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**Scan Date: March 08, 2012**

**Identifier: s-n-000059-n42**



# 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., MAY 6, 1892.

No. 8.

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## ATTENTION SECRETARIES.

The Alliance secretary has much work to do without pay. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Alliance. **THE ECONOMIST** is the national official organ and always contains information of interest and value to the secretary. It frequently contains matter that he should read in the Alliance. It should be in the hands of every secretary each week. How may it be sent him? It is a nice compliment for the Alliance to send it to him; but frequently that is neglected. To meet this question **THE ECONOMIST** has decided to send the paper free to every secretary of an Alliance in which ten copies of the paper are taken by regular subscribers, and for the purpose of assisting secretaries in getting a little pay for the work they are doing for the Order, each secretary is authorized to act as agent and receive subscriptions for **THE ECONOMIST**, and is allowed to retain 20 per cent of the subscription price as a commission. This applies to regular subscribers and also to those under all the campaign offers. Brethren will please see that this notice is read in the Alliance each meeting for a month or two.

KEEP steady at work and good results will surely follow. It is the steady and persistent kick that counts. A man can walk farther than any horse can run. One of the best ways to carry on the educational work in the Alliance is to have a small, cheap circulating library. For this purpose **THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST** library of extras fills the bill. Nine volumes now out at 12½ cents each; three more to follow in the near future. Send for them.

## THE OPTION BILL.

The option bill cannon was aimed by Hatch, of Missouri, and it has hit the tender spot in monopoly's carcass plum center, and the air thunders with their howl; the earth trembles with their preparation for strife. The wires are kept hot with messages; the mail bags filled with letters. They say, "Write your Congressman, and have every influential man in your section to write him, that the option bill if passed will ruin the country, lower the price of wheat and cotton, defeat the party (either to which he belongs), etc." "Wire your Congressman at my expense, and have leading business men wire him that his constituency is overwhelmingly opposed to the bill; especially get preachers and the kid-glove agriculturists' to do so." This is the tenor of the work the opposition is doing, and the following is a verbatim copy of a letter sent out from New York, and also a copy of both sides of the postal card which was enclosed in it:

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
New York, April 27, 1892.

DEAR SIR: As you are doubtless aware, Congress is again at work striving to wipe out of existence every exchange and board of trade in the United States. This is a broad assertion, but if the Hatch "anti-option and future" bill becomes a law, such will be the effect.

Mr. Hatch has asserted that the amended bill as reported to Congress will not interfere with any "legitimate" trade. We can only say that, while there has been an attempt made in the bill to permit legitimate business to live, the conditions and restrictions that are imposed upon even what Mr. Hatch concedes to be "legitimate future" business, are such as to preclude the possibility of the business being conducted should this bill become a law.

Believing that you do not sympathize with this paternal idea of government or with the effort that is being made to pass this law, we take the liberty of writing to you to ask if you will be so good as to telegraph and write your representative in Congress making your individual protest against the passage of this Hatch bill, or any bill of similar purport. We should also esteem it a favor if you would secure similar protests to be sent to your representative by your friends.

We enclose postal card addressed to us upon which, if you will advise your action in this matter, we should feel obliged.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HUBBARD, PRICE & CO.

Hubbard, Price & Co.,  
Cotton Exchange,  
New York City.

....., 1892.

I beg to advise you that I have this day, in accordance with your letter of April 27, written to Hon. ..... representative at Washington.

Name.....

P. O. ....

State.....

It would be a splendid joke on

these schemers if the people should rise with one accord and fairly flood their Congressmen with letters and telegrams, telling them the truth as to the sentiment that prevails, and demanding support for the measure. It is astonishing what lies some of the "option" men will tell. They actually have the assurance to boldly say that the people as a rule are opposed to the passage of a bill to stop future gambling.

The following extracts are from Dr. C. W. Macune's address before the committee on agriculture concerning this bill. He said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I have not prepared any set address for this talk, but I have been a constant attendant on your meetings and have noticed the great pains the committee takes in hearing all sides and weighing all the testimony.

Now, in considering this business I shall look at it from a cotton standpoint, principally because our side have not had much to say in the affirmative on the cotton aspect of the question; yet there is no difference, because I believe the same principles apply to cotton as to wheat.

So far as you have to deal with it I believe identically the same principles are involved. I believe our side is strengthened by not attempting to controvert a large part of the testimony introduced by the gentleman on the other side. There are peculiarly two aspects to this question. One is the relation of the producer to the dealer who acts as a middleman in getting his produce into the markets of the world; the direct relations between producer and the man with whom he deals, and the other is the general relation of the productive interests of the country and consumers to the influences that govern the prices. I do not know whether I make that perfectly clear or not.

All the evidence that has been introduced here in favor of future selling has been borne upon this one point, the one point of enabling the producer to secure the nearest approach to quotation prices. There has been little or no evidence introduced showing the effect of this system in making the quotations; that is a different aspect, and that is the one peculiarity which makes the system noxious. Now, even if we should admit that the small buyer must necessarily cover his purchase with future sale, we can afford—I don't admit it, understand—but for the sake of argument I say we can afford to admit that it affords the farmer the nearest to getting quotation prices; a point upon which they have placed a great deal of stress. That is not necessary to maintain that the system should be abolished; that is not necessary or good ground for opposing this bill, for if I understand this bill, it does not prohibit that.

If individually I have bought and had delivered to me 100 bales of cotton—say I have sold to a man a lot of cotton last night by wire in Liverpool, that I bought yesterday here on the street—there is nothing to prohibit my selling that for future delivery two or three months ahead if I bought it; in this bill, if I understand it. That enables a man to avoid speculation just as much as it does now. It keeps your buyer and keeps your producer, perhaps, just as near quotation prices as it does now. The great evil of this thing, Mr. Chair-

man, is in the effect they make it have on quotations. Now, we can go a little further and admit that they make steady prices—I do not admit it, but I say we can admit it—that they make steady prices throughout the season, and even then we can show, in a general way, it is used as a most potent engine in keeping down prices and preventing legitimate rises that would follow, as I shall presently show. The large concerns (and there are only a few in the United States,) could go over to Europe in the summer and make contracts for the delivery of large lots of cotton. Now, when the season opens in the fall, perhaps when they made contracts for this cotton they bought futures against it just to cover themselves and not to be speculating. Now, when the season opens in the fall they are going to be buyers. In anticipation of being buyers what do they do? They turn into the leading center where absolutely no spot business is done, New York, and they now sell immense quantities of futures; they offer immense quantities, so that quotations will be exceedingly low from their offers of such amounts that can not be accepted. Now, when cotton men state that the prices of futures do not control the price of spot cotton, I know from observation that cotton men, especially buyers, always claim that it does, and if the future market is down no spot buyers will refuse to come down with it.

When the crop commences to move, when the money is scarce, when the big buyers who have agents all over the country want to buy, that they can turn and fairly flood the leading future market, New York, with sales and offers to sell and depress the price very materially. I do not see how any one can deny that. Now, I am taking, Mr. Chairman, a more conservative position perhaps than I believe, but I am taking it so as to be sure and just. The position I take is that the operation of the bill does not interfere with the legitimate future dealer, a man who buys a thing and offers it, but it would stop the men who manipulate the market by means of the futures and other conditions.

Now, I do not deny that the passage of this act and its result would tend to intensify some other economical questions—the tariff question, the money question—but that is not germane to this thing, and neither is that an argument against it. I have held all my life that you never do a good act, an eminently just and wise act, without carrying incidental benefits with it and stimulating other good and wise eminently just acts, and it is no argument against this that it would help to demonstrate the full effect of our money system or our restrictive system. This must stand purely on its merit. Now, then, it seems to me that there can be no objection to abolishing a system that is onerous and oppressive on the productive interests of the country.

I do not remember, Mr. Chairman, any other points I desire to make, but I am ready to answer any questions that are suggested by this line of thought.

## A BANKRUPT TREASURY.

It is charged, and presumably true, that the Secretary of the Treasury is holding up quite a long list of appropriations for want of funds. There are many indications that points directly to a new national loan, in fact, it is inevitable unless a large number of appropriations are entirely withheld.

The fact that the Fifty-first Congress authorized expenditures in excess of the government's income is now recognized and practically admitted. Many hundreds of workingmen engaged on public buildings and other works have felt the hardship of waiting for the money due from the government. And now the judgment creditors who have won their suits in the Court of Claims find that the collection of their money is postponed by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding the failure of the government to pay its just dues, the monthly debt statement shows that the amount of cash in the treasury is declining. Counting the gold reserve as an available asset, after his fashion, Mr. Foster claimed a net cash balance of \$132,898,884 at the end of March. He pretended that this was the sum of his available assets, but from it must be deducted the following items:

Redemption fund.....	\$100,000,000
Subsidiary coin.....	14,746,917
Bonds awaiting reimbursement.....	827,192
Minor coin, etc.....	458,790
Deposits in national banks.....	17,500,750
Redemption account, national bank notes.....	28,894,831

Total..... \$162,428,480

In other words, aside from the appropriations of the last Congress, the treasury is short by \$29,529,596. The Secretary has done his best to save his cash by refusing to pay the appropriations, but he is now behind hand to the amount of the held-up appropriations, which is indefinite, and of \$29,529,596 besides. If this statement does not disclose a condition of national bankruptcy, it would be difficult to formulate one.

#### CAMPAIGN OFFER.

THE ECONOMIST for the campaign, over four months, for 25 cents in clubs of 20. In no way can you benefit the cause as much as to get up a club of campaign subscribers for THE ECONOMIST. THE ECONOMIST gives twice as much valuable reading matter for the money as any other paper.

#### MONOPOLY ATTACKED.

The very stronghold of monopoly was invaded, and that huge monster bearded in his den by Ben Terrell on the 5th inst, when he made one of his telling speeches in New York city. The old lady of Wall street stuffed cotton in her ears, put her feet in hot water, held her smelling-salts to her nose, rolled her eyes as a pious martyr and prays that Ben, shall be struck with lightning or the office itch before he ever comes there again.

#### THE NEW PAPER.

On the 2d inst. the first issue of the new People's party paper, "The National Watchman" appeared in this city. It is started by the congressional committee of the People's party. The congressional committee is composed of the immortal nine members of the House and two, Peffer and Kyle, in the Senate. The paper will be easily supported by contributions from

these eleven distinguished gentlemen and many others. N. A. Dunning, who has for a long time been upon the editorial staff of THE ECONOMIST, will be editor in chief of the Watchman, and its readers may well expect to see monopoly attacked with charming vigor on every conceivable point. Will the friends of the movement support a national People's party paper? That is the question to be answered with subscriptions, not wind. Address them at 13 C street N. E. Subscription price 50 cents per year.

THE following, taken from Bradstreet's, will bear a careful reading by all those interested in the future welfare of the human race:

The national debt of foreign countries amounted in 1890 to \$26,621,222,125, an increase of \$1,135,729,256 for the decade. The national debt of the United States amounted to \$89,960,104, a decrease of \$1,030,557,260. The State and local debt of the United States, on the other hand, amounted to \$1,35,210,442, an increase of \$11,931,795. In each case there has been a decrease in the debt per capita. The national debt of foreign countries fell from \$35.62 per capita in 1880 to \$32.88 in 1890, the national debt of the United States from \$38.33 per capita in 1880 to \$14.24 in 1890, and the State and local debt of the United States from \$22.40 per capita in 1880 to \$18.13 in 1890. These figures indicate that while the absolute burden of the debt of the world as a whole has been increasing of late years, the amount of debt per head of population has been on the decline.

THE following from The People's Cause is, thank God, true:

The present move of the people is not a spasmodic or convulsive effort, as the two old parties and hired allies so vainly hope. It is but the philosophical result of existing conditions; it is the voice of the great and mighty people; it is manifestly and unmistakably a result of educating the popular mind in political and economic measures. Our people are a reading, intelligent people, and when their will is recognized, and the power of money and corporations to rule, oppress and enslave is broken, such results will be succeeded by an era of peace and prosperity unparalleled in the history of a nation.

Which are we, Patriots or Partisans?

BY BEN TERRELL.

It might be clear to all who are unprejudiced and desire to know the truth, that this cry of the partisan politician that the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union has in the remotest degree attempted to control the freedom of its members in regard to their religion or party affiliation is but an attempt to confuse and mislead with the evident desire and object of bringing discord into the ranks of the Order. Each member knows for himself that he is at perfect liberty to belong to any party or profess any religion that he may choose, and that the Alliance never inquires, and in fact it is not a matter for their consideration at all. That a great many members of the Alliance honestly believe that the reforms they seek can not be accomplished within the existing political parties, is unquestionably true. And the very fact that the Order is non-partisan grants to these brothers the perfect liberty to sever their party connections and form others without having their motives imputed or themselves criticised by those who may differ with them. It is peculiar that you never hear politicians belonging to the Democratic or Republican parties

arraigning the Alliance as a secret third party organization so long as its members continue to vote their respective tickets. We then heard throughout the Democratic States that the Alliance was intended, and that it had been organized by the Republicans to break up the Democratic party. In the Republican States the same cry was heard, only it was a Democratic trick to destroy the Republican party, but now since the people are taking off their party harness and there is a probability that they will cast their ballot for neither of them, they have flushed that doleful cry, and are now charging that the Alliance proposes to lead its members into the People's party. This last assertion has about as much truth in it as the others had. The object of the Alliance has in no sense changed. It is to educate the people in the science of economic government that can be accomplished best by that means. They contend with reason that prejudice against Republicanism in the South and Democracy in the West would prevent many from voting their interests that would do so under a new name free from such prejudices. This is not a time when men should consider individual interests, but we should all conscientiously bend our energies to accomplish the release of the people from the class legislation that now oppresses them. The foolish cry about love of party is simply pretense. A man to be a patriot should love his country and be willing to vote with any party that offers the greatest relief. Now the People's party, like the Democratic and Republican, must come before the people with its platform of principles, and I pray God that the people may be patriotic and independent enough to vote for that party whose success they conscientiously believe will bring the greatest good to the greatest number of our people.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, Des Moines, Iowa, writes:

In thinking over the best plan for raising money, now so sorely needed in the campaign, I have been impressed with the following plan: Have our national committee designate a week to be styled "self-denial week," during which every person who wishes this movement to be successful, will deny himself or herself some luxury, or supposed necessity, for which they are in the habit of expending weekly a sum of money and, at the end of the week, send the sum so saved by self-denial to the treasurer of the national committee. This will extend to the use of tobacco in its various forms, liquors, or other articles of daily consumption which the person or family may see fit to abstain from. This ought to raise a very large sum of money, and it would tend to impress upon the whole country the serious character of our movement and the reforms which we advocate.

The idea is borrowed from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who last year raised over a quarter of a million dollars in a single week in that way. If this matter should be promulgated by the committee, and is taken up with zeal by the reform press everywhere, it will yield a large sum. Then the 4th of July collection added ought to give us a very considerable sum of money.

P. S.—This plan also possesses the merit of being a practical levy upon the enemy.

Lewis J. Johnson, Versailles, Kentucky, writes:

We are just now beginning to experience the beneficent (?) results by the "free wool bill." Buyers have just started around, all singing the same song, viz.: Free wool. Wool which has been selling for the past five years at 25 and 26 cents straight, they now offer 20 cents, for graded, for which will be about 18 cents straight. Could our members of Congress think they were going to fool

anyone when out of the two or three thousand tariff-taxed articles they selected only wool to be made free? Wool is the only single article generally grown by the farmer which gets the benefit of any protection, and yet this is the first and only thing jumped on by the great statesmen at the Capitol. The silver-tongued Billy Breckinridge in what the Democratic papers say was "the effort of his life," tells us that by some strange jugglery known only to himself, domestic wool will bring a better price without the tariff. If Billy McKinley had made such a statement, the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge would have held him up to the ridicule of the American people. But, since the silver-tongued orator from the "Blue Grass" district says so, all Democracy must keep silent. The Courier-Journal says: "A comparison between the vote on the free silver bill and that for free wool is instructive." So it is, but not exactly in the line that the Journal and Messrs. Springer, Breckinridge and company would like to have it. They imagine it will drive all the independent thinkers into line and "whoop up" the old party machine. On the other hand we feel that it will only serve to more plainly show the people how little difference there is between the Democratic machine and the Republican machine. Even the old moss-back Democrats can't be fooled with this free wool bill. They think it strange that Congress should pass this bill just before "shearing" time, and are very doubtful—as they well may be—as to whether next winter's supply of cotton, scared with a little wool is going to be any cheaper. Putting our wool crop for the present year at 300,000,000 pounds, a difference of 6 cents already made by the passage of this bill means that \$18,000,000 will leave the pockets of the farmers, to go where? Why, in the pockets of the few millionaire wool manufacturers. Is it strange then that Messrs. Sherman, Hoar, Harlin and company should support this bill? If free woolen goods, had been mentioned in that bill, it would have received more opposition from the Eastern Republico-Democrats than free silver, but with \$18,000,000 in their favor and against the farmer, they could well afford to make the Democratic vote unanimous. Farmers of Kentucky and of the whole country are willing to concede free wool, free hemp, and any other farm product that could possibly be protected, but in the Lord's name don't stop there, if any of the present Congressmen wish to be re-elected. For we demand "free currency," free silver, and absolute free trade!" Let the present Democratic members of Congress take warning, for in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "You may fool all the people sometimes, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the rogues who compose the corporations.

John and I have lapsed into quite free and easy manners in our discussion. Between our two selves we do not mince words. We define and classify by rules of our own. When he speaks with admiration of "able city editors," I can only think of men who sell their brains to the corporations. Sometimes he puffs out with pride when speaking of "our solid business men," but I can think of them only as the big and little rogues who compose the corporations.

John irreverently estimates the opposite set of "statesmen" as "a lot of d—d politicians," whilst I estimate both sets at the same irreverent figure.

Our indignation may not justify the rough expression, but it is. How does the reader himself regard the common run of Congressmen now in office, with their humbuggery about "silver," "tariff," and their other swindling pretences. What is there wrong, or even inappropriate, in speaking of such as "knaves" of greater or less distinction. In our studies, as we lift up the cover more and more from our fraudulent legislation, we discover things so utterly damnable that conventional language fails to describe them.

Then there are some "superstitions" we also handle without gloves. There is the superstition "that the people are not ready" to hear fundamental truths, nor to try adequate remedies. We say the reformer who preaches this is much too timid and homeopathic for practical use. He would halt the procession ere the march was begun. They tell us if you feed a starved man anything but plain food and coarse clothing, if you marry your wife must earn enough for her support, and you and she must eat less and wear less than you need, in order to support your children while they are small. At

twelve or before they must earn their own way. I can not afford you as good houses as my horses and dogs need. It is not necessary. If they contract disease from unwholesome surroundings, it is expensive for me to replace them. But if you die, there are plenty of others to take your places without expense to me. When you are old and feeble and can not work any longer, you ought to be very greatful to me for my kindness, as I have erected a building on purpose for your support. It is called a work-house, and your dislike for the institution and dread of going there only shows your ingratitude. Of course you are separated from your family, and not allowed to go about much, but it is not a prison as you so often call it. The food is not very good, and sometimes not very clean, but you ought to be thankful that you are not left to starve, and that you can have a roof over your head, and some kind of a bed to die on."

We do not claim that all evils will be met by this single remedy. The plotting of monopoly to secure for itself all advantage from reduced interest would have to be at once circumvented. We do not shut our eyes to this danger whilst urging our loan system as the first feasible remedial step to be taken.

There are several things our loan system will do. It will remove the pressure upon debtors, due to high priced money which now destroys their purchasing power. It will start many enterprises that dare not be undertaken with high priced money. It will tempt or force vast sums that will accumulate in the hands of former lenders into various avenues of enterprise, that returns may be in place of the interest tribute mostly accruing to the government.

All this would mean an expanding business boom, broad as the country is big, with its blessed presence felt in every nook and cranny of industrial creation. Should, however, our Alliance councils be unheeded, then the symptoms that so strongly favor the other sort of revolution will be aggravated, let the responsibility rest where it may. John Warren says this "other sort" of revolution must bring a much sadder state of affairs upon the city than it could possibly bring upon the country, and perhaps in this he is right.

John and I have lapsed into quite free and easy manners in our discussion. Between our two selves we do not mince words. We define and classify by rules of our own. When he speaks with admiration of "able city editors," I can only think of men who sell their brains to the corporations. Sometimes he puffs out with pride when speaking of "our solid business men," but I can think of them only as the big and little rogues who compose the corporations.

The Dark Side of English Life.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE "ECONOMIST"

EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

Perhaps no other man of this generation has done so much to help the outcasts of civilization as General William Booth, the head of the salvation army. Other men and women have spent their lives in this work, but they had not the happy faculty of organizing the dregs, the refuse of society, into a band of earnest workers, which should not only save themselves but help others. Political economists are recognizing the fact that to raise the standard of living, we must begin at the lowest point and lift the lowest first. While there are thousands of starving men and women walking the streets of London, seeking work and not finding it, it is vain to hope to raise the wages of unorganized labor.

The few have made laws for the many. England is what its privileged classes have made it. Who is responsible for the condition of the English laborer? Is it not the ruling class who have insisted on making the laws of England for past centuries? Is it unjust to say that the English laborer is in the exact condition which his wealthy employer has planned and legislated that he should be in?

We are often told by a certain class of writers that the people should not be entrusted with legislative powers; that they are not fit to undertake such responsibilities, which should be left to the hands of the wealthy, the educated and enlightened, who will take care of the dear ignorant people much better than they are able to take care of themselves. Do we find this to be true?

The Englishman says to his laborers: "While you have health and strength, you must work for me and produce enough to keep me and my family in idleness and luxury; of the products of your labor I will give you back enough to supply you with plain food and coarse clothing. If you marry, your wife must earn enough for her support, and you and she must eat less and wear less than you need, in order to support your children while they are small. At

better than the people could themselves? Do the people of the United States wish to try the system? If so, it is only necessary to sit idle and fold the hands while the moneyed classes take entire charge. They are anxiously awaiting the opportunity.

But first let us see what provisions English lords and masters have made for the welfare of the people they have reduced to a condition of helplessness and servitude. When a man is absolutely houseless, homeless, and penniless, he can go to the workhouse, and this is the price of a night's lodging according to an article in the Nineteenth Century: "In the metropolitan and in most workhouses the casual who applies for admittance is bound to stay two nights and a day, and to pick four pounds of oakum or to break half a ton of stone. I have even heard lately of a work-house where the casuals are required to work on the tread-mill.

General Booth gives us a more complete description of the system of poor law relief.

"Legally the state accepts the responsibility of providing food and shelter for every man, woman, or child who is utterly destitute. This responsibility is however practically shirked by the imposition of conditions on the claimants of relief that are hateful and repulsive, is not impossible. As to the method of poor law administration in dealing with inmates of work-houses or in the distribution of outdoor relief, I say nothing. Both of these raise great questions which lie outside my immediate purpose. All that I need to do is to indicate the limitations—it may be necessary limitations—under which the poor law operates. No Englishman can come upon the rates so long as he has anything whatever left to call his own. When long continued destitution has been carried on to the bitter end, when piece by piece every article of domestic furniture has been sold or pawned, when all efforts to procure employment have failed, and when you have nothing left except the clothes in which you stand, then you can present yourself before the relieving officer and secure your lodging in the work-house, the administration of which varies infinitely according to the disposition of the board of guardians under whose control it happens to be.

"If, however, you have not sunk to such despair as to be willing to barter your liberty for the sake of food, clothing and shelter in the work-house, but are only temporarily out of employment, seeking work, then you can go to the casual ward. There you are taken in and provided for on the principle of making it as disagreeable as possible for yourself in order to deter you from again accepting the hospitality of the rates, and of course in defense of this a good deal can be said by the political economist. But what seems utterly indefensible is the careful precautions which are taken to render it impossible for the unemployed casual to resume promptly after his night's rest the search for work. Under the existing regulations, if you are compelled to seek refuge on Monday night in the casual ward, you are bound to remain there at least until Wednesday morning.

"The theory of the system is this, that individuals casually poor and out of work, being destitute and without

shelter, may upon application receive shelter for the night, supper, breakfast, and in return for this shall perform a task of work, not necessarily in repayment for the relief received, but simply as a test of their willingness to work for their living. The work given is the same as that given to felons in jail—oakum picking and stone breaking.

"The work, too, is excessive in proportion to what is received. Four pounds of oakum is a great task to an expert and an old hand. To a novice it can only be accomplished with the greatest difficulty, if indeed it can be done at all. It is even in excess of the amount demanded from a criminal in jail. The stone breaking test is monstrous. Half a ton of stone from any man in return for partially supplying the cravings of hunger is an outrage which, if we read of as having occurred in Russia or Siberia, would find Exeter Hall crowded with an indignant audience, and Hyde Park filled with strong oratory. But because this system exists at our own doors, very little notice is taken of it. These tasks are expected from all comers, starved, ill-clad, half-fed creatures from the streets, foot-sore and worn-out, and yet unless it is done, the alternative is the magistrate and the jail. The old system was bad enough, which demanded the picking of one pound of oakum. As soon as this task was accomplished, which generally kept them until the middle of the next day, it was thus rendered impossible for them to seek work, and they were forced to spend another night in the ward. The local government board, however, stepped in, and the casual was ordered to be detained for the whole day and the second night, the amount of labor required of him being increased fourfold.

Under the present system, therefore, the penalty for seeking shelter from the streets is a whole day and two nights, with an almost impossible task, which failing to do, the victim is liable to be dragged before a magistrate and committed to jail as a rogue and sufficient ones. I used to be aollar Democrat. I voted the straight ticket, and supported the party nominee every time. After I joined the Alliance, the fraternalism of its organization opened my eyes to sectional prejudice. I saw lots of good but mistaken men in both parties. I also began to understand that such men were bound by a machine of which they were puppets, but which they had no part in controlling. In short, they were slaves of ignorance, forging their own bonds. It dawned upon me more and more, that unless these two factions could be gotten together on a reform platform which each could sincerely support, the republic was lost. It was impossible to get a Democrat to vote a Republican ticket, or a Democrat to swallow a Republican slate, but it was equally plain that out in the middle of the road was room for both."

"The beds are mostly of the plank type, the coverings scant, the comfort nil. Be it remembered that this is the treatment meted out to those who are supposed to be casual poor, in temporary difficulty, walking from place to place seeking some employment."

Here is an account of a man's experience in casual wards:

"J. C. knows casual wards pretty well. Has been in St. Giles, Whitechapel, St. George's, Paddington, Marylebone, Mile End. They vary a little in detail, but as a rule the doors open at 6; you walk in; they tell you what the work is, and that if you fail to do it you will be liable to imprisonment. Then you bathe. Some places the water is dirty. Three persons as a rule wash in one water. At Whitechapel (been there three times) it has always been dirty; also at St. George's. I had no bath a. Mile End; they were short of water. If you complain they take no notice

You then tie your clothes in a bundle, and they give you a night-shirt. At most places they serve supper to the men, who have to go to bed and eat it there. Some beds are in cells; some are in large rooms. You get up at 6 a.m. and do the task. The amount of stone breaking is too much; and the oakum-picking is also heavy. The food differs. At St. Giles, the gruel left over night is boiled up for breakfast, and is consequently sour; the bread is puffy, full of holes, and don't weigh the regulation amount. Dinner is only eight ounces of bread and one and a half ounces of cheese; and if that's short, how can anybody do their work? They will give you water to drink if you ring the cell bell for it—that is, they will tell you to wait, and bring it in about half-an-hour. There are a good lot of "moochers" go to casual wards; but there are large numbers of men who only want work."

The dark depths must be lighted up and cleansed. This is what the "Darkest England" social scheme aims to do. A reading of the reports of the first year's work shows a wise and careful use of all money received, and leads us to hope that in future a few thousand of England's poorest will be made more comfortable. But which is the wiser plan, to legislate the products of labor out of the hands of the laborer, and into the hands of the employer, or to keep as much as possible the products of labor in the hands of the laborer?

#### BOTH SIDES.

HON. T. E. WINN, OF GEORGIA.

Some weeks past Congressman Winn, of Georgia, gave open publication to his constituents, of having joined the People's party. He was asked by THE ECONOMIST to run over the grounds for his action.

"Well," he said, "they were good and sufficient ones. I used to be aollar Democrat. I voted the straight ticket, and supported the party nominee every time. After I joined the Alliance, the fraternalism of its organization opened my eyes to sectional prejudice. I saw lots of good but mistaken men in both parties. I also began to understand that such men were bound by a machine of which they were puppets, but which they had no part in controlling. In short, they were slaves of ignorance, forging their own bonds. It dawned upon me more and more, that unless these two factions could be gotten together on a reform platform which each could sincerely support, the republic was lost. It was impossible to get a Democrat to vote a Republican ticket, or a Democrat to swallow a Republican slate, but it was equally plain that out in the middle of the road was room for both."

#### INTERVIEW.

HON. R. W. EVERETT, OF GEORGIA.

Congressman Everett, of Georgia, having announced throughout the press his devoted adherence to the Alliance Democracy of Georgia, was called upon for some expressions of his reasons, and frankly stated them. "I freely own," he said, "that the political outlook in the seventh district of Georgia, and I may add, throughout the South, is by no means encouraging. There never was a time in our history, not excepting even the dark and perplexing days of 'reconstruction,' when, in my humble judgment, it was more necessary that perfection, unity, harmony, and aggressive concert of action should characterize the political movements of the entire South. We should move as one man."

It is somewhat astonishing to me that a doubt should find lodgment in the mind of any one as to what position I shall take in politics. Near two years ago, the good people of the seventh district of Georgia did me the honor and kindness to recommend my name to the Democracy of my district, as a suitable person to bear the Democratic flag in the approaching contest for a member of Congress.

"It is suggested that the People's party is a composite one—to composite to stand the test of time or victory." "Many things are asserted. I like proofs. Give us a chance to prove our words in deeds, and judge us then. I have discovered no unity in the Democratic party, save name and office seeking. They are

as wide apart as the sections of country they represent. But the good and the bad alike bow to the sovereignty of political chicanery, and money rules lord over all."

"As exemplified by the silver bill defeat?"

"No other example is necessary. Just as soon as a pitiful increase of 30 cents per capita—an increase which would have no appreciable effect—is proposed, the two old parties rush into each others arms and defend the spoils of their joint owners. I put aside the scales of Democratic fealty after that brazen act."

"Suppose a number of People's-party Congressmen are in the Fifty-third House, will they unitedly support Alliance demands?"

"They will make the race literally the Ocala demands. Naturally they must support them. I have no doubt but that every man would stand up to his duty, and do it as it lay plain before him. The present men have done it. Besides, you will see more respect shown them when they have the prestige of numbers."

"Have you been down in Georgia lately?"

"I went home on private affairs, but staid to organize my home county and an adjoining one for the People's party. Politics are red hot. Appeal is being made to sectionalism, but I think true Americans are about through with that. They realize they have no fight on each other, but an unscrupulous enemy—concentrated wealth—to engage in deadly combat with."

"Do you know anything of this Colonel Post, said to lead the new party in your State?"

"Of him. Not personally. The fact is, the people don't need leaders. The Alliance seed is simply bearing fruit. In the cities Democracy is strong, in the rural districts the farmers are bodily deserting it. I look for a cyclone of independent action all along the line in November, and I am in the People's party to stay."

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and I was asked if I would become the color bearer of the party on that platform. My grateful acceptance of the high trust and distinguished honor is on record as follows: "I endorse heartily the platform as enunciated by your body, and pledge, as your standard-bearer, that your colors shall never trail in the dust," etc. To that pledge I have been scrupulously true up to this good hour, and by the grace of God I intend to keep that pledge inviolate so long as obligation rests upon me. I neither wrote nor suggested one syllable of that platform; the platform was right then, it is right now. If I was right in accepting the issue of that platform, then, I am right in standing by it now. The platform has not changed, nor have my obligations ceased.

"What do you think of the third party?" "Well, I think a great many things about it, and in the very short time that I can devote to it will tell you frankly. In the first place, I take the high ground that there is no need of a third party. The people of Georgia are necessarily Democratic and must remain so. They can control the Democratic party and make such platforms and elect such men as their wisdom may choose.

"It will be remembered that the principal argument used against me and my friends in that memorable contest was, "You are trying to break up the Democratic party," at which imputation my supporters, as well as myself, became indignant, and defiantly hurled in the teeth of our accusers, "We are the Democratic party, and neither intend nor desire to break it up."

"Can you quote from that platform?" "Yes. We pledge our unflinching submission and support to the principles, purposes and organization of the State and national Democracy."

"Placing our nominee squarely upon the platform hereby adopted, we commend him to the voters of the seventh congressional district." Hence it appears that if I have a particle of honor in my makeup there is but one thing left for me to do, and that is to stand squarely by my pledges. Not only is my honor at stake, but that of my supporters also; for in placing me upon the platform, they said: "We commend our nominee to the voters of the seventh congressional district."

"Who are we?" Why, the eleven men who so manfully stood by me in that struggle. How "commend?" Why, they recommended me to be a Democrat and stood my security that I would carry out my promises. Have I done so? My every official act and vote is on record and by its tell-tale pages I am willing to stand or fall. If a single vote or act of mine can be shown that was in violation of my pledges to either the party or the people, I am willing to lay down the high trust confided to me and retire to the privacy of my little mountain home and spend the remnant of my days in trying to dig for myself and my family an honest living out of the bosom of old mother earth."

"Will you, then, continue to guide your conduct to the close of your congressional term by the pledges given or made in your campaign?" "To act differently would bring down upon me the just condemnation of my best friends, who would denounce me in unmeasured tones as an arrant knave or a cringing, fawning coward. In this matter I intend by God's help to protect my honor and that of my family and supporters.

"I now hold a commission from the Democratic party, given to a large extent by those who are most severe in their criticisms for doing the very thing they pledged me to do. That commission does not expire until the 4th of March, next—nearly a year hence."

"Which is certainly more than can be claimed for a Republican Congress—and proved." "And proved—but we may not learn wisdom from studying that party, which for a quarter of a century has dominated this

country, and by discriminating legislation has built up a plutocracy on the one hand, and brought abject poverty on the other? Never in the history of America has one party held uninterrupted sway so long as has the Republican party. How has this been accomplished? By unwavering unity of purpose, and concert of action. Who ever heard of serious splits in the Republican fold on the eve of a Presidential election?

The only demand that has reached

the House and failed to pass is the

"free coinage of silver."

Who is to blame for that?"

"Is it Georgia? Every one of her representatives voted for the bill, and worked hard for it, and it was by the single vote of her own gallant Crisp that the bill was saved from defeat on the very first ballot. And despite this indubitable evidence of his loyalty to his people, he is accused by some of having sold out to the "gold-bugs."

Would to God that Georgia had

ten thousand Crisps.

Was it the South's fault that "free

silver" failed? The record will show

that with two or three exceptions

the whole Southern delegation, as one

man, cast its vote solidly for "free

silver."

There were 82 Democrats that voted against the bill, and they were nearly all from the Northeastern States. It was a coalition of the Republicans and mugwumps that prevented a square vote on the bill.

Will the third party win their seats, do you think? But even suppose the

Congressmen from the South and

West had been—every one, third

party men, don't you see that the

result of the vote would have been in

no way different therefor? I contend

that there is no need of a third party."

"Do you hold that every sub-Allyance which endorses the St. Louis platform and the People's party?"

"The Alliance, as such, can not go into any party. Its organic law guarantees both religious and political freedom. This proposition is too plain to require argument. Individual Alliance men, of course, are at perfect liberty to affiliate with any party, but as an organization, it has no such right."

"You stand in the breach against independent political action?" "At this time I do."

The installation of a third party is the death-knell to the Alliance. The strength of the Alliance lies in its unity. Destroy that and you destroy the organization. It is absolutely certain that all the Alliance will not go into the third party; hence there will necessarily be division, which will result in final disintegration and ruin.

The inauguration of a third party will insure the triumph of the Republican party. The Republicans are greatly rejoiced over the prospect of

breaking the "solid South," well

knowing that if one or two Southern

States fail to go Democratic it gives

them a lease upon power that I fear

could never be wrested from them.

My candid opinion is, this third party will insure Republican success; Republican success will insure a "force

bill;" force bill will insure an attempt

for negro supremacy, and this latter

will culminate in riot, bloodshed and

war. Those of us who went through

the experience of 1863-'6-'7-'9,

know something of the humiliation,

the horrors of such a regime, and it

is hardly possible that any sane man

would willingly invite a repetition of them.

Were I ever so desirous of deserting the Democratic party, I never could, never would indorse such a platform as that adopted at St. Louis, for the following reasons: 1. While it is universally admitted that most of our financial troubles arise from inequalities in our tariff laws, the St. Louis platform completely ignores the tariff question, presumably to please the high-protective-tariff sentiment of the North. 2. It advocates government ownership of railroads, which is subversive of every principle of equity, liberty and sound finance. To own them the government must either buy the railroads or confiscate them. To buy them would bankrupt the government; to confiscate them would be tyranny. If the government has the right to confiscate a railroad, it has an equal right to confiscate my land, my home, my tools—aye, the very food that I eat and the clothes I wear. Such a precedent would throw open wide the door to tyranny and centralized power. 3. It proposes to levy upon Georgia alone a tax of \$60,000,000 to pay the federal soldiers, in addition to the \$540,000,000 now annually appropriated to them. Can any Georgian, now groaning under the burden of

## ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

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A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day.

The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten lessons each quarter.

Lodges or societies which meet only once or twice a month should at once open a voluntary class that will agree to have weekly meetings for the purpose of conducting this educational work.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

LESSON No. 13.—To be used during the third week in May.

## HISTORIC FRANCE.

## GAUL.

About 2,500 years ago the country which is now called France was known as Gaul. The Phoenicians, the Greeks, and the Romans, successively established colonies therein. Towards the middle of the first century before the Christian era, two Gallic tribes became involved in war, and one of them invited the Germans under Ariovistus to help them in conquering the others. Ariovistus gave his aid, and then demanded a third part of their lands as its price. The Gauls refused and the two warring tribes united to drive out the Germans, but were defeated by Ariovistus in a bloody battle B.C. 60.

Next came a contest between the Germans and Romans for possession of Gaul in which Ariovistus was defeated by Caesar. This defeat destroyed the German power in Gaul, and it only remained for Caesar to conquer the Gauls themselves, which cost him many armies. After about five years of almost continual warfare the last great revolt against the Romans was led by Vercingetorix. Caesar besieged and conquered Avaricum (Bourges) and put nearly the whole of its 40,000 inhabitants to the sword. After another battle Vercingetorix threw himself into the strongly fortified town of Alesia, which the Romans immediately besieged.

"The position was so strong that Caesar determined not to risk an assault upon it, but to reduce it by a blockade, and erected works of circumval-

lation on an enormous scale. Vercingetorix there-

upon dismissed his entire force of cavalry, with

orders to appeal to the Gauls to join him in a final

effort to secure the independence of their country.

In answer to this appeal an army of nearly 250,

000 men assembled under Vergasillaunus, and

attempted to force Caesar to raise the siege of

Alesia. Caesar defeated the relieving army of the

Gauls in three engagements, scattered it, never to

be reunited, and took Vergasillaunus prisoner.

These successes sealed the fate of Alesia. Seeing

that a capitulation was inevitable, Vercingetorix

arrayed in his best armor and mounted on a superbly

caparisoned charger, rode into the Roman lines

the day after the last battle, and presented him-

self before Caesar, cast his arms at the conqueror's

feet in token of his submission. He was kept a

prisoner for several years, and then, having graced

the triumph of Caesar at Rome, was put to death

in his dungeon. The fall of Alesia really settled

the fate of Gaul, but it was sometime before the

entire country was reduced to submission."

