained nothing but censure for themselves by the Raum investigation.

THE LIGHT THAT WENT OUT.

Mr. R. Q. Mills has decided to not publish his book, and offers as a reason for his course that "it would not pay." This is strange, to say the least of it. Only a few months ago Democratic papers exultingly announced the fact that the distinguished author was engaged in the preparation of a hand-book on political economy which would not only effectually open the eyes of the public to the fact that there was, at least, 5 per cent, difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, but would completely flatten out the Alliance sub-treasury scheme and the People's party.

These papers esteemed it a patriotic duty to advertise the book free, and some of the more prominent and enterprising ones were granted the highly esteemed favor of publishing some of its advance sheets before it made its full-fledged appearance in book form. And now, after all, it will not be published because "it won't pay." Isn't this a rather sordid reason to assign for declining to publish a work from which so much widespread good was confidently expected? Upon whom has devolved the mighty responsibility of making a decision which so vitally concerns, not only the present inhabitants of the earth, but, perhaps, their descendants forever?

Did Mr. Mills make this decision, or was it rendered by the high muck-a-mucks of the Democratic party? And upon what ground was the decision based? Did Mr. Mills, after hearing the result of the special election in his own district, conclude that his own political scalp would remain more firmly fixed upon his head if the book remained unpublished? Or did the national Democrats, after reading the comments of People's party men upon the advance sheets published by the papers, conclude that there wasn't much in it, and ruthlessly crush it?

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IN SPITE of all the electrical efforts of Senator Morgan and Charles A. Dana, the force bill refuses to be galvanized into a live issue.

DRUNKEN CONGRESSMEN.

The People's Champion Before the Congressional Inquisitorial Committee.

The Charges of Drunkenness Made in His Book, "It Is a Revolution, Not a Revolt," Sustained by Unimpeachable Evidence.

It is not a pleasant task to expose the weaknesses and shortcomings of the men whom the people have chosen as their representatives in what should be the most dignified body of law-makers on earth, but it is the imperative duty of all journalists to defend the right.

In the case of Mr. Wheeler's attack upon the veracity of certain statements made by Mr. Watson in his campaign book, written for the purpose of furthering the efforts of the People's party at reform, it is not only the duty of this paper, but its pleasure as well, to prove by unimpeachable testimony that the "malignant falsehood" charged by Mr. Wheeler against Mr. Watson in the following, lies against the gentleman from Alabama instead of the gentleman from Georgia. By request, the following extract from Mr. Watson's book was read by the clerk of the House:

The Congress now sitting is one illustration. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism was never so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear. Lack of common business prudence never more glaring. Drunken members have reeled about the aisles—a disgrace to the Republic. Drunken speakers have debated grave issues on the floor, and in the midst of mauldin ramblings, have been heard to ask, "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?" Useless employees crowd every corridor. Useless expenditures pervade every department.

Whereupon Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I have been a member of this House for a number of years past, and I have, during this or previous Congresses, listened to every debate upon questions of an important character, to all questions presented before the House, and I assert that the language in that book which says—

"That drunken members have debated such questions—" is the vilest and most malignant falsehood that has ever been uttered on the American continent. [Applause.] I state that which every member here knows to be true, that any assertion "that drunken members have reeled about the aisles" is a falsehood so great as to shock the sensibilities and the consciences of all honorable men in the entire world.

The American Congress, the representatives of the people of liberty, who send here their chosen representatives, men of honor, men of intelligence, of integrity, men of high moral character, selected because they have these attributes, should not be subjected to such an outrageous and unwarranted and untruthful assault as that. I have inquired of the members on both sides of the House, and I have yet to find a single member who has seen—

Drunken speakers debating grave issues on this floor in the midst of mauldin ramblings, etc."

The action thus far had been upon Mr. Wheeler's "privileged question." Later in the day, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, on page 216 of a book pur-

porting to have been written by Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, a member of the House of Representatives, the following charge appears:

Drunken members have reeled about the aisles, a disgrace to the republic. Drunken speakers have debated grave issues on the floor, and in the midst of mauldin ramblings have been heard to ask: "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?" and

Whereas the publication of such charges, if untrue, is a grave wrong to this body, and if true the responsibility should be placed where it belongs; and

Whereas the said Watson has reiterated the same on the floor of the House; Therefore,

It is resolved by the House, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate and report to the House whether such charges are true, and if untrue, whether the said Watson has violated the privileges of the House and their recommendations relative to the same. That said committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, to send for persons and papers, to swear witnesses, and compel their attendance.

The committee provided for by this resolution met at 10 o'clock a.m., Saturday, July 31. Mr. Watson was promptly on hand with his witnesses. But before Mr. Watson had concluded his testimony, it became plain that "if true, the responsibility should be placed where it belongs" part of the preamble to the resolution was untrue, pure and simple, by the fact that the committee ruled that the names of the drunken members should not be mentioned. Mr. Watson proved himself a perfect gentleman.

He declared that the business into which he had been drawn by the resolution of the House was very unpleasant to him, and that while he was perfectly willing to screen the gentlemen who were guilty of excessive drinking by withholding their names, yet he would not do so if the committee decided that the names were necessary to prove the charges in his book.

He then took the stand and testified to two cases of decided intoxication upon the floor of the House while in session. The first during the Noyes-Rockwell election case, when a member from Alabama drank repeatedly from a cup placed upon his desk while addressing the House, and whom he overheard order a page to bring him "some more of that stuff—that whisky." The second, a drunken voter the night of the Bland silver bill fight.

Hon. J. G. Otis, of Kansas, testified to two similar instances, and corroborated Watson's testimony. Miss Dwyer, of Texas, Congressional reporter of NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Washington, D. C., testified to being in the Speaker's gallery during the Noyes-Rockwell election case, and witnessing the Alabama member's action, hearing his incoherent language and appeal to the Speaker, and seeing his cup repeatedly drained. Her evidence was very positive.

Mr. White, of Iowa, testified to one instance of intoxication, but no more; "not sitting with bar-room members." Hon. K. Halvorsen, of Nebraska, testified to personal knowl-

edge of two instances of intoxication. Hon. W. H. Butler, of Iowa, testified point blank that he heard a call for whisky during the Rockwell election case two or three times, and saw drunken members present on a Friday night pension session, and during the Bland bill vote. Hon. G. W. Shell, of South Carolina, testified to one case of drunkenness of which he was personally cognizant. Hon. B. H. Clover, of Kansas, testified to one case of "very drunk." Hon. John Davis, of Kansas, to two. Hon. O. M. Klein, of Nebraska, was called, and at this point Mr. Watson asked to be allowed to show the existence of a bar beneath the House, a bar regularly patronized by members. He made the point that this saloon was established for the express use of members. Ruled out by the Chair. Mr. Watson then asked that the ruling of the Chair be made a matter of record. This the Chair also overruled. It was not a matter of moment as to where members got their liquor, but if they showed its effect while conducting legislation. The chairman also declined to allow the stenographer to make note of this request. Mr. Klein, then continued, and testified to seeing two members intoxicated, one during consideration of the river and harbor bill, and one at an earlier period. Hon. Wm. Baker, of Kansas, testified to three plain drunks during sessions of the House. The committee, at noon, adjourned until 2 p.m. It is expected that

not a fair investigation of the matters in hand, but the discovery of a new way of how not to prove a thing easily capable of proof. The ruling of the chair, sustained by the committee, with the exception of Jerry Simpson, refusing to allow Mr. Watson to prove the existence of a bar in the basement of the Capitol immediately beneath the House of Representatives, established for the use of and regularly patronized by members, as well as the refusal of the chair, sustained by the same vote, to allow Mr. Watson's request, that this evidence be submitted to appear of record in the proceedings of that committee, was on this line. However, the proof of the truth of the charges in Watson's book was abundantly proven both by members and outsiders. The committee very discreetly decided that the maintenance of the charges did not require the mentioning of names which Mr. Watson stood ready to give if the veracity of the statements in his book depended upon it. It is safe to predict that Mr. Watson will not be strung up by the thumbs because of his book's statements. In the meantime, the book is more prominently before the public than \$10,000 worth of paid advertisement could have brought it, and Tom is ready to prove every charge it contains. Hurrah for our friends—the government.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT FOR WATSON'S BOOK.

If Tom Watson's book isn't a success it will not be because our friends, the enemy, are not doing all they can to advertise it. The latest notice it received was on the floor of the House, in an effort of Mr. Wheeler to get even with Tom, in which he not only failed, but in which he brought his book into prominence in a way that will certainly do more to make the people want to read it than anything the author could have done. It seems that Mr. Watson believes in calling a spade a spade, and that in his book a Congressional drunk is not spoken of as "cramps," "congressional malaria," or other ambiguous terms, but simply as a plain drunk. On last Friday, Mr. Wheeler, who was still smarting under a castigation received at the hands of the plain-speaking Tom the day previous, arose to a question of privilege, and read a part of Mr. Watson's book, in which he spoke of the drunkenness of Congressmen in scathing terms.

Mr. Watson replied by signifying his readiness to defend his book anywhere, and at all times. Mr. Boatner then offered a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the truth of the charges, and to decide upon what should be done with Mr. Watson in case the statements were found to be untrue. The resolution was adopted, and the committee appointed, but, as will be seen by the report of its proceedings printed elsewhere, its object seems to have been

not a fair investigation of the matters in hand, but the discovery of a new way of how not to prove a thing easily capable of proof.

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DECLINES TO BE A TOOL OF WALL STREET.

The following letter, which appeared in the Chickasaw (Miss.) Messenger of the 20th ult., is self explanatory:

To the voters of the 4th Congressional District:

Some weeks ago I announced as a candidate for Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Since then the national convention of the party has met and adopted a platform and made nominations for President and vice-President.

The big newspapers are busy casting "anchors to windward." The Galveston News (Texas) devotes thirty-six lines to an exhaustive anti-People's party speech of Senator R. Q. Mills, on the stump, and four solid columns to an Alliance encampment of over five thousand people at Bogie Parie, Fannin county, Tex.

The San Antonio Express (one of the bitterest monopolistic sheets of the South) gives whole pages of speeches, accompanied by cuts of prominent reformers, to a People's party encampment held just beyond the city's limits, where Ben Terrell, Henry E. McCulloch, McMinn, and Coleman held one of the largest crowds together ever seen in that section. The cause goes marching on.

The action of the Senate last Saturday, in postponing the consideration of the anti-option bill until next session, means that grain-gambling is still under the favor of the law, and that another one of the demands of the Alliance has been ignored by the present Congress. Alliancemen should remember that

None of this do I see in said platform, or the policy as now outlined by national party action. But I see instead a policy of contraction and manipulation, at will, of the finances, by the money power of this nation to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Lower prices for all productions and shrinkage of all values; more work and harder times for the masses of the Southern people.

I can not advocate a platform or a line of policy that I believe will drag drop by drop, the life-blood and sustenance of our people and entail poverty upon generations yet unborn.

Therefore, I withdraw as a candidate for the nomination of Congress.

Thanking all kind friends for their support and assuring them I am, and ever will be, grateful for the same. I am very respectfully,

J. H. JAMISON.

ORIGINAL communications must be written on only one side of paper, and always carry author's name. Several meritorious manuscripts are now on hand which cannot be used on this account. Practice brevity, and frankness, and much delay and misunderstanding will be avoided. Be pithy, eloquent, pointed—but be brief.

POLK'S WORK JUST BEGUN.

BY T. B. SUMMERS, WEST VIRGINIA.
When sighs like the wind of heaven,
When the sun sets the evening down,
When hope seems almost driven
And lost from human view;
Then stand we still and wonder,
Not waiting, waiting long,
For in the echoing thunder,
We'll hear the gleeful song,
That right against wrong shall,
The just shall be done,
And then we'll sound the serpent,
Tis Polk's work just begun.

We'll listen long in silence,
Enraptured, filled with joy,
With bated breath and stillness,
As stands a timid boy;
We'll catch it to the echo,
As echo with a shout,
Bursts the mighty shadow,
Never afraid by human song;
And angels in the chorus,
Will cry aloud, "Well done!"
And bright will be the glories
Of Polk's work just begun.

Tis God that hides the vision
From mortal eye so wise,
And keeps it at human wisdom,
That thinks to know a star;
But He is God, our Father,
And bears his children ery;

In misery tries to lead them;
When for the right they try;
In ignorance begin,
Still grand will be the coming
Of Polk's work just begun.

TAMMANY IN POLITICS.

Origin of the Organization—Its gradual Rise to National Importance.

Tammany Hall was a term first applied in American politics to the Columbian order, a secret society organized for social and political purposes in New York city in 1789, and which, upon incorporation in 1805, added the name of Tammany, or rather adopted it. The connection is of the slightest between Tammany, the obscure Indian chief who put his mark to one of Penn's treaties, and "St. Tammany." The only significant fact is that after one William Mooney had organized the Columbian order, with its thirteen tribes, its twelve sachems, or directors, its sagamore (master of ceremonies), and its wiskinski, or doorkeeper, the second name was chosen.

William Mooney was an Irish-American, and a violent whig; and under Washington's first administration the order represented in politics the demand for wider suffrage and claim of foreign-born citizens for conspicuous part in politics. For several years the society was more conspicuous for its riotous celebration of May 12 than for direct action in politics, but the Democratic membership was gradually getting into sympathy with an organization; the genius of Aaron Burr was slowly maturing. In 1800 the order began at the polls the systematic organization of the voters of the city, to which all its success has since been due. The vote of the city had increased one-half in a decade—in 1801 the qualified voters numbered 7,988—but the city was canvassed, poor citizens were deeded freeholds, "faggot" voters were credited by uniting a number of men in the ownership of a single piece of property, the society kept open house during election, voters were carried to and from the polls, and the entire machinery, long since become familiar, was set successfully in motion. The result was a sweeping victory, and Aaron Burr was nominated as Vice-President in the Congressional caucus at Washington. The control of the empire city carried Tammany at a bound to a position of influence in national politics, which it has never lost. In 1812 federal patronage, army contracts, and local public works had made it wealthy and it built its first hall. The organization itself was run upon the spoils system, pure and simple, and has been party to every ignoble sack of the city treasury since its incipiency.

Therefore, when Senator Vest moved postponement until December, and the "yea" and "nay" ran so evenly together that none knew until announcement the result—a tie, 28 to 28—and the motion was lost, it was the two "nays" of Peffer and Kyle who saved the fight for the white metal. They might have been in attendance upon their party convention and the idols of the crowd, but they staid quietly and faithfully at their desks, and when the call came, answered "here." They put the following Senators on record for or against the bill in the Senate, and later the House an analysis of whose vote was given two issues back in THE ECONOMIST.

The operations of Boss Tweed and his ring added at least \$100,000,000 to the bonded debt of New York city, doubled its annual expenditure and cost tax-payers \$160,000,000, or four times the fine levied on Paris by the German conquerors. Tweed's purposes rendered an alliance with the Democracy of the State indispensable. When that ceased he went to the penitentiary. John Kelly, who succeeded him, was known as the "American sphinx," an honest, morally spotless man; he wielded an immense political power, and did so ruthlessly.

Richard Croker, or as he is more familiarly known, "Dick" Croker, is the present "boss." He is supreme autocrat, and makes mayors, Congressmen and Senators at pleasure. His judgment of men is pronounced well nigh infallible, though he has a not unnatural leaning towards those of Irish extraction.

Hugh Grant, mayor of New York; Bourke Cockran, the eloquent orator of the Chicago Democratic convention, and also of the Fifty-second Congress, and Senator David B. Hill are types of his selection. Brainy men, if utterly unscrupulous politicians; bright men, who have risen from the very lowest rung of life's ladder. Upon the expiration of Senator Hiscock's term in the Senate, Tammany, through a legislature of Hill's choosing, names his successor. It will then control the two United States Senators, almost entirely the House delegation, and is promised by Mr. Cleveland's managers, in return for its support at the polls, the federal patronage of the State, inclusive of appointment of New York's postmaster and customs collector.

THESE TWO.

How Peffer and Kyle the Two People's Party United States Senators, Have Put the Cleveland-Harrison Parties on Record.

Think of it—only two, but they succeeded in stripping the masks from many faces. When the Stewart coinage act was upon passage in the Senate, desperate, if fruitless, efforts were made by the opposition to shelve the bill, to refer it to Sherman's finance committee, to insert the financial plank of the Democratic platform, to adjourn, etc. Gorman, with his recent Chicago "dicker" with the Cleveland monopolists fresh within him, made pitiless pleas for postponement. He knew as did Carlisle, Brice, and others that in event of a final vote on the bill itself they must write their own ignoble epitaphs, or "walk the plank," and they dreaded it as men dread the pronouncing upon them of a sentence.

Therefore, when Senator Vest moved postponement until December, and the "yea" and "nay" ran so evenly together that none knew until announcement the result—a tie, 28 to 28—and the motion was lost, it was the two "nays" of Peffer and Kyle who saved the fight for the white metal. They might have been in attendance upon their party convention and the idols of the crowd, but they staid quietly and faithfully at their desks, and when the call came, answered "here." They put the following Senators on record for or against the bill in the Senate, and later the House an analysis of whose vote was given two issues back in THE ECONOMIST.

Years (Democrats)—Bates, Blackburn, Berry, Blodget, Butler, Cochran, Faulkner, George, Hart, Hill, Kennan, Kyle, Morgan, Mills, Tammie, Turpin, Vest.—Total 17.
Years (Republicans)—Allen, Dubois, Cameron, Jones, (Nevada), Mitchell, Peffer, Sanders, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Wolcott.—Total 12.
Total years, 29.
Years (Democrats)—Brice, Carlisle, Gorman, Gray, McLean, Palmer, White.—Total 12.
Years (Republicans)—Allison, Carey, Culion, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Hawley, Manderson, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn.—Total, 18.
Total nays, 25.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

CONGRESS.

A Field Week—Determined Filibuster Against Civil Sundry Bill with Its Five-Million World's Fair Appropriation "Rider."

Senator White, of Louisiana, Blocks the Passage of the Anti-Option Measure in the Senate—Sensational Scene Friday Between Watson, of Georgia and Wheeler, of Alabama—Democrats Commit a Very Grave Blunder.

MONDAY.

Senate—With the thermometer at 90° in the shade, the Senators drowsed along more drowsily than usual. Mr. Vest had a ready-made solution of the silver coinage trouble, which was, doubtless, entirely satisfactory to himself.

It took the shape of a joint resolution, providing that for the purpose of securing and maintaining the uniform value of silver as a money metal throughout the world, the President of the United States shall institute and carry on negotiations with the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany, looking to the establishment, by international agreement, between those governments and the United States, of a recognized ratio of fifteen and one-half or sixteen ounces of fine silver to one ounce of fine gold, and as an inducement for such agreement, the President is authorized to propose reciprocal arrangements to those governments, whereby in consideration of any two of them agreeing to either of those ratios, the United States will make a reduction of not exceeding 25 per cent on the import duties now imposed on the following articles, products of those countries and imported into the United States: Manufactures of wool; earthen, stone and chin ware; hardware, guns and cutlery; glass and manufactures of; manufactures of silk and cotton. And the President is requested to make full report to Congress of his action in the matter, with all details thereof and the result.

It was laid upon the table.

Mr. George next addressed the Senate in a speech favorable to the anti-option bill. He said he should confine himself almost exclusively to the effect of "future" dealings on the cotton industry, which was the main industry of the State which he, in part, represented. This year cotton had reached the lowest point in prices reached by it in many years. It was, he said, the system of futures and options that had produced this effect. The principal cotton mart of the United States was the cotton exchange of New Orleans. That institution dealt solely in futures and options, and was composed of about 300 men, not one of them a cotton planter. The only other cotton mart of the United States was the New York cotton exchange. No man who was engaged either in producing cotton or in consuming cotton—no man who was at either end of the line (production or consumption)—was a member of either of these exchanges. So that if the bill became a law it would not be much of a restriction on the natural right of American citizens to deal in futures.

It would only interfere with 300 gentlemen in New Orleans, and about the same number, he supposed, in New York—men who never raised cotton nor handled cotton in any way. In the year 1891 these two cotton exchanges had sold 35,000,000 bales of cotton, while the actual crop was a little less than 8,000,000. He had the figures of daily sales in the New York cotton exchange, which showed, he said, that one day in February, 1891, 1,500 bales of "mythical," "phantom" or "wind," was sold to the one bale of real cotton. Was that, he asked, real, genuine commerce, or was it gaming?

Having described the operation of "futures" and "options," he asked Senators whether they would say that those were not gambling contracts. The men who took part in them might be, he said, privileged by their wealth, their respectability, their church and Sunday school connection to do a gambling business without being called gamblers, and so he should not call them gamblers.

The House—the forenoon was devoted to

report of the Raum investigation, and three set speeches. Two favorable to adoption of report, with suggestion that the President call for Raum's resignation by Enloe and Little, and one defensive of the commissioner, by Lind, of Wisconsin.

A conference report side-tracked the whole business, leaving Enloe in the very uncomfortable position of unsustained polemica. Money has been poured out for campaign material like water on this "investigation"; newspapers have been solicited and excited by sensational proceedings to give it current note, and it ends in a grand fiasco. A Democratic House declined to recognize its authorized work or sustain its agent. Truly the position of the "amateur detective" is not a flattering one.

The afternoon was spent filibustering. Hays, of Iowa, led it against Holmar, of Indiana, who was struggling for a reconsideration of the vote, giving widows of deceased members full pay. Hays finally stumped up business, and the overwrought statesmen adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Senate—The day was given over to sounding "keynotes" upon the tariff, or, in other words, making speeches for campaign purposes. The temperature of the Senate chamber was close to 100°, but Mr. Aldrich spoke an hour and forty minutes, delivering a carefully prepared protection speech, which will doubtless be considered a Republican rallying cry for 1892. He opened with the declaration that the tariff question was to become, by common consent, the leading issue of the campaign. Mr. Vest took up the gauntlet, and announced that in voting a loan they were doing a thing they did not like to stand by.

They were recognizing the principle in accordance with which the agricultural classes of the West are to-day demanding that you shall loan money to the farmer upon his land or upon his crops. If you give aid to this fair in the shape of a loan, you make a precedent; you recognize a principle that you are afraid to come up to and face here on the floor of the House. That seems to be the reason you do not propose this as a loan, I might have been pursued to vote for this proposition in form, but I never can support it as a proposition for the government to take stock in a corporation; for we all know where the government would come out—at the little end of the horn.

A Member. Against the fair.

Mr. Watson. He said he was against the fair; but it is very hard to prove it from any internal evidence in the speeches, however. I say, in the course of his remarks the gentleman from Alabama saw fit to allude to myself. At the time he did so I sought to correct the gentleman, because his statement was not very full and not very accurate. He, however, declined to yield, and what he said was so comparatively unimportant that I yielded my five minutes' time to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Otis] who occupied it. I find by referring to this morning's Record, however, that the gentleman from Alabama says that there was no desire for reciprocal arrangements to those governments, whereby in consideration of any two of them agreeing to either of those ratios, the United States will make a reduction of not exceeding 25 per cent on the import duties now imposed on the following articles, products of those countries and imported into the United States: Manufactures of wool; earthen, stone and chin ware; hardware, guns and cutlery; glass and manufactures of; manufactures of silk and cotton. And the President is requested to make full report to Congress of his action in the matter, with all details thereof and the result.

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(Referring to "Bunker Taylor," of Ohio.)

The day was given over to talk for and

against the modest proposition of the Chicagoans that Congress go into partnership \$5,000,000 worth in their worldwide advertising scheme.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here are the words which he put in over night, which were not delivered upon the floor of the House at all. They were the busy attacks which his fertile brain conjured up in the calm retirement of his closet. He saw last night how much better he could have fought than he fought during the afternoon. As other words, the further apart we were, the madder he got and the more vigorous was his assault. Here is what the gentleman from Alabama says:

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—A resolution permitting for

"When we met here last December it was my hope we would all vote together. I have never voted for any measure which was not Democratic, and which was not for the benefit of the people. When I read the Congressional Directory, I saw that my friend from Georgia [Mr. Watson], was a Democratic elector for the grand old State of Georgia in 1888, and that he was elected to Congress as a Democrat from the district in which I was born, and around which the dearest recollections are associated."

The gentleman from Alabama failed to state that the House had already, by a resolution to which nobody had objected, ordered the printing of the usual number of extra copies of that bill, some 1,650, I believe, which had been distributed.

There was no evidence whatever that the country was ravenously unsatisfied by that supply of extra copies of the bill;

there was no evidence whatever that the children were crying for that political castoria, none whatever. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] But immediately on the heels of the first extra installment of this scaly bark of last year's political campaign, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. McKaig) reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of a bill which was intended merely as a political campaign document, and which the millionaires who contributed to the Democratic campaign fund ought to have paid for themselves. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, to show that there was no political favoritism about it, I moved to supplement the resolution by a provision to print an equal number of copies of Jefferson's inaugural, a document which the leader of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin), who made such a vigorous assault upon extravagance when it related to Indian children, but made such a vigorous vote for it when it related to \$55,000,000 for rivers and harbors—a document, I say, which the gentleman from Tennessee assured us was the fundamental document upon which Democracy was founded. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] says the people did not want that document. The gentleman from Alabama says that there was no desire for that document. The gentleman from Alabama says that there was no desire for copies of Jefferson's inaugural.

Mr. Watson. Well, if there is any man to whom that pardon would be worth the paper upon which it is written, that man is not the "gentleman from Georgia." I say, Mr. Speaker, if that be an unpardonable political crime, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] has attacked the Presidential ticket of his party, because Mr. Adlai Stevenson in 1879 (so late as that) refused to enter your Democratic caucus, refused to vote for your Democratic nominee for Speaker, staid outside of the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives, and consorted with those despised "lepers" who have been denounced as "Greenbackers," and whose doctrines to-day, I say without the slightest reservation, are, on the financial question, the foundation of our party.

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nominees. The sentiments from our State convention are proof of our solidity. There our delegates were instructed not to favor Cleveland's nomination, and we had three-fourths majority in the convention. I am sure if dear Bro. L. L. Polk had lived, he could have beaten Cleveland's boots off his feet. But the Omaha nominee will do it anyhow.

M. G. Gregory, Chairman Executive Committee People's party, first Congressional district, Okisco, N.C., writes: I take this method of saying to you that much feeling is being manifested among the people in view of the political status of the country and the issues that are now agitating the public mind. The People's party is growing in strength daily, and there are no more patriotic men to be found in North Carolina than is in for retrenchment and reform in the grand old State. The rural districts are largely in favor of reform. Most all the opposition are town people who know nothing at all but speculation, or at least who have no idea what it costs to raise a bushel of wheat, peas, or corn, but can tell you the price quickly when they are engaged in speculating upon the sweat and toil of others. The old parties, I think, will be wonderfully left in November. It is time to change tactics; if we do not our government will be as thoroughly centralized as any monarchy under the sun.

W. P. Hutchinson, New Albany, Miss., writes:

A large, interesting meeting of the people of Union county, Mississippi, was held at Gallaway on Saturday, July 16, 1892. The interest was without measure. Diner was served on the grounds, and about four or five hundred souls present. The banner of our new-born party floated in the breeze. After arriving on the ground, Mr. Spencer, our delegate to the Omaha convention, was called for. He mounted the stump with youthful elasticity, and in tones loud and fierce proclaimed the immaculate doctrines of the People's party. He is an able debater, and with his well-defined ideas of right and wrong he sent conviction to many honest hearts, and left those who would not be convinced to reproach of mind. This class, however, was so small, that it is unnecessary to say anything further than to ask them to come again, hoping that we may end by bringing them in contact with the truth and impress them with the error of their way, and thereby get them out of the clutches of party manipulators. Little, or no opposition was offered from these few Democrats except a little bombast from a little lawyer, which was blown to atoms by the responsive breath of our earnest and devoted Thomas H. Smith, who, amid the wildest cheers of the entire people, forced our Democratic brother to such silence as was suggestive of pity. The meeting adjourned with a confident outlook for a large majority for Weaver and Fields next November.

A. J. Rhoads, Pattonsburg, Scott county, Va., writes a powerful letter. If it wakes responsive echo such as stirred the heart of THE ECONOMIST editor on its perusal, it was not penned in vain.

It now appears that nearly all of the people who support the Ocala platform, but have heretofore acted with the Democrats, will vote for Weaver.

Seeing the testimony of the People's party members, which has come up from all parts of the country, I desire to add my name to the list. I have been a life-long Republican, believed in Republican doctrine, and labored for the success of its principles. But my eyes are opened, the light has shone in, and I am no longer a slave to party rascality; no longer controlled by party bosses or deceived by party lies nor am I alone in this faith. Scott county elected her delegate to the fast Virginia legislature from the People's party by a large majority, and we are still in line. The farmers and laborers both within and without the Alliance are rejoiced over Weaver and Fields' nomination. We are located in an out-of-way mountainous country, but the "great tidal wave of reform" has touched even here, and kindled into sacred flame the spark of patriotism in the honest breasts of sons of toil. The bosses say, "The Alliance is dead," but methinks we will teach them another song in November. Lies and promises of political bosses are not as current in this country as greenback money. The farmers of this country are in a wretched condition; no money, and in debt. They demand relief, and that immediately. The price of our goods

are almost reckoned in batter and eggs. Yet the "bosses" boast of "good times." The wives of hundreds of farmers who are free-holders, have not shoes to their feet, or a whole dress to their back, while the little ones hang with rags. Too poor to buy books, too ragged to go to school. These children must grow up in ignorance to furnish inmates for prison cells; to suffer for they are powerless to avert. Why could not our national government make a little appropriation to rid the country of this great evil, "ignorance"? This would be the best economy they ever practiced. What it would save in furnishing criminals would soon, of itself, pay back, not to consider the happiness resultant to the poor boys and girls. It gives to railroads, manufacturers, trusts, to build canals, to clear rivers, to make it rain, to construct new war ships, to support Indians, to erect customhouses, where they will benefit only a few individuals—but the "Bear educational bill" was unconstitutional. Ah! the poor man's child would reap the benefit, and it could not pass. Yes; the poor, tax-burdened, oppressed farmer, must pay everything, and bear everything, but when it comes to giving something to educate their children, "the dogs are not worthy." It is not surprising that the farmers have risen in their might and demand justice. While I was seated in a store some time ago, the wife of a neighboring farmer came in with but four eggs, to purchase the necessities of life for her little children. Never saw I such poverty before. The merchant said this was but one of many cases. Justice will yet prevail. Have been a reader of your paper for sometime, and thanks be to God for such an organ of truth and justice; continue your well-begun work over the head of all opposition, and the Lord of Hosts will arm the right."

The Fight in Mississippi.
Atlanta Constitution.

The third party is making a determined stand in Mississippi, and is going to fight for everything in sight. Frank Burkitt, State Alliance lecturer, who advised the Alliance to stand by the old Democratic ship, and who sought to be and was nominated elector for the State at large, has withdrawn a few days since, without giving any definite reason. His paper, the Chickasaw Messenger, to-day, however, leaves no doubt but that he has gone over, boots and baggage, to the third party. The same paper contains a card from J. H. Jamison, president of the State Alliance, who has passed for weeks as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the fourth district, withdrawing his candidacy as subject to the Democratic party, and roundly abusing both old parties, which, of course, means that he will make the race as a third party man.

