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**Scan Date: March 07, 2012**

**Identifier: s-n-000059-n50**

# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 7, 1893.

No. 17.

## AIDING THE OIL MONOPOLY

The Southern Pacific Accused of Discriminating.

The Standard Allowed to Make Shipments from Ohio to California at 25 to 35 Cents Lower Than Other Oil Companies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—According to a local paper, some of the most serious charges of discrimination ever made against American railroads have just been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by William C. Bishop, of San Francisco. Every charge is backed by the positive testimony of correspondence between interested officials and the published tariffs of the railroads. The whole is one of the most interesting explanations ever given of the monopoly secured by the Standard Oil Company. The complaint and accompanying correspondence go back as far as 1888, and are brought down to date.

According to the correspondence F. A. Tilford, San Francisco manager for the Standard Oil Company, broached a plan in November, 1888, to Assistant General Freight Agent Sproule, of the Southern Pacific, to give the Standard Company an inside track upon shipments. This plan was approved by Vice-President J. C. Stubbs. It consisted of making an emergency rate of 90 cents a hundred pounds on Standard Oil shipments from Ohio points to San Francisco.

This rate was only to apply until the Standard Oil Company could lay in a full stock, when it was to be advanced to \$1.25 per hundred before competitors could take advantage of the reduced rate. The correspondence seemed to show that this was actually done, and the juggling of rates was to be repeated indefinitely whenever ordered by Manager Tilford. The whole rate making power on oil was apparently put into Tilford's hands, at least as far as the Southern Pacific was concerned.

The paper then exhibits a number of telegrams between Tilford, Stubbs and Sproule, in which it is agreed that the rate of \$1 is to be put into effect between Cleveland and the coast without notifying the other oil companies, and during pendency of said rate the Standard Oil Company is to "stock up," after which the rate is again to be put up to \$1.25. This plan, it is said, was carried out to the letter. According to this arrangement it is alleged that the Standard Oil Company could lay its oil down in San Francisco for 3 cents a gallon less than its competitors.

The complaint makes even stronger charges of discrimination against the transcontinental lines. It alleges that the railroad men agree that the most economical method of shipping oil is in the so-called "cylinder-tank cars." The Standard Oil Company, it continues patented an inferior car for the shipping of oil, and immediately lower rates were given the shipment of oil in the Standard cars. It furnishes expert methods of showing the dead weight of a Standard car of 6000 gallons capacity is 13,000 pounds more than the cylinder-tank car of like capacity.

In spite of this difference, lower rates are made on oil shipped in Standard cars, ranging from 4½ cents less to Fresno, Cal., to 27 cents less to Reading, Cal. Moreover, railroads return Standard cars to the Missouri river free of charge, while they refuse to return any of the cylinder cars, except on payment of \$105 a car. Figuring the average differences in present rates as favoring the Standard Company

by 2 cents a gallon, it is found the addition of the free return of the cars makes a total difference of 4 cents a gallon in rates enjoyed today by the Standard Oil Company on all shipments to California.

The complaint goes deeply into numerous other alleged discriminations favoring the Standard Company, among which are the charges of money rebates extending as far back as 1885. It also alleges that Colorado and Wyoming oil wells could supply the California market, but the rate from those points to California is so much higher than from Cleveland to California as to prevent their development. The complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission ends with a prayer for relief and the repayment by the railroads of money charged for the return of the cylinder-tank cars to the Missouri.

## PROSPERITY UNEQUALLED.

Remarkable Business Record of the Year Just Gone.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The most prosperous year ever known in business closes to-day with strongly favorable indications for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade has been the largest ever known, and while wholesale trade is not usually active at this session of stock-taking, it is now remarkably large.

Shipments through clearing-houses outside of New York in December were apparently the largest ever made in any month, exceeding last year's by more than 10 per cent. For the year the volume is also about 10 per cent larger than last year, and the largest ever known. Railroad earnings in December show an increase of about 5 per cent over last year, and for the year an increase of about 5.5 per cent.

Foreign trade has been smaller than last year in volume of exports, at New York \$7,800,000 in value for the past four weeks, and at cotton ports about \$10,000,000 less, but imports at New York have been \$3,000,000 larger, and the month still shows a great excess of exports. For the year the excess of merchandise exports has been not far from \$70,000,000, with the largest imports and the largest total of exports and imports ever known in any year.

Unprecedented purchases for consumption have resulted in 1892 from the unequalled crops of 1891, so that manufacturers have made extraordinary progress. The year closes with all woolen, cotton, and silk machinery fully employed, and unsold stocks of goods much lighter than usual, while the demand for the coming season already exceeds the capacity of many mills. The orders booked for the season in drygoods are extraordinary, in men's clothing, cheviots having the precedence, and in women's the blue serge, while cotton goods are strong, with a tendency to higher prices. Sales of wool at the chief markets have been 309,000,000 pounds against 246,000,000 last year, and imports have been the largest ever known, with a domestic supply, but slightly behind the largest. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been 8 per cent larger than in any previous year, while the increase in ten years has been over 50 per cent.

Bradstreet's will say:

Bank clearings totals at cities throughout the United States this week equal \$1,065,000,000, or 30 per cent less than in the week before Christmas, but 6 per cent more than in the concluding week of 1891. Liabilities of failing traders decreased 40 per cent within a year, to \$108,500,000, the smallest like aggregate without exception for ten years. An extension of the practice of purchasing for nearby wants only and unexampled scrutinizing of credits have contributed to this. The year's commercial death rate is about 1 per cent of the strictly commercial and industrial firms of record, less than for any year since 1882.

The total volume of general trade at the South is believed to be in excess of that for 1891.

## Orleanists Plotting.

PARIS, FRANCE, Jan. 2.—Some semblance of order has been restored by the holiday recess, but rumor and dissension is rife. The Orleanists are plotting, and the Duke of Paris has summoned from Iudo, China, where he is traveling, his son and heir. Rouvier holds the government reins with a strong hand supported by President Carnot.

## Mr. Blaine's Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Mr. Blaine's condition shows a slight improvement, but neither doctors or friends hope for ultimate recovery.

## THAT BOND ISSUE STORY

It Is Emphatically Denied by President Harrison.

Has Not Communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury During His Absence, or Heard from Him in Any Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—It was telegraphed broadcast from New York December 30 to the effect that Secretary Charles Foster, while in New York recently, submitted a proposition to bankers for the issue of fifty or a hundred millions of United States bonds for the purpose of checking the exportation of gold, and that the plan was checkmated by telegraphic instructions from the President in the following or similar words:

I want no new bonds issued under my administration. Take no steps. Do nothing. B. HARRISON.

"The Wall street men," says the New York Times, "were in favor of such a scheme, and the speculative contingent were in high feather. The President's cooperation had been counted on as sure, but this confidence was suddenly discovered to be delusive."

The Times says that Mr. Foster met the Wall street men at a clubhouse on Fifth avenue and a prolonged conference was held. Some of the most notable men in the street are said to have been present, and an agreement was formed on the financial policy of the Government.

## THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

A reporter questioned Private Secretary Halford at the White House on the subject to-day and obtained from him the following statement, the publication of which was authorized by the President:

The President was not informed of the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to visit New York, and has not communicated with him or heard from him in any way. He has not been unobserved of the financial situation, and does not think the Treasury will find it necessary to adopt any new policies. He has said several times publicly that he would maintain the party of all our money issues, and that declaration stands. There is no disagreement between the President and the Secretary as to the management of the Treasury.

## GOLD EXPORTATION AT AN END.

Treasury officials generally are of opinion that the exportation of American gold is at an end for the present, and that conditions sure to come in the near future will result in the recovery of much that has already gone abroad.

Treasurer Nebeker says he thinks the people who have been drawing gold from this country, if they had in view the breaking down of American credit and the depreciation of the circulation in this country based on silver coin and silver bullion, have found the task too great, and have given it up.

The willingness of the banks to supply the Government with gold has been an important feature in the situation, and has practically converted a greater part of the \$600,000,000 gold stock in this country into a treasury balance of that amount.

The Treasurer also calls attention to the fact that a great factor in the loss of gold every summer is the large amount needed to pay the bills of Americans traveling in Europe. In ordinary years there is an enormous amount of money spent by Americans traveling abroad. They carry with them letters of credit on bankers in various parts of Europe and are given the money of the countries they desire to visit. The American bankers issuing these letters of credit must then arrange to have the European bankers reimbursed for the money paid out, and this is done by the shipment of gold.

Next summer, however, the probability is that many Americans who

would otherwise go to Europe will stay at home and visit the World's Fair instead; and at the same time there will be a considerable stream of travel from Europe to this country, and every European visitor to the fair will spend considerable money from the time he lands in this country till he leaves, and all this expenditure by visitors will act to increase the usual summer balance against this country.

It is not likely that it will make a balance the other way, for the principal feature of the balance against the United States during the summer and autumn is caused by the heavy imports from Europe at the time of year when the exports are lighter than late in the fall and during the winter and spring.

## INDUSTRIAL LEGION.

Important Changes in the Constitution—Selecting Organizers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The Populist conference in session here was occupied this morning with plans for pushing the organization to ballot, casting all their votes for Matthews, Populist, amid great cheering by the Republicans.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 2.—The result is doubtful. Perkins, Republican, is choice of his party.

The Republicans claim that if they can keep every man in line they can organize the House. Judge Martin and Chairman Bridenthal are the foremost candidates of the Fusionists. It is a close fight.

and McKeighan are fitting between Democratic and Populist headquarters.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 2.—The senate organized by electing permanent officers. When the house proceeded to organization Davidon, Democrat, was absent by sickness. The State auditor was in the chair.

In the roll-call the names of both contesting candidates from Chouteau county were omitted. Democrats objecting without success. All other members were sworn in. A motion was carried by the Republicans, including two Populists, to proceed to the election of a temporary chairman. The Democrats again objected, leaving their seats. The remaining twenty-five Republicans and two Populists proceeded to ballot, casting all their votes for Matthews, Populist, amid great cheering by the Republicans.

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MISS WINNIE DAVIS HONORED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—North and South met again in amicability to-night. Miss Winnie Davis, "the daughter of the Confederacy," is visiting friends in this city. To-night Mr. William P. St. John gave an elaborate theater party in her honor. The details of the affair were arranged by the bachelor host in a manner to make the compliment complete.

THE CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The changes made are important, but may be summed up briefly. The order, which was intended should be semi-military, is divested of all but a semblance of its military features. The different classes—the senior, junior and the woman's relief corps—were abolished and all members will be admitted on the same basis. The feature of the extreme secrecy is also eliminated, it being Gen. Vandervoort's views that all the secrecy necessary was to keep from the enemy the knowledge of the legion's plans and movements. In the divesting of the legion of this secrecy feature, the ritual was abolished and a simple pledge was substituted for the ironclad oath that had been prescribed. In this line also was the elimination of the section providing for court-martial and dismissal, in place of which it is provided that an offending member may be expelled from a local lodge by a two-thirds vote. Under the revised constitution the prime requisite of membership is that the candidate shall subscribe to the principles laid down in the Omaha platform.

## SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Democratic caucus organized the legislature on a strictly Tammany-Murphy basis, electing William Salzer, speaker, and Charles P. DeForest, Murphy's lieutenant, clerk. No other candidate has yet been named by the opposition, and

present conditions point to Tammany's candidate being Hiscock's successor.

## SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 2.—

Hon. W. W. Foote has withdrawn, leaving Hon. Stephen White the only democratic candidate in the field. Out of 120 members of the legislature the Democrats have 59, Republicans 53, and Populists 8.

The latter favor T. V. Cabor, of San Francisco, and will vote for him as a unit they say. This will leave either of the old parties short two votes and result in a dead-lock.

## LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 2.—

Padlock, Republican, is against the field. Lively scenes are looked for upon organization. Both parties claim the legislature. Hon. J. S. Morton and Congressman Bryan

## MR. MURPHY WILL NOT DO

He Is too Small a Man for United States Senator.

CLEVELAND INSISTS THAT THE PEOPLE EXPECT SOMETHING BETTER FROM THE EMPIRE STATE THAN THE ELECTION OF THE TROY POLITICIAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—There has been a disposition in some quarters to question Mr. Cleveland's attitude on the Senatorship from New York. During the past few days the correspondents have referred repeatedly to the matter and said that Mr. Cleveland had from the first announced himself as unalterably opposed to the election of Edward Murphy, Jr., to succeed Mr. Hiscock. This was not a part of the political gossip of the town. It had been obtained from trustworthy sources, from the men most likely to know Mr. Cleveland's opinion on this question, from friends anxious to secure a Senator who could be looked upon as a representative of the new administration, and who might be depended upon to assist the President-elect and his party in a complete correction of tariff abuses.

In order to settle this question a correspondent called upon Mr. Cleveland to-day and asked him if he wished to say anything for publication about his attitude on the question. He insisted that he saw no reason why he should be called upon to confirm his oft-expressed opinion. He consented, however, to say:

It ought not to be necessary for me to repeat for the public what I have so often expressed to many gentlemen in private conversation. Among these have been Mr. Murphy himself, Mr. Croker, and gentlemen who have been prominent in the party from every part of the State of New York. It must not be forgotten, however, that the party has a hard task to perform if we expect to keep the word which we have passed to the people of the country. They have given us a phenomenal majority, one showing that they expect us to do much. In doing this a great deal depends upon the State of New York and its great metropolis.

The interests of the State and of the party demand, it seems to me, the selection of a Senator who cannot only defend the principles of our party, but who can originate and promote policies that may be presented for consideration in the Senate. In order to insure this, the Senator from New York should be a man not only experienced in public affairs, but who has clear conception of the vital issues with which he must deal during the next few years.

Speaking frankly, as I have already done to those entitled to know my views, it does not seem to me that the selection of Mr. Murphy shows a desire or intention of placing in the Senate a man of such a type. This first use of our power would, I fear, cause much disappointment not only in New York, but in the country. This party should not be called upon to face when it is considered how much there is to do and what serious difficulties have to be surmounted before it can be done.

This interview has created great interest in political circles as it shows that a deep division exists between the incoming administration and the "Tammany machine." Flower, Croker, Sheehan and Hill back Murphy.

## THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 2.—Jerry Simpson has announced his candidacy openly. Otis is also in the field, backed by the "straight-out Populists." The Populists' county committees all over the State are calling upon the brethren to be ready by the 4th to start to Topeka, to see "our governor inaugurated, and prevent the Republicans from stealing the legislature." It is estimated that 10,000 visitors will be there when the new administration comes in on the 9th of January.

**THE ALLIANCE VS. PARTIES**

**Conquests Over Nature, Not Man, the Line of Warfare.**

**Thought Makers and Party Manufacturers—Shall the Individual Serve or Be Served—The Subordination of Principle to Party**

By J. P. MITCHELL.

The prevailing discontent, coupled with a desire for better material conditions, are precursors of radical economic changes in the country. The motor power back of the social phenomena witnessed in labor agitations and party upheavals, is the recognition of the individual as above class, party, sect or race. The idea that the individual is only a something to be used by the State, party or corporation is being succeeded by the grander idea—the sacredness of individual rights. Things, institutions, laws that have been thought divine, are beginning to be regarded as servants of the sentient, living personality instead of the master. We want to use, not be used, control, not be controlled, to work for ourselves, our own dear ones, instead of being immolated on the unholy altars of ambition and sordid lust. We want a warfare against the adverse forces of nature, and conquests of brain and muscle along the line of production and distribution. Not the bitter fights of passion for personal aggrandizement and party supremacy. We want an education that develops, not one that stunts and paralyzes. Science must be applied to government from an industrial, material building up standpoint, rather than a police, war-destructive basis. Force must have justice for its sovereign, not ambition, tyranny and oppression. The individuality is the epitome of the universe, the subject and the object, the alpha and omega, all and in all the centrifugal and the centripetal force in sociology.

Did the blatant, arrogant, garrulous leaders of factions and parties realize their own insignificance, and their purient imbecility in their attempts to control industrial organizations in the interests of their political idols, they would hide their faces with shame, and repent in sack-cloth and ashes. The lionizing of Mr. Taubeneck, for his fidelity to a man in a senatorial contest, and the attempt to politically ostracize Moore and Cockerill, by a political faction in this country, is as silly as it is wicked, bigoted, ungenerous, and unpatriotic. The dictatorial, tyrannical spirit shown by some of the new party leaders, would put to shame the most arrogant in either of the two leading political factions of the country. Because they endorse some of the demands of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, they wish to furnish the canons of generalship in a political campaign, tell the members how to vote, and brand all who are not willing to put on their party joke, submit to their dictum and follow them without protest, as traitors.

That many were deluded into thinking they could trust a party organization to carry out the demands of the order because of its adoption of some of the Alliance demands as its platform, is not at all strange. That more have not been victims is strong testimony in favor of the education, intelligence and fidelity of the members of the order. The Alliance has always held as fundamental the non-partisan principle.

The history of parties is one of strife, passion, and warfare for office and spoils. Measures and men are their handicraft, used for party supremacy only.

When the order, after a thorough investigation from the law of cause and effect, thinks certain measures are in the interest of the people, they, the members, acting as a unit, will make the demand and appeal to the intelligence and sense of justice to all, and invite the cooperation of all industrial organizations and citizens in securing the needed legislation.

While in its organic structure, it is composed of only those who are connected with rural industry, or in some way identified with the interests of the rural population. Yet in its political demands every measure is studied with reference to its effects not only on the farmer but every other branch of legitimate industry and the people generally.

It is not an organization to be used by political factions to whip

and score other factions to please those who have party grievances to redress.

We can enlist men for party fights more easily than we can enlist and engage them for the fight for principle, measures and justice. The former appeals to passion and is in harmony with the fetish idea, that there is some great force—virtue—in having a thing personated, calling it a name and attributing to it almost deistic powers and have the people think their temporal salvation lies in enthroning the thing called their party. The latter appeals to reason, to the law of cause and effect, knows no party or creed, has none to serve, is peaceful and calm, needs no trumpets save the living potential voice of truth, equity and justice to all.

We hear it said that we must have two parties in this country. That it is necessary in a government of the people. If they mean two political dynasties that are brought in battle array every four years, and use the weapons of personal calumny, stir passion and strife in order to make votes for their respective political idols, we demur. Washington saw in this portentous evil, and his prophetic vision was fulfilled in a terrible war thirty years ago. On this issue of two parties, no comment is necessary. History is a better comment than any pen can give. Issues make two parties. It is an issue until decided, and an issue still in mind, but in practical politics decided by the people in this country in accordance with the organic law of the country. If there was no thought, and society was a fixity, there would be no issues, no parties and no decisions to be made by the voice of the people. We should welcome discussion and honest investigation, and invite it. The demands of our order are being discussed. There are those who favor and those who oppose them. This age of advanced thought and general intelligence demands an intelligent reason for and against every proposition.

The demand that the medium of exchange be based on the country's needs, and be issued on a multiple of values instead of a single gold commodity value, is becoming the chief corner-stone in the thought of many, and its opposers will be compelled to resort to reason instead of ridicule, and show the people, if they can, why this would not be a just, wise and patriotic measure.

The conservative Grange organization is far enough advanced in economics to introduce a resolution favoring the 2 per cent land-loan proposition, but it was defeated on the ground that borrowing money is a bad business for farmers.

This organization is old, and this advice should have been given years ago, before so many farms were mortgaged. They let their brother farmers get in the trap.

Many have lost their homes

and there will be more to follow, but they have no advice to give now that looks like helping them out. The subtreasury, like all our demands, is being tried in the crucible of thought, by the unbiased thinker, for he alone is worthy recognition in moulding sentiment for or against any measure or proposition.

I close this article by calling attention to the difference there is in the men who are in the party manufacturing business, and those who are fact-finders and thought-makers. Also, I ask my brethren if it is wise to suffer our great order to be prostituted by the former? Is it not a reflection on the intelligence and patriotism of our order to call in outsiders to tell us how to vote?

Our order should be left free to act in any political emergency, with reference to results. The action of Mr. Tillman in sending the circulars he did was not something that should concern men of other parties. I think myself that, so far as the result is concerned, it is a matter of no great moment.

I know the officers and members of the order will stand by the order. Those who wish to cast their lot with a party organization, and desert the Alliance for so trivial a matter, only show they love party more than the order and its principles. The current of thought led to the conviction that between the two old parties Cleveland could be used to arrest some erroneous political thought, and the Democratic party supposed to stand for the people as against class legislation, the vote was a record against predatory legislation, and in favor of the people. We, now, are not idle spectators. We are not as the Republic can partisan, or any other partisan. We are not anxious to have the Democrats pass unwise and unjust laws in order to furnish political capital for any of the defeated party organizations. We shall

**LATE LEGISLATIVE CHIPS**

**Speaker Crisp Favors an Early Extra Session of Congress.**

**Mr. Cleveland's Probable Cabinet Is Causing Considerable Newspaper Comment—Sentiment In Favor of an Income Tax.**

Here is what Crisp says about an extra session. The Speaker is particularly anxious for one after March adjournment, as it would practically reinstate his election. One hundred and forty votes are said to be pledged to him, 190 elect. The East has the President, the West the Vice-President, and the South claims the Speakership: "I have never yet known a case where the House refused a recess or adjournment when one was recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. I do not think that the Fifty-third House would be any exception to the rule. You see," he continued, "if the plan suggested, of calling an early session only for the organization of the House and its committees were adopted, there would be absolutely nothing for the members to do, even if they wanted to. It would be impossible to get the estimates of the departments for next year's expenses so early, and it would follow, therefore, that the members could not prepare to pass appropriation bills." The Speaker said that, with nothing important to do and with a desire to escape place-hunters and summer heat in Washington, Congress could be persuaded easily to adjourn. "I think there is no doubt," continued the Speaker, "that a majority of the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress favor the position of an early extra session, limited in its objects. They would be perfectly willing to meet and sit here for three or four weeks if that amount of time were necessary to organize the House and get the work on the tariff satisfactorily started. The prompt revision of the law on this subject is recognized as the great duty of the Democratic party. The sooner it can be commenced the better."

"Could any measures be taken to insure the limitations on the work of an extra session?" "I think that if the consent of thirty, forty, or fifty members of the party could be obtained to the proposition, they would be able to swing the House into line. As I have already intimated, it would not be difficult to secure this, and I have no doubt that recommendation from the Ways and Means Committee for a recess or adjournment would be carried without trouble."

REPRESENTATIVE DOCKERY is preparing a speech upon the condition of the national finances. It will be delivered when the District of Columbia appropriation bill is up for discussion, and will embrace the subject matter of his resolution introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Rules. Some of the other Democrats are much stirred up by a foray on the part of the monetarists, which they aver to be in contemplation. It is declared to be the intention of the "goldbugs" to press the resolution of Senator McPherson, which authorizes the President and Secretary of the Treasury, at discretion, to discontinue the monthly purchase of silver. They declare that it is the intention to deluge Congress with telegrams and petitions from banks, bankers, boards of trade, commercial exchanges, and similar bodies. They fear that the incoming President's well-known views on finance, backed by the telegrams and petitions aforesaid, may induce some of the weak-kneed silverites to vote for the McPherson resolution.

REPEAL the sugar bounties, the steamship subsidies and all other Government "special privileges." We pay 2 cents a pound to sugar planters now. To impose a duty of three-eighths of a cent a pound upon raw sugar would not make the people pay any more for their sugar than they do now, while it would give to the Government a large revenue which now goes to the sugar trust.

SPEAKER CRISP spent two hours in soul-stirring communion with Mr. Cleveland during his recent visit to New York, and thus expressed himself to a fearless reporter who tackled him "about the

Speakership." "Well, now, I can't tell you anything about that or whether or not the matter was mentioned by us, but I had a pleasant call on Mr. Cleveland and I found many things to talk about; I assure you. I will tell you one thing, though, I am not an anti-Cleveland anything." "Have you seen E. Ellery Anderson, Mr. Crisp?" "Yes, I have seen him—or he saw me, rather—he called on me." "Well, how do you feel about that matter, Mr. Crisp?" The speaker waved away the subject with his hand. "I had rather not say a word about that. Too much has been said about it."

REPRESENTATIVE SAYERS, of Texas, as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the preparation of the sundry civil appropriation bill, is engaged in an inquiry into the quantity of lightweight or uncurred currency held by the Government. This currency, both gold and silver, now serves no useful purpose for monetary uses, and might as well be so much sawdust, since notes cannot be issued against it while it is debased. It is Mr. Sayers' intention to ascertain the amount of this light coin and to provide for an increase of the circulation by its recoinage at full weight. A report sent to Congress earlier in the year shows that there was in the Treasury at that time \$1,500,000 in uncurred gold coin. It is estimated that its recoinage would cost \$20,000.

"I predict that within thirty years, and perhaps within twenty-five years, for you can't tell how quickly such movements go, the tendency will be toward a commercial union of the whole American continent," said Representative Holman lately. Mr. Holman added that he did not mean a political union, though, of course, a commercial union would have its political effect, but that he looked to see one tariff in effect from Alaska to Cape Horn. "There is no reason," said Mr. Holman, "why Canada should not now have a commercial union with us that would be mutually satisfactory, and Mexico also should have such an arrangement."

IT is conceded on all sides that a sentiment for an income tax is growing. A bill to impose a progressively increasing tax on incomes above \$10,000 would be passed by an overwhelming majority if presented in this House. How much revenue it would yield is problematical. That would depend somewhat upon the extent to which consciences have become more alert since the war-time income tax was abolished. That sometimes produced revenue, and sometimes perjury. But it was in a time of general demoralization.

CLEVELAND and his problematic cabinet continue to be matters of much newspaper comment. Dan Lamont is said to be slated for the War portfolio, Senator Carlisle for Secretary of Treasury and Whitney—if he will accept it—for Secretary of State. Unless all signs fail, the Cabinet will be composed of men on the sunny side of sixty who are not bound down by party tradition. The President-elect owes nothing to "wah hosses." They were unitedly against him before nomination.

ONE tariff speech by Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, gave the young legislator fame. His ardent free coinage attitude advanced his notoriety. Moral—the ambitious politician of to-day must have advanced views and the courage to champion them.

GEN. WEAVER is out in vigorous vindication of Mrs. Lease. She needs none, for the character of her slanderers do that. But the act is timely and gallant, and does the manly general credit.

THE House calendar is loaded down with 1300 private claims which have passed the committee stage and are in a position to be acted upon.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD SOUTHERN REFORM PAPER?

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**A STRONG AND ABLE LETTER**

**The Order Should Be Preserved in Its Usefulness.**

HON. BEN TERRELL, National Lecturer of the Farmers Alliance, Speaks Out Plain and Emphatic on the Situation.

By our Regular Correspondent.

The time has arrived when it behooves those who love the Alliance, and would preserve it in its usefulness to speak out against any effort (from whomsoever it may come) to in any way connect or make it responsible for, or subject to, any party or other organization whatsoever. It is not the province of the Alliance to approve or condemn parties or organizations, but to educate without reference to the upbuilding of any party or other political machinery. This is one of the essentials of the order and must be preserved so that men of all parties will feel at home, and free to express themselves upon every issue that may be discussed in the order. The Alliance should be a school of thought, untrammeled in its effort to find and teach the truth, regardless of what effect it may have upon men or parties; it is not of moment to the people by or through what method reform may come; reforms that will bring relief is what they want.

The true Alliance man will give due credit to any party that will enact laws, the effect of which will be to change present class conditions and secure equal rights to all. Any attempt to involve the Alliance in a partisan scramble for office should meet such a rebuke from the order as would teach any engaged in such an effort a lesson not to be forgotten. Principal, not party; reform, not office, must be the battle-cry of the order. If the fight is made, my brothers, for justice and in the cause of humanity, we must succeed.

Those of us who voted with the People's party last November had the right to do so, and those who may have voted with either of the other parties had the same right. We thought we did for the best, and I suppose they thought the same. No brother can be held to account for his vote, and any attempt to do so, would negative the efforts of the order to educate and fit its members for self-government. The attempt being made by the press to connect the Alliance and the People's party is an outrage. There are no facts to justify such a conclusion. It is true that many members of the Alliance voted with that party at the last election, but they were not under obligation to do so because they were members of the order. The People's party and the Alliance are separate and apart, and must remain so. The Alliance is above party, and any attempt to control it in the interest of any party would be resented, and any who attempt to do so exhibits an amount of stupidity that would shame the daddy of a mule. Again, through the same source, the press, they would create the impression that the organization of the Industrial Legion had been by authority of the Alliance. This is also false. The Alliance is in no way responsible for or connected with that order. The legion must stand or fall on its own merits.

If there is a need for such an order, its counsels guided by justice and wisdom and its purpose and effort be to bless humanity, then God speed it; but if it has been started with the intent—as some think—to control, in any sense, the Alliance, its promoters should be rebuked by the order. As soon as I can become informed sufficiently, I will, through THE ECONOMIST, review it, and all other measures, without fear or favor, where I believe the interests of the Alliance will be advanced or protected thereby. I have secured space in THE ECONOMIST, through which I will, each week, make suggestions for the good of the order and impart such information as I may have.

Let us go to work, brothers, to build up our order. Remember its obligations. Lay aside selfish ambition, the demand is to forget self and work for humanity. Constrict in charity, words and deeds, but stand by the principles of the order, and in the future send to represent you only those who think for themselves and are broad enough to allow their brothers the same right. He that finds a traitor in all who do not agree with him is to be pitied for his smallness.

## STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS

In the United States for the Year Ending June 30, 1891.

Fourth Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission -- Important Comparisons Pertaining to Railroads.

The fourth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician, has just been submitted. It comprises a text book of about 100 pages and contains many important summaries pertaining to the operation of railroads.

## MILEAGE.

Railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1891, was 168,402.74 miles.

This figure indicates the length of single track mileage, the total mileage of all tracks being 216,149.14 miles. The length of single track per 100 square miles of territory, exclusive of Alaska, was 5.67 miles, and the length of track per 10,000 inhabitants was 26.29 miles. Some of the States are exceptionally well provided with railway facilities, as may be seen by the table of the report which shows the length of line in the several States per 100 square miles of territory. Such assignment shows for Connecticut 20.77 miles, for Delaware 16.10 miles, for Illinois 18.25 miles, for Iowa 15.12 miles, for Massachusetts 25.99 miles, for New Jersey 27.71 miles, for New York 16.19 miles, for Ohio 19.68 miles, for Pennsylvania 22.77. The only countries in Europe which have an excess of ten miles per 100 square miles of territory are Germany with 12.77 miles, Great Britain with 16.52 miles, France with 11.23 miles, Belgium with 8.71 miles, Holland with 13.83 miles, and Switzerland with 12.43 miles.

No country in Europe, Sweden alone excepted, has ten miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants; while in this country, on the other hand, but two States have less than ten miles of railway per 10,000 inhabitants.

The increase in railway mileage during the year was 4,805.69 miles. This is less than the average of increase for several years past, the greatest activity in railway building seems to have been in the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, the total increase in these States being 1,670.83 miles. The steady increase of railway mileage in the Southern States during a year when there was general quiet in railway building in the other parts of the country indicates a healthy development.

## ORGANIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

There were on June 30, 1891, 785 railway corporations, of which 889 were independent companies for the purpose of operation, and 747 were subsidiary companies, the remainder being private lines.

The report further shows that 16 roads have been abandoned during the year, and 92 roads, representing a mileage of 10,116.25, have disappeared by purchase, merger or consolidation. The actual number of railway corporations in 1891 is less than the number which existed in 1890, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number of new lines were chartered during the year. The tendency toward consolidation is clearly indicated by the report. On June 30, 1891, there were 42 companies, each of which controlled a mileage in excess of 1000 miles, and nearly one-half of the mileage of the country is the property of these 42 companies.

Another classification contained in the report shows that there are 80 railway companies, each of which has a gross revenue in excess of three millions of dollars. The railways of this class control 69.48 per cent of the total mileage of the country, receive 82.09 per cent of the amount paid by the public for railway service, and perform 83.76 per cent of the total passenger service and 82.66 of the total freight service of the country. Out of a total of 81,073,784,121 tons of freight carried one mile, the railways in question carried 67,008,448,436. Such figures as these indicate the extent to which concentration of railway control has proceeded in the United States.

## EQUIPMENT.

The total number of locomotives used by the railways of this country was, on June 30, 1891, 32,139, showing an increase of 1999 during the year, and the total number of cars, the property of railways, was 1,215,611, showing an increase of 55,944 during the year. The number of locomotives per 100 miles of line was 20; the number of pas-

senger cars per 100 miles of line was 17, and the number of freight cars per 100 miles of line was 714.

The increase in equipment has not proceeded as rapidly as the increase in train brakes and automatic couplers. The increase in equipment during the year, including locomotives and cars, was 47,943, while the increase in the equipment fitted with automatic couplers was 53,716, and the increase in equipment fitted with train brakes was 39,505. The estimated increase in equipment for the year 1892 is 29,821, while the estimated increase in equipment fitted with automatic couplers is 98,563, and the equipment fitted with train brakes is estimated to have increased 96,503. These figures show clearly that at the present rate it will be many years before the total equipment of railways will be fitted with safety devices, unless Congress sees fit to take prompt action in the premises.

## MEN EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS.

The number of men employed on railways in the United States during the year covered by the report was 784,285, being an increase of 34,084. The number of men employed per 100 miles of line was 486. The report brings an interesting fact to light by showing that the number of men in the employ of the railways in proportion to the total population was 1 to 87 inhabitants in 1889; 1 to 84 inhabitants in 1890, and 1 to 82 inhabitants in 1891. From this it will be seen that the population of the country increases at a less rapid rate than that portion of the population engaged in transportation by rail, which indicates the constantly growing importance of the railway industry to American industrial life.

The extent to which organized industry has increased the efficiency of labor is shown by the fact that every engineer, during the year, has on an average carried 369,977 passengers one mile and 2,329,639 tons of freight one mile. Cheap rates are easily understood when one considers such a fact as this.