## GAUL UNDER THE ROMANS.

"Having conquered Gaul, Caesar proceeded to organize it as a Roman province. He treated the natives kindly, and as far as was consistent with the establishment of Roman institutions among them, permitted them to retain the privileges of local government. He induced the best of the

conquered warriors to enlist in the Roman army, in which they constituted the legion of the 'Alauda,' so called from the figure of a lark on the front of the helmet. These troops were given the privileges of Roman citizens. The Gauls of Belgum and Aquitania also enlisted in large numbers in the Roman army, and greatly distinguished themselves in the subsequent civil wars.

"Upon the establishment of the Roman empire by Augustus, Gaul was made an imperial province; that is, it was placed under the immediate government of the emperor. Every effort was made to Romanize the Gauls and attach them to the empire as well as to destroy all their old ties and associations. They were well treated and the privileges of Roman citizenship were liberally, though judiciously, extended to them. Civilization made rapid strides throughout the province. Flourishing schools were established at Bordeaux, Toulouse, Arles, Vienne, Autun, Rheims, and other cities, and those of Arles and Autun in time became so famous as to be counted worthy rivals of the most celebrated academies of Greece and Italy: The Gauls eagerly sought the benefits of education, and ere long natives of the country were to be found in all the branches of the Roman service."—J. D. McCabe.

## GAUL UNDER THE DRUIDS.

"The change thus accomplished was great, indeed. The primitive Gauls had maintained an aristocratic or oligarchical form of government, the most remarkable feature of which was the extraordinary power of the Druids. Caesar informs us that in his time the whole political power of Gaul was divided between the Druids and the knights of nobles. The mass of the people were serfs or slaves. They could not be bought or sold, and ill-treatment of them was punished by a fine, but in all other respects they were completely in the hands of the nobles. Each noble was surrounded by a number of them, who constituted a special class of retainers, whom he was bound to protect against all persons; the retainers on their part were obliged to defend his person and maintain his interests with absolute devotion. The noble supported them, and they readily shared all his dangers. If he fell in battle, or was killed, it was the duty of his clients to sacrifice themselves on his tomb, that they might share his fate in the future life. It is said that no instance was ever known of an attempt to evade this obligation.

"The Druids stood at the head of the Celtic religious organization. They taught, said Caesar, 'that souls do not perish, but pass after death into other bodies; considering this as a most powerful stimulus to bravery and courage, since it tends to remove altogether the fear of death.' The Druids

were not only ministers of religion and judges of the law; they were the physicians of the people, philosophers, professors of such of the arts and sciences as were known to the Celts, poets, genealogists and historians. They monopolized all the culture and intellectual power of their race, and their influence over their people followed as a natural result.

"The religious rights of the Druids were often cruel and bloody. Human beings were frequently sacrificed in order to gain the favor of the gods, or to avert the death or illness of some individual, it being believed that the gods required a human life

for every life granted. Sometimes a huge frame of wicker, made in the shape of a man, was filled with human beings, generally condemned criminals or captives taken in war, and was set on fire, the wretched beings perishing in the flames."—History of the World.

## HUGH CAPET.

For several centuries the history of France is but the story of contests between Romans, Germans, Visigoths, Burgundians, Salian Franks, Huns and Northmen, for the possession of power and territory.

"With the accession of Hugh Capet (987), the real history of the French monarchy begins. His elevation to the throne was regarded as the triumph of the French nationality over what had generally been regarded as the foreign rule of the Carolingians. The dynasty which he founded continued to rule France in unbroken succession until the outbreak of the French revolution in the eighteenth century. Hugh reigned nine years, and proved himself an able and sagacious sovereign."—McCabe.

## ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE COMMUNES.

Louis VI, 1108.—"At the time of his accession the immediate dominions of the king of France consisted of the five cities of Paris, Melun, Etampes, Orleans and Sens, with the district surrounding each. These towns were separated from each other by the strong fortresses of nobles, who interrupted the communication between them, and carried on a regular system of brigandage, pillaging travelers, and seizing and imprisoning them in their dungeons, from which they could only escape by payment of a heavy ransom. Public law was trodden under foot by these marauders, and no such thing as order or security existed in any part of the kingdom. The first care of Louis VI was to put a stop to this state of affairs, and he accomplished this by encouraging the people to combine and resist the rapacious and seditious barons. \* \* \* Encouraged by the king, the various communes united for defense against their feudal lords, and compelled them to grant them not only a bare security of personal freedom, but those great privileges of internal organization and self-government by which the commons, or *tiers état*, became one of the great constituent orders of the state, and a check upon the power of the great feudal nobility. Much as Louis contributed to this movement, he did not originate it. The foundation of the communes was the work, not of Louis VI, nor of any other sovereign, but of the citizens themselves, the result of a simultaneous insurrectionary movement throughout France, for defense against oppression, the maintenance of the rights of property, and the protection and development of commerce. \* \* \*

The sovereign was frequently called upon to mediate between the nobles and the people; both sides regarded his decision as final, and hence he came to be recognized as the supreme power of the state."—History of the World.

## THE TRUCE OF GOD.

Henry I, 1031-1060.—"The power of the church was exercised during this reign to put a check to the unceasing warfare of the nobles, and to procure some respite for the unfortunate peasantry, so that they might cultivate the lands and thus prevent famine and pestilence. This was effected by establishing what was called the Truce of God—a religious injunction against all military operations, dueling, and other acts of violence, from Wednesday at sunset till sunrise on Monday, and on all feast and holy days. This regulation did much, eventually, to soften the ferocity of these terrible times."

—J. J. Anderson.

## PEASANTS' INSURRECTION.

John the Good, 1350-1364.—John was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers. "The king being carried to England, his eldest son Charles became regent, and during his administration the people, under Marcel, head of the municipality of Paris, made a desperate struggle to curb the despotic

power of the monarch and obtain a share in the government. The States-General were assembled and granted the privileges demanded; but these being afterwards annulled an insurrection broke out which raged for some time, but was terminated by the death of Marcel, and the defeat of the popular cause.

"At the same time a frightful insurrection of the peasantry burst forth, caused by the hopeless misery in which they had been so long kept by the nobles. This revolt is called the Jacquerie, from Jaques Bonhomme (good man,) the name derisively applied to a French peasant. The feudal castles were sacked and destroyed by the insurgents, and their inmates, of every age and sex, put to death with shocking barbarity. Being at last defeated in an attack upon one of the towns, the peasants were hunted down on all sides like wild beasts, and massacred by thousands; so that some of the rural districts were almost depopulated, and presented a ghastly scene of ruin and desolation."—J. J. Anderson.

"Jacque Bonhomme will pay off his lord centuries of arrears. His vengeance was that of the despairing—of the damned. God seemed to have sickened him of this world. Not only did the peasants bear their lords, but they tried to exterminate the families of their lords—murdering their heirs. These bands consisted mostly of the meeker sort, with a few rich burghers and others. When they were asked, 'says Froissart, 'for what reason they acted so wickedly, they replied they knew not, but they did so because they saw others do it, and they thought by this means they should destroy all the nobles and gentlemen in the world.'"

—Michelet.—History of France.

## QUESTIONS.

1. What was the ancient name of the country now called France?
2. When was the first important historical conflict between the Germans and the French? Who was right?
3. Who conquered Ariovistus?
4. Who led the last great revolt against the Romans?
5. What was his fate? Was it just?
6. Was this war on the part of Rome a struggle for existence, or a struggle for territory?
7. Was it justifiable?
8. When do you think war is justifiable?
9. Was Caesar justified in destroying the inhabitants of Avaricum?
10. How did the Romans treat the subdued country?
11. What did Caesar induce the conquered warriors to do?
12. Did the Gauls appreciate the benefits of education?
13. Before the Roman conquest how was the whole political power of Gaul divided?
14. What was the condition of the people?
15. What was the duty of a retainer on the death of a noble?
16. What did the Druids teach in regard to the soul?
17. Describe some of their sacrifices?
18. When does the real history of the French monarchy begin?
19. Describe the condition of affairs in France at the accession of Louis VI.
20. Were the nobles ruling with moderation and justice?
21. What did the people do?
22. Did the king originate this movement?
23. How did the sovereign come to be recognized as the supreme power of the state?
24. What was the "Truce of God?"
25. Describe the peasants' insurrection?
26. What was their object?
27. Is it ever right to "do evil that good may come?"

## BLACKBOARD CHART.

- 1774—Accession of Louis XVI.  
1789—The great revolution.  
1793—Trial and execution of Louis XVI.  
1792-1795—The republic—The reign of terror—The convention.  
1795-1799—The republic—The directory.  
1799-1804—Napoleon—First consul.  
1804-1814—Napoleon, emperor.

ished, and a national assembly was called for the purpose of framing a constitution. The constitution afterward adopted vested the government in a president, to be elected for four years, and a national assembly, to consist of 750 members. By the election which followed Louis Napoleon was chosen, by an immense majority, first president of France."—Anderson's General History.

Like his illustrious ancestor, Louis Napoleon succeeded in making himself emperor. In the war of 1870, when the Germans defeated the French, and Louis Napoleon was taken prisoner, France again declared herself a republic, and Thiers was elected president, soon to be followed by Marshal McMahon.

## WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION?

"Thus was inaugurated the great French revolution, which, in its progress, not only convulsed France but threw the whole civilized world into violent commotion, uprooting institutions which had withstood the assaults of ages. For this mighty outbreak many circumstances had prepared the way, the chief of which were the following:

1. The despotism, recklessness, and profligacy of the government of France during the three preceding reigns.

2. The oppressions to which the lower classes were subjected from the unjust laws which favored the nobility and clergy, by exempting them from their due share in the weight of taxation.

3. The dissemination of knowledge among the people and the spread of infidelity, occasioned by the writings of Voltaire and others.

4. The notions and feelings in favor of popular freedom inspired by the success of the American revolution in which so many of the French nation had borne a distinguished part."—Anderson.

"No doubt the revolution began with the financial crisis which forced Louis XVI to convvoke the states general in 1789, but what engendered this financial crisis except the utterly false constitution of society? Passions are doubled by misery, for the formidable cry 'bread, bread!' was heard more than once in the eighteenth century before it echoed in threatening tones at the gates of the palace of Versailles on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789. But whence did this misery arise but from the oppressive laws to which the land was still subject, and which ruined agriculture just as they fettered industry and commerce and prevented the establishment of a useful administration? All these various causes, both economic and political, could then be summed up in one only, the social cause; and the fate of all these reforms was bound up in the destruction of the feudal system, which excited hatred that had accumulated during centuries."—Gustave Du Coudray.

## THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1893.—"The national assembly now transferred its sessions to Paris, and henceforth conducted its business without distinction of rank, nobles, priests and commons sitting side by side. It resumed its labors upon the new constitution, and for a year conducted them without interruption. It swept away all the ancient privileges and disabilities. All religious creeds were placed on an equality, and all classes were declared equal before the law; the civil and military officers of the kingdom were thrown open to all Frenchmen without regard to rank or religious belief; the right of succession by primogeniture was abolished, and parents were required to divide their possessions equally between their children; the administration of justice was improved, and the death penalty was affixed to a smaller number of crimes; the right of suffrage was granted to nearly every citizen; and the ancient division of the country into provinces was swept away, and France was divided into eighty-three nearly equal departments, which were subdivided into districts and cantons. Hereditary titles of nobility were suppressed, and the nobles were reduced to the rank of citizens"—McCabe.

## NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR.

If you do not wish to write out the blackboard chart in full, simply put down the important dates, and ask the lodge to give the event which occurred at that date.

The next lesson will be: "The France of Today."

# 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 issued a bond in the sum of \$50,000, to the President of the Farmers' Alliance, to be used in the 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 national official organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and the action of Brother C. W. Macne, 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, 733 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: J. D. Cobb, Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, Abner L. Butterfield, George O. Ferring, J. S. Garrard, J. J. McMichen.

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

A. J. F. James and G. T. Elliott write letters of inquiry but do not give post-office or state.

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

We received last July, postal note No. 00592, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

We have received a postal note, 00828, dated March 31st, Lampasas, Texas, without any letter.

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.

### ATTENTION SECRETARIES.

The Alliance secretary has much work to do without pay. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Alliance. THE ECONOMIST is the national official organ and always contains information of interest and value to the secretary. It frequently contains matter that he should read in the Alliance. It should be in the hands of every secretary each week. How may it be sent him? It is a nice compliment for the Alliance to send it to him; but frequently that is neglected.

To meet this question THE ECONOMIST has decided to send the paper free to every secretary of an Alliance, in which ten copies of the paper are taken by regular subscribers, and for the purpose of assist-

ing secretaries in getting a little pay for the work they are doing for the Order, each secretary is authorized to act as agent and receive subscriptions for THE ECONOMIST, and is allowed to retain 20 per cent of the subscription price as a commission.

increase its lists. Blanks and sample copies will be sent to any address on application.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

THE Galveston-Dallas News, in booming the Clark boom, is a little too zealous and exposes the tactics of the campaign. They slobber all over the third party move, and water it with tears of sympathy because they desire to scare, drive or coax the farmers away from the Democratic primaries in order that same may be run by court-house rings and cliques in the interest of their candidate.

Such tactics may succeed, but they are death to the party because these good men once driven out will never come back.

### NEW OFFER.

In order to assist the many earnest workers who are trying to advance the cause of reform by securing circulation for the best reform literature, the management of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST have decided to offer an extraordinary inducement.

All clubs of 20 subscribers or more received during the month of May, with 25 cents each, will get THE ECONOMIST over four months, and will not expire till October 1.

This gives Alliances, unions and political clubs a chance to put this valuable paper in the hands of their entire membership, and also to send it as a missionary into many good families at a nominal cost.

THE Birmingham meeting of Alliance officials from the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, convened at Birmingham, Alabama, on the 3d inst. The object of the meeting was to consult as to the best means of preserving the Order from the disorganizing effects of the coming political strife. So much of the proceedings as are for publication will appear in the next ECONOMIST.

If one-half of the present subscribers to THE ECONOMIST would get 20 names at 25 cents each under our present campaign offer, it would give the paper the largest subscription list ever had by any paper in the United States. Try it, brother and sister; let each do their best, and success is ours.

THE plan of the Hon. James B. Weaver, as published in our correspondence column, for raising more money for the good of the great cause is commended to the careful attention of the reader. A little self-denial on the part of the many millions that compose the ranks of those devoted to the cause of reform will raise a vast amount of money which will do very much good.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST has now been published over three years. In that time it has always studied the wants of the Alliance people. It has never offered any premiums but what it knew everything was just as represented and an absolute necessity. It is now in position to offer to its subscribers a first class sewing machine—one that it can recommend to be just as represented. It is sold on its merits, and every Alliance family

should have the New Economist sewing machine.

# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

this government has been sitting, waiting for an opportunity to come. We think it the duty of the government to make the opportunity."

"It's all sham," added Senator Stewart to a reporter. "There can be no enlarged use of silver, save as money."

At resolution of ten lines, introduced in the House by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, would work a revolution in the financial system of the country if adopted. The latter part of the resolution is in line with the policy which led Mr. Bland to advocate a free coinage of silver bill as necessary to provide the country with a sufficient medium. The resolution instructs the committee on ways and means to report a bill imposing an income tax sufficient to meet all the expenditures for pensions, and also a bill to repeal all taxes imposed upon currency issued by authority of the States.

It appears practically assured that the Paddock pure food bill will not get through the House this Congress.

There is considerable opposition coming from the representatives of commercial centers to both this bill and the anti-option bill. Some of

the features of the anti-option bill

mostly seriously objected to have been corrected in a measure, and as the bill is termed a revenue measure,

it has special privileges, and may be taken up at any time a majority will vote for it.

It is, therefore, possible that the anti-option bill may pass in some form.

The pure food bill, however, is in a different position. It is not a revenue measure, has no special privilege and is so earnestly opposed by city members that it will probably be easily killed by a filibuster if there should ever be a chance to call it up.

The House labor committee has agreed upon a bill relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon public works.

It limits and restricts to eight hours in any one calendar day the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the United States, by the District of Columbia, or

by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public work of the United States or the District of Columbia.

It is made unlawful for any officer

or the District of Columbia or any contractor or sub-contractor whose duty

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The House committee on foreign relations report favorably a resolution to promote greater reciprocity in the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico.

The resolution requests the President to invite the government of the republic of Mexico to designate three commissioners who shall meet a like number of commissioners to be designated by the President of the United States,

whose duty it shall be to negotiate a treaty whereby greater reciprocity

in the commercial relations between the United States and the republic of Mexico shall be established.

Mr. Andrew, in his report recommending the passage of the measure, says that every reason suggested by geographical location, similarity of institutions, and community of commercial interests, would seem to justify every reasonable effort to promote close trade relations with our sister republic of Mexico.

The Omaha World-Herald says that Mr. Bryan, who has recently come to the front as a tariff reformer, will have a great fight on his hands for re-election to Congress.

The one predominant purpose of the Republicans of his district—the issue of the French cable on the shores of Virginia and South Carolina.

The pith of the Secretary's objections was that the French Cable Company, co-operating with the Brazilian government, had an absolute monopoly of the cable

privileges between the United States and Brazil; and that if the resolution was passed the negotiations which

had been in progress for two years looking to the procurement of a concession to an American cable company to enter Brazil would come to naught.

An entirely new proposition look-

ing to the procurement of a thoroughly elastic currency was broached in the Senate when Mr. Kyle (by request) introduced a bill to establish a compound dollar, which was referred to the finance committee.

It proposes to designate so much of

### THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

May 2 to 7, Inclusive.

MONDAY.

Senate—After a long discussion, the Senate passed the substitute reported by the committee on foreign relations for the Chinese exclusion act. The bill is not so drastic in its terms as the measure which got through the House. It continues in operation for ten years the present anti-Chinese act, including the Scott exclusion bill of 1888. The vote stood ayes 43, nays 14—the Pacific coast Senators voting against it. The bill provides:

Section 1. That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

Section 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the justice, judge, or commissioner before whom they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country, provided that in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country he or she shall be removed to China.

Section 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, unless such persons shall establish by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such justice, judge or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States.

Section 4. That any such Chinese person or person of Chinese descent once convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, and having been once removed from the United States in pursuance of such conviction, who shall be subsequently convicted for a like offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding six months, and thereafter removed from the United States as hereinbefore provided.

A conference with the House committee was asked for, and the Senate adjourned.

House—The pending question was a motion by Mr. Reed, of Me., to table a resolution expunging from Congressional Record portions of Mr. Walker's (Mass.) speech reflecting upon Mr. Williams and Mr. Hoar, of Mass., as "Mugwumps." So many Democrats were absent attending to their political "fences" in their special States, that the Republicans, by refraining from voting, broke a quorum and inaugurated a reign of filibuster. A series of roll calls consumed the day. Mr. Reed led the attack, and during it locked horns with the Speaker. The following sharp dialogue ensued:

The Speaker. The Chair takes the count of the clerk upon the roll call, 146.

Mr. Reed. The Chair declines to count the rule requires.

The Speaker (still ignoring the question). The Chair takes the count just made on the call of the yeas and nays, 146.

Mr. Reed. Does the Chair say that the rule does not require him to make an actual count?

The Speaker (with some asperity). The Chair is executing the rule as the Chair understands it, and if that is not satisfactory to the gentleman from Maine that is his misfortune and not his fault.

Mr. Reed (angrily). The Chair need not be perturbed about it.

The Speaker. The Chair is not perturbed, but the gentleman is persistent.

Mr. Reed (with increasing warmth). Of course the gentleman is persistent, that is his right, and the Chair should speak to him respectfully because he is a co-equal member of the House.

The Speaker. The Chair does.

Mr. Reed. And there should not be any exhibition of temerity on the part of the Chair.

The Speaker. There is not, and there should not be any attempt at scolding on the part of the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. Reed. Not at all. Now I want to ask the Chair if he regards his action as a fulfillment of the requirements of the rule?

The Speaker: The gentleman ought to know that if the Chair did not so regard it the Chair would not so state it.

Mr. Reed. Then as the Chair interprets the rule it does not require him personally to make a count of the members present?

The Speaker. The Chair has stated that he adopts the count as made by the clerk; and that is conclusive on this question [Cries of "regular order."]

Mr. Reed. I ask the Chair under the rule to count the House.

The Speaker. The Chair has stated that under the rule he adopts the count made by the clerk.

Mr. Reed. The rule requires the Chair to count.

The Speaker (emphatically). The Chair will enforce his ruling. If the gentleman objects to any ruling of the Chair he has all his rights.

Mr. Reed (sneeringly). In a House three-fourths Democratic! I guess not!

The Speaker, (in ringing tones), in a House strictly impartial and which will do justice even to the gentleman from Maine. [Applause on the Democratic side, during which Mr. Reed made a remark which was inaudible.]

After this episode, during which the attention of the House was riveted upon the Speaker and the ex-Speaker, Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Reed made another determined but unsuccessful effort to compel the Speaker to count a quorum. They finally desisted and a few moments later the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Senate.—The silver question will not down. It holds sway over the Senate, and free-coining Senators scarcely permit a day to pass without making forcible if fruitless speeches on their favorite topic. Messrs. Coke and Daniel spoke at length on the Morgan resolution. In the beginning of his argument, Mr. Coke said:

Since 1873, when Mr. Ernest Seyd, a German-English banker and an alleged agent of foreign bankers and bondholders in aiding to effect the demonetization of silver, was in this country, and when Mr. Hooper, Mass., had who the bill for this purpose in charge in the House, said:

"Ernest Seyd, of London, distinguished writer and bullionist who has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, is now here, and after examining the first drafts of this bill made various sensible suggestions which the committee accepted and embodied in the bill," the efforts of that class then so efficiently served in this country by Mr. Seyd, have been constant, unremitting, and zealous in co-operation with the same class in the United States in resisting, obstructing, and up to the time defeating the remonetization and free coinage of silver so urgently demanded by the great body of the American people.

The leading papers of this country for months past have teemed with all sorts of articles and arguments in opposition to free coinage. Mr. Blount explained the provisions of the measure. It appropriated \$1,542,925, being \$72,000 less than the current law, and \$553,541 less than the estimates. The reduction on missions was \$25,000; on consuls, \$37,000; in the bureau of American republics, \$10,000. The number of missions had been reduced, by Mr. Morgan was the only Democrat who voted with the majority, and Messrs. Peffer and Pettigrew the only Republicans who voted with the minority.

Mr. Chandler moved an amendment, which was agreed to, that the pay of army officers may be withheld on account of an indebtedness admitted or shown by the judgment of a court, but not otherwise except on special order issued according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The army appropriation bill was then passed.

Some resolutions were discussed, but consideration postponed.

House.—The day was spent upon the diplomatic and consular bill. Throughout the majority sustained Mr. C. Blount, Ga., in his stand for economy, and the combination of unimportant foreign missions.

We were asked, said the latter gentleman, to contribute \$65,000 to the carrying on of the work. We had already twice appropriated that amount, and the work was now half complete. The United States should not now go back on its agreement.

Mr. Post, Ill., opposed the policy of economy by means of consolidation of missions.

On motion of Mr. Blount, Ga., unanimous consent was given that general debate on the bill should close after two hours' debate to-morrow.

The committee then rose, and on motion of Mr. Geary, Cal., the House agreed to the request of the Senate for a conference on the amendments made by the Senate to the Chinese exclusion bill passed by the House.

Messrs. Geary, Chipman, and Hitt were appointed conferees.

The President, in response to resolution offered some days past requiring information upon his international money conference which he is rumored to have in active preparation for session this coming summer, declared it "incompatible with the public interests to give details at this time." A significant extract from the message reads:

"It may not be inappropriate, however, to say here that, believing that the full use of silver as a coin metal, upon an agreed ratio, by the great commercial nations of the world would very highly promote the prosperity of all their people, I have not and will not let any favorable opportunity pass for the promotion of that most desirable result, or if free international silver coinage is not presently attainable, then to secure the largest practicable use of that metal."

The Senate took up the army appropriation bill which propelled a discussion of Union Pacific railroads. According to statement of Senator Cockrell these railroads are debtors to the government sixty-four millions of dollars principal and fifty odd interest—in all, over \$15,000,000.

House—Committee on foreign relations submitted resolutions instructing American minister at court of St. Petersburg to inquire into and protest against systematic persecution. No action taken.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment to make the provision read that no money should be paid for the transportation of troops and supplies of the army over any of the non-bonded lines owned, controlled or operated by any railway company or corporation that is indebted to the United States by reason of the aid heretofore given by the government to such company or corporation, but that the amount due from the government for transportation on the lines owned, controlled and operated by such company or corporation should be credited on the indebtedness of such company or corporation to the United States, reserving one-half transportation charges, as on the aided lines.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 24.

The vote was then taken on striking out the House proviso, and it was struck out. Yeas, 26; nays, 20.

Mr. Morgan was the only Democrat who voted with the majority, and Messrs. Peffer and Pettigrew the only Republicans who voted with the minority.

In regard to the consular system the committee had left undisturbed the salaries at all the important points of foreign trade and reduced them where the business was small enough to justify it, taking some of the consulates out of the salaried lists and placing them on fees.

United States in resisting, obstructing, and up to the time defeating the remonetization and free coinage of silver so urgently demanded by the great body of the American people.

The leading papers of this country for months past have teemed with all sorts of articles and arguments in opposition to free coinage.

Extracts from foreign papers against the remonetization, evidently printed in Europe, to influence public sentiment in this country, have been published and republished broadcast throughout the United States by our papers. The wires of all the telegraph lines have been burdened with every conceivable sort of literature, without reference to its truth or falsity, in the same interest. The mails have been loaded with printed and written matter of both foreign and domestic production in the same line of opposition to silver coinage. In short,

Mr. Post, Ill., opposed the policy of economy by means of consolidation of missions.

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A roll call disclosed no quorum voting, which permitted Mr. Simpson, Kan., to sarcastically inquire:

"Mr. Chairman, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I would like to ask whether it is proper and parliamentary to make the point of no quorum when a great number of the members of this House may have gone to attend the horse races and the base ball game?"

The Chairman: "The Chair does not think that is a parliamentary inquiry. If it is, the gentleman from Kansas can answer it as well as the Chair can."

Mr. Simpson, "I withdraw the inquiry."

Mr. Wheeler, Ala. "I rise to a parliamentary inquiry, and that is to inquire whether any member of this House has the right, without proof, to say that any of the members are at a horse race?"

The resolution offered several weeks ago by Mr. Stewart, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information as to the purchase of silver bullion and the coining of standard silver dollars under the act of 1890, was taken up for action and agreed to, with an amendment offered by Mr. Morrill requiring the Secretary to state also the amount which the silver dollars and bullion on hand would have cost at the present price of silver bullion."

Mr. Wheeler, Ala. "I think it might

The army appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on striking out the House proviso which prohibited payment for transportation of troops and supplies of the army over any of the unbonded lines owned, controlled or operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company, including the lines of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, or by the Southern Pacific Company over lines embraced in its Pacific system.

Senate.—The resolution offered on the 13th of April by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, for payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for their interest in lands in the Indian Territory (the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation) was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Allison took the floor to speak against it, and proceeded to present his objections to the resolution, which, he said, would not only commit the Senate to a recommendation to the President for immediate payment of nearly \$3,000,000, but would also commit the Senate to the reasoning and statements in the printed report of the committee on Indian affairs in direct antagonism to the argument and presentation made by the President of the United States.

He admitted that the Choctaws might have a claim for damages on the ground that the government had promised them and the other tribes that a "white man's government" would not be set up in that country. They were, therefore, entitled to be consulted and considered, not as respected this land, but as respected the general question of whether the Indian Territory was to be wholly or partially controlled by the government and laws of the United States. But there was a distinction between that claim and a claim to the title of the soil. The application now in question had been made on the basis that they were entitled to the soil, not on the basis that a white man's government had been set up there, or that white men were allowed to occupy the land. He claimed that they had no title which they could sell, because they had already sold it.

Mr. Walcott was exceedingly troubled over the inequitable, brutal and unjust attempt of the House to cripple the Pacific railroad company. It would be in effect deplorable to the Northwest.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment to make the provision read that no money should be paid for the transportation of troops and supplies of the army over any of the non-bonded lines owned, controlled or operated by any railway company or corporation that is indebted to the United States by reason of the aid heretofore given by the government to such company or corporation, but that the amount due from the government for transportation on the lines owned, controlled and operated by such company or corporation should be credited on the indebtedness of such company or corporation to the United States, reserving one-half transportation charges, as on the aided lines.

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Mr. Wheeler, Ala. "I think it might

be considered in the light of an insurrection."

Mr. Simpson, "I hope the gentleman from Alabama will not give my question such a violent interpretation as that."

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Senate.—The resolution offered on the 13th of April by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, for payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for their interest in lands in the Indian Territory (the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation) was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Allison took the floor to speak against it, and proceeded to present his objections to the resolution, which, he said, would not only commit the Senate to a recommendation to the President for immediate payment of nearly \$3,000,000, but would also commit the Senate to the reasoning and statements in the printed report of the committee on Indian affairs in direct antagonism to the argument and presentation made by the President of the United States.

A very lengthy exposition of railroad management. Mr. Morgan described a plan which he had conceived to meet the difficulty, and that was the passage of an act to amend the charter of the companies so as to require ten of the fifteen directors to be government directors, and to give them carte blanche for the management of the roads for the benefit of their stockholders and bondholders, the government and the people at large. If Congress, he said, were to wait until Mr. Huntington and Mr. Jay Gould got ready to deal with it, they would delay until the property of those roads should be so shrunk up that nobody would pick it up.

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He admitted that the Choctaws might have a claim for damages on the ground that the government had promised them and the other tribes that a "white man's government" would not be set up in that country. They were, therefore, entitled to be consulted and considered, not as respected this land, but as respected the general question of whether the Indian Territory was to be wholly or partially controlled by the government and laws of the United States. But there was a distinction between that claim and a claim to the title of the soil. The application now in question had been made on the basis that they were entitled to the soil, not on the basis that a white man's government had been set up there, or that white men were allowed to occupy the land. He claimed that they had no title which they could sell, because they had already sold it.

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Resolved. That we, the Farmers Alliance of Forsyth county in regular session, do hereby denounce said action in defeating bill, and that said action shows the Democratic party to be unworthy of the respect or support of any laboring man in the United States.

Resolved. That as an organization working for the relief of the industrial classes and in favor of equal justice to all men, we reaffirm our endorsement of the Ocala and St. Louis platform, and also the work of St. Louis conference.

The following sub Alliances passed resolutions endorsing the St. Louis platform, and announce themselves as pledged to support men for office standing squarely thereon:

Star Farmers Alliance No. 288, Milam county, Texas; Bloomington Farmers Alliance No. 1474, Kansas; Gillespie County Farmers Alliance, Texas; Vance Farmers Alliance No. 4400, Edwards county, Texas; Wayne County Farmers Alliance No. 637, (no State); Sterling County No. 4329, Texas; Williams Valley No. 1012, Texas; Beach Cliff Farmers Alliance No. 216, North Carolina; Pleasant Valley Farmers Alliance No. 2233, Texas.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Rhea County Farmers and Laborers Union, April 15, Evansville, Tenn.:

Resolved. That we believe that the shortest and surest way to get the relief that we seek, and to right the wrong that we complain of, is at the ballot box.

Be it further resolved, That we will not support any man who opposes our demands as published to the world.

At a stated meeting of Cowan Alliance No. 1442, the following report was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we endorse the actions of our Congressmen, most especially the Hon. Tom. Watson, of Georgia, for the able defense for the labor cause.

Resolved. That we endorse the treasury bill introduced by Hon. L. F. Livingston, of Georgia.

At a regular meeting of Washington County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union held in Washington, Kansas, on April 1, 1892, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas Hon. T. M. Watson, of Georgia, has pursued an honorable and manly course in opposing the domination of Pinkerton detectives in labor troubles, and the employment of same by railroads and other corporations; therefore, be it.

Resolved. That we, the members of Washington County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union in session assembled, do hereby express our admiration of Hon. T. M. Watson in said course, and offer our congratulations to the electors of his congressional district for his election to the Fifty-second United States Congress.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished said T. M. Watson and the following reform papers: Washington Republican, Topeka Advocate, and NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

At Texas meeting of Parker County Farmers Alliance, held April 1 and 2, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Parker County Farmers Alliance are to meet in regular session July 3 and 4, 1892; and the members of this Alliance believe in the power of the Creator to save and to bless.

Be it resolved, That Parker County Alliance pledge themselves to use a part of the day of July 4, 1892, to invoke the blessing of our Creator on our State and nation; and we ask all Alliances everywhere to join with us on that day.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our district, State and national organs for publication, and ask exchanges to copy.

Resolutions from Wist Union, No. 158, Tenn.:

Whereas we are on the threshold of the most important political crisis that has ever agitated the minds of the American people; and that whereas it is essentially necessary that we have the right men in the right place to carry out the

important principles cherished by our noble Order; therefore,

Resolved: That we tender our sincere thanks to Rice A. Pierce, and all his coadjutors, for the indefatigable energy with which they have advocated the principles of our Order in and out of Congress.

The following resolutions were passed by the Rocky Mt. Alliance No. 244, Bienville Parish, La.:

Resolved, That we notice with pleasure that our representative in Congress, Hon. N. C. Blanchard, voted with our Alliance friends and brethren on the free coinage bill.

Resolved, That we do not believe that the present exigency and relief so much needed requires any protracted nibbling and political trickery, but that honest and true legislators should, and will soon find relief by aligning themselves together and working to that end.

Resolved, That we ask his support of the bill prohibiting the dealing in futures, and influence to have the same passed.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office in the future who is not in sympathy with the Ocala demands or who is not pledged to support our demands for immediate reform of money, land and transportation.

Resolved, That we indorse the bold stand taken by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for reform and relief for the working class.

Resolved, That we believe that the shortest and surest way to get the relief that we seek, and to right the wrong that we complain of, is at the ballot box.

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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 well-known summer resorts are Fox Lake, Ill., Lake Villa, Ill., Winona, Mukwonago, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Waupaca, and many others and numerous Wisconsin. These places abound in varieties of 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. In the grandeur of her scenery, the charming beauty of her rustic landscapes, and the rare variety of her summer climate, the state of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the country. It is a refreshing retreat for the overtaxed, careworn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, has extended southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to J. H. Rogers, Dr. A. Philadelphia, Pa., or J. H. Rogers General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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## \$1200 in Presents FOR QUESTS ON THIS REBUS!



It represents something good to eat.

To the first person sending us the correct answer on or before June 22, 1892, \$175. To the second, \$100. To each of the next two, \$50.00.

To each of the next five, \$25.00.

Since Improved High Arm Sewing Machine. To each of the next ten, \$10.00.

Each of the next twenty, \$5.00.

You choose between Black, Gray, Blue, Green, Brown or Wine Color, and we will send the color of your choice.

To the next twenty, \$2.50. To each of the next twenty-five, \$1.50. Solid Nickel Silver Case Watch, with genuine American movement, stem wind and set. With your answer to the Rebus require you to send ten cents extra.

Send to the AMERICAN HOMESTEAD, 216½ Main Street, Jersey City, N. J.

## CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant no failure is reason for not now receiving a cure.

Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office, I. G. ROOT, M. C., 188 Pearl St., N. Y.

## A FAIR TRIAL OF THE

## OWEN Electric Belt

will satisfy any fair minded person that they will do all that is claimed for them.

## PROOF Positive

from RELIABLE WITNESSES sufficient to convince the most skeptical will be furnished upon application.

## A PASTOR WRITES ABOUT HIS TROUBLE AND WHAT CURED HIM.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 11, 1892. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen.—This is to say that I was troubled with Kidney Disease, weak back and a general malady depression. My appetite was poor and I could not sleep.

I read of your No. 4 Gent's Electric Belt in Aug. 1891, and on the 16th of Aug. I sent it to you for one. It came promptly and I have worn it more or less since the latter part of Aug.

I am pleased to say that nearly all of the symptoms of Kidney disease have disappeared. The pain in the back gone and I feel like a new man. I hold on to my belt and find it a sure help and thanks to Dr. Owen's for his valuable discovery.

Yours, etc., JOHN R. SCOTT, Pastor of M. E. Church, Jacksonville, Fla. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Rheumatism Cured.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. MAR. 17, 1892. DR. A. OWEN, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Some time ago I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, the result of a bad diet. I had tried every known cure by the use of your Electric Belt and I sent for a catalogue. I read it through carefully and concluded to send for one of your No. 4 Gent's Electric Belts. I wore the belt for about four months, and I am now on the road to complete recovery. The rheumatism has been entirely cured, and my other diseases are about gone. I intend to wear the belt for a while longer to ward off all other diseases.

I think that Dr. Owen's Electric Belt is the greatest invention of the age. Far superior to all others. I would not take a large sum for my belt, if I could not get another one like it.

Please accept my sincere thanks for what your Electric Belt has done for me. I send you this testimonial to show the means of helping some one that is suffering as I am.

Very thankfully yours, P. ROSENQUIST.

209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Persons making inquiries from the writers of testimonials will please inclose, self-addressed, stamped envelope to insure a prompt reply.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains full information list of diseases, cut and belted, with applications, prices, sworn testimonies of patients who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue, or tract on rupture cured with Electric Truss, will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage. The

Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co. Main office and only factory, THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BLDG., 201 to 211 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

New York Office, 826 Broadway, The largest Electric Belt Establishment in the world.

Fish Nets GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES \$1.25 and up. Send for Catalogue quick and save money. CHAS. B. PROUTY & CO., 63 and 65 Washington St., Chicago.

PECCULIAR FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Price's Remedy for Catarrh is the best, easiest to use, and cheapest.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN CO., No. 13 C Street N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by druggists or sent by mail, via E. T. Hazeldine, Warren, Pa.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

NOTICE  
F. A. & I. U.

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.

temperature, and as it journeys to the eastward it gradually diminishes in both, until it becomes a gentle flow as it approaches Europe. People think the Mississippi River a grand stream, and it is so in truth, as far as land rivers go; but great as it is, it would require two thousand such rivers to make one Gulf Stream. The great ocean river is an irresistible flood of water, running all the time, winter and summer, and year after year. It is as difficult for the mind to grasp its immensity as it is to realize the distance of the nearest stars. At its narrowest part in the Straits of Florida it is thirty-nine miles wide, has an average depth of two thousand feet, and a velocity at the axis (the point of fastest flow) of from three to more than five miles per hour. To say that the volume in one hour's flow past Cape Florida is ninety billion tons in weight does not convey much to the mind. If we could evaporate this one hour's flow of water and distribute the remaining salt to the inhabitants of the United States, every man, woman and child would receive nearly fifty pounds.

It is curious to note in the history of the Gulf Stream how great its influence has been on the fortunes of the New World. Before the discovery of America strange woods and fruits were frequently found on the shores of Europe and off-lying islands. Some of them were seen and examined by Columbus, and to his thoughtful mind they were confirming evidence of the fact that strange lands were not far to the westward. These woods were carried by the Gulf Stream and by the prevailing winds from the American continent, so that in part the Gulf Stream is responsible for the discovery of the New World. Ponce de Leon, while on his famous search for the Fountain of Youth,

made the discovery of this more practically beneficial phenomenon. The whalers of New England were the first to gain a fairly accurate knowledge of the limits of the current between America and Europe, by following the haunts of the whales, which were found north of one line and south of another, but never between the two. This, they reasoned, was the Gulf Stream current. Benjamin Franklin received this information from the whalers, and published it on a chart for the benefit of the mail packets plying between England and the colonies. The chart was first issued about 1770, but was not accepted by the English captains. Before it came to be generally known and used the trouble between England and the colonies began, and Franklin, knowing the advantage the knowledge would be to the British naval officers, suppressed it all he could until hostilities ceased.