It now appears that nearly all of the people who support the Ocala platform, but have heretofore acted with the Democrats, will vote for Weaver.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL
THREE STRONG POINTS,
NO OIL,
NO CLIMBING
TOWERS.
MILL PERFECTLY SELF REGU-
LATING IN ANY STORM.

The Perkins Wind Mill
with Graphite bearings on all
bearings, the result that no
machines all these points are
not affected by heat, cold or wet
weather.

We have had twelve years experience in the manufacture of Wind Mills, Pumps, and Trunks and are today one of the largest manufacturers of Wind Mills in the world. We are the first to have the hearts of the Farmers. Remove the
genuine except those made at Mishawaka, Ind.
Farmers ask your dealers for a PERKINS.
Good Agents Wanted.

PERKINS WIND MILL CO.
MISHAWAKA, IND.

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

The Economist Sewing Machine

WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.



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

- 1 MACHINE FREE AS A PREMIUM for 50 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.
 - 1 Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.00 in money.
 - 1 Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.50 in money.
 - 1 Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$2.00 in money.
- To any present subscriber Machine alone for \$21.00 in money.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED all the various makes of sewing machines before arranging for this machine to its subscribers, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to be the BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE AND SUPERIOR TO MANY SEWING MACHINES RETAILED AT \$50 or less.

WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

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

THE ECONOMIST MACHINE

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

A FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS

In velvet lined box is sent FREE with each machine, viz.: Ruffler, Tucker, set of hemmers, brazier and thread cutter. Each Machine is also supplied with the following outfit: One Hammer and Yeller (one piece). Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver. Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Guide and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Directions.

The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher. The manufacturers claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old and worn out ideas, and have improved and simplified it until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines.

All Wearing Parts are of the Best Steel and Case Hardened.

Every part is adjustable and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert superintendent, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every known improvement on our machines.

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

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

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

Persons ordering machines should state plainly the point to which the machine is to be shipped, as well as office the paper is to be sent to, (always mention county). Give us your shipping point as well as post-office address and both machine and paper will be promptly sent.

FREIGHT RATES ARE LOW

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

New York City.....	\$0 65	Norfolk, Va.....	\$0 62
Cleveland.....	33	Birmingham, Ala.....	83
Chicago, Ill.....	33	Montgomery, N.Y.....	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1 00	Greenville, S.C.....	1 15
Omaha, Neb.....	93	Dallas, Texas.....	1 53
Kansas City, Mo.....	93	Harrisburg, Pa.....	63
E. St. Louis, Ills.....	40	Oakdale, Wash.....	3 95
New Orleans, La.....	93	Nashville, Tenn.....	53
Jacksonville, Fla.....	95	Louisville, Ky.....	25
Atlanta, Ga.....	1 07	Vicksburg, Miss.....	98
Portland, Ore.....	3 95		

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

The Perkins Wind Mill Co.
with Graphite bearings on all
bearings, the result that no
machines all these points are
not affected by heat, cold or wet
weather.

We have had twelve years experience in the manufacture of Wind Mills, Pumps, and Trunks and are today one of the largest manufacturers of Wind Mills in the world. We are the first to have the hearts of the Farmers. Remove the
genuine except those made at Mishawaka, Ind.
Farmers ask your dealers for a PERKINS.
Good Agents Wanted.

PERKINS WIND MILL CO.
MISHAWAKA, IND.

NOTICE F. A. & I. U.

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

O. W. INGERSOLL, PROP., 245 PLYMOUTH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

How's This!

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

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

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

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists,

Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Whole-

sale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

More than a quarter of a century

has elapsed since the civil war closed;

since the confederate soldier, in rags,

returned to a barren field and a cheerless

fireside; since the federal soldier

returned to his home and went to

work to sustain life and support his

family. Both have worked hard, as

is a rule, but are to-day poorer than

when they returned to their homes.

This has been caused principally

by the unjust and discriminating

finance laws of the general govern-

ment, making the rich richer and the

poor poorer, and to day the political

parties that have ruled the nation

would have us fight a sham battle over

the tariff, or cut each other's throats

over the force bill; and all the while

those who are reaping the benefits of

the unjust finance laws are laughing in

their sleeves, and saying in their

hearts, "What fools these mortals be."

Published by the leading music house of America, with experience and pride in manufacture it, no expense has been spared in its production.

High class and consequently costly compositions, by eminent composers, are exclusively used in its publication.

Evenly printed on the best paper the market

presses, the entire book presents an appearance

which challenges admiration.

The immense success of this No. 1 issue of this

Monthly necessitated an immediate second edition

of that number, and No. 2 is also doubled in

quantity, the first and second editions of No. 1.

The present rate of increase its circulation

will be over 100,000 within the next few months.

To those who are Subscribers this statement

will not be a matter of surprise, as every one who

has seen the publication concedes that it is su-

perior, in points of mechanical production and

musical excellence to anything heretofore at-

tempted at the exceedingly low price for which it

is sold.

Published by the leading music house of Amer-

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High class and consequently costly compo-

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Evenly printed on the best paper the mar-

kets.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Goodland Republic (Kansas) lets on the light:

Manager Frick, of the Carnegie iron mills, has an income derived from that institution of \$2,000,000 annually. The entire pay roll of 3,800 workmen only amounts to \$2,400,000 annually. It would seem that this condition of affairs would justify a cut of wages. The average wages of the workmen are \$52 a month, while the manager makes \$165,666.66% in the same period.

New Forum, St. Louis (Mo.) says:

The money power fully realizes the significance of the coming election. With Harrison or Cleveland in the chair, plutocracy will be established and entrenched behind the breastworks of national authority for four years, and in that four years the subjection of the people will be completed. This is a fact for every voter to keep in mind.

Oldham County Index (Kentucky). Gentlemen: The editor of *The Economist* doffs his hat to you, for kindly defense well spoken:

Chronicle (Mississippi) ventures to remark that—

Both Democrats and Republicans are actively engaged in looking up General Weaver's extensive Congressional record, and it is probable that he will soon be a target for their sharpshooters.

Journal (Nebraska) coming from the great Northwest, says:

The change in political sentiment is as marked in Illinois as in Nebraska. Honest men from both the old parties are breaking their party affiliations and coming over into the independent fold. Men everywhere are seeing the condition which they are in. They see the political corruption to which they have been a party for so many years. This is a hopeful sign and speaks volumes for the complete success of the principles we advocate. Already the dawn is breaking, and soon shall we greet the sunlight.

Plow and Hammer (Ohio) says:

A prominent lawyer of Tiffin, when asked if he would support Brice for the Presidency if nominated, replied: "Yes."

The millionaires run this country, and they ought to run it. They always have and always will. We do not want any ragged breeches brigade controlling affairs in this country."

We wonder how this lawyer would get a living if it were not for this ragged breeches brigade. We wonder if this ragged breeches brigade does not only furnish the products, but through it the money that allows the lawyer to live from the sweat of other men's brows.

Chicago Free Trader predicts the coming downfall of a certain unholy class of society thus:

Some of these fine days, after old Shylock has all his bonds and mortgages payable in gold, along will come some party of and for the people and demonetize gold, and then old Shylock will wish he hadn't been such a monstrous greedy shark. The gold dollar will be worth not to exceed sixty cents. And this is just what will happen when we, the people, get a Congress wise enough and courageous enough to take the Shylock by the horns and break his infernal neck!

Bellamy joins the procession.

Edward Bellamy has written a letter to the New York World saying he expected to support the nominees of the People's party, adding: "My reason is that the People's party is the only one whose opposition to the aggressions of private monopolies is not a sham. The only way to resist the growth of private monopolies is to extend public management to all monopolized business, and the People's party is the only one that adopted this course, as witness its platform adopted at St. Louis February 22, demanding national ownership of the telegraphs, telephones and railroads, and a national postal bank system for deposits and exchange purposes, and a national greenback currency without the intervention of private banks, and further declaring the land, including the natural resources of wealth, to be the heritage of the people, not to be monopolized or used for speculative purposes."

The Advocate (Kansas) says:

Mr. Henry Clews' Banking House

everything possible to destroy Brother McDowell's influence with the farmers and workingmen of the State. The plutocratic press has gone too far in a great many instances in their abuse of Alliance leaders, and we think it few suits for libel would have a good effect.

Farmer's Friend (Kansas) speaking of tariff chaff, and its tweedle-dee-tweedle-dum characteristics, says:

That tariff is robbery there can be no doubt. The Democrats say it is at least to denounce their Republican opponents in the strongest terms. The two old parties are almost together on this the only question which divides them. Only 6 per cent difference—not enough to quarrel over.

Reporter (Kansas) sizes conditions up carefully in this way:

Puck once had a picture of a king, a bishop, and a laborer. The king, with outstretched sceptre, said: "I rule all;" the priest with his prayer book said: "I pray for all;" the soldier with his rifle said: "I fight for all;" and the laborer, in the midst of all the different kinds of tools and machinery, said: "I pay for all."

Chronicle (Mississippi) ventures to remark that—

There's nothing small about Northern Democracy. All that it asks is that the South shall press the button and do the voting, they'll skim the cream.

Knights of Labor Journal (Pennsylvania) says:

The 12,394 business failures in the United States last year—an increase of 1,700 over 1859—are not so much an indication of exceptional stringency in the money market as of the tendency toward concentration in commercial matters.

The big capitalists are eating up the smaller ones, and, whether the times are good or bad, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the small trader or manufacturer to exist. Production and distribution are getting into fewer hands, and it is for those who suffer by the process to say whether they wish their lot and that of their children to be the condition of wage-slaves to a handful of plutocrats or partners in a national system of industrial organization. There is no alternative.

Wholesaler Price List mailed Free. Write under seal.

We are pleased to say that our business with the Alliance throughout the United States is steadily increasing. ALL WE DESIRE IS TO RECEIVE A TRIAL ORDER for Groceries from Alliances of our House, and we guarantee you will continue to favor us with your orders in the future. AFTER YOU COMPARE OUR WHOLESALE PRICES AND QUALITY OF GOODS WITH WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN PAYING AND USING. In purchasing of our House you are buying direct from AN EXCLUSIVELY WHOLE-SALE HOUSE. Our Business with the Farmer's Organizations the past year extended into Twenty-two States. If you have never received our Complete Price List write us and it will be mailed free upon request, and kindly ask you to compare our prices. Mention *THE ECONOMIST*.

HUNTER'S NEW FULL-CIRCLE HAY PRESS.



Cheapest, simplest, strongest, most durable, and lightest draft of any full-circle press made, packs two charges at each revolution of team. No stopping, turning or jerking team. Capacity 20 to 30 bales per hour, weighing 100 lbs. each. Loading 10 to 12 tons in a car. Will work anywhere in competition with any other, party buying one he likes best. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, etc. Manufactured and sold by MERIDIAN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS, MERIDIAN, MISS.

ALLIANCE ORANGE LEAGUE
F.M.B.A.
Men and others
who expect to
find a home
in the South
will do
well to send
for our
illustrated cat-
alogues showing over 100 different styles of Vehicles
and Harness. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.



WEAKNESS & MEN

QUICKLY, THOROUGHLY, FOREVER CURED
by a new, perfected
scientific method that
cannot fail. It is
one of the greatest
human
aid. You feel improved
the first day, feel a
benefit every day,
and are strong among
men in body, mind and
heart. Drains and lessens
all the evils of
a happy married life removed.
Nerve force
will, energy, brain power
will be restored
by this treatment. All small and weak
portions of the body enlarged.
Victims of abuses and
excesses, reclaim your
manhood. Sufferers from
folly, overwork, ill health,
despair, even in the last
stages. Don't be disheartened
if quacks have robbed
you. Let us show you
the true physician.

THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN.

A PEOPLE'S PARTY PAPER.

An Eight-page Four-column Weekly.

PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

N. A. DUNNING

Has been selected as Managing Editor.

It will be impersonal, impartial and aggressive, and at all times seek to place before its readers carefully prepared matter such as a residence at the seat of government is calculated to furnish the public with the information intended for the paper, the ability of Mr. Dunning and the advantage of being at the Capital are sufficient guarantees for the kind of paper that will be issued.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freedom. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural products amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars' worth of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country, we declare, therefore:

That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual, may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent robbery, "if any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be

owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

THE GREATEST OFFER.

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For all clubs of 10 or more subscribers, at 25 cents each, received during the month of August, we will send THE ECONOMIST until January 1, 1893, making about five months, for 25 cents, and in addition to this, every Alliance or person sending a club of 20, with \$5, will be entitled to receive for each 20 so sent a full set of the Economist Library of Extras, consisting of:

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THE LINE OF LAKES.

The above name has been applied to the Wisconsin Central Lines on account of the large number of lakes and summer resorts tributary to its lines. Among some of the larger and more important are Fox Lake, Lake Vilas, Ill., Waukegan, Mukwonago, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Winona, Fifield, Butterfield and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, pike, perch, muskallonge, while sportsmen will find an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quail, snipe, etc., and the object of this rustic landscape, and the rare perfection of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the Union. Her fame as a refreshing retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, has extended her influence as far west as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

Particulars giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to J. H. Rogers, D. I. A., Philadelphia, Pa., or Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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I have berries, peaches and tomatoes, fresh as when picked; I use the California Cold Process; do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold; keep perfectly fresh, and costs only about a cent a quart; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week we sold direct to one of the largest dealers in New York, and they are the best samples.

As there are many people poor like myself, I feel it my duty to give them my experience, and believe anyone can make two or three hundred dollars, around home, in a few days. John Casey & Co., Hot Springs, Arkansas, will mail samples and complete directions to anyone for 22 cent stamps, which is the actual cost of sample, postage, advertising, etc.

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A Prize For Every Correct Word.
Eight Prize Word-Riddles.

1 A - c - i - c -	The best country on Earth.	5 F - - t u - 0	Try, try again if you would win one.
2 -- S - i n - 0 -	The man best remembered by the public of the United States.	6 B - c - c - 0	What every boy and many girls now want.
3 C - - C - - 0	A city much praised by its inhabitants.	7 H - m - - ck	For little people in Summer.
4 El - c - 0 -	An interesting event next November.	8 T - b - - co	Don't acquire the habit.

Explanation.—Each dash appearing in the partially spelled words above given indicates the absence of a certain letter, however, the first and second dashes are the same, and the third and fourth dashes are the same, and the fifth and sixth dashes are the same, and the seventh and eighth dashes are the same, and the ninth and tenth dashes are the same, and the eleventh and twelfth dashes are the same, and the thirteenth and fourteenth dashes are the same, and the fifteenth and sixteenth dashes are the same, and the seventeenth and eighteenth dashes are the same, and the nineteenth and twentieth dashes are the same, and the twenty-first and twenty-second dashes are the same, and the twenty-third and twenty-fourth dashes are the same, and the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth dashes are the same, and the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth dashes are the same, and the twenty-ninth and thirty-dash are the same, and the thirty-first and thirty-second dashes are the same, and the thirty-third and 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IS MONEY A PRODUCT OF NATURE?

The argument that government can't make (that is, create,) money, since the veriest simpleton in the land knows that the individual who attempts to do so will be railroaded to the penitentiary for counterfeiting, carries with it the implication that money is a product of nature. Outside of man, in his individual or collective capacity, the only generative force capable of transmuting the material things of earth into factors necessary for the continued advancement of civilization is nature. Then, taking the position that money is not created by law, compels the belief that nature, instead of being always the same staid, solemn, eternal, unchangeable force that men have always believed her to be, is, in the matter of money, at least, one of the most fickle and flighty creatures imaginable; for she not only creates a different kind of money for every different government in the world, but she creates many different kinds of money of different denominations for each government. Thus gold, silver, copper, nickel, brass, paper, etc., are each employed by her in the manufacture of money. In this country she gives us dollars, dimes and cents; in England the denominations are changed into pounds, shillings and pence; in Germany into kruetzes, guilders, pfennings, etc. Such assumptions as these are calculated to make nature appear ridiculous.

The truth is, nature has no more to do with the creation of money than she has to do with the creation of a cotton-gin or grain-binder, or any one of the thousands of things into which men have changed the material provided by her, into things for their own comfort and advancement. She provides the matter from which everything is made.

But the fact that governments have for a long time assumed that the proper material from which to make money is gold or silver, no more constitutes those metals "natural money" than does the fact that Cain slew Abel with a club constitute the manner of Abel's death the "natural" way to die. Upon the theory that "age and custom" justify the use of silver and gold as money, can be justified the existence of crime, human slavery, corruption and skullduggery of every kind, because these things are, all of them, older even than the use of money of any kind.

And yet, one of the strongest arguments, or, at least, one of the strongest points always lingeringly and lovingly dwelt upon by our "wise men" in their advocacy of these metals as the only proper money material, is the fact that their use has been sanctioned by custom and made venerable by age. To a mind capable of consecutive, analytical thinking, it would seem that the very fact

that the bare-legged barbarians of thousands of years ago used those metals for money materials is of itself sufficient to cast a deep, dense shade of suspicion over their real utility for that purpose.

The Los Angeles Times sees in the new party a great menace to the existing order of things, and says:

"The fact is, we don't know what California may do in November. The third party men have sprung up, and as they have revolutionized States in the Northwest, which gave 40,000 to 60,000 Republican majority only a short time previously, what the effect of the movement here may be we do not know, but data are given from reliable sources to prove how formidable the new party is.

"We have the word of first-class authority that in this county and city there are 45,000 members in the Alliance lodges; that Ventura and San Luis Obispo are honeycombed and sure to give large majorities for the Omaha nominees, and that in the Congressional district the membership exceeds 10,000."

THE OUTLOOK IN CALIFORNIA.

THE ECONOMIST extends its heartiest congratulations to President Marion Butler, of North Carolina State Alliance, and welcomes him to a place in the ranks of the People's party.

President Butler is the editor of the Caucasian, the organ of the State Alliance of North Carolina. In its issue of July 28, he says:

We publish in full this week the platform, preamble and resolutions adopted by the Omaha convention. The three great cardinal purposes are finance, land and transportation. We have advocated these principles in a hundred speeches and challenged discussion. We will continue to do so. A better candidate could have been put on this platform, but men are nothing. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow. Principles, measures, ideas, live for all time. The fight has begun. It will never end as long as there is organized wrong to oppress the weak. The Caucasian is in the fight, and will live or die by these principles.

In the same issue, in an adjoining column, he has this to say:

A great deal is being said by many of the papers about some partisan and sectional utterances made by Mr. Weaver during and just after the war. But we fail to see the point. What would we have thought of a Southern man during those years of bitter sectional feeling who would not have used similar expressions about the North? The leaders of thought and action on both sides did the same thing, and were applauded by their people, and if they had done less would have lost the respect of even the other side. In fact, it was the most patriotic and high-spirited that were the strongest partisans in those times; and the test of true manhood, both North and South, is now to be able to bury all those feelings and to join hands in a great fight for the cause of humanity, in a great fight between the people and the enemies of justice and liberty.

They say that Weaver is an enemy of the South. In our opinion the South has no greater enemy than the gold-bug, it has no greater friend than the advocate of an honest and just financial system. Sectional animosity and the bloody shirt cannot be used in this campaign to blind economic reform.

This is certainly the manly and intelligent way to treat the contemptible efforts to perpetuate sectional hatred. It is just as true of the North as it is of the South, that "it has no greater enemy than the gold-bug; it has no greater friend than the advocate of an honest and just financial system."

PERHAPS the only mistake made by the People's party men in Congress was their failure to keep the World's Fair treasury looters well supplied with the Polynesian countries. His articles present his own observations and experience at the world's antipodes.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

It is useless for members of Congress and others to complain of THE ECONOMIST for keeping their constituents and the general public well informed as to the record made by the representatives of the people. It is the plain duty of this paper to inform their constituency when Congressmen sacrifice their interests, and that duty will, in the future as in the past, be strictly performed, both by editorials in these columns and by communications from national officers, as the public interests and emergencies of the case may require.

This is a plain and solemn duty to the Order, and complaints against it, no matter how unpleasant it may be to the aspirations and ambitions of any man, whether he belongs to the Order or not, will have to give way to the general good and go unheeded. The greatest care, however, will be exercised to be just in this matter. Nothing but just criticism or indisputable facts shall ever go through these columns.

The very fact that this plain duty exists, carries with it fully as great a duty and responsibility to deliver messages of approval for the course of those who have been faithful to the cause of the people, and nothing will do more to strengthen the cause and induce men of integrity and brains to espouse it than to show them that the people will sustain them, regardless of party, in every battle they fight with the enemy. To fail to do this

is a gross act of injustice, and would deter many of the best men from joining the ranks of reform or doing anything in its favor.

What the people need is information. Information that they may intelligently condemn where condemnation is needed, and may approve and sustain where to approve and sustain is the merest justice to those who have been faithful and true.

To keep from the people the truth, is an injustice which would be surely condemned; to impart to the people the truth, is the sworn duty of all national officers, and the man or men who object to the people having information, whether favorable or unfavorable, provided it be true, shows that they have interests to work out unfavorable to the public interests, which will not stand the light of truth.

NEW ZEALAND RABBITS.

In this issue appears an account of the rabbit plague in New Zealand, by Prof. J. N. Ingram, of the Pacific coast. The professor spent eighteen months in New Zealand, and was a writer on the Auckland Evening Star. He also wrote up and illustrated the Australian continent for Frank Leslie's popular monthly. Since his return to America he has lectured extensively over the United States on the Polynesian countries. His articles present his own observations and experience at the world's antipodes.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN ILLINOIS.

Leaders Determined to Make a Stubborn Fight for State Control.

The Palmer Legislature Duplicated Republican Extravagance and Flatly Refused to Even Attempt to Redeem Democratic Pledges—The Appropriations of the Last Assembly Exceed That of the Preceding Assembly More Than \$1,200,000—Some Interesting Reasons Why the 120,000 Stay-at-Home Voters of the Last Campaign Will Go to the Polls in the Present Campaign and Vote the People's Party Ticket.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—[Special.]

Illinois is a plutocratic State. It is one of the wealthiest States in the Union, and this fact, although there is as much poverty to the square inch in this State as in any other State in the Union, militates against the People's party. Neither of the old parties are left, even in State matters, with a leg to stand upon, and that the fight for political supremacy should be where it seems, that is, between the old parties, is an evidence of what money can do when discreetly used toward blinding the people to the faults of parties and to the course that is plainly for their best interest.

The Democratic party of the State has made many desperate efforts since the war to regain the favor of the people. It has pulled every string, entered into every imaginable combination and made all kinds of promises to accomplish its purpose. But the pia which it has most persistently urged for many years was, that State matters should be more economically administered than the Republicans were administering them.

Four years ago the State central committee went to an expense of thousands of dollars in compiling, printing and scattering broadcast over the State a pamphlet showing up the extravagance of the Republicans in detail, in which it was shown that the State levy had been rapidly increased from 35 cents to 56 cents on the hundred dollar valuation. Two years ago the outcry against Republican prodigality was supplemented by a platform promise, on the part of the Democrats, that the interest on the State's money, which amounts to something like \$50,000 per year, and which has always been appropriated by the treasurer in addition to his salary, should be, by law, turned into the State's treasury, if only the tax-burdened people would give the Democrats the power. The Democratic party further took it upon itself to find fault with the school law enacted by the previous legislature, and for which Democrats and Republicans voted promiscuously, as interfering in an arbitrary manner with the parochial schools of the different church denominations. Upon these issues the State was practically

turned over to the Democrats for the first time since the war. That party electing the State treasurer, superintendent of schools and the trustees of the Champaign University, the only State officers contested for, and a clear majority over all in the House. Only half the State senators going out every two years, there were enough of hold-over Republicans to maintain control of that body. Now for the sequel.

The Democratic House helped the Republican Senate to appropriate more than \$1,200,000 more money than the preceding Republican legislature appropriated; the exact figures being:

Palmer legislature..... \$8,604,966.83
Preceding legislature..... 7,396,737.50
leaving a balance of \$2,208,229.33 in favor of the "extravagant" Republicans and against the "economy" preaching Democrats. But this is not all. Representative Dawdy, from the forty-second assembly district, introduced in the house, a bill drawn for the purpose of carrying out the pledge in the Democratic platform, concerning the interest on State funds. The pledge was as follows: "The Democratic party pledges itself, that all deposits of State funds shall be in Illinois banks, and that the interest thereon shall be paid into the State treasury, and that such legislation as is necessary shall be enacted to carry this resolution into effect." This pledge was plain enough, and emphatic enough, in all conscience. Yet the house, with its clear Democratic majority, and in spite of the best efforts of Democratic Representative Dawdy to have them do otherwise, flatly refused to pass the bill. More than all this, and as if to emphasize the contempt displayed by the Democratic house for the Democratic pledge, the Democratic strikers in the forty-second district refused to recognize Mr. Dawdy's natural aspiration for a second term, and nominated another in his stead. Thus Illinois Democrats, at the very first opportunity afforded them since the war, when it would have seemed that common sense would have dictated a different course, threw prudence to the wind, scattered the people's money without the slightest restraint, violated their pledges with corsair-like indifference to consequences and made the question of their future success hinge entirely upon their ability to keep the people in ignorance of their conduct. In these days of almost universal intelligence and general dissemination of knowledge, such reliance is indeed a broken reed.

The Democratic platform in the present campaign says nothing about Republican extravagance, and is vociferously mute about the interest on State funds, but comes out with a wonderfully strong "pledge" to repeal the "infamous tyrannical and

oppressive school law." The Republican platform, like its Democratic prototype, is, in the main, a mass of glittering generalities and nicely worded catch-phrases. It also pledges the party to repeal the present school law, and, funny to relate, steals the Democratic thunder of the previous campaign by declaring its readiness to cover into the State treasury the "interest on the public funds." In Illinois there were polled in the Presidential campaign of 1888, about 725,000 votes. In the campaign two years ago, when the McKinley law was on trial, and Democrats were elegantly posing as friends of the dear people and lovers of the overburdened taxpayers; when they were earnestly beseeching the friends of parochial schools to come to their assistance in the interest of a proper educational law, and, above all, when they tickled the organized, but unsophisticated granger, by nominating one of their brotherhood for State treasurer, and declaring that the profit accruing from the loaning of State funds which had hitherto found its way into the pockets of "rascally Republicans" should be turned into the State treasury the vote scarcely exceeded 600,000, showing that at least 120,000 citizens of the State had declined to exercise the grand prerogative which attaches to American citizenship. Considering the excitement attending the campaign, this heavy falling-off in the vote is very suggestive of the indifference with which the people generally had come to regard political matters. But when, in addition to this decreased vote, it is remembered that in the only three legislative districts in which the political malcontents were organized they were successful, the suggestive indifference of the stay-at-homes becomes an almost certain precursor of the People's party strength in the present campaign.

Add to all this the long-continued extravagance of Republican rule, and the flagrant manner in which the Democrats of the last assembly violated, and spat upon every pledge made to the people, and it will readily be seen that the People's party are justified in deciding, as they have, to make a stubborn fight for control of this State, in the furtherance of which end they have established headquarters in this city.

THE following clipping was sent us from Dawson, Ky., by a friend of the cause:

It appears that J. P. Alexander and Ward Headly had a public discussion of political topics last Friday at Richland church, and several parties who were there report that the third party man won a decided victory over the Democrat elector. J. P. Alexander is ready, he says, to publicly discuss the issues of the day with any of the representatives of either of the old parties, and would be pleased to expound the principles of the third party.

The gladdest of all the glad words of tongue or pen, the gladdest of these are: "Congress has adjourned again."

PRESIDENT LOUCKS' VIEWS.

He Regards Protective Tariff as a Bounty Which Should Give the Government Special Privileges.

President H. L. Loucks advances some original and entirely logical views as to the right of the national government to interfere between Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and their employees, at Homestead, Pa.

He says: "It is the protective system of this government, as asserted and exercised in its patent system and in its arrangement of the incidence and rate of tariff taxation, that gives it a right to intervene between this firm and its workmen in this instance.

"When Carnegie, Phipps & Co. accept the patent system of this country and its protective tariff for the goods the firm makes; when it comes in under these patents and these protective tariffs, and gets the benefits of them, it becomes to that extent a ward of the government. It no longer depends upon its own unaided exertions in a field of free competition, but becomes, instead, a ward or client of the government to the full extent that it accepts the protection and the benefits of the government's patent and tariff laws. For that reason the government has a right to interpose in the conduct and management of the business of this firm, and to prescribe in its relations to its workmen.

"This is seen very clearly in the matter of the tariff. This firm came to the United States and asked as a favor, that the people of the United States should give it a bounty upon all the goods that it makes. 'I want this bounty,' said the firm, 'to enable us to pay higher wages to the men we employ.'

"Very well," replied the people of the United States, 'if that is what you want it for, we will agree to give you the bounty,' and the people of the United States accordingly did burden themselves with the payment of the bounty asked for. They did it in the shape of a protective tariff on the products of the firm.

"Therefore, now, if after the firm gets its bounty, and while it continually is in receipt of its bounty, it, instead of advancing the wages of its workmen, cuts those wages down, and locks out the workmen because they refuse to accept the reduction, the people of the United States have a perfect right to step in and compel, not only the reinstatement of the workmen, but also to enforce such a distribution of the receipts of the firm for its products between the firm and its workmen as shall secure to the workmen that improvement of wages that the bounty, at the request of the firm, was given for."

The old party papers are facetiously suggesting that while Congress plead "not guilty" to the charge of inebriety, it enters no exception to "disorderly." Mr. Watson has proved by witnesses that they were both. The Record speaks for his other allegations. Let them deny them if they dare.

HON. A. K. CRAIG, member of Congress from twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Claysville, Pa., July 29. He was 60 years of age, but had announced as a Democrat for re-election.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Subscription Price - - \$1.00 Per Year.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract.
Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Dis-

counts for time and space furnished upon application,

stating character of advertisement required.

The publisher 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;

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 free-

dom.

Adopted at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reendorse

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and the action of

Brother C. W. Macine and his associates in said

paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward

in the good work of education.

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ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

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

N. R. P. A.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

We have received a white envelope directed with lead pencil to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing no letter. The post mark appears to be Dublin, name of State not legible.

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

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry but gives no post-office or State. F. M. Lauck, Waring post-office, writes us for information, but gives no State.

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

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

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

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

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

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

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 8th for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 605921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

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

Wm. Campbell writes concerning a subscription sent in February, but as he gives neither post-office or State, his inquiry cannot be answered.

THE theory of law is that it is an instrument by which good can be accomplished. The fact is, it is the father of every economic ill that humanity is heir to.

THE ECONOMIST receives a very large number of exchanges, something over one thousand papers per week. Many Alliances throughout the country are in need of this reading material. THE ECONOMIST would be glad to send these papers to Alliances where they would be read, free of charge, if those desiring them will send in their address and a simple remittance to cover postage at the government rate of 4 cents per pound.

The object of this proposition is to place the reform exchanges in the hands of readers, that they may become subscribers to increase the circulation, and thereby augment the power of good as exercised by the reform press.

THE maximum distance attained by the planet Mars from the earth is 234,400,000, and the minimum is

35,500,000.