## CAPITALIZATION AND VALUATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

The total capitalization of the railways of the United States is \$9,829,475,015, or \$60,942 per mile of line. This shows an increase in outstanding capital of \$602 per mile of line as compared with the 1890 report. An analysis of the changes in capital outstanding shows that income bonds have increased from \$76,933,818 to \$324,288,690. A considerable portion of this increase is probably due to a conversion of stocks into income bonds. It is significant because it shows an increase in that form of property for the management of which directors are not held to strict responsibility. Equipment trust obligation, however, also increased from \$49,478,215 to \$54,755,157. A few years ago the opinion prevailed among railway men that the leasing of equipment by railway companies was fast disappearing. This opinion is not supported by the facts.

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The gross earnings from operation during the year ending June 30, 1891, were \$1,096,761,395, or \$680 per mile of line. Operating expenses were \$731,887,893, or \$4538 per mile of line, leaving the net earnings from operation \$364,873,502, or \$2263 per mile of line. The net earnings per mile of line were less than the net earnings of the previous year by \$37. An analysis of gross income shows that freight traffic gave rise to \$736,793,699, or 67.17 per cent of total earnings; and that passenger traffic gave rise to \$281,178,599, or 25.64 per cent of total earnings. The amount received from carrying mail was \$24,870,015, and the amount received as rentals from express companies was \$21,594,349. The analysis further shows that \$133,911,26 were received by railways as incomes from investments. The assignment of operating expenses shows that 34.08 per cent is chargeable to the passenger service, and 65.92 per cent to freight service. The percentage of operating expenses to operating income was 66.73 per cent. The number of passengers carried during the year was 531,183,988; the number carried one mile was 12,844,243,881. The number of tons of freight carried was 675,608,323; the number carried one mile was 81,073,784,121. The total number of miles run by passenger trains was 307,927,928, and the number of miles run by freight trains was 446,274,508. The average journey per passenger was 24.18 miles, and the average haul per ton of freight was 120 miles. The average number of passengers in a train was 42, and the average number of tons of freight in a train was 181.67. The average revenue per passenger per mile in 1891 was 2.14 cents, and

the average revenue per ton per mile was .895 cent. The average revenue per train mile, passenger trains, was \$1.06,111, and the average revenue per train mile, freight trains, was \$1.63,683.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

In narrating the statistics of accidents, the report continues its dreary tale of numbers killed and numbers injured, and shows that casualties during the year ending June 30, 1891, are greater than in any previous year covered by reports to the commission. The number killed during the year was 7029, and the number injured was 33,881. Of these totals, the number of employees killed was 2660 and the number injured was 26,140. The number of passengers killed was 293, and the number injured was 2972. A classification of casualties according to the kind of accident, shows 415 employees were killed and 9431 injured while coupling and uncoupling cars; 598 were killed and 3191 injured falling from trains and engines; 78 were killed and 412 were injured from overhead obstructions; 303 were killed and 1550 were injured in collisions; 206 were killed and 919 were injured from derailment of trains; 57 were killed and 319 were injured from other accidents to trains than collisions and derailments already mentioned; 20 were killed and 50 injured at highway crossings; 127 were killed and 1427 were injured at stations; the balance, which makes up the total of 2660 killed and 26,140 injured, is due to accidents which do not naturally fall in the classification adopted for report. Referring to passengers, 59 were killed and 623 injured by collisions; 49 were killed and 837 injured by derailments; 2 were killed and 34 injured by other train accidents; the balance, making up a total of 293 killed and 2972 injured, being assignable to accidents at highway crossings and at stations and to other kinds of accidents.

This report emphasizes more strongly than previous reports the necessity of legislation compelling railways to adopt train brakes and automatic couplers, and also suggests that some steps be taken besides the adoption of the train brake to prevent the frequency of casualties from falling from trains and engines. The large number killed and injured from collisions also brings prominently into notice the necessity of some extensive use of the block system in the handling of trains and a more perfect application of the principle of personal responsibility in the case of accidents. An investigation into the matter of handling trains is recommended by the report. Not only are the accidents of the year covered by this report greater than those of previous years, but, when compared with the increase in employees, it is observed that they are relatively greater than those of the previous year. Thus, during the year ending June 30, 1891, one employee was killed for every 296 employees, and 1 employee injured for every thirty men in railway service. The corresponding figures for the previous year are, one man killed for every 306 employees, and one man injured for every thirty-three employees. This same fact is also presented in another manner. The increase in the number of employees killed during the year covered by the report over the previous year is 9 per cent, and the increase in the number injured is 17 per cent while the increase in the number of men taken into employment is less than 5 per cent. The corresponding comparison for casualties to passengers shows that, while there has been a relative decrease in the number of passengers killed, the number of passengers injured shows a much greater increase than the increase in the number of passengers carried. On the whole, the comparison of accidents for the two years leaves a very unsatisfactory impression, since it shows that liability to accidents was greater during the year covered by this report than during the previous year.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report concludes with a recommendation for certain amendments to the interstate commerce act, which, it is asserted, are necessary to render the statistics of the business of transportation complete and satisfactory. Thus, it is recommended that express companies and water carriers engaged in interstate traffic be required to make reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission similar to those now made by railways, and that persons, companies or corporations owning rolling stock used in interstate traffic should be obliged to make annual reports so far as may be necessary for a complete statement of the kind of rolling stock used by railways.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

## It Contains Material Changes as Now Reported.

Some Important Questions Asked of Senator Morgan--The Original and Present Estimates of the Cost of the Canal.

The Nicaragua canal bill, which has held the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee since the beginning of the session, has at last been completed and favorably reported by its author, Senator Sherman, who gave notice that he would call it up at an early date and endeavor to secure prompt action on it.

The new bill is drawn on substantially the same lines as the bill reported from the committee to the last Congress, including, as it does, a proposition to guarantee bonds of the company to the extent of \$100,000,000 to aid in the construction of the canal. The new bill, however, contains some additions which materially increase the obligations of the company as well as the security of the Government. For instance, in the second section the real and personal property and franchises of the company are included in the liabilities.

In the third section it is provided that all of the stock heretofore subscribed for or issued shall be called in and cancelled; that all bonds issued shall be redeemed and cancelled, and that all outstanding obligations shall be satisfied before the act takes effect. The dates are changed so as to make the bonds issue January 1, 1893, and to make them mature in 1953, instead of 1911, as is proposed in the original, and they are also made redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 1913.

The section requiring the company to execute a mortgage to the United States as security for the guarantee is amended by the addition of a clause requiring the mortgage to contain a provision for a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity. An addition to section 6 of the old bill provides that if the company default in the payment of interest or in other respects before the canal is put into operation the right of foreclosure shall at once attach in favor of the United States. The section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the company bonds equal to the expenditure prior to January, 1893, is amended by requiring the company to first satisfy all liabilities and to accept the provisions of the act by a resolution of stockholders.

The section is further amended so as to make the bonds bear interest from the date of delivery, and to exclude from expenditures that may be taken into account the consideration paid, or agreed to be paid, to the Nicaragua Construction Company or other parties, for expenditures by them, and for the concessions to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the total amount, principal and interest, of the bonds that may be issued for this first payment at \$6,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000.

Senator Morgan. Oh, no, about \$65,000,000.

Mr. Rayner. It is now about \$65,000,000.

Senator Morgan. This company never had an estimate as low as \$40,000,000.

Mr. Rayner. Yes, sir, they did. You will find it in the record. We have the evidence, and the statement has been made that it could be built for \$35,000,000.

There was also some discussion of the fact that the bonds already issued by the company to the amount of \$70,000,000 would not be given to the Government as a guarantee against the proposed endorsement of the bonds. Finally Senator Morgan agreed that this should be done, or rather that an amendment should be made to the bill so that the Government could take these bonds, after deducting the \$6,500,000 which belong to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the \$6,000,000 which had been thus far expended on the canal. Senator Morgan insisted, however, that the concession was a different thing from the total issue of bonds.

Perhaps the most important changes in the bill are those made in the ninth section relative to the issue of stock. In the new bill this is limited to \$100,000,000, \$12,000,000 to be retained by the company; the amount stipulated to be delivered to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica according to the concessions, and the remainder to be issued to the United States full paid and not subject to assessment; to be voted by the President of the United States or his proxy at stockholders' meetings, and but three directors are to be selected from the holders of the stock other than that owned by the United States. In the last section an amendment is made so that ten instead of six of the fifteen directors shall be appointed by the President of the United States, not more than five of whom shall be appointed from one political party.

Mr. Morgan insisted that the Democratic party had pledged itself to the canal, but this was strenuously denied by Mr. Rayner.

Senator Morgan appeared before the House Committee on Com-

merce as the advocate of the proposed endorsement of the canal company's bonds, but was subjected to a series of questions by Representative Rayner, of Maryland, who, although a friend of the company to the extent of aiding it to secure its charter from Congress, now believes that Federal assistance has gone as far as it should.

## SEEKING INFORMATION.

First of all Mr. Rayner asked Senator Morgan if he thought that this Government, notwithstanding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, had the right to build the canal and absolutely own it.

"Yes," said the Senator, "in the sense that a man absolutely owns a corporation by owning stock."

Mr. Rayner. I do not mean that I mean absolutely.

Senator Morgan. No, we could not, without dishonor to ourselves and injustice to Nicaragua, go down there and assume sovereignty in her territory.

Mr. Rayner. I mean with the consent of Nicaragua.

Senator Morgan. Certainly we could if we had a treaty to that effect.

Mr. Rayner. Do you think that with the consent of Nicaragua we could assume absolute control? I do not mean ownership or absolute control of the stock.

Senator Morgan. Yes, we could if we could get a treaty of that sort. You know one-third of the Senate would defeat it.

Mr. Rayner. Is there anything in the treaty with Great Britain that would prevent our doing so?

Senator Morgan. I think there is.

In continuing his statement, Senator Morgan said that if the canal should fail the United States could go into the courts as against an American corporation and get a decree of foreclosure. "When we come to collect the debt," added the Senator, "we could not get the concession because Nicaragua withholds the right to sell it to a foreign government. The concession, therefore, would either lapse to Nicaragua or it would be retained in the hands of this company which owns it—the latter would be the result."

Mr. Rayner. This is a very important question. Suppose the Government should become the owner and foreclose the mortgage, has it the right to assume government control?

Senator Morgan. Not at all.

Mr. Rayner said: "The issue of the bonds with Government endorsement would put the bonds at a premium?"

Senator Morgan. I am—not a money-making man or a money-holding man, but if I had \$100,000 in my pocket I never would spend it at par upon that stock until the canal was completed, or nearly so, even if the Government should assure the construction of the canal. In the absence of such guarantee the chance to realize from the stock in dividends would be too remote to give the stock the present value exceeding 50 cents on the dollar.

The fact that the sum asked from Congress was considerably greater than the amount first said to be sufficient to build the canal led to the following dialogue:

## ESTIMATE OF COST.

Mr. Rayner. The highest estimate of the engineers, the first highest estimate that was submitted, was in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

Senator Morgan. Oh, no, about \$65,000,000.

Mr. Rayner. It is now about \$65,000,000.

Senator Morgan. This company never had an estimate as low as \$40,000,000.

Mr. Rayner. Yes, sir, they did. You will find it in the record. We have the evidence, and the statement has been made that it could be built for \$35,000,000.

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Mr. Rayner. If the mortgage is foreclosed, then I understand that the Government does not become the owner of the concession. In other words, the concession does not pass with the foreclosure and the mortgage.

Senator Morgan. Yes, sir; that is true.

## 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.

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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.

## THE RAILROADS.

Since Judge Gresham's recent decision in regard to the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, public attention has been turned to the railway question in earnest. It is quite plain that in order to perpetuate the interstate commerce law and make it effective, for the purposes it was passed to promote, it must be amended. And while the question of amending that law is under consideration, other important and necessary amendments are being proposed.

An amendment has been proposed which would repeal the prohibition against pooling contained in section 5 of the interstate commerce law, which makes it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freight of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion thereof. Senator Cullom, one of the authors of the interstate commerce law, has introduced into the Senate a bill which, among other things, provides for the amendment of section 5 so that it shall read as follows, viz.:

**SECTION 5.** That it shall be lawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into contracts or agreements with other common carriers, having for their object the establishment and maintenance of just and reasonable rates, and the prevention of unjust discrimination. Such agreements may provide for the apportionment of traffic or of earnings, and shall be enforceable between the parties thereto. Copies of all such agreements shall be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at least ten days before the same become effectual. The commission shall have power, after hearing the parties interested, to order the cancellation of any such agreement between different and competing railroad companies, the purpose or effect of which shall be to establish transportation charges above rates which are reasonable and just, or to cause unjust discrimination between persons, localities, or different descriptions of traffic, or which shall be otherwise in contravention of any of the provisions of this act. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed to relieve such common carriers from other provisions of this act, nor to affect the jurisdiction or authority of the commission, or of the courts, conferred by this act.

This amendment has been discussed before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate by several of the most prominent railway officials, including President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad, President Depew of the New York Central, and President Ingalls of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio. They all favor the Cullom amendment. Their line of defense of the policy of making pooling legal is peculiar and is worthy a careful examination. If they are correct there has been a great misapprehension by the general public of the objects and effects of pooling. They claim, and unquestionably the claim is correct, that by asking for laws to legalize and control pooling, they submit and yield fully and completely the point of the right, power and duty of the general Government to exercise an adequate control and regulation of the

railroads as public corporations, owned by citizens and operated subject to such Government control, with due regard to the interests of the general public. THE ECONOMIST has always contended that the Government control of railroads could only be made efficient by the co-operation of the railways themselves, and that with such co-operation it could be made adequate to correct all abuses. This point should be carefully considered, and the force and effect of such a condition fully appreciated and understood before rejecting their proffered submission.

They claim that the present inhibition against pooling is productive of trusts and combinations calculated to secure the same effects, and also to increase the concentration of wealth and power which they claim does not attend pooling. If this claim can be shown to be true, the conclusions would be that pools were less injurious than trusts, but it does not follow that either one is desirable. The following quotations from what one of the above-mentioned railway presidents said will be of general interest, and is worthy a careful reading:

On the subject of rates there was, he said, a misapprehension in the public mind. Rates had constantly gone down during the twenty-seven years he had been in the business, and every cent of the reduction had gone to the public and the employees. Wages had increased 50 per cent. The railroads met this decrease of receipts—by reduced traffic rates and increased wages paid—by means of inventions and improvements which enabled them to do their work cheaper. They could now draw 1000 tons at the cost formerly entailed in hauling 200 tons. The profits of the New York Central were not as great to-day, Mr. Depew continued, as when he first entered its service.

The Interstate Commerce law had been established, he said, to prevent discrimination, but its effect had been to promote trusts beyond anything that had ever been dreamed of. There were eight roads between New York and Chicago, but for all the purposes of the public there were but one. If an ironclad rule of equal rates under equal conditions of times was established the New York Central and the Pennsylvania would do eight-tenths of the business. The other roads would go into bankruptcy, with all the attendants of bankruptcy. In this way the law preventing pooling was creating trusts. Mr. Depew illustrated this point by the following: The rate from New York to Chicago was, he said, 75 cents a hundred. Some of the big Chicago firms, who can deliver eight and ten car loads of freight a day, demand 25 per cent off. This is always refused by the two great roads mentioned, and the inevitable course of the firms is to seek to break the rates and cripple other lines by throwing all their traffic to one of the big roads. The smaller roads must have business, and then, Mr. Depew says, comes in what the public calls the beauty of competition. In order to get their share of the trade the smaller roads are compelled to make yearly contracts at 50 per cent off the current rates. Under this system, Mr. Depew continued, it was a matter of time only when the small dealer, who was compelled to pay the regular tariff, would go to the wall. If this law continued in force five years longer, Mr. Depew thought there would not be an independent business man in any of the large cities of the United States. It was creating trusts, and this condition of affairs was being brought about by the miserable operations of a law intended to prevent them.

In response to the query of Mr. Cullom as to how the evil was to be cured, Mr. Depew said that under the proposed amendment the roads would be authorized to make contracts upon a business basis, and could agree upon rates which would be always the same to the public. The law would empower the companies to enforce their agreements, and the public would be protected by putting the matter under the control of the commission.

In answer to the suggestion that the small roads might not be willing to enter into any pool, Mr. Depew said that they would be forced to from the very nature of things. They were now carrying fourth-class freight at less than the cost of transportation, and under the proposed arrangement they could and would get living rates. If they could get fair rates they would cease to cut and would have enough of an income upon which to live. If, under the law as amended by the proposition under discussion, the trusts tried to break the roads, Mr. Depew said they could be prevented by reason of the fact that the roads would be in a position to prevent the throwing of traffic to one line, and thereby prevent an unnatural drift of the commerce of the country.

In discussing the existing conditions Mr. Depew said that it would soon be impossible for manufacturers to exist except at terminal points.

Mr. Ingalls said that it was the first time that he had every known any respectable body of railroad men to admit that they were subject to public control, and that there were present at the hearing men representing one-half the railroad interests of the United States doing what had never been done before in history—offering to put themselves under the law and submit to it. Under the existing law, he said, the small dealers were being driven out of business to the great detriment of the whole country. It was for the interest of the whole country that

the railroads should prosper. Mr. Ingalls said that it had come to the point where the roads were compelled to get under the shadow of the law to keep business. If the amendment sought passed it would not result in an increase of rates, but in equal rates, and in many cases in reduced rates. Many of the railroads had done all they could to break down the interstate commerce law, but they had become educated and were now in favor of it. Mr. Walker said that the object of the amendment was to suppress unhealthy competition, not healthy competition. It is understood that another meeting of the committee will be held next week, when further arguments in favor of permitting some sort of pooling arrangement will be presented. There seems to be no doubt that some modification of the existing law will be reported by the committee. The solution of the problem toward which we are tending in the United States is in seeking a cure for the evils connected with pooling, not by prohibiting, but by recognizing and regulating it.

It will be no easy task for railroad officials, and others interested, to convince the people that railway pools are desirable. There is a strong prejudice in the minds of the people against the practice of pooling. Still it is the duty of high-class journals to take position on the side of absolute truth and justice, no matter whether they have to brave the displeasure of powerful corporations, or a deep-rooted public prejudice. One thing is certain, the public generally believes that pooling is an evil used for purposes inimical to the general welfare, and if the public is in error in this particular, it can and should be demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt by those who advocate the new amendment. It may, as a dernier resort, be best to say that of two evils we will choose the least, but it is far better, when possible, to say we will have neither.

The last annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance announced in favor of the Government ownership of railroads, but that plank in the People's party platform was not indorsed with any degree of enthusiasm, and it is very doubtful if the Alliance will ratify that demand as passed at Memphis.

But could control be made effective and adequate, there is no doubt that it would be preferred by all who understand and indorse the principles involved in the Constitution of the United States.

THE poor are cold for lack of means to buy dear fuel. The miners of Wilkesbarre are hungry for want of money to buy food. The coal conspirators are growing richer every day. If it costs 25 cents to mine a ton of coal and the mine-owner sells his output at \$2.50 per ton, he has \$2.25 left after paying his mine labor. If he sells it for \$3.50 he has \$3.25 after paying the miner. If he mines 1000 tons at \$3.50 he receives \$3500; he pays out \$250 in labor and has \$3250 left. If he mines 1400 tons at \$2.50 he also receives \$3500 for his product, but he would pay out \$350 for his labor and would have only \$3150 over.

These figures explain why the conspirators are growing rich while the poor are cold and the miners at Wilkesbarre are hungry.

THE article published in another column from Bradstreet & Dun's report showing the last year to have been a very prosperous one, is a striking confirmation of the teaching of THE ECONOMIST for the past year, that it is not necessary to prove that the people are starving, in order to justify the present reform movement. Agitation and "calamity howling" have received a black eye; but legitimate educational work is benefited. Disparity in the reward for effort and virtue is the crying evil of the hour, not starvation. True, we live better than our daddies, but we have a laudable desire to live better than we do.

THE Republican party is a minority party, not only in the Union, but in the several States. In only six of the forty-four did Mr. Harrison have a majority at the late

## THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

May 30, 1893, is the date set for the International Monetary—or, more properly, meddlesome—Conference to reconvene. Senator Jones, an American delegate, said:

Time fights for us, and we are to have time. We could not well have done more. We understand the difficulty of our position when the foreign States declined to attend a bimetallic meeting. The adoption of a definite plan by the conference was impossible, owing to the limited scope allowed to the delegates their instructions and the necessarily guarded terms of the President's invitation.

Our object was to discuss the monetary situation. Through discussion we expected to spread our ideas and beliefs. During the conference the bimetallists have been aggressive. We made our arguments, stated our points, and challenged our opponents to disprove them. They declined to accept our challenge. Some of them would not make the attempt because they felt that they were in power and could not be easily dislodged. Others could not, but I know men who were our strong opponents whose faith in monometallism was badly shaken. This conference made many ponder who never gave the subject attention.

England cannot be entirely satisfied with the situation, or Rothschild would never have made his proposition. It is not satisfactory to us, but it is a step in the right direction. He is not a man to predict financial disaster without ground. His belief is that if it comes England and Europe, and not the United States, will be the sufferers. Look how the situation in England is changing. Three members of the Salisbury cabinet favor bimetallism. The masses want teaching, but are beginning to understand that a gold standard is not in their interest.

The history of the world shows that we are right. Our opponents only prophecy; we make a proposition which they cannot refute. I am an optimist, and I believe in the necessity of a common use of gold and silver. I believe our position to be right, and I believe right will win. We are for the masses, while the bankers of Lombard street are against them. People must see that the increase of the price of gold means a decrease in the value of everything else.

IN ORDER to be fair and that all sides may have an equal chance, THE ECONOMIST publishes in another column a protest from Brother Mackie, who is secretary of Tulare County Alliance in California. It is a cardinal principle of the order that all members must be left entirely free in their religious and political affiliations, and the resolutions in question were probably meant as a simple endorsement of morality and religion rather than the endorsement of any sect or belief. And while Brother Mackie may find abundant evidence, to his mind, for the conclusion he draws, such could not have been intended or understood by the body or it would have been passed without discussion.

FROM information direct from the States themselves, it is authoritatively stated that Congressmen-elect, T. J. Hudson and W. A. Harris, of Kansas, were first nominated by a People's party convention and afterwards endorsed and supported by the Democrats. Also, Hon. Marion Cannon, of California. In the printed list of members of the Fifty-third Congress, they are claimed as "Democrats," and this led to their being cited as owing their election to Democratic nomination. The correction, in justice to the gentleman themselves and their supporters, is cheerfully made.

AMERICANS had something to laugh over in the purely ornamental duel which grew out of the Panama disclosures. Republican government will probably survive in France, but it will have what is known in the vernacular as "a very close call." If the gentlemen had

wep few tears, distributed less locks of hair, embraced for the last time less sympathizing friends, and gotten closer together on the field of honor than twenty-five paces, when they vociferously vindicated their wounded sensibilities with six shots each and a kodak photographing them, they might have struck the New World in a more fortunate spot than its contemptuous risabilities.

THE true majority against McKinleyism is almost two million votes. Cleveland's plurality of 390,477 does not alone represent the tariff reform sentiment. Weaver's 1,025,060 votes, and Bidwell's 258,347 must be counted in. There never yet was such repudiation of a political policy.

THE Republican party is a minority party, not only in the Union, but in the several States. In only six of the forty-four did Mr. Harrison have a majority at the late

election. In all the thirty-eight others the Republicans were in a minority, and only carried the electors in twelve of them by a division of the opposition. Five of these six States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—are in New England. Outside of that little section the Republican party carried but a single State by an absolute majority—the ring-ridden State of Pennsylvania. In Rhode Island its majority was only 853; in New Hampshire 2019.

JOHN J. INGALLS says: "The Republican party is now at that stage of its history where it is without leaders and without hopes and must start anew, build itself up. It gave no evidence in the past campaign that there was a single politician in its ranks who understood the business of modern politics. McKinley has ceased to be a Napoleon. He is without laurels or place in the rank of his party." This should puncture the noble bosom of the vaporous John J. with a fellow feeling. He is in the same touching fix.

NEW YORK's prisons, asylums and charitable institutions contain no less than 18,000 persons. Another startling statement from the official records is the fact that 2000 persons go insane there every year. From October, 1891, to October of the present year, 2100 persons were admitted to the insane wards of Bellevue College Hospital. Between October, 1890, and October, 1891, there were taken into these same wards 1950 insane persons, and the number of insane has steadily increased from year to year.

THE proposal to increase the whiskey tax is the one which seems to meet with greatest favor. It would please the temperance people and it would not hurt the liquor manufacturers in the least. On the contrary, it would enrich them. The increased tax would not apply to any liquor in bond, or any which the distillers could manufacture before the law takes effect, but it would at once put up the price of whiskey, giving its holders an increased profit on their present large stocks.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, agitated it is thought by the press execrations of Jay Gould, has bequeathed another million to the Chicago university. This makes 3,600,000 to date from him. Strange and eccentric money-cursed men. They pile up huge fortunes by illegal and barbarous business practices to bequeath them in agony and disquietude of mind and body.

DIAZ, of Mexico, proposes that the United States turn its tide of immigration to his country's shores and help develop it. He proposes to take measures to elevate the social and political condition of these people through compulsory education, and then give them a chance to acquire title to such lands as they will put and keep in cultivation.

AN EMINENT authority has it that the death rate of the world is calculated to be 67 per minute, 4030 per hour, 96,720 per day, while the rate of births, slightly exceeding the death rate, is calculated to be 70 per minute, 4100 per hour, 100,800 per day, 36,742,000 a year. The estimated increase per annum is, therefore, a little over 1,500,000.

BACK numbers and volumes of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST will be sent free upon request at the rate of 1 cent per pound. No better economic or statistical literature could be distributed. Send for them to educate your neighbors or file away.

BROTHER MITCHELL writes an able letter from Ohio in this issue. He yields a trenchant pen and produces ideas and thoughts worthy careful consideration.

THE Mexican revolutionists aim to plunder the republic while overthrowing the presidency. May they ignominiously fail.

## 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 postoffice address: O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Feggin, J. S. Garfield, J. C. McGee.

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

F. M. Lanck, Waring postoffice, writes us for information, but gives no State. R. W. Bacon writes for information, but gives no postoffice or State.

J. C. Doolittle, Burton, writes for information, but gives no State. Simon King, Jr., Litchfield, writes for information, but gives no State.

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

A. J. Keith, Secretary of Moore Hill Alliance, writes to us, but gives neither postoffice or State.

W. A. Daison writes on business, but gives no postoffice or State.

Somebody writes to have his paper changed from Meliss, Tex., to Roland, but forgot to give his name.

F. T. Tilley, secretary of an Alliance, wants THE ECONOMIST for the remainder of the year, but gives no post-office or State.

In May last we received a card from W. D. Marshall, who forgot to give his postoffice, asking us to change the paper of A. Osborn, from Bandon, Ore., to Dairylea. It was done, but now a postmaster's card from Dairylea informs us that there is no such office in Oregon as Dairylea.

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

Somebody at Avalon, Mo., who forgot to sign his name, sends the names of Tom Kountz, Rinehart, Vernon county, and Win. Bell, Bates county. We cannot send Mr. Bell's paper until we learn his postoffice.

I. M. Norris sends \$2 for himself and L. H. Durham, but the postoffice and State are illegible.

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

Out of a population of 30,000,000 in Prussia only

## WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Some Random Letters from  
Loyal Alliance Men.

They Indorse the Position of "The  
Economist" Regarding the Order  
and Command the Action of C.  
W. Macune at Memphis.

Brother R. F. Rogers, of Florida,  
is a Southerner, and speaks as one  
for his section. He says:

I cannot refrain from expressing to  
you in some way my hearty approval of  
your manly course and courageous stand  
at the last session of the National Alli-  
ance and Industrial Union at Memphis.  
Your advice and position taken at that  
meeting, is the only way to save the  
Farmers Alliance in the South from dis-  
solution. The farmers are too well edu-  
cated now, in the needs of the masses, to  
be duped by subterfuge and led by de-  
signing men, broken-down politicians,  
and office-seekers.

W. W. McElvee, of North Caro-  
lina: It is such missives as this  
which lighten labor, and carry en-  
couragement.

I have read with much interest your  
open letter in THE ECONOMIST, explain-  
ing your position and your reasons for  
your action at the late meeting of the  
national council. I was, and yet am,  
in favor of the People's party, but I do  
heartily indorse your course, in regard  
to keeping the Alliance non-partisan; I  
also indorse your views of being in-  
dependent in politics. What we need  
is honesty in politics, honest men in Con-  
gress, and honest men as editors of our  
paper, etc. We must work for the people  
and leave individuals alone. Our  
cause is a grand and noble cause, there-  
fore we should neither truckle to in-  
dividuals nor parties. It is not neces-  
sary to remind you my dear brother,  
that leading and genuine reformers  
have at all times and in all ages, been  
persecuted and reviled. You should feel  
honored in that you are persecuted; you  
have long been a target for defamers  
and villains and no doubt but many  
good men are ready to believe, your  
accusers, but many such will live to see  
that you have acted from a sense of  
right, and when that day comes you  
will have more ardent friends and sup-  
porters than in the past.

I rejoice to know that we yet have you  
to do battle for the cause of suffering  
and downtrodden humanity. My faith  
in you has never for one moment  
wavered. Go forward, my brother, work-  
ing for oppressed humanity as you have  
done heretofore, and if you receive not  
the plaudits of men, you will receive the  
welcome of Him who rules in heaven  
and on earth, "well done thou good and  
faithful servant." I am but an humble  
individual, occupying a lowly wile in  
life, therefore my approval or dis-  
approval can affect you but little, but I  
have been a constant reader of your  
paper. I met you at North Carolina  
State Alliance in Fayetteville, heard  
your address to that body, and, my  
verdict of you then, was that you were  
an earnest reformer, but not a fanatic.  
I have had no reason to change my  
opinion to this date, therefore I bid you  
God speed in the great work before you.  
May God bless and prosper you, is the  
wish of your brother and friend.

N. G. Massey, North Dakota:  
It is with deep regret I learn of the  
discord in our national council. I fear  
some of our brethren have passed judgment  
rather too hastily. I have been a  
constant reader of THE ECONOMIST for  
three or four years, and I do firmly be-  
lieve it has done more to awaken and  
educate the American people than any  
other paper within our borders. While  
it may have made mistakes, its editor is  
but human. But as far as I can judge,  
THE ECONOMIST has stayed in the center  
of the road. And I was sorry to see  
such insinuations thrown out at  
Brother Dr. Macune as there was in the  
national council, for God knows there is  
enough without the order. And let us, as brothers, bear a little with one  
another and see if we cannot get a little  
closer together. This warfare among  
ourselves is the enemy's opportunity.  
Let our future be profited by our ex-  
periences of the past.

L. H. Moore, of Arkansas:  
"Straight is the path and narrow  
is the way"—but brother you are  
on it.

Permit me to say that while politically  
I am a People's party man, as an  
Alliance man I believe the order has  
nothing to do with the political fights of  
the day, save as it educates its members  
and thus enables them to make more  
intelligent voters, better able to dis-  
tinguish between right and wrong,  
friend and foe. I want to thank you for  
the fight you made at the national meet-  
ing, and I state my political belief above,  
not to parade it, but that you may know  
that all "third party" men are not in  
favor of running the Alliance as a politi-  
cal machine.

Mrs. Bettie Gay, of Texas, a  
woman famed in her State, and  
Alliance circles outside, writes:

Tell the doctor that all reforms were  
accomplished between the scaffold and the  
gallows. So, as a reformer, he will  
have to wear the crown of thorns. He  
is long-headed enough to outgeneral  
them all, to work on; and let the sore-  
heads grumble and die in their pain.  
Doctor is head and shoulders above  
them in seeing ahead, and the best in  
the whole order to carry out measures  
for the advancement and education; the  
best executive man in the whole busi-  
ness; he only does not concede enough to  
the ignorance of the masses.

"An Alliance Man," Covington,  
Ky.

After I have carefully examined the  
open letter to the Farmers Alliance and  
general public, I have decided in my own  
mind that the author is a man of deep  
thought and Christian virtue, and is a  
patriot who is willing to instruct the  
poor, educate the poor and stand by the  
poor at all hazards.

In many instances the corre-  
spondence cited above deals at  
length in personalities, and charges  
against individuals at present eng-  
aged in an entirely false, baseless  
and contemptible warfare upon the  
United States shall never be ques-  
tioned. Before the late Presiden-  
tial election all parties pledged  
themselves to the support of liberal  
and just pension laws. Since the  
election much is said about the  
pension system, the "pension  
frauds," "oppressive taxation,"  
and the probable deficit in the  
Treasury, etc., coming mainly from

R. C. Burdette, Tennessee:  
Brother Mac, I am an Alliance man  
warp and filling. I do not believe that  
the farmer can hold his own against the  
other organized professions without it or  
some other similar organization. I also  
believe that all other professions are

## PEACE, JUSTICE AND EQUITY

Is the Purpose of the Farmers  
Alliance Organization.

The Agriculturists Have a Great  
Purpose and a Greater Mission.  
The Alliance Part of the Preparation  
for the Coming Millennium

By T. A. Johns, South Carolina.

I have just read the article of  
Brother J. M. Snider in THE  
NATIONAL ECONOMIST. I do not  
know when I have read an article  
before that I thought every line to  
be the whole truth, unvarnished and  
undoubted. But I certainly  
do agree with his form first to  
last. I believe the Alliance is  
providential and have so consid-  
ered from its beginning. The  
Alliance is a part of the preparation  
for the coming millennium. Its  
mission is peace, justice and  
equity. In the coming time the  
"lion shall lie down with the lamb  
and the little child shall play with  
the asp, and they shall not be  
hurt;" that is to say, that those  
who have been inveterate and  
universal enemies, shall become  
confidential friends, not merely  
passing acquaintances, but such  
friends as lie down and play to-  
gether; and I believe that the time  
is coming when all causes of war  
should and will be referred to a  
congress of nations, and the de-  
cision of that congress will be  
final. It is objected that some  
would not get justice, but neither  
do they get justice when it is left  
to the arbitrament of arms, for  
the victors are injured and the  
vanquished are destroyed. And  
if the fundamental laws were  
"equal rights to all, and special  
privileges to none," justice would  
be done in all cases, and "peace  
and good will" would reign su-  
preme.