The following from the Reform Journal (Portland, Ore.) is only the Western way of saying that the people of that State are for reform, and intend to have it, party or no party:

Let the big party organs take snuff, and the venal crowd of camp-followers sneeze and spit and spurt and grin, groan and grunt, and snarl and snap, and snivel and dine, and wine and whine, count, calculate and speculate, preach, teach and prophesy, crow and cry, laugh and lie, and buck and kick; just as much as they like, but if they don't want to be left they'd better get aboard. They may get deck passage only, but this is good enough till they get clean sea of the stench of a mercenary journalism. Our sails are spread, the steam is up and colors flying. See?

#### THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Colorado Workmen (Pueblo) says: The money power is getting frightened about the availability of Harrison, if we may judge from the tone of the daily press. These plutocrats know Blaine has a greater following than Harrison, and while he does not want to make the race, he will do so to save the money power if it is necessary. He is and has been an abject tool of the monopolists of this country. He plainly showed that when in his letter of declination he said "the financial and industrial systems of the country are at stake" in this contest. It is those two things the people want to rub out, and it is those two things that Wall street wants to maintain. Blaine is a more dangerous man than Harrison, carrying more ability with the same unscrupulousness. But he has not near the following he had eight years ago. The people want to rule, and rule they will. The silent revolution is taking place.

The Mills World (Parsons, Kan.) says:

If the government owned the railroads, one-half the money paid for transportation would be saved to the people, and the government still make money. The advertising of railroads amounts to many millions every year, all of which would be saved. The salaries of all the presidents, directors, vice-presidents, purchasing agents, advertising agents, controllers, general passenger agents, tens of thousands of attorneys, and many more officers—every dollar paid them would be saved, and all interests on bonds and stocks. This is the tariff the People's party are after.

The Topeka (Kan.) Tribune says: Those fellows who donated provisions to the Russian sufferers and got so much free advertising out of it—has anybody heard of their offering any relief to the victims of the late cyclone in four or five States? Has anybody heard of them giving anything to the thousands of starving women and children in our large cities? No. With them charity begins where they can get the biggest returns from it. Besides, it is a rule among millionaire philanthropists (with exceptions, of course) that the larger the percentage of poor people in their own country the better it is for the country.

The Farmers' Tribune (Des Moines, Ia.) says:

IT CURES even when all other remedies fail! The secret of its success is that it contains without the aid of internal medicine, eradicates every form of disease, and cures all diseases from simple pimples to the most obstinate eczema.

Skin Diseases. 50¢ per box. Sold everywhere. Write for book, "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

#### THE ROAD TO RICHES. SAVE MONEY! BUY YOUR GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Farmers Alliance Wholesale Supply House, Phila., Pa.  
LARGEST WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, FURNISHINGS, ETC., WHICH WE SELL DIRECT AT THE  
LOWEST MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES.

Send for Catalogue, sent free to any address.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

	\$5.50
Men's worsted suits.....	\$5.50
Men's handsome worsted suits.....	7.50
Men's fine striped worsted suits.....	9.00
Men's finest worsted corskrewe.....	11.00
Men's dressy cassimere suits.....	5.00
Men's fine wool cassimere suits.....	6.50
Men's black cheviot suits.....	8.00
Men's all wool cheviot suits.....	10.00
Men's plaid cheviot suits.....	6.50
Men's dressy plaid worsteds.....	8.50
Men's mixed plaid cassimere suits.....	7.50
Men's finest prince albert suits.....	16.00
Boys' worsted suits, 13 to 16 years.....	4.50
Boys' fine cassimere suits, 13 to 16 years.....	8.50
Boys' dressy cassimere suits, 13 to 16 years.....	1.75
Boys' all wool cassimere suits, 5 to 12 years.....	2.50
Boys' dressy cassimere suits, 5 to 12 years.....	4.00
Young men's fine cassimere suits, 17 to 23 years.....	5.50
Young men's fine cassimere suits, 17 to 23 years.....	8.00

HATS AND CAPS.

Men's good felt hats, any style.....	95
Men's black derby hats.....	1.40
Men's fine felt hats.....	1.75
Men's soft felt hats.....	.67
Children's solid grain with tips, 8 to 10.....	95
Children's heavy grain shoes, 5 and 6.....	49

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.

GINGHAM.

New spring and summer styles fancy plaids

9 cents per yard.

HANDSOFT ASSORTMENT OF FLANNELS, FANCY DRESS CLOTHS, CHINTZ, MOUSSELINE, CHINA CLOTHS, HEUERETTA, FLANNELETTE, TRICLOTHS, SILVER GREYS, INDOORING GOODS, NEW FAIRY COLOR PRINTS,

300 DIFFERENT KINDS AND STYLES OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

"Just received, 500 pieces fancy dress gingham, in all newest spring shades, either in stripes

or checks which we will offer at 6 cents per yard. All orders for these goods must be sent in at once as they can not be duplicated."

TERMS ARE CASH. We will open an account with "Business Agents" and sell on 30 day's time if satisfactory reference is given.

Cash can be sent with order or goods will be sent C. O. D. to any point, but we request some portion of the amount sent with the order, merely as an assurance goods are ordered in good faith.

FARMERS' WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE,  
117 AND 119 N 8th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Branch houses, New York and Boston. Main office, Philadelphia. Mention THE ECONOMIST.

Heiskell's Ointment

IT CURES even when all other remedies fail! The secret of its success is that it contains without the aid of internal medicine, eradicates every form of disease, and cures all diseases from simple pimples to the most obstinate eczema.

It is certainly a Remarkable Remedy for Skin Diseases. 50¢ per box. Sold everywhere. Write for book, "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD

To be happy buy a STEEL MILL AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.

With granite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires no oil for years, and the Dandy Tower to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted against damage to other property. Price \$100.00. Send to other parts on 30 Days Test Trial. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Story Tower, 100 ft. high, and can be erected on one single steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel. The tower is the strongest and most durable ever made on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be underpaid.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

The Grand View (Sentinel, Tex.) says:

Some office seekers never forget to tell that they were raised up between the blow handles and were educated in log school house. In fact, they speak so highly of their raising, and have such a hankering after farm life that we wonder why they don't quit asking for votes, refuse an office, and ask the dear people to let them go back on the farm again.

The Truth (San Antonio, Tex.) says:

It has been and is still a hard lesson for our opponents to learn, but they are beginning to realize that the reformers have come to stay, and that when votes are counted they will have to reckon with us, and they are beginning to treat us with more respect than they did. The term "hayseed" has been relegated to the rear and it is the "sturdy farmer," "the agricultural interests," "the bone and sinew of the country," etc.

We have got them where the hair is short and we are going in for a knock out. The "hayseed" who a few months ago was a fit subject only for jeers and ridicule is going to be there or thereabouts this fall.

The Free Press (Winfield, Kan.) says:

The recent census bulletin shows the following evidences of prosperity in Kansas: "The bulletins shows that 60.80 per cent of the families of Kansas own their farms, and that 39.11 per cent of the families are tenants; 43.28 per cent own their farms and houses free of incumbrance, and 56.72 per cent with incumbrance.

The average of the farms cultivated by each family from which a report of incumbrance was received, is 3,694 in the Kansas counties, of each home \$2,198. The average amount of

incumbrance to a farm being \$1,402, and home \$556. The average farm in the Ohio counties is \$1,542 more than the average farm in the Kansas counties, but the average home of the Kansas counties is worth \$25 more than the average home of the Ohio counties, excluding Hamilton county." How is this for Republican evidence. We ask all thinking people how soon it will take for the capitalists to own all our homes. And yet Republican papers say this is an evidence of prosperity.

Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

Would to God the close of the nineteenth century could witness the abolition of wage and industrial slavery! We must advance. We must prove that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and eternal vigilance is necessary to secure and keep our natural rights.

The Jackson (Mich.) Patriot, has the following complimentary remarks upon a well-known contributor to THE ECONOMIST:

"We would rather see a strong tariff reformer and thorough anti-monopolist like Mr. E. H. Belden in the United States Senate than Frank Stockbridge, who would merely represent Wall street and the corporations. We would rather see the Democrats get half of the electors and the People's party have the other half, than to see the Republicans get them all; we would rather see the Democrats get a part of the Congressmen and the People's party get the remainder, who would nevertheless oppose the protective tariff, the Wall street plutocrats and the monopolies and corporations generally, than to see the Republicans get them all."

The Patriot does not advocate the election of Mr. Belden to the Senate. It does not represent any man, but upholds Democratic principles as enunciated by the party in Michigan. Still we can see that the great cause of tariff reform and anti-monopoly would make rapid strides to success with a few such men in the Senate in place of plutocratic Republicans. We are also aware of the fact that Belden is a man of great ability.

The Farmer's Friend (Waynesboro, Ga.) says:

The first question discussed by the American Congress was the tariff. This was 102 years ago, and it has been fiercely fought ever since, and yet our "wise" statesmen tell us that the tariff must be settled first, before anything else can be taken up. In the light of history the thought suggests itself to us that men as stupid as these "supposed" statesmen are not fit to be trusted with the reins of government.

The Advocate (Topeka, Kans.) says:

The Capital has discovered another secret of our business. It has learned through the Southern Democratic branch of the Demo-Republican slander bureau that there was a secret understanding at St. Louis that in consideration of the adoption of the soldier resolution, the slaves liberated by the war shall be paid for. And this is the kind of rot that the Capital relies upon and will continue to inflict upon a long suffering people during another campaign. It is absolutely incapable of either fairness, honesty, or intelligent discussion of public issues. Its mission is to strive to deceive, and by deception to work upon the prejudices of the ignorant classes.

Principles without practice are as barren as a mule, and almost as bad as practice without principles. When you see a man advocating the Alliance as an educational organization, and allying himself with the enemies of the Alliance in the political field, there is something wrong with him. Principles and practice must go hand in hand to get good results.

Plow and Hammer (Tiffin, Ohio) says:

Problem for patriotic men. Statistics show that the people are paying an average interest of 7 per cent on their indebtedness, and that the average increase of wealth is 4 per cent. If this is true how long will it be before those who hold this debt will own all the wealth of the nation?

Alliance Standard (Linden, Tex.) says:

Texas as a State is emphatically a free silver State; four-fifths of her people being in favor of immediate action for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. And yet the State legislature elects Mills—who wants to relegate the silver question out of politics—to the United States Senate, virtually without opposition; and this is Democracy?

Decatur Times (Decatur, Tex.) says:

It would be in good taste for the reformers of the old party to have an understanding as to what they are to say is the cause of such hard times. One beloved disciple comes along and says:

"My dear people, you have been extravagant in your productions and glutted the market." Another, just around the corner, says that it is laziness and the farmers are wasting too much time attending the Alliance or talking politics and don't produce enough.

The Labette County Statesman (Ozarks, Kas.) says:

The republican papers are glorying over the large number of mortgages that are being paid off in Kansas. If there were only a few more sheriff's sales they would show still greater settling of mortgages.

The Kansas (Wichita) Commoner says:

More than one hundred years ago we settled once for all, so far as the United States is concerned, the divine right of kings to rule, and nearly thirty years ago, after a terrible conflict, a decision was reached that determined the freedom—square dealing is our motto. Postage stamps taken. Give your full name and address. Our address is AMERICAN HOUSE, GOLD GUEST, Owings Building, Chicago, Ill.

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inhabited farm being \$1,402, and home \$556. The average farm in the Ohio counties is \$1,542 more than the average farm in the Kansas counties, but the average home of the Kansas counties is worth \$25 more than the average home of the Ohio counties, excluding Hamilton county."

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## SECOND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Platform adopted by the Confederate Industrial Organizations at St Louis, Mo., February 22-24, 1892:

## PREAMBLE.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

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

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name of peace, order, and society to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to support the political organization which represents our principles.

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

We assert that a political organization, representing the political principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain. Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiments which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the plain people, with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

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

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

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

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

## PLATFORM.

## FINANCE.

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

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

## LAND.

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

## TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

## SONG BOOK.

The Alliance Nightingale.

How can we increase the interest in our meetings, a question often asked by members of the Order. Do you have singing? Then try "the power of song." The "Nightingale" was endorsed by the National Alliance at Ocala, Fla., and it has sold well. It is a good book for the workers in the Order all over the United States. These songs were composed by Sister Florence Oldstead expressly for Alliance and labor meetings, and fit the times and needs of the people's movement. Price 10 cents per copy, \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per hundred, or \$35.00 per thousand. Send to F. M. B. A. factory in Florence, Okla., or Harness factory in the world. All goods hand made and warranted for years. Get our prices and compare them with your dealers.

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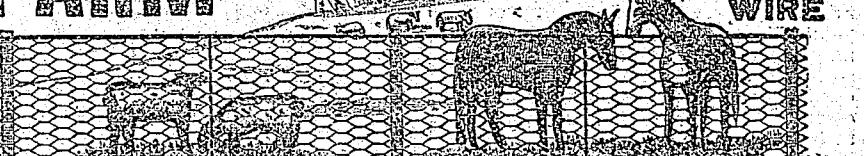
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## LAND.

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## HOME ECONOMY

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ATTENTION SECRETARIES.

The Alliance secretary has much work to do without pay. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Alliance. THE ECONOMIST is the national official organ and always contains information of interest and value to the secretary.

It frequently contains matter that he should read in the Alliance.

It should be in the hands of every secretary each week.

How may it be sent him? It is a nice compliment for the Alliance to send it to him; but frequently that is neglected.

To meet this question

THE ECONOMIST has decided to send

the paper free to every secretary of

an Alliance in which ten copies of

the paper are taken by regular sub-

scribers, and for the purpose of assist-

ing secretaries in getting a little pay

for the work they are doing for the

Order, each secretary is authorized

to act as agent and receive subscrip-

tions for THE ECONOMIST, and is

allowed to retain 20 per cent of the

subscription price as a commission.

This applies to regular subscribers

and also to those under all the cam-

paign offers. Brethren will please

see that this notice is read in the Al-

liance each meeting for a month or

two.

In serving the Alliance cause State

lecturers should advocate subscription

to THE ECONOMIST, and by so doing

they would not only advance the best

interests of the Order, but be able to

present their wives with the New

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machine for 50 yearly subscribers at

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 14, 1892.

No. 9.

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## BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

On the 3d inst. the Presidents and executive committees from twelve States assembled at Birmingham, Alabama, to consider questions as to the best means of promoting the prosperity of the Order. The meeting had no political significance whatever; it was intended as a meeting of Alliance officers to consider Alliance work proper. The results of the meeting are highly satisfactory and show that the Order is prosperous and unified. It requires constant care to prevent local issues and conditions from assuming undue importance with a tendency to disturb harmony and unity.

In some localities a majority of an Alliance may favor a certain line of policy with so much zeal and enthusiasm as to offend and alienate the minority from the Order. This is manifestly wrong, as the Order needs all who believe in and will stand squarely by its principles, whether they agree with the majority as to methods or not. The motto is "In things essential unity, and in all things charity."

If there be one or more in a sub-Alliance that stands squarely by all the principles of the Order, but does not agree with the balance as to the best method to pursue to secure the end sought, it is wrong to impugn his motive or seek to make the Alliance unpleasant for him. The true way is to say, "brother, we grant you honesty of purpose; but believe you are mistaken as to methods; pull with us for the demands by your methods if you must, by ours if you can. All we ask is that you accept our methods when you believe they are the best, and we assure you that we will accept yours if you can show them to be the best."

This course will touch the heart of any minority and keep them in affiliation until the differences disappear. It is a great error to suppose that in order to be

to redeem this country from the clutches of organized capital, and that we will stand with them at the ballot box for the enforcement of our demands.

L. L. Polk, C. W. Macune, Alonzo Wardall, J. F. Tillman, R. W. Beck, Georgia—Felix Corput, I. J. Stephens, Florida—A. P. Baskins, John A. Moore, Alabama—S. M. Adams, H. P. Bone, Geo. F. Gaither, Mississippi—J. H. Jemison, J. G. Doser, G. W. Dyer, B. G. West, Tennessee—J. H. McDowell, W. F. Gwynne, Charles Roberts, T. J. Ogilvie, Kentucky—T. T. Gardner, W. R. Browder, A. C. Brown, Missouri—L. Leonard, Joseph Miller, S. C. Brooks, Louisiana—T. A. Clayton, J. T. M. Hancock, Texas—Evan Jones, J. W. Biard, Harry Tracy, R. J. Sledge, West Virginia—R. W. Morrow.

## TRAITORS.

Combativeness is a good thing in its place. The reform cause needs fighters, and it can use every one it can get. But it wants fighters who are brave enough to turn their faces towards the enemy. Those who are constantly fighting within the reform ranks others with whom they do not agree as to method show plainly that their object is to advance their own personal position in the ranks and possibly, when they are brought face to face with the foe, that will surely return the fire; they may show the white feather and flee in terror. There are enemies enough to fight, and those who concentrate their fight on the enemy show their devotion to the cause, and that they regard their position in the reform ranks as of secondary importance.

The greatest crime that can be laid at the door of any man is that of treachery or treason to this great movement, and for that very reason it should not be lightly made, nor should it receive credence when made by one whose personal ambition would be advanced by such charge. No man can be guilty of this offense and avoid a speedy punishment by the proper authority in the Order, and hence it is that these who seek to condemn and ruin others at the bar of public opinion by slurs, insinuations, indirect charges, and innuendoes, without trial or evidence, whether they are of the Order or not, have never received any attention from the Alliance and never will receive any. The ECONOMIST grants to every person who claims to be on the side of the Alliance principles and demands, honesty of purpose, and make no attack on him for the road he pursues until he has proven otherwise. The motto, "in things essential, unity; in all things; charity," should never be lost sight of. The true test of the courage and prowess, the fitness for advancement of a soldier in this cause is the number of the enemies' scalps he carries in his belt, not the number of traitors in his own ranks he thinks he has found and knows he has killed. The cause can take care of its traitors without any special supervision; they can fool no one, and under no circumstances

can they escape punishment. When a man begins to get loud-mouthed about his brethren who are too busily fighting the enemy to return his fire from the rear, he is no help to the cause and should be so recognized.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The political papers are having much to say of the attitude of the Alliance in that State. It seems that the members of the Order acting as individual citizens have agreed upon complete concert of action, and that they are under wise, able and conservative leadership. They are not participating in any People's party or third party movement, but go altogether into the Democratic primaries and send delegates to the State convention which meets in Raleigh on the 18th inst. The politicians would understand that if it stopped there, but it don't. They have in every one of the 86 organized Alliance counties elected one man to go to Raleigh on the 17th inst., the day before the Democratic State convention meets, and the powers and instructions of these county delegates is not known. There is no doubt but that the farmers mean to see that there shall be no treachery, and that while they are willing the State shall be Democratic upon local and State issues, they want their national delegates to go to Omaha and vote for Polk for president.

One thing is certain, the fact that the people will be in session at the same time to ratify or reject the action of the State Democratic convention, is driving the politicians nearly crazy, and the political pot boils and hisses and may soon be expected to fairly sizz.

## NEW YORK IN LINE.

The following clipping from the New York Herald of the 6th inst. is a very important piece of information and may prove far reaching in its results:

In response to a call of sympathizers with the People's party movement eighty-five representatives of thirty-one labor organizations met in Central Hall, in West thirty-second street, last night to discuss the question of inaugurating the movement in this city. George W. McCadden, of the Franklin Association of Pressmen, presided, and B. Wittkowski, of the Coatmakers' Association, was elected secretary. "Ben" Terrell, of Texas, lecturer of the Farmers Alliance and president of the Federation of Industrial Organizations, spoke on the principles set forth in the platform adopted at the recent St. Louis conference. Resolutions approving the platform were unanimously adopted. A committee of twenty-four was appointed to call another meeting and formulate plans for a permanent assembly district organization.

## THE SECTIONALISM OF CLEVELANDISM.

It is universally known that the entire body of economic legislation enacted by the Republican party during the entire period of its ascendancy, has been dictated or inspired by interests localized within the plutocratic circle which comprises New York,

New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It has not, perhaps, been so generally recognized that the species of Democracy known as Clevelandism seeks to get beyond the Republicans in the direction of compliance with the grasping demands of the moneyed and monopolistic interests of this same circumscribed section. They endorse the Republican demonetization of silver and the method of it, to which thing Mr. Cleveland especially has made himself—and seeks to make his party—participes criminis as accessory after the fact. They have become louder than the Republicans in their demand for the preservation of the financial status whereby such a vast preponderance of loanable capital has been accumulated in this section, of which New York is the financial center. They endorse and endeavor to go beyond the Republicans in all their measures of contraction, including the existing denial of coinage to silver, and in insisting upon the maintenance of the gold standard and the continued denial of coinage to silver. And now they come forward with a scheme of so styled tariff reform, running up to their mast head "free wool" as their leading measure. This is a mere government bonus to woolen manufacturers. The census figures just out show a large decrease in the number of manufacturing establishments, and notwithstanding low prices a largely increased value of output. These figures declare and make plain a progressive concentration of this business in the hands of fewer and fewer great firms. But the value of the output of woolen manufactures in the section under consideration is put at about \$300,000,000, as against about \$37,000,000 for all the balance of the States. The average for each of the eight States named (including Rhode Island) is as great as the combined product of the other thirty-six States and Territories thrown in.

The bulk of the wool product comes from States outside of the plutocratic circle, for the benefit of which a great staple of American agriculture is to be thrown open to the unrestricted competition of the world in our own highly protected markets. Nor is the proposed reduction on woolens anything like a fair compensation for this blow at domestic wool. The entire policy which finds its expression in the cry of "Cleveland and tariff reform" will, upon analysis, be found to be corrupted with this vicious sectionalism against which, in pure self-defense, the West and South are combining, and must combine. The joint claim of the West and South is for equal rights and equal benefits of a common government. Mr. Cleveland is neither the originator nor inspirer of this plutocratic policy which is coming to be known as Cleveland-

## INTERVIEWS.

## HON. CLARKE LEWIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

"Yes, I am a candidate for re-election," said Hon. Clarke Lewis, of Mississippi, in reply to inquiry from ECONOMIST reporter, "and I intend to make the race on my record in Congress, and as an Alliance Democrat."

"You are not averse, then, to stating for publication your present political convictions?" "Not at all. It is time for men to do so. It is time to exercise the courage of conviction, and speak with candor born of sincerity. I am, as I have said, an Alliance member and Democrat. Both are honorable terms. One typifies the noblest industrial organization in the Union with great purposes and possibilities; the other means government by the people."

"What are the conditions of politics in Mississippi right now?" "Do you refer to the People's party?"

"Yes. What effect, in your opinion, will the new factor have upon election results?" "Its only result must be the loss of Alliance influence and power. In my district, so far, only one county has declared for independent action. I am in constant receipt of communications from reliable Alliance sources, and can confidently assert that the men of prominence in our Order in Mississippi are still steady and true to the principles of the Democratic party. I regard the People's party in the Southern States as deplorable to the Alliance and the country at large. There is only one way to bring about a betterment of conditions. Professional politicians should cease to manipulate our politics. This will never be until political education is sown broadcast, and wise, conservative leaders chosen. Properly generalized, the Alliance could step by step have won State victories, and in '96 carried her banner to the heights."

"Have you entirely surrendered hope of reconsideration this session?" "We silverites are watching every chance. While I am not prepared to make any absolute assertions, I am willing to state that a combination of circumstances might so strengthen our hands that we could reopen the contest."

"The Alliance, Mr. Bland, is very much interested in a resolution lately introduced by you, instructing the committee on ways and means to report an income tax bill covering pensions on expenditure." "I am glad to hear it. I will explain a little. I suppose it is pretty generally known that pension legislation foots up about half the current expense of running the government. This year it amounts to a hundred and thirty-five millions appropriation, leaving a balance of thirty millions more to be supplied by an urgent deficiency bill. Next year appropriation will not fall short of one hundred and seventy-five millions—possibly two hundred millions. Now just think of raising this immense revenue by taxation as at

present applied?"

"But why limit its application to pension liquidation, why bid the income tax stop there?" "Because the tax on whisky and tobacco would meet other expenditures of the government, and relieve the tariff of high duty."

"Please give a little synopsis of Sergeant Harter's service to the United States during the war?"

"When I first looked into the claim I found the man had the strongest kind of letters from Generals Siegel, Popes and McDowell. These letters stated that the timely information furnished by Harter had saved Pope's army, and the very capital. It seems Harter was in the secret service as a spy. He entered the confederate lines as such, and was arrested. He reported himself a railroad engineer, which I believe he is. General Lee had formed a daring plan. So daring as to be undreamed of by his opponents. It was to withdraw forces secretly and hurl them upon the unsuspecting Pope, crushing him before McDowell could hasten to his relief, capture the capital and carry the war into Egypt, so to speak. So carefully was this affected, that confederate troops were actually within five miles of Pope's headquarters, and had turned the flank of McDowell's army before either general had an inkling of the situation. Harter was with the confederates at the time of their secret transfer to Gordonsville, and lying under a wagon overheard the whole plan disclosed. He affected his escape, and

hastening to Pope gave information which permitted the Union generals to save themselves. So hasty was Pope's retreat that vast stores were destroyed at Culpeper to keep them from falling into the enemies hands or delaying march. There is no doubt of the value of Sergeant Harter's services to the Union cause, and the only wonder is that they have gone so long unrewarded and unrecognized."

"Changing the subject—do you expect much opposition in your campaign for re-election?" "From present indications I don't think so."

"What do you rate People's party strength in Kansas?" "One hundred and twenty thousand, judging from last election."

"And the Republicans and Democrats?" "Republicans from ninety-five to a hundred thousand, and Democrats thirty-eight thousand, with a "stay at home" vote of thirty-five thousand."

"To whom do you accredit the majority of the last?" "To the People's party. Last election day was cold and wet, and we figure out that many men who had long distances to ride to voting precincts thought their votes unneeded. But they will think differently next time."

The following extract is taken from Hon. Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance August 18, 1884:

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their numbers to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to restrain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability of a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

The bill passed by the House permitting American registration of two foreign ships is the outcome of the Chile war scare. This government then desired to purchase these vessels, but British laws required three weeks notice of abandonment of British flag. The emergency would not permit this, and negotiations fell through.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A friend" writes as follows from Olympia, Thurston county, Washington:

It is with interest that I pen these few lines to you. I have no Alliance near me, but I have talked with quite a number of men in different places, and the Alliance sentiment seems to be quite good. I think if we had a competent speaker out here, if it were only in a few places, it would wake up a great interest in the Alliance cause; say a few of the main villages and towns. As far as I have heard in different directions all around there seems to be a growing Alliance sentiment, and I would like to see the work flourishing, as my heart and soul is in the cause.

A mass meeting held at Hardsburg, Ky., April 30, 1892, affected political organization, and sends five resolutions which, owing to length, we regret being unable to insert.

THE ECONOMIST desires to gratefully

acknowledge receipt of many praiseworthy contributions toward its columns, too lengthy for insertion. One from the pen of Brother Savage, Hobgood, N. C., is among the number.

We are in receipt of clippings from California sub-Alliances, showing that THE ECONOMIST's educational sessions are working successfully and arousing renewed interest wherever introduced. The Washington Ladies' Club, which adopted them as the basis of work, continues to grow and prosper, and numbers among its members women of widely-diverging political and religious faiths, but all seekers after light, treading the upward path of reform.

#### Alliance Resolutions.

The following sub-Alliances send resolutions endorsing the St. Louis platform:

Deep River Farmers Alliance No. 185, North Carolina; San Bois County Farmers Alliance, Indian Territory; South Pickens County Farmers Alliance No. 58, Indian Territory; Oklahoma County Farmers Alliance, (no State); Habersham County Farmers Alliance No. 1814, Georgia; Caldwell County Farmers Alliance No. 112, Kentucky; Elowah County Farmers Alliance, Alabama; Newton County Farmers Alliance No. 4,002, Missouri.

Resolutions adopted by Rutland Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Florida:

Resolved by Rutland Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union in regular session assembled, That in the coming election we will calmly and deliberately consider the platform of each of the various candidates for President; and that we will cast our votes and use our influence to secure the election of the one endorsing the demands as set forth by the convention of industrial organizations recently assembled in St. Louis, regardless of our previous relations to any political party.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication:

April 23, 1892, Caldwell County, Kentucky, Farmers and Laborers Union No. 112, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas it is necessary that our literature be scattered everywhere; therefore be it

Resolved, That we write to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and see what we can have the paper in clubs of from five to fifty for three months preceding November 1.

Resolved, That if we can get THE ECONOMIST for three months in clubs of from five to fifty for 10 cents we will send twenty-five to fifty names, and that we will use all our influence on other lodges to induce them to do likewise.

Resolved, That we will take the money out of our treasury and pay their subscription price for them, and in this way give them the paper without saying anything about it to them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE ECONOMIST for publication.

Resolutions of the Johnson County Union at the Burgess school-house on Miller's Creek, Kentucky. Eight sub-Unions were represented. There are thirteen sub-Unions in the country. The Ocala demands were endorsed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we favor the prohibition of the saloon in the United States.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Wooddale Farmers and Laborers Union, held on the 25th day of April, in the county of Knox, Tenn.:

Whereas it is our duty not only as Alliance men, but as citizens of this young and growing State, to memorialize our Representatives in Congress as to the legislation required for our prosperity;

Resolved, We demand that our Representatives in Congress do all in their power to establish a national monetary system that will restore to the people their sovereign power by and through government administration of the banking, coining, and issuing of all forms of money direct to the people.

Resolved, That free coinage of silver made interchangeable with gold and all other forms of legal-tender, and payable for all debts, public and private, will be a great benefit to our people by giving them a cheaper money.

Resolved, That we as a body express our displeasure and disapprove of the

Resolved, That we do most earnestly petition and urge Congress that they pass a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks for the service already performed by the Alliance Congressmen in their efforts to secure legislation in the interest of the people.

Resolved, That we endorse the wise and patriotic stand taken by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the Nashville Toiler in defense of the laboring class.

The attention of our Kentucky brethren is called to our present campaign offer of 25 cents for four months in clubs of twenty. The liberality of THE ECONOMIST in making low subscription rates is unsurpassed, but the management can not renew its 10 cent offer. The expense involved is not commensurate with receipts in such instances.

Resolutions adopted by Duarte Alliance, No. 111, of Colorado, April 23, 1892:

Whereas our worthy State president, the Hon. Marion Cannon, has manfully opposed the Nicaragua Canal steal as proposed by the late convention of politicians of this State; and whereas our State Alliance executive committee has lately declared that the farmers of this State are unanimously in favor of the canal, but only on condition that the government shall build, own, and forever operate said canal for the sole benefit of the commercial interests of this whole Union; therefore be it

Resolved by this Duarte Alliance, No. 111, that we unitedly stand by our State Alliance officers in this matter, and put ourselves on record as favoring this canal if the government shall build, own, and operate it, but otherwise that we oppose it; for we do not wish this canal to hatch another brood of millionaires at the expense of the toilers of America—as the Union Central Pacific Railroad has done.

Resolutions passed by Caldwell County Farmers Alliance, of Kentucky, April 22, 1892:

Resolved, That in the coming election we will calmly and deliberately consider the platform of each of the various candidates for President, and that we will cast our votes and use our influence to secure the election of the one endorsing the demands as set forth by the convention of industrial organizations recently assembled in St. Louis, regardless of our previous relations to any political party.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication:

April 23, 1892, Caldwell County, Kentucky, Farmers and Laborers Union No. 112, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we denounce the proposed monetary conference, as proposed by some of our Congressmen, as a dodge and a fraud, with the intention to deceive and mislead the people.

Resolved, We demand our Representative, Wm. J. Stone, and our Senators, Joseph Blackburn and J. G. Carlisle, to use their influence and vote for the free coinage of silver, and the dollar of 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains to the dollar.

Resolutions passed by the Nash County Farmers Alliance at its last regular meeting, April 14, 1892, Oakland, Nash County, North Carolina:

Resolved, That this Alliance heartily endorse the platform adopted by the labor conference, held at St. Louis, Missouri, February 22-24, 1892.

Resolved, That we will not support for any legislative office, State or national, any man who does not declare himself squarely on said platform, and pledge himself to use his vote and influence to have the demands as set forth in said platform enacted into laws.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Nash County Farmers Alliance, at its last regular meeting, April 14, 1892, Oakland, Nash County, North Carolina:

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication, and that all papers in sympathy copy.

Resolutions unan-

course and action taken by the Hon. M. W. Johnson, our representative in Congress, who has worked and voted against the free coinage of silver, and has ignored the interest of his constituents, who are struggling to maintain their financial independence, we consider him unworthy of any further recognition, or the confidence of those whom he represents.

Boyle County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, Boyle county, Kentucky, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Brethren T. E. Watson, Simpson, and other reform brethren of the House, also Peifer and Kyle of the Senate, in taking a bold stand in the interest of the great masses of the people.

The following resolutions were reported and passed at the last session of the Rice County Alliance, Kansas, and ordered printed:

Resolutions adopted by the county Alliance of Rice county, Kansas, in quarterly meeting assembled, That we still insist on our demands for a reform in finance, land and transportation, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to accomplish such reforms.

Resolved, As a non-partisan organization we will continue to educate and agitate.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the bills introduced into Congress by our Senator and Representatives looking to an increase of the currency and for the suppression of trusts, and congratulate them in so far keeping faith with the people.

Resolved, That we heartily commend Representative Watson for the persistent and much-needed fight he is making on the so-called Pinkerton detective system, and we congratulate Georgia on her able and fearless Representative.

At a regular meeting of Good Hope Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union No. 2018, held on the 16th day of April, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Texas Coming to the Front.

BY WILLIAM B. HADEN.

The political situation in Texas is one of absorbing interest to all lovers of pure politics. The partisan political bands that have bound our people so long have been burst asunder, and all sections of the State are enlisting under the banner of reform with more vigor and determination than ever before.

The contest is over who shall control State politics, the great body of honest, intelligent voters, or the courthouse rings, corporation lobbyists and professional politicians.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication, and that all papers in sympathy copy.

Resolutions unan-

uously adopted by the Nash County Farmers Alliance at its last regular meeting, April 14, 1892, Oakland, Nash County, North Carolina:

Resolved, That this Alliance heartily endorse the platform adopted by the labor conference, held at St. Louis, Missouri, February 22-24, 1892.

Resolved, That we will not support for any legislative office, State or national, any man who does not declare himself squarely on said platform, and pledge himself to use his vote and influence to have the demands as set forth in said platform enacted into laws.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE ECONOMIST for publication.

Resolutions of the Johnson County Union at the Burgess school-house on Miller's Creek, Kentucky. Eight sub-Unions were represented. There are thirteen sub-Unions in the country. The Ocala demands were endorsed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we favor the prohibition of the saloon in the United States.

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Whereas it is our duty not only as Alliance men, but as citizens of this young and growing State, to memorialize our Representatives in Congress as to the legislation required for our prosperity;

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Resolved, That free coinage of silver made interchangeable with gold and all other forms of legal-tender, and payable for all debts, public and private, will be a great benefit to our people by giving them a cheaper money.

Resolved, That we as a body express our displeasure and disapprove of the

Virginia has an efficient and earnest

corps of workers, and keeps her lecturers in the field all the time, and it is having gratifying effects. The people are working all over the grand old State, and when the roll is called in November you may be sure Virginia will answer in no uncertain tones. Her active and systematic work was mapped out for the summer. The Order is in good condition financially and the officers expect to greatly increase their membership this summer. I presented the Alliance aid degree for their consideration and it was unanimously adopted, and Secretary Silvey directed to take charge of the work in the State and push it actively; and the State and district lecturers were instructed to explain and introduce it wherever they go. The brotherhood in Virginia will therefore notice that all inquiries in reference to the aid degree are hereafter to be made to J. J. Silvey, box 504, Richmond. They have a live and aggressive State paper, The Virginia Sun, which is expected to smile on the just and frown on the unjust, and it does it. Just now they are keeping tab on their State legislatures, listing every man according to his vote on the Kent railroad bill as "friend" or "enemy," and declare they are going to stereotype it and keep it standing till after election. Why wouldn't that be a good plan for Congress and all our State legislatures—judge them by their acts, not their claims. They are establishing systematically a series of co-operative stores on the Rochdale plan, and have great hopes of making a success. I was treated royally and invited to come again.

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The political situation in Texas is one of absorbing interest to all lovers of pure politics. The partisan political bands that have bound our people so long have been burst asunder, and all sections of the State are enlisting under the banner of reform with more vigor and determination than ever before.

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Resolved, That free coinage of silver made interchangeable with gold and all other forms of legal-tender, and payable for all debts, public and private, will be a great benefit to our people by giving them a cheaper money.

Resolved, That we as a body express our displeasure and disapprove of the

Virginia has an efficient and earnest

logic of such men as Tracy, Ashby, Coleman, Terrell and hosts of others. The entire force of our hundred and fifty lecturers will speak in the ninth congressional district during the congressional contest, preparatory to electing a Congressman to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mill's elevation to the Senate.

The crow-bar brigade, employed

on the occasion to extinguish the

hearths and demolish the homes of

honest, industrious men, worked away

with a will at their awful calling until

evening. At length an incident oc-

curred that varied the monotony

of the grim, gaunt ruin which they

were spreading all around. They

stopped suddenly, and recoiled panic-

stricken with terror from two dwell-

ings which they were directed to de-

stroy with the rest. They had just

learned that a frightful typhus fever

had those two houses in its grasp, and

had already brought pestilence and

death to its inmates. They therefore

sought the agent to spare these

houses a little longer, but the agent

was inexorable, and insisted that the

houses should come down. The in-

genuity with which he extricated him-

self from the difficulties of the situa-

tion was characteristic alike of the

heartlessness of the man and of the

hateful sound that can fall upon Irish

ears. They have tried the landlord

and tenant system and found it want-

ing. All power was in the hands of the

landlords; the tenants retained

but one privilege—the privilege of

starving.

The condition of Ireland was not

unknown to the British parliament.

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## ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

[Copyright, 1892, by The National Economist Publishing Company, Washington, D.C.]

A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day.

The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten lessons each quarter.

Lodges or societies which meet only once or twice a month should at once open a voluntary class that will agree to have weekly meetings for the purpose of conducting this educational work.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

LESSON No. 14.—To be used during the fourth week in May.

## THE FRANCE OF TO-DAY.

## QUESTIONS FOR VOTERS TO CONSIDER.

In studying the past history of leading nations, do we find the rich and powerful, the nobles and aristocrats, voluntarily limiting their power for the benefit of the people?

Is it the rich and powerful who demand and institute great reforms?

Have we any reason to expect those who have made great fortunes under existing conditions, to give their help to change those conditions?

As human nature is at present constituted, can we expect millionaires to favor legislation which would tend to reduce their incomes and distribute wealth among the people?

Is it not natural that they should favor legislation which tends to make money dear and powerful, and labor cheap and helpless?

## GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

"The Republic of France dates its present constitution and government from the 4th of September, 1870, when the Second Empire under Napoleon III came to an end."