The period of time between the greater and lesser distances is seven years. The minimum was attained last week, on Thursday, and it is thought that the proximity of the red orb to our earth enabled

its highly intelligent citizens to put in operation a plan of communicating with the citizens of this sphere by flash-light signals or otherwise. It

may be that some occult influence of theirs was responsible for the appointment of the Boatner jag committee and for the funny rebuttal testimony concerning "beef tea" which it elicited. Who can tell?

THE record of neither Mr. Harrison nor Cleveland can or will be impeached by the plutocratic power to which they are indebted for past favors, and for this reason the plutocratic strength will be impartially divided between them. On the other

hand, the official acts of General Weaver prove him a friend of the people, and when he was defeated for re-election to Congress six years ago, he went down before the cohorts of the money power bravely holding aloft the banner of equal rights. It

is for this reason that he will command, in the coming election, the combined strength of all thoughtful wealth-producers.

JUDGE BROOKS, of Maryland, refused to sustain the anti-single tax demurser from Hyattsville, and declared that the question involved should be settled "at the ballot box."

CONGRESSMAN HARTER, of Ohio, whose soul has been mightily agitated by the wrongs which free coinage of silver would perpetrate upon the pensioner and the poor—banker Harter

—goes to California as selected orator to a great banquet of financiers to be held in San Francisco. The Ameri-

can people will please hide out as best

they can while "finances" are being

carefully adjusted by Congressman Harter and his boodle friends.

THERE are 13,000,000 of voters in this country. Each man is paying \$10 per year pension grab as a tax. Justice and recognition to the old

soldier is a national honor—looting the treasury for political purposes, a Washington for days longer than

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

As fast as State secretaries report the time and place of the next regular annual meeting of the State Alliances, it will be added to this list:

Tennessee, Nashville, August 16.
Texas, Austin, August 16.
Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17.
Kentucky, Owensboro, November 8.
Columbia, S. C., July 27.
Virginia, Richmond, August 17.
California, Sacramento, October 3.
Georgia, Gainesville, August 17.
Little Rock, Ark., August 16.
Mississippi, Starkville, August 23.
Williamsport, Pa., October 25.

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;

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve of the course it has pursued and

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

RABBITS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Their Introduction on the Island and Ceremonies at Their Arrival.

Their Increase in Numbers—Devastation from Their Presence—A War of Extermination—Prodigious Multitudes—Marvelous Reproduction.

BY J. N. INGRAM.

When the early navigators first discovered New Zealand, animal life was scarce.

Rats were the only species of mammals moving on the face of the earth.

The bunnies were soon heard from.

The animals attended to business.

They decided to earn the expenses of their sea voyage by accomplishing the purpose for which they were imported.

They increased with astonishing rapidity, and finally with amazing prodigality.

They next appeared to be multiplying by the double rule of three; and then they ignored all principles of arithmetic, set all demonstrations of mathematics at defiance, and appeared to cover the earth by spontaneous generation.

They began to search the hills of New Zealand for game. The foxes were not there, hares were missing.

The hunters returned to their cabins

sore and tired, without reporting a glimpse of any animal at large on the island.

The clouds seemed to have rained rabbits, and the very dust to have assumed their moving forms. Like the grasshoppers of Kansas, they appeared to come from everywhere.

To deprive an Englishman of his pleasures of sport, and suspend the adventure of hunting, is to subtract from him his real zest for life.

The solitary surroundings at the antipodes even stimulated his appetite for shooting. The colonists began to long for some of the old hunting days in Britain.

They came together and held a mass meeting; they considered the desirability of importing game.

They ate a few hares, filled their stomachs, lay down, went to sleep, and let the rabbits jump o'er their backs.

The bunnies continued to arrive in greater forces; they devoured the grass on the plains, and ate up the herbs on the hills; they then commenced on the twigs and bark of the trees.

But defamatory utterances and incendiary resolutions were spoken against the importers of the hares.

Speeches were delivered from every doorway, and revolutionary demonstrations were declared against the devouring plague.

The cattle had to be sold or driven off to adjacent provinces for grass; the sheep were despoiled of their pasture, and had also to be exported to distant pastures.

The rabbits had possession of the land and held their ground, and even made advances into adjoining neighborhoods.

The animals were promptly fed and carefully looked after.

A holiday was announced and the people invited to a public festival.

Tables were erected for feast and a banquet laid there.

Platforms were constructed for addresses.

The people came together.

Parties brought on the rabbits.

Orators were placed on the boards to deliver speeches.

Wine was drank and dinner was eaten.

The prospects of game and the delights of the chase were dilated on.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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The animals were put on public exhibition; they were examined and admired.

They were the first of their species that had ever stood on New Zealand soil.

His flower grounds were next destroyed by the insatiable rabbits.

Districts became desolate and the population threatened with bankruptcy.

Maledictions were hurled against the animals, and denunciations stormed at their increasing myriads.

The colonists then returned to their respective homes. Visions of shooting occupied their minds.

But the rabbits were certain that they had not come to the country of their own accord; they had been sent for, and were brought there by force.

As they had not been consulted in their coming, but had been exiled from their native shores and brought against their will as hostages into an alien clime, they claimed the right to occupy the land and to fatten on the fullness thereof.

After the British colonists had formed settlements on the islands, and erected their homesteads, they looked around for some amusement to vary the monotony of life on the wild and rugged frontiers.

The animals attended to business. They decided to earn the expenses of their sea voyage by accomplishing the purpose for which they were imported.

They increased with astonishing rapidity, and finally with amazing prodigality.

They next appeared to be multiplying by the double rule of three; and then they ignored all principles of arithmetic, set all demonstrations of mathematics at defiance, and appeared to cover the earth by spontaneous generation.

They began to search the hills of New Zealand for game. The foxes were not there, hares were missing.

The hunters returned to their cabins

sore and tired, without reporting a glimpse of any animal at large on the island.

The clouds seemed to have rained rabbits, and the very dust to have assumed their moving forms. Like the grasshoppers of Kansas, they appeared to come from everywhere.

To deprive an Englishman of his pleasures of sport, and suspend the adventure of hunting, is to subtract from him his real zest for life.

They continued to devastate the land, and

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Subscription Price - - \$1.00 Per Year.

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

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

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

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

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

We have received a white envelope directed with lead pencil to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing no letter. The post mark appears to be Dublin, name of State not legible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

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

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 8th for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 005521, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

The above remain from a large number of letters without post-office addresses received by us and placed in the suspense box to await subsequent letters of inquiry. Wm. Campbell writes concerning a subscription sent in February, but as he gives neither postoffice or State, his inquiry cannot be answered.

The power wielded by money in legislative affairs, never, perhaps, received a more thorough exemplification than it did in the manner in which Congress was forced to remain in Washington for days longer than

necessary by the World's Fair cormorants. The question of suppressing Pinkertonism and of passing a bill making grain gambling and option dealing a felony, were disposed of as a Kansas cyclone would dispose of chaff, but the question whether or not Congress should give \$5,000,000 to Chicago grabbers, loomed up as an insurmountable obstacle in the way of adjournment.

ONE of the pressing needs of the time, the supplying of which is destined to make the fortune of some future genius, is the invention of a thought incubator. Such a machine would be especially appreciated by tariff talkers and force bill debaters, who would willingly bankrupt themselves just now for the sake of a few new thoughts on these aged, but highly revered subjects.

THE maximum distance attained by the planet Mars from the earth is 234,400,000, and the minimum is 35,500,000. The period of time between the greater and lesser distances is seven years. The minimum was attained last week, on Thursday, and it is thought that the proximity of the red orb to our earth enabled its highly intelligent citizens to put in operation a plan of communicating with the citizens of this sphere by flash-light signals or otherwise. It may be that some occult influence of theirs was responsible for the appointment of the Boaner jag committee and for the funny rebuttal testimony concerning "beef tea" which it elicited. Who can tell?

BROTHER DANA and Senator Morgan, though as wide apart as the poles on the question of tariff and silver, are like "two hearts that beat as one" on the force-bill issue. It is a pity that a man of Senator Morgan's capacity should have followed the

Democratic apostle of gold and protection into the realms of back numberdom.

THE rotten egg and stone-throwing argument of which brothers Peck and Post, of Georgia, were the victims last week, is of the kind highly calculated to convince all thoughtful people that the domineering party of the South has reached that eventful point in its career when it is just before "passing in its checks."

JUDGE BROOKS, of Maryland, refused to sustain the anti-single tax demurser from Hyattsville, and declared that the question involved should be settled "at the ballot box." It is for this reason that he will command, in the coming election, the combined strength of all thoughtful wealth-producers.

CONGRESSMAN HARTER, of Ohio, whose soul has been mightily agitated by the wrongs which free coinage of silver would perpetrate upon the pensioner and the poor—banker Harter goes to California as selected orator to a great banquet of financiers to be held in San Francisco. The American people will please hide out as best they can while "finances" are being carefully adjusted by Congressman Harter and his boodle friends.

EVEN the rebuttal testimony before the Congressional "jag" committee showed that whisky drinking was not an uncommon occurrence on the floor of the House. And the result of the investigation is a complete vindication of Tom Watson's book.

THERE are 13,000,000 of voters in this country. Each man is paying \$10 per year pension grab as a tax. Justice and recognition to the old soldier is a national honor—looting the treasury for political purposes, a

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

As fast as State secretaries report the time and place of the next regular annual meeting of the State Alliances, it will be added to this list:

Tennessee, Nashville, August 16.

Texas, Austin, August 16.

Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17.

Kentucky, Owensboro, November 8.

Columbia, S. C., July 27.

Virginia, Richmond, August 17.

California, Sacramento, October 3.

Georgia, Gainesville, August 17.

Little Rock, Ark., August 16.

Mississippi, Starkville, August 23.

Williamsport, Pa., October 25.

RABBITS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Their Introduction on the Island and Ceremonies at Their Arrival.

Their Increase in Numbers—Devastation from Their Presence—A War of Extermination—Prodigious Multitudes—Marvelous Reproduction.

BY J. N. INGRAM.

When the early navigators first discovered New Zealand, animal life was scarce. Rats were the only species of mammals moving on the face of the earth.

After the British colonists had

formed settlements on the islands, and erected their homesteads, they looked around for some amusement to vary the monotony of life on the wild and rugged frontiers.

The chase suggested some excitement with hounds. They had been wont to follow the call of the horn in pursuit of foxes on England's moors, and had espoused many hares in their traps.

They began to search the hills of New Zealand for game. The foxes were not there, hares were missing.

The hunters returned to their cabins

sore and tired, without reporting a glimpse of any animal at large on the island.

To deprive an Englishman of his pleasures of sport, and suspend the adventure of hunting, is to subtract from him his real zest for life.

The solitary surroundings at the antipodes even stimulated his appetite for shooting. The colonists began to long for some of the old hunting days in Britain.

The ground became a mass of fur, the hills sparkled with eyes, and the rocks and mounds were mounted with ears.

Rabbits were seen in all directions,

under foot and all around.

Dogs, turned loose amongst them,

looked over the crowd, and, like the old man going up a hill, when the rear came out of his wagon and turned his apples down the road, concluded they could not do the subject justice.

They ate a few hares, filled their stomachs, lay down, went to sleep, and let the rabbits jump o'er their backs.

The bunnies continued to arrive in greater forces; they devoured the grass on the plains, and ate up the herbs on the hills; they then commenced on the twigs and bark of the trees.

They devoured the plains until they

were bare as brick yards, and skinned the bushes until they looked like they had been struck by lightning.

The cattle had to be sold or driven off to adjacent provinces for grass;

the sheep were despoiled of their pasture, and had also to be exported to distant pastures.

The rabbits had possession of the

land and held their ground, and even made advances into adjoining neighborhoods.

As they had come to stay, they wanted to see the country, and needed air and change of diet.

Tables were erected for a feast and a banquet laid thereon.

Platforms were constructed for ad-

dresses.

The people came together.

Parties brought on the rabbits.

Orators were placed on the boards to deliver speeches.

Wine was drank and dinner was eaten.

The prospects of game and the delights of the chase were dilated on.

The animals were put on public exhibition; they were examined and admired.

They were the first of their species that had ever stood on New Zealand soil.

They were to begin life in a new country, and had a promising and distinguished future before them.

With becoming ceremonies the cages were opened and the gray wards set at liberty.

The colonists then returned to their respective homes. Visions of shooting occupied their minds.

The public meeting, and the event mentioned, occurred at Riverton in the province of Southland. Dr. Menzies was on hand and cut the strings which turned loose the rabbits.

The bunnies were soon heard from.

The animals attended to business. They decided to earn the expenses of their sea voyage by accomplishing the purpose for which they were imported.

They increased with astonishing rapidity, and finally with amazing prodigality. They next appeared to be multiplying by the double rule of three; and then they ignored all principles of arithmetic, set all demonstrations of mathematics at defiance, and appeared to cover the earth by spontaneous generation.

Rabbits covered the plains, filled the valleys, and crowded the hills. Still they came; like the locusts of Egypt, and occupied the lands.

The clouds seemed to have rained rabbits, and the very dust to have assumed their moving forms. Like the grasshoppers of Kansas, they appeared to come from everywhere.

No protests were offered by them against emigration. They, in fact, encouraged the settlement of the country, by themselves making frequent excursions.

The ground became a mass of fur, the hills sparkled with eyes, and the rocks and mounds were mounted with ears.

They continued to devastate the land, and day and night trespassed on the ranchers' fields.

The dogs also enjoyed the sport, and made headway on the hares.

The work of extirpation was con-

tinued. The rabbits were driven from the plains into the mountains.

The earth had been covered with slain, and the work of skinning followed. The bodies were converted into compost, and the hides sold for fur.

In the mountain wilds the rabbits have continued to thrive, and from their undergrowth fastnesses have been erected to the memory of Dr. Menzies; and his associate orators, at the memorable assembly at Picton, in Southland, had not passed into history as benefactors.

But defamatory utterances and incendiary resolutions were spoken against the importers of the hares.

Speeches were delivered from every doorway, and revolutionary demonstrations were declared against the devouring plague.

Mass meetings were assembled, and addresses made, and war proclaimed against the rabbits. Campaigns were plotted, raids matured, and an onslaught arranged.

The government of New South Wales had offered \$100,000 to any syndicate who would undertake to relieve that colony of its rabbits. As the offer was not taken the reward was raised to \$125,000, and the funds placed in the colonial treasury at Sydney.

But while the people of New South Wales were waiting on their money to induce bidders, the rabbits were depleting the fields and foraging on the crops.

Conditions were always satisfactory to the spires; and returning delegates invariably conveyed satisfactory reports, with invitations to come over and enjoy themselves.

The colonists of New Zealand concluded that they would neither wait nor depend on others to wage hostilities on their rabbits, but would them-

selves undertake the work of extermination.

Dogs were imported, hands were hired, guns were collected, ammunition secured, and horses assembled.

The colonists turned out in force; they were divided into brigades, organized into companies, and officered with commanders of military pretensions.

The troops were mounted, armed, organized, assigned to territory, and set in motion.

They moved on the rabbits. The guns were leveled, fire was opened, and shot and balls were scattered promiscuously amongst the furry hosts.

The rabbits were used to horsemen, but surprised at the noise of the guns, and the smoke of the powder; they could not understand why so many of their comrades were on their sides kicking in the dust.

As the balls became thicker and the wounded began to cry out, it dawned on the bunnies that the racket and commotion meant something.

That it was meant for their good was not shown by the piles of dead in their midst.

The dogs had been turned loose, and the musketry continued to pour volleys into the ranks of the hares, and havoc and slaughter prevailed.

It then appeared to the rabbits that they were not wanted in those parts, and that it would be to their interest to vacate.

They began to move. They did not stand on the order of their going, or consume unnecessary delay in departure. They moved en masse.

But the cavalry were prepared for charges, pursued the fleeing fugitives and poured death and destruction into their rear.

The dogs also enjoyed the sport, and made headway on the hares.

The work of extirpation was con-

tinued. The rabbits were driven from the plains into the mountains.

pests. That would suspend their business.

But the introduction of poison as a weapon has produced a powerful and effective arsenal of destruction. Where guns and dogs killed thousands, poison now kills hundreds of thousands.

Wheat soaked in phosphorus sends the rabbits on their long journey by millions.

The poisoned grain is scattered over the country, hedges and forests, infested, and is readily eaten by the unsuspecting animals. One meal is always the last. The rabbit is then ready to go where there is no phosphorous wheat.

After his dead his skin is taken from his body, and put up under sheds to dry. When dried the hides are packed in parcels, of convenient weight, for shipment.

The skins command fair prices. They are shipped to different countries, and used in the manufacture of hats and other commodities. They are also largely shipped to the United States, and are in request by the fur dealers in the great republic.

The exportation of rabbits skins has become a new and extensive business in New Zealand, and they have become one of its leading features of commerce.

The business has grown from year to year and assumed extensive proportions.

In the year 1873, \$6,000 worth of skins were sold. The following table shows the growth of the trade through a series of years:

Year.	Number.	Value.
1874	56,500	\$ 9,000
1875	111,000	18,000
1876	311,500	21,000
1877	918,200	41,000
1878	3,951,000	150,000
1879	5,334,500	224,000
1880	7,505,600	321,000
1881	8,514,000	405,000
1882	9,198,800	425,000

Since 1882 100,000,000 skins have been exported. In 1889 11,000,000 were sold. In 1890 12,000,000 were invoiced.

The output for the year 1891 is reported as 14,000,000 skins. I am further informed by colonists of high standing that the exportation of skins do not cover one-tenth of the rabbits killed in New Zealand.

The rabbits, after eating the poisoned grain, run into their holes, or retire to thickets to die, and cannot be obtained.

These animals commence having little ones when about four months old. They keep breeding in the semi-tropic climate of New Zealand all the year. They breed seven times a year in cold climates, and have eight young ones at a time. A calculation will show that one pair of animals and their offspring would produce, in four years, 1,250,000 rabbits.

The rabbit plague may now be said to be under control. So great is the havoc played amongst them by phosphorous wheat, and so large, well-equipped and systematically organized are the forces of raiders, that the gray legions are held at bay.

The crops are now largely protected from devastation and the scourge confined to the plains, the woodlands and mountains.

Homestead's Population.

Contrary to the impression which is prevalent, the greater part of the population of Homestead, Pa., is native born. According to the returns of the eleventh census, the

total population of Homestead is 7,911. Of this number 5,421 are native born persons, and 2,490 are persons of foreign birth. These figures include all ages, both white and colored.

Of the native born persons, 5,288 are native white. The figures of the census office show that this native white population is made up of those who are of native parents, to the number of 2,830, and those of foreign parentage, to the number of 2,458. Adding the number of native white persons of foreign parentage to the number of foreign born, in arriving at the number of persons of foreign extraction, there is a total of 4,948; that is, something more than half of the population is of foreign birth or foreign parentage; while less than one-third of the place are of foreign birth.

The total number of foreign born males eighteen years of age and over is 1,347, while the total number of native born males eighteen years of age and over is 1,372.

From Tennessee.

In pursuance to a published call made by a number of leading citizens of Landerdale country, Tennessee, there assembled in Ripley, recently, one of the largest crowds that has been seen for a long time. The object of the call was to organize the People's party in this county. The greatest unity and enthusiasm prevailed. A number of patriotic speeches were made, delegates to the State and congressional conventions appointed, an executive committee for the county selected, and steps taken to organize People's party clubs in every civil district in the county.

At first, the Democratic leaders assured the people of the rectification of all these abuses; then they undertook only to remonstrate silver and secure its free coinage; and, at last, under the leadership of a new school Democrat—Mr. Cleveland—they have practically abandoned the contest for the free coinage of silver, and now propose to restrict their efforts to secure general relief to the people, not by an abolition of the tariff, but by an adjustment of it to a revenue basis, which is as likely to demand an increase of tariff duties as a reduction.

These being substantially the positions of the two old parties with respect to the demands of the masses for financial and industrial relief, and there being, therefore, no issue between them of any particular interest to the people at large, the masses of the people of the United States have abandoned the old organizations, and have formed a party of their own which they have styled the People's party, presenting issues which they believe, if properly lent and disposed of, will not only relieve them from the burdens with which selfish greed and unbiased avarice have saddled them, but will avert an appeal by the people to armed resistance—will prevent an impending bloody revolution, and give to our glorious republic a new and, perhaps, interminable lease of existence.

"About the silver States?" Upon this statement of the reasons upon which we base our action in withdrawing from the old parties, we appeal to every citizen who values prosperity more highly than adversity, who prizes liberty above slavery, and who prefers freedom before tyranny, to unite with us in pushing the peaceful revolution which is now in progress, which has for its object the destruction of the grinding, merciless despotism which has been enacted over us by the money power.

And we do pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the platform of the People's party, and to employ every honorable means within our power to secure its enactment into the forms of law.

A LOOK OVER THE FIELD.

The Alliance President on the Political Situation—He Predicts Victory for the People's Party.

President H. L. Loucks, of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, sat in his bright, breezy office, on the second floor of THE ECONOMIST building, Washington, D. C., and talked about the political and industrial revolution.

"The People's party convention of South Dakota," he said, "was the largest ever held in the State by any political party. It lasted one week, and partook of the good old-fashioned camp-meeting order. I never saw men so filled with zeal and inspired by a cause. We will undoubtedly carry the State in November."

"What of North Dakota?"

"I was also present at their State convention of the People's party.

They are a unit for reform, and in the majority as a political factor. We will control the next legislature, and send up another People's party Senator to the United States Senate. This is assured."

"Minnesota?"

"On my way to Washington, I stopped over for Minnesota's convention. We have a very strong ticket, a winning ticket—out there—with that stalwart Ignatius Donnelly at its head for governor. The People's party are sanguine of carrying the State, which means still another United States Senator."

"Nebraska?"

"Nebraska is one of the strongest independent States in the Northwest, having elected part of the State ticket last year. Practically (mark this), there are only two parties in the field, the Democrats having withdrawn in the last campaign waged, to merge with the independents. They now find themselves forced to get out petitions, in order to get their candidates' names on ballots. It is more than probable they will emulate Kansas, go out of business, and divide up their remaining forces between the two real contestants. In this event the masses will join us, and the 'bosses' go over to the plutocrats. The Nebraska People's party ticket is safe. They already have the legislature."

"About the silver States?"

"We have captured them with our platform and candidates. General Weaver has received assurances of support from the silver league, and his tour through the West is a triumphal progress."

"What are your fall engagements?"

"Well, I hope to attend the State Alliance meeting in Richmond, Va., August 16, and thence go into Texas for the balance of the month. I am also booked for Tennessee in the early part of September."

"Looking over the whole field of politics, what conclusions do you reach?"

"These: The People's party will carry more States this fall than either Cleveland or Harrison. We are in this fight to the finish, and in it to win."

A ray of sunlight touched the face of the speaker, and lit it up with the very brightness of prophecy.

ALMOST PERSUADED.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

Almost persuaded truth to receive, Almost persuaded facts to believe, Thus some old party hack,

Answered you quickly back:

And almost silent day,

I'll vote your way."

Almost persuaded light to discern, Almost persuaded new ways to learn, Yet when the bes' esey,

Back to the soup hell fly,

Too late at any cost,

Almost, but lost.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE WEALTH.

Figures Quoted from St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hour.....	1,042.81	Ten years.....	\$9,305,000
Minute.....	17.38	Twenty-five years.....	219,180,000
Second.....	.29	RUSSELL SAGE.	

JAY GOULD.

Year.....	\$4,000,000.00	One year.....	\$53,045,000
Month.....	336,666.00	Five years.....	67,195,000
Week.....	77,692.00	Ten years.....	90,305,000
Day.....	11,058.00	Twenty-five years.....	219,180,000

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

Hour.....	401.19	One year.....	\$51,010,000
Minute.....	7.69	Five years.....	58,025,000
Second.....	.13	Ten years.....	67,315,000
		Twenty-five years.....	205,260,000

The nine fortunes combined would show increases by natural progression as follows:

One year.....	\$ 757,894,000	One year.....	\$ 757,894,000
Five years.....	931,231,000	Five years.....	931,231,000
Ten years.....	1,206,924,000	Ten years.....	1,206,924,000
Twenty-five years.....	2,654,956,000	Ten years.....	2,654,956,000

A better idea of the wealth of the nine richest Americans is offered by comparative illustrations than any other way. One million dollars in the standard silver dollar of the United States weighs thirty tons. Consequently, if the fortunes were silver they would make the following showings:

William Waldorf Astor.....	17,775 miles
Jay Gould.....	11,835 miles
John D. Rockefeller.....	10,953 miles
Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	10,652 miles
Henry M. Flagler.....	9,470 miles
John L. Blair.....	7,102 miles
Russell Sage.....	5,918 miles
Collis P. Huntington.....	5,918 miles

Total..... 85,222 miles

Thus the combined fortunes in one-dollar bills would extend three and one-half times around the world at its greatest circumference.

There is a probability that William Waldorf Astor will be a billionaire long before he reaches his allotted time.

The Astor fortune has been handed down generation after generation to the eldest son, and it is supposed that the present possessors will follow the tradition.

When William Waldorf Astor becomes a billionaire his income at 6 per cent interest will be:

Year.....	\$60,000,000.00
Month.....	253,750.00
Week.....	58,356.00
Day.....	8,318.00
Hour.....	346.58
Minute.....	5.78
Second.....	.10

JOHN L. BLAIR.

Year.....	\$3,045,000.00

<tbl

fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freedom. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars' worth of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service), as rapidly and as far as the good sense of intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous, and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country; we declare, therefore:

That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual, may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of mankind. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery.

"If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

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

We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be

owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

THE GREATEST OFFER

Ever made to assist Alliances to put THE ECONOMIST in the hands of every member of the Order first, and then send it to all who should be active workers in the reform ranks, and at the same time get a small library of the best books. The following extraordinary offer is made:

For all clubs of 10 or more subscribers, at 25 cents each, received during the month of August, we will send THE ECONOMIST until January 1, 1893, making about five months, for 25 cents, and in addition to this, every Alliance or person sending a club of 20, with \$5, will be entitled to receive for each 20 so sent a full set of the Economist Library of Extras, consisting of:

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The above name has been applied to the Wisconsin Central Lines on account of the large number of lakes and summer resorts tributary to them. Some of the principal summer resorts are Fox Lake, Ill., Lake Villa, Ill., Waukegan, Mukwonago, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Waukesha, Menasha, Appleton, Winona, etc. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black-bass, rock bass, pickerel, pike, perch, muskellunge, whitefish, lake trout, alewife, etc. In the grandeur of her rustic landscapes, and the rare perfection of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the Union. Her fane is a refreshing retreat for the overtaxed careworn inhabitants of the great cities, and in this season another has extended southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

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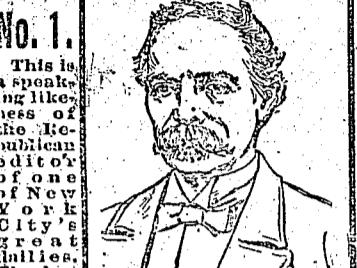
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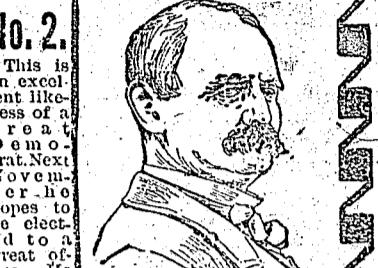
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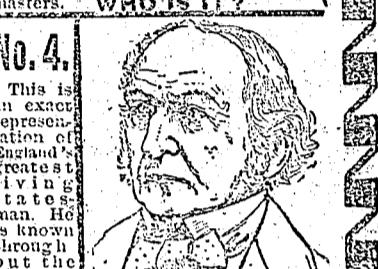
This is a speaking likeness of the Republican editor of one of New York City's greatest dailies. The last Republican Convention nominated him for a great political office. Is he also an Ex-minister to France? WHO IS IT?



This is an excellent likeness of a great Democrat. Next year he hopes to be elected to a great office. He held a position in the Post Office department under the Cleveland administration, and was renowned for cutting off the heads of about 40,000 postmasters. WHO IS IT?



This is not a portrait of England's greatest living statesman. Although there is a wonderful resemblance to the great Cortes, this is a speaking likeness of one of America's leading statesmen. At present he is the Governor of one of the great States of the Union, and represented his district in the U.S. Congress, and is the author of the most renowned tariff bill of the day. At the last Republican Convention which nominated Harrison, he was chosen Chairman, and received nearly as many votes for the Republican nomination as Blaine.



This is an exact reproduction of England's greatest living statesman. He is known throughout the entire civilized world as "The Grand Old Man"; he has been Prime Minister of Great Britain, and in the last election was re-elected to parliament, which is supposed to mean victory and Home Rule for Ireland. WHO IS THIS?

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EXPLANATION. This AMERICAN NATION is a political paper. We do not deny this. It has been said that the money we are so freely distributing in large quantities is campaign money—because this happens to be presidential year. Let us ask a fair question. As long as our awards are fairly distributed, does it make any difference to you whether or not it is campaign money we are distributing? Enough, so long as we faithfully carry out our promise. The September number of the American Nation is considered to-day the first political paper of America, and contains a list of nearly 1,000 persons, giving names and addresses of all full who have been the recipients of awards exactly as they have been promised in our advertisements.

Every Correct Answer RECEIVES

and positively, the premiums will be sent the same day the answers are found to be correct. The full list of correct answers, with name of winners, will be published in the November number of The American Nation.

Unquestionable Justice to All.

Every answer will be numbered as received, and immediately turned over to the Committee in charge of premiums, and the full amount will be sent the very day the award is made, in the regular order of its number.

CONDITION. We have found that offers of this kind are cheap in the country, but in the circulation of the American Nation. We therefore require that with every answer to the American Nation, If answers are sent to more than one picture, the name of a subscriber must be sent for every picture answered. If two pictures are answered, two names must be sent and 60 cents; three answers, three names and 90 cents; four answers, four names and \$1.20, postal note, silver, or registered letter.

For every picture you answer use the number under the same in this advertisement.

Please take note there are no conditions to this grand offer. The American Nation, the regular price of which is \$1.00 per year, the awards are given absolutely without a consideration and free and generously distributed.

BE WISE AND SEND TO-DAY!

Address all correspondence, and make all remittances payable to

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WE PAY ALL EXPENSES.

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."

There is something suggestive, very suggestive, in the loud-mouthed manner in which Republican protective organs talk about "America for Americans" whenever the governmental policy under which Carnegie has grown so powerful is called into question, while at the same time, in the same column, perhaps, they servilely acknowledge this country's dependence upon Europe for help in adopting a just financial system. These organs insist not only that in the matter of manufactured goods this country can be independent of any and all other countries on earth, but that it already is so because of the beneficent operation of the protective tariff. Grant, for the sake of argument, that this assertion is true, where is the good sense or the good business management, or, to put it upon the ground most affected by the protective tariffists, the "patriotism" in permitting the aristocratic governments of Europe, whose "pauper labor" protectionists affect such a holy horror of, to fix the value of the money in which every dollar's worth of our produce, manufactured or otherwise, is measured? What bôts it to the "American" laborer that his government has erected a tariff barrier, the avowed object of which is to restrict the importation of manufactured goods, that he may have the more to make, and necessarily a better command of the price at which he will make them, if his government at the same time permits the controlling element of the countries, against which he is protected, to say what the value of the money in which his wages is paid shall be?