The sword shall be beaten into  
the plowshare and the spear into  
the pruning hook, and the nations  
shall learn the art of war no more,"  
but follow the peaceful avocations  
of life, of which agriculture shall  
be the chief. This is to be inferred,  
from the fact that the imple-  
ments of agriculture are especially  
mentioned in this prophecy, and,  
during all the years of the world's  
existence, the agricultural people  
have made some sporadic and  
spasmodic attempts at organiza-  
tion, but never before have they  
had anything like a general organiza-  
tion in any government or any land.  
And this organization, too,  
taking place in this land of Amer-  
ica, is significant. The United  
States stands unique among other  
nations of the world. Yes, no  
other nation or government was  
ever formed for the same purpose,  
i.e., the free worship of the living  
God.

The following resolution was  
passed at a regular meeting of the  
Lafayette County Alliance, No.  
696, Mississippi:

Resolved, That we are satisfied that  
we see relief in the passage of the  
Hatch bill, and we demand that our  
Congressmen and Senators use every  
effort in their power to have it become  
a law; and we ask THE ECONOMIST,  
Alliance Advocate, and the Chickasaw  
Messenger to publish the above resolu-  
tions.

A resolution was adopted by the  
Lincoln County Alliance and In-  
dustrial Union, of Arkansas, at its  
regular session, asking their  
Senators (Jones and Berry) to sup-  
port House bill No. 2699, en-  
titled, "a bill defining options  
and futures and imposing special  
taxes on dealers therein, and for  
other purposes."

An Enemy Baffled.

There is an enemy with whom thou-  
sands are familiar all their lives, be-  
cause they are born with a tendency to  
belligerence. With this enemy they are  
constantly battling with ineffectual  
weapons. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters  
will baffle it. Mere purgatives will not  
reform a disordered condition of the  
liver indicated, not by constipation  
alone, but also by sick headaches,  
yellowness of the skin and eye balls,  
nausea, furred tongue and uneasiness,  
more particularly upon pressure on the  
right side, upon and below the short  
ribs. Avoid drastic purgatives which  
grape and weaken the intestines, and  
substitute this world-famous anti-bilious  
cordial, which like-wise removes malar-  
ial, stomachic and kidney complaints,  
rheumatism and nervousness. As a  
laxative of the bowels, painless but  
effectual, it improves appetite, sleep and  
the ability to digest, and possesses the  
additional advantage of a standard  
tonic.

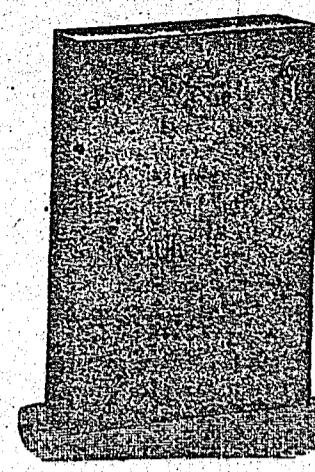
THE ECONOMIST has received a  
circular from Hon. R. F. Kolb, of  
Alabama, in which he gives in de-  
tail an account of the election  
frauds in that State, which resulted in  
the seating of his opponent as  
governor. It is too long for pub-  
lication in this issue, but will be  
used in paragraphs from time to time.  
Fraudulent elections is a  
crying evil and the one that  
threatens the Government, and they  
must be stopped.

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		50 recipes for Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Candies, etc.

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DRESS,	JOY,	MARITAL,	TIME,
EDUCATION,	KILLING,	NEWSPAPER,	UNDERSTANDING,
FREEDOM,	KEY,	OPINION,	VIRTUE,
FREEMASONRY,	KEEP-SAKE,	POETRY,	VICE,
FRIENDS,	KEEPING,	QUARRELS,	WIFE,
FAITH,	LAUGHS,	QUOTATION,	WORLD,
GOVERNMENT,	RELIGION,	REBUKE,	ZEAL,
GENIUS,	LOVE,	SABBATH,	ZEAS,

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**PARTIES AND PLATFORMS**

**The Two Opposing Forces in Our Government's Infancy.**

**The First Great Political Struggle Was One of States' Rights—Birth of New Parties—Their Success and Failure.**

During the early years of the Government, prior to 1792, politicians were classed as Federalists and Anti-Federalists, the essential difference in the principles advocated being that the former favored giving the general Government more power over the States than was advocated by the latter. The question was one of States' rights.

In 1792 the Anti-Federalists united and organized under the name of the Democratic-Republican party. The party in that year re-elected George Washington President. The Federalists also supported Washington, but succeeded in electing John Adams Vice-President.

**FEDERALISTS.**

In 1796 the Federalists elected John Adams President over Thomas Jefferson by a majority of three in the electoral college.

In 1800 Adams and Jefferson were again the opposing candidates. This time the election was thrown into the House of Representatives and Jefferson was elected.

In 1804 the Federalists voted for C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, and Jefferson was re-elected, receiving 162 electoral votes to 14 for the Federalist candidate.

In 1808 the Democrats elected James Madison by a large majority, and re-elected him in 1812.

James Monroe, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a still larger majority in 1816, and in 1820 re-elected without opposition.

That was the second and last time that there was only one candidate for President.

In 1824 neither party made nominations, and four candidates entered the free-for-all race. They were Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, W. H. Crawford and Andrew Jackson. There was no election by the electoral college, and the House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams, although he ran 50,000 votes behind Jackson in the popular vote.

In 1828, and again in 1832, the Democrats easily elected Andrew Jackson over John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, respectively.

It was in 1832 that the Democrats adopted their first party platform.

In 1832 the Anti-Masonic party entered the arena of national politics. The party held a convention in Baltimore on September 26, 1831, and nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-President.

That was the first and last appearance of this party in national politics. Its existence was due to a strong popular feeling against the Masonic order on account of its secrecy, which was aroused by the Morgan murder. A man of the name of Morgan, who was a Mason, was murdered, and a story that he was murdered by Masons for revealing secrets of the order was widely circulated and believed by many persons.

The strength of the Anti-Masonic movement was greater than was generally supposed, and Wirt received seven electoral votes.

**RISE OF THE WHIGS.**

The old Federalist party passed out of existence finally in 1828. The Whig party, at first called the National Republican party, had succeeded it.

The Whigs adopted no platform in 1832.

In 1836 the Democrats nominated and elected Martin Van Buren.

The first Whig platform was adopted that year. It was the work of the Whig convention of this State, held at Albany in February, 1836, and consisted of one resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, by intriguing with the Executive to obtain his influence to elect him to the Presidency, has set an example dangerous to our freedom, and corrupting to our free institutions.

Three Whig candidates were nominated that year by different States.

The Democrats that year adopted a platform, the feature of which was opposition to all kinds of paper money.

In 1840 the Democrats again nominated Martin Van Buren, but in their platform they repudiated the one on which they elected Jackson in 1832. In 1832 they declared in favor of incidental pro-

tectors, while in 1840 the tariff plank of the platform declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

In that year occurred the first great landslide in American politics, and W. H. Harrison, Whig, was elected, receiving 234 of the 294 electoral votes.

In the same year the Liberty party entered national politics. The party had held a convention at Warsaw, N. Y., in November, 1838, and nominated James G. Birney, of New York, for President, and Francis Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

The platform of the Liberty party consisted of one brief resolution in favor of the abolition of slavery.

In 1843 the Liberty party again nominated Birney for President for the election of 1844. This time the party adopted a platform containing twenty-one long resolutions, nearly all of them demanding the abolition of slavery. That was the only new political principle advocated by the party.

In that year, 1844, the Democrats elected James K. Polk President.

In 1848 the Liberty party passed out of existence, and was succeeded by the Free Soil party, which held its national convention at Buffalo in August, and nominated Martin Van Buren, for President, and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

The Free Soil party adopted a long platform, the substance of which was opposition to the extension of slavery into new States and Territories. The platform declared that slavery in the several States in which it existed depended on the State laws alone, which could not be repealed by the Federal Government.

After explicit declarations that the Federal Government had no right to abolish slavery in the States where it existed, the Free Soil platform said: "That the true, and, in the judgment of this convention, the only safe means of preventing the intrusion of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its extension in all such territory by an act of Congress."

**FREE SOIL PARTY.**

The candidates of the Free Soil party got no electoral votes that year.

In 1852 the Free Soil party nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and adopted a new platform, in which they declared in favor of free soil, free speech, free labor and free men.

The free soil plank of the platform declared: "That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals, nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers."

That year the popular vote for the candidates of the Free Soil party fell off from 291,000, in 1848, to 156,000.

The agitation of the slavery question, begun originally by the Liberty party, resulted in the organization of the Republican party in 1856. The Republicans nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for President and adopted a platform favoring the abolition of slavery, demanding the admission of Kansas to the Union as a free State and favoring the building of a railroad across the continent to the Pacific coast.

The American or Know-nothing party came into existence in the same year (1856) and nominated Millard Fillmore for President.

The principles of this party were stated in one plank of its platform, which read:

"Americans must rule America; and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and municipal government employment in preference to all others."

Another plank declared that a continuous residence of twenty-one years should be required of all foreigners before they could become naturalized citizens.

Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the new party, got eight electoral votes and a popular vote of 875,534.

In 1860 the Democratic party divided on sectional issues, and each fraction nominated candidates for President and Vice-President.

The remnant of the Whig party held what they called a constitutional union, declared in favor of union under the Constitution and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President.

The Republicans nominated and elected Lincoln on a platform favoring the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union.

In 1864 the Democratic platform declared in favor of a speedy cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Union by peaceable means.

A bolting faction of the Repub-

lican party nominated John C. Fremont for president on a platform which declared in favor of incidental pro-

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In 1844 the Democrats endorsed the nomination and platform, but a bolting faction of the Democrats nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President.

The Labor Reform party came into existence in 1872, and nominated David Davis, of Illinois, for President on a platform favoring among other things, the giving of public lands to settlers, Government control of railroads, the abolition of prison contract labor and the subjection of the military to civil authority.

**PROHIBITION PARTY.**

The Prohibition party also nominated candidates in 1872 on a platform favoring the suppression of the liquor traffic by State and national legislation and the granting of suffrage to women.

David Davis got one electoral vote, but the popular vote for the Prohibition candidate was only 560.

In 1876 the Greenback party nominated Peter Cooper for President on a platform denouncing the repeal of the specie payment act, and demanding that the Government issue notes direct, the notes to be legal tender and convertible on demand into United States obligations bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 1 cent a day on each \$100.

The platform also protested against the further issue of gold bonds for sale in foreign countries.

The platforms of the Prohibition and Greenback parties were changed in 1880, and again in 1884, but they remained substantially the same.

In 1884 the Equal Rights party nominated Belva Ann Lockwood for President on a platform favoring an amendment to the laws of the several States that would allow women to vote, and give them equal property rights with men.

The Union Labor party nominated candidates in 1888 on a platform favoring Government ownership of railroads, opposing the ownership of lands by aliens, favoring the exemption of homesteads from taxation and execution, and favoring the free coinage of silver and an income tax. This year the People's party nominated candidates on a platform embodying their well known theories of government.

During the 100 years of its existence the Democratic party has named candidates for President and Vice-President twenty-six times, and elected its candidates sixteen times.

Only three other parties elected Presidents during the century political parties have existed. These parties were the Federalist, Whig and Republicans. The former twice elected John Adams President.

The Whig party elected two Presidents, W. H. Harrison in 1840, and Zachary Taylor in 1848.

The Republican party elected its candidates six times—in 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1880 and 1888. The same party seated R. B. Hayes by fraud in 1876, after Tilden (Dem.) had been elected, receiving a majority of both the popular vote and the electoral vote.

The Federalist, Whig and Republican parties are the only ones that have ever succeeded in defeating the Democratic party in a national election.

It is, therefore, an interesting fact that the Federalist party was in existence just thirty-six years, was succeeded by the Whig party, which maintained a national organization for thirty-six years. That, in turn, was followed by the Republican party, which is thirty-six years old last year.

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A bolting faction of the Repub-

**TWO INTERESTING STORIES**

Entertaining Incidents Related by Major A. R. Calhoun.

A Slight Come Down for a Would-be Somebody—The Last Smoke While Waiting for the Signal to Advance on Vicksburg.

"I like a manly Englishman as well as I do a manly American, or a manly man of any other nationality, but an Englishman who puts on airs of superiority is to me the most disgusting specimen of the genus frou-frou."

This was said by the purser of an ocean steamer on which I was recently taking a voyage, and after refilling his pipe he went on to illustrate his meaning:

"Last year, on our way up from Samoa, we took on at Honolulu an Englishman with side whiskers, a single eyeglass and the loud clothes and impudent stare that distinguish this creature the world over."

"That he was an Englishman and could not by any chance be mistaken for a Russian or a Prussian, or a tall-iy-an was evident at a glance. But for fear that he might by some chance be mistaken for a foreigner, as he called every one not born in England, he announced himself as having been born within sound of Bow bells. He growled about the table, he growled at the attendants, and he was continually contrasting things in England with things outside of it, to the great disadvantage of the latter."

"The fellow made himself so disagreeable that I, who am an Englishman, felt ashamed of the fact for the time being, and had the man been worth kicking some of the Americans aboard would have eased their feelings in that way."

"This fellow called himself Captain Robinson—he pronounced the name 'Robinson'—and he informed the favored few with whom he endeavored to talk that he was the son of Colonel Sir Charles Robinson. He never forgave an American who on hearing this asked:

"Are you the natural or the legitimate son of Sir Charles Robinson?"

"Captain Robinson as we neared San Francisco made special inquiries about the estates of such men as Baldwin, Fair and Leland Stanford, with a view to buying them out."

"I want you know, to try California for a few years, but out here in this barbous land a fellow must have some fun; you know, so I'll get a place where I can sail a yacht or have a bit of steeplechasing now and then. Of course I shall have a lot of friends from England to cheer me up a bit, and I shall import all my wines. I am sure I could never accustomed myself to those beastly American drinks, such as 'cocktails' and 'corsets' revivers,' and all that kind of thing, you know. The fact is, I propose to give these Americans some points on civilization, and if they take my advice kindly, as I'm afraid they won't, I am quite shuah we shall get on famously."

"This howling and haunting cad left at San Francisco, and I felt there was a disgusting load off the ship and off my mind as soon as he passed down the gang plank."

"I forgot all about Captain Robinson till about four months ago, when I took a run down to the famous hotel at Del Monte. I took my place at the dinner table and became aware that an obsequious waiter stood behind my chair."

"Be pleased, sir, to give your order, sir," said the waiter as he placed the menu before me.

"The voice sounded oddly familiar. I looked up, and my surprise, may be imagined when I tell you that waiter was none other than my old Captain Robinson."

**The Last Smoke.**

If smoking is excusable in any man, it is in the soldier who drops down his arms and lays aside his haversack and rolled blanket after a hard day's march or a long walk of a wintry night out on picket.

Men began to smoke during the war who never smoked before, and even army chaplains of the rigid type were forced to confess that tobacco was quite as essential to the soldier as his rations of bread, meat and coffee.

I had a friend and fellow staff officer named Dearborn, as gallant a young soldier as ever drew a sword, and, excepting that he did smoke immoderately, a model of all the proprieties.

Again and again Captain Dearborn told myself and his many other friends that as soon as he could, "get good and ready," which meant when the war was over, he would give up smoking, for he believed it was "telling on his nerves," though there was nothing in the splendid fellow's face and manner to indicate that he knew what nerves were as a source of annoyance.

The night of the June assault on Vicksburg Captain Dearborn and I were lying side by side out in the advance, waiting for McPherson to give the signal that was to launch the crouching blue lines on the fortifications of the enemy. It was a dark, stormy night, the rain pouring down in torrents, with now and then a flash of lightning that lit up the landscape and magnified the danger of the awful work that lay before us as soon as the gray dawn began to show in the direction of the Union campfires.

It was a trying situation, and if a man had nerves it was the time of all others when they would assert themselves. The clouds overhead began to show opal streaks along their edges, and we knew that day was coming, and that within a few minutes the cannon would open on the right, and that the assaulting column would leap forward like unshod hounds.

"I think I will try a smoke if you've got a match," said Dearborn as he nudged me with his arm.

I handed him my matchbox, and as he lit a cigar he said, with a little laugh I shall never forget:

"I think I shall call this my last smoke."

I saw the momentary glow of the light. Then there came the roar of the signal guns for which we had been so long and so eagerly waiting.

I sprang to my feet and drew my sword, I looked down, wondering why Dearborn had not followed my example.

I touched him with my foot, but he did not move; I called his name, but he did not answer.

In the half minute that was left me I knelt and removed his cap! A bullet had pierced the top and entered his brain.

The striking of the match had attracted the attention of one of the enemy's sharpshooters and directed the fatal bullet.

## UNCLE SAM'S BOYS IN BLUE

The Crack War Regiment of the Regular Army.

The Eighteenth U. S. at Stone's River, Chickamauga, and Before Atlanta--The Famous Fight in the Cedar Grove.

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**R**ECRUITS who picked out the regular service in the early days of the civil war meant business. To them was to be committed the reputation of the old army for prowess and hardihood. The order to add nine infantry regiments to the regular army was made in May, 1861, and recruiting for that service was simultaneous with the volunteering excitement. The new regiments were planned to comprise two or three battalions of eight companies each. The Eighteenth regiment turned out twenty-four companies, but only two battalions were organized. Its fighting career in the war began at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and ended at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

It heads the list of Uncle Sam's own regiments as the heaviest loser in killed on the battlefield. Recruits for the Eighteenth were gathered in twelve states, but Ohio contributed more than one-half. Out of 8,574 men that joined during the war 2,134 were recruited in Ohio, 730 in Pennsylvania and 310 in Indiana. In the whole number there were 2,493 natives of the United States. About one-half were farmers, one-fourth laborers, and the remainder represented all classes.

At the battle of Perryville there were five battalions of regulars serving in separate divisions, and Gen. Rosecrans, on reorganizing the army, brought them together as a brigade, with Guenther's regular battery, H, Fifth artillery, attached. The leader of the Eighteenth, Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd, was the senior officer in the brigade and was placed in command. Rosecrans' first battle, fought at Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863, was the earliest affair where the regulars showed their mettle in the west.

Stone's River, or Murfreesboro, was a Union surprise. It began at daybreak, and before noon the Confederates had doubled up Rosecrans' right wing, Gen. McCook's corps, and sent it back in no little confusion upon the center held by Thomas' Army of the Cumberland. The brigades of Thomas' line, among them the regulars, lying nearest to the retreating troops were posted on an open ridge in front of a cedar wood extending toward the battlefield, and through which the retreating soldiers and their pursuers passed in a running fight.

The Confederates tried their best to break Thomas' line on the ridge. Four separate charges made by the brigades of Preston, Jackson and Adams were repulsed by the fire of Guenther's regular battery and the Second battalion of the Eighteenth. Then the cunning enemy began to steal into the cedar forest, where the Confederate division of Withers was driving wedge-like at double quick, he said, "Shepherd, take your brigade in there and stop the rebels!"

The brigade marched along the edge of the cedars until abreast the head of Withers' column, then by the flank into the timber, advancing until it met McCook's retreating regiments. A single line was formed across the forest, behind which Mc-

Kee's men rallied. As soon as the front of one battalion of regulars was cleared of McCook's men the muskets began to play upon the advancing enemy. Beginning on the left flank, the fire by files gradually rolled along until it ended in one continual roar that heared at a distance already accustomed to battle din declared appalling.

The first line of Confederates was scattered like chaff; the second advanced a few paces, halted and stoically received the fire. A third line ceased firing and took up the bayonet, but the regulars calmly stood in their tracks, though great gaps in the ranks warned them that persistence in that sort of thing meant their annihilation. Fortunately word was carried from Gen. Thomas to the brigade that the line of battle on the ridge in their rear had been established to cover the retreat of McCook's men, and the position in the cedars could be abandoned. The battalions marched back separately, and at roll call the Eighteenth showed the highest losses in the brigade. The First battalion lost 143 killed and wounded out of 289, and the Second battalion 134 killed and wounded out of 314. The deaths in both reached 102.

The loss was the highest sustained by any regiment in the fight, and the remarkable thing about it is that it was incurred in that brief struggle in the cedars lasting about twenty minutes. The heavy proportion of deaths to wounded was also remarkable. Ordinarily the killed outright are to the wounded about as 1 to 5, and the killed and mortally wounded about as 1 to 3. The proportion of killed to the wounded in the Eighteenth was 1 to 3½, and of killed and mortally wounded to wounded considerably less than 1 to 2.

The officers suffered heavily. Out of 33 engaged 13 were wounded, 4 of them mortally. Maj. Townsend, of the Second battalion, remained on his horse during the

fight. Adjt. Frederick Phisterer did the same until his horse was killed.

The modesty of the officers who led these battalions in describing the action in the official reports is in keeping with the unostentatious manner in which the desperate work was performed. Maj. J. R. Caldwell, of the First battalion, wrote, "All did their duty well; were cool, deliberate and firm under the terrible fire that thinned our ranks, and not one gave way."

Maj. Frederick Townsend, of the Second, said: "Battalion took position in a dense forest of cedars for the purpose, as was understood, of holding in check the advancing enemy while a rearrangement of our line of battle might be effected. We maintained this position for over twenty minutes, when we received the orders of the brigade commander to retire, having, however, achieved the result expected and required, but not without great loss—nearly one-half the command."

But Gen. L. H. Rousseau, who led the division where the regulars served, was not quite so chary of sweet words. Said he: "The Eighteenth infantry was new troops to me, but I am now proud to say we know each other. If I could I would promote every officer and several noncommissioned officers and privates of this brigade of regulars for gallantry and good service in this terrific battle."

In the fight at Chickamauga, Ga., the summer following, the Eighteenth was in Gen. King's brigade of Baird's division. In the action of the 20th of September along the east Chattanooga road it engaged in a hopeless charge, and upon being repulsed fell back in good order under a tornado of bullets, casemot and canister. The loss was 186 killed and wounded out of less than 600 engaged, and the loss on that fearful retreat only 53. The Eighteenth started in the Atlanta campaign in 1864 with about 1,000 fighting men. In the action at Pickett's Mills, Georgia, May 29,

the Second battalion attacked the Confed-



**S**PURRED HIS HORSE OVER THE PARAPET. erate skirmish line, built a crescent field-work under fire and repulsed a charge made upon the position on the 30th. At Kenesaw, Ga., July 4, skirmishing companies from both battalions charged up the mountain and drove the enemy from his rifle pits. In front of Atlanta, Aug. 1, the regiment charged up to the Confederate abatis and fought at close quarters from noon until dark.

The most desperate work of the regiment in the campaign was at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, when Thomas gave the finishing blow to the enemy around Atlanta. Capt. L. M. Kellogg commanded both battalions, riding in front of the colors. The line advanced 400 yards through a dense undergrowth and then made a dash of 800 yards across an open field, all the time under fire. On reaching the breastworks filled with Confederates Capt. Kellogg spurred his horse over the parapet to inspire his men with daring, and was instantly struck with a bullet and a piece of shell. He retained command until his followers were inside the works. The sudden blow surprised the enemy's first line, but a second heavy line was massed in the woods beyond, with an unobstructed range on the regulars. At times the fighting was hand to hand, but the regulars held their ground.

The losses in the campaign were 231, with only 17 missing. After Atlanta the regiment retired from the field. Its total loss was 862 killed and wounded, the deaths on the battlefield scoring 218.

In 1863 the Eighteenth was increased by 1,200 recruits and sent against the Indians. The headquarters of the regiment were at Fort Phil Kearny, and it furnished 52 of the 81 victims of the Sioux massacre, just outside the fort, Dec. 21, 1863. Among the martyrs were three war veterans—Lieut. W. J. Peterman, the commander, Capt. F. H. Brown and Lieut. Grummond.

Another war hero of the regiment, Capt. James Powell, who had been severely wounded at Jonesboro, Ga., made a brilliant recovery with a handful of men against 8,000 Cheyenne and Arapahoe warriors, who besieged the wagon corral of the pinery near the fort on Aug. 2, 1867. The odds were 100 to 1 against Capt. Powell's band, but the corral held out until over 300 redskins had been killed or wounded and a relief detachment from the fort reached the spot.

In the Fetterman massacre the soldiers and their leaders fought with desperation, but were ambushed in a valley and surrounded without a chance to do more than sell their lives dearly and die like heroes.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Industries of Paraguay.

The Republic of Paraguay has recently sent samples of the products of that country to some of the consulates in Europe for exhibition. These museums are established for the purpose of making known the exportable products and those which may be cultivated, but the growing of which has been only carried on a small scale. Among the exportable products are timber, of which twenty-two different kinds are shown, and tobacco. Samples of native rice, coffee, curauata, sugar and rum are also included in the articles on exhibition.

The Brazil Coffee Crop.

The bureau of American republics is informed that 1,783,132 bags of coffee have been cleared from Rio de Janeiro for the United States during the first nine months of the present year, while during the same period 520,823 were shipped to Europe. During the same period in 1891, 1,665,340 bags were sent to the United States, while in 1890 1,433,666 came to this country. During the first nine months in 1891 \$38,124 bags were sent to Europe, while in the corresponding period of the preceding year \$80,631 bags went to the same destination.

Almost Entirely Germanized.

The last remnants of French ownership are disappearing on the German side of the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. Two hundred border villages and hamlets which had preserved their French names are being rechristened with German titles, and in a few weeks not one single spot along the boundary will suggest Gallic origin.

## WRATH AGAINST WICKED FAT

Obese Mankind a Mark for Fevers and Pestilence.

A Writer Believes Cholera Will Visit this Country as a Plague Sent by God to Punish the Wicked Violators of His Law.

By JOHN T. JAMES, Virginia.  
"The wrath of God came upon them and slew the fatted sheep, and smote down the chosen men of Israel."—Psalm xxvii, 12.

It was for David to learn these particulars of God's judgments of Israel in the wilderness as to the special classes the plague smote, and thus write down the principles of God's dealings in wrath against men.

While the record says: "The wrath of the Lord was kindled against the people, and the Lord smote the people with a very great plague"—Numbers xi, 33—David gives us the special classes smitten—the fattest and choicest ones.

Science has demonstrated these last days the fearful exposure of men full of dead fat from drink;

that this very fat gained from drink, so far from being a sign of physical health, is a mark for fevers and pestilences to know their special victims. Let no man say, in the light of this fact, that there is not an awful understanding between Almighty God and the powers of the lower world whereby they know their proper victims in the pestilences which they promote from time to time on the earth. Dead fat is a fearful possession, even in a man's body; how much more so when in the soul; when in the State, when in the church.

Now let us look at the fat ones of this day and land, whose fat of temporal prosperity has been gathered from the sweat of the farmer and laboring man. So clearly is it seen and known of all men that the Government has been hard in hand building up these fat ones, that the very assessments made by party managers for political campaign funds upon the favored fat ones, is called "frying out the fat," as in the case of Mr. Frick, of Homestead fame, who was fried to the tune of \$250,000. Shall such men as have been fattened upon the labors of the farmers and laboring classes, fail to be found in the coming wrath visitation on the much dead fat in this land? "He made a way to His anger," psalm lxxviii, 50. Shall not the Divine Ruler and dispenser of even justice make a way for His wrath against this dead fat, this much dead fat in a land of 30,000 millionaires, and 3,000,000 paupers? "They are enclosed in their own fat," says the psalmist, and so they think themselves so enclosed in the money power by the legal statutes as to be unassailable by any party seeking to reduce them. Shall not God make a way for His wrath, even though all the men of science join to fence off the pestilence now at our doors? We shall see if this pestilence has not orders to go for this class of fat ones of our land. God's wrath has eyes and goes for those who thrive in times of rebellion against the law of God, and because fat in such times of alienation from God's law of equal care and protection of all classes in the land.

But there is another fat, still more wicked and deadly than this, and that is the great leading ministers of churches which have fellowshiped this robbing of the farmer and poor laborer, by receiving and nursing in said churches, as children of God, these rich oppressors of the laboring classes. Here is where the most wicked fat of this land is found, in great ministers whose great gifts in fawning upon these rich lords of the land, is money thirst to the churches securing the wealth of the land.

These church princes who have grown fat in power and fame in a time of most wicked rebellion against God's primitive law and order for his church, that the poor and laboring classes were to especially cared for and honored, and the rich oppressor watched against and kept away, these are the men carrying the most deadly fat, as being the highest exponents of the power of church rebellion these days. The churches are full of these great men, whose greatness has been gathered by gathering in rich money lords and pandering to them in their money lording while crowding the plain, honest laboring classes to the wall. This is the most deadly prosperity that men can gather to themselves to "wax fat and rich" against God's

own law and order in his own house—to wax fat in kicking aside the humble laboring classes and fawning upon the money men of the land.

Shall these fat and choice princes of this day of church rebellion against God, be shielded in the coming wrath in the cholera? The plague will answer this question. We declared some weeks ago in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, the line of the cholera. It will have eyes, and see, and go for the dead, wicked fat of this land, and may God speed it on its mission, for only thus will a fearful revolution be averted in this country, and the oppressed be saved from dying their hands in the blood of the rich oppressors, and the church and State saved from ruin.

## ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

14. We demand the abolition of national banks.

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

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

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

e. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in this the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Memphis Demands.

## FINANCE.

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

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

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

We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

## LAND.

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

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

COINS WANTED. \$6.45 for 1853 quarter or half-dollar; \$1 for 1851 cent; \$3 for nickel cent; \$2 for 1856 quarter, \$5 for 1858 dollar. If they are as required, bring them to Mr. E. Simonds & Co., Box 3046, Boston, Mass.

\$80 A MONTH and expenses paid by Remodel \$10 a Month to distribute circulars, pay monthly, and send our goods and contract free. Send for postage, packing, etc. We have a UNION SUPPLY CO., 22-24 Main Street, CHICAGO.

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Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Tense and Pungent Paragraphs by Reform Writers Who "Would Rather Fall in the Right than Succeed in the Wrong."

Eastern New York Farmer. A goodly hook to hang a thought upon. Ask for your rights early and often:

John Wanamaker recommends free postal delivery facilities for rural communities. Good for John. The farmer is entitled to just as many postal facilities as any one else.

Carolina Watchman, North Carolina, is a paper of very high grade of thought. Heed, therefore, this:

One of the best things that can be done for this country just now is to close the gates against the pauper labor of Europe. The tariff laws, instead of protecting our working people, cause many to come here expecting to better their condition. A check must be put on this business.

Alliance Herald, Alabama. Our sentiments:

So long as a man contends for honesty, justice and what is right, encouragement or discouragement does not and can not affect him. It is the man depending upon and adhering to expedients which he doubts in regard to their influence upon his reputation or character, who feels the shaft of adversity and the blow of disappointment. Keep your consciousness of right and adherence to duty clear and untarnished, and your power will come from above and your powers will be Godlike.

If Grover Cleveland will live up to sentiments expressed below he will become a second Lincoln.

In the present mood of the people neither the Democratic party nor any other party can gain and keep the support of the majority of our voters by merely promising or distributing personal spoils and favors from partisan supremacy. They are thinking of principles and politics, and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the utmost good faith in the redemption of the pledges to serve them in their collective capacity by the inauguration of wise policies and giving to them honest government. I would not have this otherwise, for I am willing that the Democratic party shall see that its only hope of successfully meeting the situation is by being absolutely and patriotically true to itself and its profession. This is a sure guarantee of success, and I know of no other.

West Texas Sentinel. Correct you are.

And now the bankers are out in one of the New York financial journals with the statement that an increase in the currency is necessary, and that in a few weeks they will submit a "plan" to do this. Just as well expect the mice to submit a "plan" to the cat by which they could be more easily caught, as to expect the bankers to submit a plan that would not leave them masters of the situation.

South Mercury, Texas. This is the trust investigated by a congressional committee which will possibly report next session. Not this—oh, no!

The anthracite coal trust has succeeded so far in its designs over all opposition. District Attorney Longenecker of Chicago attacked this trust in the courts. Longenecker is now out of job. This coal trust put up the price of coal 25 per cent, and by this process put \$1,250,000 into their own pockets. Not satisfied with this, they reduced the wages of their miners to \$10 per month. These little financial maneuvers have, of course, put this trust in a financial position to thwart its schemes of spoliation. Yet millionaires are "honorable men."

I The Caucasian, Clinton, N. C.: It is a fact that reforms never begin in the stratum of society known as the "upper classes," meaning, of course, by that term, the wealthy and ease-loving caste of society. The great upheavals and remodeling of governments, tending toward the betterment of humanity, have always emanated from the wage-earner and bread-winner. And through this class must come the success of our great movement, by thorough education and agitation.

Journal of the Knights of Labor voices the proper spirit. Would that more papers had the same broad, charitable spirit characterizing them.

Let us throw the mantle of charitable forgetfulness over the last twenty-five years of the history of the late Republican party and remember only the first few years when patriots guided and patriotic impulses swayed it. So shall we be able to remember it with respect.

Progressive Farmer, Illinois, lays the following generous tribute upon the discarded alter of the repudiated President. THE ECONOMIST commands the act.

We believe Benjamin Harrison is an honest man. His recent message to Congress shows that he is not a political trimmer, but that his political views are deep-seated, and that he honestly believes the policy pursued by him and his party is best for the country. In this respect he shows, in sharp contrast to many of the lesser lights of his party, who regard themselves as bright luminaries, but who are yet willing to dodge

the responsibility of defeat and place the odium upon men and things which, previous to the 8th of November, they lauded to the skies, but which they would now abandon. To secure the advocacy of such as these, you have only to convince them that the thing proposed is popular. Not so with Mr. Harrison. He stands by his convictions and policy in defeat as well as in victory.

Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., is a predictionist. It hits a tender spot in monopoly's carcass when it says:

There will be some loud calamity howling done in New York and vicinity one of these days. First, the coal mines raised the price of coal. Next the railroads raised the freight. A few days ago the retail coal dealers in New York held a meeting and raised the price 25 cents per ton. There is now nothing left for the people but to stand and be robbed. There is a fair prospect of another rise all along the line. The South has been the paradise for trusts a long time. Now that the Northeast is getting pulled at such a vigorous rate, the chances are that calamity howlers will be heard from pretty soon.