"The executive power is vested in the President, elected for seven years by the National Assembly in joint session. The legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, consisting of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members selected for nine years by indirect process, (75 of the Senators were originally chosen for life; but by the law of December 9, 1884, it was enacted that vacancies in Life Senates should be filled up by the election of ordinary nine year Senators.) Princes of deposed dynasties and Generals or Admirals in active service are debarred from sitting in the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 584 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage under the 'scrutin de liste' (adopted June 16, 1885), at the rate of one Deputy to 70,000 inhabitants, foreigners not included; 568 of the Deputies are for France, 6 for Algeria, and 10 for the Colonies. Electors must be 21 years old and citizens."—*Annual Statistician, 1890.*

## NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

"In the French Republic suffrage is practically universal, there having been inscribed on the register of the Ministry of the Interior by an official report dated April, 1870, 9,948,070 legal voters out of a population of the same year of 36,905,788 in France. This gives one voter to every four inhabitants, nearly. In the United States by the census of 1880 the ratio of legal voters to population was one to four, nearly. In Great Britain, where suffrage is restricted, the proportion is one voter to every eleven inhabitants."—*American Almanac, 1889.*

## FRENCH ESTATES.

"France has the reputation, particularly in England, of being a country where landed property is

extremely subdivided, and the popular impression corresponds with the facts; but the mistake is commonly made of attributing this state of things exclusively to the consequences of the legislative work of the Revolution, especially to the equal division of inheritances which it proclaimed. This law of equal division already existed in many provinces of pre-Revolutionary France, and the most trustworthy estimates point to the conclusion that in 1789 there were about four million landed proprietors in the country. At present the number, as nearly as can be ascertained, is eight millions; but this figure is necessarily to a certain extent arbitrary, since the only positive information which the official documents supply is the number of land-assessments—i.e., of persons paying land-tax for the property in their possession in each commune. The number of such assessments is fourteen millions, but as it frequently happens that one and the same person possesses landed property in several communes, the total is in excess of the actual number of proprietors."

## SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

Size of Properties.	Number of Holdings.	Acres.
0 to 5 acres . . . . .	10,426,368	12,851,075
5 to 15 acres . . . . .	2,174,188	18,640,688
15 to 120 acres . . . . .	1,351,499	47,490,166
120 to 500 acres . . . . .	105,070	23,174,522
Estates over 500 acres . . . . .	17,676	19,812,498

"The number of proprietors in France is, no doubt, very considerable. France is, nevertheless, a country of medium rather than small properties, since the holdings of less than fifteen acres, which number 12,600,556, cover scarcely more than the fourth part of the total superficies of the country, while large properties (over 120 acres) occupy

more than a third. It is none the less true that in that large number of proprietors lies a vital element

of the social organization of the country. If, on the one hand, very large landed properties are extremely rare in France, on the other hand there are few peasants who do not possess a bit of land. This small holding is not always enough to support the owner and his family—far from it—but the family supplement their resources by hiring out their labor, or by adding some trade or other to their little farming business; and the possession of a fraction of the soil, however tiny, gives them a great power of resistance—nay, even in spite of appearances to the contrary—a profoundly steady and conservative turn of mind."—*André Lebon and Paul Peltz.*

## HOW FARMS ARE WORKED.

Half the agricultural soil of France is cultivated directly by the owner, with or without the help of outside labor. Of the other half, three-fourths is held by farmers, and the remaining fourth by metayers. The farmer takes a piece of land on lease for several years, under condition of paying an annual rent to the owner; the metayer works the land and halves the produce with the owner. The metayer system is especially practiced in the southwest. Both farmers and metayers may be obliged to make use of day laborers or farm servants, hired by the year. The average price of a day's farm labor was reckoned at two francs in 1872, a sum which was half as much again as it had been fifty years earlier. In the neighborhood of great towns it is, as may be imagined, much higher; in Brit-

tany and the basin of the Garonne, on the other hand, it is very low."—*Economic France.*

## CHARACTER OF FRENCH WORKING MEN.

"The artisan population differs very much in character from the agricultural population. It lacks the conservative spirit which springs from the ownership of land, and readily embraces revolutionary ideals and looks forward to the realization of the utopias which its radical leaders put before it. The great manufacturing centers, such as Paris and Lyons, are hot-beds of political agitation. Most of the revolutions of this century have originated in the workmen's quarters of Paris; and this applies even to those revolutions which have been under the guidance of the middle class, and which have ultimately been turned to its advantage. Living on his daily wages, and without any of those permanent ties to his factory which used to exist until the foundation of great manufacturing companies put an end to the 'patron' of the old school and sundered the capitalist from the workmen. Having no relations with his employers except those of business, and suffering from the periodical stoppages of work caused by overproduction or improvements in machinery, the artisan is as careless and enterprising as the peasant is cautious and conservative."—*France as It Is.*

## NEW LIBERTIES.

"Suffering like France itself from a deficient political education, the workmen were for a long time without the necessary instruments of economic education. It was only in 1867 that strikes were legalized; the right to combine for the protection of their interests was not granted until 1884, and these new liberties have hardly begun to bear fruit in our day. Like all Frenchmen, the artisans for a long time looked to the State for the satisfaction of their needs and aspirations at a period when they were forbidden to act for themselves. Now that they have the right and the means of so acting, the old spirit still occasionally prevails, and displays itself in a tendency towards State-Socialism. There are, however, indications from which the careful observer may infer that in this respect also the national character is undergoing a transformation, and that little by little the men will resign themselves to looking to the well-combined individual efforts of solidly-constituted associations for all that which the State-providence is incapable of giving."—*France as It Is.*

## POPULATION.

"At the time of Caesar 10,000,000 Gauls lived poorly on a much larger territory, while the 38,000,000 Frenchmen of to-day live in comparative comfort. The total number of births annually is 1,000,000. Number of deaths annually 850,000. The majority of the population, 29,000,000, is settled in the country; about 19,000,000 live by agriculture."—*Johnson's Cyclopaedia.*

## BLACKBOARD EXERCISE.

Population, 1740, . . . . .	20,000,000
1789, . . . . .	25,000,000
1801, . . . . .	27,349,000
1831, . . . . .	32,500,000
1861, . . . . .	37,472,732
1866, . . . . .	38,000,000
1876, . . . . .	36,905,788
1881, . . . . .	37,672,000
1886, . . . . .	38,218,903

## PROBLEMS.

1. In the century and a half between 1740 and 1895 how much has the population of France increased?
2. How much does it lack of having doubled?
3. How great was the increase between 1801 and 1866?
4. Did the population increase or decrease between 1866 and 1876?
5. How much did it increase between 1876 and 1881?
6. How much between 1881 and 1886?
7. At the same rate of increase what is the probable population now?
8. What is the average number of acres in the 17,676 largest estates of France?
9. What is the whole number of acres given in the table of French holdings?
10. What part of the whole do the large estates contain?

## QUESTIONS.

1. How long has France been under its present form of government?
2. What is the President's term of office?
3. By whom is the President elected?
4. Of what does the National Assembly consist?
5. Describe the Senate.
6. Who are debarred from sitting in the Senate?
7. Describe the Chamber of Deputies.
8. Mention points of similarity between the government of France and the government of the United States?
9. Mention points of difference?
10. How does the government of France differ from the government of Germany?
11. What is the ratio of voters to inhabitants in France? In the United States? In Great Britain?
12. How many land-owners are there in France?
13. How do French estates compare in size with English, Scotch and Irish estates?
14. Which land system do you think preferable?
15. What proportion of the agricultural soil of France is cultivated by its owners?
16. Under what system is the remainder cultivated?
17. Where have the most of the French revolutions of this century originated?
18. When were strikes legalized?
19. When was the right to combine for the protection of their interests granted to workmen?
20. What was the population of Gaul in Caesar's time?
21. What is the total number of births in France annually?
22. Number of deaths?
23. How many of the people live by agriculture?
24. Where is the majority of the population found?
25. Which country is likely to be the most prosperous—one where half its people live by agriculture, or one whose population is largely gathered into towns and cities?

## THE DIFFICULTIES OF A LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN FRANCE.

Grenville Murray has written a very interesting book entitled "Round About France," from which we quote part of the chapter on the "Electoral Period" to illustrate the methods of "government" in France.

"A cunning law obliges candidates at elections in France to postpone their addresses to the electors till the last twenty days before poll-Sunday, so that the speeches and agitation may all come with a rush at the finish, and put the country into a cool temper for voting. The Conservatives, who are responsible for most laws on the statute book, and for this one amongst others, have always loved to compress the popular steam into as small a space as possible in order that they might have grounds for declaring that liberty is an explosive substance. Prefects, however, and official candidates avail themselves of a freedom which is denied to their opponents by stamping the constituencies for months before the regulation day, so to say. A Liberal candidate who opens his campaign during the last twenty days is like a combatant marching against a fortification, every battlement and turret of which is bristling; or if we take a sporting metaphor, he is like a horse coming to run a race upon a course which his competitor's backers have taken the precaution of spiking. In the large cities the prefects can not do much, even though mayors, priests, nuns, police-men, and managers of charities all help them; but in country circumscriptions a Liberal candidate has often to spend his three weeks in rebutting calumnies that have been industriously circulated against him. Even if he succeed in this he has official bribery to encounter. In one village the people have been promised a new bridge; in another, a branch line of rail; in a third, the prefect has hinted that if the existing government remains in office the repairs required in a certain church shall be executed by a state grant instead of out of the rates. Still nicer inducements to vote straight are held out by means of favors bestowed upon individuals. An influential farmer gets a tobacco shop for his mother; another's son is exempted from military service on a specious pretext; a publican

obtains indulgence as to hours of closing; a schoolmaster is reminded that in acting as secretary to the village mayor he is selling his time which belongs exclusively to the government, and that he must show himself deserving of having this irregularity winkled at. Country folks can not afford to quarrel with their bread and cheese, and they know by experience that it goes very hard with districts where an opposition candidate is returned."

"It is not always easy for an opposition candidate to obtain a hearing of bumpkin electors. He comes into a village and finds he can not hire a barn or an inn-room to speak in. He repairs to a field, but the gendarmes warn him off; he tries the private garden of a friend, but the friend is told over a hedge that if he holds sedition assemblies in the open air he will get into trouble. The candidate repairs to the next village and perceives his official opponent perched on a tub and spouting in the very midst of a common; but the sub-prefect is standing by, and the official candidate takes care to bawl that he is not making a political speech—merely explaining to his peasant friends how the elections are likely to affect local interests. If the Liberal enters a protest he is scoffed at as a man who prates for the right of public meeting, and yet objects to it the moment it benefits his adversaries. In despair he tramps off to a third village, and here finds a sturdy rustic who is willing to lend him a grange; but some disorderly fellows, partisans of the other side, get in among the audience and interrupt the Liberal at every word. He appeals to one of the gendarmes on duty to restore order, but this official is not paid to arrest supporters of government, and tells him so. The candidate shouts; the uproar continues. An attempt is made to turn the disturbers out, but it ends in a free fight, and hereon the village mayor flutters in, like the town-clock at Ephesus, saying he is in danger of being called to task for that day's riot and must dismiss the meeting. In some villages where the mayor is a republican the candidate is admitted to speak in the mairie, and the mayor gets suspended a week after having converted a state building to revolutionary uses."

"Meanwhile, the Liberal, as he rides about the country roads, has the pleasure of noticing that all his addresses have been torn off of the walls. He catches a dirty little boy in the act of defacing a freshly stuck poster, and hauls him off in person before the juge de paix, but the magistrate answers dryly that if Republicans will flaunt sentiments that outrage the good sense—even of tender infants, they must expect reproof. Of course the official candidate's addresses are intact. This gentleman also has his voting papers distributed for him by the gendarmes; copies of the 'Journal Officiel' and 'Bulletin des Communes' stuck on the door of the mairie recommend him to the suffrages of all who are not evil-disposed persons; the parish priest speaks up for him in the pulpit, and the prefectoral journal of the department, scattered gratis among the cottages, lampoons his opponent without stint or scruple."

"Though tens of thousands of copies of a Government organ should have been issued gratis, though prefects and sub-prefects should notoriously have been traveling for months for canvassing purposes, what right has the Liberal candidate to complain if he finds nothing upon the budget but an account of public works scrupulously entered with centimes included? Lucky for him if the prefectoral journal is not used on the morning of the election to circulate the rumor that he is dead, or that he has retired from the contest, so that his supporters may keep away from the polls. This little trick has been played more than once, and the Liberals had to grin and bear it as they could; for they got no redress."

"In the large cities an opposition candidate gets fairer play, but even here attempts are made to bring him into contempt by paying noisy fellows, who profess to be his supporters, and disgust orderly people by their rowdy conduct and foolish talk. A candidate can not always disclaim the services of these damaging allies, for many of them play their parts well, and give one the idea of being strictly honest, though over-zealous."

## FRENCH JUSTICE.

"Englishmen who read of political prosecutions in France must have observed that the defendants

are almost invariably convicted. It must also have struck them that in many cases—as in M. Gambetta's—Government would hardly have ventured to prosecute unless conviction were a foregone certainty. How can Government make so sure of its judges? Because French judges are not an independent body, whom neither fear nor favor can assail; they are open to rewards in the shape of promotion and decorations, and, though nominally irremovable, can be hurried off the bench by being transferred from place to place. It was not so many years since that a judge, who had expressed himself rather strongly about a frivolous prosecution against a newspaper, was taken from a country town court and appointed to the tribunal of the Isle of Martinique. As he was a married man and possessed a little property in his town the removal was a great hardship, but he went, simply to show that he would not be beaten. Three months after he had been at Martinique, however, he was gazetted to be judge at Pondicherry in the East Indies, and not knowing but that from Pondicherry he might be sent to Karikal thence to New Caledonia, and so forth, he perforce resigned.

Promotion or degradation comes to a French judge at the arbitrary will of Government. French judges are not selected from among the foremost members of the Bar; they are men who have been appointed to the Bench when quite young, and who ascend the steps of the hierarchy by seniority or luck, as in an ordinary profession. There are some two thousand judges, exclusive of juges de paix and juges d'instruction, who form a class apart."

## POLITICAL JUSTICE.

"As a rule the juges de paix abuse their powers grossly for electoral purposes, because they are appointed on the tacit understanding that they shall serve government with all their might. In 1851 Louis Napoleon dismissed them all in a body, and renominated those only who were favorable to him. Other governments have often followed this example. Some months ago a gentleman was deprived of his office because he had fined a commissaire de police for exceeding his duty; and in another place a judge was removed because he had declined to obey a ministerial circular, enjoining him to report on the 'political spirit' prevalent within his jurisdiction. Independence is not compatible with the juge de paix's office, at least not in the country. If he be notoriously hostile to the government of the day, he is liable to be dismissed for 'misconduct'—an elastic term—or else he is transferred from district to district till he gets disgusted and resigns."

## SUGGESTIONS.

Is justice, in any country where the judges are directly under the control of the government—that is, under the control of office-holders which is what Government means in France—likely to be rendered in political cases? Is there much hope for justice in a country—whatever its form of government—where the judges are dismissed and renominated by successive rulers?

It is said that small land-owners can not afford to buy agricultural

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND  
INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Subscription Price - \$1.00 Per Year.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved at Octave as follows:

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

Address all remittances or communications to:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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: J. D. Cobb, Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, Abner L. Butterfield, George O. Feggin, J. S. Garrard, J. J. McMicheal.

The following have ordered literature and failed to give addresses: W. H. Stark, A. B. Washington, A. J. F. James and G. T. Elliott write letters of inquiry but do not give post-office or State.

Jacob Schmit, of Paris, and J. S. Roberts, of Shelbyville, write letters of inquiry, but they can neither be answered nor investigated because they fail to mention their States. All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complaints we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

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 reply.

We received last July, postal note No. 005921, Nortonville, Kansas, for one dollar, without any letter accompanying. The postmaster of Nortonville was unable to give the name of the purchaser of above note.

We have received a postal note, 008228, dated March 24th, Lampasas, Texas, without any letter.

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.

## ATTENTION SECRETARIES.

The Alliance secretary has much work to do without pay. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Alliance. THE ECONOMIST is the national official organ and always contains information of interest and value to the secretary. It frequently contains matter that he should read in the Alliance. It should be in the hands of every secretary each week. How may it be sent him? It is a nice compliment for the Alliance to send it to him; but frequently that is neglected. To meet this question

THE ECONOMIST has decided to send the paper free to every secretary of an Alliance in which ten copies of the paper are taken by regular subscribers, and for the purpose of assisting secretaries in getting a little pay for the work they are doing for the Order, each secretary is authorized to act as agent and receive subscriptions for THE ECONOMIST, and is allowed to retain 20 per cent of the subscription price as a commission. This applies to regular subscribers and also to those under all the campaign offers. Brethren will please see that this notice is read in the Alliance each meeting for a month or two.

## NEW OFFER.

In order to assist the many earnest workers who are trying to advance the cause of reform by securing circulation for the best reform literature, the management of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST have decided to offer an extraordinary inducement.

All clubs of 20 subscribers or more received during the month of May, with 25 cents each, will get THE ECONOMIST over four months, and will not expire till October 1.

This gives Alliances, unions and political clubs a chance to put this valuable paper in the hands of their entire membership, and also to send it as a missionary into many good families at a nominal cost.

We call attention to the following specific list of Economist Extras. Any two chosen will be sent for 25 cents. For campaign purposes these little books are very valuable:

Hand-Book of Facts.....	15 cents
Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton.....	15 cents
History U. S. Dollar.....	15 cents
Scrap Book No. 1.....	15 cents
Scrap Book No. 2.....	15 cents
Sub-treasury System.....	15 cents
Political Tickler.....	15 cents

CLEVELAND continues to roll up instructed delegations from Republican States and Harrison from Democratic.

To the onlooker it would casually appear that each gentleman was most desirous of accomplishing the party nomination of the other.

"PUT the nation behind THE ECONOMIST." If one-half our present subscribers would get 20 names at 25 cents each, it would give the paper the largest subscription list in the United States. And what a paper we could give you. The grandest reform exponent in the world.

THE ECONOMIST is in receipt of a pamphlet edition of "The Money Question," by Hon. John Davis, member of Congress, as published in the April number of the Arena. It is a very exhaustive document upon that question and valuable to preserve in the library.

"BUNCOMBE—speech making for mere show or for the gratification of constituents." The phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous "Missouri compromise" in the sixteenth Congress. It was

then used by Felix Walker, a naive old mountaineer who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, the most Western county in North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of Buncombe, which formed part of his district. The old man rose to speak while the House was impatiently calling for the "question," and several members gathered round him begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while declaring that the people of his district expected it and that he was bound to make a speech for Buncombe.

A USURER is a man who serves in the present tense, lends in the conditional mood, keeps you in the subjective, and ruins in the future.

## A GREAT BOOK.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breathes; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. He most lives who thinks the most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

THE House is not alone discredited by absence of members at races. The attendance of Senators for a week past has been exceedingly slim. Right here, it gives us pleasure to state, no reform member of either House sacrificed public interest to questionable personal entertainment.

The only choice which is left a vicious government is to fall by people if they become enlightened, or send it as a missionary into many good families at a nominal cost.

WEST VIRGINIA State Alliance will hold its regular annual session at Parsonsburg, June 14, 15 and 16.

CITY boards of trade are issuing in pamphlet form protests against passage of anti-option bill. Evidence given before agricultural committee by their agents is published and copies sent or handed each Congressman. The friends of the bill, as in the silver fight, are resting upon the merits of the measure. Its enemies are active.

ALL county secretaries of the Alliance in counties having no county paper or organ devoted to the principles of the Order are requested, if they desire to start one on a small scale, to write the editor of THE ECONOMIST stating the advantages they have to offer and also the strength of the reform sentiment and any other information in regard to same that they think best. If you have no paper write and see what this means. No letters on this subject will be answered unless they bear the impress of the county seal.

IN THE Economist Educational Exercises in the issue of April 23, under the head of "Historical Events," the editor of that department made a quotation from "History of the World" which seems to have been sectarian enough to condemn and misrepresent some of the usages of the Roman Catholic church. This has given offense to a number of the subscribers of THE ECONOMIST who have written in regard to it. THE ECONOMIST takes this occasion to

assure its readers that under no circumstances will it take any position editorially, criticising any system or form of religion. It is unfortunate that the quotation, as made, was allowed to appear, but it was an oversight, and it is hoped that the readers will simply consider the source from which it emanated, and not attribute the sentiment expressed in any degree to THE ECONOMIST. The Roman Catholic church has been very liberal to the Farmers' Alliance, and its course is highly appreciated. Among the members of the Order are many members of that church, and the Alliance seeks to in no way hamper or control the religious opinions of any of its membership.

time of peace) will not see that 50,000 powder and shot material.

Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has unsheathed and sharpened his knife, and is now marching at the head of the anti-Harrison column with blood in his eye. He hopes, when the Minneapolis convention adjourns, to have the scalp of the President dangling at his belt. Says Mr. Reed: "I have only two enemies in Maine. One the President has appointed collector of the port of Portland, and the other he has pardoned out of the penitentiary."

The idea of deducting or "docking" the salaries of Congressmen for the days that they are absent is one that has strong practicality about it, and one which a Congress on record for economy could not consistently oppose. But it has one serious objection.

To encourage the salary-earning deduction, strips the position of honor, and would tend to degrade legislators by granting them the right to leave their posts by forfeiting pay. It is difficult to remedy the evil, save by a general awakening to a sense of duty.

The Grant monument committee (New York) has begun an active canvass to raise the sum needed to complete the tomb of the great soldier. The committee now has subscriptions on its books amounting to \$202,800. This sum is in addition to the \$150,000 raised by the former monument association, so that the monument fund to date is \$352,800. The sum of \$500,000 is required to complete the tomb according to the adopted plans, and therefore there remains to be subscribed something less than \$150,000.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Bacon (N. Y.), the Senate amendment to the House bill to promote the safety of national banks were non-concurred in and a conference committee was ordered. The principal point of difference between the two Houses is the Senate amendment allowing the banks to extend their circulation to the full amount of bonds deposited, which the Senate has for several years past insisted on attaching to all national bank bills, resulting uniformly in the failure of all attempts at such legislation.

The fortification appropriation bill, which has been reported to the full committee on appropriations by the sub-committee, is completed and ordered reported to the House. It is seven millions less than department estimates. Several changes were made in the bill as reported by the sub-committee, the most important being a reduction from \$1,000,000 to \$800,000 in the appropriation for oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast defense guns of 8, 10, and 12 inch caliber. The bill as completed makes a total appropriation of \$2,412,376, being \$1,362,427 less than the bill of last year, and nearly \$7,000,000 less than the estimates. One of the changes made by the full committee in the bill, as agreed upon by the sub-committee, is the insertion of a paragraph appropriating \$20,676 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase the railroad tracks now on the United States reservation at Sandy Hook, N. J.

As agreed upon, the Chinese bill is practically a re-enactment for ten years of the existing law, with the following additional provisions: No Chinese person is to be released on bail pending action on a writ of habeas corpus. All Chinese laborers now in the United States are to be compelled to obtain registration certificates, and all persons, other than laborers, may apply for such certificates, for which no charge is to be made. All Chinese persons who attempt to come into the country unlawfully are to be imprisoned for one year and then remanded to China.

The House committee on military affairs passed upon the amendments made by the Senate to the army appropriation bill, concurring in some and non-concurring in others. The amendments concurred in will not materially increase the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House. The committee decided to recommend that the House adhere to its provision that none of the money appropriated by the bill shall be used in payment of the transportation of troops and supplies of the army over

any of the non-bonded lines owned, controlled, or operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Representative Wise of Virginia, from committee on interstate and foreign commerce, has reported to the House a bill having for its object the substitution of a simple and certain system of payment by a fixed salary for the present antiquated and complicated system of compensating by fees, commissions, etc., collectors and surveyors of customs acting as collectors at many of the ports of the United States. The salaries are not to be less than at the rate of \$500 nor more than \$5,000 per annum. The system is not to apply to such officers as the scarcity of money among the farmers in all parts of the country, reduce the rates of interest, and enable them to obtain loans of money on the security of their lands and crops; also to inquire and report whether it is not practicable to establish some agency, depository treasury or banking system, by which (with the aid of the government co-operating with the citizens) money shall be kept in every community within the reasonable and proper need of the people, at low rates of interest, to be fixed and regulated by the people of the several communities under the supervision of the government; also to consider and report whether it is not practicable to devise some system by which the perpetual flow of money from all parts of the country to the centers of commerce and business shall be limited and restrained so as to enable a sufficient supply of money for the need of the people in all sections of the country, to be kept in their respective communities.

Senator Call has taken a step in the right direction, and we invite him to continue along that path.

Secretary Foster sent to the Senate some interesting facts regarding the purchase of silver bullion by the treasury department. It is shown, for instance, that the 89,044,075 ounces bought under the act of July 14, 1890, until April 1, 1892, cost the government \$89,611,000, but is now worth only \$77,833,426. The treasury notes issued in payment of silver bullion up to April 27, 1892, under the act named have amounted to \$92,852,000. These notes have been received in exchange for gold coin, and have been redeemed in gold coin, and are received and paid out freely in the daily transactions of the treasury. In response to the question whether the business of purchasing bullion has been conducted with the view of depressing the price of bullion and obtaining it as cheap as possible, or with the view of carrying out the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals, gold and silver, on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, the Secretary says:

"The purchase of silver is so conducted by the treasury department as to carry into effect the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, which requires that the government shall purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly at the market price. Offers for the sale of silver are received from any one who has silver to sell, and the lowest offers are accepted. No effort is made to lower the price of silver, and the full market price as shown by the published quotations is paid, unless offers below the price are received. It has been the hope of the department that the price of silver would be advanced by reason of the large absorption of 4,500,000 ounces a month by the government for currency purposes. The Secretary is unable to see that, in the buying of silver bullion, any course he can take in the manner of purchase within the law can have any appreciable effect upon the price."

Mr. Baker, Kan. Mr. Speaker, I regret that we could not have had more time for the investigation of this question. I felt that my Republican friends were right in regard to that matter at this time.

This is a question involving vital interest and of great importance to the agricultural classes of our country. The Republicans tell us they are the friends of the farmer. How shall we receive this statement? Would it not be correct to say they are his friends just so long as he can be used to their advantage? They will give him a crumb now and then. But is it not a matter of fact that under the operations of the tariff, as we have

## CONGRESS.

May 2 to 7, inclusive.

## MONDAY.

Senate—These bills were taken from the calendar:

To fix the price of lands entered under the desert land law. Passed. It fixes the price at \$1.25 per acre, whether the lands are outside or within a railroad grant, and requires the repayment of the difference to those who have heretofore paid a double price for such railroad lands.

To define and punish the crime of perjury before United States local land offices. Passed.

Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was laid on the table for the present, for the appointment of a special committee of nine Senators to consider and report

some legislation that will relieve the scarcity of money among the farmers in

all parts of the country, reduce the rates of interest, and enable them to obtain loans of money on the security of their lands and crops;

also to inquire and report whether it is not practicable to establish some agency, depository treasury or banking system, by which

(with the aid of the government co-operating with the citizens) money shall be kept in every community within the reasonable and proper need of the people,

at low rates of interest, to be fixed and regulated by the people of the several communities under the supervision of the government; also to consider and report whether it is not practicable to devise some system by which the perpetual flow of money from all parts of the country to the centers of commerce and business shall be limited and restrained so as to enable a sufficient supply of money for the need of the people in all sections of the country, to be kept in their respective communities.

Mr. Simpson, Kan., spoke upon it as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that our Republican friends will not stand in the way of the passage of this bill. We have not been expecting very much from the Democratic majority of this House to

wards granting relief to the farmers, but, now that they seem in a liberal mood, and as the gentleman from New York has stated, it is but a very small matter, seven-tenths of a cent, I hope the Republicans will not stand in the way of the passage of this measure, which is in the interest of the farmer.

It is a well-known fact all over the Northwest that under this small duty the cordage trust was built up, and in order to break up that trust or combination, the farmers were compelled to throw aside their binders and resort to the old

way of binding grain of thirty years ago by binding it with the grain. It was so

expensive that the binding twine was so expensive that it did not pay to bind the grain with the twine. They had to use headers for cutting the grain and every device. That is the way we brought down the price of binding twine, and now here is a measure brought in that I believe will destroy this trust and combination that has forced up the price of twine before, and will do so again at the very first opportunity it gets.

Therefore, I hope our Republican friends will not put themselves on record as opposed to this very small measure of relief to the agricultural classes of this country.

Mr. Baker, Kan. Mr. Speaker, I regret that we could not have had more time for the investigation of this question.

I felt that my Republican friends were right in regard to that matter at this time.

This is a question involving vital interest and of great importance to the agricultural classes of our country. The Republicans tell us they are the friends of the farmer. How shall we receive this statement?

Would it not be correct to say they are his friends just so long as

they can be used to their advantage? They will give him a crumb now and then. But

it up to the present time, that the government itself has never realized one dollar of revenue from the tariff on binding-twine.

Then it is not evident to all that the masses are taxed in the interest of the classes? In whose interest is the tax of seven-tenths of a cent? Is it not a bonus which the government has levied on the agriculturists of our country, in the interest of its thirty-five manufacturers of binding-twine? Ah, says some one, that amounts to but little. That may be true when divided among the hundreds of thousands of farmers of this country. But that \$700,000 tariff saved to the agriculturists of the West would have saved the homes of seven hundred farmers. May we not with equal justice claim that hundreds of our farmers have been bankrupted by the unjust legislation of the last twenty-five years?

You may think that we are not in earnest. You may think that you can brow-beat and sneer at our present condition, and with jeers can tell us we are prosperous. But we want you to know that the leaven which has now permeated the agricultural masses of this whole country, and to-day we are prepared to vote intelligently upon this question as well as on the financial interests of our country.

We want it distinctly understood that the farmers are now demanding free binding-twine as their right. A vote against this bill will not be considered as in favor of the farmers of this country, but in favor of the monopolists. And every man who votes at this time with the syndicates that are combining to increase the price of this article, necessary to the farmers, will be regarded by them as voting in the interest of combines, monopolists, and trusts.

The vote stood 183 to 47. A bill granting registration and permission to two foreign vessels of 8,000 tons and 20 knots an hour to fly the American flag passed. Mr. Moses, Georgia, engineered his pension measure for survivors of the Indian wars through successfully. A bill throwing open the Colville Indian reservation to settlement went through, and on motion of Mr. Blount the bill appropriating \$150,000 for expenses of Bering sea arbitration.

Mr. Holman protested in vain against the passage of a bill establishing a military post at Helena, Montana, and appropriating \$100,000 therefor. He warned the Democrats that their faces would turn pale when Congress adjourned, and they discovered the lavish expenditures made by the passage of bills without proper and due consideration.

Mr. Belknap, Michigan, moved to pass the Senate bill to provide for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer army.

It authorizes the President to select for chief of the division of records an officer of the army whom he may consider to be especially well qualified, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel.

There was some ill-organized opposition to the measure, but it was passed by a large vote.

The diplomatic bill was then resumed. Mr. Blount sustained throughout.

TUESDAY.

Senate—Mr. Kyle, S. D., addressed the Senate in favor of free coinage.

He went over the history of the demonetization of silver in 1873, and said he had no doubt that its conception occurred in the monetary councils of Europe, and was transferred to this side of the water in the interests of the bondholders and money classes. It would be now, he thought, on account of party fealty, a herculean task to return to the free coinage of silver, which three-fourths of the people desired. He quoted the prices of wheat, cotton and silver for many years to show the coincidence beyond even decency. The Choctaw legislature had agreed to pay one-fourth of amount received to three delegates to present the matter to Congress. These delegates had given notes for \$82,500 to Senators of Choctaw council to secure confirmation. All but full bloods were excluded from participation in the amount. In the future an additional claim for six millions would be presented. All these matters had been laid before the President, and he very properly had refused to be party to such transaction. An agreement was reached to take vote on the resolution on Monday.

At one point during the delivery of his speech Mr. Kyle had turned away his face from the direction of the Chair, was reminded by the Vice-President that the rules required Senators to address the Chair. An excuse was made for Mr. Kyle by Mr. Morgan, who said that there were people in the galleries who de-

sired to hear the speech even if the Senators did not care to listen to it; and that many of the seats now vacant by the absence of Senators would be made vacant by the will of the people before this able speech could be answered.

Mr. Kyle complied with the rule during the delivery of the rest of the speech, in the course of which he declared that if relief did not come from one or the other of the two great political parties of the country, such a combination would be formed as would relegate both of them to the background. Conference report on the Chinese exclusion act was laid before the Senate and agreed to by 30 to 15, after a rather acrimonious debate.

Under the contract system, which had been assailed by the gentleman from Indiana, there would be a saving to the conferees, declined to sign report and excused at some length on the hardship done his conscience by breaking of treaty rights, "barbarity," etc. The interest "honest John Sherman" displays in the Mongolian evidently slumbers when the honor and fair treatment of an American citizen is concerned, as exemplified by his treatment of Mr. Young, the ex-Senator executive clerk.

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contributes a large quota to the army of stragglers for bread is found in the stream of emigrants who pour into our great cities, which are already congested with suffering thousands.

"Cheap."  
National Watchman.

If there is one word in the English language that should be eliminated by absolute disuse, it is the word "cheap." Just now the whole world is searching for something "cheap." Cheap men, cheap women, and cheap children are sought for on the one hand, and cheap food, cheap clothing, and cheap shelter on the other. No matter how much sorrow, suffering or misery it may cost, if it is only cheap to the purchaser. Such a proposition is all wrong, and means poverty and want to the laborer. Just and equitable conditions among the people demand that nothing produced by labor should be cheap. Cheap products mean cheap days works, and cheap days works mean hunger, nakedness, and distress. That nothing is cheap to one producer that is made cheap at the expense of another producer is an economic proposition which can not be refuted. What is most needed at present to make the people prosperous and happy is a cheap dollar and a dear days work. They have been contending with a dear dollar and a cheap days work until debt and financial destruction is seen on every hand. Now they ask for a change, and from the outlook are going to have it.

Perhaps some will say they can buy more with a dollar now than ever before; this is no doubt true, and herein lies the difficulty. There are hundreds of thousands of good citizens eager for an opportunity to earn the dollar, but can find no employment. Beside, what will the dollar purchase more? Absolutely nothing but the fruits of some other man's labor.

Others will say that a days work will buy as much of the necessities of life now as ever before; grant that this may be true, yet there are thousands who can not find the days labor to perform; and if found, it will only buy the products of some other days labor as cheaply. This idea of cheapness, as now understood, means the product of one set of laborers competing against the products of another set of laborers, while money is feasting and enriching itself on their disasters.

The true test for this great question is, how many dollars will a days work purchase, or how much interest or principle will its products buy? If it will purchase less dollars to-day than one year ago, or if its products will pay less interest or debt principle, then labor has decreased in value or money has increased. This test never fails. Try it.

**Under-Consumption, and the Remedy.**  
Cotton Plant, Columbia, S.C.

We hear from many that there is an overproduction of cotton; hence the low price we now get for it—we are advised to reduce the acreage. If some of us do, others will take advantage of it and increase theirs. The writer gives no advice on the subject, as every one knows best what we can do. It is not with all of us what we will do but what we can do. The writer has his corn and meat house at home and will work to keep

them there; he proposes to make as near as he can everything consumed on the plantation. After that he will make all the cotton he can. He belongs to the number who believe that under-consumption and scarcity of money and not overproduction is the cause of the low price cotton now commands.

How can there be overproduction of cotton as long as we have so many people in rags. The remedy is two fold. First, the financial system must be changed. The government should control the volume of money and issue it in sufficient amount direct to the people at a low and fixed rate of interest. There should be no distinction among the people in letting it out. Perfect security alone should be required.

The writer recently gave the country a financial system which he feels will meet all demands. We have over 4,000 banking institutions; suppose the money invested in them was invested in over 4,000 factories, what would be the result? Instead of being compelled to ship two-thirds of the cotton we produce to factories 3,000 miles away it would be manufactured at home, and the goods would be shipped and sold, the profits remaining among our own people. Think you, with a sufficient number of factories dotting our hills and valleys, you would again hear the cry of over-production of cotton or of anything else?

Our national banking system will soon pass out. If the system of finance outlined by the writer is adopted there will be no place for banks other than banks of deposit and exchange. The vast sums now employed by them will have to be invested otherwise. Fortunes of all kinds will spring up everywhere, and new and better houses will be seen on all sides. The multiplication of the people depends on good houses to live in and a plenty to eat and wear. No fact is better established. If we would have this good result let us stand by our principles and demands. They are above party or any man. Let our heads control and not our hearts. We sometimes give way to our feelings and the mind is momentarily clouded. Let us be calm and determined and stand firm by our principles and measures, and the day bright and beautiful will soon break. Let us support no man for office unless he stands squarely and firmly on our principles and demands and does so from conviction of their righteousness. Recent converts and those who at any time have assailed any of them should not be put on guard. We are where we can not afford to make a mistake. Respectfully,

**ELLISON S. KEIT.**

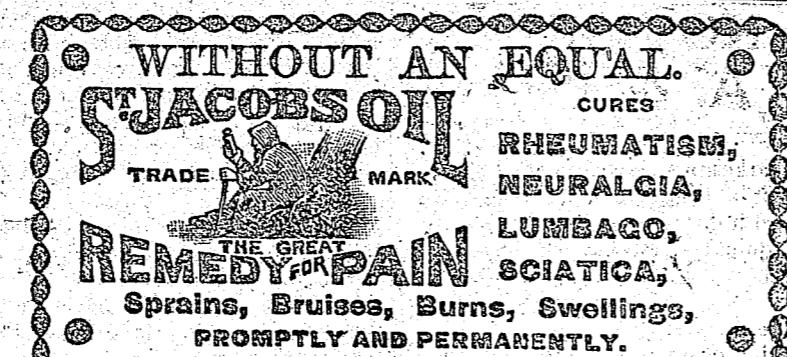
#### A Parable.

[The following parable, from the Boston Commonwealth, by Justin F. Able, is the story upon which the beautiful poem entitled "Justice," in the last Economist, from the pen of Dr. Houghton, was based.]

Once upon a time there was a great prince, and he lived in a grand palace, and had everything he wanted in great abundance, for his father, the king, was very rich.

He was a ruler over many people, and had servants and helpers to aid him in ruling wisely and well.

One day he called the steward of his family to him, and said: "Here are twenty talents of silver; go thou into yonder city, and stand thou in



#### A Decisive Blow for Freedom

From the tyrannical yoke of those despotic allies' despotism, constipation and liver complaint, is struck when the quondam victim of their galling severity, takes a draught of H. C. Root's **Sprinkles Bitters**. Then you cease to be defected and health resumes its welcome sway. Such is the invaluable experience of those who use the ruling alternative to get rid of these associate evils. Anti-syphilitics, cholagogues, drastic cathartics are the sands of the sea, numberless and useless. The happy blending of remedial properties, derived from many different bodies, with pure, modified, spirituous basis exists in the Bitters, not only initiates but effectuates the joint cure of chronic indigestion, irregularity of the bowels and perversions of the bile. The surest defense against malaria is this agreeable fortifier and preservative of health under unfavorable atmospheric conditions. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, rouses the kidneys and bladder when sluggish, from inaction, and endows a debilitated nervous invalid with vigor. Incomparably as a tonic.

#### Deer Park and Oakland.

To those contemplating during the coming summer a trip to the mountains in search of health or pleasure, Deer Park, on the dome of the Alleghany Mountains, 3,000 feet above the sea level, offers such varied attractions as a delightful atmosphere during both day and night, pure water, smooth, winding roads through the mountains and valleys, and the most picturesque scenery in the Alleghany range. The hotel is equipped with such adjuncts conducive to the entertainment, pleasure and comfort of its guests, as Turkish and Russian Baths, swimming pools for both ladies and gentlemen, billiard rooms, superbly furnished parlors, and rooms single or en suite, an unexcelled cuisine and superior service.

The surrounding grounds as well as the hotel are lighted with electricity, have cosy and shady nooks, meandering walks, lawn tennis courts and grassy play grounds for children within full view of the inviting verandas. Six miles distant on the same mountain summit is Oakland, the twin resort of Deer Park, and equally well equipped for the entertainment and accommodation of its guests. Both hotels are upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid Vestibuled Limited Express trains between the East and West, and are, therefore, readily accessible from all parts of the country. Season Excursion tickets, good for return passage until October 31st, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced rates at all principal ticket offices throughout the country. One way tickets reading from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and any point on B. & O. system to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, or vice versa, are good to stop off at either Deer Park or Oakland, and the time limit will be extended by agents at either resort upon application.