Is not such a system a delusion and a snare? Does it not bear plainly in view the ear-marks of a contemptible, cold-blooded swindle? The titled nobility and blue-blooded aristocrats, who alone will comprise Europe's delegation to the international monetary conference, are of the class that is strictly responsible for all the "pauper labor" existing in their respective countries. None know better than they the means to employ to make "pauper labor," because that has been their life-long study and their life-long employment. They know that the most effective way to make labor cheap is to crowd as much value in the money unit as possible. Does any one believe that our noted protectionists are so stupid, so dull of brain, so fat-witted as to be unaware of this plain, economic truth? If not, then why is it that, while shouting "America for Americans," they are hypocritically engaged in furthering an international conspiracy which, if consummated, will turn this country, bound hand and foot, over to the money kings of Europe? The economic policy of this government for the past twenty-five years is the result of crystallizing into law the ideas of

our loud-mouthed "America for Americans" shouters. But the people are at last awakening to the fact that they are the victims of as consummate a game of double-dealing as the mind of man ever conceived. It is needless to say that when they become thoroughly aroused they will make short work of those who have so long and so heartlessly deceived them.

KILGORE AND THE TARIFF.

The Evening Star of August 6, quotes Representative Kilgore as follows:

"Nobody knows what the next session will bring forth," said he, in response to a question, "but it seems to me that an increase in our national income has to be provided somehow. The expenses won't be cut down, so the receipts must necessarily be forced up or we will be getting into debt. If we lower the tariff on some articles we can make more money than we do now; perhaps some action may be taken on that line. Personally, I am in favor of taxing salt, and sugar, and rice. These articles are universally used. The rich man consumes more rice and sugar than does the poor man, so he would pay more tax. The poor man uses more salt than the wealthy, but salt is cheaper than dirt anyway, so the difference would not practically be noticeable. I think such a tax would hit everybody about fairly and if the saw-mill isn't working next winter or some other winter I shall probably advocate the scheme."

"Will the People's party carry Texas this fall?" No, my brother, no! I have heard a few wild predictions which pointed to that impossible calamity, but those prophets were without honor in any part of the earth. There will be but a mild shower of third party ballots—just a slight sprinkle."

Mr. Kilgore's ideas on the tariff are those to which a logical deduction from the proposition of a tariff "for revenue only" inexorably lead.

But this is a digression, used for the purpose, but not absolutely essential thereto, to introduce to Mr. Kilgore's distinguished notice and consideration the fact that the people's ideas as to what constitutes a "fair tax" are considerably different from those prevalent in the days of the highly esteemed, but alas forever dead, Alexander Hamilton.

In those days the "fairness" of the tax levied upon imports was gauged entirely by the ease with which it could be employed as a means of obtaining from the people, without their knowing how it was done, the necessities of life, and when the object is "revenue only" the tariff must be restricted to such necessities as are exclusively or principally imported. The principal part of the sugar and rice consumed in this country comes from foreign lands, and Mr. Kilgore does well to include them in the list of articles which he would, under his system, tax in order to increase the nation's stock of money. But why does he mention salt? It is, and has been for many years, one of the stock arguments of his party that the tax on salt was robbery of the poor in the interest of monopolistic salt makers.

It is true that a considerable amount of salt, of a certain kind, needed by fish and meat packers and which we cannot produce, is annually imported. But the tariff thus collected is a very small item when compared to the sums which might be collected from coffee, tea, quinine, etc., and since salt is largely produced in this country, does not a tariff on it partake largely of the protective character? But this is simply a question of detail, which, "if the saw-mill isn't working next winter," Mr. Kilgore will doubtless arrange in accordance with his ideas of a tax that will

"hit everybody about fairly." However, it is not amiss to suggest to Mr. Kilgore that the mutations of time are irresistibly and rapidly producing such changes in the minds of men concerning political matters and economic theories as are necessary to the steady progress of the car of civilization, and that, while the number of men who would procrusteanize the governmental policy of the country so as to conform it to ancient ideas extant a hundred years ago, is doubtless large, yet the broadening intelligence of man naturally consequent upon the general establishment of schools, a through system of mail distribution, etc., is depleting their ranks. It is also kindly suggested to Mr. Kilgore that close observation shows that one of the infallible rules of progress is that when one of the advocates of governmental fossilization is pushed aside, however venerated and loved he may have erstwhile been, he must forever remain in the realms of fossilism, an object of quiet curiosity, equally removed from fear and love.

But this is a digression, used for the purpose, but not absolutely essential thereto, to introduce to Mr. Kilgore's distinguished notice and consideration the fact that the people's ideas as to what constitutes a "fair tax" are considerably different from those prevalent in the days of the highly esteemed, but alas forever dead, Alexander Hamilton.

In those days the "fairness" of the tax levied upon imports was gauged entirely by the ease with which it could be employed as a means of obtaining from the people, without their knowing how it was done, the necessities of life, and when the object is "revenue only" the tariff must be restricted to such necessities as are exclusively or principally imported. The regular Democratic organization has managed to proclaim its candidate as a winner only emphasizes this, because it has been necessary to show, in order to substantiate Jones' claim, that he received a very large negro vote. It is no longer pretended that the whites, who have hitherto assumed a monopoly of the virtue and intelligence of the South, have re-elected Governor Jones. On the contrary, the party organization finds itself in the humiliating attitude of having been repudiated by the white voters and of owing their victory to the negroes.

We see nothing in this to obstruct the independent movement in Tennessee or elsewhere. The Southern States seem ripe for a new departure and for an emphatic and conclusive rejection of the men by whom and the methods by which they have so long been dominated. If the developments in Alabama have sounded a "death-knell" of any sort it has been that of Bourbonism—not that of this new ferment which means free thought, free speech, and free political action.

DEMOCRATIC papers have much to say about General Weaver's vacillating political course, but appear entirely oblivious of the fact that Stevenson, their candidate for Vice-President, has changed his political party one time oftener than Weaver has. Stevenson was first a Democrat, then a Greenbacker, then a Democrat again. Weaver was first a Republican, but left that party for the Greenback party, and holds the same views concerning political principles to-day that he did when, as a Greenbacker, he fought the gold payment of the bonds twenty years ago.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS from the first to the last session of Congress, and official reports and documents, can be purchased of Lowdermilk & Co., F street, Washington, D. C.

ABOUT THE TARIFF.

The tariff question of the old parties is a blind used by the money power to hide from the people the questions that are of real value to them. It is because THE ECONOMIST is keenly alive to this fact that it flatly refuses to be inveigled into taking sides with either the Mills or McKinley deceivers. Mills and McKinley agree that what the people want is low prices for everything, the only difference between them being as to what plan of collecting import duties will soonest bring about the condition which both argue is a blessing. McKinley declares that duties so levied as to restrict foreign imports will encourage home production to such an extent that competition among home producers will cheapen all things. Mills takes the other tack, and says that import duties levied for purposes of revenue only will hasten the blessing of cheapness, by permitting foreigners to compete with home producers. There is one point in the question of "cheapness," which neither the astute Mills, nor the sagacious McKinley, in all their posing as friends of the dear people, have ever deigned to bring to the attention of the public, and that is, that however low prices may affect producers, they are always and unquestionably in the interest of the men who have fixed incomes, either as rent absorbers, interest takers, salary receivers, corporation stock-owners, or any other business of a like kind.

On the tariff question there is also a point which these gentlemen have seemingly agreed to keep perfectly mum about, and that is this, whatever else duties on imports may do they provide the most effective means by which plutocratic corporations and wealthy bondholders may escape their just proportion of taxes. It would be inconsistent with their position as friends of the "mortgage-ridden farmer" and the "poor-laboring men," for these gentlemen to show up these plain facts, and so it happens that their entire time is taken up in splitting hairs over the question as to what rate of tax their respective modes would collect from the people. When it is remembered that the number of things taxed under both plans runs up to the thousands, and that the rate on each varies from 1 per cent to 100 per cent or more ad valorem, and in many instances, in addition to this tax, a specific duty, ranging from one-twentieth of a cent per pound, bushel, yard, etc., to ten, fifteen, or twenty cents per pound, bushel, yard, etc., is collected; and still more, that the rate is made to vary in accordance with the raw or finished state of the thing taxed; that chigory ground is taxed one way and unground another way; hides with the wool on at one rate and dressed, at another rate, etc.

When this is remembered, it will be seen at once that it will require not only a tariff expert, but one who is exceedingly expert in mathematics to guess within 10 or 15 per cent of the average "rate" collected under any given tariff schedule. This much is said by way of introducing the following:

I herewith inclose you a clipping taken from the Philadelphia Weekly Press of March 16, 1892. It purports to be a part of a speech made in Congress by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in reply to Mr. McMillin's free-wool bill. You will observe that he claims that the average rate of duty on all imports under the McKinley bill is only 21 per cent, whereas the average rate on the same under the Mills bill was 27 per cent, thus making the McKinley tariff 6 cents lower than the Mills bill. Will you please inform me through THE ECONOMIST whether or not the statement is true, for no doubt many others besides myself would like to know. B. W. BINFORD, Verdon, Postoffice, Va.

The clipping is as follows:

He then took up Mr. McMillin's statement that the McKinley tariff increased the average duties from 47 per cent to 60 per cent. Mr. Dingley showed by the report of the Bureau of Statistics that the average duty under the McKinley act on the dutiable list alone is 47 per cent instead of 60, and setting aside the increase on champagne, velvets, laces and a few luxuries, the duty is only 44 per cent, whereas the average duty under the Mills bill was 42 per cent, but on all the imports, the only true basis of comparison of tariffs, the average rate of duty is now only 21 per cent, whereas it was 32 per cent under the old law and 27 per cent under the Mills bill.

Another statement of Mr. McMillin's was, that under the McKinley tariff the manufacturer alone was favored. Mr. Dingley showed that under the bill now pending before the House, the manufacturers are to have a protective duty of 39 per cent, while the farmer's wool goes upon the free list, whereas the farmer was given increased protection by the McKinley bill.

Many other of Mr. McMillin's statements were exposed and ridiculed, and it is probable that no member of Congress has undergone such a severe castigation in years.

It will be noticed that this contemptible juggling with "rate" figures is so effective as to have even befuddled as intelligent a man as Brother Binford. The above says "Mr. Dingley showed" the average duty under the McKinley law to be "47 per cent," and that the average under the Mills bill was "42 per cent." But because Mr. Dingley astutely introduced "60 per cent" and "44 per cent" figures, and declares that under a certain way of figuring, in which "the only true basis of comparison of tariff" is considered, the rate under the McKinley law is less than under the Mills bill, Brother Binford is thrown completely off his guard and evidently believes that either McMillin or Dingley has lied. The truth of the matter is, that tariff figures are so complicated that they may be used as a basis to prove almost anything. It is a wonder that astronomical observers of Mars have not used them to prove that that planet is inhabited. No doubt Mr. Dingley can manipulate the reduced sugar tariff and the figures concerning rebates and drawbacks under the McKinley law to such end as to prove his point. Equally, no doubt, Mr. McMillin can take the same figures

relative to drawbacks, rebates and sugar bounties and prove his point. In all this these gentlemen do not lie, but, like the Irishman, they "miss the truth mighty close sometimes."

If, upon due consideration, Brother Binford really believes that his interests are involved in the difference between the old parties on the tariff question, the only advice THE ECONOMIST can offer is, if he is a Republican, stick to Dingley; if he is a Democrat, stick to McMillin. The ultimate result to himself and his wife and babies, if he is so fortunate as to be blessed with a family, will be the same.

CONCERNING THE LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, has submitted a report of the operations of the office for the fiscal year ended June 30, in which he sees to throw discredit on the administration of his predecessor, Commissioner Sparks, but only sets out more clearly the efforts made by Mr. Cleveland's commissioner to protect honest settlers. Mr. Carter starts out by quoting from the report of Mr. Sparks the statement that "the public domain was being made prey of unscrupulous speculators and the worst forms of land monopoly through systematic fraud carried on and consummated under public land laws." As a consequence of the efforts of the Democratic administration to stop these frauds, Mr. Sparks says, he found the land office "greatly demoralized." A "liberal policy" was at once adopted, assuming that all entries were honestly made, and now the business of the office is going along swimmingly. According to the figures the waste of the public lands is also going along in the same way.

The above is from the Baltimore Sun, of the 8th inst. The Sun is a Democratic organ, and supports Cleveland for the presidency. If it will explain how it can consistently commend the administration of the land office by Mr. Sparks, who was ignominiously kicked out of position by Mr. Cleveland, seemingly for no other reason than that he sought to administer the affairs of his bureau in the interest of the people, instead of the corporation land thieves, with its present support of Mr. Cleveland, it will gain prestige in the minds of all right thinking men. Mr. Cleveland's commissioner (Mr. Sparks) did make a desperate effort to "protect honest settlers," and the country witnessed another illustration of the unlimited power wielded by corporate wealth, when, in the midst of his efforts, his rulings were reversed by Secretary Lamar, and his commission recalled by President Cleveland and Lamar elevated to the Supreme bench. The treatment of Sparks by Cleveland, the extravagance of the lately defunct Democratic House, the cowardly refusal to redeem its pledge to "repeal the McKinley law, and above all, its pusillanimous truckling to Eastern gold-bugs, are all nails in the Democratic coffin, which the people in the coming elections will take delight in driving home.

This remarkable "lesson" concludes with a general condemnation of the "demagogues and false friends of labor" who are responsible for such scenes, and the declaration that there was no "great wrong in the proposed scale," from which it draws the conclusion that the strike was without cause. But what "lesson" would the Press have labor learn from its editorial? Is it that they must learn in the future to yield unquestioned obedience to the commands of those in power they are, or that "they are their own worst enemies" and that their suffering was "brought upon them by their own folly" because they dared to do what they believed to be for their good, contrary to what their employers deemed essential to their own protection? There is, indeed, a lesson for labor in the Homestead strike and its results as depicted by the Press. It is a sad one. All knowledge, the tendency of which is to shake the faith of man in his fellowmen, is acquired at the expense of pain to his better nature. When men have for long years clung to the belief that their comfort and welfare are peculiarly the objects of solicitude on the

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL. Under the heading "Will Labor Learn the Lesson?" the Philadelphia Press, August 7, has this to say:

It is evident that the strike at Homestead has ended in a complete failure. There may be more or less trouble yet, but it will only be the spasmodic and desultory firing of a lost battle. The cause of the strikers is overthrown. Not only the mill at Homestead, but all the mills of the Carnegie Company will soon be in full operation with labor which is responsible to the owners and not to any other organization.

This struggle and its disastrous end have been exceedingly costly to the strikers. While it has been going on they have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages. Some of them, after a foolish and futile resistance, and after being without pay for weeks, are back in their old places. Many of them, more unfortunate, find their old places filled, and not merely see present defeat staring them in the face, but are compelled to contemplate the grim prospect of permanent and remunerative employment. Not a few of them have their own pretty and comfortable homes, the fruit of their toil through years. In many cases, with the loss of work, these homes must be abandoned, and the labor of life must be taken up elsewhere. Families are made to suffer; old associates are broken up; the familiar hearthstone is sacrificed; and a secure position is exchanged for an uncertain one.

All this the strikers have brought upon themselves by their own folly. All this they could have foreseen had they applied the teachings of common sense or the lessons of experience. It is easy for men who find themselves thus baffled and beaten to believe that they are the victims of a cruel injustice, and that the hand of the world is against them. But when they calmly face the truth they must see that they are their own worst enemies. Certainly the employers were not to blame. They could have avoided the struggle if they could have done so without sacrificing what they deemed essential to their own protection. Rational business men do not wantonly and needlessly provoke or incur such conflicts. They naturally prefer to go on peacefully and uninterruptedly with their old force if they can do so in justice to themselves. They do not accept a contest with its risks, its interruptions, its delay and all its disagreeable features until they are forced to recognize that there are greater evils in submission than in a fight.

This remarkable "lesson" concludes with a general condemnation of the "demagogues and false friends of labor" who are responsible for such scenes, and the declaration that there was no "great wrong in the proposed scale," from which it draws the conclusion that the strike was without cause. But what "lesson" would the Press have labor learn from its editorial? Is it that they must learn in the future to yield unquestioned obedience to the commands of those in power they are, or that "they are their own worst enemies" and that their suffering was "brought upon them by their own folly" because they dared to do what they believed to be for their good, contrary to what their employers deemed essential to their own protection? There is, indeed, a lesson for labor in the Homestead strike and its results as depicted by the Press. It is a sad one. All knowledge, the tendency of which is to shake the faith of man in his fellowmen, is acquired at the expense of pain to his better nature. When men have for long years clung to the belief that their comfort and welfare are peculiarly the objects of solicitude on the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Appropriations first session Fifty-first Congress.....	\$62,555,871.15
Excess first session Fifty-second Congress.....	102,270,354.42
Appropriations first session Fifty-second Congress without contracts, etc.....	597,701,350.57
Appropriations first session Fifty-first Congress.....	462,068,871.15
Excess first session Fifty-second Congress.....	45,632,509.42

Senator Allison, of Iowa, closes the record for both parties with the following table.

Chronological History of Appropriation Bills, First Session of the Fifty-second Congress, Estimates and Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1892-'93, and Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1891-'92.

[Prepared by the Clerks of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.]

Title.	Estimates, 1892.	Reported to the House.		Reported to the Senate.		Passed the Senate.		Law, 1892-'93.		Law, 1891-'92.	
		Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
Agricultural.....	\$3,360,095.50	June 2	\$3,210,495.50	June 8	\$3,210,495.50	June 22	\$3,247,995.50	July 5	\$3,232,995.50	July 5	\$3,028,153.50
Diplomatic and consular.....	25,040,255.59	Mar. 21	21,197,399.82	Mar. 21	24,265,829.82	Apr. 22	24,511,493.82	July 16	24,303,493.82	July 16	24,613,529.19
District of Columbia.....	2,135,466.14	Mar. 1	1,599,515.00	May 3	4,097,555.27	June 1	1,710,915.00	July 16	1,604,415.00	July 16	1,656,925.00
Fortification.....	5,621,215.17	Mar. 1	2,417,756.75	May 3	5,621,215.17	June 1	5,733,456.75	July 14	5,324,143.27	July 14	5,597,125.17
Indiana.....	9,385,667.00	Mar. 3	2,417,756.75	May 15	7,435,752.44	June 1	2,417,756.75	July 15	2,417,756.75	July 15	6,734,384.95
Legislative, etc.....	8,603,957.00	Mar. 16	2,161,752.00	May 23	21,681,752.00	June 1	21,681,752.00	July 16	20,223,411.68	July 16	21,681,752.00
Military Academy.....	505,320.18	Mar. 25	455,753.18	Feb. 2	32,720,773.00	Mar. 15	32,720,773.00	July 16	34,382,337.33	July 16	402,061.64
Pension.....	27,161,639.89	Mar. 25	23,720,773.00	Apr. 13	23,475,773.00	May 15	24,223,735.00	July 19	23,543,355.00	July 19	31,541,634.78
Postoffice.....	147,064,550.00	Apr. 16	134,825,066.00	June 13	147,064,550.00	June 13	149,787,159.00	July 13	149,787,159.00	July 13	135,214,785.00
River and harbor.....	30,323,400.51	Apr. 9	21,293,975.00	May 9	21,349,300.00	June 2	22,575,149.00	July 13	21,349,300.00	July 13	22,575,149.00
Sundry civil.....	35,183,955.91	Mar. 24	25,157,372.47	May 27	25,223,493.27	July 14	26,797,730.00	Aug. 5	26,797,730.00	Aug. 5	37,410,333.99
Total.....	368,058,213.61		349,235,307.45		379,651,155.75		389,807,371.00		366,725,307.30		359,560,586.49
Deficiency, Census, etc., 1892.....	223,000.00	Feb. 4	318,514.17	Feb. 15	457,997.62	Feb. 16	457,997.62	Mar. 8	438,661.17		
Deficiency, Agricultural Department.....	160,000.00	Mar. 3	160,000.00	Mar. 9	160,000.00	Mar. 18	160,000.00	Mar. 18	160,000.00		
Deficiency, urgent, 1892 and prior years.....	435,113.76	Mar. 5	435,113.76	Mar. 11	502,885.64	Mar. 11	479,511.64	Mar. 18	479,511.64		
Deficiency, Pension, 1892.....	932,630.00	Apr. 1	1,016,630.00	Apr. 21	1,029,435.11	Apr. 22	1,029,435.11	May 13	1,228,636.11		38,699,746.96
Deficiency, Pension, 1892 and prior years.....	7,658,332.00	June 4	7,658,332.00	June 9	7,658,332.00	June 14	7,658,332.00	July 18	5,929,319.20		
Total deficiencies.....	15,254,891.39		14,313,761.58		15,690,795.83		16,133,556.00		15,835,593.18		38,699,746.96
Total.....	383,323,105.00		363,532,060.03		363,733,033.67		395,344,081.61		396,140,831.99		398,260,333.45
Miscellaneous.....	4,262,772.26								3,153,000.00		4,771,531.10
Total, regular annual appropriations.....	387,585,377.26								385,837,509.57		402,531,854.55
Permanent annual appropriations.....	121,863,820.00								121,593,880.00		122,490,888.00
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations.....	509,449,375.26								507,701,330.57		535,318,672.55
Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1893.....											\$375,000,000.04
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1893.....											\$6,135,450.40
Total estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1893.....											\$455,335,450.44

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1893.....

Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1893.....

Total estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1893.....

This table discloses that the regular appropriations for the current year are \$17,476,504.18 in excess of the regular appropriations for the corresponding session of two years ago.

The Washington Post, of the capital city which poses as a strictly non-partisan newspaper, brings up the rear in possibly as succinct and reliable a manner as any which can be gathered from a wilderness of figures transposed and manipulated by legislative book-keeping experts. In its issue of Saturday, August 6, 1892, it editorially states:

The subjoined table shows the amount appropriated at the first session of this Congress, the figures given not including the permanent annual appropriations which are not passed by Congress. It will be seen that the first session of the Fifty second Congress has exceeded the appropriations made by the first session of the "billion dollar" Congress by \$17,000,000 in round numbers. The figures are as follows:

First session, Fifty-first Congress.	First session, Fifty-second Congress.
Agricultural.....	\$ 1,709,100.00
Army.....	\$ 24,203,471.79
Diplomatic and consular, etc.....	1,710,815.00
District of Columbia.....	5,769,544.15
Fortifications.....	4,262,772.26
Legislative, etc.....	21,010,751.75
Military Academy.....	435,295.11
Navy.....	24,136,935.53
Pensions.....	123,779,350.00
Postoffice.....	73,226,695.99
River and harbor.....	7,735,352.22
Deficiency, 1892.....	13,129,141.06
World's Fair.....	2,500,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	27,101,905.27
Total.....	\$61,770,057.79
	\$38,837,500.57

Excess of appropriations over the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, \$17,476,504. In addition contracts aggregating about \$26,000,000 were authorized in the river and harbor bill.

The permanent and annual appropriations of this session aggregated \$121,863,820, and for the corresponding session of the last Congress, they were \$101,628,453. The grand total appropriations of this session were \$507,701,330, and of the first session of the last Congress \$43,398,510, showing an increase of \$4,322,870 over the bills of the first session of last Congress.

Dried Fruit for Alliances. J. S. Barbee, of Santa Barbara, Cal., speaks to the people about dried fruit shipments from the Golden State.

In reply to my article of two weeks ago on co-operation, I am receiving

ringing denunciation of this latter amendment said:

I read the proceedings of the Senate. I saw the shuffling, evasive way in which they treated this proposition. They said that they did not like the phraseology of the amendment, and they did not think it was drawn very accurately. Why did not their giant minds create, according to their notions, a proper amendment? Only to-day, in conversation with members of the Senate, they stated that they were willing to incorporate a provision to prohibit the sending of armed guards from one State into another, and I stated to them that the people would accept that if they could not secure the entire amendment. That would be a compromise that meant something.

But this miserable makeshift is practically a back down by the representatives of the people in this House at this late hour. I realize how anxious all are to adjourn, but the principles involved in the House proposition will justify you in standing by the amendment we adopted and we ought to compel that conference committee, if the language of the amendment does not suit them, to change its phraseology so that it will suit them, but to keep in that bill the proposition that the use of armed guards and the sending of them from one State into another meets with the intense disapprobation of the people, and the American Congress, the representatives of the people, emphasizes the sentiments of the people.

In vain did he appeal, and Jerry Simpson prophesied the verdict of the people in November if such a concession was made. With tumultuous accord the latter amendment was agreed to, and one more nail driven deep into hearts of the laborer—and the coffin of the Cleveland-Harrison parties.

Extract from letter of John S. Dore, Fresno, Cal., chairman State executive committee Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union:

About the dried fruit and raisins, etc., I have been slow in order that I could write you properly, but it is not possible to name prices at which I could fill a car, for prices do not remain stationary, and if I gave prices I would be expected to stay by. Apricots have gone from 10 cents to 12 cents in the last few days, and even at that, to-day, I could not buy a car load; and as to raisins I will say they are very cheap, but there is not much of old crop on hand.

I will say this, and mean it, if any of our Alliance brethren want dried fruit and raisins, I will supply them at fair

Cal.; also E. P. Sawyer, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara county, who lives in the heart of our fruit, walnut and bean growing country in central California; and to E. M. Wardall, Monrovia, Los Angeles county, who lives in and will attend to orders to Southern California.

Countries must club in and buy by the car load, or freight charges would be ruinous—in many instances more than the price of the goods. Counties, or individuals, will have to arrange matters financially to the satisfaction of the parties whose names I have given before they can or will act in the matter. And as gentlemen of character and responsibility, and perfectly reliable, will make matters safe and satisfactory to you who wish to buy through them. The short fruit crops in the East and North is making our dry fruit market a little brisker than usual, and those wanting to purchase had better get their orders in early as possible. In writing to the above gentlemen tell them just what you want, either first or second quality.

J. S. BARBEE,
State Sec'y California F. A. & I. U.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Colonels Peck and Post Assaulted at Quitman, Ga.—Colonel Peck Struck by a Rock and Badly Bruised.

Southern Alliance Farmer.

The joint discussion advertised to be held at Quitman, on Saturday last, between Colonels Peck and Post, for the People's party, and Messrs. DuBignon, Turner and Hammond, upon the other, did not come off for the simple reason that neither one of the Democratic speakers advertised came to time.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.
Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time and space furnished on application. The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the residents of the Farmers' and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

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

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily 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 sources 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. Acree and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in their good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.
ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

N. R. P. A.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

We have received a white envelope directed with lead pencil to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing no letter. The post mark appears to be Dublin, name of State not legible.

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

A. J. F. James writes a letter of inquiry but gives no post-office or State. F. M. Lauck, Waring post-office, writes us for information, but gives no State.

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

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

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

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

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

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

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 8th for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July postal note No. 605921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

Wm. Campbell writes concerning a subscription sent in February, but as he gives neither post-office or State, his inquiry cannot be answered.

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

THE new People's party campaign book, by Hon. Tom Watson, should be in the hands of every voter. Price, \$1. Send to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and get it.

WHAT a fortunate thing it is for that Illinois corporation, which proposes to engage in a speculative enterprise at Chicago next year, having for its basis the fact that Mr. Columbus discovered America 400 years ago, that it isn't "unconstitutional" to give away the people's money. If to that ancient article of literature upon which, no doubt, the best efforts of the wisest men of a hundred years ago were expended, had, by any mischance, inhibited the giving of the people's money to corporations, the peculiar seat might have lacked \$2,500,000 of being celebrated with that degree of pomp and circumstance which certainly should characterize the celebration of each recurring 400th anniversary of an event without which the McKinley law, the force bill, the "jag" committee, and the "where am I at's" of the glorious present, might have remained forever and for aye in the unfructified womb of cold and unsympathetic time. All things considered, then, it is a good thing that our constitutional fathers were Christians, and that their great literary document was made to strictly conform to that passage in scripture which says: "It is more blessed to give than to lend."

OF ALL the double dealing of which the late Democratic House was guilty, its treatment of the Homestead matter was, perhaps, the cheekiest. The invectives with which Democrats assailed the "hired assassins" when the news of the killing was first received were numerous enough to, had they been properly directed, have effectually swamped those "paid emissaries of capital" known as the Pinkertons. The House hurriedly appointed a committee (the usual panacea for everything) of investigation. The committee "investigated" and prepared a report which will quietly sleep until the next session of Congress, when, the election being over and there being nothing to fear, it will be taken up and afford the ground work for some grand superstructural bunkum talk about the "rights of labor" and the "sacredness of property," etc.

DEMOCRATIC papers of the North are claiming that Kolb was stronger

than the People's party in Alabama, and that, therefore, Cleveland will carry the State in November. The facts are exactly the reverse, as Kolb could not poll over 75 per cent of the anti-Cleveland vote of that State.

This fact is conceded by all who know the situation from personal observation.

OMAHA union printers are pursuing the right course in the organization of People's party clubs. The charges made by Republicans to offset the effect of Rat Reid's non-unionism,

that "the large Democratic papers are generally 'rat' offices," are, no doubt, true. The only congenial political home for organized labor of every kind is in the People's party.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

As fast as State secretaries report the time and place of the next regular annual meeting of the State Alliance, it will be added to this list:

Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17.
Kentucky, Owensboro, November 8.
California, Sacramento, October 18.
Mississippi, Starkville, August 23.
Williamsport, Pa., October 25.
Missouri, Moberly, August 53.

PRESIDENT LOUCKS

Will speak in West Virginia as follows:

Hinton, at 1 p. m.....August 22.
Milton, Cabell county, at 1 p. m....." 23.
West Union, Doddridge county, at 1 p. m....." 24.
Gratton, Taylor county, at 1 p. m....." 25.
Little Falls, Monongalia county, at 1 p. m....." 26.
Dry Run, Mineral county, at 1 p. m....." 27.
Martinsburg, Berkeley county, at 1 p. m....." 29.

THE exultant cackle with which Democratic organs greeted the 50,000 Democratic majority in Alabama the morning after the late election, has given way to a low, sad croon of despondency as later returns have mercilessly cut the majority, first to 30,000, then to 20,000, then to 15,000, and at last to 10,000, with the accompanying sickening assurance that even the latter figures were possible only because the negro voters of the "black belt" seemed to have voted the Democratic ticket solidly.

THE Montgomery (Alabama) Journal, a Democratic organ of the strictest sort, in a late editorial, says, among other things:

SOME of Mr. Roger Q. Mills' partisan friends became very indignant when THE ECONOMIST published evidence to show that Mr. Mills was opposed to and worked against free silver, and at the same time voted for it to make a record in the House. The evidence then published by THE ECONOMIST is now being corroborated and confirmed by Texas papers reporting his anti-free silver speeches. The cloven foot is there and he can not keep it hid.

THE international silver committee appointed by the President, are Cannon, of New York; Allison, of Iowa; Walker, of Massachusetts; McCreary, of Kentucky, and Jones, of Nevada. The two latter are said to be "free-coinage" men, though McCreary has made no record on the question, and the other three are goldbugs.