Farmers' Weekly, Jasper, N. Y. has a fine sense of justice, and states its sentiments, backed by facts, tersely.

If those over-ardent Western People's party fellows who are heaping abuse and calumny upon Southern Alliance leaders because every Southern State did not deliver itself body and breeches into the hands of the Populists, will glance down the official returns, they will find that a larger percentage of Alliance men voted for Weaver in Southern States than in Alliance States in the North. Alabama gave Weaver, 86,128 votes; Indiana, 22,378; Georgia, 41,731; Illinois, 24,590; Kentucky, 23,503; Ohio, 14,822; Missouri, 41,183; Minnesota, 24,596. Southern Alliance men have stood by their guns under great obstacles; they made a brave fight and have laid a solid foundation for future success. We dare say there is as much sterling honor, honesty and stability among Southern Alliance men as can be found in the organization at the North. The returns show it.

Industrial Union, Colorado, underlying this whole movement of the masses upward to industrial and economic reform has been deathless principle. It is encouraging to note such paragraphs as this.

We are in this fight from principle and whether our services receive recognition from the powers that be or not, we expect to die with the harness on or live to see the American people what they were some years ago, the grandest and freest nation in the world. Every citizen however humble, a sovereign.

The Advocate, Colorado, fitly answers the cynical slur of Ingalls:

On being asked his opinion of Mrs. Mary E. Lease's candidacy for the United States Senate, Mr. Ingalls simply replied, "A great man, isn't she?" From the recent results of the Kansas elections it looks as though she was a greater man than Mr. Ingalls, any way.

Southern Mercury, Texas, makes a sensible criticism. Exactly. Why not?

Congress has begun its winter session with introducing a bill for the issue of \$75,000,000 in bonds to meet the deficiency in the United States Treasury. It's the same old story of debt. Why not issue treasury notes instead of bonds, and relieve business structure at the same stroke? This is the question now before the people, and they will watch the issue.

Knights of Labor Journal, Pennsylvania:

The great financial house of the Rothschilds is to all intents and purposes the ruling power of Europe. Without its leave no European power or alliance of powers can declare war or make peace. Hitherto it has been prudent and has not pressed the people beyond endurance, but now the annual interest burdens of the national debts are becoming too great to be borne, the patient, long-suffering people are becoming restive, and the end is drawing near.

The Truth, San Antonio, Tex. Dr. Robinson, who succeeded the well-beloved and deeply lamented Colman, upon the Truth as its editor, writes a strong salutary. Among other straight from the shoulder expressions, he says:

I shall watch and expose the rapacious schemes of plutocracy and advocate with all the ability I possess, the economic doctrines and principles proclaimed by the St. Louis meeting and Omaha convention. I undertake this work under the inspiration of the wonderful achievements of the recent political campaign with the firm conviction that our demands have struck such a responsive chord in the hearts of the toiling, suffering millions of America's industrial classes, that in four more years national victory will perch on the pure banner of political and industrial reform.

Iowa Farmers Tribune:

President Gomper demands that the militia be brought back to its old-time position as the popular military organization of the masses, or else all laboring people should refuse to join them. President Gomper is right. If the militia is to be used to overawe labor organizations, it should be recruited exclusively from that neuter gender known as dukes.

GEN BOULANGER, the French adventurer, despaired and suicided. Had he forborne longer, the disgrace of the government which ruined and exiled him would have been his opportunity.

## THE GREAT GOLD TRUST

The Efforts to Belittle Silver Will Not Avail.

This Trust Has Coerced Every Foreign Power and Every American Congress Into Demonetizing the White Metal.

M. Cucheval-Clarigny, of the Institute of France, in a translated article in the Literary Digest, treats the international conference from the view of a European monetarist. He begins with contemptuous allusions to the international conferences of 1878 and 1881, which he says "ended in smoke."

He proceeds to declare Germany, Austria, Russia and France, or their governing bodies, inflexibly wedded to the gold standard. The reservation is wise; their governing bodies, be it noticed, he is at special pains to point to—not the national sentiment. M. Cucheval-Clarigny might have gone a step farther in this statement and said, the governed governments of the Old World, for to-day there are none at home or abroad who deny that European courts are maintained in pomp and circumstance by the sufferance of the money kings.

In England Mr. Goschen had no sooner uttered words indicating a leaning towards bimetallism, than Mr. Gladstone was prompted to hastily and severely criticize his language, and appoint as delegates to the conference the most inflexible enemies to silver. M. Cucheval-Clarigny continues:

Is it true that the production of gold is diminishing? Mr. Goschen said so ten years ago. Mr. Laveleye repeated in a big book what Mr. Goschen said, and their words have been echoed by their admirers in chorus. It is true that the amount of gold produced was somewhat less during four or five years starting from 1879, and the two eminent men whom we have cited jumped to the conclusion that the diminution in the production of gold was a settled thing and would continue indefinitely. In fact, however, the production of gold has increased; it holds its own and more. According to Mr. Leech, Director of the Mint of the United States, the production of gold, which was about 309,224 pounds avoirdupois in 1886, reached about 414,768 pounds in 1891. Mr. Ottmar Haupt, a specialist on the question of the precious metals, estimates the gold coinage of the mints of the world at \$99,000,000 in 1886, at \$130,000,000 in 1887, at \$140,000,000 in 1888, and at \$176,000,000 in 1889. These figures show constant progress. Moreover, according to Mr. Haupt, the reserves of gold in European banks and the Treasury of the United States amounted to \$1,280,400,000 in 1880, and to \$1,382,800,000 in 1890, while in the first seven months of 1891 the reserves were already \$140,000,000 more than in 1890. On June 30, 1892, the reserves of gold in all the European banks were still increasing.

The authorities cited her are open to challenge but the last statement is not. The gold reserves in European banks are increasing, and for the very good reason that the money pirates who have made the world their debtors in the dearest coin, are gathering in their yellow harvest and cornering it.

The government which has most cause to complain of the depreciation of silver is the Anglo-Indian. It receives all its revenues in silver, and is obliged to make very large payments in gold. By 1877 the expenditure on account of the construction of railways in India had risen to £450,000,000. Large amounts also had been spent for drainage and irrigation. All of these sums had to be paid in England, and, therefore, in gold, either because the Anglo-Indian government had borrowed the money there or guaranteed its payment. Moreover the interest on the Indian debt, the quota required from India for certain expenses of the Empire, the retiring pensions of ex-functionaries have also to be paid in England, and, consequently, in gold.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, in answer to a request for its opinion on the subject said that while recognizing the inconveniences of the constant variations in exchange, "it was better, in the opinion of the chamber, to let things take their natural course."

M. Cucheval-Clarigny loftily remarks:

The English government has so far accepted the judicious advice of the Bombay chamber, and set an example which all the world would do wisely to follow. There are currents which it is foolish to try to ascend. Let the proprietors of silver mines in the United States do what they may, they cannot prevent depreciation in the metal. Without speaking of Mexican mines, which constantly increase the amount of their production, the mines of the United States produced, in 1889, 4,180,000 pounds avoirdupois of silver, while in 1890 the production rose to 4,840,000 pounds. How can the price be kept up in the face of such a flood of the white metal?

It certainly cannot, with a gold trust in active operation in Lombard street, London, and Wall street, New York, which have subordinated or coerced every foreign power and every American Congress into demonetizing and delegalizing silver. But with Government action, backed by a united

people, the white metal can bravely hold her own, as all these specious specialists know. This one continues:

China has no real money, because the imperial government refuses to coin any. There are, then, 600,000,000 people in the extreme East for whom the use of silver money will be the first step in civilization. Shall we not initiate in the use of money the Africans whom we are trying to raise from their native barbarism? From all these things will come about, gradually, the restoration of silver to its old place in the currency of the world.

In Europe, the recovery of agriculture and trade from its present depressions will be hastened, whenever the millions of gold now locked up in banks and treasuries to provide for the war so anxiously expected shall be put in circulation. For all governments on the continent of Europe, the key to the monetary situation is the releasing from military service all the young men who, instead of producing, keep these States and their families constantly in debt.

War, according to M. Cucheval-Clarigny, is practically indispensable to put the hoarded billions in active circulation. What argument is this—what conclusion? The aim of King Midas is devastation, bankruptcy, ruin and death. From a shattered battle-field he will gather up the remnants of his playthings and remake geography.

Is it not time to make finance an issue in this country?

THE French Government monopolizes the sale of tobacco and covers \$60,000 into its coffers annually by so doing.

CLEVELAND, his partisan organ state, is favorable to an extra session lasting just long enough to organize both Houses, and get the Ways and Means Committee to work on a tariff bill.

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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. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 14, 1893.

NO. 18.

## REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT

The Silver Fight to be Reopened This Session.

Views of the Leaders on Both Sides of the Question.—The Silver Men Will Not Accept a Compromise of Any Character.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—“I want no compromise. I am for free coinage of silver at the present ratio, first, last and all the time.” Representative Bland, the veteran silver leader and the chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, was very emphatic when he delivered himself of these statements. “I want no compromise at all; but if I could do better, I would probably accept the old act, provided that the maximum amount, \$4,000,000 per month, mentioned in that measure, was agreed to be coined.

I believe that the present law is the best legislation we have had in the interest of silver, and, of course, I don’t want it be repealed.”

“What do you think of the prospects of silver legislation at this Congress?”

“I am told that an attempt is to be made to repeal or suspend the present law.”

“Well, do you think that this amendment will be successful?”

“No, I don’t. I don’t think such a proposition can get through the House. I think, however, that there is a better chance for it to pass at this session than there will be during the next Congress. There are a number of men who have not been re-elected who may vote independently of the wishes of their constituents, and especially as a Democratic administration will be soon inaugurated which is opposed to free coinage.

“I am for free coinage, and if I can’t get it at this session, I shall try to secure it at the next, or the earliest possible moment.”

The Sherman law is the nearest we have been able to get to that point as yet. It is proposed to repeal it, but nothing is suggested to take its place. If that proposition was to be carried, silver would at once be demonetized, and when that happens it will not be long before gold, too, is demonetized. With silver demonetized, there would be such a fight for gold among the nations, the highest bidder getting it, that panics would inevitably ensue. Then the people of the country would rise up, take hold of the Government, and give those now trying to run it such a lesson in finance as they don’t dream of. The Eastern men, who are clamoring for gold, are too greedy, and are grasping for every thing in sight, letting the future take care of itself. They will find out their mistake. It is my belief that the world is drifting rapidly to paper money. It will reach that point before long.”

Speaking of the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland that the Bland act should be accepted as a compromise to secure the repeal of the Sherman law, Mr. Bland said that he would not agree to any compromise, and that he did not think one could be got through Congress. “I am,” he said, “perfectly willing that the silver question should come up at any time, and that a vote be taken at any time. They can take up my bill and may amend it if they have the power. I shall fight any proposition to repeal the Sherman law, unless we can have free coinage in its place. I voted against the Sherman bill, but there is one good thing about it. It will compel free coinage. All we have to do is to permit it to continue in

operation, and we shall have so much silver on hand that free coinage will have to be permitted. I do not think it will take long to bring this about.”

Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, who, with Representative Bland, led the fight for free-silver legislation at the last session, announced the purpose of himself and associates “to give the anti-free-silver men a dose of their own medicine and filibuster, if necessary to prevent a repeal of the Sherman act.”

Mr. Pierce was confident that nothing further would be accomplished during this Congress, but gave it as his opinion that the law would be repealed early in the next Congress in response to the demands of President Cleveland. Mr. Pierce said: “We will now wait on the other side and block its moves.”

“The turn of the silver men has now come, and when the antis attempt anything we’ll give them what they gave us in the last session. I believe a bill to repeal the Sherman law will be reported by the Banking and Currency Committee. Yes, I have looked into the matter and believe there is a majority of that committee in favor of the repeal of the law. But we don’t intend to let them accomplish their purpose. We will agree to repeal the Sherman act and return to the Bland act if the minimum monthly coinage be fixed at \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as it was in that act.”

### NO COMPROMISE.

“Would the silver men be willing to compromise on \$2,000,000 a month?”

“No, sir; I don’t think they would. The Sherman act is working our way. We have got the other side on the hip. It is increasing the circulation of the country \$4,500,000 a month and that is what the banks don’t want done. It is the increase of the money of the country that is at the bottom of the complaint of the banks. I believe next session will see the Sherman law repealed. You see, there are 128 Republicans in the next House, and nearly all of them will vote for its repeal. The Republican press, you notice, is calling for its repeal. I can put my finger on seventy or eighty Democrats in the next House who will vote the same way.”

Representative Harter, of Ohio, the well known anti-silver Representative, left for New York Saturday, January 7, to confer with President-elect Cleveland over the resolution to suspend the purchase of silver until an international agreement shall have been reached. Mr. Harter has been calculating the cost of the silver purchased by the Government under the Sherman act of 1890, and is prepared to present to Mr. Cleveland some figures which he thinks are significant and startling. He says but few people know what enormous losses have been sustained by the Government in the purchase of silver. Taking the Treasury statement for December as a basis, Mr. Harter said: “At the present market value of silver, which is fictitious or on stilts, due to our monthly purchases of the worthless trash, for which there is no legitimate market anywhere at current prices, the loss will not be less upon the coined dollars and silver bullion in the Treasury as valued in the statement referred to than \$160,000,000. Beyond a reasonable doubt 50 cents an ounce would be a large price for silver bullion on a business basis to-day, and this would mean \$138,000,000 more.”

“But we must hold this silver,” Mr. Harter continued, “in trust against the notes issued for its purchase, and we may have to do this down to a point where 30 cents per ounce will be a high figure for it, there being scores of mines that can produce it for less. When this time comes our losses, even if we stop buying to-morrow, will swell up to not far from \$400,000,000. Altogether this silver

speculation and misuse of the public credit since 1878 has been the most monumental financial blunder in human history.”

On the 9th Senator McPherson made a speech in favor of repealing the Sherman act, and at its close Senator Aldrich sprung a mine by asking for an immediate vote. Democratic Senators, Daniel and Harris objected, and the matter went over without action or agreement. Mr. Teller declared with much emphasis that those who wanted to stop the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman act might butt their heads against the wall as much as they choose, but they had not got the vote in the Senate or in the House to repeal that law. It could not be repealed in this Congress. That was morally certain. They might as well arrange their financial affairs and their financial views with the full understanding that they were impotent to touch that act between this and the 4th of March, and, in his judgment, they would be no more likely to do it after the 4th of March than they were before.

On the same day, the House Committee on Banking and Currency, reported favorably the Andrews bill. This was done in pursuance of the plan of the opponents of the Sherman silver law to get a repeal bill on the calendar at the earliest possible moment, in order to work out practical legislation at this session if possible. All propositions involving delay were voted down. Another significant feature of the meeting was that a motion by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, to carry out the Sherman plank in the Chicago platform, was defeated by 11 to 1.

The bill as agreed upon provides that national banks upon a deposit of interest bearing United States bonds shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the full par value of the bonds deposited. At present 90 per cent is the limit.

Section 2 reduces the tax on national bank circulation from one-half to one-fourth of 1 per cent each half year.

Section 3 repeals the Sherman silver bullion purchase act.

Section 4 is the Cate amendment and amends the coinage section of the Sherman act so as to read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars so much of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and shall coin, from time to time, into standard silver dollars the remainder of such bullion for the uses of the Treasury as speedily as the demands upon the Treasury may render practicable the payment out of the Treasury of such standard silver dollars, and such standard silver dollars coined under this provision of this act for the uses of the Treasury shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts; and any gain or seniorage arising from any such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Majority and minority reports will be presented, and the minority announce that it will fight the bill bitterly.

### The Panama Scandal.

PARIS, FRANCE, Jan. 12.—M. Charles de Lesseps, son of the old count, has, with M. Fontaine, made confession to the government. He claims that the single task of his father and himself had been to bring the Panama canal enterprise to a successful conclusion, but blackmailers had taken them by the throat, and the Panama Company had been compelled to buy the support and aid which, in the interest of the good name of France, and for the benefit of thousands of French investors, ought to have been given freely and as a matter of public duty. It is stated that Count de Lesseps has an income of 250,000 francs yearly, and holds vast bonded estate. He is hurriedly conveying his personal property to his wife. The anarchists continue to post incendiary bulletins,

## THE SENATORIAL FIGHTS

Stockbridge, of Michigan, Will Succeed Himself.

A Silver Democrat from California, Turpie’s Chances for Senator from Indiana are Very Good. The Fight in Kansas.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 11.—After a stubborn contest, which may be said to have extended over a period of nearly two years, Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo, was nominated to succeed himself in the United States Senate by a caucus of the Republican members of the legislature. Ex-Governor Luce was the chief contestant for the seat of the Kalamazoo statesman. It was decreed by a vote of 46 to 21 for Luce that Stockbridge should go back to Washington. The election takes place January 17.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 11.—Stephen M. White, silver Democrat, has sixty votes in caucus, and will, doubtless, get the necessary ones to elect.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 12.—Senator Casey leads with twenty-five votes, and seeks to force a caucus. The Democrats are working for open election and State Senator Kintzel. The election takes place January 17.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 12.—The Maine Republican legislative caucus unanimously nominated Eugene Hale for United States Senator.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 12.—The Minnesota Republicans met in caucus at the State capitol at St. Paul, and unanimously nominated Cushman E. Davis for United States Senator. The total vote cast, including that of Senator Dedon, Alliance, was 88, three more than a majority of the whole legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 12.—The senate stands 35 to 15 Democratic, and the house 63 to 37 Democratic, giving forty-six Democratic majority on joint ballot. Senator Turpie will have no opposition in view of the possibility of ex-Governor Gray being a Cabinet or diplomatic service appointee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 12.—Senator W. B. Bate was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus to succeed himself. This assures his election.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 12.—The Democratic joint caucus of the general assembly nominated F. M. Cockrell for United States Senator by acclamation, starting him on his fourth term.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Tammany is supreme. On the 8th instant Edward Murphy will be elected Senator with a whoop. The caucus is to be little more than a ratification.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 9.—Senator Perkins has arrived. The Republicans failing to elect him will go to a straight out Democrat, possibly Bailey Waggener, attorney for the State Gould interests. The People’s party caucus decided against Martin in favor of a straight-out Populist.

At noon the old Republican administration vacated the State house and the new State offices, all People’s party, were inaugurated.

The Democrats hold the balance of power in the legislature.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 9.—A report is circulated that within the past twenty-four hours the three Populists in the legislature have received instructions from the leaders of the party, presumably from Washington, not to vote for a Democrat for United States Senator under any circumstances. It is also stated that the Populists in Wyoming and California have received the same instructions, with

the view of preventing the Democrats from securing absolute control in the Senate. If one man refuses to obey and votes with the Democrats, their candidate will be victorious.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Jan. 9.—It is settled beyond question that the Populists and Democrats will organize the legislature. Whether they will continue together remains to be seen.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 9.—The deadlock in the senate was broken by a combination of the Republicans and Democrats. After Correll, Republican candidate, was elected president pro tempore, and before the election of secretary was attempted, the senate adjourned. The anti-monopoly Republican senators voted with the combine on the promise that they would be given control of the railroad and sanding committees. They stipulated, however, that in case the combine failed to carry out its promises, they would join the Independents when it came to the election of a United States Senator. The Republicans are hopeful and have a reasonable hope of success.

OLYMPIA, WASH., Jan. 9.—Senator Allen expects re-election, but Judge Turner is working up a boom. Both factions are sanguine.

### CROKER INTERVIEWED.

He Praises Cleveland While Announcing His Ultimatum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—“Do you think that if Mr. Murphy is elected Senator that Mr. Cleveland in return for it will take up a position hostile to Tammany Hall?” was asked.

Mr. Croker hesitated for a moment and then said he did not think that Mr. Cleveland would do so. He spoke slowly.

“No,” he said, “our friendship for Mr. Murphy will not make Mr. Cleveland hostile to the regular Democracy of the State. Mr. Cleveland is, I think, a man of too broad ideas, a man of too high ideas of political justice, to allow himself to take such a step. That is my first reason for thinking so.”

“My second reason is as cogent. Tammany Hall went to Chicago opposed to Mr. Cleveland. We fought every inch of the ground, until he was nominated. Then we came out in his support and stood by him to a man until he was elected. Now Mr. Cleveland is opposed to us in the person of our candidate for Senator, Mr. Murphy.

“The wishes of the regular Democracy will be respected by the assembly, and Murphy will be elected. Mr. Cleveland is not the sort of man to turn on us because our candidate is elected. It is also stated that the Jersey Central has not canceled its agreement with the Reading lease of its coal lands, but had resumed independent action on the sale and fixing of prices of its own coal.

## READING’S COMBINE BROKEN

The New Jersey Central Withdraws From It.

The Road Will Be Operated the Same as It Was Before the Agreement Between the Reading and Lehigh Valley Was Entered Into.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The great Reading coal combine is broken. The New Jersey Central Railroad Company has withdrawn from it and hereafter will be operated independently, the same as it was before the agreement with the Reading and Lehigh Valley was entered into.

He said that Attorney-General Stockton was in possession of a communication from the Central in which it is acknowledged that all its agreements with the roads in question are canceled and terminated. This applies also to the leases under which the coal lands were recently absorbed by the combine.

What influences moved the Central to take this step are not known, but undoubtedly fear of action on the part of the legislature had something, if not all, to do with it.

William Johnston, the assistant attorney-general of New Jersey, this evening said that the report of the withdrawal of the Central from the combine was true. The Central has asked Chancellor McGill for permission to prove this fact. They will then ask for the quashing of the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver.

It is also stated that the Jersey Central has not canceled its agreement with the Reading lease of its coal lands, but had resumed independent action on the sale and fixing of prices of its own coal.

### Coinage of the Year.

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the calendar year ending December 31, exceeds that of last year in point of value, but is less in number of pieces. The report of Chief Coiner Steel, shows that there were delivered to Superintendent Bosbyshell, during the year, 74,188,646 pieces, with a valuation of \$18,052,986.17.

Last year’s report showed 92,198,469 pieces coined, having a valuation of \$13,900,342. The falling off in the total for the number of pieces coined is largely due to the great diminution in the coinage of the silver dollars, in accordance with the act of Congress. This year there were 1,037,245 dollars coined, as against 8,694,266 during the year 1891.

Following is the report in detail of the work done during the year:

DENOMINATION.	Number of pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	4,523	\$90,460.00
Eagles.....	797,542	7,975,460.00
Half eagles.....	793,574	3,975,285.00
Quarter eagles.....	2,545	6,362.50
Total gold.....	1,508,182	\$11,590,102.50
Dollars.....	1,037,245	\$1,037,245.00
Half dollars.....	925,215	432,622.50
Columbia half dollars.....	950,000	475,000.00
Quarter dollars.....	8,217,245	2,054,311.25
Dimes.....	10,121,245	1,012,124.50
Total silver.....	21,399,958	\$5,061,303.25
Five cents.....	11,699,542	\$25,077.50
Cents.....	37,649,532	37,649,532.00
Total base.....	49,349,374	\$56,147.50
Grand total.....	72,148,536	\$27,612,881.75

### Blaine Slowly Sinking.

## CONGRESS HAS RECONVENED

After the Holiday Recess It Gets Back to Business.

Discussion Is Reopened on the Anti-Option Bill, National Quarantine, Interstate Law and Private Pensions--A Week of Talk.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 4,--THE SENATE.

Mr. Allison, Republican, had an opportunity to improve his acquaintance with the silver question after coming straight from the foreign monetary conference, through a free coinage speech of Stewart, of Nevada, in opposition to McPherson's bill to suspend purchase of silver. Mr. Stewart closed his remarks by saying:

"If neither of the old parties will respond when the people call, a new party, a party of the people, will come into power and take charge of the Government. Free local elections still exist. The will of the people cannot be resisted so long as the ballot is free and local self-government remains. The gold kings, who now seem omnipotent, will be dethroned. They have passed the limits which the people can endure. Their rule must be ended."

Some progress was made in amendments (accepted by Mr. Washburn) to the anti-option bill which is fought at every step by the leader of the opposition, Senator White, of Louisiana. Mr. Sherman (Republican), of Ohio, took occasion to state his views on the subject of that measure, which were, in brief, that, although he was personally neutral in regard to it, and had some doubts both as to the constitutional power of Congress in the matter and as to whether the bill, if it became a law, would accomplish what was expected of it, he would vote for it in deference to the wishes of farmers' associations and individual farmers who believe that with the suppression of dealings in futures, which Mr. Sherman characterized as gambling, not so fair as what took place around the faro table, the prices of their products would be governed by the law of supply and demand.

An amendment offered by Mr. White, including flour among the articles to which the bill is to apply, was agreed to.

### THE HOUSE.

A large number of members-elect of the Fifty-third House were upon the floor. Mr. Scott, of Illinois, asked consent for the consideration of a resolution setting forth that the Fifty-first Congress provided for the construction or extension of seventy-five public buildings; that forty-seven have not yet been contracted for, and calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the reason why so many of these public works have not been begun, and why more than \$8,000,000 remain unexpended during the last two years while the public service suffers.

Mr. Dingle, of Maine, objected, and the resolution was referred.

Mr. Martin, Democrat, Indiana, called up the private pension bills on the calendar of unfinished business.

Mr. Bland, Missouri, became a stumbling block to the speedy passage of the measures. He made no set speech against them, but said that in view of the fact that the laws permitted almost any one to secure a pension it was time for Congress to call a halt in the enactment of special legislation.

The Treasury was in a depleted condition mainly on account of extraordinary squandering on account of pensions by Congress. Congress should make a halt and take a step backward. The disability pension act should be amended and the pensioners under it should be compelled to show not only disability, but destitution.

One bill was passed and then the House at 2 o'clock adjourned without a quorum, being able to muster but 148 votes.

It was a cold day for private pension bills.

### THURSDAY--THE SENATE.

Mr. Hill, New York, offered the following resolution, which, at the suggestion of Mr. Chandler, went over till tomorrow:

*Resolved*, That the clerk of the Senate be directed to transmit to the honorable Secretary of State a copy of Senate bill now pending in this body entitled "a bill for the suspension of immigration for one year," and that the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to inform the Secretary at his earliest convenience whether the provisions of the said bill, absolutely suspending immigration for the period of one year, are in conflict with any treaties now existing between the United States and any foreign countries; and, if so, with what countries; and any further information which he may deem necessary for the information of the Senate in relation to the propriety of enactment of the said bill in its present form.

The House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cover back into the Treasury \$4,800 of the appropriation made by Congress to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for their interest in lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations (that sum being more than was actually due to the Choctaws and Chickasaws) was taken up, discussed and passed with an amendment.

The consideration of the anti-option bill was resumed.

The bill was opposed in a three hour set speech by Mr. Vilas, Wisconsin, on the ground of its unconstitutionalities. It directly invades, he said, the sovereignty and peculiar governmental functions of the States and was a flagrant advance to centralization, involving the characteristics of the most odious paternalism.

As a sample of his argument, the following cited:

"There is a law of gravitation for bodies political as well as bodies terrestrial, and in the united mass of forty-four great commonwealths, with our

history behind us, the centripetal force is too surely predominant to leave open the thought of peril from disintegration by individual State action. If sectional discord be ever again to afflict us, which heaven forbid, the sources and elements of it will not be found in the jealous independence of individual states. Thoughtful men in every political association of our time are discerning the possibility of the opposite menace to Republican liberty to be worth arming, as it was with the studiously instructed fathers of the Constitution, their watchful anxiety. The growing weight of the central power, the historic source of Republican decay and final ruin, is the obvious fact of national tendency in this generation. Increasing wealth and its concentration in threatening masses array powerful social forces on that side.

### THE HOUSE.

The regular order was demanded, which meant private pension bills. One private pension increase was granted by a yeas and nays vote to S. M. Campbell, and then Mr. Bland took the role of obstructor.

In speaking to one of the bills, where the Pension Bureau denied the pension asked for, Mr. Bland, Missouri, said that the House should encourage every department in acting in strict compliance with the spirit and letter of the law. It was the habit of members to tax the departments with extreme liberality. Were they now going to overrule a department which was carrying out the law? If this was so there was no honesty in their criticism.

Mr. Pickler, Republican, South Dakota, favored the bill. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), he said, had advanced the proposition that economy should begin by cutting off pensioners. The gentleman had almost wept tears that the country did not have the money that was granted in pensions for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The time had not yet come when the nation would say that the men who had saved the country would not be pensioned unless they were subjects of the poor house; that they could receive a pension was the burden of the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri yesterday.

While he was not in favor of extravagant appropriations he was confident that it was not the sense of the people that the old soldiers should go to the poor house before they could receive a pension. A nation did not deserve to exist that did not care for its defenders in their old age.

Mr. Bland denied that he was opposed to the granting of pensions that were deserved, and expressed his disposition to deal liberally with every man who had been disabled by wounds or disease in the service.

By unanimous consent the House then proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill.

There was no general debate.

The bill was passed without amendment. It appropriates \$1,735,053.

Up to hour of adjournment fruitless roll calls prevailed; the points being taken to prevent passage of private legislation.

### FRIDAY--THE SENATE.

The day had by special order been set aside for consideration of quarantine restrictions. Mr. Hill's, Democrat, New York, resolution upon this subject was agreed to.

After the routine, morning business, Senate bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service was taken up as a special order.

Mr. Chandler, New Hampshire, complimented Mr. Harris, Tennessee, the author of the bill, for his zeal and intelligence as chairman of the committee on epidemic diseases, and took it for granted that the details of the pending bill were wise and judicious. He, Mr. Chandler, was in favor of every possible step that could be devised for the protection of this country from the introduction of cholera during the coming season. All the powers of the State governments and Federal government should be put in motion to prevent it. He believed that the Treasury Department should without delay promulgate rules and regulations prescribing what should be the quarantine methods adopted to prevent the introduction of disease by sea, which rules and regulations should govern the immigrants at seaports on the other side of the water before they took ship, should prescribe the regimen to be adopted on shipboard during the passage, and should also provide the sanitary measures to be adopted by way of quarantine and otherwise in American ports on the arrival of the vessel. He believed that, after the Treasury Department had formulated such rules as the existing law authorized, it should be given all the power and authority that it could use to keep the scourge of cholera from either entering the country or from spreading after it had entered. And he believed that, when the Treasury Department had done all it could, and when the pending bill should have become a law, it would be expedient for the present Congress to go farther and to pass the bill which had been reported to the Committee on Immigration for the entire suspension of alien immigration for one year.

Mr. Chandler then proceeded to read extracts from the statements of leading physicians of New York as to the imminence of an invasion of cholera during the coming spring and summer.

Mr. Chandler said he had been showing that there was imminent danger of cholera during the present year. Dr. Hamilton did not differ from the doctors whose opinions he had been reading and did not underrate its danger in the least. Only Dr. Hamilton believed--as many of the other doctors did--that it might be kept in check, and kept out of the country, without suspending immigration for one year.

Mrs. of Texas, opposed the bill on general grounds, saying: "We are much more sleepy, much more confident in our fancied security about our institutions, than our fathers were a hundred years ago, and those people who come to infuse fresh blood into our veins, love liberty with greater jealousy than we do, that is, we are supposed to be more confident that liberty is secure, and they dread encroachments upon it. They stand faithful sentinels on the outposts,

and they are ready to challenge every invader who comes to the camp."

"There must be some great and overruling peril which threatens the safety of our people to induce me to give to the President of the United States, whoever he may be, the power by a fiat to stop the whole immigration of people from other countries coming to this."

Some amendments were adopted, but the bill went over.

### THE HOUSE.

The Speaker, after the approval of the journal and a fruitless call of committees for reports, stated that on December 17 a bill had been called up by Mr. Outhwaite extending the provisions of the act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces. He further stated that upon that date no quorum had voted upon the measure, and its consideration had been postponed until to-day.

Mr. Kilgore, Texas, suggested that the House had had no authority to make any order for postponement, as there had been no quorum present.

The Speaker. No quorum voting.

As he uttered these words the Speaker himself could not repress a smile, while a laugh went through the House, which was made more emphatic when Mr. Reed, Maine, dryly remarked that he hoped that the gentleman from Texas would understand the distinction. It was a perfectly legal one.

The bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being private pension bills coming over from last session. Four or five were passed without opposition, but Mr. Kilgore made the point of no quorum on the next, and a call of the House was ordered. One hundred and eighty-six members responded to their names.

### SATURDAY--THE SENATE.

The day was occupied in consideration of Senator Chandler's quarantine bill, and some petty private differences and personalities among Senators were indulged in.

Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, moved to strike out "yellow fever" and insert "other contagious or infectious diseases," and he spoke of the prevalence of the typhus fever in Mexico.

After a desultory discussion the amendment was agreed to, and then section 7, as thus amended, was agreed to.

A heated discussion took place between Squire, of Washington, Harris, of Tennessee, and Chandler, of New Hampshire, as to the execution of the act through the supervising surgeon or the Marine Hospital service. Senator Squire advocated, and the other gentlemen denounced this department of the Government and said accused the surgeon (Wyman) of attempting to influence legislation in his behalf. "What?" asked Chandler, "did Dr. Wyman want? Did he want the earth? Did he want to be Secretary of the Treasury?" Senator Call vigorously defended Dr. Wyman as a man of high character and ability, and, with some amendments, including one appropriating \$1,000,000 to be expended in case of emergency, by the President, to meet the bill's provisions, were informally agreed to. Again did Mr. White, of Louisiana, arise in the filibusterer's garb, and declare it to be his purpose to prevent final action on the bill until some gentleman from New Orleans opposed to it had an opportunity to be heard. Finally it went over as a special order for Monday--and the anti-option bill was one day longer sidetracked.

### THE HOUSE.

In Committee of the Whole the District of Columbia appropriation bill was called up. The amount appropriated for general expenses of the current fiscal year is \$5,105,708.97.

Mr. Otis, of Kansas, moved an amendment requiring the District to pay three-fourths of the amount carried by the bill and the United States to pay one-fourth.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, promptly met the amendment with the point of order that it changed existing legislation.

Mr. Otis in support of his amendment said: I think, Mr. Chairman, that under the decision of the Speaker of this House in the last session, that this amendment is in order. I do not believe that it conflicts with rule xxi, which, I believe, the gentleman relies upon. Rule xxi reads:

"Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as, being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill."