The season at these popular resorts commences June 22d. For full information as to rates, rooms, etc., address George D. DeShields, Manager, Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

#### MENTION THIS PAPER.

#### 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 will seek to effect its ends, and carry out its purpose, by means of a broad and frank discussion at the seat of government is calculated to furnish.

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

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, nor have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have a special receipt of EPH-LEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed, is no reason for me to doubt that I can cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

LADIES

Heading a tonic, or children who want build

up, should take

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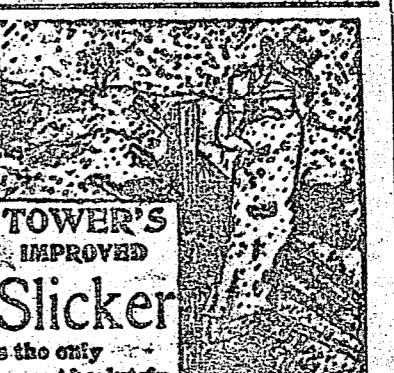
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REPAIRING OUTFIT!  
This consists of the tools and materials shown in the cut. It enables one to do his own gold-soling, rubber-boot, shoe, and harness repairing, and also to repair any watch or clock. It is a valuable outfit, neatly boxed, 20 lbs. only \$2.00.

Send for circular.  
BOSTON BEES, Medina, O.



FAT FOLKS REDUCED  
Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 150 lbs. I started with Dr. O. W. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill."

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WILKESON, TENN.,  
Importer and raiser  
of fine Black Spanish  
Jacks and Jenkins,  
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and see.

A. J. TOWER,  
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Our Shield Brand is better than any water-  
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Health has its weight. We cannot go far above or below our healthy weight without disturbing health. We cannot keep health and lose our weight.

It is fat that comes and goes. Too much is burdensome; too little is dangerous.

Health requires enough

fat for daily use and a little

more for reserve and com-

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A little book on CAREFUL

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If you feel weak

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## SECOND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Platform adopted by the Confederate Industrial Organizations at St Louis, Mo., February 22-24, 1892.

## PREAMBLE.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workers are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hiring standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

## PLATFORM.

## FINANCE.

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

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

## LAND.

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

## TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

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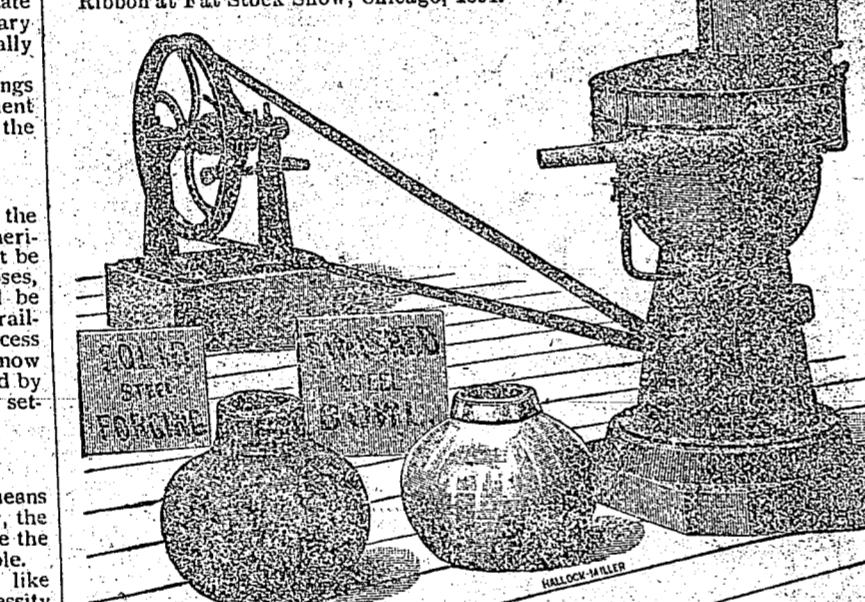


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# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 21, 1892.

No. 10.

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## TERRIBLE FINANCIAL LESSON.

Political economy is of modern origin. It has, however, undergone few changes since the time of Adam Smith and Jean Baptiste Say, and their writings were instrumental in developing it to a scientific branch of study, from a multitude of systems, maxims, arbitrary rules and sophistical deductions. One of the earliest and most important systems, exploded and superseded by the accepted doctrines of political economy, was the mercantile system, by which it was held that the most prosperous condition of foreign trade is one in which the nation exports an excess of merchandise for which it receives in return gold or silver. This doctrine led to the most stringent laws in France for the purpose of discouraging the importation and encouraging the exportation of merchandise, under the belief that the nation would rapidly grow rich if it exported merchandise and imported money. A fair trial demonstrated to the sorrow of the French people that they grew rapidly poorer, and the law was pushed to such an extreme for the faithful trial of the plan, that they even tried to raise indigo and other tropical products, wholly unsuited to the soil and climate, under government protection and encouragement at the expense of the people. The doctrine being that they had better pay one another two or three times the value of a commodity than to buy it of a foreigner at its true worth, because in the first case the money does not leave the nation, and in the latter

because the money was like everything else, a representative of productive effort. He also taught that the export of an excess of money tends to increase the relative value of that remaining in the country which immediately creates an inducement to import, for the reason that the excess of the export of money has counteracted that tendency and kept prices down by the increased purchasing power of money that has accompanied the decrease in volume. This condition has been intensified nearly five fold in 1892. The excess of exports of merchandise over imports for this year ending March 31, 1892, is \$169,225,921, and the excess of the export of gold and silver is \$44,955,557, making a total absolute loss to the nation by export of \$214,181,478. There is no possible way to deny that this sum is absolute loss, and that the nation is poorer by that amount. If it be said that this sum represents the net earnings upon foreign capital invested in this country, which it seems probable is true, it shows the foreign investment, if it yield a net rate of 3 per centum, to be \$7,139,349,300. If on account of American pride it be objectionable to call this slavery, it be called by some deceptive and soft sounding name, it will not change the result, that America as a nation paid tribute to foreign nations during the last year amounting to \$214,181,478. It matters not whether it was a forced payment from slaves, a manipulated payment from fools or a robbery from cowards, the wealth was paid. It would not have been paid by brave, intelligent freemen. The American people are both brave and intelligent, but they are not freeman while they allow their government to perpetuate a system that encourages or allows foreign money to come here and enslave them. "But," says some one, "do you want to keep out foreign capital? Would you make laws to drive foreign money from the country?" By no means. A dollar is the same whether owned by a citizen of the United States or England or Russia. When a country puts the most premium on gold and silver, it is only a question of time when it will get those metals. Premium means flesh and blood used in production, and is evidenced by the products of labor. The fact that foreign capital comes to America for investment

## ATTENTION SECRETARIES.

The Alliance secretary has much work to do without pay. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Alliance. The ECONOMIST is the national official organ, and always contains information of interest and value to the secretary. It frequently contains matter that he should read in the Alliance. It should be in the hands of every secretary each week. How may it be sent him? It is a nice compliment for the Alliance to send it to him; but frequently that is neglected. To meet this question THE ECONOMIST has decided to send the paper free to every secretary of an Alliance in which ten copies of the paper are taken by regular subscribers, and for the purpose of assisting secretaries in getting a little pay for the work they are doing for the Order, each secretary is authorized to act as agent and receive subscriptions for THE ECONOMIST, and is allowed to retain 20 per cent of the subscription price as a commission. This applies to regular subscribers and also to those under all the campaign offers. Brethren will please see that this notice is read in the Alliance each meeting for a month or two.

Of course, this whole system is universally recognized as a complete fallacy. It grew out of the belief that money is the only form of wealth and was, therefore, the one thing desirable. When, in fact, money is not necessarily a form of wealth, it may be a form of wealth or it may be only a representative of wealth; but at the time here referred to, money consisted wholly of gold and silver, and it was, therefore, a form of wealth the same as the commodities for which it exchanged. Mr. Say showed conclusively that all foreign trade must be an exchange of commodities, and that it made no difference to the country importing goods whether it paid for them with other goods or with money, \$49,799,000. This is a condition

comes that much poorer.

The treasury department, bureau of statistics, sends out under date of April 20, 1892, a "statement of foreign commerce and immigration for March, 1892." On the fourth page of this pamphlet is summed up the comparison between the exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver coin and bullion for the year ending March 31, 1892, also for year previous. In 1891 the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by the sum of \$36,347,922, and, strange to say, this was not only not paid in money as the old economists always thought necessary, but there was an excess of exports of gold and silver over the imports amounting to \$13,451,078, making a total absolute loss to the nation by export of \$49,799,000. This is a condition

means that it can get more flesh and blood here than it can at home; and the reason this is true is because America, with her vast resources in raw material and the energy and industry of her people, has all the elements of a development and achievement many hundred times in excess of any record if the true wealth could be made available as working capital or a medium of exchange. The laws have wisely delegated to the national government to coin or issue a legal tender money. This the government does in a very inadequate, imperfect and unsafe manner, by issuing redeemable notes based on either one of three different commodities—gold bullion, silver bullion, and government bonds. Neither one of these three commodities enter to any degree in the daily commercial transactions of the people. They are not instrumental or essential in the great material development of the nation, and consequently the circulating medium based on them is not adequate or suitable to meet the necessities of the nation. What is the result? Foreigners who have a "barter money" that they wish to earn flesh and blood, issue it to American enterprises for private redeemable notes based on other forms of wealth, so manifestly potential that they seek the deal as an investment.

In conclusion, it is held that this whole system is wrong. It is a foul blot on the American banner. The American government can, and it is its duty under the Constitution to, furnish an ample amount of money to conduct the business of the country. It can furnish it cheaper and better than foreign aristocrats. It is an insult to the American people in the face of this rapidly-growing evil to talk of delay. Elect no man to office who does not commit himself in writing in opposition to the present financial system, make every one from constable to President of the United States express himself on this important point. As a true and loyal American citizen, have no friends that will not join in the move to stop this great menace to liberty—a financial system that enslaves the people.

In evolving the amendments to be made, be liberal, wise and cautious, interfere with the rights and liberties of no man or class of men; hear the counsel of every one, and let each make such concessions to the general opinion as will secure the nearest approach to exact justice to all. If any man opposes the present system he must come on the Alliance platform and help make the detail of the system of the future.

Remember the loss in wealth by the United States as tribute to foreign aristocrats in the past year is \$3.50 apiece for every man, woman, and child in the nation, and that the tribute paid in this one year is

equal to one-fourth of all the money in active circulation in the country, and it must be plain that if the people do not assert themselves as common intelligence would dictate, that in less than ten years the United States must become a British colony.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

If you like this paper you should regularly give or mail it, by turns, to friends, and thus endeavor to make converts among unbelievers.

This is far better than laying it aside on storage, where it will become an encumbrance as well as useless, rather than exert a proselyting influence, which is its proper and legitimate office.

To make converts should be the highest pleasure of all reformers, and therefore this proposition.

#### NEW OFFER.

In order to assist the many earnest workers who are trying to advance the cause of reform by securing circulation for the best reform literature, the management of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST have decided to offer an extraordinary inducement.

*All clubs of 20 subscribers or more, received during the month of May, with 25 cents each, will get THE ECONOMIST over four months, and will not expire till October 1.*

This gives Alliances, unions and political clubs a chance to put this valuable paper in the hands of their entire membership, and also to send it as a missionary into many good families at a nominal cost.

MR. HATCH, from the committee on agriculture, reported the following bill defining "options" and "futures," as a substitute for H. R. 2699: A bill defining "options" and "futures," imposing special taxes on dealers therein, and requiring such dealers and persons engaged in selling certain products to obtain license, and for other purposes.

Section 1. That for the purpose of this act the word "options" shall be understood to mean any contract or agreement whereby a party thereto, or any party for whom or in whose behalf such contract or agreement is made, acquires the right or privilege, but is not thereby obligated, to deliver to another or others, at a future time or within a designated period, any of the articles mentioned in section three of this act.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act the word "futures" shall be understood to mean any contract or agreement whereby a party contracts or agrees to sell and deliver to another or others at a future time, or within a designated period, any of the articles mentioned in section three of this act, when at the time of making such contract or agreement the party so contracting or agreeing to sell and make such delivery, or the party for whom he acts as agent, broker, or employee in making such contract or agreement, is not the owner of the article or articles so contracted or agreed to be sold and delivered, or has not theretofore acquired by purchase, and is not then entitled to the right to the future possession of such article or articles under and by virtue of a contract or agreement for the sale and future delivery thereof previously made by the owner thereof: Provided, however, That no provision or requirement of this act shall apply to any contract or agreement for the future delivery of any of said articles made for and in behalf of the United States, or of any State, Territory, county, or municipality, with the duly authorized officers or agents thereof, nor to any contract or agreement made by any farmer or planter for the sale and delivery at a future time, or within a designated period, of any of said articles belonging to said farmer or planter at the time of making such contract or agree-

ment, and which have been grown or produced, or at said time are in actual course of growth or production, on land owned or occupied by such farmer or planter; nor to any contract or agreement made with any farmer or planter to furnish and deliver to such farmer or planter at a future time, or within a designated period, any of said article which are required as food, forage, or seed, by such farmer or planter, his tenants, or employees.

Sec. 3. That the articles to which the foregoing sections relate are raw or unmanufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass seeds, flaxseed, pork, lard, bacon, and other edible product of swine.

Sec. 4. That special taxes are imposed as follows: Every dealer in "options" or "futures," as hereinbefore defined in this act, shall pay annually the sum of one thousand dollars as a license fee for conducting such business, and shall also pay the further sum of five cents per pound for each and every pound of raw or unmanufactured cotton, hops, pork, lard, bacon, or other edible product of swine, and the sum of twenty cents per bushel for each and every bushel of any of the other articles mentioned in section three of this act, the right or privilege of delivering which to another or others at a future time, or within a designated period, may be acquired by such dealer in his own behalf or in behalf of another or others under any "options" contract or agreement as defined by section one of this act, or under any "futures" contract or agreement as defined in section two of this act, or under any transfer or assignment of any such "options" or "futures" contract or agreement; which said amount or amounts shall be paid to the collector of internal revenue as hereinbefore provided, and by him accounted for as required in respect to other special taxes collected by him. Every person, association, copartnership, or corporation who shall in their own behalf, or as agent, broker, or employee of another or others, deal in "options" or make any "options" contract or agreement as hereinbefore defined, or make any transfer or assignment of any such "futures" contract or agreement, shall be deemed a dealer in "options" and every person, association, copartnership, or corporation who shall in their own behalf, or as agent, broker, or employee of another or others, deal in "futures" or make any "futures" contract or agreement as hereinbefore defined, or make any transfer or assignment of any such "options" or "futures" contract or agreement; which said amount or amounts shall be paid to the collector of internal revenue as hereinbefore provided, and by him accounted for as required in respect to other special taxes collected by him.

Sec. 5. That every person, association, copartnership, or corporation engaged in, or proposing to engage in, the business of a dealer in "options" or "futures," as defined by this act, and they are hereby required, to keep a book in which shall be recorded, on the day of its execution, the date of each and every "options" or "futures" contract or agreement made or entered into, or which may be transferred or assigned, by such person, association, copartnership, or corporation in their own behalf, or in behalf of another or others, and setting forth the name and place of business of the person, association, copartnership, or corporation in whose behalf, as vendor, such contract or agreement shall have been made, the name and place of business of the party on parties, as vendee, or assignee of such contract or agreement shall have been made, the kind and amount of the article or articles which are the subject of, embraced in, or covered by such contract or agreement, make application in writing 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passions of hate, animosities and strife, look forward for the future good, not only of ourselves, but of those who must shortly take our places. I know of nothing more conducive to this desired end than just such fraternizing reunions of the blue and gray. I have attended several such, and have never yet attended one that was behind a good, old-fashioned methodist camp-meeting, and I have listened to some of those old comrades who wore the gray as could be made by any who wore the blue, accompanied by as genuine, heartfelt emotions and joy over a saved country, reunited with one flag over all, as the most worthy patriot could desire. True, there are some exceptions among them, but they are the exception and not the rule. Many, too many on either side, are too cranky altogether for the good of the country, and it is the cranks, generally, who oppose such reunions. Such prefer to keep the breach wide open and prevent its healing; such are not true patriots; their prejudices warp their better judgments which keeps the flames aglow with hate, while the true patriot seeks to allay all this and supplant it with the oil of gladness, joy and peace, thus cementing the whole family under the bonds of unity and brotherly love, without which there can be no perfect peace. And I regard this as much of a patriot's duty as to have defended the flag from '61 to '65, that not only a restored union, but a remitted sentiment of peace and brotherly love may be transmitted to those who must take our places when we take the train for glory. Patrick Breen, in Tribune of March 31, 1892, alludes to statements made a year after the surrender of Appomattox, thus showing that he prefers looking backward, a good way backward, too, that he may find something upon which to feast his prejudices among the "rubbish of what ought to be the dead past, and would be but for the cranks and scheming politicians. Then he says upon every occasion of ceremony, the rebel rag has been thrown to the breeze, with as much pride as if it was the recognized emblem. If this were true, why has the government tolerated it so long? Why hasn't she made examples of some of them as she ought to do in such case? It is true only in the imagination of a cranky brain, with possibly here and there an exception of a few cranks upon that side. I have traveled in the South some myself, and have lived in Arkansas going on three years, and so far I have received only the most courteous treatment, and yet I am always open and frank with my sentiments as a member of the G. A. R. My experience is that a majority of the old Johnnies are patriotic and loyal to-day, and are glad we have a restored, reunited country, and were the starry old flag assailed by an armed foe to-day, would fight in its defense as quick as him who wore the blue, and need only to rightly understand the true objects of our G. A. R. to respect and admire it. But we have upon our own side too many, whom to oppose is, in their estimation, almost treason, and especially to oppose them politically. Notwithstanding, such may have worn the blue in defense of the union as honorably and as long as they. But this is all wrong, and is not true patriotism; it is blind prejudice and unholy partisanship, and just such as these, on either side, are the ones who keep alive the spirit of hate and animosity, and prevent that union of sentiment and brotherly love so much to be desired, which would make the world better for our having lived in it, and would prove a stronger bulwark of defense than millions invested in fortifications and armored battle-ships. Therefore, I favor just such reunions, and say, let all the cranks attend them and be made ashamed, or hold their peace, and let the good work go on.

JAMES M. TAYLOR.

**Cause and Effect.**  
BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY.

That the people of the world are everywhere in a state of unrest and dissatisfaction with existing conditions is a fact too plainly evident to admit of dispute. In consequence of this discontent of the people there is in every man's conscience a feeling of vague dread and uncertainty concerning the future. It would be difficult to find an individual who thinks at all who is not conscious in his own

mind of this vague, uncertain, terrible anxiety.

There exists, whether men admit it or deny it, an almost universal feeling that events are tending towards some catastrophe. This anxiety is none the less but rather the more real and depressing because of its vagueness. This anxiety in the minds of thinking men is the effect of a cause, and that cause is the ominous unrest of the people of all nations. This unrest of the people is not a thing self-begotten, it is the legitimate offspring of a chain of causes and effects.

However obscure may be the connection between some of the links in this chain, the final link in which they all connect is one about which there is no obscurity. It is the immediate cause of the ominous unrest which is apparent to all; it is the unproductiveness of labor. Statesmen must demonstrate that they are able to remedy this unproductiveness of labor, or they must admit that the malady of society is beyond their control. This non-productiveness of labor relates only to the reward of the laborer which is from him kept back by fraud. With regard to these commodities and values which are the fruit of productive industry, there exists under the blessing of God, an enormous profusion. It is a cry, "water, water everywhere and ne'er a drop to drink!" It is a cry, bread, bread everywhere! a very deluge of bread from the hand of God, but for hungry millions who have reaped down this vast harvest not a crumb to eat. Listen to the words of the eloquent Senator from Virginia, "Whence, he demanded, this distress, this disquiet, this ominous unrest among the people. Are they not found among the results of the subtle alchemy of larcenous law, and of the malevolence of burglarious interpretation?" It is the wages of labor kept back by fraud, which is, in the last analysis, found to be the producing cause of discontent among the masses of mankind. To undo this mighty wrong and to make proper amends to those who have been its victims is the thing to be done, and it is the duty of statesmen to do it. If in that duty our statesmen fail, let them know that their punishment is going to be summary and swift. Man, when destitute and hungry and desperate, is a most uncontrollable and dangerous animal. Is the picture too dark? Are the colors false? Is there no such desperation and destitution, and enforced idleness? Is the whole thing a nightmare, a delusion, a lie? What happened within a few days in divers great centers of population of Europe? What happened in Berlin and in Vienna? The published statement is that in the latter city within three months past, 620,000 people were relieved of urgent destitution for the time being at the hands of public charity. Some persons, themselves beyond the fear of want, deny that any destitution exists, except as the result of the faults and vices of the destitute. To lie against the truth is mere foolishness. But even say those places are very far off; thank God it is not so here. It is so here; there are States here where more than 200,000 people annually receive public charity, not to mention the vast distributions as pension and school funds. Nor are insane and sick in hospitals included in this statement. But nearly a million of people last year, despairing of life amidst the conditions of their

environment in various European countries, abandoned their homes, their country, and their people and came hither.

In this country the same phenomenon of a concentration of population in vast cities points to the rapid realization of the same results which that concentration in European cities has produced. The decline of rural population in the older States, such as Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and all the New England States, and the unprecedented increase of their urban populations shows a drying up of prosperity at its fountain source.

The Telegraph Monopoly vs. The Government Postal Telegraph.  
BY N. C. HERREID.

It is a deplorable fact that the closing year of the nineteenth century constitute an age of overpowering monopolies. Of all these monopolies, the telegraph system of our country is the worst and the most dangerous of them all.

Twenty years ago the annual report to the Western Union Telegraph Company contained the following prophetic words:

"The extension of competing lines has ceased, and it is not believed that the capital can be found for any new enterprises. The time is not distant, therefore, when the Western Union Telegraph Company will be substantially without a competitor in the conduct of this business."

There is now no "competitor," nor has there been for a number of years.

Let us look at this monopoly which has slaughtered all competition, which brooks no opposition, and whose power is greater than that of the government of a "free people." A few years ago Senator Edmunds said:

"The Union Company is a corporation controlled by an executive committee of three or four gentlemen sitting in their office in New York. Its wires run all over the country, extending by their connections into each part of the globe. This company controls the market price of each article that is dealt in in every mart of this country. It controls, to a greater or less extent, all the news-social, political, and general—that is sent over its wires, and every important personal telegraphic communication. This corporation is uncontrollable by any law save the interests of its directors, for there is no law on our statute-books to regulate this vast business."

Would such a refreshing departure from the time honored subserviency of our government to the dictates of the great Western Union Company be an experiment of questionable utility, financially? Again I will quote the language of a great authority who has made this question a subject of profound investigation:

"Every civilized country, with the sole exception of ours, has long since made the telegraph a part of its postal service; and in all it has worked satisfactorily. The rates in Great Britain and Ireland are, like postage, uniform for all distances and are 1 cent per word. In Germany the rate is about the same, and in Austria less. In France and Belgium the rate is under 10 cents (half a franc) for ten words between any two points. No department of the post-office in any country pays better than the telegraph. In most countries the telephone, too, has been added."

A few facts from the official report for 1890 of the postmaster-general of Great Britain may be cited in this connection. The government paid a scandalous price (and it will be so in our country) for the old telegraph lines and, besides, agreed to transmit free of charge all railroad messages for a term of years. Press telegrams are sent at a very low rate and at considerable loss, but in spite of this free and losing business, and the very low rates, the English postal telegraph was self-supporting the first year, showed a large profit in 1888, and in 1889 cleared \$500,000. It should also be remembered that the mass of government business was sent free of charge, while before it had been a great expense to the government and

\$100,000 in cash dividends, or 300 per cent of dividends each year. It has realized one hundred million dollars in net profits in twenty-five years. Its watered stock is nearly \$100,000,000, while Mr. Wanamaker declares its entire plant could be duplicated for \$35,000,000.

The astonished and indignant reader will exclaim: Shall this monstrous monopoly continue to plunder the people, or shall we have a postal telegraph system owned and operated "by the people and for the people?" Nearly every great effort to limit, in the interest of the people, the power of the mighty monopolies has been met with the objection that it is unconstitutional. Happily there is no one to question the constitutionality of a government postal telegraph system. An eminent jurist recently declared that "the telegraph and the telephone are the post of the rapidly advancing and near at hand twentieth century," and, severely criticizing the government for not having adopted them, used this language:

"It has not failed to adopt them because it is unconstitutional to do so. That is too plain for argument. It would be easy to fill pages with citations of legal authorities showing its constitutionality. Indeed, it could be better said that it is unconstitutional for the government not to adopt them for the purpose of giving the people the best, and cheapest, and speediest postal facilities which the most improved methods known to science can afford. The clause of the Constitution is understood to be mandatory upon the national government to establish and maintain a proper postal service since in the face of that provision, neither States nor private companies can do so."

The spirit of reform is abroad in the land. Tremendous forces are silently at work. Postmaster-General Wanamaker, discerning the signs of the times foreboding the righteous indignation of an infuriated people, has had the courage to force this great question upon the attention of a monopoly-serving Congress. For this he has been insolently and brutally assaulted by the president of this great monopoly.

What Will the Farmers Do?

BY G. W. JONES.

Recent events in the great political arena seem to say in words too plain to monkey with, that the volume of the circulating medium will not be increased for a few years at least. What the farmers will do under the stringency and scarcity of this great and indispensable life blood of trade, remains for time to dictate. Most great would-be teachers and philanthropists tell us to quit the credit system and pay as we go. That is an excellent plan, but to carry it out we must go to old loom and spinning wheel and make our own shoes at home. To those who turn up their noses at this proposition let me talk a little. There is, according to this proposition the farmer, the mechanic, the professional and the business man are united. The boards of trade and chambers of commerce of twenty-two of the largest cities of the United States have declared in favor of postal telegraphy. The question has been before Congress again and again, but nothing has been accomplished. It is always the same story—"lost in committee," or "lost in the calendar," never defeated on its merits, openly, in broad daylight, but smothered scientifically by methods so dear to the hearts of the professional lobbyist.

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**ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.**  
 [Copyright, 1892, by The National Economist Publishing Company,  
 Washington, D.C.]

A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day.

The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten-lessons each quarter.

Lodges or societies which meet only once or twice a month should at once open a voluntary class that will agree to have weekly meetings for the purpose of conducting this educational work.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

**LESSON No. 15.—To be used during the first week in June.**

**FRANCE AND GERMANY COMPARED.**

**OPEN LODGE.—OPENING ADDRESS.**

**JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY.**

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,  
 When a strong-armed nation shall take away  
 The weary burden from backs that are aching,  
 With maximum work and minimum pay.

When no man is honored who hoards his millions,  
 When no man feasts on another's toil,  
 And God's poor, suffering, starving billions  
 Shall share his riches of sun and soil.

There is gold for all in the world's broad bosom,  
 There is food for all in the world's great store;  
 Enough is provided if rightly divided;  
 Let each man take what he needs—no more.

Shame on the miser with unused riches,  
 Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard;  
 Who beats down the wages of the digger of ditches,  
 And steals the bread from the poor man's board.

Shame on the owner of mines, whose cruel  
 And selfish measures have brought him wealth,  
 While the ragged wretches who dig his fuel  
 Are robbed of comfort, and hope, and health.

Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage,  
 Bought by the labor of half-paid men—  
 Men who are shut out of home and marriage,  
 And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

**IS THIS TRUE?**

"The more money there is in the hands of the laborer, the more prosperous the country will be. The better the lowest class of labor is paid, the more prosperous are both laborers and employers as a whole. When the farmer can not afford to pay but fifty cents for a day's work, it is because prices are low and he has but little to expend. He buys but a few dry goods and cuts down on tea and sugar. He makes no improvements on his farm, buys no new machinery, builds no new fences, or sheds, or barns.

"This makes hard times for the grocer and the dry goods merchant and the hardware man. They sell but few goods to the farmer and less to the laborer. The laborer and his wife wear rags, and can not educate their children. If the family is large they sometimes go hungry to bed. The standard of living is lowered in the family of both the laborer and the farmer, and this loss of the power to obtain the comfort and luxuries of life reaches the grocer and the merchant and the hardware man, whose profits are dependent upon the amount of goods which they can sell to the farmer and the laborer. Because the country laborer receives lower wages, the city manufacturer sells less goods, and is obliged to shut down his mills and factories or lower the wages of his employees. Thus low wages in one department of industry has a tendency to depress wages in all departments. Farmers, merchants, and manufacturers should join laborers in fighting low wages, for low wages mean death to industry and death to happy homes.

"Who gains when wages are low? Not the farmer, or the merchant, or the manufacturer, for low wages compel them to sell less goods at lower prices. Who gains? The banker, the money-lender, the landlord—those who are receiving a

fixed money-income which the laborer is working to pay."—Plain facts.

**FRANCE OR GERMANY—WHICH?**

France and Germany are alike in one respect; the government rules, not the people. In some cases it would seem as if the whole object of the government in both countries was to repress the liberties and thwart the will of the people. France is the home of rapid revolutions. Germans are more steady-going. In France the whole government is often changed in three days, while it would take a German at least three days to find out that anything unusual was contemplated. Ludwig Born says a German will wear his coat threadbare while making up his mind whether to have a new button sewn on it or not.

Germany's progress towards liberty and equality is slow and steady, an inch this year, and another inch next year, but when an inch is once gained it is seldom lost. France makes sudden leaps towards liberty, grasps more than she can retain, loses hold, falls back and finds it necessary to repeat the process again and again, at the cost of much bloodshed and misery.

The French love to fight—if they are sure of winning—and are proud of their army; the Germans regard theirs as a necessary evil from which it is impossible to escape, and endure it as best they may. In France a Reign of Terror was possible, but not in Germany, for the French are noted for their excesses, and the Germans for their moderation. In both countries justice is a thing not easily obtainable, especially for political offenders. Anybody who does not approve of any, or every act of the Government, or of Government officials, and who has courage enough to express his opinions, is liable to be arrested, fined and imprisoned in either country. Such is liberty in republican France as well as in monarchical Germany.

Grenville Murray says: "Until an Englishman has studied the judicial institutions of France, he will never fully understand how it comes that the French are so revolutionary; once he gets to comprehend the huge mechanism cunningly contrived to shield arbitrariness and injustice of all sorts under a pretense of legality, his wonder will be that the French do not rebel more often."

"How could they ask less?" the American citizen inquires, and finds himself inclined to agree with the opinions expressed in the following quotations:

"Although France is a republic, the student is obliged to acknowledge that imperial Germany does many things better, and that a paternal government, well-administered, may be more endurable than a republic which possesses only the forms of liberty, but not its reality."

"In England the machinery of State tyranny, having grown rusty from disuse, would not work easily for the grinding of men's souls, whereas in France successive Governments have kept it in such good trim that any jack-in-office has only to move the lever, and the screw works its wicked will all over the country. It may be urged that the French, being used to be screwed down, do not mind so much; but it may be doubted whether a man who is oppressed to-day likes it the better because his father endured as much before him, any more than the eel who is flogged this morning takes heart from thinking of his parent who was skinned last night."

A French judge conducts his investigations in strict privacy, and no matter how plain it may be to the observer that he is making justice subservient to party ends, "no one dare accuse him of the fact openly. There is a clever law framed purposely to protect judges against criticism." Nothing is gained by an appeal to newspapers, because "if any journalist were to insinuate that there had been a miscarriage of justice, he would soon find himself at the bar of the Correctional Court, arraigned for 'bringing the administration of justice into contempt,' an offense always punished with rigor." And this is republican France!

While Germany is contending with Socialists, who desire a different form of government, France

is terrorized by Anarchists, some of whom declare that they wish for no government at all. Philosophical Anarchism is one thing; a band of criminals uniting for purposes of robbery, murder, or dynamite throwing, is another affair.

Socialists want more government; Anarchists want less. This is what the German Socialists are working to get, as recently stated by Paul Singer, one of their leaders: "Roughly what we aim at is the realization of some better means of industrial production, the abolition of individual capitalists, and the substitution of one great producing organization. This plan we believe to be within the bounds of practical politics."

And here are the demands of the progressive party in France as stated by Mr. Murray:

"But what is a French Radical? To repeat the question we put at starting, and which we may answer by quoting the political programme of the Extreme Left, i.e., those who are held to be utterly diabolical and dangerous. Well, the Extreme Left are agitating; firstly, for a free press; secondly, for the right of public meeting; thirdly, for a three years' military service for all instead of five years for some and one year for others, who can afford sixty pounds to purchase exemption; fourthly, they desire the separation of Church and State; and fifthly, the reform of judicature and of procedure, so as to protect them from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and also to put judges on such a footing that they shall not be liable to degradation and virtual dismissal for administering justice impartially in political cases; sixthly, the Radicals want the town councils to elect their own mayors, and to manage the business of their municipalities without being dictated to by the prefects. But is this all? Truly this is the sum total of what the dangerous Radicals of France are demanding."

"A free press! The right of public meeting! Justice! How dare they ask so much? They are shaking the very foundations of society, the French government exclaims in horror."

"How could they ask less?" the American citizen inquires, and finds himself inclined to agree with the opinions expressed in the following quotations:

"Although France is a republic, the student is obliged to acknowledge that imperial Germany does many things better, and that a paternal government, well-administered, may be more endurable than a republic which possesses only the forms of liberty, but not its reality."

"It is difficult to choose between the monarchical paternalism of Germany, and the despotic republicanism of France. How much are the forms of liberty worth if the substance is not there? Both the Frenchman and German votes, and it is hard to say in which country a vote counts most, or least. In both cases the government rules—not the people. It seems possible to have as much oppression and as little liberty under a republican form of government as under any other."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The military systems of Germany and France bear quite a strong resemblance. Lebon and Pefet tell us that: "Every Frenchman who is not physically incapacitated for military service, or rendered unworthy of it by conviction for certain crimes, belongs to the army from the age of 20 to that of 40, and owes it his personal service, whatever his social position may be. He serves in the active army for five years; in the reserve of the active army four years; in the territorial army five years; in the reserve of the territorial army six years. Infirm young men are exempted."

Grenville Murray gives the following interest-

ing account of the daily work of a French soldier:

"As is known, the French army is composed of three categories of men: the one year volunteers who have passed an examination and paid 1,500 francs to avoid conscription; the six months' men who, having drawn good numbers at the conscription, serve half a year before being enrolled in the reserve; and the ordinary conscripts, who serve five years. The one year volunteers live quite apart from the rest, having separate quarters, drill, study, and mount guard separately, and enjoy several privileges which give them the status of gentlemen cadets. The six months' men are mixed with the common soldiers, and the day's occupations are allotted for these two sets as follows: At 5.30 in summer reveille, and while the men are dressing the cook passes through the barrack rooms and serves each man half a pint of black coffee to sustain him during the two hours and a quarter's drill from 6.15 to 8.30. At 8.45 breakfast, consisting of a pint of vegetable soup, with a suspicion of beef in it, and a one pound ration of bread, which must last the whole day (in some barracks a two pound loaf is given every two days). At 9.15 the bugle sounds for school, and two hours are devoted to study, the subjects of which vary according to the proficiency of the scholars—the unlettered being taught to read, write, and count, and the well-educated being schooled in higher mathematics and *theorie militaire*, with occasional instruction in natural science, geology and astronomy. At 11.30, school being over, the soldiers return to their quarters and make ready for their inspection of kits, arms and rooms, which takes place daily at noon. The instant the officers have passed the men go off to the gymnasium, the dancing school, or the fencing room, according as it may be their turn, and take an hour's instruction in vaulting and climbing; or in fencing and boxing, or in waltzing and polkaing. Dancing is as compulsory as foil-practice, and in summer time half a company are told off daily at this hour to bathe and learn swimming. At 2 o'clock bugle sounds again for drill, which lasts till 4.15. At 4.30 dinner, consisting of soup and boiled beef; and after this, soldiers who have no punishment drills, and who are not on guard, fatigue, or *picquet* are free, on some three days out of the week, until tattoo at eight. However, it takes all but the very smartest among them about an hour to clean their accoutrements, furnish their arms, etc., for the morrow; and on alternate days every soldier has to give an hour to 'extra work' in the branches of learning in which he happens to be most backward. This is a 'levelling up' hour, and while some spend it over their books, others who are clumsy at waltzing or pole-climbing, pass it in the dancing-room or gymnasium. It will thus be seen that from the hour of rising until bed time, the soldier has scarcely half an hour on week days which he can call his own, nor is this busy existence attenuated by anything like indulgence in the matter of leave."

BLACKBOARD EXERCISE.—NUMBER OF MEN.

Regular army.	War footing.
France . . . . .	560,863
Germany . . . . .	468,499
	3,784,000
	1,493,104

EXPENSE OF ARMIES.

Annual cost.	Cost per head.
France . . . . .	\$1,42,081,310
Germany . . . . .	108,270,502
	\$3.66
	2.31

CONSCRIPTION.

"It is not a very pleasant thing to reflect that on a certain day and at a certain hour you will be called upon to stake the best years of your life on the hazard of a lottery ticket. This is why, if a stranger passes through a French village towards the end of January, or the beginning of February, he

will be struck by the anxious, restless look of most of the inhabitants. A glance at the announcement posted on the door of the mairie will let him into the secret if he has not guessed it for himself; for the announcement sets forth that on the 10th or 15th of February, as the case may be, all the young men of the district of the age of twenty will be required to present themselves at the neighboring market town in order to draw for the conscription."

"The prefect explains what is going to be done. The district (canton), he says, contains twelve communes, sending on an average ten lads apiece to draw for the conscription. This makes a total of one hundred and twenty. Well, government happens to be in bad want of soldiers this year (a chronic failing, by the way), and out of the hundred and twenty it will be positively obliged to take half. This announcement generally produces a row. But the prefect, who is a man of wit, and has not been raised to his high post for nothing, remarks blandly that he is glad to see everybody so enthusiastic, 'so noisily impatient to serve the country.' This free translation of their sentiments has the effect of making the malcontents stop short. They stare at the prefect, then at each other, and finally burst out laughing; which is all the prefect wants. The rest is all plain sailing. When once you have made a French crowd laugh you may lead it by the ears, by the nose, or by any other way you please,

"A big box is then produced suspended between two props. It is made of mahogany, has a cylindrical shape, and revolves like a whirligig when set in motion. The table is covered with little squares of paper, on which large figures are plainly printed in black ink. Ten minutes are taken up in folding these slips and throwing them into the box, an operation which is always performed in public to show that there is fair play. Every now and then the general's aide-de-camp gives the whirligig a turn, or calls to some bumkin in the crowd to come and do it for him. No cheating is possible. The officials evince an almost morbid anxiety to show that they are acting fairly; and, although certain ignorant peasants will always affirm when they see the son of a rich man draw a high number, that there has been some trickery at work, yet the suspicion is absurd. Every man has his chance, and it is fate only who decides the game!"

"Round About France.

The training, mental and physical, received in the French and German armies is undoubtedly of great benefit to the men, especially to the lower classes in France, as education there is neither universal nor compulsory. But when we consider the time, money, human life and happiness which the standing armies of Europe cost, we have reason to be thankful that this great burden is not, and never need be, imposed upon us.