THE "state of Blaine's health," once the unfailing fountain from which reportorial Munchausens drew copious and oft-repeated libations, seems, in these days of red-hot politics and Congressional "jag committees," to have become a matter of utter concern to the public.

JUST as we go to press the daily papers are publishing with startling headlines that Judge Gresham, of Illinois, has announced his intention to take the stump in Indiana and Illinois for Weaver, Field and the Omaha platform. "So mote it be!"

WHICH SHALL CONTROL, LABOR OR CAPITAL?

BY THE EDITOR OF ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

Labor—helpless because of its ignorance—has been controlled by capital during past ages.

Labor—gaining strength through knowledge—is beginning to demand the rights which capital has usurped.

Capital—with its usual shortsighted selfishness—refuses to grant the just and reasonable demands of labor. Therefore, the battle begins; a battle which capital is unwise to force upon labor, for although the government is now in the hands of the capitalists, and is run in their interest, this will not always be the case.

Labor is rousing from the sleep of ages, and will soon become aware of its strength.

Capital has bound and shackled the slumbering giant with unjust laws.

Now that he is awaking and shakes his chains, capital falls back upon bullets to keep him in subjection.

But when labor fully awakes, examines his chains and finds how weak they are, and how unjustly they were placed upon him, he will either remove them or see to it that capital also is chained, so that it may not be able to take unjust advantage of him.

At present, enforcing the law is not enforcing justice, because the laws are made by capitalists for capitalists, and do not give due regard to the rights of labor. When labor presents itself before a court of law, it finds the law arrayed against it. Its rights are dim, undefined, unrecognized!

"We do not," replies capital, "we are capable of running our own business. You must take what we offer you, or get out. Your wages are too high. You are saving money and buying homes. That makes you too independent."

"But your profits are large!" urges labor. "If we are building homes, you are building castles on the profits of our labor."

"You are interfering with our business," interrupts capital, angrily. "We will reduce wages as often as we please and as much as we please. That is our business. We haven't a castle in quite every country we may wish to visit. We need more profit to increase the number and size of our castles. You must be content with less wages, although it may mean mortgaged homes or no homes at all.

There are plenty of men who would prove kinder or more merciful than English capitalists. English landlords compelled Ireland to ship its grain to foreign markets, to get the money to pay rent, when thousands of Irishmen—whole families, including men, women and children—were dying of starvation!

"But if you attempt to drive us out of our homes, and away from our work, by unnecessarily decreasing our wages, the government ought to help us."

"Try it and see! This is a capitalistic government, we would have you understand. Money rules, not men. When we wish to drive you out and put cheaper men in your places, the government will help us. Then, after a year or two, we will lower wages again and increase our profits at your expense. We shall lower wages to the life limit. We will

lower wages until the homeless tramp, until even the men who are starving on the streets will refuse our work. If you laborers make trouble we will call on government bullets to aid us. The government is at our command."

Unfortunately, the capitalist is ruled, and always will rule. Labor

is but the slave of capital. Capital is monarch and must be obeyed."

In the recent struggle capital took this stand:

"We will reduce wages when we please. That is our business. Take what we offer you or get out, or we will hire cheaper men."

The government protects the capitalist. But the government does not step forward to protect the laborer in his right to continue his work at a reasonable compensation. This is a right as yet unrecognized by law, but a right which is written deep upon the heart of every workingman, and which must soon find expression on our statute books.

It is a right which does not conflict with freedom of contract, because it only comes into action in cases where there is no real freedom of contract.

When the capitalist owns the mill in which the laborer works, and holds a mortgage on the laborer's home, there is no chance for freedom of contract. The

very term is a sarcastic libel, just as it was when English landlords used it to defend their selfish cruelty.

English landlords who evicted Irish tenants from their homes, burned their huts, and left the people to creep into ditches or under fence corners for shelter, where they died by hundreds, more cruelly murdered than as if the landlords had plunged knives into their hearts. What excuse was offered for these outrages which have occurred in our own time?

"We are running our own business," replies capital, "and don't require any of your assistance."

"But," remonstrates labor, "it is our business, too! We have as great an interest in it as you, for our livelihood depends upon its continuation and success. Should you fail, or stop the mills, we lose our homes and occupation, which is all we have. Do you not see that our interest is as great as yours? Let us meet together and talk it over, and see if we cannot make arrangements that will be satisfactory to all parties. We believe in arbitration."

"We do not," replies capital, "we are capable of running our own business. You must take what we offer you, or get out. Your wages are too high. You are saving money and buying homes. That makes you too independent."

"But your profits are large!" urges labor. "If we are building homes, you are building castles on the profits of our labor."

"Will it take as severe a lesson to teach our Congress that labor has rights which capital must be made to respect?"

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Capital is organized.

Capital has been organized for centuries; and so thoroughly organized, that until recently it has refused laborers the right to organize.

Capital is intensely selfish.

We have little reason to hope or expect that American capitalists would be willing to have your wages lowered that millionaires might build more castles out of the profits on your labor. Think if you would be willing to change the time of contract at the order of your employer, knowing that the change would be to your disadvantage?

When your employer's business was prosperous, when his profits were so large that he refused to make them public, would you think it right for him to lower your wages? Would you think it right for the government to help him lower your wages? What would you think of the men who should come and try to take your place? Do you not see that they would be working for capital and against the interests of all labor?

That they would be deserters from the camp of labor?

How long would it take you to earn a million dollars?

If you earned \$200 per month, and worked twelve months in the year, it would take you more than 416 years of constant labor to earn \$1,000,000.

If you earned \$100 per month, it would take you over 833 years of steady labor. If you earned \$50 per month, it would take you 1,666½ years to earn a million dollars.

After supporting your family out of your wages, how long would it take you to save a million dollars?

Do you think wages are too high, when the profits on your labor make millionaires of your employers?

Farmers are as much interested in this question of wages as other labor-

favor one class at the expense of another, every voter is in part responsible for this condition of things. Until the law recognized and the government enforces, the rights of labor, capital and labor are, and will remain, enemies. When justice and law are synonymous terms, the conflict between capital and labor will be over. IS UNORGANIZED LABOR A FOE IN THE CAMP?

Capital is thoroughly organized. Labor is but partially organized.

Organized labor must not only fight capital, but it is also under the necessity of fighting unorganized labor.

There are still men who are so shortsighted that they can not see the benefits of organization, or so selfish that they are not willing to help share its burdens.

Whether shortsighted or selfish, the result remains the same. They are helping capitalists to lower wages, and thus injuring the cause of labor, even when they are not base enough to take the places of brave men battling for their rights.

To meet with the highest success, the ranks of labor should be able to present to capital an unbroken front.

"But" reasons some unfortunate laborer, who has hard work to furnish food and clothing for his family, "I would be satisfied to get even less than some of those men are getting."

No doubt you would. No doubt there are plenty of men who would be glad to obtain work at less wages than some of these men receive. But the question stands like this:

Are you willing to aid the capitalist in his fight against labor?

Is that the side on which you wish to be counted?

Do you consider it right to take the bread out of another man's mouth?

Don't delude yourself with cheap arguments, but try to put yourself in these men's places, and think whether you would be willing to change the time of contract at the order of your employer, knowing that the change would be to your disadvantage?

When your employer's business was prosperous, when his profits were so large that he refused to make them public, would you think it right for him to lower your wages? When you think of the men who should come and try to take your place? Do you not see that they would be working for capital and against the interests of all labor?

That they would be deserters from the camp of labor?

How long would it take you to earn a million dollars?

If you earned \$200 per month, and worked twelve months in the year, it would take you more than 416 years of constant labor to

ers. The capitalist who lowers wages takes out of the farmer's pocket-book, besides taking food and clothes from the laborer. When wages are high times are good. Laborers are able to buy and use what their families need. This makes a better market for the farmer's produce and the merchant's goods. A better market means better prices and more comforts in the house of the farmer.

The unnecessary reduction of wages is a crime against the nation and should be so considered, because it strikes a blow at the welfare of the people as a whole.

It not only decreases the home comforts of the laborers themselves, but it also decreases the income and home comforts of the farmers, the grocers, the merchants of the nation. Every farmer has a moneyed interest in the outcome of every strike. Other conditions remaining the same, the better wages the laborer receives the better prices the farmer will receive for his produce.

Capital says to the laborers who have worked out its fortune, "Get out of the way! We want cheaper men!" and calls on the government to aid it in its efforts to replace its old workingmen by new. The government responds to its call, and practically says to the workingmen, "If you try to prevent other men from taking your places, we will shoot you," instead of saying, "Settle this matter between you. You must arbitrate. These workingmen have rights which the government is bound to respect."

But let us suppose another case: Business is still prosperous. The employer is making large profits, and the workingmen feel that their wages should be increased that they may build homes. They demand higher wages. The employer refuses, and threatens to bring in other men to take their places. They call upon the government to protect their property, which is their situations. Will the government hasten to their aid? Will the government say to the capitalist, "If you bring men here to take these men's work from them (which is their property), we will shoot you!"

"How absurd!" the capitalist cries.

Why absurd? Explain the absurdity. If it is not absurd, but right and proper (as capitalistic newspapers say it is) for the government to shoot laborers in aid of capital, why should it be absurd for the government to shoot capitalists in aid of labor? If one act is wrong, or absurd, or unjust, why not the other?

WHAT SHALL WE DO THEN?

Conditions change. As conditions change laws must change. If the right to property is entitled to government protection, why should not the right to labor be entitled to government protection?

When the rights of money and the rights of labor clash, what is the duty of the government? Should it support money against men? Is that what a government for the people means? Has not capital been supreme monarch long enough?

If we wish to be free, how shall we gain our freedom? By bullets?

No; not bullets, but ballots.

Bullets are the weapons of the weak and cowardly, who know their cause is unjust. Labor can conquer through the ballot.

Ninety-nine ballots against one! What can capital do when labor is united? Nothing, except to grant the just demands of labor.

Let the people elect representatives who will represent them.

In the past labor has been controlled in the interest of capital.

In the future capital must be controlled in the interests of labor. In the conflict between men and money men must win, or our republic will fall, and we shall see an aristocracy, if not a monarchy, built upon its ruins. How shall we avoid this danger?

See to it that not labor only, but capital also, is controlled.

There is but one way.

ORGANIZE! EDUCATE! VOTE! LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

POLK MEMORIAL

And Relief Association Organized June 23, 1892.—A Monument to the Great Leader by His Admirers and Friends.

THE ECONOMIST is in recent receipt of the following communication:

Brother: The Polk Memorial and Relief Association has been organized and is ready for work. The object of the association are explained above.

There is no doubt that the death of L. Polk was hastened, if not caused, by the tremendous and continual strain he allowed his mind to be subjected to for the cause of the people. When he fell, the enemies of the people had no regrets to express.

He exhausted himself in harness, and sank from the fatigue attendant upon heart-whole and conscientious effort to do his duty. No other man will arise in our day so utterly devoid of selfishness, so earnestly hopeful for the happiness of every citizen of his country, and who found so much pleasure in working to promote that happiness.

Resolved, That this association shall be known as the Polk Memorial and Relief Association, and is organized for the purpose of raising funds for erecting a monument to the memory of L. L. Polk, and for the relief of his family as far as may be thought proper. Every person contributing to the purpose of this association shall thereby become a member thereof.

It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to manage and control the funds which shall be collected, choose the monument, and determine the cost thereof, and make the apportionment between the sum to be expended thereon and the sum to be expended for the benefit of the family; and make, alter and amend the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the executive committee and fill any vacancy occurring therein, and from time to time they may meet and adopt such resolutions and measures as, in their judgment, will promote the objects herein expressed, and they shall continue in office until their successors are appointed by the members of this association.

H. W. AYER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The association is arranging some very handsome souvenir steel engraved certificates, with a fine picture of Colonel Polk, to be given to any contributor to the memorial fund who may desire one. There will be two sizes—one a cabinet photo size and the other a large, handsome engraving, suitable for framing and hanging in library, lodge-room, or elsewhere. The small size will be sent on application to any one contributing \$1.00. The large size will be sent to any individual or lodge contributing \$5.00. H. W. Ayer, of Raleigh, N. C., formerly secretary to Colonel Polk, is the bonded secretary-treasurer of the association, and all communications and contributions should be sent to him.

GOLDEN CORD, from the Colusa Bank, Colusa, Cal., the headquarters of Republicanism, crosses over the broad street and is attached to the Democratic building of A. Bond, a wealthy saloon-keeper, near which is the office of Dr. Gray, the Democratic county chairman. Upon this same cord, side by side, are thrown to the breeze the Democratic campaign flag, bearing the name of Cleveland and Stevenson, and the Republican campaign flag bearing the name of Harrison and Reid. The Alliance and People's party say this is an open declaration of a secret union that has long existed between the two parties. Let the people consider it.

AN APPEAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the above, we appeal to every labor organization—State, district, county and subordinate

—in America, and to all persons who are willing to aid us in doing honor to one of the noblest of America's citizen's, who proved himself a friend to the oppressed of all classes, to secure and forward funds to the secretary-treasurer of this association.

We feel that reformers everywhere, will be glad to aid us in erecting a monument to the memory of Leonidas L. Polk, such as marks the resting place of no private American citizen, and also in placing his wife and daughters in a position that they may be always above want. All funds should be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the Polk Memorial and Relief Association, Raleigh, N. C. By order of the executive committee.

N. B. BROUGHTON,
W. S. BARNES, Chairman.
Secretary.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed approximately 475 bills, of which 284 were passed by the Senate and sent to the President. Of the bills passed, by the House, 220 were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia; 151 private pension bills, forty-eight bills to remove charges of desertion, and forty-one private bills of a miscellaneous character.

The Senate passed 691 bills, 113 of which succeeded in running the gauntlet of the House and reaching the President.

Two of this latter number the President vetoed, viz: The bill to send the famous McGarrah claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and a bill to amend the court of appeals act. Three bills the President permitted to become laws without his signature.

IMPORTANT MEASURES IN THE HOUSE.

The most important measure considered by the House, excepting the general appropriation bills, were the silver bills, the \$2,500,000 World's Fair grab, the tariff measures reported from the ways and means committee, the Chinese exclusion act, the intermediate and army nurse pension bills, the bills to enforce reciprocity commercial relations with Canada, the bill increasing the pay of life-saving crews, to establish lineal promotion in the army, for the better control of national banks in regard to loaning money to directors and officers, and to add the name of the Secretary of Agriculture to the cabinet officers who may become President in certain emergencies; to fix and limit the compensation of collectors and surveyors of customs, and consolidating the customs districts; amending the Constitution so as to provide for uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; prohibiting the employment of convict labor upon public works of the United States; for the examination and promotion of enlisted men of the army; regulating examinations and promotions in the marine corps; to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws; for the transfer of the revenue marine service from the treasury to the navy department; to authorize the registry of trade marks and labels for their protection; for the collection of statistics relating to the effects of machinery in labor; for the collection of statistics relating to the "slums" of cities; to secure the introduction of the reindeer into Alaska; to amend the national bank act in providing for the redemption of national bank notes stolen from or lost by banks of issue; to erect monuments to the memory of the victims of the prison ships at Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Major-General Green at Guilford Courthouse, N. C.; to Commodore Perry at Put-in-Bay, Ohio; to William Henry Harrison at North Bend, Ohio.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Of the 3,492 bills introduced in the Senate, 1,101 were reported upon by committees, and 700 of them passed.

Among the most important measures passed by the Senate, and not acted upon by the House, were the following:

To facilitate the settlement of claims for arrears of pay and bounty, for the construction of revenue cutters (two each) for service on the great lakes and the Pacific coast; the pure food bill; to increase the rate of pension for certain cases of deafness; to fix the price of lands entered under the desert land law; to authorize the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a ship canal from Phila-

WORK OF CONGRESS.

What Has Been Accomplished by Both Houses During the Session.

Measures that Have Become Laws, that Have Absolutely Failed, and that are Now Upon the Calendar—Election Contests Decided and Yet Unfinished.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House was 9,835, and in the Senate 3,604. In the House 2,106 reports were made on the bills, and in the Senate 1,097 written reports were made, no notice being paid to unwritten reports.

BILLS THAT PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

Four hundred and three bills have passed both Houses and been sent to the President for his signature. There are twenty of these still under consideration by the executive; one has been returned to the House by its request without signing, two have been vetoed—the bill to amend the law organizing the circuit court of appeals, so as to give them jurisdiction of certain Indian cases, and the bill referring the McGarrah claim to the court of private land claims; three have become laws without the President's approval. Among the most important bills which have become laws are the following:

To encourage American ship building; for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies; to add the name of the Secretary of Agriculture to the cabinet officers who may become President in certain emergencies; to increase the efficiency of the engineer core of the navy; to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy; amending the Constitution concerning the eligibility to office of the Presidents; to transfer to the department of agriculture the geological survey and fish commission; to pay the French spoliation claims; to establish and protect forest reservations; to admit the Territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State; to ratify an agreement with the Cherokee Indians; and to make an appropriation for the same. This measure was also favorably reported from the House committee on Indian affairs. It provides for an appropriation of over \$8,000,000 to open the Cherokee outlet. Providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate and report the facts in relation to the employment of Pinkerton detectives in connection with the recent differences between workmen and employers at Homestead.

Two of this latter number the President vetoed, viz: The bill to send the famous McGarrah claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and a bill to amend the court of appeals act. Three bills the President permitted to become laws without his signature.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Bills to the number of about 250 were sent to the ways and means committee. They included propositions to amend the McKinley tariff law (generally proposing reduction of duty), creating an income tax and the sub-treasury bill. The committee took final action on about a dozen measures only, the most important of which were to place wool on the free list and to reduce the duty on woolen goods, to admit free of duty bagging for cotton and machinery for bagging, cotton ties and cotton gins, placing binding twine, tin plate and works of art (a luxury for the rich) on the free list and changing the classification head of lead ores.

ON THE HOUSE CALENDAR.

Among the important bills and resolutions now on the House calendar, which will retain their places in the second session, are the following: For the establishment of a dry dock near Algiers, La.; for the establishment of a military post between Burlington and Highgate, Vt.; to reclassify and fix the salaries of railway postal clerks; to promote the efficiency of the militia; authorizing the Secretary of War to obtain lands for sites for harbor defenses at San Diego, Cal.; for the construction of revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast and great lakes; preventing the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs; creating an executive department of mines and mining; for ascertaining the feasibility and cost of a ship canal from the great lakes to the navigable waters of the Hudson river; authorizing the Postmaster-General to make experiments in free delivery of mail matter in rural districts; regulating the appointment of fourth-class postmasters; for the survey of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river; revising and amending the statutes relating to patents; to increase the number of enlisted men

in the navy; to revise wages of employees in the government printing office; to increase and equalize the pay of letter carriers; to allow greater weight of baggage to commercial travelers (this is the vicious measure Otis, of Kansas, antagonized); to promote the improvement of the waterway from the head of Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence river to the sea; providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people; providing for the sale of stone and timber lands unfit for cultivation; proposing amendments to the Constitution substituting the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of the House of Representatives and of United States Senators, and providing that Congress shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in January, and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th day of March as the date for the commencement and limitation of the terms of the President and Vice-President; amending the naturalization laws (left over by Democrats until after the election because "most emigrants vote the Democratic ticket in Eastern cities"); repealing the mail subsidy act; excluding political influence from the employment of laborers; for free admission to American registry of certain ships built in foreign countries; to promote greater reciprocity in the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico; expressing sympathy with the Russian Hebrews; to fix a uniform system of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix and limit the compensation of collectors and surveyors of customs, and consolidating the customs districts; amending the Constitution so as to provide for uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; prohibiting the employment of convict labor upon public works of the United States; for the examination and promotion of enlisted men of the army; regulating examinations and promotions in the marine corps; to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws; for the transfer of the revenue marine service from the treasury to the navy department; to authorize the registry of trade marks and labels for their protection; for the collection of statistics relating to the effects of machinery in labor; for the collection of statistics relating to the "slums" of cities; to secure the introduction of the reindeer into Alaska; to amend the national bank act in providing for the redemption of national bank notes stolen from or lost by banks of issue; to erect monuments to the memory of the victims of the prison ships at Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Major-General Green at Guilford Courthouse, N. C.; to Commodore Perry at Put-in-Bay, Ohio; to William Henry Harrison at North Bend, Ohio.

BILLS THAT PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

On account of the persistent fight against coming to a vote, to provide for fortifications and other seacoast defenses; to amend the laws in regard to national banking associations; to retire their circulation and for other purposes; to transfer the revenue marine service from the treasury department to the navy department; to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes; to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson river between New York City and the State of New Jersey; to provide for an international bimetallic conference; for the erection of a statue of Gen. U. S. Grant at Washington, D. C.

A number of bills reported adversely from the committee on finance provide for increasing the circulating medium, and to amend the coinage laws and other matters relating thereto; a bill to consolidate third and fourth-class mail matter; to encourage silk culture in the United States; to increase the efficiency of the engineer core of the navy; to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy; amending the Constitution concerning the eligibility to office of the Presidents; to transfer to the department of agriculture the geological survey and fish commission; to pay the French spoliation claims; to establish and protect forest reservations; to admit the Territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State; to ratify an agreement with the Cherokee Indians; and to make an appropriation for the same.

To encourage American ship building; for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies; to add the name of the Secretary of Agriculture to the cabinet officers who may become President in certain emergencies; to increase the efficiency of the engineer core of the navy; to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy; amending the Constitution concerning the eligibility to office of the Presidents; to transfer to the department of agriculture the geological survey and fish commission; to pay the French spoliation claims; to establish and protect forest reservations; to admit the Territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State; to ratify an agreement with the Cherokee Indians; and to make an appropriation for the same.

BILLS THAT PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

Postal savings banks were introduced in France in 1882. During 1890 the 6,817 branch postal banks received 1,949,371 separate deposits, representing the sum of \$50,465,832.47, which is a far larger sum than was handled during the previous year. The number of new accounts ordered to lie upon the table are the following:

To establish postal saving banks; a bill to develop and facilitate the interstate commerce of the whole country; and more especially that of the twenty-two States and Territories drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries; to change the day of the meeting of Congress to January 1; to amend the Constitution so that the President shall hold his office for six years and be ineligible for re-election; to provide for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people; to authorize the establishment of a postal telegraph service.

The message of the President in response to the Senate resolution relative to a proposed international conference on the subject of silver coinage also lies on the table.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

The House committee on elections had six contests to decide, four of which were acted upon. Of the contests reported, two received the action of the House—the Craig-Stewart from the twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district, and the Noyes-Rockwell from the twenty-eighth New York district, both being decided in favor of Democrats, Craig and Rockwell. The contest of Reynold-Shonk, from the twelfth Pennsylvania district, and of

McDuffie-Turpin, from the fourth Alabama, have been passed upon by the committee, but there is no necessity of calling them up, as the reports are in favor of the sitting members—Shonk, Republican, and Turpin, Democrat.

Two contests remain to be decided by the committee, Grevy-Schull, from the twentieth Pennsylvania district, and Miller-Elliott, from the seventh South Carolina district.

The record is made, the books closed, count the results. Good people of the United States, what do you think about the accomplishments of this "reform Congress?"

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The record is made, the books closed, count the results. Good people of the United States, what do you think about the accomplishments of this "reform Congress?"

According to a bulletin just issued by the census bureau on the telephone service, the number of companies, firms and persons reporting were 53, against 148 in 1880, showing a decrease of 95 in ten years. The total investment is \$72,341,736, against \$14,665,787 in 1880. The net earnings were \$5,260,712, from \$724,378 ten years before. There were 1,241 exchanges in operation in 1890, an increase from 437 in 1880; the number of telephones and transmitters 467,356, from 108,638 in 1880, and the miles of wire 240,412, from 34,305. The service gave employment to 8,645 men and women in 1890, while 3,338 were engaged ten years before. The number of subscribers was 227,357, while the previous census recorded 48,414. The number of conversations estimated by Mr. Foote for the year was 453,200,000.

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General Field's Speech at Hanover, Virginia Sun.

I appear before you in somewhat of a new role. Though for twenty-five years upon the stump in Virginia, upholding the faith which I held, this is the first time I ever made a speech when myself was a candidate. I have made hundreds of speeches for my friends, but not one for myself.

I am here now to ask you to vote for your own interests, for yourself and your children for generations to come. I am here to rekindle in your hearts the enthusiasm that Patrick Henry arose, and to advocate the patriotism he instilled into your forefathers. This is the eve of the greatest revolution the country has ever known, no matter what our friends, the Democrats, say of us. They may say we are only a baker's dozen. I am rather inclined to thank them for making so little of us, because when they are overwhelmed with disaster they can't say we did it.

NECESSITY OF REVOLUTIONS.

Taking as a premise that revolutions never arise from a sentiment, but are the result of some necessity felt deep down in the heart of the people who are struggling to free themselves from some disaster, he described in graphic terms the great revolutions of the world, and accorded to the third party movement the honor of being greater than all. Said he:

The appeals of the colonies of America to Great Britain was not more useless than our appeals to the recognized political parties of the day. We have appealed to them for thirty years.

Wait a little longer, they say. A little more sleep, a little more slumber. We cannot wait any longer, and wearying of unworthy servants, we have taken the management of the old ship in our hands and will pilot our party for ourselves.

OMAHA CONVENTION.

He referred to the Omaha convention as the greatest political phenomenon of the age, and one that could be the result of only a political revolution; one in which there was not a man who left a bank or barrel behind, not a man who came there in his palaces' car, not a man who had an axe to grind, not an office-seeker, and, great God, not an office-holder. He also paid his respects to two lines of Western railroads which declined to allow the delegates the reduced rates allowed the delegates to the other party conventions and handle them with gloves off. Said he: This convention declared its independence from Wall street as clearly as did the colonies in 1776 from the British crown.

In referring to Gen. James B. Weaver, the chief on his ticket, he spoke of him as a man who had abused the South, but, said he, I can't criticize, for I have used some very strong terms in speaking of them. Suppose I did abuse the North, as they say I did, it was done without malice aforethought. I went into the war and did the best I could, and I suppose General Weaver did about the same. I did what I did from a sense of patriotism, and the war is not going to last always. They

say General Weaver is a bad man anyhow. He is bad because he did not love us. Well he has undergone a change.

ITS MISSION.

Don't be fooled with claptrap. The third party is formed to capture the Republican party and also the Democratic party. We are going for both of them. The prime necessity, the overwhelming question of the times, is the impoverishment of the people by the destruction of the money of the people. The fight is between money and man, and I am for the man. I will bow to any royal house with a man at the head of it, but, so help me God, I will never bow to aggregated wealth headed by a shylock of Wall street, but, in the words of Patrick Henry, "give me liberty or give me death."

He made light of the force bill, and said that even Governor McKinley says there is nothing in the fight except the force bill and the nigger. I always hated the force bill, and loved the nigger, and I don't propose to be frightened out of my property in either case. He said there was not a member of the People's party who did not oppose the force bill, and if they did not elect a president they would send enough Representatives to Congress to kill any force bill brought up. In closing, General Field said that the whole canvass summed up is the fortunes of the people against the fortunes of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison.

In the limited time at his disposal General Field ably presented the case of the people, and when the Democratic county chairman called time on him he took his seat amid prolonged and deafening cheers.

Will Support the People's Party.
Atlanta Journal.

Dr. J. J. Mott, who has been considered the brainiest leader among the Republicans of North Carolina, publishes a card in the Raleigh Signal of July 23 that will create a genuine sensation in our State politics.

He advises the party to put up no State ticket; says in substance that for fifteen years the Republican party has fought against fearful odds in North Carolina, and that there is less hope of carrying the State than in any previous election.

He says he and many other leading Republicans favor the Republicans voting for the People's party State, congressional and county tickets from first to last, and that they "will treat all Republican candidates, if any are put up as annexes to the Democratic party."

Dr. Mott says the negroes controlled the last Republican convention, and that decent white Republicans are completely disgusted with such proceedings.

Your correspondent outlined this sometime ago, for it was plainly apparent that the best Republicans in this State were dissatisfied with the way things are going. A number of them will affiliate with the Democratic party, for they do not approve of the People's party platform.

This news comes from inside sources and is entirely reliable.

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction OR MONEY REFUNDED.

The Economist Improved,
High-Arm,
Perfected

Sewing Machine

WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.



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

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

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED all the various makes of sewing machines before arranging to offer this machine to its subscribers, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to be the BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE AND SUPERIOR TO MANY SEWING MACHINES RETAILED AT \$50 or \$60.

WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

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

THE ECONOMIST MACHINE

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

A FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS

in velvet lined box is sent FREE with each machine, viz.: Ruller, tucker, set of hammers, braider and straight cutter, 100 Metres of Thread, 100 Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver, Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Pincers and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Directions.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

The manufacturers claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old and worn out ideas, and have improved and simplified it until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines.

All Wearing Parts are of the Best Steel and Case Hardened.

Every part is adjustable and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and easiest threading sturts made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert superintendent, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every known improvement on our machines.

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

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

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

Persons ordering machines should state plainly the point to which the machine is to be shipped, as well as office the paper is to be sent to, (always mention county). Give us your shipping point as well as post-office address and both machine and paper will be promptly sent.

FREIGHT RATES ARE LOW

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

New York City.....	\$65	Norfolk, Va.....	\$62
Cleveland, O.....	23	Huntington, Ala.....	59
Chicago, Ill.....	23	Hoboken, N. J.....	93
Baltimore, Md.....	23	Grenville, C.....	75
Omaha, Neb.....	95	Dallas, Texas.....	153
Kansas City, Mo.....	95	Harrisburg, Pa.....	73
E. St. Louis, Ill.....	95	Oakdale, Wash.....	295
New Orleans, La.....	95	San Francisco, Cal.....	395
Jacksonville, Fla.....	95	Montgomery, Tenn.....	23
Atlanta, Ga.....	95	Louisville, Ky.....	23
Portland, Ore.....	95	Vicksburg, Miss.....	93

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

NOTICE F. A. & I. U.

CONGRESSIONAL PRIVILEGES.

Their Flagrant Abuse, and What It Costs the Country.

Five thousand dollars a year. Five thousand, rain or shine, sick or well, work or play. That's what your district Congressman gets. Uncle Sam is cashier, and he "antes up," without asking a single question, on demand. Possibly your representative is a conscientious man. He has high standards of individual action. He stands to the rack day after day, from November to August, and again from December until March 4. It is a confining and wearing life. The mind of such a representative never rests. It stands on ceaseless guard. There are moments and hours in which he ages years. He is underpaid, and possibly unappreciated. But eight times out of ten he is an able-bodied humbug. He finds himself a very little wiggle-waggle in a very big pond, and he doesn't care a rap. The people at home don't know it for he sends them "ghost speeches," and instructs his secretary to forward official documents to lists he has furnished by his county clerk, or postmaster. And these same speeches will be inserted free in the Congressional Record, which costs \$4 a page (to the taxpayers), and be franked through the mails. Each Senator is allowed thirty-one copies, and each member twenty-one copies. He distributes his quota where it will do the most good, and it costs him not one cent.

Declined to Answer.
New Forum, St. Louis, Mo.