It certainly reduces the amount of money paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and comes within the purview of this section. I will also call the attention of the chairman to the fact that in the last session of this Congress we appropriated the sum of \$90,000 to the Grand Army encampment, to be paid out of the funds of the District of Columbia; and I can see no objection to changing this bill in such a manner that the District shall be made to pay three-fourths of the taxation of this city, and the Government be charged with only one-fourth. It seems to me that it is against all principles of justice that we should be told that because we have a large amount of public grounds and many public buildings here that we should pay one-half of the taxes.

I have received numbers of communications from citizens of this city on this subject, who desire that an amendment of this character should be adopted. One of those which I have received is as follows:

"The Government's presence is a tremendous and increasing Ptolemaic Niagara of private and real estate riches. Compute all the business thereby brought, all the annual unearned increment (some forty-five million), and about as much cash yearly United States expenditures here. The streets, reservations, etc., are as perfectly free, and the citizens have all the use and benefit of precisely as though city property. The century ago five-sevenths donated lots would not even now bring \$20 an acre

but for the Government's golden advent."

I think, Mr. Chairman--

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. Who is your correspondent?

Mr. Hemphill. Read the name of the author.

Mr. Otis. He is an "impartial citizen." [laughter], and he represents the sentiment of several other correspondents who have written me giving similar expressions; and I think that these citizens are right in this respect.

This bill is brought up under the law of 1878, which I am informed was passed in this body with a view to easing taxation of the citizens of this city. The people of this District, I think, ought to bear the just burdens of taxation like other American citizens do in this Union, and the Government of the United States should not be called upon to pay one-half of the taxation annually in this city of Washington.

As I said last session, if this Congress and this Capitol were placed in any of the States of the Union, any city in which it was located would only be too glad to donate 60 acres of land, free from taxation forever, to the Government of the United States. And this is a provision which is working injustice to the American citizen, and an injustice to the people of this District who are not land speculators or capitalists.

Mr. DeArmond made an argument against the Government paying any share of the expenses of the District of Columbia at all, on the ground that private interests of the citizens of the District of Columbia are favored by this plan, and that the tax payers of the country foot the bills.

Mr. Kyle, of Mississippi, asked upon what theory of justice or common sense the citizens of this city expect the people of the United States to pay one-half of the expense simply because the Federal Government's buildings are located here.

Messrs. Decker, Compton and Henderson, denounced the amendment upon the ground that the District is the home of all the Union and its visiting children. The amendment was passed by Mr. DeArmond, who offered a substitute requiring the District to pay all its expenses, but was defeated on division--ayes, 31; nays, 68. Mr. Holman voting with Mr. Otis.

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, single-taxer, then made a fight for the adoption of his single tax system and equality in city taxation, but was snowed under; as was Mr. Otis, who offered a second amendment striking out appropriation for militia in the District.

The bill was on the point of being passed without the adoption of a single change, when Mr. DeArmond led a filibuster for reconsideration to committee. No quorum was disclosed upon roll call and the House adjourned for the week.

### Pension Figures.

Various kinds of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1892. These are:

Army--general--lives--widows	\$15,742,24
Navy--general--lives--widows	832,410
Navy--general--lives--widows, etc.	832,410
Army--act of June 27--invalids	23,315,809.6
Army--act of June 27--invalids, etc.	23,315,809.6
Army--act of June 27--survivors	4,337,726
Army--act of June 27--survivors, etc.	4,337,726
War of 1812--survivors	1,629,490
War of 1812--widows	9,573,449
War with Mexico--survivors	1,629,490
War with Mexico--widows	6,934,229

Total annual value of rolls.....\$143,935,612.62

The difference between this sum and the sum of \$139,035,612.62 actually expended during the year is made up of the large sums needed to make the first payments in long standing cases, the expenses of running the office and of payments due but not made in the fiscal year of 1891.

There were in all--original and increase--306,463 cases in which first payments were made, and the total amount of these was \$15,144,167.68. The fees of examining surgeons were \$1,412,125.07.

The pensions for the Indian wars are not separated in the total report of

January 14, 1893.

## LATE LEGISLATIVE NOTES

## Some Facts Affecting the Statehood of Arizona.

The Question of Electing President and Vice-President by Direct Vote of the People--Washburn Puts the Laugh on Vilas.

**DELEGATE SMITH**, of Arizona, who has a careful eye on the United States Senate, in case his Territory trips into the Union, says of it: "Arizona in area comprises an empire in itself; it is larger than New England and Pennsylvania combined." This is one of the interesting facts about the Territory of Arizona brought out in a memorial adopted by the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce and received by Delegate Smith recently to be presented to Congress. The Arizona people are evidently in earnest in their efforts to reach Statehood. They admit that their population is only 61,000, but they point out that the average population of eighteen States of the Union, at the date of their admission, was but 60,000, while some of the greatest States in the Union were admitted with less than 30,000. "People in the East," said Delegate Smith, "have no realization of its immense size, and they think that it is overrun with Mexicans. As a matter of fact, there are not more than 700 Mexicans in the Territory. The Apache Indians dominated Arizona until the Anglo-Saxons drove them out, and to-day it is the Anglo-Saxon who is represented almost entirely in the population. Then again, most people think of Arizona as a desert, peopled by illiterate men and women. I want to tell you that of the people over ten years of age, less than 5 per cent are unable to read and write. At the recent election, 700 votes were cast in Phoenix, and only two votes out of the entire number had to be asked the clerks how to fix their ballots. At Tombstone there were no applications. We have a fine university and \$1,000,000 worth of property set apart for educational purposes. The English language is paramount in the schools, and you cannot learn the Mexican or Spanish tongue unless you hire a special tutor."

THE question of electing the President and Vice-President by the direct vote of the people and the abolition of the electoral college are questions that are now occupying the attention of the subcommittee of the House, of which Representative De Armond, of Missouri, is a member. Mr. De Armond thinks that the electoral college ought to be abolished as an obsolete thing, but he is doubtful whether this result will be accomplished, because it means a surrender of power and influence on the part of the smaller States, like Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont. As the change cannot be reached except by an amendment to the Constitution, Mr. De Armond thinks that there will be fully one-fourth of the States that will vote against ratification. "I have also an objection to the proposed election of a President by the direct vote of the people," said Mr. De Armond yesterday. "At present the election depends upon the electoral votes of the States. A direct vote means that the States will no longer be factors in the contest, and it will be but another step toward wiping out State lines. There is too much tendency nowadays toward Federalism in our Government, and I should oppose anything that tends to an obliteration of the autonomy of the States." Mr. De Armond is an earnest advocate of the earlier sessions of Congress. He does not believe that members should return to their seats after they have been defeated for re-election, and is in favor of the regular sessions beginning on the 4th of March. He thinks that both Houses of Congress should be in their places when a new President enters upon his duties.

THE Washington Post has been weighing, measuring and generally sizing up legislators. Its discoveries are that the man with the longest name is Archibald Henderson Arlington Williams, of North Carolina. The heaviest man is John W. Rife, of Pennsylvania. A special chair is provided for his use. The handsome-

est man is Allan Cathcart Durhollow, Jr., of Illinois. The homeliest man is William F. Parrett, of Indiana. The oldest man is Edward Scull, of Pennsylvania. He was born 1818. The youngest man is Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. He was born October 6, 1863. The best dressed man is Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania. The wittiest man is Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine. The tallest man is Newton Martin Curtis, of New York. His height is 6 feet, 6 inches. The shortest man is John R. Fellows, of New York. The thinnest man is James D. Richardson, of Tennessee. The richest man is John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; his wealth is estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The best story teller is John M. Allen, of Mississippi.

THE Senate has had favorably reported to it by Senator Warren, of Wyoming, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to woman. It provides that the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex, and that Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce this provision. Senator Vance submitted a minority report, which stated that in the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress a similar report was made by this committee, accompanied by the views of dissenting members, and the minority believe that it cannot do better than to readopt the latter's ideas. The report referred to was submitted by Senator George on June 5, 1882, and sets forth that the matter in question involves the rights of States, and should be left to them to determine.

It has long been claimed by the Democrats that an insignificant surplus in the Treasury is alone maintained by holding back money appropriated by Congress for various public buildings and other public improvements. In confirmation of this, Congressman Scott, of Illinois, introduced a resolution setting forth that the Fifty-first Congress provided for the construction or extension of seventy-five public buildings, that forty-seven have not yet been contracted for, and calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the reason why so many of these public works have not been begun, and why more than \$8,000,000 remain unexpended during the last two years, while the public service suffers. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, Republican, promptly spiked his gun by objection, and the resolution was shot into committee obscurity.

**SENATOR PEFFER**, who is a member of the Senate committee which is investigating Pinkertonism, says he finds three lessons in the Homestead affair: 1. The labor question, involving all the interests between the employer and employed, was interesting everybody. 2. The employment of armed men by corporations and private companies to interfere between employer and employee must be discontinued in the United States. 3. In the present state of the law as enforced and interpreted the employer, in all cases where large numbers were employed, cannot only suggest but enforce his scale of wages upon his men, just as at Homestead the entire State militia was called out to enforce the dictated scale of wages. In short, the employer has the whole power in his hands.

As Mr. Holman tells the story himself it may not be violating any trust to repeat it strictly in confidence. "I am reminded" said the judge, "of a little incident that happened last winter. There was a night session, and I was making my way through the Capitol grounds, when one of the watchmen overtook me, and begged leave to state his case. He said that there was gross injustice in the difference between the salaries of the day and night watchmen, as the former received \$2.50 a day, as against the latter's \$2 for much more trying work. I sympathized with his view of the case completely. I told him that such a palpable injustice should be remedied forthwith. We should equalize those salaries at once by taking that extra half dollar off the day watchman." And they did it.

THE next Senate will be Democratic. Chairman Carter, of the Republican National Committee, publicly admits it. The New York World claims with Vice-President

Stevenson's vote that Montana's contestant will be admitted, giving the Democrats 45, Republicans 40 and People's Party 3. Watch and see if it don't filter out this way, by the narrow change of one more fusion Senator.

**SENATOR CHANDLER**, of Maine, is preparing to put himself between two fires by a bill making it unlawful for any body of men numbering ten or more, any of whom are subject to enrollment as a part of the militia of any State of the United States, to assemble or drill or bear arms as a military squad, company, battalion, or other military organization, unless they are called forth by some civil or military officer lawfully authorized to make such call. The second clause of the bill empowers the President to disperse such organizations and imposes heavy penalties. The enactment of the bill into law would disband the Pinkerton forces, and would destroy any semi-secret military organization such as was contemplated by leaders of the People's party.

**REPRESENTATIVE HARTER**'s, of Ohio, resolution providing for suspension of silver purchase reads as follows: "That all further purchases of silver bullion by the United States of America shall cease from and after the passage or adoption of this resolution, and that said purchases shall not be resumed until an international agreement shall be reached, which agreement shall at least include Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States of America, and which agreement shall fix the valuation at which silver bullion will thereafter be received for coinage, without limit as to quantity, at the mints of all the nations which are parties to said international agreement."

THE Republicans are chuckling over and repeating what they consider a very good story, in which ex-Speaker Toin Reed, of Maine, figures as the hero. While the President's message was being read on Tuesday, December 6, Mr. Reed walked up to the Speaker's desk and, leaning over, drawled out to Speaker Crisp in a stage voice that could be heard forty feet away, this question: "Will the House adjourn, Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, out of respect to the memory of the departed?"

THE dislocated partisanship of the Press and its correspondents has become obnoxious again. Democratic scribblers are inking their fingers, and reputations by insidious suggestions that the concession of a committee room and a couple of clerkships to Senator Peffer, means a bid by Republicans for that gentleman's vote. Senator Peffer is every inch a man. He will vote as his judgment or conscience dictates on any and every question.

**REPRESENTATIVE CLOVER**, Populist party of Kansas, has introduced a bill which provides that divorces in the District of Columbia, and in all other places exclusively under the jurisdiction of Congress, shall cease and that no court in such places shall hereafter take any cognizance of divorce applications. Decrees of separation for life with award of custody of the children are not prohibited.

THERE are twenty-six pension bills on the House calendar. There have been 1999 bills referred to the Pension Committee since this Congress was organized, of which 217 were reported favorably. Adverse reports were made upon 29 cases. Bland, of Missouri, and Butler, of Iowa, lead in filibustering against consideration of private claims to "remove disabilities," or, in other words, charge of desertion.

WHEN Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, said in his set speech that the passage of the anti-option bill would "throw many good people out of a legitimate means of support," and Senator Washburn mildly suggested that, so did the squelching of the Louisiana lottery, a smile so broad that it almost included the face of the clock, ran the round of the chamber.

**CONGRESSMAN BUTLER**, of Iowa, has never missed a day or a debate in the House during the previous or present session. But he comes back no more after March 4.

## OUR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

## Wherein Buyer and Seller Can Meet on Common Ground.

## The Former Can State His Wants and the Latter His Possessions and Decide Upon Exchanges Satisfactory to Both.

I wish to take advantage of your liberal offer to aid in the exchange of information, a very important addition to your already valuable help. I am a teacher by profession, and have for many years plied my occupation in this State, but taking the side of the people—the Alliance—in their efforts to throw off hard conditions settling upon them, as I think all important social agents are morally bound to do. I have been thrown out of business in my line, and as the agents of imperialism have secured a controlling influence touching all positions of influence, it is not likely I could anywhere reinstate myself with any degree of permanence. I desire such information as will contribute to my connecting myself with a more primitive mode of making a living, at least one so precarious, since teaching has come to be dominated by the spoliators of society. Although not a profitable calling, I believe farming offers the most liberty. While dependent upon capitalism and suffering greatly therefrom, it is not so subject to the caprice of individuals, men mad by the success of conditions, or the hope of appointment as a reward for their display of partisan abuse. Having to join capitalism and its methods of business, or go to the farm, it is at least consistent with my life to do the latter. I would like better land than Alabama affords, and shall thank some one for specific information in reference to:

1. Quality of land and prices.
2. Health and facilities.
3. A farm fully or partly improved, so that I could move in at once. Expect to find these in central or northwest Texas, south Missouri or Indian Territory or Washington. Address, MAXIMUS, Box 135, Culver, Ala.

I take notice of your editorial offer of 31st ult. I agree with you that this certainly will result in much good as a medium between producer and consumer. If it does nothing else it will show our people how badly they are imposed upon in prices, etc. It is a wise suggestion of yours, and should add largely to your circulation, as it is quite a valuable feature of the paper, or can be made so, and I shall have my people take advantage of the same as well as I, as their exchange agent. Please insert notice enclosed.

Genuine Tennessee German millet at 85 cents per bushel; pure Tennessee raised Burt oats, rust proof, 70 cents per bushel; common white and black oats, 47 cents per bushel; corn, 44 cents. These farm products are raised here by our farmers and put in my hands as State agent to sell to consumers, and the above are the closest prices on board cars, Nashville, Tenn., and each article is pure and the best of its kind.

Will make special delivered prices in mixed car load lots of German millet, oats, corn, bran, flour, etc. For further information address

GEO. A. GOWAN,  
State Agent,  
Nashville, Tenn.

One hundred acres of slate land for sale. Two men, each over seventy years of age, own 100 acres of the celebrated Peach Bottom slate lands, situated in Peach Bottom township, York county, Pa., and directly on the main vein of slate between two quarries known as the Peach Bottom Slate Quarries, which keeps steadily employed over 200 workmen, and ships annually many thousands of squares of the best roofing slate in the world, realizing therefrom large profits to the owner.

The farm is productive, and improved with a large double-decker barn and good brick house. A quarry has already been opened on the vein showing a No. 1 quality of slate. None better. Also a good derrick recently put up, and tools and truck for operating the quarry.

It is one of the best opportunities for investment in the

country. The Peach Bottom slate trade is increasing every day and is bound to increase, and slate lands are becoming scarce and hard to get, this being about the only available slate vein for sale. There is room on it for at least a dozen quarries.

Reason for selling is inability, on account of age, to operate a quarry, and one of the firm living in the State of Nebraska, and too remote from the quarry to give it attention, and therefore will sell to either private or stock company at a great bargain.

For further information either see or address S. B. Miles, Falls City, Neb., or J. Macomber, Delta, York County, Pa., on the property.

## CANADIAN RAILROADS.

## President Harrison Will Deal with Them in a Message to Congress.

President Harrison will deal the Canadian railroads a heavy blow in his message to the House of Representatives on the subject of railroad traffic with Canada. The message is all ready, and will prove a great boon to American roads. The President will outline a program of operations that will prove much more effective to the Canadian roads than the restraints of our interstate commerce act would do. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, believed that no extra laws were necessary to meet the requirements of the case, and, to a great extent, the President will take the same position.

President Hitt's resolution of last July indicated one line of procedure that would remedy the matter, viz., that the interests of the United States required that each car containing imported merchandise in bond or duty paid, while in Canadian territory, should be in the custody and under the surveillance of the custom-house inspector, the cost of such surveillance to be borne by the foreign carrier. This was intended to make the cost of transporting American goods in Canada so great as to completely check such traffic. The trend of the President's communication will follow closely the lines of his message last month. In this message he said:

We should withdraw the support which is given to the railway lines of Canada, by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings that calumniate the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them.

Speaking of the matter last night, a leading statesman who has had much to do in bringing about the present state of affairs, had this to say:

"The Canadian Pacific is a military road, subsidized by the Canadian Government, but the people of the United States pay the great part of this immense subsidy. The way things are now, every regulation of the Treasury Department seems to have been framed to help the Canadian roads swindle the American people. Two illustrations are sufficient. These foreign roads carry 500,000 cars filled with American freight every year between different points in the United States across Canada territory. Secondly, by the outrageous system of consular seals—a car of imported merchandise in bond or duty paid goes straight to its destination with no examination whatever.

"The United States virtually owns many of our railroads, as, for example, the Union Pacific, which owes the Government \$54,000,000. Instead of helping this road, the Government turns away from it and hands over to the Canadian Pacific a business of many millions a year, and this, too, to a foreign military road built to transport troops to attack our Republic in case of war."

## President Gompers' Opinion.

President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, expresses sensible views upon the question of public road-making, which reach the core of the matter.

I believe the proposition to use the convicts in road-making is a partial solution of the convict labor question. I do not think it is an entire solution, but I do think it is good as far as it goes. I suggested the same measure before a legislative committee two years ago. I was then charged by one of the newspapers with being in favor of the chain gang. I see no reason why the chain gang feature need be a part of the system. While I have not heard the suggestion generally discussed, I have no doubt that it will meet with the approval of the intelligent workingmen.

As is well known, there are no workingmen employed in building wagon roads, and no honest labor would be displaced by putting the convicts on such work. Looking at the question from a humanitarian standpoint, it appears to be commendable, as the work would certainly be healthful and a great relief to the close confinement of the prisons. Such employment is far better for the honest labor of the State than to have the convicts competing, even to the extent they now do.

## REVISED MARKET REPORT

## Carefully Corrected for Week Ending January 9, 1893.

The Financial Situation Has a Brighter Aspect—Cotton Steady and Has Advanced Over the Holiday Quotations—Credits Active.

An active foreign demand for bonds has strengthened the stock market and brokers are talking more hopefully of the financial situation. Commercial silver sold at 83 cents.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Prices are steady but trading is slow and considerably curtailed, because of apprehension respecting the anti-option bill. Future quotations are as follows:

	Highest	Closing
January	5.73	9.73
February	5.15	9.03
March	5.97	10.05
April	10.07	10.14
May	10.16	10.23
June	10.24	10.28
July	10.28	10.39
August	10.33	10.52

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

	This Week	Last Week
Low ordinary	7 11-16	7 15
Ordinary	8 3-16	8 15
Good middling	8 15-16	8 25
Middling	9 1-16	9 15
Good middling	9 15-16	9 34
Middling fair	10 7-16	10 9-16
	11 1-16	11 9-16

## GRAIN MARKET.

Little interest is shown in the wheat market. Trading slow and values doubtful. Following are the quotations:

	Opening	Closing
January	80 1-16	80 3-16
February	82 1-16	82 3-16
March	8	

## 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.

Advertiser's 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; therefore.

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

Whereas, THIS NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official organ, has loyally 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 the best source of education in the way of industrial progress.

Reaffirmed, Ocas as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council resolves THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and its section of Brother Depew, 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.

## SILVER.

The silver question as now presented is attracting more attention than any other likely to come before Congress. The indications are that a crisis is close at hand when the business interests of the country will require a definite and practical solution of that vexed question, so as to be relieved from all uncertainty and doubt.

Nothing has contributed more to force this question to the front for immediate solution than the dangers which seem to attend the operations of the Sherman law as it now exists. It was an experiment when enacted in 1890, and THE ECONOMIST pointed out at the time the folly of its provisions and the dangers which would certainly attend it, but being out of harmony with the Republican party which presented and passed that law these strictures were not needed. Two years experience has changed the dangers which it was then predicted would attend the law, into a critical condition that is the subject of deep concern to the productive interests of the nation.

No prudent business man would buy silver bullion, hoard it, and issue demand notes against it, and pay these demand notes, when presented, in gold, and yet that is exactly what this Government is doing. It is true the notes issued under the Sherman law are coin notes and are payable in either gold or silver at the option of the Government, but a Republican Secretary of the Treasury has established the precedent of paying them in gold when demanded, and he probably averted a panic in the last days of December by announcing it as the policy of the Treasury Department to redeem all notes offered in gold, when requested, stating that the Government would buy gold, if necessary, to carry out that policy. There is no concealing the fact that there is a strong tendency towards gold being held at a premium, and the Secretary of the Treasury fears that should he refuse gold when demanded at par, it would precipitate that result, and gold at a premium instantly converts one-third of the money of the nation into a commodity, which would be an excessive and violent contraction. Evidently such a condition must be avoided if possible; but it seems impossible if the Sherman law continues, because the Secretary of the Treasury can only keep gold from going to a premium by paying it on demand to redeem the coin notes which the Government issues against deposits of silver bullion, and this is a temporary expedient which will not only fail, but will produce the result sought to be avoided, the very moment the Government is forced to become an active purchaser of gold for that purpose. It is one of those peculiar conditions in which the temporary relief only deadens the sensibilities, while the true mal-

ady is developing a more certain and deadly climax.

It is good politics for the Democratic party to now repeal the Sherman law, because having been passed two years ago by a Republican House and Senate and experience shows its evil effects, a Democratic House can now repeal it and force a Republican Senate to either support a bad measure or admit, by agreeing to the repeal, that they erred in ever passing it.

The position of THE ECONOMIST upon silver is well known to be misunderstood. It always condemned the Sherman act and always demanded free coinage, and would always keep the two metals at a parity. A position therefore in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law is not one against silver. The responsibility resting upon Congress in the repeal of the Sherman law is not simply that of abolishing a bad law, but it is in giving the productive interests of the country something better in place of it. The people care nothing for the Sherman law, but they want a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only. They want a money of which every dollar shall be the equal of every other dollar, and one in which the purchasing power of a dollar is not subject to great and rapid fluctuations. It is of more importance that the volume of money be adjusted to the business needs of the country expanding when they require it, and contracting when redundant, than that the volume be increased by such slow, expensive, and doubtful methods at the Sherman law.

## AN APPRECIABLE DECREASE.

Since President Harrison's anti-steerage passenger proclamation last summer, made to bar out the cholera scourge, there has been a most appreciable decrease in immigration from all countries abroad—save one—from which undesirable citizens arrive. Fewer Poles and Italians have come in, but Hungarians, strange to say, increased 50 per cent, as will be learned by consulting the table appended.

COUNTRIES.	Fourteen months ended Nov. 30.	
	1892.	1891.
Bosnia	7,151	10,677
Hungary	31,728	21,270
Other Austria (ex Poland)	28,120	30,503
Denmark	9,743	10,175
France	4,913	6,225
Germany	111,990	116,929
Italy	55,447	65,561
Netherlands	7,429	5,241
Russia	26,513	25,285
Russia (except Poland)	51,825	67,149
Sweden and Norway	55,992	51,061
Switzerland	6,155	6,610
England and Wales	43,197	49,939
Scotland	10,797	12,059
Ireland	49,405	54,854
All other countries	22,120	19,107
Totals	520,768	562,073

It is held most justly by many of our readers, and by all liberal-minded lovers of this great Republic, that it is broad and large enough for all weary exiles of foreign shores to find liberty, prosperity and the pursuit of happiness as the requital of honest, frugal effort, but while this position is tenable and well grounded, it must concede the necessity for requisite restriction upon wholesale importation of the dregs of Europe, the worst and most repulsive classes which a decaying civilization has bred to be its punishment and shame.

THERE is a disposition among millionaires to endow educational institutions. Vanderbilt's University in Tennessee, Stanford's in California, Rockafeller's in Chicago, Drexel's Institute in Philadelphia, Cooper's in New York, Armour's in Chicago, all point to a following of Franklin's advice: "I would drive poverty out with education." Jay Gould was the only prominent millionaire who refused to recognize that the public had any interest in his wealth, any claim on his generosity, and his heirs seem so ashamed of this that they are talking of making a large donation in his name to some educational institution.

THE "effete East" is getting a dose of the medicine it has been compounding for the West and South. Late census bulletins show

the per capita mortgage debt of Massachusetts is exceeded only by that of Kansas. For Kansas this debt was \$170 for each man, woman and child; for Massachusetts, \$144; for Illinois, \$100; for Nebraska, \$126; for Alabama, \$26; for Tennessee, \$23. In Kansas the mortgage amounts to 28 per cent of the value of the property, or over one-fourth. In Massachusetts it is 19.4 per cent, or nearly one-fifth; Illinois, 14 per cent; Nebraska, 24.5 per cent; Alabama, 10.9 per cent; Tennessee, 8.6 per cent. Mortgages endure longer in Massachusetts than in other States. They run 6.2 years in Massachusetts, as against 3.3 years in Kansas, 4 years in Illinois, 2.7 years in Alabama, and 2.8 years in Tennessee.

## TO SUB-ALLIANCES.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE meeting at Memphis advised subordinate lodges to use educational exercises in their meetings. This is a good idea. A series of lessons beginning on the "Powers and Functions of Government," and branching out into a thoughtful study of government economy, would be a valuable aid to the reform organizations of the country. We are glad to know that L. K. Taylor, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, will devote his energies to this work for the next year. His editorial work on the Toiler, and his campaign book entitled "Clevelandism vs. Democracy," shows him to be capable of giving the subordinate lodges some good thought.

He proposes to make his lesson leaf to Alliance lodges and reform clubs just what the international Sunday school lesson is to the country.

The lessons will be classified under four heads, "Subject Matter," "Points for Discussion," "Practical Points" "Questions."

These lessons will be issued twice a month, and will be sent to subordinate secretaries in bundles of fifteen.

Subordinate secretaries or individuals desiring these lessons for distribution, should send L. K. Taylor, Washington, D. C., 10 cents, which is to pay the expense of enlisting and printing their names. The lessons will cost you nothing, every man in your neighborhood should have one; if fifteen is not enough, send two dimes and get thirty. Stamps will not be taken. Address, L. K. Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Enough space will be given to advertisers to cover cost of issuance. Send for a bundle for your friends.

CONGRESSMAN WATSON, of Georgia, does not favor the further issue of bonds under the acts of 1875 and 1879, and has introduced in the House a bill prohibiting such issues. President Harrison is too astute a politician to issue new bonds at the close of his administration. He will gleefully surrender "the financial crisis" end to his predecessor successor.

ACTING on the same impulse which impels the fice to snap at a Newfoundland's heel, partisan sheets unworthy of citation, are charging THE ECONOMIST with turning over mailing lists to political parties in the late campaign. The statement (with others of like ilk) is a malicious and simon-pure lie. That is all there is about it.

FATHER McGLYNN has been restored to his priestly functions by Rome. Aside from the priest's triumph, after a five-year ban, is the promise of different and more liberal policy by Catholicism towards the American school system. One by one the prejudices of the past disappear before the march of enlightened liberty.

HON. JOHN DAVIS, of Kansas, is a wary sentinel upon congressional heights. His opposition to moth-eaten claims for alleged expenditures in the Florida war, knocked consideration of them out.

FROM every part of the broad Union comes evidence of the loyal support of the brethren. Never has it been more marked—never more heartily appreciated.

MR. GLADSTONE says: "Home rule will be the leading question in Parliament. A measure will be

## A NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU.

In a recent issue of Kate Field's Washington, the editor gives expression to some sentiments and suggestions which are thoroughly commendable, and coming, as they do, from an unexpected source, go to show how the leaven of labor education has permeated the crust of society, and made converts to a broader creed and a wider humanity of the men and women who make up the world of letters and intellectual achievement. Miss Field says:

If I had \$1,000,000 to give away, I would found a labor bureau with branches in a dozen or more populous towns. I would bid men and women in search of work to apply to the bureau. When my experiment became a solid success I would appeal to rich men and women to spread the blessed gospel of help. This is the way to arrest congestion of labor crowded centers. There's work enough for everybody if properly distributed. The Government admits 500,000 immigrants a year regardless of what becomes of them, or what becomes of the Americans they replace. It is a crime that a national bureau such as I suggest does not now exist. There is a labor commissioner at Washington who gathers statistics, but for any relief of misery and a glutted market he might as well not be born. What we need is labor in the cabinet and such a series of national bureaus as I have indicated. Then the brotherhood of man would cease to be a dream!

Not satisfied with merely penning these expressions, she took the article personally to Chauncey Depew, of New York, one of the most powerful railroad magnates and Republican leaders in the country.

Depew read it, smiled a little, gave it a moment's thought, and pronounced it "feasible." After a few minutes discussion, the great man fell under the influence of the original thought presented to him, and spoke earnestly as follows:

I will tell you what would be possible and a practical work of the highest beneficence. Millions are constantly being donated for hospitals and educational institutions. One takes care of the wounded, and the other recruits the ranks already crowded. If some philanthropist would concentrate his capital upon a labor bureau, whose purpose should be to find employment, it could perform incalculable service. The State could aid through the labor bureau by monthly reports on the industrial concussions as demand and supply in the various centers of the State. The suffering unemployed are almost wholly in great cities. The people who live by their wits and prey upon the public also concentrate in great cities. The result is that every man's door is barred, and his ears are closed, except upon introductions and references. Here is where the unfortunate man, who seeks employment, finds his pathway obstructed until he is in despair. If he is saved at all it must be by accident. He is the victim of conditions for which he is in no way responsible, nor are the people responsible who would help him if they knew him better. Now the labor bureau, which not in the way of alms, but by temporary assistance, could keep that man until it could find out about him, and then have upon its books places where employment was needed, would do more good and relieve more suffering and promote more happiness than any institution which we now possess.

SENATOR KYLE, of South Dakota, and Senator Peffer, of Kansas, Independents, will act with the Democrats in the reorganization of the next Senate. They will endorse all Democratic nominations to office, and stand by all Democratic formations of committee. They will ask only the appointment of one officer, the sergeant-at-arms, and the asking has been granted them. Senators Kyle and Peffer have selected their candidate—an ex-soldier who has been always a Democrat. It seems to be settled that the Democrats of the Senate may count upon the co-operation of Messrs. Kyle and Peffer in the next reorganization; the candidate for sergeant-at-arms, backed by Messrs. Kyle and Peffer, will be a very formidable man.

Washington Post, January 9. Some personal expression from the Senators as to their political course may be expected next week.

CO-OPERATE, brethren; co-operate! Build up the Alliance Aid and make it a bulwark in the order. Put your minds at rest by carrying a life insurance for your family, and pass the "old line" cormorant companies by.

THE view expressed by National Lecturer Ben Terrell, in the current and previous issue, will find emphatic endorsement by every member of the Alliance loving the order, and comprehending its purpose and principles.

IF A GENEROUS impulse moves you, give it out. It is the unperformed which shadows too many hearts too late.

Legislative Reform in Canada.

It is understood that the executive council of the upper chamber of the province of Quebec will be abolished at the next session of Parliament. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia have already abolished their upper houses on the ground of economy and their failure to check evil legislation.

## 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 postoffice address: O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Feggin, J. S. Garfield, J. C. McGee.

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

F. M. Lauck, Waring postoffice, writes us for information, but gives no State.

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

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

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

A. J. Keith, Secretary of Moore Hill Alliance, writes to us, but gives neither postoffice or State.

W. A. Danson writes on business, but gives no postoffice or State.

Somebody writes to have his paper changed from Meliss, Tex., to Roland, but forgot to give his name.

F. T. Tilley, secretary of an Alliance, wants THE ECONOMIST for the remainder of the year, but gives no post office or State.

In May last we received a card from W. D. Marshall, who forgot to give his postoffice, asking us to change the paper of A. Osborn, from Brandon, Ore., to Dairyville. It was done, but now a postmaster's card from Dayville informs us that there is no such office in Oregon at Dairyville.

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

Somebody at Avalon, Mo., who forgot to sign his name, sends the names of Tom Koukout, Knuehart, Vernon county, and Wm. Bell, Bates county. We cannot send Mr. Bell's paper until we learn his postoffice.

I. M. Norris sends \$2 for himself and State are illegible.

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

ON JANUARY 5 William C. Whitney, of New York, set at doubt the question of his Cabinet preference by a brief public statement to the effect that Mr. Cleveland and himself would not put their legs together under the Cabinet mahogany. Mr. Whitney did not so express it, but it foots up that way.

THE Topka Capital, Republican: "When Mr. Ingalls says the trouble with the Republican party is a lack of leaders, he takes only a partial view. The election returns seem to indicate that what the Republican party needs is a couple of hundred thousand more followers."

SOUTH CAROLINA has passed a rigorous liquor law making it a Government, or rather State function. Gov. Tillman signed the bill. It remains to be seen if he will, at some future period, concur heartily in the historic statement once made by the governor of North Carolina.

ROGER Q. MILLS says that "for thirty years cowardice has been the curse of Democratic leadership." Quite so, quite so! Funny Roger didn't somehow collide with this valiant thought during the late campaign in Texas.

TO DO RIGHT, to sacrifice personality to principle, to rise above petty persecution or mistaken bigotry, to keep the law of God and nature—this is the providence of man and the creed of the Christ.