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LABOR LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

"The new law of the German Empire provides that every person, male or female, 16 years of age or over, and occupying the position of laborer, servant, or clerk, whose wages or salary amounts to less than 2,000 marks (\$470) per year, must have himself or herself insured. The premium for this insurance is paid in equal parts by the employer and employee, and the government itself contributes

to each policy the sum of 50 marks annually. The insurance companies are State institutions under the control of, and operated by, the State, and the post-office employees, as well as policemen and other subordinates, attend to the serving of notices and collection of dues. The premiums to be paid are in proportion to the wages received, and are divided into four classes as follows (1 mark equals 23 17-20 cents): 1. Those earning 350 marks per year or less pay about 3 cents. 2. 350 to 550 marks per year pay 4.7 cents. 3. 550 to 850 marks per year pay 5.7 cents. 4. 850 to 2,000 marks per year pay 7 cents per week. Of these weekly amounts the employer pays one-half, but proof of sickness or military service exempts the employee from his contribution. When the laborer becomes unable to work he receives in class 1, about 114 marks, and in the other classes a little more, according to the amount of insurance he has paid. The German laborer must also be insured against sickness and against accidents.

"As to the first, every laborer employed in mines, factories, railroads or shipping wharves, building trade, machinery or common carriers must be insured. The amount to be paid for such insurance is a sum not exceeding 2 per cent of the daily wages, and must be paid in the proportion of two-thirds by the laborer and one-third by the employer.

"In regard to the insurance against accidents, the same is confined principally to factories, and here the employer must pay the entire premium."

CLOSING ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. Every voter should be a thinker; foolish and unjust laws will retard the prosperity of any nation, no matter how boundless its resources. Every voter should be a thinker; because in this favored country of ours every voter shares the responsibility of helping to elect the men who make the laws that govern us. The happiness of our homes, the prosperity of our country, perhaps even the continuance of our present form of government, depends upon the laws which our representatives make. Every voter should be a thinker; we should be a thinker; we need thinkers. An ignorant people is always an enslaved people. There are no exceptions.

We find unjust laws enforced in every nation; we find liberty, as we understand it, unknown in either France or Germany; we find that poverty and distress are at home in England and Ireland; yet, the outlook is encouraging, because intelligence is spreading, and labor is organizing and becoming capable of making its wants known. "Let the voice of the people be heard!" Too long it has been silenced by bloody tyranny, or cunningly devised laws framed in the interests of the oppressor.

So far, we have confined our studies to the most enlightened and progressive nations of the earth. Now, we shall turn our attention to Russia. Why are Russians starving? Is it because they are idle and lazy? Is it because the soil is unproductive? Is it entirely an act of providence, or is it due in part to an unprogressive form of government, that Russia finds herself in her present condition? To such questions as this we shall endeavour to find an answer, and would be glad to have you all come and join with us in our studies. The next lesson will be Historic Russia.

## 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. Commissions for the insertion of advertisements on application, stating character of advertisement required.

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

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

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

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve of the cause; it was pursued and subscribe to the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council re-inforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and action of Brothers McMichen and associates in said cause, 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: J. D. Cobb, Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Feging, J. S. Garrard, J. J. McMichen.

Somebody at Silver Hill, Arkansas, sends a remittance for subscription to THE ECONOMIST but sends no name.

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

A. J. F. James and G. T. Elliott write letters of inquiry but do not give post-office State.

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

Jacob Schmit, of Paris, and J. S. Roberts, of Shelbyville, write letters of inquiry, but they can neither be answered nor investigated because they fail to mention their States. All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complaints we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

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.

## ATTENTION SECRETARIES.

The Alliance secretary has much work to do without pay. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Alliance. THE ECONOMIST is the national official organ and always contains information of interest and value to the secretary. It frequently contains matter that he should read in the Alliance. It should be in the hands of every secretary each week. How may it be sent him? It is a nice compliment for the Alliance to send it to him; but frequently that is neglected. To meet this question

THE ECONOMIST has decided to send the paper free to every secretary of an Alliance in which ten copies of the paper are taken by regular subscribers, and for the purpose of assisting secretaries in getting a little pay for the work they are doing for the Order, each secretary is authorized to act as agent and receive subscriptions for THE ECONOMIST, and is allowed to retain 20 per cent of the subscription price as a commission. This applies to regular subscribers and also to those under all the campaign offers. Brethren will please see that this notice is read in the Alliance each meeting for a month or two.

ONLY three death losses so far this year in Alliance Aid. If you carry life insurance at all carry it in your own fraternal Order. It is as safe and cheap as any.

AN APPEAL FOR ORGANIZERS.  
OFFICE OF STATE SECRETARY,  
BELMONT, N. Y.

To whom it may concern: As secretary of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of New York State, I appeal to all brothers of our Order throughout the country to come to our aid in the work of organizing Alliances. Although situated within a few miles of the very center of the cess-pool of political corruption, our farmers and laborers are loudly calling for relief, and the work of organizing them is comparatively easy. We have the best of trade arrangements for those who desire such benefits, and give to the organizers the most liberal terms. Out of fifty-six agricultural counties in the State we have but sixteen organized. Our membership at present is about 10,000, whereas it should be not less than 75,000, and it can easily be made that number if we can get organizers. We are being asked daily for organizers, but can not get men who will work. Hoping that our innumerable friends in this great work will consider well our condition, I again appeal for assistance.

GEO. A. SCOTT,  
Sec. of N. Y. S. F. A. & I. U.

We call attention to the following specific list of Economist Extras. Any two chosen will be sent for 25 cents. For campaign purposes these little books are very valuable:

Hand Book of Facts..... 15 cents  
Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton... 15 cents  
History U. S. Dollar..... 15 cents  
Scrap Book No. 1..... 15 cents  
Scrap Book No. 2..... 15 cents  
Sub-treasury System..... 15 cents  
Sub-treasury System, complete. 15 cents  
Political Tickler ..... 15 cents

DON'T neglect taking a life policy in the Alliance Aid Degree.

SEE thirteenth page for National Aid department; insist that your State and county officers use due diligence in instituting the degree; it is greatly for the interest of the fraternity and should not be neglected.

## CO-OPERATION.

A valuable method of co-operation for business purposes is in the insurance work. Alonzo Wardall, of the national executive board, is devoting his whole time to this branch of the work, and he expects to visit as many of the State Alliances as possible during the coming season. Some States have already adopted this degree and organized the work. A list of State organizers, with post-office address, will be found in another column. Brother Wardall is desirous of getting others so as to have all the States pushing this work at the earliest day

THE full text of the anti-option bill reported by the committee of agriculture, and now pending in the House of Representatives, is presented to the readers of THE ECONOMIST in this issue. The people have,

with great unanimity, demanded legislation to stop future gambling and option selling. The dealers in options and futures, the boards of trade and the produce, grain and cotton exchanges were all fully and strongly represented during the consideration of this question, in the committee, by a lobby in opposition to any such legislation. The committee has formulated this bill as calculated to correct the evils complained of without injury to any legitimate interest. Of course it was expected that the future gamblers would immediately denounce the bill as a failure, and say that it was in the interest of millers and speculators, etc.; but all such assertions are self-convicting, because it is that very class of men who are fighting the measure. It is, however, unfortunate that occasionally a paper claiming to be a reform paper is poorly enough posted to be caught in the wily trap of the future gamblers and turns its columns against this measure. It is better to take the side of the people, even if the detail is not perfect, than to make that pretext for fighting on the side of plutocracy. The bill itself shows whether it is calculated to secure the object sought; and the judgment of an enlightened public upon that subject can be relied upon as correct.

IF YOUR State has no general organizer for the Aid Degree write direct to the office at Huron, South Dakota, for a single application and copy of by-laws, or if your Alliance wishes to introduce the degree, ask for the papers for that. Any member of the Order in good health and of proper age can join, or can organize a degree lodge.

THE members of the Farmers Alliance are not troubling themselves whether the Democratic nominee shall be Cleveland or Hill, nor whether the Republican nominee shall be Harrison or Blaine. Those two parties are making a record in their nominations, and when completed it will be inspected by the people who, at the same time, rest easy in the knowledge that they have a home to go to if they do not like either one.

SEE thirteenth page for National Aid department; insist that your State and county officers use due diligence in instituting the degree; it is greatly for the interest of the fraternity and should not be neglected.

## CO-OPERATION.

In the battle of Bunker Hill the cautious commander of the American forces gave his men orders to reserve their fire as the enemy approached, until they could see the whites of their eyes. Then each should pick his man and all fire at once. The hosts of plutocracy are approaching, and the people can see the white in the eyes of the last one of them by June 21, when the last old party national convention assembles. Then it will be time enough to make the attack all at once; no stragglers; no wavering; no defeat.

Nothing but allegations and denials has thus far developed in the Yellowstone Park investigation. Russel B. Harrison, son of the President, emphatically denies knowledge of presentation to him of stock by the park association as a bid for political favors in the name of R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis.

So does Mr. Kerens. The officers

possible. Where no State effort is being made he will organize county fire mutuals when desired. All who are interested in this feature of Alliance work should write Brother Wardall, at Washington, D. C., for full particulars.

THE last issue of Virginia Sun has a fine notice and explanation of the National Aid Degree; other papers would advance the good of the Order by doing likewise.

BEN TERRELL is speaking in Illinois. The Aid Degree will receive attention from him.

## ESSAU:

"Or the Banker's Victim," is the name of a new novel by Dr. T. A. Bland, of Washington, D. C. It combines an interesting and exciting work of fiction, with valuable instructions and sound financial teaching. The story is founded on fact, and is a valuable addition to reform literature of the day.

NATIONAL LECTURER WILLITS commences a month's engagement in Iowa May 20. He will explain and institute the Aid Degree.

## A SIMILE.

A great general is preparing his forces for a battle; it will be the deciding conflict of a great and terrible war. If he succeeds in this battle it will redound to his honor and glory. The opposing forces are better trained and equipped and have the advantage in the lay of the ground; their numbers are not known, but are supposed to be somewhat less than his.

He knows the conflict will be fierce and long, and that his army has not had time to be well drilled and trained. He believes that they have courage, devotion and enthusiasm that he can depend upon, but realizes that he must curb their ardor till he can so arrange his plan of battle as not to slaughter his forces by detached efforts. He pitches his line of battle and puts troops in the entrenchment to preserve same. He gives them strict orders to simply hold their ground and do nothing to provoke or precipitate the battle until they get orders. He then dispatches many couriers with orders. "Bring up such a division to support such a point in the line." "Plant—battery on—commanding point," "transfer—troops over—river," "bring stores and ammunition from—to," and many more wise orders calculated to save the day.

While all these preparations of vital importance are in progress the troops in the line of battle are idle, simply waiting, and what a deplorable result would follow impatience or cowardice on their part. Suppose the petty officers in charge of them should desire to make a personal reputation for bravery and should declare that the delay of the general was due to cowardice, and impatiently lead out their detachments and precipitate the battle during this period

of hasty preparation, causing the utter defeat and rout of the entire forces. Or suppose that result should follow an impatient spirit on the part of the soldiers in the line of battle. The same fearful consequences would have to be borne. The fact is that it is the greatest show of bravery for the front rank to patiently wait for orders and it is the bravest general who makes all the delays necessary (under criticism) to secure a preparation that will insure success. Slow to battle, but once being in, conducts himself so that his adversary will dread him. Some of those who manifest the most impatience before the fight commences may flee in terror under the first fire. It is not, therefore, safe to pass judgment on the courage of any man till you see him under fire, as some of the most cautious, once aroused, may prove perfect tigers.

Apply this where it will do the most good.

## CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The various investigations undertaken by the Fifty-second Congress are of doubtful result, taken as a whole, for campaign material at the beginning of the present session. It was confidently expected that a goodly amount of political capital would be made out of the Keystone bank, the condition of the treasury, the Yellowstone Park, the census bureau, the pension office, trusts and combinations, and immigration matters.

Several of these investigations have been in progress, and considerable of interest developed, but outside of office manipulations and personal scandals of unsavory character touching employees, little has developed. It has shown that officers of the government were unfit for the high positions held by them; but this is a chronic complaint and awakens no special attention. It is safe to say that, under any administration, the same unfortunate condition would locally prevail. Aware of this fact, the managers of this House have ceased to count much on these investigations, and the pigeon holes in the Speaker's room are full of resolutions calling for inquiry, which will probably be there when Congress adjourns. The expense of an investigation makes the committee on rules charge of authorization unless very good reasons are furnished, or extra influence brought to bear.

## SWEATING SYSTEM INVESTIGATION.

Little is heard of it. About the only published news so far is to effect that the committee upon personal delivery in the slums of Massachusetts, came to the conclusion that dealers in ready-made clothing who had appeared before them had deliberately falsified. That great misery and poverty among their wretched victims did exist, and that it was neither local in character or of an insignificant character. Developments are awaited with interest.

## ELLIS ISLAND.

Grave charges emanate from Ellis Island, New York, the landing place of immigrants, as to conduct of affairs. Money has been spent for which neither House of Congress is responsible—some \$362,000 which it is claimed the Secretary of the Treasury disbursed without the shadow of authorization or appropriation.

The outcome of the Keystone bank investigation is not exactly encouraging. It was begun late, and most of the committee had not followed the case at all before they began research, and are to a great extent groping in the dark. There is, no doubt, felt that there is much in the case that should in the interest of justice be disclosed, but the committee are at fault to find it. Bardsley is in prison, Marsh in unknown retirement, and the sources of information generally sealed up.

## THE KEYSTONE BANK AFFAIR.

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## PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY.

This is not yet under way. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, deserves credit for forcing it upon the attention of Congress and the country. It is hoped that from it may flow some check to a system of espionage and armed threat to labor, which has long affronted and outraged us as a nation.

## NOTES BY REFORMER.

The significant speech of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, on the silver question has made him a host of friends among the reform elements of the country. The bold, independent and aggressive character of the speech was its most prominent feature. He spared not his own party, but laid the

lash upon all, high and low, who stood in the way of that financial reform demanded by the people. It showed how fast and strong is progressing the movement of the West away from New England and towards the South. It showed a recognition of the great fact that the interests of the West and South are identical. To the South especially it was an evidence that the day of political legislation in the interest of the Republic and peace of the South has come to an end. And when the hot fight of the coming campaign is fairly opened in the South and plutocratic orators shall attempt to maintain that the only safeguard against force bills and negro domination lies in close alliance with the Democracy of New England, Senator Wolcott's speech will be a text to show that the only hope for the South lies in close alliance with the West. There the South will find not only her partners in misery but her true comrades in battle.

At the rate the spirit of independence is progressing in the West it is improbable that the State of Colorado will present the name of her son as worthy of the highest honor at the hands of the great liberty-convention which meets at Omaha on the 4th of July, 1892.

## A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

We have grown "sick of the solid North" and the "solid South." As a matter of change for the better, would it not be wise to form a solid West-South? There never was such a grand opportunity presented for a suffering people to right their wrongs. If Harrison or Cleveland should become the next President of the United States, the event would fall like a blighting curse upon the people of the West and South. The wheels of progress would be retarded and the clanking of chains be heard for four more long years, or possibly until they are stricken off by the mad act of bloody revolution.

The ruby lip of the Southern maiden is turned for a kiss of reconciliation and love toward the stalwart son of the West. Forever dumb be the voice—forever withered the arm that would keep them apart!

## TURNED OUT.

Young Williams, of Massachusetts, the same Representative that told the Southern Democrats that they would have to choose between Democratic alliance North and Farmers Alliance South, has turned out of the Democratic party all that voted in the House for free silver. It is a sad thing. Some of them have grown gray in the service of the party, but they will have to seek another home. There is no help for it. Young Williams, of Massachusetts, has taken charge of the old Democratic machine and he has "fired" them out. Well, there is only one place they can go, and that is into the People's party. They can do their country more good there than anywhere else.

## TWENTY-NINE STATES

declared for free coinage of silver in their platforms, and yet Wall street has gotten nearly all of them to endorse or instruct for Cleveland, Cleveland or Harrison—it is all the same to Wall street. Never before in the history of American politics has the golden hand of Wall street shown itself so plainly before the face of the people.

## CONGRESS.

## MONDAY.

Senate—House bill admitting two ships to American registration was passed in spite of opposition to subsidy clause by Mr. Mills. The ayes were 41 and the nays 10. The position taken by Mr. Mills was that the owners of the vessels were not actuated by patriotism to surrender subsidy of \$100,000 a year from Great Britain. They did so only to draw a larger amount from the treasury of Uncle Sam. In this assumption there can be little doubt the Texas Senator is eminently correct. The resolution for payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for interest in Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation (about \$3,000,000) was taken up, and after further discussion by Messrs. Dawes and Teller favorable to adoption, and Mr. Allison against, a vote was taken and resolution adopted by ayes 43, nays 13.

It declares it to be the opinion of the Senate that, for reasons set forth in the report of the committee on Indian affairs upon the message of February 17 last, as to the appropriation in the bill of March 3, 1891, for payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation, for their interest in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, there is no sufficient reason for interference in the due execution of that law.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that Mr. Peffer, not then present, intended to address the Senate next Thursday on the President's message in reference to an international bi-metallic conference.

House—Day consumed by river and harbor appropriation bill. The pending question was on the reconsideration of the vote by which the House Saturday agreed to the amendment providing that in the cases where authority has been granted to the Secretary of War to make contracts for the completion of certain works, if no bids are received which are deemed by the Secretary to be advantageous, then materials may be purchased and the work may be done otherwise than by contract.

service commission, and for printing the eighth and ninth annual reports of the bureau of animal industry.

In speaking to one of these measures, Mr. Richardson, Tenn., chairman of the committee on printing, defended that committee from the charge of extravagance. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, the expenditures for public printing had been \$3,674,759. Of this amount but \$315,896 had been recommended by the joint committee on printing, so that the members of that committee were not responsible for any undue expenditures.

The estimated cost for the printing ordered by Congress during the present fiscal year was, according to the public printer, \$643,892.

As committee of the whole the Senate considered the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., stated that the amount appropriated by the bill was \$25,157,787, against an estimate of \$35,183,955, and an appropriation for the current year of \$33,395,363.

Mr. Cogswell opposed the policy of the committee in neglecting to make proper provision for public buildings and lighthouses; and Messrs. Wilson (Washington), Sweet (Idaho), Clark (Wyoming), and Herman (Oregon), all spoke in favor of larger appropriations for surveying the public lands.

Mr. Kem, Neb., in speaking against any increase of the appropriations carried by the bill, inveighed against the extravagance of the present House, and especially criticised the river and harbor bill which passed yesterday. He had voted for that bill, but he had done so only because he believed in internal improvements. He did not know personally that there were any steals contained in that measure, although he had heard it rumored in the House and on the streets that there were. Dingley, Me., attacked the bill as not conforming to the requirements of law, and as paving the way to large deficiency appropriations at the second session. We were now within two months of the close of the present fiscal year (for which the "billion dollar" Congress had appropriated) and it was possible to say now—within a very small amount—that that Congress had expended. What had it been? Had it been a billion dollars? No! Almost \$300,000 short of a billion dollars.

Mr. Otis, Kan., favored striking out the clause. Why not build the mint out West? According to the position taken by Pennsylvania members on the silver bill they were not in favor of free silver.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mills made strong speeches advocating economy and declaring the government practically bankrupt. Nothing was done. The Senate adjourned over until Monday May 9, 1892.

House—Private bill day with the Sibley claim to the fore. The committee of the whole referred the claim to Court of Claims for final adjudication. Against this disposal the Republicans filibustered all day, wore out the patience of the Democrats and finally forced adjournment.

Mr. Otis, Kan., favored striking out the clause. Why not build the mint out West? According to the position taken by Pennsylvania members on the silver bill they were not in favor of free silver.

Mr. Bland, Mo., agreed with Mr. Otis, that if a new mint were to be built it should be located in the West, where the bullion was produced. He moved to amend the clause in the bill by providing that all silver bullion now in the treasury the property of the government, or hereafter purchased by or becoming the property of the government, shall be immediately coined into standard silver dollars, and the coinage or gain arising therefrom covered into the treasury and paid out to meet the appropriations herein provided for.

Mr. Dingley denied in the first place that any such amount had been appropriated, and in the second place asserted that the expenditures of the Fifty-first Congress would not exceed \$700,000,000.

The committee then rose.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported two amendments to be offered to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill—one being to increase from \$25,000 to \$30,000 one item for the international bureau of American republics; and the other to insert an item of \$65,000 for payment of the United States' share of the expenses of the preliminary survey for a continental railway, recommended by the international American conference.

It is quite plain that if the amendments to this bill carried through special efforts of Mr. Blount, Ga., become law, it will not be owing to lack of attack on the part of Mr. Sherman.

He shares in common with Messrs. Reed, Dingley and Burrows, the opinion that "this is a great country, and the more money spent on it, the greater it grows."

House bill authorizing the construction of the wagon and motor bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., was taken from the calendar and passed; also Senate bill authorizing the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge over the Corpus Christi channel, known as the Morris and Cummings Ship Canal, in Aransas county, Tex.; also Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river (from Conneaut Harbor, or from Erie, to Pittsburg) and appropriating \$10,000.

Repealing that part of the act of July 15, 1870, which prohibits army officers from wearing the insignia of their rank. Passed.

Mr. Tracey also contended that Mr. Bland's amendment was out of order. As to Mr. Cockran's proposition, he could not give it his approval. There might be some gentlemen who believed that the

purchase of silver should cease, but he was not one of them.

Mr. Bland argued that nothing in his amendment changed existing law.

The Chair sustained the point of order against Mr. Bland's amendment on the ground that it was not germane.

Mr. Cockran withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Bland appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew the appeal, stating that there was another place in the bill where he would offer his amendment.

Mr. Baker, Kan., opposed the expenditure for a mint at the present time.

Mr. Tiltman, S. C., was opposed to a new mint until we had something to mint. "Give us," he said, "a free coinage bill and we will give you a mint."

Mr. Reilly, Pa., advocated the erection of the new building, and then the vote was taken. On a division the vote stood 91 to 85. Tellers were ordered, and the motion to strike out was agreed to—95 to 92.

Mr. Bingham gave notice that he would demand a ye-a and nay-vote in the House. In speaking to a verbal amendment, Mr. Townsend, Colo., referred to the press dispatch stating that Mr. Goschen had announced that England would accept the invitation of the United States to take part in the international conference to discuss the silver question. The reading of the cablegram was received with loud applause.

THURSDAY.

Senate—The message of the President on the subject of an international conference on bimetallism was taken up, and

Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate, promising his speech with the remark that the farmers and wage-earners of the country had determined to make common cause, and to put it before the country in the single factor—money.

The matter involved might be (the said) considered in two aspects—first, in its relation to political parties; and, second, in its relations to the public interests. In either view of the matter it assumed supreme importance.

Among the mistakes committed by the leaders of the great political parties in the last thirty years, none was so menacing to party integrity, and so full of danger to present political methods, as the recent ignoring of the popular demand for an equality of money of silver on an equality with gold.

An aristocracy of wealth had grown up and had become a standing menace to popular liberty. That was the power which demanded gold in payment of debts. It was the power which now controlled the machinery of both political parties, and which the people had to meet face to face.

In conclusion Mr. Peffer declared his conviction that if the voters who favored free silver coinage would combine to secure that result they would be surely successful. They would secure a majority of members of the House, who would have the courage of their convictions; a majority of the Senate, and a President who would not threaten a veto in advance of Congressional action.

Resolutions of respect were unanimously adopted, and as a mark of respect, the House immediately adjourned.

The House committee on post-offices and post-roads ordered a favorable report upon the bill consolidating third and fourth-class mail matter under the head of third-class and fixing the rate of postage at 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. All conditions as to wrapping, permissible printing, etc., now applicable to fourth-class matter is to apply to the third-class matter, in addition to the privileges now conferred upon that class.

It appears that the anti-silver men will make an effort to recover the ground which the silver men assert they lost through the vote in the Senate upon the Kyle amendment to the Arizona funding bill, for when the bill was laid before the House, Delegate Smith moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments, the principal one being the "lawful money" amendment, and ask a conference, and his motion carried.

The Oates' substitute for the Watson-Pinkerton detective investigating resolution was adopted after advocacy by Messrs. Watson, Ga.; Stockdale, Miss.; Simpson, Kan.; Butler, Ia., and Bryan, Neb. Messrs. Taylor, Ohio; Hemphill, S. C., and Bynum, Ind., opposed its adoption fruitlessly. The sundry civil appropriation bill consumed the balance of the day. One or two incidents of in-

terest occurred. The committee on appropriations had inserted provisions that articles imported for the use of the light-house establishment and of the national museum should be admitted free of duty. These were stricken out on points of order made by Mr. Burrows (Republican), Mich., that they were not germane, did not reduce expenses, and changes existing laws. Late in the afternoon Mr. Reed, alluding to the refusal of the majority to explain the reductions made in the bill, made a sarcastic speech, saying that there was no explanation to give but that of brute force, a majority of three to one.

Mr. Holman's only reply to this rather silly objection to the power the gentleman has always invoked and declared paramount was to call for a vote. He was sustained.

FRIDAY.

Senate—A long quarrel over increase of navy.

The bill as it came from the House provides for one armored cruiser of about 8,000 tons displacement, to cost (exclusive of armament) not more than \$3,500,000. The amendment as reported from the Senate committee on appropriations provides (in addition) for one sea-going cost-line battle-ship of about 9,000 tons, and to cost not exceeding \$4,000,000; one harbor-defense double-turret ship of the monitor-type, of about 750 tons, and to cost not exceeding \$3,000,000; four light-draft gunboats of from 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, and to cost not exceeding \$400,000 each, and six torpedo boats at a cost not exceeding \$10,000 each.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mills made strong speeches advocating economy and declaring the government practically bankrupt. Nothing was done. The Senate adjourned over until Monday May 9, 1892.

House—Private bill day with the Sibley claim to the fore. The committee of the whole referred the claim to Court of Claims for final adjudication. Against this disposal the Republicans filibustered all day, wore out the patience of the Democrats and finally forced adjournment.

Under the sod where the daisies blow, Listen to a tale of woe. Well plant our Ben and Grover so That neither one will longer grow, You know, you know, Listen to a tale of woe.

Chorus—

V.

Under the sod where the daisies blow, Listen to a tale of woe. Well plant our Ben and Grover so That neither one will longer grow, You know, you know, Listen to a tale of woe.

Chorus—

VI.

And you who these opinions vote, Listen to a tale of woe. Don't stop when you're voting or quote, And on the tide of leisure float, But vote, but vote, Listen to a tale of woe.

Chorus—

DE PUSH, DE PULL AND DE PEW.

BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTON.

I.

There's a quiet little gin-mill, In a noisy little street, Where the bankers gather almost every day; It has screens before the windows, And "push" upon the door, And this is what commercial drinkers say:

You must push aside your neighbor,

If you want to get along;

You must pull beneath the living;

You must push above the dead;

You must push your way, no matter

Whether friend or foe you down,

"For De Push" is now the password

In this plutocratic town."

II.

DE PULL.

There's a quiet little chamber

Where wigwams stand in a street,

Where the politicians gather every day;

It has screens before the windows

And has "pull" upon the door,

And this is what the modern statesmen say:

You must have a pull, young fellow,

If you want to get along;

You must have a pull with some one,

If you're right or if you're wrong;

You must have a pull, no matter

Whether you are small or great,

"For De Pull" is now the password

In this Democratic State."

III.

DE PEW.

There's a stately marble palace

On a broad and shady street,

Where the hierarchs gather every day;

It has plate glass in the windows

And has "Pew" upon the door,

And this is what the surprised clergy say:

You must have a pull in church, sir,

If you'd sure keep out of hell there,

If you wish to feel right well;

You should own a pew, no matter

If from honesty you lurk,

"For De Pew" is now the password

In this autocratic church."

Ex-Senator Edmund's Threat.

The Sentinel, Missouri.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat quotes ex-Senator Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont, as saying:

"It is impossible," says the Green Mountain patriot (shades of Ethan Allen, forgive us for using the expression, even sarcastically!) "to provide by law against the advantage the rich can take of the poor in a case of that kind!"

Let us add—yes, when men like

golden calf Edwards holds the Shylock forts of the United States Senate! \*

In conclusion, let us say this: Too

many old greenbacks have been

educating the people during the last

fifteen years. They have said: Kill

the bear. Unloose the golden calf.

The statistics the commissioner con-

sidered of the greatest importance in

the study of industrial problems in

this country. He says:

"This report comprehends the re-

sults of an investigation carried out

in accordance with the organic laws

of the department concerning the cost

of producing textiles and glass, the

wages paid to employees in these in-

dustryes, and their cost of living, and

is practically a supplement to the

sixth annual report, which treated in

like manner of iron, steel, bituminous

coal, coke, etc." The report is

divided into three parts.

"Part I (Cost of Production)" is

based upon returns from 278 estab-

lishments, 49 of which are in Europe.

In securing facts from



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

Progressive Farmer (N. C.) says:  
It costs from \$600 to \$700 to send a car  
load of strawberries from Florida to New  
York. A freight car costs about \$800.  
When we consider that the road is only  
out of the use of the car about five days,  
and gets nearly first cost for one load of  
freight, it looks like an argument in favor  
of government ownership. But never  
mind about that. The fool who raises  
strawberries, corn, wheat, oats, cotton,  
and such things, ought to be fined for it,  
anyhow. We expect it will become a  
penitentiary offense after awhile.

The Monitor (Mo.) says:

If labor is plentiful and capital scarce,  
labor will be cheap and capital will be  
dear. If money is abundant why do the  
people use six dollars of bank credit  
(confidence) for each dollar in cash.

American Journal of Education (Mo.)  
says:

We must more and more interpret the  
interests of the people to the people.  
Are the people wise enough to take care  
of their own interests? If so, why do the  
ninety-five people allow the other five to rule  
them?

The Nonconformist (Indianapolis, Ind.)  
says:

The silver dollar is legal tender for  
only \$5 or under. Make silver dollars  
legal tender for all debts, public and private,  
and issue greenbacks to three times  
the amount of the free and unlimited  
coinage of both gold and silver. This  
will give us \$50 per capita, and will settle  
by practical test which kind of money the  
people prefer.

The Williamston Enterprise (Mich.)  
says:

No good action, no good example dies—it lives forever in our race. A single  
virtuous action has elevated a whole village, a whole city, a whole nation. It is  
from small seeds dropped into the ground  
that the finest productions grow, and it  
is from the inborn dictates of conscience  
and the inspired principles of duty that  
the finest growths of character have  
arisen.

Peoples' Press (Ind.) says:

You read of the terrible sufferings and  
consequent bread riots in Europe and  
turn them off as being far away, and in  
the despots of the old world. Are  
not the financial systems of Europe the  
ones our plutocrats are fashioning after?  
Will they not produce like results here?  
Is there any other outcome for us if we  
follow in the same course?

The People (New York) says:

The junior of all the Vanderbilts is  
spending four million dollars on a fort  
at Asheville, N. C., which he intends to  
make his home. The basement walls  
are from twelve to fifteen feet thick and  
the architect of the structure is quoted as  
saying that the young plutocrat looks  
ahead to the time when an outbreak may  
test the strength to those cyclopean walls.

The Unionist (Ky.) says:

There are 12,600,000 homes in the  
United States. Nine million of them are  
under mortgage. Only 3,600,000 homes  
in the land of the free escape the extra  
tax of mortgage interest. Why? There  
is not enough money.

The Age (Baldwin, Mont.) says:

The Northern Pacific is proposing to  
Congress a compromise by which the  
company will receive other lands in  
lieu of the mineral lands. This is simply  
asking for another land grant. If the  
company is not and never has been en-  
titled to the mineral lands, it is presum-  
ption for the company to ask the govern-  
ment to recoup it for what it could not  
possibly have lost.

The Arena (Hartford City, Ind.) says:

The first paper money issued by the  
government for the suppression of the  
rebellion was called "demand notes,"  
sixty millions in amount. Those notes  
were a full legal tender, with no excep-  
tion clause to cause any depreciation of  
their value. They circulated at par with  
gold when it was at its highest. It was  
the money of the people.

The People (New York) says:

Secretary Elkins wants an early in-  
crease of the regular army to 50,000 men,  
and the immediate establishment of

closer relations between the national and  
the State troops. His "experts" have  
told him that a strengthening of forces  
was still more necessary in the Western  
than in the Eastern States, and his fel-  
low plutocrats have assured him that no  
support would be withheld from the war  
department by either of their boodle  
parties. Our authority for this state-  
ment is no less a personage than Brother-  
in-law Shepard of the Mail and Express,  
who, as everybody knows, is a personal  
friend of Elkins and the journalistic  
mouthpiece of the Vanderbilts.

The New Nation (Mass.) says:

The census bulletin on farms, homes  
and mortgages just issued shows that in  
1880, in ten counties in Kansas, 13.13 per  
cent of the farms were cultivated by  
tenants paying rent. In 1890 that per-  
centage of hired farms was 33.25. In ten  
counties in Ohio the percentage of hired  
farms has increased in the last decade  
from 24.96 to 37.10. The inference is  
plain enough. The farmers are indeed  
paying their mortgages by surrendering  
their farms and renting.

The Alabama Mirror says:

It sounds strange to the ears of the  
politicians to hear the farmers talk learn-  
edly about finance and government.  
Truly the bottom rail is getting on top  
sure enough. And again is the bible vin-  
dictive. "The first shall be last, and the  
last shall be first." Step up, brethren!

The Alliance Monitor (Ala.) declares:  
When the Democratic leaders choose  
to go below the political surface of the  
Farmers' Alliance movement, and get at  
the real motive and cause of this great  
uprising of people, they will find that at  
heart it is just and right. Aye, and more  
than justified by cruel necessity.

The Alliance Herald says:

The bank of France has had regularly  
granted loans to producers on non-perishable  
farm products for fifty years, and  
France is the most prosperous country in  
the world.

The Industrial Union (Colo.) pithily re-  
marks:

Is metal money fiat money? Let us  
see. One dollar's worth of copper will  
coin five dollars' worth of cent pieces.  
An ounce of gold worth sixteen dollars,  
when stamped by the United States mint  
is worth twenty dollars. Is there no fiat  
in the transaction?

The Contra Costa Democrat (Cal.)  
says:

An exchange states that it costs \$345,-  
000 a year to keep the present force  
of drummers on the road, and counting  
the total number of people engaged in  
productive industry at 14,000,000, this en-  
tails a tax of \$23.90 per year upon each  
and every one of them.

The Southern Alliance Farmer (Ga.)  
says:

Germany's railroad, operated by the  
government, puts \$25,000,000 into the  
public treasury every year. They work  
four times as many laborers to the same  
length of road in America, and give the  
people a much superior accommodation.

The Independent (Conn.) says:

The millers of Minnesota donated  
1,000,000 pounds of flour to the sufferers  
in Russia. Well and good so far. Then  
they come forward and ask Congress to  
give them \$100,000 to charter a vessel to  
carry it to Russia. Did you ever figure

What is Scrofula  
Hires' Root Beer.

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumu-  
lating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful  
running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which  
develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, nose, often  
causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin  
of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other  
manifestations usually ascribed to "humors."  
It is a more formidable enemy than consumption  
or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst  
possible features of both. Being the most ancient,  
it is the most general of all diseases or afflictions,  
for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla,  
which, by the cure it has accomplished,  
often when other medicines have failed, has  
proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine  
for this disease. For all afflictions of the blood,  
Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the  
cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you  
suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms,  
be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

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any medicine, cures  
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PUBLISHED AT  
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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  
caricature and all that is base and ignoble in  
the seat of government as calculated to furnish  
"The high character of the man interested in 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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Senators T. C. Peeler and H. Kyle; Congress-  
men T. E. Watson, J. D. Davis, W. C. Gannett,  
W. A. McKeithen, B. E. Clover, J. G. Otis, M.  
Kem, K. Halvorsen, T. E. Winn, W. Baker, Dr.  
M. G. Ellzey, and many other well known writers.

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INDUSTRIAL  
ELECTRIC CELLS  
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GIVE SIZE, PRICE, PARTICULARS.  
DETROIT, MICH.

Pleas Remedy for Catarrh is the  
Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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

FOR DYSPEPSIA,  
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use  
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.  
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has  
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
E. H. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH

100 Doses One Dollar

on 17. One million pounds of flour at  
the retail price, which is three cents a  
pound, would be worth \$30,000. Then  
\$10,000 would be 100 per cent for the  
flour, and leave \$70,000 with which to  
carry it to Russia. Seventy thousand  
dollars for carrying one million pounds  
of flour would be at the rate of \$7 per  
hundred weight for carrying it to Russia.  
Gee-witticker! This is charity with a  
vengeance. It was a slick scheme to sell  
flour to the government at ten cents a  
pound that is only worth three cents at  
retail. One million pounds of flour at  
one cent a pound would cost \$10,000 to  
ship to New York. One cent a pound  
for 1,000,000 pounds across the ocean  
would be another \$10,000; \$20,000 would  
be a terrible price to ship 1,000,000  
pounds of flour from St. Paul to Russia;  
\$30,000 a good price for the flour at St.  
Paul, Minn.; and this would leave a clean  
steal of \$50,000, and it very nearly passed  
Congress.

later legislated out entirely; silver bul-  
lion was \$1.10 per ounce one year ago,  
but has been legislated down to 70 cents  
per ounce now. All merely a question of  
law. Silver has lost one-third of its  
value in one year, and gold has gained  
one-third more power to prevent the pay-  
ment of debts. The money power does  
not intend that the interest bearing debts  
shall be paid.

The Standard (N. Y.) says:

George William Ballou says that one  
secret of France's financial strength is in  
keeping money at home. Frenchmen do  
not, as Americans yearly do, spend \$50,-  
000,000 for foreign travel. The French  
set the fashions and we like a nation of  
fools pay for the privilege of aping them.

Exactly so. How pusillanimous is such  
initiative which swells to heaven of rank  
hypocrisy.

The Weekly Union (Mo.) says:

Given: A piece of nasty old rag—a  
greenback "dollar," twenty-five and  
eight-tenths grains of gold and sixty-  
seven cents worth of silver. Which is  
"worth" the most; which will buy the  
most goods and pay the most debts?  
Which would you rather have? Will  
some one of those very wise old party  
editors please answer these questions?

The Independent Press (Neb.) says:

John D. Rockefeller, of New York, is  
worth \$125,000,000. As the average  
wealth in this country is \$1,000 per capita  
in order to sustain this man in useless  
wealth 125,000 persons must be deprived  
of their last dollar.

Wholesale Price List mailed free. Write under seal.

The Sworn Tormentors of the  
Inquisition.

What cared they for the groans of the victim as  
he lay stretched upon the rack? Yet people whose  
hearts are neither as hard as the nephritis stone  
nor whose fortitude is excessive, often have no  
pity on themselves—voluntarily incur life-long tor-  
ture by neglect. Rheumatism, the most agonizing  
of all maladies, is a potent safeguard against  
the terrible invasions of this insidious and  
dangerous malady—dangerous because of its  
propensity to attack the heart, the seat of life.  
Neuralgia is also effectively counteracted and re-  
lieved by the Bitters. Malaria; kidney complaints,  
debility, indigestion, biliousness, grippe, loss  
of appetite and the inability to sleep, among  
the complaints eradicated with this genial corrective.

We have ceased to suppose and arrived  
at the era of conviction. We know it.

Industrial Union (Col.) says:

There are 8,000 children in Chicago  
who are debarred from attendance at the  
public schools, because they have not  
clothing enough to hide their nakedness.  
Yet we are told there is an overproduction  
of cotton. Bah!

Independent Tribune (Kan.) says:

If the silver men in the House lacked  
the nerve to vote for their convictions  
when the free coinage bill was up, what  
evidence is there that they would act  
differently should the election of Presi-  
dent be thrown into the House? The  
question is pertinent, in view of the talk  
by the friends of free coinage of an orga-  
nized effort to throw the election of  
President into the House for the purpose  
of getting a single man elected.