When Frick, the general manager of the Carnegie steel works at Homestead, Pa., refused to answer the question of the Congressional investigating committee as to the cost of producing a ton of steel, he prejudiced the company's side of the case very materially. That was a very trouble-

some question. To the company, a very meddlesome one on the part of committee. In that question is the key to the situation at Homestead, and the fact that Carnegie's manager refused to enlighten the committee in reference to the matter is conclusive evidence that the profits on the products of the steel works are so unevenly distributed—so largely one-sided in favor of the company that it was quite embarrassing to Mr. Carnegie and his partners just at this juncture. If the committee had been given an insight into the cost of the products of the steel works, the committee might have readily calculated how easily Mr. Carnegie has acquired the thirty or forty million dollars with which he is accredited.

We commenced in a field in which there had been no experience, and there was no talent or ambition, and none has yet been shown except the wantonness of the stockholders. The hand-some Monthly Monthly is published.

OUR MONTHLY MUSICAL GEM.

Music for One Year for \$1.50.

32 full size pages of excellent selections mailed to you monthly on account of price.

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Our Monthly Musical Gem.

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Music for One Year for \$1.50.

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

O. W. INGERSOLL, PROP., 245 PLYMOUTH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cruel, Cruel

To its victims is that inexorable foe to human peace, that destroyer of rest and frequent torment of human life—rheumatism. Like many another physical ill, it is easily remedied at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which expels the rheumatic virus from the blood through the kidneys. There exists the amplest evidence to prove that in cases that have resisted other treatment the Bitters has produced thorough and permanent results. But to temporize with this malady is folly. Attack it at once with the Bitters and it may be nipped in the bud. When nature it is the most obstinate of complaints. Kidney trouble, dyspepsia, neuralgia, incipient gout, constipation, malaria and liver complaint beat a hasty retreat when the Bitters is summoned to the rescue. A wineglassful three times a day.

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2,288 sold in '89

6,268 sold in '90

20,049 sold in '91

30,000 will be sold in '92

1 Steel Windmill and Steel Tower every 3 railroads.

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Are you curious to know the Aeromotor Co. in the 4th year of its existence has sold over 100,000 aeromotors.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

366

PEN PICTURE OF CARNEGIE.

Visit to Him at His Home and a Glimpse of Him in Company with Men of World-Wide Reputations.

BY WILSON VANCE.

A little more than four years ago, just before the Chicago convention, I had occasion to call upon Andrew Carnegie at his residence in New York. The object of my errand was partly political. I wanted him to espouse the cause of John Sherman for the Presidential nomination, and partly to bring to the attention of the great manufacturer the marvelous supply of natural gas at my home, Findlay, O.

I never was more surprised in my life than I was at the personal appearance of Andrew Carnegie. I was somewhat familiar with his history—knew that he was born in Scotland, that he came to this country a poor boy, that he worked for 25 cents a day, and afterward served for years with small compensation as telegraph operator, and then railroad agent at a little station on the great Pennsylvania road, and that after a long tarrying in the valley of small things, he had at last grown to be a great man—a power among iron manufacturers, a towering leader among business men, a shrewd politician, a public benefactor on a large scale, and finally the author of a book, "Triumphant Democracy," which thrilled the hearts and brightened the eyes of all true Americans—a book that made such an impression on me that I forthwith set my boys to studying it in order to build up their patriotism.

All things come to an end some time or other, and after a long wait, during which I had ample time to glance at the well-filled book-shelves which surrounded me, and which I found held a fitting library, comprising chiefly those thoughtful works which a deep-thinking, intense nature would find greatest pleasure in, and covering the wide range of topics from religion to racial ramifications, my hero came into the room.

I thought it was his private secretary!

A little man! Almost a petite man! Small in every way except his feet. If I remember rightly, they were of rather generous proportions—big enough to support at least another twelve inches in height, and fifty pounds more weight—and yet not so out of proportion, perhaps, as to be noticeable to the casual observer. His head was not red, but it was large—much too large for the size of his frame, I thought. His eyes were quick and observant, but I looked in vain for the shrewd twinkle or anything like the beams of benevolence or the blaze or glow of enthusiasm. They were calculating. They looked as if he was figuring it all out, as he would figure, mentally, on a business proposition that was new to him. Possibly this was due in part to the nature of my business, which was necessarily tentative, and called for figuring and cogitation. His manner was quiet—he might have spent a long life in the calm precincts of a country book store, making a decent living day by day, with no temptation to wider enterprise—certainly no glimpse of wider life or range of thought from the books which he sold but did not read.

The magnetism which draws men to its owner and makes them its slaves

was entirely absent. There was nothing in the remotest degree approaching that valuable but dangerous quality about him, and it was embarrassingly puzzling to estimate what it was that made men help him, for no man ever got to where Carnegie is without help from his brother. So far as could be judged by his outward appearance and the hour's conversation I had with him, there was no particular reason why his brother should help him. He was not repellent, neither was he attractive. There was a little, a very little, admiration of Andrew Carnegie about him. He did not make this openly apparent, but suggested pleasantly the old saying of Josh Billings as to the fact that a self-made man always worshiped his maker. He quite corrected my mispronunciation of his name.

He did not act like a man accustomed to wealth—but he looked it. He didn't seem to quite fit in with the noiseless, perfectly trained male-servant who took my card; and the surroundings, bought with his money and selected by his own taste, perhaps, seemed rather foreign to him, after all.

I saw him once afterward in the company of men of world-wide reputation as Statesmen. That gave me another view—a glimpse from another standpoint—at his character. He was conscious of the company he was in. If he was not offensively airy with the poor devil who was sitting in his library trying to interest him in the two great Ohio products, Statesmanship and natural gas, neither was he as much at ease in the company of the great men as one would wish the author of "Triumphant Democracy" to be. In fact, he didn't seem to fit in any better there—not so well, indeed—than he did in his wealth-endowed home up the city. His manner was scarcely obsequious, and yet it appeared to always be just on the point of becoming so. Whether he was conscious of a feeling that he was a little bit "outclass," it was hard to tell, but there was reason, now and then, to believe that he was. But he took it quietly. If he made no bad breaks in attempting to assert his equality, he was almost quick enough to conceal the fact that he wanted it conceded. He bowed a little too low sometimes, and was unexpectedly deferential; and momentarily there was the effect of a hardening of manner to compel consideration, such as was not called for in the interview with the poor devil in the library.

He told me that his name should be pronounced, Kar-nay-gie, accent on "nay," the "g" hard.

MRS. LEASE's invitation to her Denver audience, to "hit me with a silver dollar," met with an enthusiastic response. Put the question squarely: Would an old party orator have dared to try the temper of the crowd so? Would they have shown the same confidence if he did?

THE official returns of the vote in Senator R. Q. Mills, old district in Texas, in the Congressional race between Antony, Democrat, and Barber, People's party, are as follows: For E. L. Antony, Democrat, 13,639; for I. N. Barber, People's party, 10,804; Antony's majority, 2,835. Barber carried Burleson, Milam and Navarro counties.

KING-GOLD.
BY MRS. N. B. PATTERSON.

The coronation is complete,
King Gold is on his throne,
Ye covering subjects at his feet,
Your necks submission own!

Ye have no wills, ye serve slaves,
Obsequious ye bow,
Your tyrant king his scepter waves,
Where is your freedom now?

Your boasted freedom, where oh where?
Where now your commonwealth?
The liberties ye held so dear,
Your great Republic's health!

Your nation's honor, nation's pride,
Her glory and her song!
The rights for which your fathers died,
Which ye have cherished long!

Have guarded as ye guard your lives,
Have watched over your deprives,
Is it in inferiority ye fear?
Your minds of dread or fear?

Does unconcern your vision cloud?
Or deadly stupor blind?
That sons of freedom, erst so proud,
Can now so tame, grind.

Grind! grind! till we ourselves to crush
At the usurper's word:
Shall all demands for justice bush
And never more be heard?

Will ye in timid silence quake,
Nor dare to raise your voice?
While tyrants fast your fathers make?
Have ye, indeed, no choice?

Will ye submit to paltry gold,
And tolerate this king?
And may his sorith agents hold
Your land to serfdom bring?

Accept no king of gold-dust madel
Your sovereign rights misliful
Pause not till low in dust be laid
His kingdom and his train!

A bloodless king is this thing gold,
So bloodless be the war;
Manly and firm your colors hold,
Your bugle sound afar!

Resolve to conquer and subdue,
A heritage unstained,
More proud than boy or laurel wreath
Proud victor ever gained.

Hurl gallaway from halls of State,
Spurn! Spurn! his crown and rod!
Indignant spurn! here ore 100 late,
Heed not his beck or nod.

By all on earth ye sacred hold,
By honor, country, home;
By patriots' names on fame's fair scroll,
By hopes of years to come.

By that solicitude ye feel,
Fosterly to bless,
By this fond yearning for their weal,
By all this tenderness.

You only need awake and speak;
Ye are the nation's strength;
Your fee is weak, ay, very weak;
Your stupor is thy strength.

Dipel that stupor, sap his strength,
And freedom is your own;
And from our nation's breadth and length
Be hated kings! all thrown.

THE NINETY AND NINE.
A Song.
BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

There are ninety and nine who toll and sweat
In this beautiful land to day;

That one who is idle, idle fret,

Mid a surfeit of riches, clothes and food,

And a prodigal waste of coal and wood,

He lolls in the lap of indolent ease;

While the ninety and nine must starve and freeze.

There are ninety and nine sweet children fair,
In our cities noiseless cells,

Dying for want of light and air,

While one mid plenty dwelt,

These the pangs of the lamb of God,

His heart to sunlight and air and sod,

Are crowded out of this beautiful land,

By the cruel acts of a brother's hand.

If He who noteth the sparrows fall,

Concerneth Himself in rain or shine,

Some day a vision will appear,

The one who rotteth not the nine,

Was once a guilty of murder's ban,

Man he who harveth his fellow man,

If a brother's keeper, since Adam's line,

Who keepeth the weal of the ninety-nine?

STRIKE.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

"Strike, till the last armed foe expires,

Strike for your altars and your fires,

Strike for the green grasses and the bays,

God and good lands."

Strike, but not ballot, slaughter not,

Strike, not till oppression be forgotten,

Strike, not with the bomb, but the ballot,

Change and enforce the law.

CONGRESSMEN receive for services

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devotion to "their constituents."

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and all sorts of

articles for

the cure of all

skin diseases, etc.,

etc., etc., etc., etc.,

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Ben Terrell, of Texas, People's Party Nominee for Eleventh Congressional District, Throws Down the Gage to W. H. Crain, and Challenges Him on the Stump to Joint Debate.

Let People's party nominees everywhere follow the example set by Ben Terrell, of Texas, who carries the war into Africa by the following published card.

Believing that the people can be relied upon, and are competent to form a correct judgement as to whether the policies of the government recommended by the platform of the People's party would be in their interests, and having been nominated by that party to stand for Congress for the eleventh district, and Hon. W. H. Crain being a candidate for the same place, I shall be glad to meet him in debate. I have made the following appointments and would respectfully ask that he meet me and discuss the platform before the people to whom we both appeal for support. It is my desire that discussions be entirely free from any appeal to prejudice or any resort to personalities. Believing the conditions of the country to be critical, and honestly desiring to find a remedy for existing evils, I sincerely hope Mr. Crain will accept this challenge in the spirit in which it is sent. Let the people hear both sides, and then make their choice. Having made these appointments I will not be able to accept any other engagements to speak, nor with any gentleman except Mr. Crain, because it would be unfair for me to be expected to meet a fresh man at each appointment. Let Mr. Crain speak for himself. If he does not debate these questions with me, it will be his fault—not mine.

BEN TERRELL.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUCH Wharton	Wharton	Co. Sept. 1
with Edna	Jackson	" " 3
Virtoria	Victoria	" " 5
Port Lavaca	Calhoun	" " 6
Cuero	De Witt	" " 8
Floresville	Karnes	" " 10
Seguin	Wilson	" " 12
Goliad	Guadalupe	" " 14
Bevilie	Goliad	" " 17
San Patricio	Bee	" " 19
Refrigio	San Patricio	" " 21
Rockport	Refugio	" " 23
Corpus Christi	Aranas	" " 24
San Diego	Nueces	" " 26
Laredo	Duval	" " 28
Encinal	Webb	" " 30
Cotulla	Encinal	" Oct. 1
Carrizo Spring	La Salle	" " 3
Batesville	Dimmit	" " 5
Uvalde	Zavalla	" " 7
Pearl	Uvalde	" " 8
Pleasanton	Frio	" " 10
Tilden	Atascosa	" " 12
Oakville	MéMullen	" " 14
	Live Oak	" " 17

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention held at Omaha, July 4, 1892.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a rate not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

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

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

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the

safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Complete List of Economist Extras. Not a Revolt, it is a Revolution, by T. E. Watson..... \$1.00 Plutocracy, or, American White Slavery..... 50 cents Philosophy of Price, bound in paper, single copy..... 25 cents Sub-treasury System, double number..... 25 cents Sub-treasury System No. 1, single copy..... 15 cents Sub-treasury System No. 2, single copy..... 15 cents Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton, single copy..... 15 cents History of the U. S. Dollar, single copy..... 15 cents Economist Scrap Book No. 1, single copy..... 15 cents Economist Scrap Book No. 2, single copy..... 15 cents Political Tickler, single copy..... 15 cents Pacific Railways, single copy..... 15 cents Republics of the World, single copy..... 15 cents Songs and Sonnets of the New Crusade, by Dr. A. S. Houghton, ton..... 15 cents Seven Financial Conspiracies, by E. V. Emory..... 10 cents Principles of Social Organization and Civil Government, by Lecture Bureau of N. F. A. & I. U. 5 cents Power of Money to Oppress, by N. A. Dunning..... 5 cents The Volume of Mopey, by N. A. Dunning..... 5 cents Dunning..... 5 cents Almanac, 1890, single copy, paper 5 cents Macune's Speech, single copy..... 5 cents Polk's Speech, single copy..... 5 cents Harry Tracy's Speech, single copy..... 1 cent Prophetic Dream, single copy..... 1 cent Short Sub-treasury Argument, single copy..... 1 cent First volume NATIONAL ECONOMIST (bound) from March to September 1890, inclusive, containing a vast amount of economic and historical data..... 25 cents Fifty assorted back numbers of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for 1891-1892, full of facts, information and logic..... 50 cents Address all orders (checks or money orders only) to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, 239 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

Nonconformist (Indiana) quotes Harrison, and appends a scathing construction to his words:

"I have tried to treat every one with that respect to which their station entitles them," said Benj. Harrison to the reporters just after his re-nomination. We suppose the same expression applies to the settlers in Wyoming, the workmen in Homestead, the miners in Idaho.

ALLIANCE! (ATTENTION!) — ALLIANCE!

OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE { Containing 120 pages and over 100 illustrations is now ready, and will be MAILED FREE To any address or application.

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Men's black cheviot suits \$6, \$7, \$8 and up. Men's fancy worsted suits \$10, \$12, \$14 and up. Send for catalogue.

OVERCOATS.

Men's good black beaver overcoats \$15. Men's dark blue and black chinchilla overcoats \$7.50, \$8, \$9 and up. Men's rough gray beaver storm coats at \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12 and up. Men's heavy quiet cassimere overcoats, large collar, \$4, \$5, \$5.50 and up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's solid kid boots \$2.45. Men's heavy kid peg boots 2 15. Men's solid heavy calf boots 2 37. Men's light calf boots 2 75. Men's kid brogues 1 27. Men's kid plush shoes 1 25. Send for Catalogue.

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POLITICAL EVOLUTION.

The ECONOMIST has often pointed out to its readers the fact that young men of merit and ability were ruthlessly thrust aside by the party "machine" in the South in order that the party bosses could pursue their nefarious trade of placating the Southern voters to Wall street domination. The three and a half years effective work of THE ECONOMIST is being felt throughout the nation, and the effect of its teachings is everywhere apparent in the great uprising of the people. Some of the readers, perhaps, who are not fully posted as to the great revolt, may have thought that THE ECONOMIST was radical in a recent issue when it, with prominent headlines, depicted the revolt, but the following editorial from the Washington Post, a very conservative Democratic paper admits the revolt as a fact, and shows that it is due, in a measure, to the causes that THE ECONOMIST has so long and faithfully pointed out.

It is a curious and significant fact that in Alabama, as in North Carolina, the existing party division turns out, upon analysis, to be nothing more than a revolt of the young, ardent and progressive elements of the white population against the tyranny and the arbitrary methods of the Bourbons. In these, as in all other Southern and many Northern States, there has been for at least a quarter of a century, an arrogant oligarchy, intolerant of opposition, impervious to enlightenment, and accordingly unfit for domination. Against this haughty and oppressive rule the ferment of rebellion has long been actively at work. Confinement has only intensified it. Defeat has but served to give it added strength and energy. The Southerners have, in fact, reproduced the conditions which have loosened in their settings those jewels of the Republican diadem, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and have done what American freemen may be relied upon to do everywhere—rebelled against the brutal despotism of infatuated leaders.

In the Southern States as in the Northern States, the revolt is against the perpetual political boss and manager. It has been a little slower coming in the South than it was in the Northwest, but in each case the cause of the revolt can be traced to the same source. Barnacle leadership in the Northwestern States, in which the Republican majorities were formerly as great as in some of the Southern States, is the legitimate cause of the reduced majorities in the former States, and hide-bound Bourbonism is as justly responsible for the feeling of unrest and the outbreak of open rebellion in the latter. In both cases it is an uprising of the young and progressive element in each party against Bourbon leaders and Bourbon management.

In Georgia, Tennessee, the Virginias, and Louisiana, as well as in the two States from which the communications failed to have been sent, it may be said that the movement is fairly launched. The Post has been the avant-courier of this new political dispensation at the South. Away back in November and December of 1891 we pointed out the presence of a new and vigorous leaven in the Southern situation. We sought to show that the material development in such States as Alabama must necessarily bring in its train a diversification of interest and pursuit, and, therefore, of party predilection. It was not, as it is now not, our duty or our wish to sugar-coat the facts, to lull the leaders of either party with siren but delusive songs. And then, as now, both our statements and our inferences gave offense. They were received with ostentatious derision, though with secret alarm, the Post was pilloried as an impudent imposter. But events in Alabama have made it impossible to swear away the gravity of that situation. Fully 60 per cent of the white voters of the State

have, by the admission of leading Democratic papers in Alabama, aligned themselves with the revolution. In defiance of the fiercest denunciation, and in contempt of a dangerous persecution without parallel in American politics, a majority of its quondam followers have broken away from the Democratic organization and raised the standard of free thought, free speech, and free political action.

As will be seen by careful study of Colonel Pope's letter, this appropriation was practically a bribe offered to those interested in militia matters to hasten forward the militia organizations of the various States. Colonel

Pope declares that one of the advantages likely to come from the move proposed by him, is that it "would probably lead to the augmentation of the present appropriation for the militia." To whom will this "advantage" accrue? To the laboring classes? To the farmers, mechanics, miners, or men of similar callings? It is plain that these classes will derive no "advantage" from an augmentation of the present appropriation.

Who so reads with intelligent deliberation the Post's special correspondence from Alabama and North Carolina, published this morning, will reach an understanding of the condition under which the reddit has been brought to its present development. They will realize that it is not the idle and fantastic caprice of a thoughtless and shapeless rabble, but the serious, coherent gravitation of a powerful and intelligent body. The regime of the oligarchy draws to a close. Emancipation day for the Southern whites is dawning.

MILITARY RULE.

The suggestion of Colonel Pope, of the Massachusetts militia, printed in another column, and which is practically that the various State militia establishments shall be made an adjunct of the national standing army, is in perfect harmony with the tendency of the times.

REDEEM THE STATE.

The following suggestive clipping is taken from the New York World of August 3.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following communication:

BANK OF KENDRICK,
KENDRICK, Idaho, July 25, 1892.

To the Editor of The World:

Will you kindly advise me what, in your judgment, would be the proper thing for the Democracy to do in the present campaign? We cannot hope to carry this State for Mr. Cleveland, but by supporting the Alliance or National party ticket we can take the State away from the Republicans.

I. M. WALKER, Pres.

We answer promptly and emphatically: The first duty of all Democrats is to defeat the Republican party. If the majority of the people of Idaho are opposed to Harrison, it will be a mockery to permit the electoral vote of the State to be counted for him because of a division of the opposition.

WANTON PERSECUTION.

The bosses in Georgia seem to be afraid that the teachings of Tom Watson, if they go to the people on their merits, will carry the day, and when he, in his speech in Atlanta, recently, spoke out for the cause of truth and justice, he was followed by J. C. C. Black, L. F. Livingston, C. Moses, E. L. Antony, Governor Northern and Speaker Crisp, six big guns, all exerting themselves to the utmost to combat the great truths of this one little man, and he sick. Verily, "truth is mighty and will prevail."

In an interview published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, April 30, in regard to the subtreasury bill, he said:

"Just as soon as the Noyes-Rockwell election case is finished the committee on reorganization have promised me a hearing before them, and I have agreed with Mr. Watson, of Georgia, to each take an hour in its advocacy."

"But you don't expect the committee to give it favorable report?"

"No—adverse. But we shall have a favorable minority report; it will go on the calendar, and no effort will be spared to get it before the House for consideration."

"That would take unanimous or majority consent, would it not? How can this be effected when a single object lays it to sleep, unless a plurality vote for it?"

"I am not prophesying, but if work will get it up, it will get it up, you will hear some of the best subtreasury thunder and lightning on the floor of the House you ever listened to. Tell the Alliance all over the Union that the subtreasury lies next us, and its standard bearers will see it takes no step backward, but, on the contrary, onward."

Alliance men will draw their own conclusions. Many will say that an open enemy is better than a secret for masking under the garb of friendship. Under the childish

LIVINGSTON'S WORDS.

The following quotations from Mr. Livingston need no explanation. They show the wonderful effect of time."

August 9, 1892, in Atlanta, Ga., after giving his endorsement to the violent anti-subtreasury speech of Senator John B. Gordon, by his silence, he opened his address as follows:

"I am proud of the honor," said he, "of following the next Congressman from the tenth Congressional district (loud applause), a man who will not spend his time in looking up men who get drunk, but who will spend it in looking after the interest of his constituents. (Loud applause and cheers of 'go on!')

"The next October elections in Georgia will lay out every aspiring politician and every renegade from the party, so completely that he will never know the cause of his annihilation." (Prolonged cheering.)

He then entered into an eloquent and able defense of the Democratic party, calling it the party of the people, and expounding its principles as illustrated in the record of the last and preceding terms of Congress. He paid his respects to the measures advocated by the People's party and extolled the measures of democracy that were criticized by the advocates of the new platform.

"Whenever democracy," said he, "has taken possession of a State it has caused it to prosper in wealth and dignity and to grow in the elements of integrity and statehood." —Atlanta Constitution.

February 20, 1892, in an interview published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Mr. Livingston summed up a long talk on his resolution as follows: "It is Eastern domination, financial domination, commercial domination, political domination. This is why we must choose, and the party platforms they run upon. Divide the country into four quarters, one-tenth East controls, runs and owns the other three. The question is, how long are we going to stand it? How long is the laborer to be negatively told by press and politicians 'work on, and we will run the government;' when that very government was established to protect its citizens in their liberties, to prevent infringement of their natural rights, and to give to every man under it an equal chance?

"Do you think you will get the committee appointed, and that the one of present reference will so report?" The Colonel's eyes snapped, and he struck the table beside an emphatic thump. "They can't justifiably deny it. We are asking for information. It would put Congress in bad shape to refuse it. If they do, then I will treat them to thunder and lightning. I propose to read the riot act on the spot, and bid them get ready their coffin and shroud."

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A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

The following is a synopsis of the New York Tribune's review of the late House of Representatives. No doubt, if Democratic readers are so inclined, they can go back to the columns of Democratic dailies immediately following the "billion dollar Congress," and find as complete an indictment of Republican methods as this is of Democratic, and the trouble with the country is that both are strictly true:

"Under the false and deceptive plea that it would benefit the cotton planters of the South, a bill was also brought in and passed which placed on the free list cotton ties, cotton gins and bagging for cotton, together with machinery for the manufacture of bagging. A bill was also passed to place binding twine on the free list. It was an act of pure, unadulterated demagogic, done in the hope of catching a few thousand votes; a measure, moreover, which was derided and denounced by intelligent free traders themselves as a flat violation of the theories of 'tariff reform.'"

The House of Representatives, which, on account of a close and bitter struggle over the speakership, did not elect an organization until Tuesday, December 8, 1891, is a phenomenal body in one respect at least. In a total of 332 Representatives, no less than 235 were Democrats at the date of organization, giving them a clear majority of 138 over all others—a majority which was subsequently increased to 140 by unseating a Republican Representative and putting a Democrat in his place.

This majority came into power pledged to do certain things: First: It was pledged to repeal the "odious" tariff act of 1890, and substitute therefor a law framed on free trade lines—"a tariff for revenue only." Second: To pass a bill to repeal the silver act of 1890, and to substitute one providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, such as every Democrat in the preceding house, save twenty-two, had voted for. Third: It was pledged to a free coinage measure. This bill was brought before the House March 23, and occupied the attention of that body during two days. A motion offered by Mr. Burrows, a Republican leader, to lay the bill on the table was lost by a tie vote—Speaker Crisp voting in the negative in order to produce the tie.

Another measure to which the Democratic majority was pledged was a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Early in the session the Committee on Coinage, by a vote of 8 to 5, reported a bill which was claimed to be a free coinage measure. This bill was brought before the House March 23, and occupied the attention of that body during two days. A motion offered by Mr. Burrows, a Republican leader, to lay the bill on the table was lost by a tie vote—Speaker Crisp voting in the negative in order to produce the tie.

From the day of the final adjournment of the Fifty-first Congress until within the last few weeks the country rang with Democratic denunciations of the "wild extravagance and reckless prodigality of the 'Billion' Congress."

The committees having been appointed, the majority proceeded to frame and adopt a code of rules for the government of the House of Representatives—a code which was approved by the collective wisdom of a Democratic caucus. The Democrats, apparently mindful of their own capacity for mistakes and mischief, and also anxious not to do anything which could be regarded as an approval of the same and salutary rules under which the Republican majority in the last Congress had been enabled to carry on the work of legislation, adopted a code which bound the majority hand and foot; they went so far in their anxiety to protect the rights of the minority as to enable the Republicans, with the aid of a small Democratic Caucus, to destroy the third section of the tariff act of 1890, and to proclaim their determination to upset and destroy the "unconstitutional" policy of reciprocity as their party had pledged them to do.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States, declaring both the act and the policy to be unconstitutional, apparently had no effect upon these Democratic statesmen, and yet they took no step, made no serious effort to overthrow reciprocity, which to-day is flourishing as never before, and is more firmly rooted than when the House, with its hostile majority of 159, pretended to set out to destroy it. Thus, the fourth "great pledge" made to the people by the Democratic party was coolly ignored and repudiated.

A fifth pledge, which met the same unhappy but not unexpected fate, was that to repeat the paragraphs of the tariff act of 1890 which provide for the payment of bounties to the domestic producers of sugar from cane, beets, sorghum and maple syrup. The Democrats dared not make no effort to declare that inasmuch as the duties on imported sugar were revenue duties they should be reimposed, but they considered it reasonably safe, and more disappointments and grievances to be placated, and both committees have their hands full to awaken an interest in the work.

The expectation is that this will result in a small vote, take the country over, and that whether it is Cleveland or Harrison who is elected, the victory goes to the weakness of his opponent rather than to his own strength.

The trouble appears to be that the practical politicians do not see how they are to make anything out of the election by either candidate.

The Democrats are greatly perplexed about the situation of affairs in New York, and in spite of the talk of loyalty to the party, devotion and the like, there is a feeling of suspicion and unrest among the leaders who are more directly on the inside of the campaign. They know that party devotion in the Empire State cannot be associated with it as a motive love of Cleveland, and they are not confident in the protestations of loyalty.

The "odious" tariff of 1890 was to be repealed and inculcated by Democratic leaders for a number of years as a cardinal principle of the party creed, and it was entirely natural and proper for the Democrats to pledge themselves to pass appropriation bills, but as it now stands it shows that the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, including contract liabilities authorized to incur, exceed those of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress by the sum of \$50,000,000.

The following comparative statement groups, under appropriate heads, the direct appropriations immediately available of the first session of the "billion"

Congress, and the first session of the "economy" Congress, respectively:

	Appropriation	Appropriation
Account	Fifty-first Cong.	Fifty-second Cong.
Agriculture.....	\$ 1,799,100.00	\$ 3,212,095.50
Army.....	24,206,717.79	24,308,499.82
District of Columbia.....	5,759,544.15	5,133,114.27
Foreign Inter-course.....	1,710,815.00	1,043,045.00
Post-Office.....	4,232,935.00	2,734,275.00
Indians.....	7,202,016.62	7,664,047.84
Executive, Legislative and Judicial.....	21,030,752.75	21,899,254.97
Military Academy.....	435,105.11	458,017.33
Navy.....	24,136,015.53	23,543,385.03
Pensions.....	98,457,610.00	146,737,359.00
River and Harbor.....	72,226,098.99	80,331,973.33
Sundry Civil.....	20,188,582.23	27,153,118.00
Deficiencies.....	38,617,448.96	15,885,592.18
Miscellaneous.....	7,010,905.27	34,3,000.00
Total.....	\$561,770,057.79	\$385,105,499.57
Perpetual annual.....	101,638,153.00	121,861,850.00
Aggregate.....	\$463,338,105.79	\$307,969,379.57

This statement shows that the aggregate, direct appropriations during the session just ended exceeded those of the first session of the "billion" Congress by the sum of \$35,020,863.73.

But this is by no means all. In order to complete the comparison there must be added to the total appropriations of the first session of the present Congress several large amounts, contracts for the expenditure of which were authorized to be made and executed. The contracts and expenditures thus authorized on account of river and harbor improvements alone amounted to \$31,760,521, making the actual total of the river and harbor act \$52,914,139. Contracts were also authorized involving the expenditure of \$64,000 for materials for the building for the library of Congress, which amount is not included in the total of the sundry civil act as given in the foregoing statement. Several other provisions of a like nature were adopted, the evident intention being to conceal as long as practicable, and until after the Presidential election, the actual total of the appropriations, but the intention has been frustrated.

While the House was fairly liberal in some respects—indeed lavish in its provisions for certain objects, as has been seen—its disposition and action in other cases were niggardly in the extreme. If the fears and doubts of the prominent members of each of the old parties could be ascertained as an indication of the political outlook, the public might be warranted in coming to the conclusion that the People's party or the Prohibitionists would have to fill the office of chief magistrate, or the office would not be filled at all. The leaders of those two parties are the only ones who at present have the disposition which begets hopefulness. A very considerable element in both the old parties find it impossible to get up any feeling of enthusiasm and confidence, and the managers on both sides are working with their own people to keep them in line. The most discouraging talk for the Democrats comes in connection with the Republicans. The darkest doubts of Republican success are thrown out on the quiet by Republicans. All sorts of reports are circulated of indifference and bad temper on the part of prominent Republicans, and it is said that the Republican national committee is having a hard time to induce men who have heretofore been active to take any part in the campaign. There are quite a number of prominent Republicans who speak discouragingly of the party prospects, and slightly of the ticket. On both sides there seem to be a thousand and more

claim privately to have proof of this. It is a thing entirely apart from and beyond the control of the "leaders" to so far overcome the prejudices of the rank and file of the hard-headed Democrats as to make them vote for Cleveland if they do not want to. One danger recognized by the party managers is that a great many Democrats will not vote at all. The greatest comfort they can get out of the situation is in bringing themselves to believe that there will be as much indifference or disaffection among the Republican voters as they find indications of among the Democrats.