THE defamer and denouncer is never trusted. Men may use him and his methods to accomplish ends, but they, like the burglar, despise and hide the tool.

ATTENTION is called

## THE CRISIS IS APPROACHING

The Country Passing Through the Crucial Period.

The Partisan Press Challenged to Disprove Argument Showing that Self-Government Is Nearing a Critical Epoch in Its Existence.

By HARRY HINTON.

Many writers and persons are of the opinion that the American Republic is passing through the crucial period of its existence as a government of the people for the people. It would be well to count the reasons for this opinion:

1. The people are more burdened by taxation, less protected in their rights, and live under laws more oppressive and tyrannical than in any civilized nation in the world.

2. The elements of society which produce the wealth of the country are not the ruling element.

3. The demoralization of partisanship; the deception and hypocrisy practiced upon the people, with the manners and morals included thereby, is fast making its impress on the moral standard of our people; so much so you cannot distinguish a church member from a worldling.

4. The passions and the prejudices engendered by partisanship, inculcate the principle that all is fair in love, war and politics, so one is considered excusable to lie, to cheat, to bulldoze, to intimidate, to deceive, to count out or count in, thus making the election franchise a howling farce.

If either of these propositions are true (and we dare any of the partisan sheets to attempt to disprove one of them), then self-government is approaching a crisis. Many of the brainiest men in the nation have already held up their hands in warning; but they are called calamity-howlers, and thus the idlers and place-hunters and plunderers and tyrants pass by wagging their heads. We may suppose that this approaching crisis, unless things change, is something desirable by the above gang, for they suppose, verily, they will employ one-half of the white trash to kill the other half out, and then inaugurate a strong government so constructed that capital shall forever dominate over labor. This is the end towards which a large element wish to drive the Republic, and when English capital, combines with American capital to control labor and to bring it to serfdom and poverty, who can tell they did not have this end in view? Who can say they are not preparing for the crash today? They want to increase the army in a time of peace, increase the navy and make more efficient the militia, and they never were more friendly and familiar with the nobility and monarchs of Europe. They even consult them as to money matters. Chauncey Depew said it was surprising to know how many business men in the city of New York were in favor of a monarchy, and Grover Cleveland said, in one of their meetings, that the characters there present should be the special wards under the law. The 40,000,000 employed in other occupations are not business men, and, therefore, are not under the special guardianship of the law. The spirit and animus of the ruling element accidentally crept out here.

If it be true there is an element in American society, among the business men of our large cities, who are shoving to development a crisis, all men know they will do it slyly and insidiously. But it is not necessary for them to exert themselves one iota, for the present conditions are ripening the people and nation for it fast enough. What characters among our people are helping with might and main to hasten the catastrophe? The partisans who vote for a party every time, right or wrong. The political, corrupter and deceiver, which includes many party workers, the party press, pap-suckers and plunderers, aided with money by the plutocracy to carry on this nefarious work. Every man who is a partisan, i.e., a Democrat, a Republican, a Populist or Prohibitionist, unflinchingly, let come what will come, is an aider and abettor of a ruinous consumption, an enemy of the republic, an enemy of mankind and of high heaven. Quite a long list comes in here showing how fast we are approaching the end. What would we say, then, to those American patriots who wish their country well. Tie yourself in bondage to no party; vote as you think best,

irrespective of party, bear no party name, wear no party collar. "Come out from Babylon that you be not partaken of her sins."

We are proud of our gold-gilt palaces, our sky-piercing temples, our cities and marts of trade, our manufactures and railroads. This is something to make us swell with emotion. But if these have been built with blood-money, alack-a-day! they are doomed. You say the common people have been subordinated to the higher classes in every government in all ages. Yes, we know it; and the vengeance of heaven now mark their ruins. Where once stood their grandeur, now the wild waste blushes their shame. The perpetuity of empire is based on equal justice. We, the common people, have not had it. In thirty years of legislation, every act where pecuniary questions were involved, we have been legislated against; disprove that. The wealthy do not pay taxes in proportion to their ability; disprove that. The verdict "guilty" is pronounced by an impartial jury. The legislators and beneficiaries of this Government stand condemned ready to receive their sentence from a just judge, unless they repent and make restitution. The ways of Providence are equal. We deem they are given over to their idols. Come out from among them, my people, that you be not partakers of their sins. This is the path in which wisdom and safety lie. Follow not after their parties. Be bound not by the dictation of plutocracy and their servants, for they are hypocrites, deceptive tyrants, and they wish the people only evil.

The Irish Home Rule Bill.

Notwithstanding the attempt at entire secrecy in connection with the home rule bill, some of the details have become known. The

bill provides restrictions for the Irish legislature which, if faithfully enforced, will make possible that separation from the British crown which Unionists affect to fear. The Irish legislature will have no authority whatever to make any law relating to the status or dignity of the crown or regency, the making of peace or war, the army, the navy, the militia, volunteers, the naval forces, or the defense of the realm. In these respects the authority of the proposed Irish Parliament will be very inferior to that of Henry Grattan, which raised militia and volunteers for home defense, and raised and equipped, or voted to equip, regiments for foreign service.

The Irish Parliament will be given, however, the control of the constabulary, and this has proved in the past to be at least as efficient as regular troops in dealing with disturbances. The Irish parliament will also be prohibited from passing any law on the subject of treason or naturalization, trade or quarantine, so that its powers will be thoroughly limited to local affairs.

In order to dispose of the objections raised by the Ulster Royalists, so called, who have asserted that an Irish Parliament would discriminate in favor of the Roman Catholic religion, the Irish Parliament will be strictly prohibited from passing any law whatever respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief, or abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity, or prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at that school. It will thus be seen that any attempt on the part of the Irish Parliament, either directly or indirectly, to give the members of one church preference over another, or over people who are members of no church at all, is thoroughly prevented.

Another point of interest, and one to which Irishmen will object, is that the Irish Parliament will have no power to impose customs or excise duties. Whether the new Parliament is to have the appointment and control of judges and magistrates is a secret as yet jealously guarded. There is, however, no point of more importance to Irishmen than this. The acceptance of the bill practically depends on this and the police question.

The final appraisement of the estate left by the late Samuel J. Randall shows that it amounts to less than \$1000. And Mr. Randall sat in Congress over twenty-five years!

## THEY HAVE THE RIGHT RING

Expressions of Sentiments by Non-Partisan Papers.

The Alliance Is Not and Should Not Become a Partisan Organization--You Cannot Kick Peter and Kiss Paul.

People's Cause, Texas: The Alliance is an industrial organization, composed of men of every political faith known in America.

Alliance Vindicator, Mississippi: The demands of the Farmers' Alliance contain the principles for which it will contend. In politics it is nonpartisan and independent.

Signal, Texas: The Farmers' Alliance is a necessity. Its educational and social workings are commendable, and every farmer should belong to the order from this, if from no other reason.

People's Call, Washington: There are some in the People's party who employ their time in finding fault with every thing, and slandering men who worked in the cause when they were in the ranks of the enemy.

Alliance Advocate, West Virginia: All the trouble in the Alliance has been occasioned by the endeavor to coerce the Alliance, as an organization, to endorse a third party. This is clearly contrary to the genius of the order.

Alliance Herald, Alabama: The Alliance is not a political organization and cannot be affected by the result of partisan politics, and the Herald is an established institution that cannot be destroyed by any result to any party.

Ohio Farmer: The Alliance will not commit itself to the third party. In this they are wiser than their advisers who would commit them to political action as a body. The farmers are not fools enough to surrender the liberty of their political action to a secret oath-bound society.

Independent Watchman, Missouri: No man should be selected as an Alliance man who cannot take a solemn oath to divorce his party prejudice from his Alliance teachings, no matter what the

party. Failing in this, he should resign. We do not believe in compromising with the devil. The Alliance must be maintained nonpartisan.

Independent Watchman, Missouri: We must educate to principle, not party. For heaven's sake let us be decently just in our censure. We must purge the Alliance of partisan bigots and fools, or it is lost. We cannot kick Peter and kiss Paul. A dose of strict discipline to the tune of the "rogue's march out of Alliance office" would be highly proper and strengthening to the order.

Hon. H. L. Loucks' address: I hope the Alliance will never become a partisan organization, that is, the tool of any political party. So long as other classes remain organized we must perpetuate our organization or remain at the mercy of organized classes.

It is not enough that a political party has adopted our demands—we are yet only on the threshold in this movement. We must continue the work of education on the economic principles incorporated in our demands; and this can be done much better inside our organization than through a political party.

National Debts of the World 1869.  
Austria and Hungary ..... \$2,643,021,000  
Belgium ..... 512,000,000  
Denmark ..... 58,467,000  
France ..... 4,982,810,000  
Germany (entire) ..... 2,695,255,000  
England and dependencies 5,695,057,000  
Greece ..... 132,625,000  
Italy ..... 2,250,000,000  
Montenegro ..... 1,000,000  
Netherlands ..... 545,000,000  
Portugal ..... 593,670,000  
Roumania ..... 176,000,000  
Russia (all) ..... 4,869,768,000  
Servia ..... 30,655,000  
Spain ..... 1,986,650,000  
Sweden ..... 58,000,000  
Norway ..... 29,860,000  
Switzerland ..... 65,000,000  
Turkey ..... 868,490,000  
Argentina ..... 148,000,000  
Bolivia ..... 19,000,000  
Brazil ..... 600,560,000  
Canada ..... 273,000,000  
Chili ..... 92,860,000  
Columbia ..... 15,000,000  
Mexico ..... 115,000,000  
Peru ..... 342,624,000  
United States ..... 1,462,800,000  
Uruguay ..... 79,108,000  
Venezuela ..... 65,780,000  
Egypt ..... 732,000,000  
All other countries (about) 3,500,090,000

Total ..... \$35,634,779,000

It will be seen at a glance, that the United States compares favorably with other countries with anything like her place and position among the nations.

GENERAL appropriation fortification bill, under Capt. Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was steered safely to anchor. It has passed and appropriates \$1,735,055.

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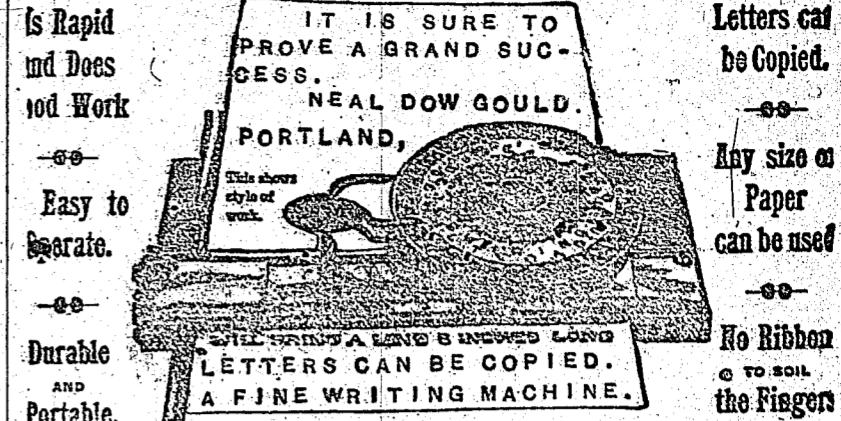
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## THE POWER OF THE CRITIC

**Rev. Thomas Dixon on the Uses of Hostility.**

**A Prelude on National Quarantine. Our Enemies Tell Us Unpleasant Truths, as Friends Too Often Will**

Not—George Eliot.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The service in Association Hall today was in keeping in its music and accessories with a New Year's greeting. Mr. Dixon resumed his attack on Tammany by advocating strongly a national quarantine. He said:**

The question is now before congress, How can we protect our nation from the Asiatic cholera or other foreign pests? It is an intensely practical question. Its answer is fraught with tragic possibilities. Nor does it look to a remote danger. The danger is close. It is urgent. It will be but a few months longer before the cholera epidemic of the past season is expected to return to Europe with redoubled fury. It was comparatively a small affair last year. What it will do next season no man can foretell.

The port of New York is the point of greatest danger to America. Can the nation risk a second experience with a Tammany quarantine? At the head of the department stands a second rate politician, with the life of the nation in his hands, answerable for his competence or incompetence to an irresponsible club of political freebooters. The nation must now decide. It seems to me there are several weighty reasons why congress should at once establish a thorough system of national quarantine.

**First**—The national government only has the means to establish an effective quarantine. To be effective it must be complete. To be complete it must practically encircle the North American continent. It will require millions of dollars. It will require men of scientific knowledge as well as thousands of faithful subordinates. The national government only is able to meet such a demand. It has already in operation along the entire coast a life saving service which can be utilized as the basis of a complete quarantine service.

**Second**—The nation only has the complete authority to establish a really effective quarantine. The harbor of New York, for example, is bounded on one side by the state of New York and on the other by the state of New Jersey. So is the Chesapeake bay the dividing line between states. The control of a port naturally and of necessity rests in the nation, not in the different states. In every threatened epidemic the conflict of local, state and national authorities will be inevitable unless the nation have absolute control.

**Third**—The present system, or lack of system, is an anomaly and can be justified by no argument save that the salary of some little man is likely to be lost in the transfer. The present status was fixed when the country was sparsely settled and the way of travel was by stagecoach or ox cart. Since then the nation has been knit together with a perfect network of railroads and steamship lines. Quarantine is no longer a local affair. A danger at one port is a danger to the whole nation. San Francisco is less than five days from New York; Chicago less than twenty-four hours.

**Fourth**—New York, left to the mercy of Tammany Hall, is a constant threat to the life of the whole nation.

Some months ago I said from this pulpit that the management of our quarantine was in incompetent hands. For this I was severely censured by a certain class of weakminded critics of the echo family. But now that the New York chamber of commerce seriously considers the threatened invasion we have reported to that body from their special investigating committee the following remarkable resolution: "We feel it our duty to respond to your questions to definitely state what we believe to be an unmistakable and just inference from our report—namely, that in our opinion the present health officer has not shown sufficient executive ability nor sufficient knowledge of sanitary science to warrant the belief that he can in the future manage quarantine affairs in a satisfactory and safe manner."

As a matter of fact it is well known to the medical fraternity of New York that the distinguished "health officer" referred to won his laurels not in the practice of medicine, but in the coroner's office as a pothouse politician. And it is said that he graduated almost direct from the medical college into the coroner's office, and that as a matter of fact his practice of medicine has been strictly political. That he is a good natured, inoffensive sort of a man no one denies. But is he the man to whom we may commit the lives of millions of people in an hour when executive ability and science alone can answer the demands of a moment?

Can an organization such as Tammany Hall be trusted with the life of a nation when they have not hesitated to lay the hand of dirty partisan politics on the board of health?

Let congress answer, and while they answer in favor of a national quarantine, as public opinion will sooner or later force them to do, let ambitious men in public life willing to wink at Tammany's rascality for the glory of making a speech in the wigwam—let these men remember, I say, that they would force on New York a corrupt tyranny they do not dare accept for themselves, though thousands of miles separate!

### OUR FRIEND THE ENEMY.

Then spoke the king Alastorius and said unto Esther the queen, Who is he, and where is he, that durst presume in his heart to do so? And Esther said, the adversary and enemy.

Ester vii, 6.

It is an interesting question, To which does man owe most, his friend or his enemy? Certain it is our enemies play an important part in our lives. It is

worth our while closely to study our relations with an enemy, and it is difficult to decide in the last analysis whether we really owe more in the development of character to our enemy than we do to our friend.

We have in the story of Haman and Mordecai this great truth set forth. Mordecai sat at the gate of the king, forgotten in the scramble for position and wealth. He was a man of character, of force and integrity. He had, in fact, on one occasion saved the life of the king, but his good deeds had been forgotten. Others had been promoted, and he had been neglected. Upon the other hand, Haman had received the first office of the kingdom. He was prime minister, next to the king. He had wealth and power and honor and glory. There was one thing irritated him. Mordecai, the Jew, refused to bow the knee to him, and all his wealth and power was as nothing so long as this Jew refused to yield the cardinal point of his religion.

So Haman determined to destroy Mordecai, and not only to destroy the one man, but to exterminate the whole Jewish race. He laid his deep plot with cunning, with daring, with consummate deviltry. He sought to destroy his enemy and his enemy's people. What was the result of this enmity? The result was they hanged Haman on the gallows that he built for Mordecai, and the king took the ring from Haman's hand and put it on the hand of Mordecai, and made him the first man of the empire. But for the enmity of Haman Mordecai had died an obscure man.

**ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MINISTERS.**  
The truth is, man's first friend is his enemy.

**First**—Because our enemy is a bulwark against sin and temptation. This is one of the mightiest powers that keeps the pulpit pure and strong today. There are 100,000 ministers in America. The light that beats upon the pulpit is the fiercest. The minister is hated with greater intensity of hatred than perhaps any other man in any walk of life by a certain class. The newspapers which represent this class are so hard put to it in their effort to defame the character of the ministry that they must needs employ special news service. The result of this antagonism is that a tremendous moral restraint is thrown round the pulpit. The eagle eyes of a thousand enemies are so many bayonets of defense from temptation. The number of men who lapse from the Christian pulpit is infinitesimal in comparison to the number who walk in truth and integrity and virtue. And here is one of the secrets we owe much to our enemies.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

**Second**—Our enemy makes new friends in unexpected quarters. In fact a man is loved for the enemies he makes. Some men owe their greatness in life to the fact that they made certain enemies. Grover Cleveland owed his first nomination for president of the United States to the fact that he made a certain class of politicians his undying enemies. Grover Cleveland was elected for a second term as president because of the untiring enmity and malignant hatred of a certain class of men. But for the slender vituperation and abuse of the New York Sun and the men whom it voiced Cleveland would not have been nominated the second time nor elected. His career introduced into American politics as a maxim of daily political life, "We love him for the enemies he has made." One enemy will sometimes make for a man a thousand friends. When attacked by an enemy I have found friends to spring up in the most unexpected quarters and offer their assistance in the most unexpected ways. It is popular nowadays for a certain class of popgun preachers in New York to attack men who are doing the Lord's work in their own way and doing it with great success. These little fellows invariably bring upon themselves the contempt of the world, and always rally new friends around the men whom they have attacked.

KNOW THYSELF.

**Third**—Our enemy reveals unto ourselves our own characters. Of all the revelations a man needs most he needs to know himself, and of all the revelations man gets the last one is this complete knowledge of his own being. An artist once built up a marvelous composite portrait of one who had died. He had refused to sit in his life for a picture, and so the painting was ordered made from the different features of his children which resembled him most. One child had a mouth shaped like the father, another had eyes like him, another had the contour of the head, another had his complexion.

So from all these traits the artist constructed in imagination the man and made what was a marvelous likeness upon his canvas. From those who love us we can get the good characteristics, but it takes an enemy to point out the warts, and the mole, and that which loved ones would not emphasize or reproduce. If we desire a true composite picture of ourselves it must be made both from the verdict of friend and enemy. In fact only our enemies will give us a certain kind of knowledge. The criticism of an enemy, therefore, is really worth more to than the flattery of a friend.

I shall never forget my first encounters with criticism. In our literary society at college there were two critics armed with unabridged dictionaries. I shall never forget with what scorn and indignation I received their first assaults.

Without mercy they ridiculed all my peculiarities, all my provincialisms of speech and eccentricities of manner. I resolved that I would show these miserable upstarts that some one else could know a few things, but I found in the process of time that these men were my friends. It is absolutely necessary if we are to attain full, rounded characters that somewhere in life we shall get this full view of self.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

A circle of girls met in an elegant recently to spend the afternoon in sewing for the poor and discussing their latest fashionable fad. They had become a circle of King's Daughters. There was among the group one girl of a peculiarly earnest turn of mind. She determined

to read the New Testament for herself and find an answer to the question so often raised in her mind about the sacrifice which the little silver cross symbolizes. That Christianity demanded some personal sacrifice she knew—but what? Her duty eluded her at first. She grew morbid over it.

At last it came to her in a simple way. A ragged, dirty woman jostled against her in the street. She shrank from her. The repulsive woman put out her hand to stop her. The girl answered with fright, "What do you want?" "I want money," said the woman. The girl was plucky and said to her it was against her principles to give money on the street.

The woman followed and said almost fiercely: "If I cannot have money, I want a friend. I am hungry; my fire is out; my daughter is sick—she is just your age; the children are starving, and I am at my wits' end. I tell you I want a friend." She spoke as one in despair.

The girl determined to be her friend and take this as the duty God had sent. She followed her through the dark streets into the tenement home, low and foul. Poverty was there, and sickness and sin and dirt in abundance. She took this family for her share of work that the little cross demanded. She made herself their friend in the best sense and with much success. But one thing baffled her. It was the dirt. In vain she showed them how to be clean. She used every art of persuasion and bribery. The family would have done almost anything out of gratitude, but keep clean they could not or would not.

At last one day an expedient occurred to her. She took a large looking glass into the disordered house and hung it on the wall. It did the work. A dirty little urchin looked at himself, and for the first time saw himself as he was. It was a revelation that revolutionized the household and brought order out of disorder, cleanliness out of filth. So, in the development of character, we need more than the kindly friend with cheering word. We need a revelation of self, and this is necessary as the basis of the highest success.

SCHLOSS KIRCHE.

**Fourth**—Our enemy gives us the stimulus that often develops the highest of which our characters are capable. Temptation is the wrestle of the soul for power. The oak is endowed with strength because it has wrestled with the storms and come out victorious. Temptation has its divine uses, and the devil in one sense is the friend of man. The devil as tempter and enemy has his role to play in the development of character. Jesus said to Peter, "Satan hath desired thee that he might sift thee as wheat, and I have decided that he may take you for a season."

The teacher soothed her, did not contradict her. Presently she took the pupil to her room, and after musing for some time said, "I have a present for you," handing her a scaly, coarse lump covered with earth. "It is as round and brown as you—ugly, you say. Very well, we will call it by your name then. It is you. Now you plant it and water it and give it sun for a week or two." The girl took the gift, planted it, watched it carefully. The green leaves came first; at last the golden Japanese lily, the first she had ever seen, blossomed. The teacher came to share her delight. "Ahh!" she said, "who would believe that so much beauty and fragrance were shut up in that little rough, ugly thing? But it took heart when it came to the sun."

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And from that moment the girl determined to make herself indispensable to the world and win friends. And driven by the stimulus of a memory of a thousand taunts that resolution became an established fact, and she numbered her friends by the thousand. She was the queen of a society of the highest character.

Love thy enemy. Here is his message. His message is, after all, God's gift. Keep the fountain of your own life sweet and pure. From his revelation attain, the divinest things. Man's first friend is his enemy.

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## OUR ORGANIZED CHARITIES

An Expensive Plaything but a Conscience Quieter.

Ten Dollars for the Officials and One Dollar for the Needy--A Bit of Wholesome Advice for Those Who Want to Help the Poor.

[Special Correspondence.]  
"Charity covereth a multitude of sins" is a more popular saying now than a meaning Paul never intended has been read into it than when it was first pronounced. The "charity which thinketh no evil" is not the cloak-officiating virtue of today. Modern charity consists of systematic almsgiving, and serves very well to hide such sins as robbing wage workers and cheating consumers. If charity would right all the wrongs of which the people complain, the millennium would come tomorrow, for charitable institutions, organizations and societies abound everywhere.

Charity is the panacea to which every successful business man flies when attacked with qualms of conscience brought on by too great indulgence in dubious transactions; it is the quietus with which good men stifle their own intuitive longings after justice; the last resort of ladies wearied with too much pleasure seeking. Yet these people are often startled at the inadequacy of their pet virtue. Working people will have none of it; trades unions conduct their own charities on a mutualistic plan and do not ask for it outside; speakers and leaders in economics disdain charity.

Charity never can at its best do the work of justice. All palliative measures must be but bandaging attempts at a proper adjustment of human relations, so long as labor does not receive an equivalent for its productions and the natural elements of earth are locked away from man's use. But at least one could try to use common sense in almsgiving as in other affairs of life.

If you have \$10,000 to give away, do not put it in the hands of an organized charitable institution with expensive officers, matrons, solicitors, etc., to be paid from the funds. Rather look about—surely one would take the trouble to do this if one were seeking a paying investment. You will soon see places where a little money will revive hope in a despairing breast, start a fallen man on the upward path, save the sick, reclaim the erring, relieve actual want and suffering. When you want anything done well, you know, you do it yourself. Meanwhile work and hope for the time when justice will make charity unnecessary.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

## ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by State and Sub-Aliances Throughout the Country.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Greene County Alliance [no State] December 17, 1892.

Resolved, That we reassert our confidence in the principles of the Alliance and its kindred organizations, and that we renew our pledge to the demands of our order, as expressed at Ocala and reiterated at St. Louis.

Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for legislative offices who will not pledge himself to try to have our demands enacted into law.

Resolved, That we are proud of the results of the November election.

First. On account of the number of the electoral votes the reform party received.

Second. On account of the popular vote.

Third. To have the responsibility of relieving the toiling millions of the heavy burden of taxation, and checking the rapid progress of those unlawful and unjust trusts and combinations shifted from one party to the other.

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that the great change in the political complexion of our Government is the result of the untiring brain and patriotism of our great leaders East and West, North and South. Especially do we recognize the fact Dr. Macune, with his noble pen, inspired by his patriotism, with which he has so bravely defended the nonpartisan principles of the Alliance through THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, has rendered himself worthy of our highest esteem and utmost confidence.

Resolved, That we believe THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST is the most valuable paper in the country, and we would advise every laboring man to read it.

Resolved, That we will take courage and fight on until victory is ours.

Resolved, That we condemn J. F. Tillman in the betrayal of confidence placed in him by the brotherhood of the United States, by using his high and honorable position in shaking the faith of wealth, for the most part totally indifferent to the claims of poverty and often recklessly defiant of them; shameless political corruption in the shadow of hundreds of church steeples; the seeming failure of the long continued efforts of the multitudes of good men and women to make head against the awful evil of the drink curse, and the steady, forward march of the saloon power corrupting legislatures, buying courts and debauching politics—these and other allied forces of evil show the need of rectifying the lines of Christianity so that it shall face the foe. We cannot afford to be flanked or struck in the rear. The Christian forces must change front and look their worst enemies straight in the eye.—North American Review.

Resolved, That we will now affirm to our friends that we are not dead, nor have we even the least symptoms of death.

Resolved, That we will continue to press our demands until they are enacted into law.

Resolved, That we will try to make two blades of grass grow where one did grow.

J. H. LINDELL,

M. R. COFFRANT,

C. H. FORD,

Committee.

The First Law of Nature.

This self-preservation is acknowledged to be, and people who adopt against the encroachments of disease a genuine medical safe-guard, accredited by experience and the sanction of physicians, afford a happy illustration of the wisdom of the saying, in the health they restore and continue to enjoy. Among maladies, against the growth of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords efficient protection, diseases of the kidneys and bladder are fraught with the utmost peril and exhibit great obstinacy when opposed by ordinary means. The Bitters can and will subdue them. No testimony is stronger than this. Used at the outset and persistently, the best results may be expected. This medicine also eradicates liver complaints, constipation, dysentery, malaria, rheumatism and nervousness.

## A FRONTIER FARMER'S WIFE

Her Burdens Are Many and Her Pleasures Few.

Nothing in Her House Is of Late Improvement, and at Thirty She Is Old and Tired of Her Lot and of Life.

The women who live in cities can form no estimate of the work done day after day by the farmer's wife on the frontier. There are no convenient laundries, bakeries or stores where she could buy the ready made articles she is compelled to make for herself. It is unceasing work with her from early sunrise to long after the hours have grown small at night. She lights the fires for breakfast.

Nowhere is a man so completely lord and master as on the farm. His mother was a farmer's wife and lighted the fires his wife shall do the same. While the kettle is boiling she does the milking and cases are not rare where a farmer's wife milks as many as eight or ten cows twice a day. The milk is carried into the cellar in great heavy pails that would try a man's strength, and she returns to the work of getting breakfast. During the progress of the meal she cannot sit back and eat and rest, as many do, but is kept jumping up and down waiting on the men folk and children. It is often a question, to strangers who visit on the frontier, if she ever gets a chance to eat at all. Then the children are to be sent off to school, and though the credit of their education falls to the father it is the mother who does extra work that shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Memphis Demands.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

LAND.

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

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

A MAN died lately in Berlin who, according to report, kept a singular account of his life in at least some of its aspects. He had, in fifty-two years, smoked 628,715 cigars, 43,602 of these were presented to him. For the remaining 585,021 he spent about \$10,433. In the same time he drank 28,786 glasses of beer and 36,081 glasses of spirits, costing him \$5350. He closed his dairy with these words: "I have tried all life did one generous deed, who was the personification of brutal selfishness, the incarnation of egotism, the apotheosis of

cowardice. Yet the world says he was a great man. I would rather be a dead dog rotting by the roadside than to rest in his marble sarcophagus beneath all his honors.

"My opinion is that where a man rises far above the average in some particulars he falls as far below it in others. Alexander and Napoleon, Caesar and Marlborough, Demosthenes and Cicero, Chatfield and Walpole, Bacon and Byron—what colossal strength, united to what pitiful weakness—half Hercules, half pigmy, half god, half demon! Perhaps Washington was the most perfect model of a great man modern times has known, but while he did not possess the faults of the first consul neither did he possess his genius."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

12. We demand the abolition of national banks.

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

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

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

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

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

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## WE PAY THE FREIGHT!

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or Money Refunded in 20 Days.

## The Economist

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.
- 2. Machine for 25 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.00 in money.
- 3. Machine for 10 yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each and \$1.50 in money.
- 4. 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 \$5 or \$6.

## WE SELL IT ON ITS MERITS.

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

## THE ECONOMIST MACHINE

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

in velvet lined box is sent FREE with each machine, viz.: Ruffler, tucker, set of hemmers, braider and thread cutter. Each Machine is also supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Screw Driver. Oil can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Directions.

The Book of Instructions is fully illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher. The inventors claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. They have discarded all old



# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

DE D VOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 21, 1893.

No. 19.

## THE SITUATION.

History is seldom appreciated when made and people seldom realize the importance of the conditions which surround them until subsequent events have demonstrated it. At no time in years has the condition of the nation been more peculiar and interesting than at the present. The manufacturing interests are in great uncertainty and doubt as to the future, fearing that an extra session of Congress may be called and radical tariff legislation enacted. The banking and commercial interests are deeply concerned about exports of gold which they attribute to the working of the Sherman silver law, and which they demand repealed, even if an extra session of Congress be found necessary to secure that result. The farmers and laborers are in danger of having their future labors pledged by a new issue of Government bonds which will soon become necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out his present policy in the execution of the provisions of the Sherman law. The people will not submit to a new bond issue, and the hand that proposes it will surely contract political atrophy as a result.

At this crisis all eyes are turned upon Congress and the new administration. There is a determined effort being made by sincere conservative reform Democrats to do something for the party and the people by securing some effective silver legislation in the interest of the masses, they are working more vigorously than appearances indicate, and it remains to be seen how well they succeed. It is quite certain now that the action of the present Congress upon the silver question will be the guide as to whether there will be a called session of the Fifty-third Congress or not. Should the present Congress fail to repeal the Sherman law and pass something better in its place the business interests of the nation will require a called session, but in that event, it has already been decided that the fears of the manufacturers will be allayed by an understanding now current that no tariff legislation will be attempted at the called session. The wiser and long-headed Democrats already see that the money question should be taken up and settled at the earliest day possible, but they must remember that the people are posted on that question and no placebo will fill the bill. Never was there such a chance for the Democracy as now. Never have such vast interest been in such doubt and uncertainty, and never has there been greater danger of a great general disaster attendant upon a single misstep in legislation.

## INTEREST.

Many writers upon the finance question seem to have a wrong conception of interest and its effects. There are those who would regulate the volume of money by interest and it would be as easy to regulate the boiling of a tea kettle by adjusting the escape of steam. Others contend for an increase of the volume of money in order to reduce the interest rate.

The fact is that to increase the volume of money in actual circulation tends to increase the rate of interest and to decrease or contract the volume of money tends to

lower the interest rate. The reason for this is, when the volume of money is being contracted or reduced, the purchasing power of a dollar is being increased in a direct ratio, and therefore there is a premium upon keeping or hoarding money and those who have money are sure of gain, so they will take no risk of lending, and the gain attending a loan when they do make one is not a matter of much importance as the certainty of a return of the principal, therefore loans are only made upon what is called "gilt-edged" security and the rate of interest tends downward. Of course in case of violent contraction which attends a panic there is a reaction and temporarily a very high rate may prevail, but under ordinary contraction and restricted volume interest is low with a tendency downward. Another reason is that while it pays to hoard on account of the increasing purchasing power of a dollar, the very act of hoarding tends to reduce the volume of money in circulation which in turn lowers the price of commodities and gives the hoarder of money a chance to speculate by purchasing commodities at ruinously low prices and insuring a rise in the price by the augmented volume of money created by his purchases. He can, in this way, secure much greater returns than the highest interest and take no risk. Under a long continued restricted volume of money interest would become very low and money-lending would diminish, while combinations to apply the power of money to oppress by its scarcity would flourish and enrich those who could control large sums of money while it impoverished productive industries:

On the other hand, when the volume of money is increasing the purchasing power of a dollar is diminishing, and those who hold or hoard money are losing upon it in a direct ratio as the volume increases. The inducement of self-preservation to them is to invest and get their wealth in any shape except money, and if they lend they must get interest enough by the time the money is returned to pay for the use of the money and for its depreciation in value, and money-seeking investments makes all kinds of productive enterprises flourish, exchanges are rapid and interest high. Two other causes contribute to this result, one is that the loans are shorter as a result of more rapid exchanges and quicker profits and the other is that money, since it cannot lie idle, is willing to take greater risks and it lends no less security for greater interest.