The evidence is that the same combi-  
nation would unite, and the spoils be  
wrested from the victors after the battle  
was won.

The Independent Press (Neb.) says:

Since Claus Spreckels sold out to the  
sugar trust for \$7,000,000, the latter has  
the sugar market in its control, and the  
price of refined sugar has been advanced.  
It is estimated that the advance in price  
will yield to the trust the snug little sum  
of \$19,000,000 in a single year.

Send for it, read it, and get your neighbors to  
read it. Only 25 cents, post paid; 5 copies for \$1,  
11 copies for \$2, 24 copies for \$4, 50 copies for \$7.50  
or 100 copies for \$14.

Address T. A. BLAND,

**SECOND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.**

Platform adopted by the Confederate Industrial Organizations at St Louis, Mo., February 22-24, 1892;

**PREAMBLE.**

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

**PLATFORM.**

**FINANCE.**

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

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

**LAND.**

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

**TRANSPORTATION.**

Third—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. a. The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

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

**SMOKE**



# Blackwell's DURHAM EVERYMAN'S TOBACCO.

None Genuine without the Trade-mark of the Bull on each Package.

**THE VERY BEST.**

**THE CANTON STEEL ROOFING CO., CANTON, O.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
FOLDED LOCK SEAM,  
GENUINE,  
STEEL ROOFING.  
FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS.  
10 ft. seamless eave trough.  
Send for Catalogue, Price List and Samples.

CORRUGATED IRON.  
Crimped Edge Iron Roofing and Siding, Beaded Iron Siding and Ceiling, Water Proof Sheathing Paper, Roof Paint, etc.

There is NO "SURE CURE FOR EVERY CASE OF ASTHMA" or  
"EVERY CASE OF HAY FEVER," but the worst cases,  
if uncomplicated by organic disease, can be  
**CURED TO STAY CURED**  
by constitutional treatment,  
and this at the patient's home.  
We treat all cases  
without a thorough  
knowledge of the case.  
Incurable Cases Declined.  
Examination free by mail.  
We want name and address of  
every sufferer from Asthma or Hay Fever.  
P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D., BUFFALO, N.Y.

**ALLIANCE, GRANGE, LEAGUE**  
F.M.B.A. Members and thousands of other good  
men and true patronized us so liberally  
last year that we were compelled to buy public and increase  
our working force. We now have  
one of the **LARGEST**  
CARRIAGE and HORSES!  
FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.  
The Alliance Factory runs when  
others shut down or break up  
"A" Grade 840.  
Send for our handsome, illus-  
trated Catalogue, showing over  
100 different styles of Vehicles  
and Harness, and you will un-  
derstand why all this phenom-  
enal success. We actually give more  
or less money than any Buggy or Harness factory in the  
world. All goods hand made and warranted for years. Get  
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**ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.**

North Court St., opp. the Court House.

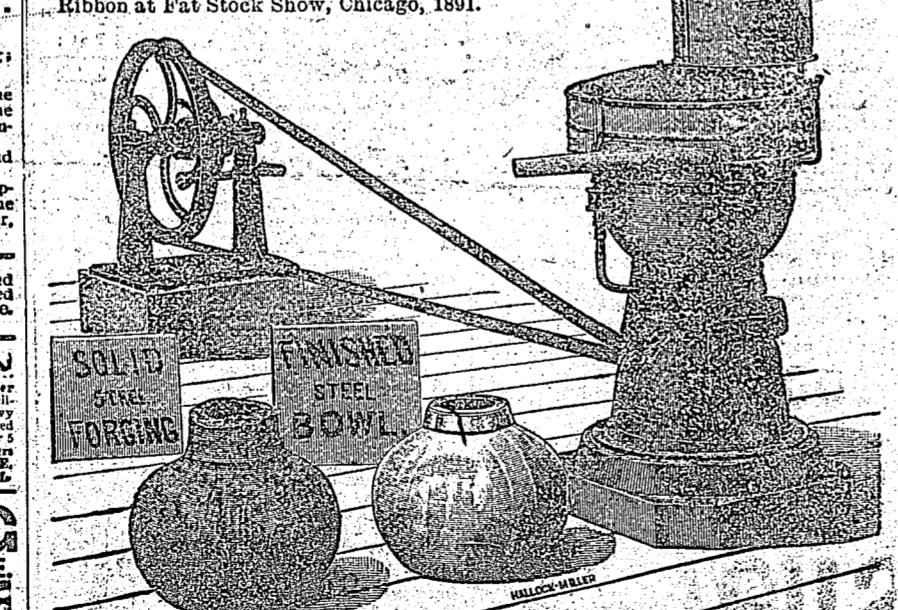
"A" Grade 846.  
"A" Grade 972.50.

**GREAT TRAILS OF CREAM SEPARATORS.**

Held at Doncaster by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, June 17 to 22, 1891.

The First Prize of \$150 Awarded to the Alexandra.

The Alexandra Improved Jumbo Carried away the Blue Ribbon at Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1891.



This separator has the largest capacity of any machine in the world, with this size bowl, via 15 in. With a speed of 6,000 revolutions per minute it will separate 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per hour. Two horse power will run it. We guarantee this machine in every respect, material, manufacture and separation of cream equal to any. The bowl of this separator is forged from steel made especially for this machine.

**Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co.**  
Manufacturers of Butter and Cheese Supplies  
240 TO 252 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO ILL.

RABBIT & POULTRY FENCING.  
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

the Fifty-second Congress on record on the demands of the Alliance. Some of these Alliance Congressmen asserted with great firmness a year ago that they would put this Congress on record for or against effective legislation in favor of the demands. Livingston, of Ga., introduced the sub-treasury bill; but so far as the record shows, he has been content to let it quietly lie in the committee, and has since introduced two financial bills, one of which is commonly believed to be a side-track, and the other a substitute for the sub-treasury bill; it is H. R. bill No. 8577, and is such a mass of financial nonsense as to bring contempt upon the cause.

THE ECONOMIST does not propose to criticise the Alliance Congressmen, but six months is plenty of time in which twenty-five men could put this Congress on record on every one of the Alliance demands, and THE ECONOMIST has stood between them and an impatient and indignant public long enough and will not longer attempt to defend inaction that enables enemies to the demands to hold their seats because the people do not know how they stand. An Alliance Democrat is no better than any other kind of a Democrat or Republican if he is afraid to fight for the Alliance demands because it offends his party bosses and might mitigate against their re-election. The people want to know what their Congressmen are doing for them in Congress, and THE ECONOMIST can not satisfy them in full without telling as well what they are not doing. The whole tale will be told by THE ECONOMIST as fast as the record is verified beyond a doubt. It will soon be time for Congress to adjourn, and then the record will be complete.

#### THE NEW FORUM

Is the name of the great new People's party paper recently started in St. Louis, Mo. It is a bright, neat and newsy five column eight page weekly. A model in typographical appearance and leader in editorial ability. It has associated with its editorial department the leading reformers of the nation. THE ECONOMIST bids it welcome and God speed in the field of reform labor, as "the field is indeed ripe for the harvest, but the laborers are few."

The duty, however, of THE ECONOMIST to its readers and the new paper demands a few words of reproof, "more in sorrow than in anger." As a true and valiant warrior, which the New Forum will certainly be, it should turn its biggest guns towards the enemy and not fire them into the ranks of its friends. The first number on the first page contains a large cartoon representing the Farmers Alliance as the tail to a couple of Democratic kites fastened on by a string labeled "Livingston." It is not complimentary to the Alliance because

Livingston nor no other man or set of men can tie the Alliance to the Democratic or any other kite. It is the great reform school, and the political parties are the armies in the field for action. The cartoon is cleverly prepared, and would be a good hit if it had been published in an opposition paper, but coming from this source it can only be construed to mean no disrespect to the Alliance as a body, a compliment and a good one to Watson and Simpson, and a hit at Livingston, and all those who are waiting in the Democratic party in hopes of securing reform within that party. This is supposed to include many Alliance men in the South, and might be construed to include the whole State Alliance of South Carolina. The more it includes the worse the policy of such cartoons. But it is based on an error, as there are no Alliance men in the South, or elsewhere, who expect any true reform from the Democratic party. There are many who advocate remaining in the Democratic party till after the national convention on the 21st of June; not because they expect the national Democracy to incorporate the principles of the demands in their platform, but because they want to offset these principles and have them rejected and condemned, believing that when the issue is so made, it will double the members of the independent movement by additions from the ranks of those friendly to the Alliance and its demands who do not belong to the Order.

JUDGE K. M. WIDNEY, of California, is taking a very commendable interest in the settlement of the financial question. He has recently issued the following circular:

Actual working cash in the banks of the United States available for commercial use October 31, 1891.

Total held.....	\$296,830,683
Total required.....	216,899,737

Working cash in U. S. .... 79,950,946  
\$1.23 per capita.

In addition to the above, the banks held certain credits against each other and a small amount of credit against the United States treasury. But the credits of banks against each other do not increase the cash volume of the banks. For if the credits should be extinguished by cash payments, it would only shift the cash from one to another.

Banks hold about \$15,720,000 claims against the U. S. treasury, as shown on page 155; but they owe to the U. S. treasury about the same amount. Hence, when the whole credits and debts are extinguished, it will leave the cash as I have shown above.

On page 241, of the same report, is the cash status of all other banks besides national; see middle column.

Total cash and cash items..... \$107,453,889

But cash items are not real money. Bankers all know that cash items are only first-class demand credits, which, when paid, remove cash from some other place.

Deduct cash items.....

51,668,218

Actual cash in State banks.... \$55,785,671

Page 241 shows the deposits in these State banks to be \$556,637,012. The lowest national bank reserve allowed is 15 per cent on deposits. Deduct this amount from the cash above.

\$3,195,551

Deficit..... \$58,709,880

prices of American cotton and wheat, the two great export staples of America can agriculture; the price of which here is the London gold price, less cost of laying them down in European markets. Free coinage will carry silver to par, and add thirty per cent to present prices for our great export staples. This will not bring in the millennium, but it will bring in the possibility that the American farmer may live by his business, which the degradation of silver has, in the manner shown, rendered impossible. What, then, are those more important measures of which Senator Vest has been talking? The election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency will not render it possible to pass any of those measures which his advocates call "tariff reform," through the Senate. Is free wool one of those questions, more important than the silver question, which we must not endanger by giving exaggerated importance to free coinage? Of what questions does Mr. Vest speak? Very many of the people believe that so-called tariff reform is a matter of insignificant importance in comparison with the silver question. Does the ghost of the force bill haunt the vision of the Senator? It does not frighten Southern people who know the situation. They know that it can never pass in the next House, in which the People's party will hold a balance of power, not in the Senate, where our Western friends will not permit its passage. We are not afraid of the opposition of that dead monster. Let us hear no more of it.

Mr. Watson. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, gave me a copy of his pamphlet, "The American Farmers' Millennium," in which he shows that the American farmers' millennium will not be, when it comes, a thousand years of free raw material any more than it will be a thousand years of free coinage by itself. It will be a thousand years of the silence of all liars; a thousand years of truth, honesty and fair dealing; of equal rights to all men before all laws, with monopolistic privileges for none. God speed the coming of a millennium of that sort!

Senator Vest implies the opinion that the importance of free coinage of silver will consist in the consequent increase in the volume of the currency. Those who have tried to understand this matter before they began to talk about it were first to show that as a matter of inflation free coinage possesses no consequence at all, as it would take nearly ten years to add \$1 per capita of present population to the circulation, more than is now being added by existing laws. Its only importance will be in this connection to impose a check on further contraction.

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From this it will be seen that the State banks, including savings banks, are over \$28,000,000 below a 15 per cent reserve and have no real cash working capital.

But as a matter of fact, savings banks have not over 1 or 2 per cent reserve, which would bring the State banks of deposits up to a safe condition, but could not leave a working capital of over \$10,000,000 cash actual money. They are not limited to any reserve and are postponing financial calamity by straining their draw on cash to its utmost limits.

From these statistics it appears that national banks have a working cash fund of \$79,950,946 State bank, ditto..... 10,000,000

Total ..... \$89,950,946  
or about \$1.40 per capita.

In the hands of the people is an unknown amount in actual circulation. Whatever the sum is, it must be regarded as the people's pocket reserve, for daily individual use. It is not available for commercial use.

The following table computed from pages 155 and 234 of the comptroller's report for 1891, vol. 1, shows the total volume of actual available working cash in the national banks in each State, and the same expressed per capita. The State banks would add probably 10 per cent to each item:

Total working cash.

Per capita.

State.

Maine.....

597,825

\$0.90

New Hampshire.....

181,966

.48

Vermont.....

249,089

.72

Massachusetts.....

2,900,776

1.26

Rhode Island.....

489,123

1.39

Connecticut.....

1,412,367

1.85

New York.....

7,188,053

1.17

New Jersey.....

2,093,125

1.44

Pennsylvania.....

13,949,243

2.59

Delaware.....

245,041

1.44

Maryland.....

2,274,615

2.17

Dist. of Columbia.....

1,318,045

5.58

Virginia.....

1,008,421

6.00

West Virginia.....

425,448

5.55

North Carolina.....

361,231

2.22

South Carolina.....

143,177

1.22

Georgia.....

675,186

3.60

Florida.....

195,825

4.80

Alabama.....

405,850

3.00

Mississippi.....

190,832

5.59

Louisiana.....

675,015

5.59

Texas.....

3,490,415

1.90

Arkansas.....

118,538

1.00

Kentucky.....

887,828

.47

Tennessee.....

1,025,279

.58

Ohio.....

5,118,543

1.38

Indiana.....

3,791,328

1.24

Illinois.....

10,260,653

2.72

Michigan.....

1,057,294

.50

Wisconsin.....

1,329,123

.76

Iowa.....

1,347,695

.69

Minnesota.....

1,505,723

1.10

Missouri.....

811,118

.29

Kansas.....

1,435,962

.99

and villages, where they can do better than they can on their farms, and this lessens the competition among the farmers who remain on their farms and enhances the value of their products.

"It is Kansas farmer's duty to visit New England, and buy up everything is done there—the good roads, the good fences, the good houses, the elegant blocks of buildings which line every street in the cities and villages; the immense mills and factories that are seen in town, village, and city; he would have a better idea of the country when he has seen it." The gentleman says that twenty-seven hundred New England farms have been deserted, "he will go down there and try to get one he will find out whether they are deserted or not. New England farms were very small in former years, and it often occurs that one farmer has made enough to buy three or four adjoining farms, and while he uses the land to pasture sheep or cattle, he has no use for the houses, and they are left to the people to count these houses as abandoned."

Some of these people who sell their farms go to the city, and some go to the West and build up Republican States. They go where they can do better than they can in many parts of New England. They do not care about their farms, and not proportionately many have comfortable homes; their families are comfortable and well-provided for; and if they have left their farms, it is not because they are doing worse on their farms, but because they are doing better in the towns, cities, and villages of New England.

"Where do you borrow your money? You go Boston, to Portland, to Fall River, etc.?"

The underlayment over there. They know how to make money; and the people of New England today are more prosperous in town and country than they were twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Gentlemen need not concern themselves about New England. New England can take care of herself.

Mr. Davis. They are asking for protection every day.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor. Certainly; and that is what you need in Kansas, and that is what the people of the South need. That is what this country needs from one end to the other.

Mr. Davis. We are going to cut it off.

Mr. Lewis. Now, read that paper I gave you.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor. It says, "A good farm for nothing," "Reasons for the decline of agriculture and farm values in New England," by somebody.

Mr. Lewis. Read by whom.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor. By Judge Nott, of the United States Court of Claims. Judge Nott says that he is greatly mistaken, and needs information. It is not true, no matter who states it. Now, Mr. Chairman, I think I have answered that question.

Mr. Watson. Now, will you answer mine? I would like to ask you if you bought your stock in the two national banks with what you made on the farm; or if you bought the farm by what you made on the two national banks?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Simpson. I have had the money to pay for it, no matter where I got the money, or how I made it. I have been engaged in a business which makes a large market for farmers, in making corn starch, where we consumed 1,500 bushels of corn per day, and other manufacturing, as well as in the practice of law, and I never succeeded by honest means.

Mr. Simpson. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am glad that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Joseph D. Taylor] had so much sense and discernment as to buy land in Kansas. Kansas is one of the great agricultural States, if not the greatest. I believe that the agricultural community of Kansas is composed of as good people as can be found anywhere, if not the best people in the United States.

The people of Kansas have shown that they have discernment themselves, and that, to use the expression of the gentleman from Ohio, "they are not stupid." They saw that the protective tariff was not for their interest; and they have shaken it off as far as their power goes. They also saw that a lot of old political barnacles had fastened themselves upon the government of their State, and were bringing ruin and bankruptcy upon it, and they have risen in their might and shaken them off.

The people of Kansas have set the pace for the people of the United States in regard to intelligence in carrying on government affairs, and I am satisfied that their example will be felt and will be imitated all over the country, so that even the people of Ohio will some day rise up and shake off the barnacles that have been upon the State. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Ohio utters a sentiment that is very familiar to us all; a sentiment that has been uttered in every age by aristocrats who have lived upon the toil of the people. It is the sentiment that was uttered by Louis XVI and his satellites when the laboring classes of France appealed to them for relief from oppressive taxes. "We have a little order, talk about 'the' is the utterance of the aristocracy of every age." Worse more talk less; leave to us the conduct of government affairs and we will see that you are taken care of."

I am glad, Mr. Chairman, that I live in Kansas. I am glad that I am associated with the people of that State, who have had the intelligence and the energy to shake off the aristocrats and barnacles who were absorbing wealth at the expense of their own benefit, and I sincerely hope that the people of the whole United States will follow their example. It was right and natural that the gentleman from Ohio, being himself a banker, being one of that class who make their money out of laws granting special privileges, should uphold this legislation.

The legislation of our country is based largely upon compromises and special privileges, and the farmers come in here now and say that they want the same rights and the same privileges before the law as any other class. And notwithstanding the gentleman from Ohio is here upon this floor, with a great many other representatives of the class to which he belongs, the farmers hope that they will have enough representation here in the Halls of Congress to get their fair share in making and administering the laws of the country.

"Philip's Paper Currency," a book published in 1765, opposed to paper money, says on page 36: "No great fluctuations are recorded in this province (Pennsylvania). The money was so good that it circulated in neighboring provinces. At home the volume was governed by the necessities of individuals and of the public, and was always sustained in value by taxation. There were thirty-five issues of this money, either to redeem old issues, or supply the demand for increased circulation. So universally was this system commended by the

wonderful developments and prosperity

aside on storage, where it will become an encumbrance as well as useless, rather than exert a proselyting influence, which is its proper and legitimate office.

To make converts should be the highest pleasure of all reformers, and therefore this proposition.

Mr. R. K. Funk, in the N. W. Reform Journal of Portland, Oregon, reviews Senator Dolph on the sub-treasury plan. The following extracts are taken from the article, being of general use and interest:

Loaning money on real estate has been practiced in the United States, and is not new; and to prove my position I will cite him to Pownell's administration of the colonies.

Thomas Pownell, member parliament of England, who had served the crown as governor and commander-in-chief of the provinces of Massachusetts and North Carolina, and also as lieutenant-governor of New Jersey, in a book written by him on the administration of the colonies, published in London in 1768, says on page 185, after condemning a proposed plan for a provincial bank: "I will recommend to the consideration of those who take a lead in business a measure devised and administered by an American assembly, and I will venture to say that there

never was a wiser or better measure, never one better calculated to serve the uses of an increasing country, and there never was a measure more steadily pursued or more faithfully executed for forty years, together, than the loan office in Pennsylvania, formed and administered by the assembly of that province."

That act provided that five persons were to be nominated trustees of the loan office, under whose care and direction the bills or notes were to be printed and emitted. They were to lend out the bills on real security of at least double the value for a term of sixteen years, to be paid in yearly quotations or installments, with interest. Thus one-sixteenth part of the principal was yearly paid back into the office, which made the payment easy to the borrower. The interest was applied to public services; the principal during the first ten years let out again to fresh borrowers. The borrowers from year to year were to have the money only for the remaining part of the term of sixteen years, repaying by fewer, and of course proportionately larger installments, and during the last six years of the sixteen the sums paid in were not omitted, but the notes burnt and destroyed, so that at the end of the sixteen years the whole might be called in and burnt, and the accounts completely settled. Thus, numbers of poor new settlers were accommodated, assisted with money to carry on their settlements to be paid in easy proportions yearly, as the yearly products of their land should enable them. Now, I ask, does Mr. Pownell say that the sub-treasury scheme is most visionary and impracticable? No; he says it was of the most practical kind, and served the wants of the people completely. Gillett, in his comment, says: "For fifty years the paper money system or the issue by the colonial government of legal tender proclamation money, as it was at first called, and afterwards resolve money, was continued with marvelous results." This money bore no promise of redemption in coin, but a promise to receive it for all dues. It never was redeemed in coin, it rested upon the credit of the taxpayers and wealth producers of Pennsylvania, and was loaned to the extent of the demands upon land and plate, not to bankers, not to corporations in immense sums, but to farmers and business men, not to exceed 100 pounds.

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Pennsylvania that it conquered all opposition. Even Englishmen were forced to approve it, and Pennsylvania was made an exception to the law of parliament prohibiting the issue of paper money in the colonies, passed in 1751." But for paper money this country never could have acquired the resources necessary to enable it to cope with England and overcome her in the revolutionary war. Thomas Pownell says: "I will recommend to the interest of banks and money loaners and destroy their power to mercilessly rob labor." Lord Chatham, who was the best friend to American liberty across the ocean, said that whenever America adopted the English banking and funding system their liberties are lost. Here lays our national banking laws on my writing desk before me, which is the Rollinchild's or English system of banking. We have adopted the English funding system, and what has the Senator is representing in his debate, and through the influence of Wall street there was an exception clause inserted. They were to be a legal tender for all debts except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. These did depreciate, but it was through the h-JL inspired influence of the class that the Senator is representing in his debate, and the moral support of the Ordre, or the votes of its individual members, which does not support the doctrines and demands of the Alliance, and which is not deserved the confidence of its members. A good while ago it was predicted in Alliance circles that Wall street would have no difficulty in rehominating Harrison, and if the street could not force Cleveland on the Democratic convention, a bolt would be made, and Cleveland would be set up and run on a bolters ticket and platform, hoping that a third party would send the election to the House, and there the street might be able to buy the election for Cleveland. This plan of campaign stands now fully developed, and is no longer denied with any expectation of imposing on men of sense. The very obvious stratagem of the street to keep the people divided on questions which do not effect the interests of the street, and thus to stave off discussion of real reforms in the interests of the "inconvenient multitude" is well understood by the people. In order that such a stratagem might have the least chance of success, it was necessary that the people should not discover it. But the Alliance has uncovered it before the people, and from that moment it was a failure.

They Are Divided.

BY M. G. ELLZEY.

Great efforts are made by the Cleavelandites to show that the Republicans are also divided on the silver question, so that it can not be possibly made a party question as between those two parties. It began to be pointed out several years ago by Alliance writers and speakers that there was no difference worth talking about as to the financial position of the two parties, and that if we were ever to have financial reform along lines just to productive industries there would have to be a new party to force the issue. It was pointed out that Mr. Sherman was Wall street manager on the Republican side and Mr. Cleveland held the same place on the Democratic side. That Mr. Sherman was the real leader of these two contingents and Mr. Cleveland merely a figure head on the Democratic side. A sort of political or financial drum-major to flourish the Wall street guidon when the forces were to be mustered. These statements when made by Alliance men were angrily denounced as both false and foolish. But now what do we hear? We hear it declared that Mr. Sherman is the leader not only on the Republican side, but of the Cleveland Democrats as well; and this statement is made on the floor of the Senate and in Senatorial debate. And on the other hand we saw lately Reed and Mills leading the Cleavelandites against the Democrats in the new crusade against silver. Now when the Alliance set out to unite the West and South on a broad

basis, and the forces were to be mustered. These statements when made by Alliance men were angrily denounced as both false and foolish. But now what do we hear? We hear it declared that Mr. Sherman is the leader not only on the Republican side, but of the Cleveland Democrats as well; and this statement is made on the floor of the Senate and in Senatorial debate. And on the other hand we saw lately Reed and Mills leading the Cleavelandites against the Democrats in the new crusade against silver. Now when the Alliance set out to

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dishonest or ignorant, Alliance men take the liberty of declining to accept the proffered alternative, and they differ, nevertheless, without either disfidence or trepidation. It is the discussion of economic topics which the Alliance has led and forced, which has led to the disclosure of the existing division in the ranks of the old parties. The logic of this situation is not to agree to solidify on minor issues and divide on false economic lines for a sham battle.

The logic of this situation is not to agree to solidify on minor issues and divide on false economic lines for a sham battle. The logic of this situation is to rectify the alignment according to the true issues to be submitted to arbitration, and to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to real combat.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

J. S. Allison, Elvertown, Roane county, Tennessee, writes:

I have been reading THE ECONOMIST

since last November, and must say I

prize it above all papers I ever read. Its

topics are sought with much interest to

the down trodden sons of toil. We have

in our lodge about 43 male and 20

female members—all very poor—some

hardly able to make "ends meet."

Some of us take "THE ECONOMIST," and I have

been trying for over a month to fill out

the holiday list of subscribers at 50

cents for 8 months, but have got only 6,

and 3 of these I have to advance the

money on, and wait on them till they

can pay me. It's right hard to keep the

reform work alive here in East Tennessee;

the opposition by the political

bosses and hirelings of organized capital is so strong. They keep some of our

members chased and frightened like

Christmas rabbits. The party lash has

whipped some out of the Order, and they

still keep laying on with a will, but there

are some of us that can't be shaken.

The enemy has so assailed us of late

that we have challenged them to establish

that their condition will never be changed

for the better. He hauls his products,

whatever they may be, to market; there

they are weighed or measured by the

buyer; the farmer has nothing to say in

the transaction, the price is all dictated

to him; he can take it or haul it back

home. If he wishes to buy prices are

set for him; he can take the goods or let

them alone which ever he chooses. And

yet the farmer, as a farmer, is the most

independent man on earth; he can, if he

will do it, raise most of his necessities

at home, and generally have a surplus

left enough to buy whatever his soil or

climate will not produce. And under

the inevitable order of things, all live by

the product of the farmer, and it is only

equity that they should come to his farm

to buy; he would then be in a position

that he could set his own price on his

products, and if the balance of the world

could get along without them, he surely

could get along without selling. Under

this mode supply and demand would</p

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

## ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES.

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A series of instructive lessons for use in Alliances, debating societies, lyceums, and to disseminate a correct understanding of the economic questions of the day. The series will consist of forty exercises, and will be published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST during the year 1892, ten lessons each quarter.

Lodges or societies which meet only once or twice a month should at once open a voluntary class that will agree to have weekly meetings for the purpose of conducting this educational work.

The exercises will be published about two weeks ahead of the date on which they are intended to be used, in order that all may have time to get them and study them well.

LESSON No. 16.—To be used during the second week in June.

## HISTORIC RUSSIA.

In studying the early history of every nation, we find a striking similarity. At first, in the tribal relation, the strongest man physically and mentally becomes the leader. Sometimes he is chosen by the other members of his tribe, who voluntarily promise obedience to his wishes, if he will consent to undertake the responsibilities and dangers of leadership, again he wins this position by the exhibition of personal valor, and is the chief or head of the tribe, in reality, although not formally elected or chosen. The position is his because he is the best man to fill it—and for no other reason. His personal characteristics are what give him the victory. No tribe permits a weak man to head it in battle, or a foolish man to guide its councils.

But the leadership, or chieftainship, soon develops a strong tendency to become hereditary. The son of a strong man physically or mentally is more apt to be strong than the son of a weaker man. The son of a chief has greater opportunities to exercise his ability, to become skillful in warfare, and also to become skillful in the art of governing men. When the chief fell in battle, the tribe looked to his son or brother. It was most likely to choose a new leader from the family of the man who had led it to victory. In a few generations the son of a chief claimed his father's authority as his rightful inheritance—whether he had won it by personal valor and ability or not.

Right here is the origin of privileged classes. The family of the chief gains powers and privileges which become hereditary, and which are not shared by other members of the tribe—although their bravery and ability may be equal to that of the chief.

Each country of Europe in its early history, was inhabited by innumerable tribes, who lived in an almost constant state of warfare with each other. A chief who led his tribe to victory was often joined by other tribes, whose chiefs became his subordinates. Thus the victorious chief became able to conquer still more territory, and to subject still other chiefs or princes to his control. After a few more generations the chief becomes a king and founds an empire. And then for centuries there will be a contest for the possession of the supreme power between the head chiefs, and his subordinate chiefs or between the king and the nobles. In the meantime, the people are taxed and plundered by both nobles and king, but, as a rule, it is the king and the people against the nobles. That is, the king is not quite willing that anyone but himself should plunder the people.

## EARLY RUSSIA.

"At the beginning of authentic history the vast country now known as Russia was divided into a number of principalities, varying in extent, having each a capitol and several more or less important towns and villages. The rulers, however, were not supreme; they reigned, but they did not

govern, all legislative and executive power being vested in the popular assembly. This assembly was composed of free citizens without distinction of rank or fortune, the prince being no more than a public functionary, elected by the people and obedient to their will. By traditional custom the princes were chosen among the members of the same family from generation to generation. The principle of heredity was not, however, regarded as an immutable law; the veteche recognized no such right, and when a native prince was not to the taste of his people, they changed him for one more to their liking. The prince was subject, not superior to his people. The subjection of the people being an idea which did not come into vogue until several centuries later.

"When a prince died or was banished, the ruler generally chosen to succeed him was his eldest brother, who was probably also the head of the family, or of that branch of it which the people delighted to honor. If, however, the brother were unpopular, he would be passed over, the choice in that event falling on the son of the late prince; or, again, if the people so willed it, the uncle and the nephew might be superseded by a prince whose kinship to the royal line was attenuated almost past recognition; for mere genealogy counted for nothing in the matter, and early Russian history affords abundant evidence that the one immutable privilege which regulated the succession was the will of the veteche.

"The call of a prince was, however, only the first step in his election. The next proceeding was the conclusion of a convention, the riada between the new ruler and the city. Both parties swore faithfully to observe the contract, and without the riada no prince could consider his position safe. The riada, in fact, was the constitutional pact. It defined the mutual obligations of the contracting parties. The conditions of the compact were subject to modifications, not only in different principalities and from time to time, but as between one prince and another. The leading conditions of the pact were, nevertheless, almost always identical. The highest function of the prince was that of judge. In the smaller principalities he alone filled this office, and in many of the contracts it was specially stipulated that the prince should act in person, never by deputy, the people having more confidence in the impartiality and independence of their prince than in any of his men. At a later period, when princes, influenced by other ideas, began to trespass on the popular rights, it was specified in the constitutional pacts that the prince should only act as judge when assisted by a colleague appointed by the veteche.

"A second duty of the prince, hardly less important than the first, was to defend the country from its enemies; but the right to declare war, or to dispose of the military forces, which were composed of all citizens able to bear arms, was vested in the veteche. The prince, generally a man trained to arms from his youth upwards, was appointed to the command of the army only after the declaration of war, and in the more important principalities he shared the responsibilities of command with a special officer elected by the veteche."—Russia Under the Tears.

## QUESTIONS

1. What kind of men do tribes choose for their leaders or chiefs?
2. Are all civilized nations as wise as this?
3. Do we, the American people, always place in power the wisest and best men among us?
4. If not, why not? Are there not enough good men to go around?

5. Is it business policy for a nation to elect men with doubtful records, or men of low moral character, to office?

6. Explain why the chieftainship develops a tendency to become hereditary?

7. What is the origin of privileged classes?

8. Describe the early condition of the nations of Europe?

9. What kind of chiefs became kings and founded empires?

10. What was the fate of the people?

11. At the beginning of authentic history, what was the condition of Russia?

12. Where was all legislative and executive power vested?

13. Who was supreme, the prince or the people?

14. When a prince died who was chosen to succeed him?

15. What was the second step in the election of a prince?

16. Were both parties bound by the contract?

17. What was the highest function of the prince?

18. Why, in early ages, did the people wish the prince to act in person?

19. What was the second duty of the prince?

20. Who had the right to declare war?

## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

"Russia comprises the largest connected empire in the world."

It reaches the Arctic ocean on the North, the Pacific on the East, the Black sea on the South, and the Baltic on the West. From its Western boundary to its Eastern, is a journey of about six thousand miles; from North to South about two thousand three hundred miles.

Its surface comprises one-sixth of the firm land of the globe."

Rurik, a Varangian prince, united considerable territory under his rule, gave Russia its name, and is considered the founder of the Russian empire. He died in 879.

## THE TARTARS IN RUSSIA.

In 1221 the Tartar hordes, under Zingis Khan, overran Hungary, Poland and Russia, and for more than a century Russia was under the authority of the Tartars.

In 1378, Dimitri, refused the customary tribute to the Khan and put to death the ambassador sent to demand it.

In 1380 a battle occurred in which 100,000 Tartars are said to have perished, but two years later the Tartars returned, "took and burned Vladimir and Moscow, in the latter of which they put 24,000 persons to the sword. Dimitri was obliged to purchase peace by heavy sacrifices. His defeat had been caused by the defection of the Russian princes."

## IVAN THE GREAT—1462-1505.

Ivan III "declared to the Tartar envoys that Russia would no longer pay tribute to the Khans. A fresh war with the Tartars was the result, but Ivan successfully repulsed them, and from this time the grand prince ceased to be a tributary of the Khan."

"Ivan was a master of statecraft, and some of his most important successes were won as much by the exercise of this talent as by force of arms. In his internal administration he was a stern despot. He broke the power of the petty princes and the nobles, and sent them to the block at his pleasure. He was the first to assume the title of 'autocrat of all the Russias,' which his successors have since borne. He made many important reforms, improved the laws, regulated the public taxes, and changed for the better the manners of the clergy. His true

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

heir was Dimitri, the child of his eldest son by his first wife, but he arbitrarily thrust him aside, and finally threw him into prison. He then constituted his son by his second wife, Sophia, his heir. When remonstrated with for thus changing the succession, he exclaimed sternly, 'Am I not, then, at liberty to act as I please? I will give Russia to whom I think proper, and I command you to obey.' And he threw the remonstrants into prison."—J. D. McCabe.

Russia's chains were now so firmly fixed upon her that she has never been able to throw them off. The history of Russia furnishes another illustration of the fact that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The son of Ivan the Great ruled twenty-eight years, "leaving the empire further enlarged and consolidated by his skillful management." He died in 1533. His son was three years old.

## IVAN THE TERRIBLE—1533-1584.

Ivan IV, called "the Terrible," grandson of Ivan the Great, was one of those human monsters whom we occasionally find occupying a throne and torturing a nation. His youth was most unfortunate, as he "saw his friends dragged from his presence and put to death with horrible tortures in spite of his entreaties in their behalf." He was taught

"that he could maintain his power only by the sternest and cruelest exercise of it," and was praised when he tormented animals, and when he "dashed old people to the ground, and trampled under the feet of his horses the women and children of Moscow." What could be expected of a monarch who was thus trained in his youth?

## GOD AND THE CZAR ONLY KNOW.

Yet for thirteen years, under the influence of the monk, Sylvester, and one of the leading nobles, Alexis Adashev, Russia was ruled ably and well. In 1560, Alexis Adashev died, and soon after the Czarina Anastasia, to whom Ivan was much attached, he himself was seized with a terrible illness, after which he gave symptoms of insanity, breaking out in "frightful rages in which he did not hesitate to strike down with his own hand any one, of whatever station, who chanced to offend him."

"He delighted in inflicting suffering upon his people, whose abject submission to his tyranny is one of the most remarkable spectacles in history." Novgorod had been a republic, but was conquered by Ivan the Great. "This conquest was fatal to Novgorod. Its commerce declined and its prosperity vanished. Before its conquest it is said to have contained a population of 400,000 souls. It is now a second-rate town of the Russian empire."

Ivan the Terrible hated Novgorod for its free spirit, and in 1570 he put 60,000 men to death. "He butchered with his own hand a throng of the unfortunate inhabitants, whom he heaped together in a vast enclosure; and when, at last, his strength failed to second his fury, he gave up the remainder to his select guard, to his slaves, to his dogs, and to the opened ice of Volkhof, in which for more than a month those hapless beings were daily engulfed by hundreds. Then, declaring that his justice was satisfied, he retired; seriously recommending himself to the prayers of the survivors, who took special care not to neglect obedience to the orders of their terrestrial deity."

## SUGGESTIONS.

"In Tver and Pskov similar cruelties were enacted. In Moscow 500 of the most illustrious nobles were tortured and put to death."

"Neither were women spared any more than men; Ivan ordered them to be hanged at their own doors, and he prohibited their husbands from going

out or in without passing under the corpses of their companions, till they rotted and dropped in pieces upon them. Elsewhere husbands or children were fastened dead to the places which they had occupied at the domestic table, and their wives, or mothers, were compelled to sit, for days, opposite to the dear and lifeless remains."

"The mad Czar compelled sons to kill their fathers, and brothers to destroy each other; he threw his prisoners of war into boiling cauldrons, or spit them upon lances and roasted them at slow fires which he himself stirred up. The whole empire was filled with terror and bloodshed. At length a number of the most faithful boyars, headed by the eldest son of the Czar, dared to present an humble supplication for mercy. Ivan was seized with fury, and with a single blow of his iron-bound staff laid his son dead at his feet. His remorse for his mad deed was great, and hastened his death, which occurred in 1584. In spite of his madness and tyranny he did more for the greatness of Russia than any of his predecessors. His conquests made Russia an empire strong in territory and resources." This is the verdict of history upon his reign.

The Russian people had once been free. Now they suffered all this, and raised no hand against the oppressor. What can account for this most remarkable phenomenon? There is but one explanation. Since the Greek religion was introduced into Russia in the twelfth century, when feeble nomads were succeeded by fierce Tartars, terrible and almost fatal; and only after a struggle of five hundred years was the country finally freed from their yoke and relieved from their aggressions."

4. Look up the history of the Tartars, and explain how the invasion of these barbarous and cruel conquerors would affect a more civilized nation. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, culture began to take root in the country, and schools were founded—even schools for girls—in every principal town. But successive Tartar invasions utterly destroyed these first germs of secular learning and, according to the testimony of our historians, the Russia of the sixteenth century was far less cultured and more barbarous than the Russia of the twelfth. Even among the higher aristocracy the arts of reading and writing became rare accomplishments, and at the diet held in the reign of John IV there were princes of the blood who were unable to sign their names."

5. Who was the first to bear the title of autocrat of all the Russias? Bring out the point that although he improved the laws and made many important reforms, he also founded the despotism. How had he gained the right to give Russia to whom he pleased? If it is impossible for any man to gain such a right, why was he permitted to gain the power? When tyrants grow, are the people apt to be at fault too?

6. What lessons can we learn from the history of Ivan the Terrible? Is it ever safe to put supreme power in the hands of one man? Is it ever safe to put supreme power anywhere, except in the hands of the whole people, or the men who are elected by the people to represent them? Russia has had other tyrants who have loved to bathe their hands in the blood of the people. Is it right for a nation to submit to such rulers? Would we, the American people, submit?

7. The word Czar is variously spelled by different writers Tzar, Tsar, and Czar. Serdom was established under Boris Godunof. During his reign a terrible famine broke out in Russia (1601) and continued for three years. In Moscow alone, upwards of 100,000 persons perished. Russia fell into the hands of various rulers, neither very good nor very bad. Peter the Great did much for his country, besides beheading nobles with his own hand. The two Catherine's were also powerful rulers. Read up their history. Topics for original work in connection with this or succeeding lessons: Ivan the Great; Ivan the Terrible; Peter the Great; Catherine I and II.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The subject of the next lesson will be: "How Russia is Governed."

**THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND  
INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Subscription Price - - \$1.00 Per Year.

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

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will 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, that we, the members,

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

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reindorse 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.

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: J. D. Cobb, Sandy Houston, O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Feging, J. S. Garrard, J. I. McMichen, J. F. Standard.

Somebody at Silver Hill, Arkansas, sends no name.

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

A. J. F. James and G. T. Elliott write letters of inquiry but do not give post-office or State.

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

Jacob Schmit, of Paris, and J. S. Roberts, of Shelbyville, write letters of inquiry, but they can neither be answered nor investigated because they fail to mention their States. All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complaints we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

Somebody at Aldrich, Polk county, Missouri, sent us one dollar February 5th 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. 00321, 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.

In all the strong Republican States where the Democracy has absolutely no chance to secure the Presidential electors, the State Democratic conventions held have chosen Cleveland delegates and instructed them. But in States that are likely to go Democratic they are more cautious, and generally send their delegations unstructured. The Republican conventions in Democratic States have also been free to support Harrison, while in Republican States they have been

more cautious. In national elections votes are of no value in States where the party is in a majority; it is States, only, that count. And it is now plainly evident that the prominent thinking men of both parties are beginning to fear and quake and tremble at the audacity of the plutocracy in forcing upon them, in spite of the protest of the people, Cleveland and Garrison. The influence and the money of the plutocrats is brought to bear in favor of the nomination of these two men, because between them they have no choice, and consequently it would not be necessary for them to spend any money in the election. Verily all things tend to make the third party a success.

**ECONOMIST PUBLICATIONS.**

NATIONAL ECONOMIST, weekly official organ of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, the best and cheapest reform paper published, per year..... \$1.00

Hand Book of Facts, a pamphlet of 128 pages, each..... \$1.00

Some Ideas, by Harry Hinton..... \$1.00

History U. S. Dollar..... \$1.00

Scrap Book, No. 1..... \$1.00

Scrap Book, No. 2..... \$1.00

Sub-treasury System..... \$1.00

Sub-treasury System, complete..... \$1.00

Political Tickler..... \$1.00

The Pacific Railways..... \$1.00

Republics of the World..... \$1.00

(When more than one of the 15 cent publications is desired, they are sold for 12½ cents each.)

The great speech upon the Sub-treasury Plan, delivered by C. W. Macune, at Indianapolis, during the National Alliance. A 10-page pamphlet, postpaid, per hundred, \$1.50

The annual address of Bro. Polk to the Supreme Council, at Indianapolis. A 32-page pamphlet, postpaid, per hundred..... \$1.00

A Prophetic Dream, an 8-page folder of great merit, per hundred, \$1.00

The following dispatch from Gen. J. B. Weaver explains itself:

MCMINNVILLE, ORE., May 17, 1892.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

There is a most spirited canvass in progress here by the People's party. It has been in operation for over a month.

Mrs. Lease, Mrs. Emery, M. V. Rork, Mrs. Hobart, Rev. Woldrop, Judge McMun, myself and others are speaking daily to immense crowds. Gov. Penroyer's grand speech renounced both old parties; is creating great enthusiasm; you can look for splendid results in Oregon.

J. B. WEAVER.

BROTHER WARDALL has been traveling several months in behalf of the Alliance Aid Degree. He has now gone to his home in Huron, S. Dak., where he will remain during the months of June and July.

THE People's party of Wilson county, Texas, among many other resolutions, passed the following:

That we indorse the platform as set forth by the People's party at St. Louis.

That we will not indorse anyone, or vote for anyone who is not in full sympathy with the People's party.

That we indorse the action of our executive committee in deciding to run a full county ticket.

That we request our delegates to the congressional convention to use their efforts to secure the nomination of the Hon. Ben Terrell to represent us in Congress.

That the thrust offered Mr. Terrell's character through the San Antonio Express sometime since makes us only the more allied to him.

That in the main we indorse the action of the People's party representatives in Congress, and congratulate the Hon.

Tom Watson upon the manly position he has occupied in Congress.

That we favor Polk and Powderly for President and Vice-President of the United States, and do not care which is given the first place on the ticket.

That we recognize parties as only a means of carrying into effect certain principles.

That we condemn the manner in which R. O. Mills was elected to represent us in the United States Senate, as being a shameful outrage, thwarting the wishes of a large majority of our citizens. That his election was due to town rings, courthouse cliques, and machine politicians.

THE ECONOMIST is receiving hundreds of letters daily, and has not in six months received a single one criticizing its course politically, with three exceptions. A card was received from a man in Alabama who ordered his paper stopped because he was a "Democrat," and two letters have been received criticizing THE ECONOMIST for publishing without comment the interview from Congressman Everett. THE ECONOMIST is not in any way responsible for what Mr. Everett said. He is one of the Alliance Congressmen elected by an Alliance constituency, and they are the ones to settle with him for any errors in his platform. His expressions were published merely as a matter of news, and as such are important to his constituents, and to some extent to the entire public.

**THE FIRST VICTORY.**

For the People's party was achieved in the House of Representatives last Monday morning by the Hon. Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia. For some days Mr. Watson had stood firm as a rock, every morning asking unanimous consent for the passage of a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to report on the sub-treasury bill, and every morning some

members objected and called for the regular order, and Mr. Watson then watched all day long and objected to every request for unanimous consent for anything. It grew burdensome to the majority, and finally to all, and when a member objected to Mr. Watson's modest request last Monday, he was requested by a colleague to withdraw the objection, which he did, and the resolution passed. This shows what determination and perseverance will do. The committee on ways and means must now report the bill, and this House of Representatives can be put upon record, provided all the Democratic Alliance Congressmen who were elected as favorable to that measure vote as favorable as they have promised their constituents they would.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia State Democratic convention has been held, and it is now plainly evident that those who seek relief by the Alliance demands can no longer reasonably expect anything whatever from the Democratic party of Georgia. The spell is broken—the delusion has vanished. The mists have cleared away. The cobwebs of deception have been torn aside, and

the Democratic machine of Georgia stands exposed in all its hideous treachery to an honest people.

They chose a Cleveland delegation to Chicago. Cleveland, the arch enemy of the Alliance, the idol of that class of bosses in the Democratic party who assert that the Alliance should be fought and destroyed as an evil. No greater victory is sought or can be achieved by the enemies of the Alliance movement, than the victory of Clevelandism. For the Georgia Democracy to thrust Cleveland in the face of the Alliance and hoist his flag, is to say to those who believe in the Ocala demands, "you must give up your principles entirely and disavow every vestige of that cursed Alliance heresy, and advocate the policy of the financial enslavement of the South and West to New York and New England in return for money to run the party machine." To do this you must be a Democrat without principle or conscience."

That is the plain alternative offered by the selection of a Cleveland delegation to Chicago, and this statement is borne out by the platform adopted, in which it is sought to fool the intelligent farmers of Georgia—men who understand the Ocala and St. Louis demands—by offering them the silliest side-track yet proposed, a local wild-cat money that they do not even dare claim to be "a national currency safe, sound and flexible," because it is neither. Verily, no man can claim to be a friend to the Alliance demands and at the same time advocate State banks and local issues of money. When he makes such claim he plainly crosses himself, and like the ass that wore the lion's skin, showing his hoof, prepares people who hear his noise to recognize it as the braying of an ass and not the roaring of a lion. The politicians of Georgia who made that platform can not sustain it in any county in that State in debate with common farmers who will be found at every school house.

The Democratic party of Georgia, by making its door to exclude all those who believe in the Alliance demands, should not receive the support of a single Alliance man, and it will not receive the support of any who hold their fealty to the demands above any party. Others are not much benefit to the movement and can well be spared.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Democratic convention of the old North State was also held last week, and it seems that the capture of the Democracy by the members of the Alliance has been to some extent at least a failure, but the organization of the People's party was not a failure. The Democratic delegates go to Chicago uninstructed. It was expected they would go with the Alliance demands in their platform, and in the event they could not become impaired in any respect.

Keep up the work all the time in your camp of instruction; recruit, lay deep and broad the foundations of correct principles of reform in the minds and hearts of the soldiers. Citizens of America should keep in touch with another, because upon the individual voter rests the government, and there is no better place for this than in your Alliances, lodges, unions, assemblies, etc.

But what has this, you ask, to do with the "Omaha platform," the title that stands at the head of this note? Much every way. The para-

from disgrace in a corrupt and venal party.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

The State Democratic convention in South Carolina has now become a matter of history. The friends of the Alliance demands deserve great credit for the victory they gained. They composed a large majority of the convention and conducted themselves with wisdom and conservatism. They have asserted their supremacy and placed their principles in the Democratic platform. If every State, or even a majority of the States, had done this, these principles could have been engrained in the national platform.

If every State, or even a majority of the States, had done this, these principles could have been engrained in the national platform. Then the different organizations may, at their next annual meetings, adopt the St. Louis platform as severally their own declaration of principles and thus preserve the "new declaration of independence" as their clause, but he feared that if it were allowed to remain in the bill it might be amended. If he were assured that no amendment would be made he would withdraw his point, but not receiving such assurance he pressed it.

The point of order was argued at some length, the point at issue being whether the cleaning and reissue of minor coins now in or which may be hereafter received at the public treasury offices in excess of the requirement for the current business was a new provision of law, or whether this recoinage, being a part of the mint system, was not in order as a continuation of existing work.

Pending a decision of the point, the paragraph was passed over for the present.

Mr. Tracey raised a point of order against the next paragraph, appropriating \$100,000 for the recoinage of fractional silver coins abraded below the limit of tolerance. He also raised a point of order against a free-silver amendment offered by Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, to the last paragraph, providing that any holder of not less than fifty ounces of silver may deposit the same for coinage at any of the mints. Both points went over for the present without decision.

Give us, then, the single plank platform of finance at Omaha, and the result will be that the ranks will close up both in the South and the West, and whether the people are successful or not, the farm and labor organizations undergoing in their respective camps, drill and education preparatory to the contest in the field.

Upon faithful work in the latter depends success in the former. If you give up your camp of instruction, where your soldiers are recruited and trained in the use of weapons, your army in the field will become a mob and dwindle away. This distinction is important and should be always kept in mind. In some States, as South Dakota or North Carolina, where the individuals forming the different organizations will soon be found voting with the People's party, they are so apt to think that voting is everything, and that the organization has become useless. A greater mistake could not be made. Suppose you fail in 1892, where will you be in 1896? The long, hard work of years will be lost if you allow your organization to become impaired in any respect.

Keep up the work all the time in your camp of instruction; recruit, lay deep and broad the foundations of correct principles of reform in the minds and hearts of the soldiers. Citizens of America should keep in touch with another, because upon the individual voter rests the government, and there is no better place for this than in your Alliances, lodges, unions, assemblies, etc.

This committee the Senate to enlarge of the navy.

House—Mr. Boatner, La., from the committee on judiciary, reported, and the House adopted without debate or division, a resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the House whether any information has been furnished to the department of justice on the subject of the Reading combine, of such a character as authorizes him to institute proceedings against the persons who have combined in violation of the anti-trust law; and if so, to communicate that information to the House.

Mr. Holman, Ind., wished to proceed with the sundry civil bill, but he was stopped by Mr. Watson's demand for the "regular order," which the Speaker stated to be the Walker expunging resolution.

**CONGRESS.**

MONDAY.

Senate—Immediately after the reading of the journal of Friday, Mr. Kenna, on account of the absence by reason of sickness of the Senator from Virginia, arose and in a touching speech announced the death of Senator Barbour. He concluded by offering the usual resolution of sorrow and respect, and for the appointment of a committee to accompany the remains to their final resting place.

The Senate then took a recess until 12.30, the funeral services beginning at 1 o'clock.

After the remains had been escorted to the residence of the late Senator the Senate, on motion of Senator Manderson, adjourned till Tuesday, May 17.

House—Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

The clause for the recoinage, reissue, and transportation of minor coins having been reached, Mr. Tracey, of New York, made a point of order against it. He stated that he had no objection to the clause, but he feared that if it were allowed to remain in the bill it might be amended.

The point of order was argued at some length, the point at issue being whether the cleaning and reissue of minor coins now in or which may be hereafter received at the public treasury offices in excess of the requirement for the current business was a new provision of law, or whether this recoinage, being a part of the mint system, was not in order as a continuation of existing work.

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DON'T QUARREL.

There is a disposition on the part of some earnest reformers to say hard things about others who do not occupy their advanced position. This does no good, but only harm. We have no party-whip with which to lash our voters into line. The results we desire must be accomplished by argument and persuasion. We need every strong arm, and many who hitherto have been between two opinions will, at a later day, be in the thickest of the fight. Therefore, don't yell, but persuade.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

What John Adams said of New York politics remains true to the present time. It has never yet been determined to which of the present or past parties New York belonged. The truth is,

Mr. Holman desired to raise the question of consideration, but the Speaker decided that could not be done, as the previous question had been ordered. Mr. Walker himself asked that the consideration of the resolution be postponed, but Mr. Watson was adamant, and renewed his demand. So once more did the Walker resolution block the track until it was shunted into the round house of the committee on rules by a motion made by Mr. Burrows, Mich.

The House then went into committee of the whole on sundry civil bill.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—Final action was taken on the naval appropriation bill with Senate amendments for increase of navy. Mr. Cockrell took positive position against them. Mr. Gorman straddled the question, and Mr. Morgan put himself on record as favoring a new navy. All made powerful and interesting speeches. Vote was finally taken, and the bill with amendments for increase passed. The vote was:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Blackburn, Butler, Casey, Chandler, Cullum, Davis, Dawes, Dool, Dubois, Felton, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Henshaw, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Madsen, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Proctor, Stockbridge, Tell, Washburn, Williams.  
Nay—Baldwin, Blodget, Cockrell, Cole, Gray, Hill, Jones, Ark., Kyle, McPherson, Mills, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Turpin, Vilas, Voorhees, Wallhall—18.

As it passed the Senate the amendment provides (in addition to the one armored cruiser of 8,000 tons provided for by the House bill) for one sea-going coast-line battle-ship, designed to carry the heaviest kind of armor and most powerful ordnance, with a displacement of about 9,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of its class, and to cost, exclusive of armament and of any premiums that may be paid for increased speed (with an additional allowance of 3 per cent if built on the Pacific coast) not exceeding \$4,000,000; one harbor defense double-turreted ship of the monitor type, with a displacement of about 7,500 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of its class, and to cost, exclusive of armament and of any premiums that may be paid for increased speed, not exceeding \$3,000,000; four light draft gunboats of from 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, with the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament and of any premiums that may be paid for increased speed, not exceeding \$150,000 each, and six torpedo boats, at a cost not exceeding \$10,000 each.

The bill now returns to the House for ratification. This will be refused, a conference committee appointed, and the matter fought out to final adjustment by mutual agreement to compromise between both legislative bodies.

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House—Sundry civil bill continued. Mr. Smith, Ariz., after a vigorous fight backed by Western representatives, succeeded in getting appropriations for surveying public lands increased from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

The Chair (Mr. Lester, Ga.) then ruled on the Bartine free-coining amendment. It was plain that it was a change of existing law, and therefore not in order. He sustained the point of order.

Mr. Bartine appealed from the decision of the Chair.

In appealing from the decision, Mr. Bartine said that no less a distinguished Republican than Mr. McKinley had said the people were more interested in what Congress did than the manner of the doing. He re-echoed that sentiment and added that there was no possible way in which free coinage could be secured so bad as the method by which silver had been demonetized.

Stealthily was a mean sort of word, and he did not like to employ it; but he would say that silver was stricken down in a most extraordinary manner, without a single word of discussion that went to the merits of the issue and without knowledge generally that it stopped the coinage of silver.

Nothing but the power of Wall street, brought to bear directly or indirectly upon one or the other branch of the government, had prevented the restoration of silver, and if Wall street's opposition were abandoned, the opposition to silver's restoration would cease as suddenly as an April shower ever died away.

Free coinage was the most important and beneficial legislation that could be enacted. Every member was entitled to co-constitute parliamentary law for himself, and did so; and (sarcastically) as he could

not conceive of the Democratic party being inconsistent, and as he had voted for a similar amendment in the last Congress, he could not conceive that as the Democratic party had a three-quarters majority, that it would do anything save vote as it did in the last Congress.

Mr. Bland insisted that there was a difference between the position of his amendment in the last Congress and Mr. Bartine's amendment, owing to a difference in the rules of the last House and the present House.

Mr. Bartine's appeal was lost—137 to 35. Mr. Bland voted with Mr. Bartine.

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not conceive of the gentleman's consistency in the following sarcastic language:

Mr. Watson scalped the gentleman's consistency in the following sarcastic language:

SATURDAY.

Senate not in session.

House—After a skirmish Watson's demand for "the regular order" was enforced. The hour for meeting of the House each day was changed to 11 o'clock. In the sundry civil bill, Mr. Forney, of Alabama, offered an amendment providing that the board of managers of national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers shall apply the excess over \$5 a month of the pensions of all inmates to the support of the home, except where the inmate has a dependent wife, child, or parent.

Mr. Simpson enquired of Mr. Snodgrass if he had relapsed from the short attack of patriotism he experienced when he voted \$150,000 for Chickamauga national park?

This involved personalities which amused the House, in which the gentlemen's wearing apparel appeared to cut most figure, and sundry, rather uncivil, epithets were mutually applied.

"This rule admits of new legislation or legislative riders upon appropriation bills, provided on the face of such measures they seem to reduce expenditures."

That was his objection to the rule.

Mr. Dingley. And provided they are germane.

Mr. Watson. Further the gentleman said:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, every one understands—"

There was a fine sarcasm in this which the Chair will appreciate—

"Every one understands that it does not require any ingenuity to frame a proposition or amendment upon any imaginable subject to accomplish any imaginable end and make it appear upon its face to reduce expenditures, thus bringing it within the rule, especially if there is placed in the chair of the committee of the whole a gentleman who desires to have the matter brought before the House."

THURSDAY.

Senate—Despite considerable speech-making much business was transacted. It passed a bill exempting American coastwise vessels, piloted by their licensed masters or a United States pilot, from obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered; defeated a proposition of Mr. Butler's that meant practically free ships, by a vote of 31 to 13, Kyle and Peffer voting with Republicans; sat down with a dull thud upon Mr. McPherson's desire to cut the river and harbor bill squarely in the middle; and recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report back, with amendments excluding all new work, and a proportionate cut of 50 per cent on all other items. The vote stood 42 to 6—the only Senators favorable to such radical economy being Harris, Kyle, McPherson, Paddock, Palmer, Vilas. Mr. Hill was not present, and Mr. Gor-

don was in the cloak-room, did not vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pierce, Tenn., led the debate away from the dry point of order, and proceeded to read a lecture to his Democratic colleagues. What—he asked—had come over the spirit of the dream of the Democratic party? Was it going to back down and go back on its record? A similar amendment to the one now presented had been offered by Mr. Bland to a similar clause in the sundry civil bill of last year. It had been ruled out and an appeal had been taken. On sustaining the Chair the vote stood—yeas, 134; nays, 127. Of the 127 negative votes but 9 were cast by Republicans. Many of the Democrats who had voted nay then were on the floor to-day, and he had seen them stand up and vote the other way. What had brought about the great change? Was this consistency? The people could not be deceived by any such demagogery as this. [Laughter.] The Chair said that he had heard nothing to change his opinion, that the amendment was not germane, and he therefore ruled the amendment, as modified, out of order.

Mr. Bland appealed from the decision, but the committee sustained the decision of the Chair by a vote of 120 to 75.

Only three pages of the bill was passed.

FRIDAY.

Senate—River and harbor bill finished. Messrs. Vest and Hall exchange party opinions.

Mr. Hall twitted the Democrats with extravagance, and Mr. Vest defended the Democrats from the charge, claiming that every dollar spent for a navy was unnecessary, while every dollar spent on rivers and harbors had for its object the lessening of the burdens of commerce.

Many rivers and railroad Senate bills passed.

House—The day was spent fighting over erection of statues—especially a clause in the sundry civil bill appropriating \$50,000 for a statue to General Sherman in the city of Washington. Mr.

Kilgore of Texas objected, and the chair sustained his point.

SATURDAY.

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Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Improved,  
High-Arm,  
Perfected



Sewing Machine

WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.

THIS  
MACHINE  
AND

THE ECONOMIST  
ONE YEAR

ONLY  
**\$22.00**

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.  
HIGHLY FINISHED.  
DOES PERFECT WORK.

We also offer the above MACHINE on the following conditions, viz.:  
1. MACHINE FREE AS A PREMIUM for 50 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.

1. Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.00 in money.

1. Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.50 in money.

1. Machine for 5 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$2.00 in money.

To any present subscribers Machine alone for \$2.00 in money.

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

WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

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

cian and he was expected to bleed; the people there handsomely, and get enough to pay the taxes; the Senate levied and to make him a rich man, able to come home in a few years and give a big triumph. Some future American student of history will read nearly the same thing of America today, for our government has farmed out the land to mortgage-holders and foreigners; the money to Wall street and stock-brokers; the passage-way of the nation to railroad and steamship monopolies; the rapid transmission of intelligence to the Western Union Telegraph Company; the coal to a Reading combine; the oil to a Standard Oil Company, etc. Let's try a king or an emperor awhile and see if it is any worse.

## Millionaires in Twelve States.

The New Nation. The first instalment of what promises to be a very instructive catalogue of American millionaires appeared in last Sunday's New York Tribune. The last given runs alphabetically from Alabama to and including Indiana.

It is often maintained by reformers that the multiplication of large fortunes is the result of high tariffs, and that the way to equalize the opportunities of money getting is to cut down the duties. We make up the following table from the Tribune statistics:

States.	No. of Millionaires	Protected Industries	Non-protected Industries	Cattle	Rais.	Lands	Manufacture	Articles
Ala.....	10	6	4	o	o	o	o	o
Ark.....	6	0	6	o	o	o	o	o
Cal.....	162	20	132	10	o	o	o	o
Colo....	17	1	14	2	o	o	o	o
Conn....	79	32	35	o	o	12	o	o
Del....	16	10	6	o	o	o	o	o
Id. of C. ....	31	6	25	o	o	5	o	o
Fla.....	6	3	3	o	o	o	o	o
Ga.....	11	2	9	o	o	o	o	o
Ida.....	3	1	2	o	o	o	o	o
Ill.....	340	75	250	1	o	14	o	o
Ind.....	37	10	27	o	o	o	o	o
Totals	728	166	513	13	26			

In some of these cases, men have of course made money in dealing with both protected and unprotected articles; but they are classified in the above table according to the bulk of their business.

If three times as many men become millionaires in dealing in unprotected articles as in protected articles, how can a simple reduction of the tariff be advocated as a means of checking the growth of large personal fortunes? The New Nation has long held that tariff reform will not hit the millionaire.

Let us take one of the politically congested States, and analyze the business situation. In Colorado, which is in revolt against the present financial and business system, we find that 17 men have become millionaires by the following occupations:

Mining, 3; smelting, 1; wholesale groceries, 1; oil refining and real estate, 1; banking and real estate, 1; real estate, 3; banking, 1; banking, mining and mercantile business, 1; mines and railroading, 1; real estate and brokerage, 1; banking and cattle raising, 2; railroad and real estate, 1.

It appears then that in the great ranch, farming and mining State of Colorado, the real estate dealers, the mine owners and bankers skim the cream of the business community. The men who till the soil, dig in the mines and give value to real estate,

are left behind in the race. That is, the producer is left to lead a hand-to-mouth existence, and the gamblers in real estate, the money-lenders and brokers become millionaires.

Tabled by 623 to 2.

DENVER, Colo., April 27.—The Colorado Republicans in State convention to-day elected Senators Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott, Congressman Hosea Townsend, and Hon. J. L. Brush, delegates-at-large to the Minneapolis convention. They are pronounced anti-Harrison men, and were chosen by acclamation, amid much enthusiasm.

General McNeely, of Custer county, offered a resolution indorsing the administration of President Harrison. Instantly there were a dozen men on their feet asking for recognition. The greatest excitement continued for several minutes and a number of speeches were made against the resolution. The resolution was killed by a vote of 623 to 2.

The resolutions heartily indorse the efforts of the Western representatives in Congress for the fearless and able fight on behalf of silver; commends "the matchless ability and wise statesmanship displayed by the Hon. James G. Blaine in directing the diplomatic policy of the government, as well as the doctrine of reciprocity as enunciated and carried out by him as deserving of the highest commendation by the people of the whole country," and concludes as follows:

HOW'S THIS:  
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

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

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR.

We can club it with The New Nation the two for \$2.15 Address

Dakota Ruralist, Huron, S. D.

Sample copies sent free.

Save money. Buy your SHOES direct from Manufacturers. Our shoes beat the world. Read: Ladies solid button 98¢; gold grain 125¢; fine dingley kid 125¢. Men's solid lace or coarse 98¢; splendid grain plain 120¢; fine buff 125¢; fine calf 125¢; fine cal handwriting 225¢. Any kind you want. Alliance merchants send us clip and write us.

Address Hendon Shoe Co., Boston, Mass.

Excursion to Assembly Park.

For the Farmers' Encampment and Machinery Exhibit at Assembly Park, Harrisonburg, Va., May 25th to 28th inclusive, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Harrisonburg and return from Cumberland, Baltimore, Lexington, and all intermediate stations at one fare for the round trip, with 25 cents additional for admission. On Farmers' Alliance day, Wednesday, May 25, special attractions will be offered, and speeches will be made by gentlemen of national reputation.

THE LINE OF LAKES.

The above name has been applied to the Wisconsin Central Line, or route, of the large number of lakes and summer resorts, to its limits. Among some of the well-known resort towns are Fox Lake, Ill., Lake Villa, Ill., Waukegan, Minkwona, Cedar Lake, Neciah, Waukegan, Fifield, Butterfield and Ashland, Wis. These abound in numerous species of fish, such as bass, pike, pickerel, pike, perch, muskellunge, white sucker, willow, whitefish, game, such as ducks, geese, quail, pigeons, in the grandeur of their scenery, the charming beauty of her rustic landscapes, and the rare perfection of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin.

Average Respectability.

Ward McAllister's estimate of the annual living expenses of the family of average respectability, consisting of husband, wife and three children, amounts to \$183,935. He itemizes as follows: Rent of city house (7 per cent upon its value), \$49,000; rent of country house, \$14,000; yearly expense of country house, \$6,000; indoor-servant's wages, \$8,016; household expenses, exclusive of servants' wages, \$18,964; his wife's dressing, \$10,000; his own wardrobe, \$2,000; children's clothing and pocket money, \$4,500; three children's schooling, \$4,600; entertaining by giving a ball and dances, \$7,000; entertaining at dinner, \$9,000; opera box, \$4,500; theatre and supper parties after theatre, \$1,200; papers and magazines, \$100; jeweler's running account, \$1,000; stationery, \$300; wedding presents and holiday gifts, \$1,500; pew in church, \$300; club dues, \$425; physician's bill, \$800; dentist's bill, \$300; transportation of household to country and return, \$250; traveling in Europe three months during the spring, \$9,000; cost of tables, \$17,100.—EX.

Alliance Resolutions.

Oconee County Alliance, No. 409, South Carolina, sends resolutions indorsing St. Louis platform, and asking that 12,000 convicts in their State penitentiaries be used to conduct a

They want the Lodge Bill Passed.

A petition with very solid financial backing was presented in the House by Mr. Tracey, of New York, on the request of the signers. The petition prays the passage of the lodge bill to suspend the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon as a measure urgently required for the well-being of the finances of the country. About fifteen or eighteen New York bankers attach their signatures to the petition.

I. A. Philadelphia, Pa., or Jas. C. Bond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

consin is acknowledged to be without peer in the Union. Her fame as a refreshing retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, has extended southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and onward to the Atlantic.

Sample giving valuable information can be obtained from application to H. P. Rogers, D.

Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Patrons Paint Works. The Oldest Mixed Paint House in America is recommended by the Alliance and under contract

## NOTICE F. A. & I. U.

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.

## NATIONAL ALLIANCE AID DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be kept standing a list of State organizers and their addresses. Also the regular assessments.

OFFICERS:

Alonzo Wardall, National Secretary, Huron, S. D.

S. D. Cooley, National Scribe, Huron, S. D.

General Office, No. 13, C. Street N. E., Washington, D. C.

Office, Western Department, Huron, S. Dakota.

The following States have arranged to introduce the new co-operative degree, and all inquiries from those States should be directed to the State organizers. Other States will be added as rapidly as they can be organized.

All the supplies and all applications and money should be sent to National Alliance Aid, Huron, South Dakota, where the Scribe's office is kept for the present.

Two assessments were made May 1 for Bro. I. D. Shaw, of Sioux Falls, S. D., for \$2,000 and one for Bro. B. F. Vanore, of Bowdon, Ga., for \$1,000.

This makes the total for in 1892 \$3,000.

The application for organizer's commissions outside of States arranged for, should be made to National Alliance Aid, No. 13, C. street N. E., Washington, D. C.

Michigan—A. E. Cole, Fowlerville.

Iowa—E. B. Gaston, Iowa Tribune—Des Moines.

Kansas—W. H. Bidle, Topeka, or H. Baughman, Marion.

Missouri—J. B. Dines, 810 Olive street, St. Louis.

Arkansas—J. W. Dollison, State secretary, Little Rock.

Tennessee—J. W. Gwynne, White, Indiana—T. W. Moore, Indianapolis.

Illinois—J. W. Gurnee, Chicago.

Michigan—Miss Mattie Quicksell, Mt. Sterling, State secretary.

Mississippi—B. G. West, Memphis, Tennessee.

224 Front street.

Virginia—J. J. Silvey, State secretary, box 504, Richmond.

Pennsylvania—W. P. Bricker, State secretary.

Connecticut—W. W. Wilkin, Neave Block, Cincinnati.

Wisconsin—N. E. Moody, State secretary, Viroqua.

South Dakota—S. D. Cooley, Huron.

phosphate mineral and fertilizing factory which would sell to agriculturists their product at cost of production for the enrichment of their lands.

Scamore, Farmers and Laborers Union, No. 1209, Lawrence county, Mo., indorse St. Louis platform and the course in Congress of Messrs. Simpson, Peffer, and Watson. They demand abolition of national banks, and recommend subscription for reform papers, asking other Missouri unions to co-operate in same.

Resolved, That we, the members of the aforesaid union, pledge ourselves to support or vote for no one who will not be pledged himself to support the demands contained in the Ocala platform, and the interest of the Alliance; and we further indorse the action of the Industrial Conference held in St. Louis on February 22, and 23, 1892.

The following sub-Alliances send resolutions of indorsement of St. Louis platform:

Coke County Farmers Alliance, Texas; McCulloch County Farmers Alliance, Texas; Wayne County, No. 663, Goldsboro, N. C.

At a regular meeting of the North Green Farmers Alliance No. 164, county of Monroe, the following resolutions were adopted:

Michigan—A. E. Cole, Fowlerville.

Iowa—E. B. Gaston, Iowa Tribune—Des Moines.

Kansas—W. H. Bidle, Topeka, or H. Baughman, Marion.

Missouri—J. B. Dines, 810 Olive street, St. Louis.

Arkansas—J. W. Dollison, State secretary, Little Rock.

Tennessee—J. W. Gwynne, White, Indiana—T. W. Moore, Indianapolis.

Illinois—J. W. Gurnee, Chicago.

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Connecticut—W. W. Wilkin, Neave Block, Cincinnati.

Wisconsin—N. E. Moody, State secretary, Viroqua.

South Dakota—S. D. Cooley, Huron.

REFERENCES:

Col. Ben. Terrell, of Tex.

John H. McDowell, President of Alliance of Tennessee.

Clarksville National Bank, of Clarksville.

C. P. Supplee, Sup't Union Warehouse, Clarksville, Tenn.

REFERENCES:

Col. Ben. Terrell, of Tex.

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

The Pennsylvania Farmer (Meadville, Pa.) sagely and truly says:

And what is the situation to-day? With every resource for a prosperous and happy people, and with a government calculated to guarantee equal privileges to all its subjects, we find society drifting rapidly into two parts, the enormously rich, and the miserably poor. Party policy is responsible for this. Class legislation is destroying our prosperity and jeopardizing our peace. Farms are being abandoned by the thousand and the cities are being filled from the country districts. Vice and poverty are increasing at a fearful rate. Our country districts are being dotted with empty school-houses. It is impossible to enumerate the evils that have been inaugurated by party practices; but the people have begun to take this business into their own hands. The solid South is being broken up. Georgia and Texas, the stronghold of Democracy, are melting like wax. Kansas and Nebraska, the stronghold of Republicanism, have surrendered to the people almost without a struggle, and the Republican convention of Colorado repudiated the policy of their party, last week, by a vote of 400 to 4. The people are coming to their senses. The People's party now has an aim and purpose that has the merit of patriotism in it, and it must succeed. We venture to say that if Washington, or Jefferson, or Jackson, or Lincoln were living to-day they would fain leave either of the old parties to lead the people in this new crusade for their rights.

The Independent (Greensburg, Pa.) is not terrified by coal kings or gold bugs. It coolly talks reform in the hot bed of monopoly thus:

For years you have been met with this answer: "Your principles are right and I would like to vote with you but you have no chance." Heretofore it has been a coward's answer; hereafter it will be a fool's. The People's party is dead again in Burlington, Iowa, but there are mourners enough to elect a People's party mayor by 100. The city goes Democratic usually by about 800. The union of the industrial forces for political action is the grandest move that has yet been made for the emancipation of white slavery and the uplifting of humanity. Give a fool rope enough and he will hang himself. The gold bug is now making the rope which will yet hang him. There are voters yet in this country. The "honest dollar" compels a debtor to pay his creditors more in labor's products than he promised. If that is "honest," give us dishonest dollars. Free coinage is not a party issue with the plutocrats. Democrats and Republicans united in fraternal fusion to kill the bill.

The Farmers Union (Memphis, Mo.) makes a special appeal to young men:

Young men, we make this special appeal to you. What have you, what can you expect of these old parties? If it is official honors you crave, be not deceived. Every morsel—every crust of spoils in prospect is farmed out to the "old guard" years ahead. The young man who enters the portals of either of these old parties leaves all hope behind. The very name "old party" savors of decay.

While the People's party here and elsewhere are organizing to bring about laws that will equalize the chance to secure property and money, the members of trusts, combinations, stockholders and officials of railroads, are worrying about just what watering place they shall spend the summer, and entertain European nobility with the money taken from the people by laws enacted for that purpose. This will be a pleasant reflection for the farmer as he toils in the fields, the mechanic who sweats the entire day and the railroad employee who runs the risk of his life in an endeavor to earn enough money to keep the wolf from their doors, but the picture is true to life. Let the toilers look at this question earnestly and calmly and decide for themselves whether it is right and justice. Then after they decide that question take up the other one—whether the parties that have brought all this injustice and the accompanying wretchedness is likely to undo their nefarious work. Just now there is something else for the laborer to think about besides passive obedience to their self-appointed masters. The laborer should work for himself and not for those rich fellows in the East and in England.

The Stanberry Nominee (Stanberry, Mo.) enters the following protest:

There will be a great deal of suffering in this country ere another year rolls

round, unless we get a genius to stop the rain that some cranks were so eager to bring a year ago. Uncle Sam had better be hunting a country that will ship us in some stuff for subsistence. Russia, give us back our bread.

The same paper wickedly consoles a people whose gross annual income, according to Mr. Porter's census, is about \$400 per year, by saying:

Although there is enough right now to make poor people look blue, when we think of some fellows who sit by their firesides grinning at the fate of the poor; it brings in sight mountains of additional discontent, and gives room for all the "reform" that can be raked up within the next century. During the dull season W. W. Astor's income per minute is \$1.33, Rockefeller's, \$1.11; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$7.70; Jerry Gould, \$7.69; Henry M. Flager, \$5.78; Russell Sage, \$5.50; John Blair, \$5.79; Collis P. Huntington, \$2.87.

The Herald (Lawrenceville, Pa.) is disposed to spoil a stereotyped leader of the professional politician when it says:

Some office-seekers never forget to tell that they were raised up between the plow handles and were educated in a log school house. In fact, they speak so highly of their raising, and have such a hankering after farm life that we wonder why they don't quit asking for votes, refuse an office, and ask the dear people to let them go back on the farm again.

The Farmers and Laborers Journal (Owensboro, Ky.) should remember that reform work up to date has been entirely educational, recruiting, drilling and mobilizing the troops; there has been no leaders and no necessity for them; the work has been done by the recruiting officer and the drill sergeant. The army will choose its leader when it gets ready to march; it will not need it before. The Journal, however, voices a common anxiety when it says:

Oh, for men to lead in this great reform movement! Not men who want to lead, but men whom the graveness of the situation demand shall lead.

The Tulare Valley Citizen (Tulare, Cal.) ruthlessly tears the mask from both parties as follows:

Just now, both parties are anxious to prove two things. First, that there is in circulation a larger amount of money per capita than ever before. Second, that the opposite party is entirely to blame for the scarcity of money, that in its stringency is annually bankrupting 12,000 business men, and throwing upon the charities of this country millions of pauper tramps to be fed from the scanty savings of the almost moneyless masses.

The Independent (Tarkio, Mo.) makes a special appeal to young men:

Young men, we make this special appeal to you. What have you, what can you expect of these old parties? If it is official honors you crave, be not deceived. Every morsel—every crust of spoils in prospect is farmed out to the "old guard" years ahead. The young man who enters the portals of either of these old parties leaves all hope behind. The very name "old party" savors of decay.

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The Age of Labor (Chicago, Ill.) thinks the plutocrats manufacture anarchist plots for a purpose. If some of their schemes could be officially exposed it would have a good effect on the country; it says:

An exchange calls attention to the suspicious fact that so many anarchist's plots are discovered just in the nick of time; so many bombs are found which no attempt has been made to explode; so many explode in places where they could do little harm, and the general conclusion is that much of the sensational news about anarchist and bombs is manufactured to supply the demand. The capitalists and plutocrats have an object in thus creating prejudice against the working people and especially those who

## BUY YOUR GOODS Direct from First Hands

Judicious Economy is the foundation of success and fortune; and in order to carry out a system involving every Technical feature of Economy, IS TO BUY YOUR GOODS where you can obtain the GREATEST VALUE FOR THE LEAST MONEY, and where your money will go the farthest.

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CONTAINING ALL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE IN  
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, HATS,  
CAPS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, DRESS  
GOODS, TRIMMINGS, COATS,  
SHAWLS, ETC., ETC.

### SOLD DIRECT TO F. A. AND I. U. AND ALL INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF ALLIANCES

AT THE

### LOWEST MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES.

### SEND FOR CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

### FARMERS ALLIANCE

## Wholesale Supply House

117 & 119 NORTH 8th STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### 45 sold in '88 2,288 sold in '89 6,268 sold in '90 20,049 sold in '91 60,000 will be sold in '92

A Steel Windmill and Steel Tower, every 3 minutes.

THESE WINDMILLS ARE THE ONLY ONE'S THAT ARE EVER GROWING, EVER GOING, EVERLASTING STEEL AEROMOTORS. WHERE ONE GOES OTHERS FOLLOW,

AND WE TAKE THE COUNTRY.

WE WILL SEND YOU THE STEEL AEROMOTORS AS PUBLISHING.

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## SECOND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Platform adopted by the Confederate Industrial Organizations at St Louis, Mo., February 22-24, 1892:

### PREAMBLE.

This the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

### PLATFORM.

#### FINANCE.

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

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

#### LAND.

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

#### TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

J. L. BULLOCK,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
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