There is another thing that very little has been said about which is rather important to the situation. It is that a very large number of those prominent Democrats who opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland believe that there is danger that his election would prove a greater misfortune to the Democratic party in the long run than would his defeat.

To put it in plain terms they think he has the "big head" and that he would not stop short of a complete revision of the Democratic creed and would turn things upside down generally should he get into the White House under the peculiar existing circumstances. There has by no means been an establishment of cordial relations between Senators Gorman, Brice, Ransom and others of their school and Mr. Cleveland. Had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Whitney Gorman, Brice and Ransom would not have served on any of the committees, and the campaign might have been run without their assistance. Their first meeting with Mr. Cleveland in New York after the notification meeting was far from cordial. It was, in fact, unfriendly and it was supposed after the interview that neither of the three Senators would have anything to do with the campaign. Cleveland was riding a very high horse. Afterward Whitney succeeded in getting him down a little and the three Senators were implored to go on the committees and take a prominent part in the management of the campaign. Even then they would not give their assistance until Whitney had agreed contrary to his wishes and expectations to go on the campaign committee himself and shoulder the burden of the work. Whitney had planned not to go on the committee himself, but he could not get Gorman and Brice to serve without him. As it is now both Gorman and Brice are on the defensive and feel that they are wanted only for a convenience and will be thrown overboard as soon as Mr. Cleveland is through with them.

SHOW 300 FOR JONES AND NONE FOR KOLB. In Mitchell's Beat only thirty votes were polled. The returns show eleven for Kolb and 303 for Jones.

BREAKING UP THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS
THE MAIL AND EXPRESS BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, expressed grave concern this morning at the outlook for Democratic success in Alabama.

Ex-State Senator Richardson, who lives in one of the white counties of Southern Alabama, is in the city. To the Mail and Expressman he said to-day: "The political situation is worse for the Democrats than it has been at any time since the war."

The excitement from the very beginning has been intense. Since last Saturday the county officials have been counting and certifying to the votes, which I suppose is now about completed. The farmers have been thoroughly aroused and seem to be determined on cutting aloof from old party affiliations."

Richardson is a Democrat, but thinks the outlook for his party very gloomy.

KOBL CARRIED THE STATE.

Kolb has carried two-thirds of the white vote of the State; has carried every white county in the State except three, and it is claimed by Kolb and admitted by the Jonesites that Kolb had a majority of the colored vote.

Kolb has, through Chairman Bowman, of the Kolb State committee, who is Kolb's attorney and leading spirit, made proposition to leave the adjudication of their respective claims to three Democratic judges in the State. Kolb is only anxious and desirous of having a way opened to take proof, which he can and will furnish to such an extent that Jones' so-called majority will revert into a Kolb majority of not less than thirty thousand, the minimum estimate.

A BITTER FIGHT.
At Richmond, Va., August 18, at a session of the State Farmers Alliance, a resolution of respect to the memory of the late national president, L. L. Polk, was adopted. District lecturers were abolished and one State and three assistant lecturers will be elected by the State Alliance. The constitution was so amended as to allow an officer to be eligible for an unlimited number of terms.

WAYNE COUNTY UNION.
Wayne County Union, Rose, N. Y., adopted resolutions demanding larger circulating medium, favoring free and unlimited silver coinage at ratio of sixteen to one, and declaring that if national bonds, which are secured by the property of the nation, are a good basis for currency, property itself is a good basis. They therefore demand that the privileges enjoyed by national bankers, of borrowing money at a low rate of tax upon their property, be extended to the farmer, and that he be allowed to borrow money of the national government upon his land, with proper limitation as to amount.

A BUSINESS EXCHANGE SYSTEM.
A business exchange system was adopted and placed under the control of the executive committee. The following officers were elected: Maj. Mann N. Page, president, re-elected; Dr. W. D. Queenbury, vice-president, and J. J. Silvey re-elected secretary and treasurer. Mr. J. Haskins Hobson was elected State lecturer.

Messrs. T. Y. Allen, Robert Beverly and E. R. Cocke, were elected members of the executive committee.

A resolution was introduced forbidding the lecturers from discussing other matters than those pertaining to the Alliance interests, but it was tabled. This leaves these representatives at liberty to advocate the principles of the People's party.

ALABAMA.
The following interesting account of the election frauds in Alabama is taken from the New York Mail and Express:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 15 (Special).—The recent Democratic factional contest in this State has been one of unsurpassed bitterness and excitement. Leaving out the Ku-klux outrages of 1872-74-76, it has been equal to the campaign of either year named. Kolb, who was called by the Bourbons or organized Democracy, the boister, had a majority of the white Democratic vote with him, and a strong following of the Republican vote—which vote was about equally divided—if left to a fair count. But in the black belt Jones had a large majority of the negro votes equally polled augmented into larger votes, added by the managers, that were not polled.

None but the most extreme and radical partisans of Governor Jones deny the frauds charged by Kolb, or maintain that Jones was elected. It is common to hear Democrats say: "It is all right to cheat and count out a negro, but I am opposed to counting out white men."

DEMOCRATS ALARMED.
The day of false counts, intimidation, bull-doing, etc., in this State is past. Cleveland leaders in the State are greatly alarmed, and have offered B. K. Collier, candidate for attorney-general on the Kolb ticket, as a compromise with Kolbites, one-half the Congressmen, one-half the county and State committees, and one-half the electoral ticket. This proposition was promptly rejected, and no compromise seems possible. Cleveland is a back number in this State. It is Harrison or Weaver. No one else is in it.

FRAUD IN TEN OTHER COUNTIES.
The same or like frauds shown in Dallas can be shown in more than ten of the fourteen colored counties. The Jones or Bourbon Democrats claimed to be the white man's party, for white man's supremacy, charging the Kolb or Jeffersonian Democrats with being in with the "niggers," carpet-baggers and white radicals to bring about negro rule. They now admit Kolb's majority of whites, and are claiming victory by virtue of a negro vote, whether fairly or foully obtained.

CADY ALLIANCE NO. 1744, OF ADAIR COUNTY, MISSOURI.
The annual meeting of the State Farmers' Alliance, at Clarksburg, elected the following officers:

President, S. H. Houston, Monroe county; vice-president, J. T. Thayer, Taylor county; secretary, H. Z. Martin, Preston county; lecturer, S. H. Piersol, Wood county; business manager, George H. Johnson, Hampshire county, executive committee, T. R. Carskadon, of Mineral; judiciary committee, E. W. McNeil, Hardy county; J. N. Houston, Marshall county; S. Cunningham, Hampshire county; H. C. Lockney, Calhoun, and T. M. Stone, of Wetzel, were elected delegates to the national Alliance.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the State Farmers' Alliance, at Clarksburg, elected the following officers:

President, S. H. Houston, Monroe

supremacy, and Kolb people are against Cleveland. The end is not yet in sight. Pike.

THE WHOLE TRUTH AT LAST

A Full and Complete Expose of the

Demonetization of Silver in 1873,

from Official Documents.

Silver was demonetized in 1873, and has ever since been a beggar knocking at the doors of Congress. This is a matter of history, but the entire evidence from official sources may prove a bombshell in the camps of old party leaders who have assiduously claimed it was done "by stealth." A revelation of the most startling character confronts the investigator delving among the musty tomes of the Congressional library, when the following facts rise like ghosts from the past to confront the falsifiers of the present, and stamp them lost to honesty, honor and veracity. In perusing these official and incontrovertible pages, let every voter note and clearly comprehend one fact. Not one man, either Democrat or Republican, during the extended debate upon Ernest Syed's bill, raised voice or hand against its passage. The Comptroller of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint are authority for this statement, and the register shows Bayard, of Delaware, to have been upon the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Crittner, of Virginia; William R. Roberts, of New York, and Thompson W. McNeely, of Illinois, —all Democrats—upon the House Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures, which favorably and unanimously reported H. R. 1427, "a bill revising and amending the laws relative to mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States."

The following is from report of the

Comptroller of the Currency, second

session Forty-fourth Congress, 1876

and 1877, and is entitled, "History of

the Coinage Act of 1873." On page

LIII the Comptroller says:

The act of June 28, 1834, which reduced

the gold standard about 6½ per cent,

practically demonetized the silver coinage.

Previous to the date of the passage

of that act American gold and silver coins of all denominations were equally

a legal tender, and the silver coins of

less denomination than \$1 were chiefly

in use, only \$1,369,517 in silver dollars

having been issued from the mint at that

date. The act of 1834 overvalued the

gold coinage, driving from the country

the full-weight silver coins previously

in circulation; and it may be confidently

stated that from 1834 to 1873 no silver

dollar pieces have been presented at any

custom-house in payment of duties.

The original draught of the bill revising

the laws relative to the mints, assay

offices, and coinage of the United States

was prepared in 1869 and 1870, under the

supervision of the then Deputy and now

Comptroller of the Currency, and was

transmitted to the Senate by the Secre

tary of the Treasury April 25, 1870, the

views and criticism of the mint and trea

sury officers and other gentleman who

are conversant with the manipulation of

metals, the manufacture of coinage, the

incidence upon metallurgical and numismat

ical subjects, with the request that the printed

bill should be returned with such notes

and suggestions as experience and education

should dictate. In this way the

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

the latter with a proper silver coin to be used as change. Dr. H. R. Linderman, the present Director of the Mint, said:

"Section 11 reduces the weight of the silver dollar from 412½ to 384 grains. I can see no good reason for the proposed reduction in the weight of this coin. It would be better, in my opinion, to discontinue its issue altogether. The gold dollar is really the legal unit and measure of value. Having a higher bullion than its nominal value, the silver dollar long ago ceased to be a coin of circulation, and being of no practical use whatever, its issue should be discontinued."

Mr. James Ross Snowden, formerly Director of the Mint, said:

"I see that it is proposed to demonetize the silver dollar. This I think undesirable. Silver coins below the dollar are now not money in a proper sense, but only tokens. I do not like the idea of reducing the silver dollar to that level.

It is quite true that the silver dollar, being more valuable than two half-dollars or four quarter dollars, will not be used as a circulating medium; but only for cabinets and perhaps to supply some occasional or local demand; yet I think there is no necessity for so considerable a piece as the dollar to be struck from metal which is only worth ninety-four cents. When we speak of dollars let it be known that we speak of dollars not demonetized and reduced below their intrinsic value, and thus avoid the introduction of contradictory and loose ideas of the standards of value."

The officers of the San Francisco mint made the following suggestions:

"Sec. 11. Would not the proposed change in the weight of the silver dollar disturb the relative value of all our coinage, affect our commercial conventions, and possibly impair the validity of contracts running through a long period? Might not the dollar be retained as a measure of value, but the coinage of the promise for circulation be discontinued?"

Mr. E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, gave a complete history of the silver dollar, and suggested the issue of a commercial dollar of nine-tenths fineness, and containing of pure silver just 25 grams, in place of the then existing silver dollar of 412½ grains; the proposed silver dollar being almost the exact equivalent of the silver contained in the older Spanish-Mexican pillared dollar, established in 1704 by proclamation of Queen Anne as a legal tender of payment and accepted as par of exchange for the British colonies of North America at the rate of fifty-four pence sterling to the dollar, or four and four-ninths dollars to the pound sterling.

On December 19, 1870, the bill was reported from the finance committee of the Senate and printed with amendments.

On January 9, 1871, in accordance with previous notice, the bill came before the Senate, and was discussed during that day and the following day by Senators Sherman, Sumner, Bayard, Stewart of Nevada, Williams, Casserly, Morrill, and others, and passed the Senate on the 10th by a vote of 36 yeas to 14 nays.

On January 13, 1871, on motion of Hon. William D. Kelley, the Senate bill was ordered to be printed. On February 25, 1871, Mr. Kelley, the chairman of the committee on coinage, reported the bill back with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, when it was again printed and recommitted. Mr. Kelley again, on March 9, 1871, introduced the bill in the Forty-second Congress, when it was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on coinage, when approved.

On January 9, 1872, the bill was reported by Mr. Kelley, chairman of the coinage committee, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill was read and discussed at length by Messrs. Kelley, Potter, Garfield, Maynard, Dawes, Holman, and others. Mr. Kelley, in the opening speech, said:

"The Senate took up the bill and acted upon it during the last Congress and sent it to the House; it was referred to the committee on coinage, weights, and measures, and received as careful attention as I have ever known a committee to bestow on any measure."

"We proceeded with great deliberation to go over the bill, not only section by section, but line by line and word by word; the bill has not received the same elaborate consideration from the com-

mittee on coinage of this House, but the attention of each member who's brought to it at the earliest day of this session; each member procured a copy of the bill, and there has been a thorough examination of the bill again." (Congressional Globe, volume 100, page 322.)

Mr. Kelley, on the same day, also said: "There are one or two things in this bill, I will say to the gentleman from New York, with his permission, which I personally would like to modify; that is to say, I would like to follow the example of England, and make a wide difference between our silver and gold coinage."

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"There are one or two things in this bill, I will say to the gentleman from New York, with his permission, which I personally would like to modify; that is to say, I would like to follow the example of England, and make a wide difference between our silver and gold coinage."

Mr. Kelley, on the same day, also said:

"I would have liked to have made the gold dollar uniform with the French system of weights, taking the gram as a unit." (Page 323, volume 100.)

On January 10, 1872, the bill, after considerable discussion, was again recommitted, and on February 9, 1872, it was again reported from the coinage committee by Hon. Samuel Hooper, printed and recommitted, and on February 13, 1872, reported back by Samuel Hooper with amendments, printed, and made the special order of March 12, 1872, until disposed of.

On April 9, 1872, the bill came up in the House for consideration. Mr. Hooper, in a carefully prepared speech of ten columns, explained the provisions of each section of the bill. In this speech (page 236, volume 102 of the Congressional Globe) he says:

"Section 16 re-enacts the provisions of the existing laws defining the silver coins and their weights, respectively, except in relation to the silver dollar, which is reduced in weight from 412½ to 384 grains, thus making it a subsidiary coin in harmony with the silver coins of less denomination, to secure its concurrent circulation with them. The silver dollar of 412½ grains, by reason of its bullion or intrinsic value being greater than its nominal value, long since ceased to be a coin of circulation, and is melted by manufacturers of silverware. It does not circulate now in commercial transactions with any country, and the convenience of these manufacturers in this respect can better be met by supplying small stamped bars of the same standard, avoiding the useless expense of coining the dollar for that purpose."

Mr. Stoughton, of the coinage committee, also made a speech of seven columns, in which he says:

"The silver coins provided for are the dollar, 384 grains troy, the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime, of the weight of one-half, one-quarter, and one-tenth of the dollar, respectively; and they are made a legal tender for all sums not exceeding \$5 in any one payment."

The bill was again printed in the Senate on May 29, 1872, and referred to the finance committee. Senator Sherman, in reporting it back on December 16, 1872, said:

"This bill has, in substance, passed both houses, except that the Senate bill enlarged and increased the salaries of the officers of the Mint; it was passed by the Senate at the session of the last Congress, went to the House, and now, somewhat modified, has passed the House at this Congress, so that the bill has practically passed both houses of Congress."

Mr. Potter, in commenting upon the bill, says:

"Mr. Speaker, this is a bill of importance. When it was before the House in the early part of this session, I took some objections to it which I am inclined now to think, in view of all the circumstances, were not entirely well founded, but after further reflection I am still convinced that it is a measure which it is hardly worth while for us to adopt at this time. * * *

This bill provides for the making of changes in the legal tender coin of the country, and for substituting as legal tender coin of only one metal instead as heretofore of two. I think myself this would be a wise provision, and that legal tender coins, except subsidiary coin, should be of gold alone; but why should we legislate on this now, when we are not using either of those metals as a circulating medium?

"The bill provides also for a change in respect of the weight and value of the silver dollar, which I think is a subject which, when we come to require legislation about it at all, will demand at our hands very serious consideration, and which, as we are not using such coins for circulation now, seems at this time to be an unnecessary subject about which to legislate." (Page 230, volume 102.)

Mr. Kelley also said:

"I wish to ask the gentleman who has just spoken (Mr. Potter) if he knows of any government in the world which makes its subsidiary coinage of full value. The silver coin of England is to per cent

gaged in trade with China."

"That is the only coin measured by the grain instead of by the gram. The intrinsic value of each is to be stamped upon the coin. The chamber of commerce of New York, recommended this change, and it has been adopted, I believe, by all the learned societies who have given attention to coinage, and has been recommended to us, I believe, as the general desire. That is embodied in these three or four sections of amendment to make our silver coinage correspond in exact form and dimensions and shape and stamp with the coinage of the associated nations of Europe, who have adopted an international silver coinage." (Page 672, volume 106, third session Forty-second Congress.)

The bill was sent to the House, and on January 21, 1873, on motion of Mr. Hooper, it was again printed with amendments, and subsequently committees of conference were appointed consisting of Messrs. Hooper, Houghton and McNeely of the House; and Senators Sherman, Scott and Bayard of the Senate. The reports of the committee of conference were agreed to, and the bill became a law on February 12, 1873, substantially as originally prepared at the Treasury.

On May 27, 1873, the bill was again called up by Mr. Hooper, for the purpose of offering an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and the bill, as amended, passed that day—yeas 110, nays 13.

Just previous to the passage of the bill Mr. McNeely, of the coinage committee, said:

"As a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, having carefully examined every section and line of this bill, and generally understanding the subject before us, I am satisfied that the bill ought to pass." (Page 383, volume 104.)

The substitute reported by Mr. Hooper and passed by the House, so far as it refers to silver coinage, was identical with the bill previously reported from the coinage committee by him. It was also identical with the bill introduced by Mr. Kelley, with the single exception of the provision authorizing the coining of a silver dollar weighing 384 grains. The bill was read in full in the Senate several times, and the record states on January 9, 1873, that it was read in the House. It was undoubtedly read at other times. The bill was printed separately eleven times, and twice in reports made by the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, thirteen times in all, by order of Congress. It was considered at length by the finance committee of the Senate and the coinage committee of the House during five different sessions, and the debates upon the bill in the Senate occupied sixty-six columns of the Globe, and in the House seventy-eight columns of the Globe.

Mr. Stoughton, of the coinage committee, also made a speech of seven columns, in which he says:

"The silver coins provided for are the dollar, 384 grains troy, the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime, of the weight of one-half, one-quarter, and one-tenth of the dollar, respectively; and they are made a legal tender for all sums not exceeding \$5 in any one payment."

The bill was again printed in the Senate on May 29, 1872, and referred to the finance committee. Senator Sherman, in reporting it back on December 16, 1872, said:

"This bill has, in substance, passed both houses, except that the Senate bill enlarged and increased the salaries of the officers of the Mint; it was passed by the Senate at the session of the last Congress, went to the House, and now, somewhat modified, has passed the House at this Congress, so that the bill has practically passed both houses of Congress."

Mr. Potter, in commenting upon the bill, says:

"Mr. Speaker, this is a bill of importance. When it was before the House in the early part of this session, I took some objections to it which I am inclined now to think, in view of all the circumstances, were not entirely well founded, but after further reflection I am still convinced that it is a measure which it is hardly worth while for us to adopt at this time. * * *

This bill provides for the making of changes in the legal tender coin of the country, and for substituting as legal tender coin of only one metal instead as heretofore of two. I think myself this would be a wise provision, and that legal tender coins, except subsidiary coin, should be of gold alone; but why should we legislate on this now, when we are not using either of those metals as a circulating medium?

"The bill provides also for a change in respect of the weight and value of the silver dollar, which I think is a subject which, when we come to require legislation about it at all, will demand at our hands very serious consideration, and which, as we are not using such coins for circulation now, seems at this time to be an unnecessary subject about which to legislate." (Page 230, volume 102.)

Mr. Kelley also said:

"I wish to ask the gentleman who has just spoken (Mr. Potter) if he knows of any government in the world which makes its subsidiary coinage of full value. The silver coin of England is to per cent

below the value of gold coin, and acting under the advice of the experts of this country and of England and France, Japan has made her silver coins within the last year 12 per cent below the value of gold coin, and for this reason: *It is impossible to retain the double standard. The values of gold and silver continually fluctuate.*

"That is the only coin measured by the grain instead of by the gram. The intrinsic value of each is to be stamped upon the coin. The chamber of commerce of New York, recommended this change, and it has been adopted, I believe, by all the learned societies who have given attention to coinage, and has been recommended to us, I believe, as the general desire. That is embodied in these three or four sections of amendment to make our silver coinage correspond in exact form and dimensions and shape and stamp with the coinage of the associated nations of Europe, who have adopted an international silver coinage." (Page 672, volume 106, third session Forty-second Congress.)

The following section was printed in the two reports of John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to Congress; also in the Senate bill No. 859, Forty-first Congress, second session, April 28, 1870; in Senate bill No. 859, December 9, 1870, and January 12, 1871, third session, Forty-first Congress, as reported by Mr. Sherman:

"Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the silver coins, the weight of the half-dollar, or piece of fifty cents, shall be 192 grains; and that of the quarter-dollar and dimes shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half-dollars; that the silver coin issued in conformity with the above section shall be a legal tender in any one payment of debts for all sums less than \$1."

The following section was printed in the Senate bill No. 859, Forty-first Congress, third session, February 25, 1871, and House bill No. 5, Forty-second Congress, first session, March 9, 1871, as reported by Mr. Kelley:

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year.

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

The Atlanta Constitution is sifting hedges with a mosquito bar to find venomous and slanderous expressions about Hon. Tom Watson. Everybody that goes to Atlanta, that can be cross-questioned or wheedled into an attack on the distinguished People's party Congressman from the tenth Georgia district, is paraded in the columns of the Constitution in an elaborate interview. This must soon sicken the people of Georgia, as they are proverbially a brave, generous and chivalrous people, honorable and honest to an extreme, and will sympathize with Mr. Watson in his debilitated physical condition, meekly, patiently and honestly devoting himself to the cause of the people in spite of these cowardly and brutal assaults dealt from traitorous hands. If the Constitution could stop its dirty and cowardly work long enough, and could get admission to take a glimpse of the record kept on high, it would have no trouble to discover Tom Watson's name fair and boldly written in connection with deeds so white that they are worthy themes for angel's song and man's worship.

It is the one supreme overshadowing issue of the world to day. Its scope is not marked by paltry boundary lines dividing one body politic from another, but is as wide as the universe, as broad as humanity, and a thousand times more comprehensive than any question that ever confronted latter-day civilization. How utterly contemptible, yea, how desperately wicked seems the prominence which American politicians have given to an economic theory which has been agitated in this country for the past hundred years, and the agitation of which is either ignorantly or dishonestly along lines that can benefit no one, however decided, but the capitalist, before this momentous question which is to decide the fate of the world's civilization. Our American citizens are wont to boast of their superior intelligence and their better comprehension of the affairs of government over the people of the Old World, but the students of economic questions in this country must have noticed the rapidity with which European conditions have obtained here contemporaneously with the disappearance of our lands and free homes for the people. And this fact will inevitably force upon him the conclusion that our superior attainments are myths and offsprings of a conceit which had no more existed in this country, unfostered by great natural advantages, than it would in the thickest populated country in the Old World. The stupidity which we display when, instead of attempting to find and move the cause of existing conditions, we adopt the same repressive measures which Europe had so long and so fruitlessly employed under similar circumstances, is additional evidence of the hollowness of our claim to mental superiority.

MAKE the sub-Alliance attractive and pleasant by songs and recitations. Nothing is better for this purpose than the little book of "Songs and Sonnets," by Dr. A. S. Houghton, recently published by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. Price, 15 cents by mail, post-paid.

WE ALABAMA Democrats, when they leave home, will hardly admit that we are Jones Democrats. It is not as respectable to be a Southern Democrat as it used to be before the party surrendered to Wall street and went into fraudulent election methods to secure negro domination.

IS IT NOT about time the white people in Alabama, and other Southern States, asserted themselves and demanded white supremacy, as against political rings and courthouse cliques dominating the ballot by a mythical and fraudulent black vote?

IT IS HINTED that earnest reflection relative to the Chicago convention, and a stern resolution to solve the self-propounded problem, "where was I," is accountable for David Bennett Hill's silence at present,

ABOUT STRIKES.

The strike of the Buffalo, N. Y., switchmen, resulted in a considerable destruction of property by fire on the 14th inst. The strike against convict miners at Tracy City, Tennessee, also resulted in incendiarism on the 13th inst. Many people were injured by the Buffalo mob, and only the exercise of rare judgment and coolness will prevent bloodshed at Tracy city. The question how to prevent the recurrence of such scenes, since they involve physical injury and frequently the destruction of human life, is not only one which appeals to the sordid wealth-getting propensities of man, but to his nobler attributes and his tenderer sensibilities as well.

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reprobate THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. M. Moore and his associates in said paper, and will do all in their power 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.

Subscribers to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, or extras, will please remit only per money order, draft or registered mail. Stamps are not acceptable, and postal notes are payable "to bearer," hence unsafe.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

As fast as State secretaries report the time and place of the next regular annual meeting of the State Alliance, it will be added to this list:

Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17. Kentucky, Owensboro, November 8. California, Sacramento, October 18. Williamsport, Pa., October 25.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

We have received a white envelope directed with lead pencil to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, containing no letter. The post mark appears to be Dublin, name of State not legible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. Roberts, or A. H. Roberts, and W. A. Daison write on business, but give no post-office or State.

Somebody writes to have his paper changed from Melissa, Texas, to Roland, but forgot to give his name; and the same omission happened with a person who wanted his paper changed from Victor, Texas, to Desdemona.

F. T. Tilley, secretary of an Alliance, wants THE ECONOMIST for the remainder of the year, but gives no postoffice or State.

In May last we received a card from W. D. Marshall, who forgot to give his postoffice, asking us to change the paper of A. Osborn, from Bandon, Oregon, to Dairyville. It was done, but now a postmaster's card from Dayville, informs us that there is no such office in Oregon as Dairyville.

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

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 1st for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 00921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

Mr. Campbell writes concerning a subscription sent in February, but as he gives neither postoffice or State, his inquiry cannot be answered.

I have already remitted from a large number of letters without post-office addresses received by us and placed in the suspense box to await subsequent letters of inquiry.

THE ONE thing that the old party leaders fear above all else is that the people will get to reasoning among themselves. Such a course would inevitably mean death to Democracy and Republicanism. It is for this reason that the people are being fed such large doses of tariff and force bill opiates. But these narcotics have been so freely used in the past that they have about lost their efficacy, and, consequently, in spite of all the old parties can do, their supremacy is threatened as it never was before.

THE VOTES of the Democratic Alliances in the South are not needed by that party, because they cannot change the result. That is to say, there is absolutely no danger of contributing to the election of Mr. Harrison by Alliance members in the South leaving the Democratic party and voting their sentiments, because the People's party in the North will prevent Mr. Harrison getting a majority, and if they also prevent the election of Mr. Cleveland, he will, beyond doubt, be chosen by the House of Representatives. There is no danger in voting for principles.

MRS. MARY M. CLARDY, Assistant State Lecturer for the Texas Alliance, is now speaking to good audiences in Jackson county, Missouri. Letters for her should be addressed in care of Mrs. L. C. Atkins, No. 1115 Cleveland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

QUESTIONABLE METHODS.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, While Resenting the Attack Made Upon Him

By Senator Perkins, of Kansas, Is Repeatedly Interrupted by Republicans.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.—QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson] rises, as the Chair understands, to a question of "personal privilege;" and the presiding officer of the Senate allows him to proceed to make a "personal explanation" which is simply a defense of an officer of the government.

Mr. Simpson. I desire to submit again the question of personal privilege which I submitted on Wednesday last, and which the Chair held over in order to hunt up the authorities. I did not press this matter yesterday because there was urgent business before the House, and I did not wish to occupy its time with a personal matter.

Mr. Funston. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to call the gentleman to order, and demand that at he point out the offensive language.

The Speaker. The Chair trusts that this matter may be disposed of.

Mr. Simpson. Mr. Perkins says in his speech:

Mr. President, I am not personally acquainted with the writer of that communication.

Referring to a letter that was addressed to me by a gentleman from my own county that I had printed in a short speech in the House—

and know nothing of his character, but it is addressed to Mr. Simpson, who has the honor of representing one of the districts of Kansas in Congress, and he is probably some political follower of his. Why this communication, which is reflected in the speech and in various instances set out of the public service, officers in the public service, should have been imputed.

Mr. Simpson. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit—

Mr. Funston. I rise to a point of order.

The Speaker. The Chair hopes that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Funston] will submit his point of order before the other gentleman from Kansas proceeds.

The Chair has stated what he thinks upon the question, but will hear the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Funston] on the point of order.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, let us have order. We cannot hear anything that is going on.

The Speaker. What is the point of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Funston]:

Mr. Funston. My point is this: That this is not anything which in any manner reflects upon the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson]; that the statements made in the Senate do not refer to him directly, but only incidentally, as the person to whom the communication referred to was addressed. The Senator simply states that this is a matter which has appeared in the public journals. He says, for instance:

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 1st for subscription and forgot to sign his name. A letter from this office to the postmaster at Aldrich, February 20th, failed to receive a reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 00921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

Mr. Simpson. I want to call the attention of the Speaker to this point. The point of order made by the gentleman from Kansas was that he rose to a question of personal privilege, and I submit that the language read by the gentleman from Kansas does not raise a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Simpson. I have not concluded.

The Speaker. The gentleman has not finished the reading of the language.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. But I have read language and goes on to comment on it.

Mr. Simpson. Mr. Speaker, I have not finished. The Speaker allowed me to do this, and I must be permitted to finish reading it.

The Speaker. This simply occasions delay. The matter must be submitted in an orderly way. The Chair will state that in the precedent cited by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Goodnight] the other day, in the case of Mr. Beck, where it was suggested that a reflection had been made upon him in the Senate, he rose to make a personal explanation.

There was some contention about it on the floor, but leave was granted to the gentleman from Kentucky, with the limitation that his personal explanation should vindicate himself but not assail a gentleman of the other body. Now, the language reflects upon his motives and intentions.

Mr. Funston. I want the gentleman to point out the exact language which does so.

Mr. Simpson. That is what I will do.

Mr. Funston. Then let the gentleman do it.

Mr. Simpson. I am only waiting until the gentleman gives me the opportunity.

The Speaker. The House will please be informed. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson] rises to a question of personal privilege, and states that he wishes to occupy only a few moments.

Mr. Simpson. I will say to the gentleman [Mr. Funston] that if I can be permitted to proceed without interruption, it will take me but a very few moments to point out to the House wherein I have been misrepresented—wherein the Senator from Kansas has referred to me in particular. If the gentleman will allow me I will now proceed to do so, and will occupy but a very few minutes.