## NEUTRALITY.

THE ECONOMIST has been severely criticized by the partisan press on account of its non-partisan stand. For several years Democratic papers have accused it of leaning towards the Republican party and Republican papers accused it of leaning towards the Democratic party. This warfare has not ceased with the advent of the People's party. It was friendly for a time, but when its leaders saw it could not be made partisan, they became as bitter in their denunciation and war upon a strictly non-partisan paper as either of the old parties. It was very unfortunate for the People's party that in its first campaign it fell into the hands of selfish and incompetent leaders, who saw proper to make

it does not yield a bag of feathers to beat monopoly over the head with, and a tin horn to sound the virtues of demagogues on our side. It has no side, and yields a keen and long Damascus blade in behalf of ultimate truth, regardless of consequences. Its work benefits the men who are at home hard at work, and it never bootlicks the wealthy or the great. It is the people who sustain THE ECONOMIST, and they are now showing their appreciation. Every day brings renewed proofs

THE frequency with which French cabinets resign, is only surpassed by the celerity with which an American Congress can—adjourn.

## ANOTHER WEEK IN CONGRESS

The National Quarantine Bill Passes the Senate.

Senator Kenna's Death Interrupts Business in Both Houses—Senator Daniel Defends the White Metal—The National Militia Bill.

### MONDAY—THE SENATE.

Mr. McPherson called up and addressed the Senate upon his joint resolution to suspend all purchase of silver bullion as provided by act of July 4, 1890. He cited the National Democratic Convention as its denouncer and declared it a political contrivance to hold the silver States in the Republican column. He pointed out that Germany was the first country to break loose from bimetallism and that every other country save India and China had followed—at least partially. His argument was neither new nor fine, and he showed great annoyance at interruption from the silver Senators. At the close of his speech Mr. Aldrich sprung a sensation by asking for immediate vote on the resolution, but Senators Daniel and Harris came to the rescue and Senator Daniel closed some heated remarks by saying:

"In the next place, if we continue to use silver, the Senator laments with tears in his voice how the poor will suffer in having to take the silver dollar. As he does not propose to discontinue the circulation of nearly \$500,000,000 of silver which we now have, and as the law has provided that gold cannot take its place in gold dollars, because it does not make them, and as the purpose of this bill, deliberate and avowed, is further to depreciate the value of silver, let me ask the Senator what is to become of the poor people who will be obliged to take at a discount the \$500,000,000 we now have because it is impossible in the nature of law to get others, and why should he not weep a few tears, imported from Wall street, for the benefit of that class who are to have this depreciated and degraded mass of metal thrust into their pockets?"

Discussion of the quarantine bill consumed the rest of the day.

### THE HOUSE.

The militia bill was considered. Section 1 reads as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen who is of the age of 18 and under the age of 45 years, and shall be divided into two classes, the organization to be known as the national guard, the unorganized to be known as the reserve militia."

"That the national guard shall consist of such regularly enlisted troops as are or may be organized in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in pursuance of their respective laws, not in conflict with the provisions of this act, and the organization shall conform as closely as possible to that prescribed for the army."

The above section was strenuously objected to by De Armond, of Missouri, who asked where was the purpose of a national guard and obliteration of State lines, and Mr. Watson, of Georgia, who asked whence this consolidation and concentration? The bill carries \$400,000 yearly appropriation for stores, supplies, etc.

Messrs. Boatner, Lane, Cutting and Hoar championed the bill, and the gentlemen above, with Stewart, of Texas, opposed it. It went over. A running debate on a bill to authorize the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was then indulged in. It occupied, without final action, the entire afternoon.

### TUESDAY—THE SENATE.

National quarantine again to the fore. The pending question being an amendment offered yesterday by Mr. White, of Louisiana, that all provisions of the act shall expire on the first of January, 1895.—Lost.

The bill (which had been in Committee of the Whole) was reported to the Senate and all the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Gray, of Delaware, moved to strike from the bill everything giving to the general Government power to establish quarantine regulations between one State and another. After a short discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, moved to amend the seventh section (which gives the President power to suspend immigration from places where the plague or other contagious or infectious disease exists).

The amendment was that the President shall have power to suspend "all passenger travel." The exigency which should forbid immigration (Mr. Vilas said) should be sufficient to forbid all passenger travel.

At this point the morning hour expired and the anti-option bill was laid

before the Senate, but Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, in charge of that bill, consented to its being informally laid aside temporally, and the consideration of the quarantine bill was continued.

After a short discussion Mr. Vilas' amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 27.

The Senate passed the quarantine bill without division.

The provisions make it unlawful for any merchant ship or any other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the United States except in accordance with its provisions and with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of or consistent with it under a penalty not exceeding \$5000. Any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the United States consul officer at the port of departure or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has, in all respects, complied with the rules prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel. The Marine Hospital service is to co-operate with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution of enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases.

The sixth and seventh sections of the bill are as follows:

Sec. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after such treatment, and after a certificate by the United States quarantine officer that the vessel, cargo and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry at any port of the United States named in the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities, the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

Sec. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is made to enable the President to carry the act into effect. Compensation is to be made for quarantine buildings and property received from States or municipalities. The act of March 3, 1893, establishing the national board of health is repealed.

The special order—the bill prohibiting immigration for one year—was permitted to lapse. The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, completed his argument against it. There was no action on the bill, the Senate adjourning for lack of a quorum.

THE HOUSE.

The railroad bill of the day previous was passed.

Mr. Miller, Wisconsin, offered a preamble and resolution reciting the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is discharging men because they are members of the labor union, and authorizing the committee on labor to inquire whether there is any remedy to prevent this outrage upon people who are obliged to labor.

The Crain joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, substituting the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of the House of Representatives, and providing that Congress shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in January, and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March as the date for the commencement and limitation of the terms of the President and Vice-President, was called up.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, and Mr. Crain advocated the measure, and Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, opposed it. Neither of the latter gentlemen was opposed to the resolution on general principles, but each preferred propositions which he had prepared.

Mr. Cochran, of New York, said that it was quite true that the proposition provided for the coming in of a Congress to settle the very questions which had arisen in the election of the members themselves, and that was his objection to it. The superiority of the Constitution as it stood, as against the Constitution as it would be under the operation of this amendment, was that the Congress which, under the existing Constitution, must pass upon all questions relating to a

presidential succession has been chosen two years before the question could arise. This measure would substitute for that a body chosen in the very contest out of which had arisen the dispute with regard to the presidential succession.

The Constitution, continued Mr. Cockran, was an instrument which should not be lightly tampered with. The country had had an instance in the Tilden-Hayes contest, when a man who had never been elected President had been seated in the presidential chair. And yet there had been no jar to the Constitution.

Mr. English, of New Jersey, opposed the bill. Call Congress together, with all the partisan conflicts raging in the passions of the people, and it would be called together with men who had not experience to carry out discreetly and soberly the will of the people.

Mr. Bushnell, Democrat, of Wisconsin, advocated the measure, as did also Mr. Boatner, Democrat, of Louisiana, who characterized Mr. Cockran as chimerical and not based on any solid foundation.

Mr. Springer, Democrat, of Illinois, believed that the reforms proposed by the joint resolution would conduce to the prosperity and well-being of the people.

Mr. Reed, Republican, of Maine, seconded Mr. Cockran's attack upon the measure, and made one of his characteristic speeches—vigorous and witty. He objected to an extension of the short session. If the House, he said, wanted to do business, it could find plenty of time to do it in; if it did not wish to do business, it could find eternity not to do it in. The members of the House needed a vacation, and he did not mean to sneer at Congress when he said the people needed one, too.

The vote then came on ordering the joint resolution to a third reading. The vote resulted in, yeas, 49; nays, 128; thus defeating the measure.

### WEDNESDAY—THE SENATE.

It failed to have eloquent resolutions by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, introduced, and a noble tribute paid by him to the memory of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, who had died during the night from heart disease.

At 12:15 p. m. it adjourned out of respect.

### THE HOUSE.

About the only business which went through was a Senate joint resolution: Resolved, etc., that there be printed 500,000 copies of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1892; 110,000 copies for the use of the Senate; 360,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 30,000 copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture; the illustrations for the same to be executed under the supervision of the public printer, in accordance with directions of the Joint Committee on Printing, said illustrations to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. That the sum of \$300,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of printing said report.

The committee have considered Senate joint resolution providing for the printing of the Agricultural Report for 1892, and direct me to report the same with the recommendation that it do pass.

The estimated cost of the same is \$300,000.

The committee call attention to the fact that this resolution provides for the printing of 500,000 copies of this report, which is an increase of 100,000 copies of the number printed in previous years.

Mr. Richardson. Mr. Speaker, I simply call attention to the fact that this is an increase of 100,000 copies of this annual report. We have heretofore printed 400,000 copies of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. This is an increase made by the Senate from 400,000 to 500,000 copies. The estimated cost of this document is about \$300,000. This is a Senate joint resolution, and I ask for its passage.

It passed. After the introduction of some bills by members, the House adjourned out of respect to Senator Kenna.

### THURSDAY—THE SENATE.

The funeral ceremonies of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, were conducted in the chamber with all attendant ceremony. The President of the United States, his Cabinet, Supreme Court, foreign ministers, legations, Speaker of the House and delegation, and the entire Senate, so far as represented in Washington, were present. Rt. Rev. John J. Kean, delivered the funeral sermon and administered the rites of the Roman Catholic church.

### THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cutting, of California, spoke at length upon the national militia bill. He strenuously advocated his measure saying:

"To maintain to-day a regular force of a little less than 25,000 men this Government expends about \$25,000,000 per annum, while a force of 150,000 volunteers could be maintained by the general Government, with the aid now rendered by the States, for less than \$1,000,000."

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, said:

*Continued on third page.*

# SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

There Should Be a Free Interchange of Opinion Among Members Throughout the Entire Alliance Territory.

The Very Nature of the Alliance Prohibits Its Becoming a Partisan Organization—Thoroughly Educate the Masses Upon Measures That Are Essential to Their Prosperity and General Welfare and They Will Take Care of Politics Regardless of Party or Party Affiliation.

Brook, Laurinburg, N. C.  
I have perused the "Open Letter" from the pen of the editor of "Economist Educational Exercises" with much interest, and agree with him. I think the idea an excellent one—one that is calculated to do great good in the future. In the manner suggested we could have a free interchange of opinions throughout the entire Alliance territory.

Now is the time to go to work to complete the education so favorably commenced. Partisan politics should at no time be a bar to receiving members into the order.

There would be as much consistency in debarring persons from membership for their religious opinions as for their political beliefs.

What we need above all things is to educate the masses in their own real interests, and to subordinate party to principle. Once the masses are well and thoroughly educated in the measures that will redound to the benefit of the whole people, they will take care of the politics of the country, regardless of party or party affiliations.

It may be that a new political party is a necessity, but the Alliance must not and cannot become partisan. The very nature of the order forbids it doing so.

The Alliance has assumed the task of educating the masses in the science of economical government in a "strictly non-partisan spirit," etc. Then it becomes our duty as an organization, State, county, sub and individual Alliance, to use all reasonable means in our power to educate, not only the members of the order, but outsiders; not only the farmers, but mechanics and artisans; not only the rural districts, but the towns and cities.

No less a personage than the late distinguished Gen. R. E. Lee is credited with having said that the word duty was the noblest word in the English language. If, then, the simple word duty occupies such a high and elevated position, how far superior and noble must the words duty fully performed appear.

The Alliance having, as has already been stated, assumed the task of education, is in duty bound to carry on the work; but if the Alliance becomes a political party it will be shorn of its great power to do good, because, as a political party, it would only educate one portion of the voters.

Now, if the brethren must discuss partisan politics, let them by all means lose their different political organizations, and then discuss partisanship, but let us not bring these partisan discussions into the Alliance halls.

Remember, brethren, it is this great and glorious Republic which is to be saved, and not alone this nation, but all the nations of the civilized world are to be redeemed through our wise and conservative action, or all is to be lost, if we act the part of the foolish "virgins."

The eyes of laborers of the Old World are watching us, and if we succeed in breaking the yoke of the money power, they will be encouraged to go forward, bearing their oppressive burdens yet a little longer, because they will then see the dawn of a brighter and more glorious day.

We should cultivate friendly feelings toward all classes, antagonizing none, for by so doing we may and will cause many to investigate and study our principles who have not yet done so, and by such means we may win them over to our way of thinking, and they in turn will bring others. "A little leaven leaveth the whole lump."

I hold it to be the duty of every member of our order, if he or she has an idea that they think would benefit the order (by benefiting the order we benefit the human family), to advance the idea either by writing it out or by communicating it to some one who can give it shape.

8. Taxes, municipal, State and national. Suggestions for general relief.

9. Alien ownership of land in the United States.

10. The transient and the permanent in the religions of the world.

11. Political economy.

12. Science of government.

In lieu of these, matters of sectional or home interest might be beneficially substituted. It is by mind courtesy and intellectual exchange that we grow upward in mental ability and worth.

## AMNESTY TO MORMONS.

The Effect of the President's Proclamation on the Subject.

The President has issued a proclamation granting a full amnesty to persons subject to punishment for polygamy committed prior to November, 1890. The proclamation recites the laws of the United States defining and providing a penalty for polygamy and the action of the Mormon church renouncing and abandoning polygamy, and further says:

Whereas, It is represented that since the date of said declaration the members and adherents of said church have generally obeyed said laws and have abstained from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation; and

Whereas, By a petition dated December 19, 1891, the official of said church, pledging the membership thereof to a faithful obedience of the laws against plural marriage and unlawful cohabitation, have applied to me to grant amnesty for past offenses against said laws; which request a very large number of influential non-Mormons residing in the Territories have also strongly urged; and

Whereas, The Utah commission, in their report bearing date September 15, 1892, recommended that said petition be granted and said amnesty proclaimed, under proper conditions as to the future observance of the law, with view to the encouragement of those now disposed to become law-abiding citizens; and

Whereas, During the past two years such amnesty has been granted to individual applicants in a very large number of cases, conditioned upon the faithful observance of the laws of the United States against unlawful cohabitation, and there are now pending many more such applications;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons liable to the penalties of said act, by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, who have, since November 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon the express condition that they shall in future faithfully obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named, and not otherwise. Those who shall fail to avail themselves of the clemency hereby offered will be vigorously prosecuted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
By the President  
JOHN W. FOSTER,  
Secretary of State.

## Nature's Surest Ally.

If nature did not struggle against disease, even in weakly constitutions, swift indeed would be the course of the majority to its fatal termination. While nature thus struggles let us, lest worse befall us, aid her efforts with judicious medicinal help. Experience must be our guide in battles with disease, and that "lamb to our feet" indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe, tried and thorough ally of nature. If the blood be infected with bile, if the bowels and stomach are inactive, if the kidneys fail to expel impurities of which they are the natural outlet, a course of the Bitters is the surest reliance of the sufferer; one, moreover, that is sanctioned by professional endorsement and use for nearly half a century. No American or foreign remedy has earned greater distinction as a remedy for the preventative of chronic liver complaint, malaria, constipation, kidney and rheumatic trouble and debility.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has emerged from a retirement of some weeks to address a gathering of union carpenters in New York. During the course of his remarks he said: "I am a socialist, and I say it without blushing. If the avowal brings condemnation, I am willing to take it. I am one of the 65,000,000 socialists in this country. I believe the railroads are public highways and should be nationalized, and that the telegraph system should be owned and operated by the Government."

For the quarter ending January 1, 1893, ninety-six postoffices had been transferred from the fourth to the third class, or, in other words, the salaries of the postmasters had been raised from a yearly figure of less than \$1000 to that amount and more. This increase in compensation is based upon the receipts or the business done. The change means that the business of the postoffices in ninety-six towns has, during the past four quarters, increased, owing to the growth in the population or the business of the various communities, or perhaps to both combined.

None of us are so humble that we will not be heard or seen, provided we speak loud enough.

We must provide means to carry forward the work of education. We have done well in the past, but we have scarcely entered the school house, we have not crossed the threshold yet. Our work from this time forth should be more progressive, more rapid and more impressive.

Many of us fail to realize the magnitude of the work before us, we do not realize that we are working for the oppressed people of the world, and that upon us depends, to a great extent, the weal and woe of unborn millions.

Friends and brethren, let us one and all buckle on our armor and go forth to battle against wrong and oppression of every kind and degree.

Our cause is the people's cause; therefore we are working in a glorious cause, and we have the great Jehovah for our leader. Then let us push the work or we fail to do our full duty.

There is another cause why we should push the work of education to the utmost limit of our ability, viz., the money power is undermining our free republican institutions, and to-day we are only a free people in name and not in reality, but we yet have the ballot box left to us, and it is there we can right the existing wrongs. The money power is demanding yet more power, more control, more special privileges, and unless we speedily overthrow the monopolies and corporations we will be left without a vestige of the liberties of franchise to bring about the reforms so much desired.

If we neglect to educate the masses and fail to vote reformers into Congress in the next four years, the danger is that the time for getting reform through the ballot box will have passed, and no reforms will be granted except by strife, war and bloodshed.

The money power never surrenders without first making a great struggle to retain power to control. How much better, then, if we can overcome at the ballot box than on the field of carnage.

Then let us push onward and upward to that higher plane of Christian civilization that awaits us in the future, but which can only be obtained by faithful and persistent work. Lay not aside your reform order. Sheath not the sword of truth and justice, but fight valiantly for "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," until all is accomplished.

Debatable Subjects.  
By Bessie A. Dwyer.

Having belonged to several literary and economic clubs, and taken an active, if humble part therein, I am prompted to suggest, from the results of educational experience thus attained, about a dozen subjects for debatable consideration of sub-alliances. The presiding officer should announce his choice of subject and name the debaters (granting reasonable time for preparation), and after the matter has been treated from two or more standpoints, permit general discussion and exchange of ideas or facts.

A little "cramming," as it is known among literary pirates, or more properly speaking, studious compilation of obtainable grist, will fit almost anyone, in a week's time, to mentally grasp and elucidate these problems, and acquit themselves with congratulatory achievement.

For instance discuss:

1. Workingmen's insurance. History of the German laws. Practicability of national legislation in this line in America.

2. What legislative functions belong to the State and municipality, and what to the nation?

3. Our State and national liquor laws historically treated—the correct handling of the traffic.

4. Interstate commerce.

5. Transportation, railroad, telegraphs, expressage, etc.

6. A flexible currency.

7. The race question in this country—Indian, negro and Chinese.

## PHINEAS PHINDOUT TALKS

### He Gives a Slap at the Whopper-Snapper Reformers.

Has Something to Say About the Memphis Meeting—He Is a People's Party Man, but Able to See When They Don't Tote Fair.

Independent Watchman, Marshall, Mo.; HARDGRAVEL DERBY, CRABTREE UNION, Mo.

If ennybody thinks that Old Phineas is dead, why you jest tell 'em sort-a confidenshul like, that while all the other great men seem to be a dyin, that old Phineas aint even a little sick. I haint even skeered.

A feller that's lived out on Phineas creek, in Saline county, as long as I have and stays out in the woods much haint got no time to stop for sich foolishness as gittin' skeered or dyin—hit keeps him purty bizzy dodgin the big hickery nuts as fast as the squirls kin knock em off 'n the trees.

But the way this 'lection bizness went haint worked me up at all. In fact, I wasn't looking for ennything else, and doggoned if I was expectin' the Ocaly demands boys to do as well as they did. If a feller had told me that Weaver would get a single electoral vote I'd a thought he was a fool or crazy and plagued if he didn't git 24, and a million and a half of votes.

I told the boys at the Union that a feller that would git scared after that was a coward on general prinsibles. The only thing that makes me feel like cussin' is when I think that Riley Hall, doggone him, got paid for his rascality by bein' elected to Congress. They say the "mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind mighty fine." I hope they wont grind too slow gittin' even with Old Riley.

I hain't had no time to rite since the election. Hits kept me purty busy a doctorin my old woman. I'll swan if she ain't been a purty sick female. Didn't none of the doktors know how to locate her disease, but I was purty sure that she was sufferin' from an achin' void caused by a shortness of People's party votes. She was just sure that Weaver would carry everything, and noboddy could tell her better, and the second mornin' after the election she was took plum awful with the mopes and sulks. I tried to pert her up tellin her it was always darkest just afore day brake, but it was no good. She wouldn't hear nothin, and I was gittin' pesky skeered for her when this Memphis meetin come up, and I got to tellin her what all the papers was a sayin' about Macune and she cummended to show some sines of returnin life and animashun. She thinks there never was another man quite as good as Doc Macune; she's a worshipper at that shrine. And if she wasn't gittin' up in years, and Doc wasn't so fur away, I'd be a gittin' jealous.

She cummended right away to fight fu Macune. Said she never would believe him a traitor, and she forgot the other trouble and is now well and howlin for Dr. Macune. So I say its a funny kind of a wind that blows noboddy enny good. The old woman thinks more of the Watchman now than ever, because it kind a sided in with Macune, and she'd fite for either one of them. Her takin the matter so to heart has stirred me up to look into the business, and I hain't got to the turn in the road yet, where I'm ready to jump onto that man Macune. I never did see but one other man whose goin' wrong would fool me as bad as this would, and that feller was that doggoned Riley Hall, and I don't believe Riley's cuttin' up fooled me as bad as this here would.

I don't think our papers is doin' rite to slash Macune until the evidence is all in. Just look at the papers leadin' in the fight agin him! There's the Nashun Watchman, the Nonkonformist, the Topeky Advocate and the Dakoty Rivalist! Everyone of 'em wants to be offish organ of the Alliance—espeshully the Nashun Watchman. They've all been more or less a gouging at Macune for 7 or ate months—again espeshully the Nashun Watchman. Now if, on the other hand, the Democratic papers was a standing up for him, I'd be kind a suspishus, but they're all a givin' him Sam

Hill, too. I just imagine I kin see McAllister and Hall a settin' back gloatin' over the way the man is now receivin' kicks and cussins who showed up their treachery and first led to their downfall.

Then hit looks to me that these Southern fellers, such as Ben Terrell, Stump, Ashby, Cyclone Davis; General Field, the Southern Mercury, The Truth and all, which was square in the recent fight, would not stand by Macune if he was in the wrong. If he's not wrong, then our papers are a doin him "dirt" that it'll take years to fix up. If he is wrong, it'll come out in time.

Hits got about to this point with me. I know the Ocala demands needs all the friends they've got and more too. I know that Macune's got hundreds of friends that he'll keep until he's proved false, and I know that hasty conclusions is goin to make them friends stick closer. I know too, that my old woman's nerves can't stand the shock of gittin' snowed under politically another time, if her pranks this time is any sine, and I know if we keep a stirrin' up hornets in our ranks we'll get it a heap worse the next time.

I don't see no sense in open a feller's mouth for a bone, until he's in snappin' distance of it. He's liable to be troubled with the "sooners."

I can't see that Doc Macune had ennything to do with that rascally Tillman bizness. I think he proved it. I don't think it was right to say he was supported for president by Democrats, when he had such out-and-out People's party men as Ben Terrell and Harry Tracy a backin' him. He is a Texas man and the South has a right to be proud of him. I don't think that feller Otis had enny right to make the charges he did—it was wrong and not just. Willits did the same, and Scott, both of Kansas. They both jumped onto Macune prematurely at St. Louis, callin' him a traitor, and both had to apologize.

No doubt in my mind, this man Macune was ready to go into defeat to establish the piinciple that any party action in the Alliance is partisan, and no one party more than another. I think he aims to demonstrate what real non-partisan action is, and that he is a goin' to do this for the good of the Alliance. It has made it impossible for any national party committee to establish headquarters at an Alliance meeting and fix up a slate for the Alliance officers. You bet the Knights of Labor don't allow any such foolishness at their meetings. I'm a People's party believer, now, but I am able to see when they don't tote fair, and I haint a goin' to swallow it in silence, neither. I'm for Doc Macune until I see him go astray, you bet.

Does Riley Hall like to read the Watchman as well as usual, and does he still get it? If so, let me tell him "howdy." I want to ask him if he knows anything about them "free silver" and "Retrenchment" ideas he used to have, and if he's seen anything lately of his "tariff reform," I believe all three of 'em's lost. I'd also like to know if Riley has a whole lot of bills made out for "relief on them lines," to go to work on when he gets to Congress, and if he's got it figured out yet how to go about reducin' the tariff, when the tariff is as it is now don't meet the Government bills? Yours for repairs,

PHINEAS PHINDOUT.

The members of the Raum investigation committee have in contemplation the framing of a bill to remedy some of the defects found to exist in the present system of dealing with pension matters by the Pension Bureau. A member of the committee, who is himself a veteran of the late war, admits that there are persons now fraudulently drawing pensions. He proposed to have the names of all persons drawing pensions publicly posted in each locality, which will enable the deserving pensioners to ascertain if any undeserving names are on the list.

THE bank of France is disbursing gold heavily for the reason that the lawful note issue has been reached and also because of the recent large withdrawal of notes by banks and others for the purpose of increasing their reserves. The bank of France, it is stated, has \$300,000,000 of gold in its vaults, the accumulation of years.

AT THE close of 1892 the fire insurance of this country footed up \$22,000,000,000. The amounts insured to-day are nearly thirteen times greater than they were, in 1860, while the property valuations are only four, or at the most, four-and-a-half times greater.

## REVISED MARKET REPORT

Carefully Corrected for Week Ending January 15, 1893.

Cotton Unsettled and Quotations Lower Than Last Week Owing to the Uncertainty of the Anti-Option Bill—Cereals are Active.

The stock mark market has a strong upward tendency. Bar silver \$33 1/2 @ \$34.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Prices have fell off from last week's quotations. The market is unsettled owing to the uncertainty of the anti-option bill. Quotations for futures are as follows:

	Highest	Closing

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## ABOUT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

## Why Married Women Should Be Denied the Privilege.

**Maidens and Widows are Entitled to All the Rights that Men Possess Because They Have No One to Act for Them.**

By PROF. A. P. A. STRAUB.

The reply to an article I had in THE ECONOMIST on woman's suffrage, by Mrs. Lula Ford, and then again by Mrs. M. A. M. Whitaker, I read with great care and much pleasure, and am pleased that the fairer sex are openly manifesting their opposition to what they think is unjust.

In my views I aim to be guided by reason; and if, through some misjudgment, I fail to be right, I will make acknowledgment with frankness, for I think any man that will contend for certain measures or principles, when he knows lie is wrong, is one of the lowest types of human beings.

In the former article, my arguments, most entirely, were why I thought suffrage should be given to the widows, and maidens of proper age, and not so much on excluding it from the married women. In this article I will give my views more fully on the latter.

My deduction in said article was: "All persons who are sane, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall have attained a proper age, shall have the right of suffrage; whereas, females who have individualized their personality with males through marriage are excluded, but including those females (maidens and widows) who are unmarried."

That which led me to this deduction respective to the females, was the position I understand that the sexes have in nature; that is, I arrived at such a conclusion from the basis that man and woman, through virtue of their nature, are peculiarly and consistently adapted to different positions and performances life; and, in this manner gave suffrage to the maidens, and widows as they have no one to act for them, but excluded it from the married woman as she has her husband, the head of the family, to act for her.

I will explain:

The wife stays in and about the house, makes dresses and wearing appurts, cares for the children, designs and makes ornaments and fineries to suit her fancies, cultures flowers to embellish the yard and beautify the surroundings, and attends to in-door work generally, and so far as relative to the husband, consults with him; while the husband, if a farmer, is out in the severest weather hallooing at the horses and cattle, trails with weariness after the plow the long day through, operates the machinery, plants, sows, and reaps, and attends to out-door work generally, and so far as relative to the wife, consults with her. If the husband is a blacksmith or mechanic, he is out in his shop beating and forging irons into required forms with his hammer, or be-smutting himself crawling over and about a machine fastening the bolts and adjusting the pieces to their proper places. And, if a merchant, he is down in town behind the counter talking up his goods to a noisy crowd, and reckoning upon his profits.

The husband and wife, before they sell their home, consult one another with respect thereto, the husband locates another home, when the wife, too, sees it to know whether both are satisfied; and then the husband bargains and pays for it.

Again, the husband is the financier in business. He thinks, studies, ponders, and manages, to the best of his ability, to produce an income for an ample maintenance of himself and family; he is constantly troubled and perplexed; he wakes at night and thinks of a speculation or a misfortune, while his wife rests in repose; he wakes up in the morning and revolves in his mind his day's pursuance that it may be of the greatest advantage, while the wife wakes up without concern, and contentedness—the husband bears the burden, the wife enjoys the glory.

Such is the established position of the husband and wife of the

present day in every-day life, peculiarly and consistently adopted to different positions and performances.

So, while the husband and wife in business are peculiarly and consistently adapted to different positions, is it not possible that they are also peculiarly and consistently adopted to different positions politically, as that the husband should exercise the part of suffrage in her stead?

Let us, first, investigate her attitude in the former case, and then investigate it in the latter.

In the former case, is she satisfied with such a position? Is she satisfied with her husband's financing and with the living he provides her, or does she think that her abilities in financing are superior to his, so that she could better their condition by exercising it, and does she wish to try the experiment? Is she here dissatisfied, and does she ask equal participation with her husband in all the drudgeries and perplexities in life, or will they merely consult one another what is to their interest, and then perform the acts by the one with whom it is the most consistent?

If here she is not contented, she must first realize that financing don't mean merely to buy a lay-out of luxuries with a pocket-book full of money, but a business qualification and proper management put into exercise to get the money into the pocket-book.

It don't mean stay in the house and play on the piano, and design ornaments to embellish the surroundings, but it means to make business calculations, to project, and a bargaining for good prices when one sells and low prices when one buys; it means to locate buyers and talk up to them the advantages of his stocks or commodities with the aim of effecting sales, and to go abroad and miss a meal, a night, a day, or a week, in making investments, collecting accounts and the like. And it don't mean to act at random and unconcernedly, nor always to go in smiles and courtesy and saunter and eulogize all that is said or done; but, to premeditate, to be in readiness for the trickster and the rascal, and act with the greatest caution and many times with sternness, and in a manner incongruous to civility. And again, she must first determine who is to rock the cradle and care for the young, who is to prepare the meals and wash the dishes, who is to make the beds and sweep the carpets, and who is to design and make the ornaments and the fineries.

Yea, is she not by nature destined for such a position, so that an exchange of her position for that of her husband's, or an equal participation, in all with him, would not only be inconsistent to her, but even a displeasure and misery to her existence?

What, then, about her position in the latter case? Why should she be dissatisfied? Why should the wife become alarmed and dissatisfied with her husband exercising the ballot any more than she should be alarmed and dissatisfied with him in his financing?

And, as said before, I think that the wife of a drunkard should by law have the privilege to exercise the right of suffrage.

I believe in putting sense behind the ballot—exclude the lunatics and the drunkards; and of the husband and wife, exclude the one who is not the head of the family and the least competent.

One great objection to universal suffrage with me, again is, there would be so many of the best women, owing to inclemency of weather, inconvenience or timidity, who would not go to the polls, and thereupon the most worthless women, or women of views contrary to the laboring classes, especially from cities, would be sure to carry certain measures.

These are my honest convictions on suffrage, and as said, if through some misjudgment I should be wrong, I will make acknowledgments with frankness.

If she is not contented, she must first realize that suffrage don't mean merely to go to town and put the ballot in the ballot-box, nor to send it by the husband or oldest son or a neighbor in case it is a little muddy or the weather a little too boisterous; but it means to cast it individually and exercised in a manner that will promote the general interest of the husband, wife, and family, and the general interest of our country. It don't mean get ready and go to a picnic or athletic without previous thought and concernment; but it means premeditation and study on the interest of the people and a union in determination and action to establish them. It means, not only to know something about politics, but knowledge, to a great extent, of business performances, so as to determine more readily the practical from the impracticable. And it means the exercise of a strong, independent mind, an exercise of prudence,

and an experience and knowledge of the trickeries and crafty practices of the day, so as to discern the snare and schemes laid and talked by the slick-tongued politicians to betray the masses to endorse measures in the interest of the capitalist or the few.

But is this readiness for action in all weather and under all conditions, and a knowledge of business performances so as to determine better the practical from the impracticable, consistent to her being? And is she endowed with this strong and independent mind, and with a knowledge of the crafty practices of the day, so as to discern the snares and schemes of the tricksters to betray the masses to endorse measures in the interest of the capitalists or the few?

Right here I will say what the matter has been with our country, is the weakness and ignorance of the voting masses. The moneyed and speculating sharks of the country have had their delegates at hand in all the conventions, and having the money and influence, the platforms were drafted in conformity to their wishes. Then they sent a horde of demagogues and office-seeking politicians to gull and lash the laborers to vote for their measures, who, like a set of Roman serfs, hoop and halloo and in a ringing craze vote for the measures in opposition to their own interests and their liberties.

It is the same weakness and ignorance of the voting masses, succumbing to the strong and crafty, again manifested, which, in the republic of Rome, caused legislation to go on in favor of the wealthy until there was a class of pauperized renters and wage-workers on the other side, followed by riots and insurrections, and eventually the destruction of the republic—the same weakness and ignorance of the voting masses, materially and essentially, which caused the decline and fall of all republics which have once existed.

If, then, the husbands are subject to fall victims to the strong and crafty, what could be expected of the wife, the weaker sex? It appears to me that at this day, at least, she would be merely a useless surplusage with the husband in exercising the ballot in their interest.

While, however, I regard it more consistent to the husband to exercise the right of suffrage than the wife, or both conjointly, still I don't mean to have it so universally nor constitutionally, but have it optional with the husband and wife who shall exercise it, such as may be established by law. I look upon this in a similar manner as whether the husband or wife shall be the financier in business. I believe if it is agreeable between wife and husband for her to be the financier and for him to exercise the right of suffrage, then she should have the privilege.

And, as said before, I think that the wife of a drunkard should by law have the privilege to exercise the right of suffrage.

I believe in putting sense behind the ballot—exclude the lunatics and the drunkards; and of the husband and wife, exclude the one who is not the head of the family and the least competent.

The pending question was an amendment offered by Mr. White, of Louisiana, who is the acknowledged leader of the opponents of the measure. This amendment was designed to enshrine the bill and make it of no account, even if enacted into a statute. It called for the erasure of the last provision of section 2, which forbids in plain terms the making of any contract for future delivery in or upon any board of trade. This provision is the very life of the bill, and Mr. White's attack upon it was beaten by a vote of 32 days to 15 years.

THE HOUSE.