The Speaker. The gentleman will read the language without comment, so that the Chair and the House may understand what it states.

Mr. Simpson. That is all I ask.

Since its publication I have seen Secretary Noble and conferred with him. He says he does

not know of the existence of a man who is spoken of in that communication by the name of Guthrie, and nothing of his vocation or calling and never had any correspondence or conversation with him. To give to the public

the letter appeared in the Record and was read in the House at his request. Mr. Funston. But the Senator starts out by saying that it appeared in the public journals.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson] has the right to explain his motives without assailing the motives of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. Simpson. Mr. Speaker, I hope now that I shall be allowed to proceed without interruption. I mean to comply with the rules of the House, but I also mean to be heard and I do not propose to be gagged down. I do not know what the gentlemen are afraid of. I have no idea of attacking any offices of the Government. I have an idea that there is something, or other that they are afraid of. My purpose is simply to defend my own character, which is as dear to me as that of the highest officer of this Government can be to him, and I propose to do that and do it under the rules, and respectfully, and any interruption coming from the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Funston] will not cause me to desist from that purpose.

Mr. Funston. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. Simpson. No, sir, I will not. Mr. Speaker, I want to read again.

Who gave that to the public? The Senator has said in the very start that I am the one he refers to, that I represent a district in Kansas.

Mr. Simpson. Now, if the gentleman will allow me, he says that it is addressed to a gentleman who represents a district in Kansas.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. But nowhere does it refer to its being made public in this House. Non constat.

Mr. Simpson. It is published in the Record.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. But it has been published in the Cherokee Strip or Outlet. I cited as a reason that there were a great many people, 50,000 people, along the borders of Kansas, in my own and other districts, that wanted that strip opened up, and cited as a reason why it

should be opened that there was a widespread idea, or opinion, among those people that there was some body to blame for its not being opened; that there were thousands of newspapers printed.

Mr. Simpson. What evidence have you that it appeared in the papers before it was published in the Record?

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. The gentleman from Kansas has no right to assume that that is the publication referred to.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Kansas and the House will please give attention to the extracts read by the gentleman from Kansas in the Senate by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Simpson]. In those remarks the Senator denounces as false an accusation or insinuation made by the writer of a letter addressed to Mr. Simpson, and states that

he gave to the public a communication of such a character, in the judgment of the Senator, deserves notice and condemnation.

Now, in the judgment of the Senator from Kansas, the act of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson] in giving such a letter to the public, is deserving of notice and condemnation.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. It cannot be found in the Record that Mr. Simpson is the gentleman referred to as making it public. It nowhere appears in Senator Perkins' speech—nowhere.

it driven into Kansas would infect the cattle belonging to the people there. Hence it was ordered that they should be turned the other way. "Turned the other way" meant that they should go down through Oklahoma, and the adjoining territory, where there are other native cattle. The cry was raised there also that these cattle should not be driven that way, because the Texas fever would be communicated to the native cattle and destroy them. So, as a consequence, cattle are being held on this strip. I do not say that Secretary Rush understood the situation. I believe he had been "bounced," so to speak—had been imposed upon by these designing fellows.

Now, the people along the border know that this thing is going on. They know that for two years they have been denied access to that territory on account of the existing condition of things. They have undertaken to make themselves heard by complaints and petitions. All summer letters have been coming to me urging that I do what I could to get a bill through opening up that strip.

Mr. Funston. I rise to a question of order. I desire that the gentleman shall confine himself to his question of "personal privilege."

Mr. Simpson. I am doing so. I am explaining my motives in introducing that resolution. I am coming right to the point.

Mr. Funston. The gentleman is simply making a stump speech. I insist that he confine himself to the offensive language which he claims has been used in the Senate.

The Speaker. The Chair hopes the gentleman from Kansas will confine himself to the question of personal privilege.

Mr. Simpson. I will do so, and I want to read an extract from a Republican paper to show that I am not the only one who had this opinion—to show that the gentlemen who wrote me the letter also had the same opinion.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. That does not affect the gentleman's motives.

The Speaker. The Chair does not think the gentleman from Kansas can go into an argument as to the merits or demerits of the proposition as to opening up or not opening up the territory.

Mr. Simpson. I am not going to do so. I am just going to show what were my motives, and that I was acting in accord with the general desire of the people there to have this strip opened—that I was not influenced by any desire to slander any officer of the government.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks the gentleman's right in this matter is limited to an explanation of his motives, or a denial of improper motives, in reading in the House the letter of his constituent.

Mr. Simpson. Yes, I will confine myself to that; and my line of remark bears directly upon that point.

The Speaker. But the gentleman will see that unless there is some limitation in the matter he might argue the merits of the whole question, which certainly was not the intention in according a member the right to call attention to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Simpson. This which I am about to read alludes directly to me, and I believe bears directly on the question.

Mr. Payne. Has that appeared since the publication in the record?

Mr. Simpson. No, sir; before. And this is from a Republican paper.

Mr. William A. Stone. I rise to a question of order.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks that the gentleman may read extracts tending to throw light on the letter.

Mr. William A. Stone. This will not explain the matter at all.

Mr. Simpson. Yes; it is a direct reference to me; it mentions my name.

The Speaker. The Chair will again state that the right to rise to a question of personal privilege—one of the highest rights belonging to a member—is only granted under certain circumstances. In this case the Chair thought the gentleman ought to have this right to the extent of being permitted to deny any improper motives that may have been imputed to him in giving to the public through the Congressional Record a communication from his constituent. But the Chair does not think in order to vindicate the gentleman from Kansas it is necessary for him to demonstrate that all the statements in the letter were true. It seems to the Chair that the gentleman might be vindicated by a statement that the letter was from a gentleman of high character whom the member regarded with confidence and esteem, so that in presenting

his letter he presented it as com'g from one of his constituents entitled to credence anywhere. But the gentleman from Kansas will, of course, see that under the guise of a question of personal privilege, the whole merits of the original matter cannot be opened up for argument.

Mr. Simpson. Then, Mr. Speaker, I will submit a letter on this subject, written a few days ago.

Mr. William A. Stone. But, Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman cannot read letters, any more than he can enter into a discussion of the merits of the question.

Mr. Simpson. If gentlemen here would allow me I would have made it plain by evidence that I have before me?

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. It only makes manifest the fact that the gentleman is going into the discussion of the question; and if that be so, we must discuss it thoroughly.

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

The Speaker. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Butler. If it is not in order for the gentleman from Kansas to discuss the merits of the question, it is not in order for those who now interrupt him, to question him in regard to the merits.

Mr. Speaker. The House will please be in order. Has the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson] finished his explanation.

Mr. Simpson. Not yet.

The Speaker. The Chair hopes the gentleman will finish it in order. Otherwise the House will be forced to go on with other business.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. I interrupted you with your consent.

Mr. Simpson. That is true.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. Then do not complain to the House.

Mr. Simpson. Now, Mr. Speaker, as I stated before, my motives were, I believe, good motives, in the interest of opening up this large tract of land. As I said before, I had no desire to slander Secretary Noble, and no thought of such a thing; but I do know that there are cattle there in violation of law, and I will say that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Mansur] came to me directly from Secretary Noble and asked me if I had any intention of casting any reflection upon him. I said I had none whatever at all; and he said "I am intrusted by Secretary Noble that he went to the President twice and informed him that there are cattle there in violation of law."

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey. It is a post mortem affair.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois. Of course a letter written subsequent to the date of the remarks to which the gentleman from Kansas takes exception could not be genuine.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks the merits of the question are not involved in this issue; and while the House is anxious and the Chair is desirous of extending the right to the gentleman from Kansas every consideration, and that he should have an opportunity to make a personal explanation, yet when the point is made the Chair must rule in accordance with his convictions as to the extent to which he may go. Now, the Chair has intimated what he thinks the gentleman from Kansas would have a right to do, but beyond that manifestly the gentleman cannot go.

Mr. Simpson. Then I cheerfully submit to the Chair's ruling. I should have hoped that I would have been allowed to furnish evidence to show that there are many cattle on this strip in violation of law, and the people so understand it, and the fact that I introduced.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey. The gentleman has done that as far as he can exonerate him. The gentleman did not rise for the purpose of exonerating Secretary Noble, but for the purpose of exonerating himself.

The Speaker. The gentleman will finish his explanation in order.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey. The gentleman has made his explanation, and now he is detailing a conversation with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Mansur] about the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Simpson. That will explain my position.

The Speaker. How much time does the gentleman from Kansas desire.

Mr. Simpson. Such time as will enable me to finish my explanation.

The Speaker. The Chair hopes that the gentleman will adhere strictly to the question of privilege. There must be some limit to this.

Mr. Simpson. I would say in conclusion of what I was about to say, that Secretary Noble told Mr. Mansur—and I violate no confidence, because Mr. Mansur told me three times—that the President had ordered the Secretary of War to turn the cattle out, and the Secretary of War had refused to do it, or failed to do it.

Now, in the evidence of that letter I had printed in the Record, it is shown that Captain Paddock, when he was proceeding to turn the cattle out of the strip, was interrupted by a telegram from Washington stopping him from doing that, and telling him that this man Guthrie, who is named in that letter, had authority to hold cattle in the strip.

We must revise our estimate of desirable capacities, the Fricks are dangerous to the integrity and stability of a government founded on equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. Is it true that

there is pending in this House a bill to open the Cherokee Strip?

Mr. Simpson. Yes, sir.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. And that it has not been reported to the House?

Mr. Simpson. That is a fact?

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. That the Secretary of the Interior favors its passage?

Mr. Simpson. That is correct.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. And is it not true that he has not recognized any leases except where the Cherokee themselves lived on the strip and owned their own cattle, and that he would not allow them to grant leases to anybody else?

Mr. Simpson. If gentlemen here would allow me I would have made it plain by evidence that I have before me?

Mr. Powers, of Vermont. I object, Mr. Speaker.

They are, or to whom they were sent, and the gentleman is raising up a question that we are not to have the opportunity to be heard on. I submit that the Speaker should protect the ruling that he has made.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Kansas is now out of order.

Mr. Simpson. I will submit, then, to the Chair. [Cries of "regular order!"]

The Speaker. The regular order is demanded. The regular order is the call of committees for reports.

Mr. Simpson. Will I be allowed to print my remarks in the Record?

Mr. Powers, of Vermont. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Meum et Tuum.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

The Homestead question competes, careful consideration of the rights of property.

It must be recognized that by "rights" are meant something besides legal power. The time has gone when, as in the case of the chattel slave, the legal power to hold a thing as property carried with it any moral right to do so. We have reached a higher plane in ethical discussions.

The Carnegie company is a corporation granted a special privilege by the Congress of the United States.

Under our tariff-laws it has the power to indirectly tax the American people; under our tariff laws it has established a gigantic concern, the only one large enough to manufacture certain grades of structural iron; yet, when the labor, which certainly was supposed to require equal protection from competition, demands an equal voice in the management of a property it has not only contributed to erect, but been taxed to establish, it is met with armed resistance on the ground that the Carnegie company proposes to control its own property.

Arbitration is denied.

Unconditional surrender is the only solution.

The rights of property are becoming destructive of the rights of the people.

Corporate greed is fast dragging us into the evils of direful need.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey. The gentleman has done that as far as he can exonerate him. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Simpson. I want to exonerate Secretary Noble.

Mr. Funston. You cannot exonerate anybody.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey. The gentleman has done that as far as he can exonerate him. The gentleman did not rise for the purpose of exonerating Secretary Noble, but for the purpose of exonerating himself.

The Speaker. The gentleman will finish his explanation in order.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey. The gentleman has made his explanation, and now he is detailing a conversation with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Mansur] about the Secretary of the Interior.

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THIS YEAR'S ELECTIONS.

Continued from page 375.

their's. Should a sufficient number of favorable opinions be received to justify it, a memorial will be prepared and circulated for signature. Very respectfully yours,
ALBERT A. POPE,
Boston, Mass.

The letter addressed favorable attention; as the following replies show:

In reply to your letter I beg to assure you that the plan to establish a militia department meets with my hearty concurrence; and everything within my power will be contributed toward the realization of the plan. I do not, however, believe it would be for the best interests of the militia of the States to place at the head of this proposed department officers of the regular army. * * * I should favor the appointment of an officer of the National Guard who, by study and years of application, had become fully and thoroughly informed as to what laws, enactments and regulations the best interests of the civic-military character of the National Guard service demanded.

Virginia will elect ten Representatives in Congress November 8. The legislature will elect United States Senator, vice Hunton, appointed pro tem.

Washington will elect governor and State officers, two Representatives in Congress, and a legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Allen, Republican, November 8.

West Virginia will elect governor and State officers, four Representatives in Congress, and a legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Faulkner, Democrat; November 8.

Wisconsin will elect governor and State officers, ten Representatives in Congress, and a legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Sawyer, Republican, November 8.

Wyoming will elect governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Warren, Republican, November 8.

COLONEL POPE'S SUGGESTION.

He Wants Congress to Establish a Militia Department.

Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, is convinced that the militia of this country needs uniformity of organization and law, and next December proposes to have a bill introduced in Congress to obtain this.

Colonel Pope, to ascertain the opinions of others in regard to this matter, sent the following letter to the adjutant-generals of the various States, and to men whose judgment in military affairs is considered excellent:

Sir: I have the honor to ask your opinion of the desirability of the adjutant-generals of the militia of the several States memorializing Congress on the subject of there being established a special branch of the War Department to be known as the militia department. This department to be under the control of the Secretary of War, and to have as its chief an officer of the rank of brigadier-general, who shall have a suitable staff, the chief and staff to be officers of the regular army. The object of this department being to promote the efficiency of the militia.

It is believed that a department of this kind would be of great assistance in aiding the organization, equipment, drill, effectiveness and value of the militia. Under the general direction of such a department, the national militia would become a homogeneous body of soldiers of far greater value than is possible under the diversified systems now in use throughout the Union.

The State organization and State command would be the same as at present; the governor of each State being the commander-in-chief of the militia, and having the right to appoint his own staff. The change being principally to secure the State greater advantages of uniformity of organization, equipment and drill, and a body of highly educated officers whose entire business would be to advise and instruct the militia. Another advantage would be that this would probably lead to the augmentation of the present appropriation for the militia.

Will you kindly call the attention of some of the more prominent militia officers of your State to the subject? I should be pleased to learn your views and

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Improved,
High-Arm,
Perfected

The Economist
Sewing Machine

WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.



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

- 1 MACHINE FREE AS A PREMIUM for yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.
 - 1 Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.00 in money.
 - 1 Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$16.50 in money.
 - 1 Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$20.00 in money.
- To any present subscribers Machine alone for \$21.00 in money.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED all the various makes of sewing machines before arranging to offer this machine to its subscribers, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to be the BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE AND SUPERIOR TO MANY SEWING MACHINES RETAILED AT \$50 or \$60.

WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

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

THE ECONOMIST MACHINE

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

A FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS

in velvet lined box is sent FREE with each machine, viz.: Ruffler, tucker, set of hemmers, braider and thread cutter. Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hammer and Feller (one piece), Two Hinges, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver, Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thum Screw, and a Book of Directions.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purposes of a competent teacher. The manufacturers claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old and worn out ideas, and have improved and simplified it until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines.

All Wearing Parts are of the Best Steel and Case Hardened.

Every part is adjustable and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. We have the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. Each and every machine is made under the personal supervision of an expert superintendent, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. We have every known improvement on our machines.

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

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

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

Persons ordering machines should state plainly the point to which the machine is to be shipped, as well as office address and both machine and paper will be promptly sent.

FREIGHT RATES ARE LOW

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

New York City.....	\$6	Norfolk, Va.....	\$6
Baltimore, Md.....	32	Birmingham, Ala.....	25
Chicago, Ill.....	40	Raleigh, N. C.....	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	10	Greenville, S. C.....	16
Omaha, Neb.....	95	Dallas, Texas.....	1.53
Kansas City, Mo.....	95	Harrisburg, Pa.....	65
E. St. Louis, Ills.....	48	San Francisco, Cal.....	3.95
New Orleans, La.....	80	Nashville, Tenn.....	25
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.07	Louisville, Ky.....	25
Atlanta, Ga.....	3.95	Vicksburg, Miss.....	93
Portland, Ore.....			

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

National Economist,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

NOTICE
F. A. & I. U.

LET THE COURTS DECIDE.

Rev. Dr. Kent Favors Compulsory Arbitration as a Solution of the Problem.

There was a large congregation at

the morning service of the People's

Church, in Washington, D. C., Sun-

day, and all present were in

full sympathy with the views of Rev.

Alexander Kent on the Homestead

tragedy. Rev. Dr. Kent made a strong

plea for labor against capital, and at

the conclusion was vigorously ap-

plauded. A liberal collection was

taken up for the purpose of having

the address printed in pamphlet form

and distributed at Homestead and

throughout the country. Application

for copy of the address will be

honored at 1121 10th Street N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

Society says if you can't agree

bring your differences to the courts

and we will try to find out where

justice lies and give to each his dues.

In practice, owing to the corrupting

power of money and the pitiable weak-

ness of lawyers and courts, the weaker

too often becomes the victim of the

stronger, altogether regardless of the

merits of the case. The remedy for

differences between employer and

employee is a properly constituted

court of arbitration or equity, said

court to be provided by the State it-

self, and to be of the highest character.

Of course it will have to be admitted

that no decision of this court could

oblige men to continue in business,

or oblige individual workmen to re-

main in their places, but it could hold

the organizations both of capital and

labor to such responsibility and such

general regard for justice as is possi-

ble under our existing industrial sys-

tem.

The speaker went on to say that

the time is drawing near when the

issues must be faced squarely and met

in an honest, manly way, with a su-

preme regard for those higher rights

of justice and manhood for which all

other rights exist. The right to live,

asserted by the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, is something more than the

right to existence. It is the right to

exist under conditions favorable to

the growth and development of human

powers and human characters. "The

right to liberty and the pursuit of

happiness is really involved in this

right to live," according to Dr. Kent,

because essential to it. All rights to

person and property exist only as

subservient to the higher right to life

and to manhood. Beyond this man

has no valid claim to use liberty or

his property in such way as to abridge

or interfere with the equal rights and

liberties of others.

"So long as the parties to these

conflicts are allowed the privilege of

locking out or striking with the view

to forcing concessions, bloodshed is

inevitable. The State should require

the parties at variance to present

their case to the court without any

stopping of business, and the decision

of the court should affect the wages

from the time the case was presented.

Now, the measure suggested sim-

ply proposes, when the parties who desire

to contract can not agree as to what

is right and just, that the State, in

stead of sustaining one party in a

lock-out or the other party in a strike,

shall decide the question of right and

justice to them.

The employee is a man equally

with his employer. Everywhere the

rights of man and man are being as-

serted and acknowledged. Criminals

are treated well, but the workingman

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Fort Worth Advance (Texas) stands authority for this:

Four years ago a private canvass showed that there were 34,000 votes in Indiana that could be purchased. The Republican party purchased 29,000 of them for \$250,000. Had the Democrats raised the bid to \$500,000 they could have bought them. The Republicans got them at about \$50 each "in blocks of five."

Cleveland Citizen (Ohio) says:

Andrew Carnegie's "triumphant Democracy" is dedicated to the public in the following words:

To the beloved republic—

Under whose equal laws I am made The peer of any man—although denied Political equality by my native land, I dedicate this book,

With an intensity of gratitude and admiration which the native-born citizen can neither feel nor understand.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.—"Here's richness for you." The worst we can say of Carnegie is to quote what he has written.

The Toiler (Tennessee) strikes the core of the question below the belt as follows:

Grover Cleveland, in his speech to the committee, let this slip.

"We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection."

It seems that we have heard a "delusive story" about the tariff, as the Mill's bill only proposed a 4-6 per cent reduction, and the present Democratic House never once tried to give the "stealthy hand" of protection from the "deluded" farmer's pocket.

The Coming Crisis, of Pueblo, Colo., prints a list of forty old party papers that have joined the people's column in that State in the last two weeks, and not a complete list either.

Milwaukee Advance (Wisconsin) shows it up in three lines.

Ninety-four Democrats voted against free silver. "Good bye, Grover, we are going to leave you now."

Goldendale Courier (Washington) says:

Miss Alla L. Knowles, the only woman lawyer in Montana, has been nominated by the People's party for attorney-general of that State. She is 28 years old. Good for Montana.

Southern Mercury (Texas) speaking of the statesman who edits letters from Buzzards Bay:

While the Farmers Alliance and every labor organization in this country composed of white or colored people were fighting the "force bill" solidly and heroically, Mr. Cleveland was as dumb as an oyster, but when they were aiding the Democrats with all their power to secure the free coinage of silver and was on the eve of securing it; Mr. Cleveland wrote letters and used all the influence at his command so defeat it, and succeed.

San Antonio Express (Texas), than which the Alliance has no bitterer enemy, editorially:

In November next will be found that those counties, though now split into other districts, will poll more votes than in 1888. It will be found, too, that the third party vote will be largely in excess of the votes cast for Jones. It should be considered that Barber is comparatively an unknown man, while Texas never held one more personally popular than Jones, or one able to secure more independent ballots. Even with this advantage, in Milam and Bell, two of the most populous counties, Barber polled more votes than did Jones, and in a jumbled up race actually carried Burleson, Milam and Navarro counties against the regular Democratic nominee. In the face of these facts, laughter at the third party is too much like the whistle of a negro traversing a graveyard at 12 o'clock at night when there is no moon and the skies are cloudy. Watch the wheat belt and the cotton belt. In truth, watch the third party all over Texas.

Faulkner County Wheel (Arkansas) plants a dagger in the Bourbon heart when it truthfully says:

Keep it before the people that Mrs.

Grover Cleveland is the only prominent lady of the North who ever snubbed Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of ex-President Jeff Davis of the Confederate States of America.

Rector Star (Arkansas) asks a question which strikes very essence of the much talked about tariff issue:

Will a 5 per cent reduction in the tariff, which means a saving of about twenty millions to the people, pay the nine millions mortgages on the homes of the people? Think about it. Twenty millions of money means about 30 cents per capita. This is all there is in the tariff question.

Monitor (Kansas) quotes Quay as saying:

"It took \$7,000,000 to elect Harrison in 1888." We think they will have to double that sum this year, and then not elect.

Advocate (Kansas) asks:

What has become of Sherman's anti-trust law? Where are the graves of the slaughtered trusts laid low by its operation? Will some good Republican show us a few of its victims?

ANDREW CARNEGIE.—"Here's richness for you." The worst we can say of Carnegie is to quote what he has written.

The Falmouth Guide (Kentucky) says, of the two "box-the-compass" candidates for Vice-Presidency on the old party tickets:

There is Whitelaw Reid, the running mate of Benjamin Harrison, who supported Horace Greeley a few years ago on the Democratic ticket. He is also opposed to organized labor.

There's Gen. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, who, like General Weaver, is one of those awful Greenbackers. He has also expressed some very strong views on currency reform, including the free coinage of silver and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes.

An odd running mate for Cleveland.

Home Advocate (Iowa) asserts that if the supply of air, sunshine and rain could be controlled, under the plea of private ownership, the corporation would be permitted to get up a corner and the individual who would dare to oppose would be designated as a calamity howler.

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Plow Boy (Georgia) asks:

If this is a government of, by and for the common people, why is it that government troops are always at hand to protect the privileges granted by the State to creatures of its own enactments—corporation?

Progressive Farmer (Illinois) has successfully informed itself about "the stoddy prophet of Wall street." It says:

One of our exchanges, speaking of Mr. Cleveland, says: "In his official capacity, his acts have always been in the interest of the masses of the people." How about the appointment of Dan Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, a henchman of Wall street who tried to get the remaining greenbacks converted into interest bearing bonds? How about that message against the free coinage of silver? How about placing \$60,000,000 of public money in national banks?

Brazos Farmer (Texas) is camping on the very mixed trail of the empire city's plottocratic sheets when it says:

The New York World (Democrat) declares, "the evils complained of by the People's party are real." Now why in the world didn't the World say so sooner, and insist on the Democratic party correcting the evils. Instead of that it has done nothing but howl tariff for years.

Golden Rule (Ohio) asks a question ironically. The answer to it is that John Sherman is commander-in-chief of plutocracy's battalions:

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the appointment of a Senate Committee to investigate the Pinkertons. Wonder why!

Faulkner County Wheel (Arkansas) gives the reformers of Texas a double action shotgun weapon, and we wish to add to its effectiveness by stating, editorially, that a few days before he vetoed the people's relief bill, he took a \$1,000 breakfast with the Governor of Massachusetts, a Republican:

Keep it before the people that Grover Cleveland vetoed a bill to provide seed for the drouth stricken people of fifteen of the counties of West Texas, when only \$10,000 had been appropriated by Congress for the starving people, and with the same quill he approved a private pension bill for Mrs. Grant for five thousand a year during life.

Faulkner County Wheel (Arkansas), in showing up the Democratic bosses of that ring-bidden State, says:

All of the eloquent appeals for white

supremacy made during the campaign should now be directed to the Jones managers to save the State from the rule of the negro vote of the black belt. If these votes are legal and were honestly cast, the State will be under negro domination fairly and honestly. If not honestly cast and properly counted, then the State will be under negro rule by fraud. Either horn of the dilemma places the Jones managers in a serious attitude.

Oxford Voice (Alabama) says of the late State election:

Kolb carried thirty-six counties, thirty-two white, four colored; Jones, twenty-eight counties, fourteen white and fourteen colored. A good showing for the white men's party, isn't it?

Monitor (Kansas) quotes Quay as saying:

"It took \$7,000,000 to elect Harrison in 1888." We think they will have to double that sum this year, and then not elect.

Advocate (Kansas) asks:

What has become of Sherman's anti-trust law? Where are the graves of the slaughtered trusts laid low by its operation? Will some good Republican show us a few of its victims?

ANDREW CARNEGIE.—"Here's richness for you." The worst we can say of Carnegie is to quote what he has written.

The Falmouth Guide (Kentucky) says, of the two "box-the-compass" candidates for Vice-Presidency on the old party tickets:

There is Whitelaw Reid, the running mate of Benjamin Harrison, who supported Horace Greeley a few years ago on the Democratic ticket. He is also opposed to organized labor.

There's Gen. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, who, like General Weaver, is one of those awful Greenbackers. He has also expressed some very strong views on currency reform, including the free coinage of silver and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes.

An odd running mate for Cleveland.

Home Advocate (Iowa) asserts that if the supply of air, sunshine and rain could be controlled, under the plea of private ownership, the corporation would be permitted to get up a corner and the individual who would dare to oppose would be designated as a calamity howler.

Plow Boy (Georgia) asks:

If this is a government of, by and for the common people, why is it that government troops are always at hand to protect the privileges granted by the State to creatures of its own enactments—corporation?

Progressive Farmer (Illinois) has successfully informed itself about "the stoddy prophet of Wall street." It says:

One of our exchanges, speaking of Mr. Cleveland, says: "In his official capacity, his acts have always been in the interest of the masses of the people." How about the appointment of Dan Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, a henchman of Wall street who tried to get the remaining greenbacks converted into interest bearing bonds? How about that message against the free coinage of silver? How about placing \$60,000,000 of public money in national banks?

Brazos Farmer (Texas) is camping on the very mixed trail of the empire city's plottocratic sheets when it says:

The New York World (Democrat) declares, "the evils complained of by the People's party are real." Now why in the world didn't the World say so sooner, and insist on the Democratic party correcting the evils. Instead of that it has done nothing but howl tariff for years.

Golden Rule (Ohio) asks a question ironically. The answer to it is that John Sherman is commander-in-chief of plutocracy's battalions:

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the appointment of a Senate Committee to investigate the Pinkertons. Wonder why!

Faulkner County Wheel (Arkansas) gives the reformers of Texas a double action shotgun weapon, and we wish to add to its effectiveness by stating, editorially, that a few days before he vetoed the people's relief bill, he took a \$1,000 breakfast with the Governor of Massachusetts, a Republican:

Keep it before the people that Grover Cleveland vetoed a bill to provide seed for the drouth stricken people of fifteen of the counties of West Texas, when only \$10,000 had been appropriated by Congress for the starving people, and with the same quill he approved a private pension bill for Mrs. Grant for five thousand a year during life.

Faulkner County Wheel (Arkansas), in showing up the Democratic bosses of that ring-bidden State, says:

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The Democratic convention of the seventh Congressional district, Kansas, unanimously endorsed Hon. Jerry Simpson for Congress, and his re-election is practically assured.

The State convention of the People's party of Ohio, met August 17, with about two hundred and fifty delegates present; and the ticket nominated is as follows:

Secretary of State, S. C. Thayer, of Canton; judges of supreme court, E. D. Stark, of Cleveland, and D. J. Payne, of Washington county; clerk of supreme court, W. R. Boiles, of Hamilton county; member of board of public works, James Houser, of Summit county; Presidential electors, John Seitz, of Seneca county, and A. J. Carpenter, of Defiance county.

The North Carolina People's party convention solved the problem of gubernatorial nomination by nominating Dr. W. P. Exum, of Wayne, for governor. A full State ticket was placed in the field.

Harry Skinner, who was at first nominated, was chosen elector-at-large. Hon. W. A. Guthrie, of Durham

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention held at
Omaha, July 4, 1892.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

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

We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Almost an English Dependency.

Guide, Falmouth, Ky.

The average American citizen scarcely allows himself to think, while reading of some wonderful conquest which English capital has made, that this country can ever be affected thereby.

It was the Shylock of Lombard street, London, who first suggested a bonded war debt.

He depreciated greenbacks below gold, and with his Wall street cousins he bought the greenback with his gold at from 47 to 60 cents on the dollar.

He immediately reinvested the depreciated greenbacks in U. S. bonds, dollar for dollar.

These bonds were made payable in legal-tender notes (greenbacks), interest and principal.

Not content with the profits made in buying greenbacks at a discount, and with transforming non-interest bearing notes into interest bearing bonds, they succeeded in inducing the so-called representatives of the people in Congress to pass an act making these bonds payable, principal and interest, in coin.

It was also British gold that secured the final climax—demonetization of silver in 1873.

These English financiers are still at work to day.

They own lands enough in this country to make more than three States such as Kentucky, if it lay in a body.

They own large interests in many of our leading railroads.

It is said that they have almost a

monopoly of the grain elevator business.

They have our country flooded with mortgages and loan associations, through the operation of which they are rapidly acquiring large amounts of land in this country, and which bids fair to absorb our entire landed estate.

They dictate the eviction laws of many States now.

A little more than one hundred years ago, our fathers whipped these fellows and conquered for us the grandest country on the globe.

But, at the rate that they have progressed in the past thirty years in the business of corrupting our legislation with their gold, it cannot be long before they will own our people, body and soul.

This is no fancy picture, but the inevitable result of an outrageous system of finance and legislation with which this country is cursed; and will overthrow the liberty of our people if not checked.

We have more to fear from British gold than from all the bayonets old England can mass together.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, in a speech before the Senate, April 6th, said, in substance, that the present administration was really at heart bimetallist, but it was first necessary to get the consent of other nations before acting.

This is a serious charge for a Senator to make against the President of the United States.

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