Another day was wasted in the House. A motion was made by Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the private calendar. The Republicans immediately reported to filibuster tactics. The first few pages of the calendar are full of war claims measures, and the Republicans, not wishing them considered, refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum. But on a roll call a quorum appeared, and by a vote of yeas 150, nays 8, Mr. Beltzhoover's motion was agreed to. The first bill on the calendar was one for the relief of Hiram Johnson and others, and the Republicans resorted to their filibustering tactics, and left the House without a quorum.

After a couple of hours consumed in a vain attempt to secure a quorum to vote upon the bill, the Democrats became irritated, and under the lead of Mr. Enloe, Democrat, Tennessee, the champion of the Johnson measure, attempted to force an adjournment, with the idea of vacating the night session for the consideration of private pension bills. The Republicans then came to fore, and, with the help of some Democrats, defeated the motion to adjourn—yeas 74, nays 12.

THE HOUSE.

The House then, at 4:30 took a recess until 6 o'clock, when a session was held

to pass under their control. The combine, it is said, has over \$17,000,000 to invest in the project. The Nova Scotia legislature has been called to ratify the bargain.

for the consideration of private pension bills.

No action was taken on any bill, and at 8:45 o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY—THE SENATE.

Mr. Donelson Caffery, appointed by the governor of Louisiana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Gibson, was introduced by his colleague, Mr. White, and took the oath of office.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what sums have been expended in and about the construction of the Nicaragua canal since the accounts of expenditure here-tofore rendered.

He remarked that two years ago testimony was taken by the Committee in its report—as gentlemen will ascertain if they turn to Appendix 1, on page 32 of the report—published a communication from the adjutant-general of the army, Gen. Kelton, and that communication is made by the committee a part of its report and made exhibit as to the purposes of the bill. Let us see now what is disclosed in this communication as to the purpose aimed at. The adjutant-general says this:

"To legalize the national guard and bring it under the control of the general Government can be accomplished only by and through a mutual agreement between the national guard on the one hand and the general Government on the other. This bill is the proposed mutual agreement."

"Now, if anything could be stronger than that language."

Mr. Cutting. That is simply the opinion of Gen. Kelton.

Mr. Watson. That is true; but he says this bill is for the purpose of carrying out that idea, and I submit that it does carry it out fully. It was put in for the purpose of carrying out the idea; and the gentleman from California in framing the bill has done precisely what he was expected to do; or otherwise he would not have the support of those gentlemen who are frankly disclosing their purposes through the medium of this communication of the adjutant-general.

Without action the committee rose, and adjournment was taken to attend Senator Kenna's funeral.

FRIDAY—THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back Senate bill (introduced by him on December 20) to extend to the North Pacific Ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals and other fur-bearing animals, and after a brief explanation the bill was passed.

In explaining it, Mr. Sherman said that in view of any judgment which may be made by the tribunal of arbitration next summer in respect to the fur seal fisheries it would be necessary to authorize the president of the United States to extend the present law (which applied only to Behring Sea) to the North Pacific ocean. That was the judgment of all who knew anything about the subject-matter. The real trouble, he said, about the seal fisheries was in the North Pacific. The bill had been recommended very clearly and forcibly in the message from the President. It had been prepared by the Secretary of State, had met the approval of every member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and caused the necessary of its passage was obvious to everybody.

Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, moved (with the consent of Mr. McPherson) that the joint resolution introduced by Senator, to suspend the purchase of silver bullion, be referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, opposed the motion on the ground that several Senators desired to reply to Mr. McPherson's speech, and inquired whether the motion was open to debate.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado. I hope the Senator from Vermont will withdraw the motion. A speech has been made on the one side, and it is but fair that an opportunity shall be given to reply to that speech.

Mr. Merrill. I have no interest in the matter. I made the motion at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

The McGarran bill was then taken up, and, after a speech against it by Mr. Mills, of Texas, it went over till Monday.

The anti-option bill was then taken up. Several amendments were offered by the bill's enemies, which, on vote of the Senate, were severely rejected.

The pending question was an amendment offered by Mr. White, of Louisiana, who is the acknowledged leader of the opponents of the measure. This amendment was designed to enshrine the bill and make it of no account, even if enacted into a statute. It called for the erasure of the last provision of section 2, which forbids in plain terms the making of any contract for future delivery in or upon any board of trade. This provision is the very life of the bill, and Mr. White's attack upon it was beaten by a vote of 32 days to 15 years.

THE HOUSE.

The "national militia bill" was run down the track but collided with Mr. Watson, of Georgia, who fought its provisions and filibustered against it. Finally, its hour expiring it went back on the calendar.

The bill opening the Cherokee strip came up. It was strongly advocated, and Mr. Otis spoke in its favor. It finally passed with an amendment of Mr. Holmes that "the United States, in consideration of the cession of said land, as specified in said agreement, will appropriate and pay to the Cherokee Nation the sum of money, namely, \$8,595,736.12 within six years after the said nation shall ratify said amendment to said agreement; and will pay to the Cherokee Nation interest on said sum of money or any part thereof, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from and after the time said Cherokee Nation shall agree to ratify said amendment, until the said sum shall be paid."

This closed the week.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN KANSAS.

The People's party in Kansas knows a good thing when it materializes. The way to resume is to resume—the way to organize, to organize.

THERE are faiths which are but phases in human life. Steps by which the intellect has mounted towards the ever growing light.

## AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

## Great Financial Questions Considered by Congress.

Cleveland's Advisers Are Putting Themselves on Record—The Incoming Administration Anxious to Dispose of the Sherman Act.

By F. K. TAYLOR, National Secretary F. A. & L. U.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed, by a vote of 8 to 3, to report for passage a bill giving national banks a little more rope. It proposes to allow national banks to receive the full par value of the bonds they deposit in bank notes for circulation. Here-tofore they have only been allowed 90 per cent of the value. The tax on national bank circulation is reduced from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent. The bill repeals the Sherman act. Section 4 is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars so much of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and shall coin, from time to time, into standard silver dollars the remainder of such bullion for the uses of the Treasury as speedily as the demands upon the Treasury may render practicable the payment out of the Treasury of such standard silver dollars, and such standard silver dollars coined under this provision of this act for the uses of the Treasury, shall be covered—into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts; and any gain or seniorage arising from any such coining, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

All kinds of propositions are being considered looking to the repeal of the Sherman act, but it is not probable that the Republicans and the free silver Democrats will permit the incoming administration to dodge the responsibility of a change. It is evident that Mr. Cleveland is very anxious to have the present Congress repeal the Sherman act, as it is a rather great responsibility for the new administration.

Senator Aldrich proposes to amend the McPherson resolution, as follows:

That the United States hereby affirms its purpose to maintain a parity in the United States notes and United States Treasury notes issued under authority of the law, and to insure the maintenance of such parity an adequate reserve of gold coin shall at all times be held in the Treasury of the United States, and if at any time, in the opinion of the President, the amount of such reserve shall be insufficient, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall forthwith sell the bonds of the United States in such amount as may be necessary to restore the adequacy of such reserve, such bonds being of a form and sold in the manner prescribed in the third section of the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled "an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments." Payment of such bonds being made in gold coin, the President of the United States is further authorized, if in his opinion such action is necessary, to secure the continuance of the parity to suspend from time to time the purchases of silver bullion required to be made by the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuance of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes." Section 2. That unless on or before the 1st of January, 1894, an international agreement shall be entered into between the United States and leading commercial nations of Europe, by which gold and silver shall be given equal minting rights in the midst of these respective countries at an agreed ratio in the purchases of silver bullion provided for in the first section of the act approved July 14, 1890, above referred to, shall cease."

It will be interesting to examine the many schemes to be submitted. The people should look well to the record now being made by Congress. Mr. Harter, Congressman from Ohio, and a recognized adviser of President Cleveland, said in a speech in Philadelphia the other night.

Second. The government must stop the issue of legal-tender paper, retire in the best manner and at as early a date as it can properly be done, all the paper it has out, and thereafter confine itself to collecting taxes, disbursing the proceeds and keep its hands off the money market. With

## 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.

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## N. R. P. A.

## NOTICE.

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## SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The laws of supply and demand are often misunderstood. There are other modifying influences which have a marked effect upon demand, and there are sometimes modifications in supply that do not depend upon demand. But the general tendency in the long run is for the supply to be regulated by the demand. This is true of everything. It applies as well to the moral and intellectual attributes and attainments of man as to the products of his physical labor. If the laws and customs of society are such as to demand virtue, honesty, and intelligence, they will increase in price, and this will stimulate the supply of those noble qualities. But, on the other hand, should the laws and customs of society be so arranged that the greatest rewards are bestowed upon selfishness, trickery, importunity, dishonesty, political management, scheming and double-dealing, a crop of these attributes will soon occupy the field. It is generally given as one of the laws of exchange, that supply and demand regulates and controls price, but that law, if correct (which many doubt), does not seem to hold good in regard to the mental and moral attainments of man. In fact it seems to be reversed, and the price or reward that society has to offer for these higher and nobler attributes, acts directly as a stimulant or blight upon their production. The reason for this is that the demand is without limit. There is always a necessity for virtue, honesty and intelligence. If society be organized into any form of popular self-government, the perpetuity of that government must depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, and their patriotism and love of the government, not their passive, but their active support. Here, then, is a demand of the first importance for virtue, honesty and intelligence, to fit and prepare the people for the highest and best form of citizenship, and a demand; also, for patriotism and love to guide them in the best and most perfect exercise of their citizenship. The supply of the former can only be increased by bestowing the highest rewards for effort upon those who excel in virtue, honesty and wisdom, and the demand for love of country and patriotism can only be supplied by conditions which encourage the production of these sentiments. It is quite certain that love and patriotism are

not the offspring of force, and equally certain that they will not abide in a country whose citizens obey under protest a government of force through fear and cowardice. Love is founded on respect, and respect is the result of justice, equity and truth, while patriotism flows from the citizen to a government which he helps maintain, control and operate, and therefore recognizes to degree of ownership and responsibility for.

As the nation departs from these landmarks, force becomes in some degree necessary. Force is always necessary to restrain and control the vicious, misguided and unruly, but whenever it becomes necessary to employ force to secure obedience to law among a class of citizens whose patriotism and love should be sufficient to secure that end, a precedent is set and a beginning made that will in time undermine the whole superstructure with appliances and excuses for the application of force in the interest of special and local advantage and aggrandizement.

The remedy for the present existing evils along the lines herein suggested is for the Government to at once return to its original landmarks of liberty and justice, establish in fact as well as in name equal rights and equal chances for all, repeal all class legislation, stop the tendency to force (socialism in disguise) and inaugurate a reign of economy, equality and justice that will make the Government worthy the respect, love and patriotism of every true citizen. To do this the highest rewards for effort will have to be awarded to the most valuable attributes of citizenship, and then virtue, honesty and wisdom will thrive and flourish and emulate the flower of the land to court them as the stepping-stones to honor and renown. Verily, there is no limit to the possible achievements of such a country and such a people.

HAS IT EVER OCCURRED TO YOU TO REFLECT ON A CIVILIZATION WHICH OBJECTS TO RIGHTS WHEN APPLIED EVEN TO SO POOR A CREATURE AS WOMAN? HAS IT EVER OCCURRED TO YOU THAT THERE MUST BE SOMETHING VERY ROUGH IN SOCIETY WHEN WOMEN SHRINK FROM BEING CALLED "STRONG Minded"? IS IT VIRTUOUS AND ALLURING TO BE WEAK-MINDED? AND IF WOMEN ARE WEAK-MINDED, IS THERE MUCH HOPE FOR PROSPERITY? WHENEVER YOU MEET A STRONG-MINDED MAN HE'LL TELL YOU HE HAD A STRONG-MINDED MOTHER. SHE MAY HAVE BEEN POORLY EDUCATED, EVEN IGNORANT OF ALL BOOK-LEARNING, BUT SHE HAD FORCE OF CHARACTER AND THE COMMON SENSE INDUCED BY CLEAR THINKING AND SOUND REASONING.—KATE FIELD.

GOV. ALTGELD, of Illinois, in his inaugural address, advocated two State reforms. He said: "Some of the States have tried the experiment of a heavy graduated succession tax on the estates of deceased persons. This has been followed with very satisfactory results. I commend this fact to your consideration. Likewise the advisability of providing for a heavy corporation fee to be paid at the organization of a corporation, as well as by all outside corporations coming here to do business. The practice of forming corporations to carry on the simple business affairs of life is becoming so common that a tax of this kind would be proper."

THE National American Suffrage Association, headed by the veteran Susan B. Anthony, have held their twenty-fifth convention, beginning January 16, in the Capitol city. Miss Anthony thinks that the cause is progressing, and the fact that her appointment by Gov. Flower as a member of the New York board of charities has just been confirmed by the State senate, seems to indicate that Miss Anthony is advancing in public favor.

THERE are sixty-four governments in the world that issue patents. The aggregate cost of patenting an article in the sixty-four countries is about \$15,000.

## LATE LEGISLATIVE NOTES

## SINGULAR FATALITY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

ARKANSAS PEOPLE LIKE THE FEEL OF THE SILVER DOLLAR—THE ONE-TIME CZAR OF THE HOUSE MAKES ANOTHER SARCASTIC REMARK.

REPRESENTATIVE CATE, OF ARKANSAS, WANTS COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS FOR HIS CONSTITUENTS' SATISFACTION. "I KNOW THAT DOWN IN ARKANSAS," HE SAID, "THE PEOPLE LIKE THE FEEL OF THE SOLID DOLLAR. WE DO NOT OBJECT TO CARRYING AROUND THE 'CART WHEELS,' AS THEY ARE CALLED. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF THE POOR CLASSES WHO LIVE AWAY FROM THE RAILROADS AND THE NEWSPAPERS, AND OF THE COTTON-PICKERS. WHEN THE TIME COMES TO PAY OFF THE FIELD HANDS, THE LATTER ALWAYS WANT SILVER. THEY ARE DISTRUSTFUL OF THE PAPER ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT, BUT THEY KNOW THAT THE SILVER IS ALWAYS GOOD. THEM THEY LIKE TO HEAR THE JINGLE OF THE COINS. THERE IS ANOTHER REASON WHY SILVER DOLLARS ARE IN FAVOR. THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT GOLD CAN BE COINED AS HIGH AS \$20, AND THAT COINS OF THIS DENOMINATION ARE NOT OFTEN OBTAINABLE BY THE LABORING CLASSES, AND THEY KNOW, TOO, THAT BILLS CAN BE PRINTED AS HIGH AS \$1000 OR \$5000, MAKING PAPER MONEY THE MONEY OF THE RICH. AT LEAST, THAT IS WHAT THEY THINK. THEY KNOW THAT SILVER CANNOT BE COINED IN HIGHER DENOMINATIONS THAN \$1, AND THINK THAT SILVER, THEREFORE, IS THE CURRENCY OF THE POOR. THESE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE WANT THE SILVER DOLLAR."

ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN FIGURES ABOUT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL IS HON. CHARLES O'NEIL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, OR RATHER PHILADELPHIA. EXCEPT HOLMAN, OF INDIANA, HE HAS SERVED LONGER THAN ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE HOUSE. BOTH HOLMAN AND O'NEIL HAVE SAT IN FOURTEEN CONGRESSES—TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, MARCH 4, NEXT—AND BOTH ARE RETURNED TO THE FIFTY-THIRD. O'NEIL IS 72 YEARS OLD, AND HE WAS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE FOR YEARS BEFORE HE CAME TO WASHINGTON TO REPRESENT PHILADELPHIA IN CONGRESS. ONLY TWO MEN NOW IN PUBLIC LIFE—JOHN SHERMAN AND JUSTIN S. MORRILL—HAVE SAT IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS LONGER THAN O'NEIL.

HAS IT EVER OCCURRED TO YOU TO REFLECT ON A CIVILIZATION WHICH OBJECTS TO RIGHTS WHEN APPLIED EVEN TO SO POOR A CREATURE AS WOMAN? HAS IT EVER OCCURRED TO YOU THAT THERE MUST BE SOMETHING VERY ROUGH IN SOCIETY WHEN WOMEN SHRINK FROM BEING CALLED "STRONG Minded"? IS IT VIRTUOUS AND ALLURING TO BE WEAK-MINDED? AND IF WOMEN ARE WEAK-MINDED, IS THERE MUCH HOPE FOR PROSPERITY? WHENEVER YOU MEET A STRONG-MINDED MAN HE'LL TELL YOU HE HAD A STRONG-MINDED MOTHER. SHE MAY HAVE BEEN POORLY EDUCATED, EVEN IGNORANT OF ALL BOOK-LEARNING, BUT SHE HAD FORCE OF CHARACTER AND THE COMMON SENSE INDUCED BY CLEAR THINKING AND SOUND REASONING.—KATE FIELD.

SENATOR KENNA'S DEATH MARKS A SINGULAR FATALITY AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE DURING THE PRESENT CONGRESS. THERE HAVE NOW BEEN FOUR DEATHS AMONG THEM SINCE THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS WAS CALLED TOGETHER, A LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO. FIRST THERE WAS SENATOR PLUMB, WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON DECEMBER 20, 1891. THEN SENATOR BARBOUR, WHO DIED IN THIS CITY MAY 14 LAST; SENATOR GIBSON, WHO DIED AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK., DECEMBER 15 LAST, AND SENATOR KENNA, MAKING AN ALMOST UNPARALLELED DEATH RECORD FOR ONE CONGRESS.

EDWARD MURPHY, OF TROY, N.Y., WAS NOMINATED JANUARY 10 BY DEMOCRATIC TAMMANY CAUCUS BY A VOTE OF 85 TO 5 FOR BOURKE COCKRAN, FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. ONE BALLOT DID IT, AND THE OPPOSITION REFUSED TO GRACEFULLY MAKE IT UNANIMOUS. THE MACHINE WAS IN GOOD CONDITION. THE PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION BRAKE WHICH THE "ANTI-SNAPPERS" HAD DEPENDED ON DIDN'T SEEM TO WORK. IT REALLY HAD NO EFFECT AT ALL. THE MACHINE HAD BEEN REPAIRED, POLISHED AND OILED.

AN ANECDOTE OF GEN. GRANT IS TOLD. THE GENERAL, WHO WAS VERY FOND OF CHILDREN, WAS INTRODUCED TO A LITTLE TOT OF 4 YEARS. THE LITTLE GIRL GAZED AT THE GENERAL WITH WONDERMENT. ALMOST INCREDULOUS THAT SUCH A LITTLE BOY WAS HER SHE ASKED: "ARE YOU THE GEN. GRANT THAT FOUGHT IN THE BATTLES?" "YES, I WAS IN A GOOD MANY BATTLES," SAID GRANT, MUCH ASTUSED. ANOTHER LONG AND WONDERING GAZE, AND THEN CAME THE MODEST REQUEST: "LET'S HEAR YOU HOLLER."

A SYSTEM OF PAYING PENSIONS DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON BY CHECK, HAS BEEN FAVORABLY CONSIDERED. THIS WOULD DO AWAY WITH PENSION AGENCIES AND SAVE SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS UPON THE SHERMAN ACT ADMIT IT TO BE A MAKESHIFT, BUT CLAIM IT HAS PREVENTED FREE COINAGE. MR.

TELLER'S DECLARATION THAT THIS CONGRESS WOULD NEVER PASS THE BILL, AND THAT IT COULD NOT BY ANY POSSIBILITY WORK ITS WAY THROUGH THE SENATE, IS CONSTRUED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE TO BE A THREAT ON THE PART OF MR. TELLER THAT HE WILL HAMPER THE MEASURE, AND USE ALL HIS POWERS TO CONSUME THE REMAINING FORTY DAYS OF THIS SESSION IN OPPOSING THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL, AND RESORT, IF NEED BE, TO FILIBUSTERING.

TOM REED, OF MAINE, THE DEThRONED "CZAR" OF THE HOUSE, AND HIS IMMEDIATE LIEUTENANTS HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF GOING TO SLEEP SINCE THE LATE ELECTION. THEY EVINCE LITTLE OR NO INTEREST IN PROCEEDINGS. BUT THE "CZAR'S" OLD TIME WIT AND LOGIC AWOKE IN DISCUSSION OF THE CRAN RESOLUTION. HE WAS "AGIN IT," AND SARCASTICALLY OBSERVED: "THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES NEEDED A VACATION, AND THE PEOPLE DID, TOO."

SENATOR JOHN EDWARD KENNA, OF WEST VIRGINIA, DIED IN THE CAPITAL CITY FROM HEART DISEASE, JANUARY 11, AND WAS BURIED WITH ALL THE CEREMONY OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH AND GOVERNMENT STATE. CATHOLIC SERVICE FOR THE DEAD WAS CONDUCTED BEFORE A VAST THRONG OF VISITORS AND THE GREAT MEN OF THE COUNTRY, FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL CLARK, OF NEVADA, HAS BEEN STRUCK WITH AN IDEA. HE DECLARES THE LATELY ELECTED LEGISLATURE ILLEGAL—not elected upon basis of population. THIS WOULD AFFECT SENATOR STEWART'S RE-ELECTION, AND, IF SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS, WOULD GIVE A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPOINT HIS SUCCESSOR. GREAT SCHEMING.

IT NOW TRANSPRIES THAT SENATOR DAVID B. HILL'S, OF ALBANY, N.Y., BALLOT IN THE LATE ELECTION WAS "FIXED." THE WORLD, IN AN UNGUARDED MOMENT, BELIEVES THIS DISPATCH: "SENATOR HILL'S BALLOT WAS MARKED ON THE DAY, BUT WHEN EXAMINED IT WAS SEEN THAT HE HAD VOTED A STRAIGHT MACHINE TICKET—NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY."

SENATOR CARLISLE HAS ACCEPTED A CABINET PORTFOLIO. HE DECLINES TO BE INTERVIEWED. CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE AND MC CREADY, OF KENTUCKY, ARE CANDIDATES FOR HIS SEAT. WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA, IS LOOKING AFTER THE LATE SENATOR KENNA'S TOGA. THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THE LULL IN THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

CONGRESSMAN HARTER, OF OHIO, IS WORKING THE COUNTRY AGAIN WITH CIRCULARS. HE HAS SENT OUT THOUSANDS REQUESTING PETITIONS TO CONGRESS FOR REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT. IF YOU WANT SOMETHING BETTER, LET YOUR REPRESENTATIVES KNOW IT AT ONCE. THERE IS NO TIME TO BE LOST.

REPRESENTATIVE OUTHWAITE, OF OHIO, IS PUSHING A BILL DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO FREQUENTLY REDEEM OLD PAPER CURRENCY. PHYSICIAN EXPERTS PRONOUNCE OLD NOTES AS FULL OF GERMS AS AN EGG OF MEAT.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS DECLARED IN FAVOR OF A PERMANENT BUREAU, AND DEMANDS INFORMATION REGARDING ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST TO FURNISH INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THEIR BUSINESS.

UPON ONE OCCASION A BRASH NEWSPAPER WOMAN ASKED JERRY SIMPSON IF IT WAS REALLY TRUE HE WORE SOCKS. "YES," SAID JERRY, "DON'T YOU?"

MR. MURPHY WINS, AND THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO GOES TO PROTEST.

THE INGUVUMPS ARE SNOWED UNDER, AND TAMMANY RIDES THE ROOST.

GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER IS REPUTED TO HAVE REMARKED: "WHATEVER ELSE MY ENEMIES MAY SAY OF ME, THEY CANNOT SAY THAT I AM A FOOL."

THE BILL FOR THE OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP HAS PASSED THE HOUSE. IT APPROPRIATES \$8,500,000.

IT IS SAID SENATOR KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, WILL HAVE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PATRONAGE UNDER THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

CONSUMPTION KILLS 263,500 PERSONS A YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES, OF WHOM 141,000 ARE FROM CONSUMPTION, 12,000 FROM TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS, 10,500 FROM SCROFULA, AND TUBERCULAR AFFLICTIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS. IN AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THIS MATTER

DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS, AN EXPERT, GIVES SOME IDEA OF THE IMENSE COST OF THIS MALADY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. EACH OF THESE DEATHS REPRESENT AT LEAST TWO YEARS OF SICKNESS, WHICH MEANS THAT THERE ARE NOW AT LEAST 327,000 PERSONS DYING OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, OR ONE IN EVERY 200 OF THE POPULATION. IF WE ALLOW FOR THE MEDICINE, NURSING, ETC.—NOT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE LOSS OF LABOR FROM THIS SICKNESS—TUBERCULOSIS COSTS THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY \$68,000,000 A YEAR.

"I, IN THE NAME OF GOD, ARRAIGN YOU, THE HEAD OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, FOR THE MURDER OF FLORRENCE ELIZABETH MAYBRICK," IS THE WAY GAIL HAMILTON BEGINS AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. GLADSTONE. WHEW! PLEASE OPEN THE DOOR AND PERMIT US TO ABSCOND TO THE OUTSIDE. THE COMBINATION HAS A DIZZY, KNOCK-DOWN-AND-DRAG-OUT FLAVOR.

THE GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD IS INCREASING, AND THE RESULTS FOR 1891 WERE THE LARGEST ON RECORD. IN ROUND NUMBERS THE PRODUCTION FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS WAS AS FOLLOWS: 1887, 5,097,600 OUNCES; 1888, 5,251,000 OUNCES; 1889, 5,641,000 OUNCES; 1890, 5,586,000 OUNCES, AND 1891, 6,033,000 OUNCES.

IT IS PRETTY SAFE TO PREDICT THAT NO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF A POLITICAL PARTY WILL PITCH THEIR TENTS AND FLING THEIR BANNERS TO THE BREEZE WHERE THE NEXT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION CONVENES. TWICE IS ENOUGH—A GENTLE SUFFICIENCY.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY, SIGHED FOR NEW WORLDS TO CORRUPT, IF SPENDING OF \$2,000,000 IN THIS COUNTRY BE TRUSTWORTHY. PERHAPS THIS WAS ONE OF THE OCCASIONS ALLEGED TO BY SENATOR MORGAN, WHEN CONGRESS MADE "DOLL RAGS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE."

THE POPE OF ROME HAS SENT A COMMAND TO EVERY AMERICAN BISHOP OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO FORWARD HIS PERSONAL CONSCIENTIOUS OPINION ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION, THAT FROM THE GENERAL CENSUS OF THOUGHT SOME LASTING AND SATISFACTORY POLICY MAY BE EVOLVED.

EVIDENTLY THE MANAGERS OF THE KANSAS INAUGURATION IN DECLARING AGAINST DANCING, OVERLOOKED THE FACT THAT SOCRATES LEARNED THE LIGHT FANTASTIC IN HIS OLD AGE, WHILE PLATO IN HIS "COMMONWEALTH" ADVOCATED ESTABLISHMENT OF DANCING SCHOOLS.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR TROUBLES IN THE YEAR JUST CLOSED HAVE COST THE STATE GOVERNMENT \$343,406. THIS SUM, ADDED TO MR. CARNEGIE'S COSTS AND LOSSES OF THE WORKING-MEN, WOULD MAKE LARGE FIGURES. THE PROTECTIVE POLICY COMES HIGH.

SEND FOR "ECONOMIST EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES," RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION AT MEMPHIS, TENN. THEY WILL HELP IN THE LODGE, ON THE STUMP, OR IN PUBLIC DEBATE. PRICE 15 CENTS.

GET TOGETHER BRETHREN. EVERY MAN IN THE ORDER HAD THE UNCHALLENGED RIGHT TO DEPOSIT SUCH BALLOT AS HIS JUDGMENT dictated. GRANT THE RIGHT YOU CLAIM. COME TOGETHER AND EVOLVE NEW CO-OPERATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

THE CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH COAL COMBINE SEIZED UPON THE RECENT COLD SNAP TO FORCE UP THE PRICE OF COAL FROM \$2.50 TO \$6, CAUSING BY HEARTLESS MANIPULATION, INTENSE SUFFERING. "HOW LONG, OH, LORD, HOW LONG?"

BE A THINKER OF PURE THOUGHTS, A SPEAKER OF BRAVE WORDS, A DOER OF GENEROUS DEEDS. SOME ONE HAS SAID THAT IN THE OPEN HAND OF DEATH WE FIND ONLY WHAT WE GIVE AWAY. LOOK TO IT THAT THE RECOMPENSE BE WORTHY.

TO THE GLORIOUS WOMEN OF THE ALLIANCE: ANIMATE BY YOUR EXAMPLE YOUR FUTURE EMANCIPATORS. ATTEND SUB-LODGES, AND BECOME PROMINENT IN THEIR COUNCILS.

BE AFRAID TO DO WRONG, AND FOR THAT REASON YOU SHOULD NOT BE AFRAID TO PASS BEYOND THE MISTS OF SILENCE INTO THE MYSTERY OF FUTURITY.

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

# THE POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE

The Most Complete Returns of the Recent Presidential Contest Obtainable Up to the Present Time.

Although Inaccurate and Unreliable There Is Much of Importance and Interest Contained Therein -- Correct Figures Cannot Be Secured Until After February 8, When the Vote Will Be Counted in the House of Representatives as Provided for by the Constitution.

The correct popular and electoral vote will not be known before February 8, when it will be officially counted in the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, D. C. A table submitted below, is the most complete compendium of the results of the November election yet published, but it bears the stamp of partisan inaccuracy as will be seen at a glance. Outside of giving Weaver twenty electors, when entitled to twenty-four by latest returns from North Dakota (three fusion), Oregon (one fusion), it may be accepted as the best of its kind obtainable to date. It is taken from the New York World:

#### DEMOCRATIC STATES.

STATE.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	ELECTORS
Alabama	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	11
Arkansas	87,844	46,974	11,831	413	8
California	117,908	117,756	25,226	7,187	178
Connecticut	82,395	77,025	806	4,925	6
Delaware	28,581	18,077	566		3
Florida	30,143		4,843	561	4
Georgia	129,336	48,305	42,939	988	13
Illinois	424,149	397,325	20,695	24,590	24
Indiana	262,817	253,929	22,195	13,014	15
Kentucky	175,424	135,540	23,503	6,385	13
Louisiana	87,922	25,332			8
Maryland	113,866	92,816	796	5,877	8
Mississippi	49,237	1,406	10,256	910	9
Missouri	267,333	226,349	41,192	4,318	17
New Jersey	171,042	156,088	999	8,131	10
New York	654,908	609,459	16,430	39,459	36
North Carolina	132,951	100,346	44,732	2,636	11
North Dakota	17,527	17,354	17,360		5
South Carolina	54,603	13,384	2,410		9
Tennessee	135,477	99,973	23,622	4,856	12
Texas	239,148	77,475	99,688	2,165	15
Virginia	164,058	113,217	12,190	2,681	12
West Virginia	84,487	80,293	4,166	2,145	6
Wisconsin	177,448	170,978	9,870	13,045	12
Totals	3,808,877	2,888,278	511,369	143,355	274

#### REPUBLICAN STATES.

State.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	ELECTORS
Iowa	196,408	219,373	20,616	6,322	13
Maine	48,044	62,871	2,045	3,062	6
Massachusetts	176,814	202,814	3,343	7,539	15
Michigan	202,296	222,708	19,792	20,857	14
Minnesota	100,575	122,736	30,368	14,079	13
Montana	17,534	18,883	7,250	517	3
Nebraska	24,740	36,892	82,587		6
New Hampshire	42,081	45,658	292	1,266	4
Oregon	14,243	35,002	26,975	2,258	4
Ohio	401,115	405,187	14,852	26,012	23
Pennsylvania	452,064	516,011	8,567	25,011	32
Rhode Island	24,335	27,069	227	1,654	4
South Dakota	8,907	34,825	26,382		4
Vermont	16,325	37,992		1,424	4
Washington	29,922	34,461	19,263	2,487	4
Wyoming			8,376	7,586	3
Totals	1,758,402	2,080,861	270,081	113,027	150

#### PEOPLE'S PARTY STATES.

State.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	ELECTORS
Colorado		38,614	52,983	1,677	4
Idaho		8,799	10,250	283	3
Kansas	157,337	163,111			10
Nevada	711	7,267			3
Totals	711	207,474	253,610	1,965	20

Ohio belongs with the Democratic States. The vote on highest elector is Democratic.

#### COMPARATIVE VOTE BY YEARS.

The following table shows the increase of the vote over 1892:

States.	Democratic.		Republican.		
	1888.	1892.	1888.	1892.	
Alabama	117,320	138,138	56,197	9,197	
Arkansas	86,714	87,834	60,245	46,974	
California	117,729	117,908	124,816	117,756	
Colorado	37,567		30,774	36,614	
Connecticut	74,922	82,395	74,586	77,025	
Delaware	16,414	18,883	12,973	18,077	
Florida	39,561	50,143	26,657	48,305	
Georgia	100,472	129,386	40,453	42,939	
Illinois	343,272	424,149	370,473	397,325	
Indiana	261,013	262,817	263,361	253,929	
Iowa	179,877	196,408	211,503	219,373	
Kansas	102,745		182,904	157,337	
Kentucky	183,800	175,424	155,134	135,420	
Louisiana	58,683	87,929	39,701	25,332	
Maine	59,481	49,044	73,734	62,871	
Maryland	105,168	113,866	99,956	92,636	
Massachusetts	151,855	176,812	183,892	182,814	
Michigan	213,469	202,396	236,387	222,708	
Minnesota	99,208	100,575	135,800	122,736	
Mississippi	85,471	49,337	30,096	1,406	
Missouri	201,954	267,953	236,253	226,549	
Nebraska	80,552	24,740	108,425	88,393	
New Hampshire	5,149	7,111	7,088	2,822	
New Jersey	43,355	42,081	45,728	45,658	
New York	151,508	176,042	144,360	156,068	
North Carolina	165,965	65,490	650,338	609,459	
Ohio	145,336	133,951	134,784	100,346	
Oregon	396,455	404,115	416,054	405,187	
Pennsylvania	26,925	14,243	33,291	35,002	
Rhode Island	447,004	452,094	526,789	516,017	
South Carolina	17,530	24,335	21,959	27,069	
Tennessee	65,824	54,693	13,736	13,584	
Texas	158,779	136,477	18,988	99,973	
Vermont	234,883	239,148	88,422	77,475	
Virginia	16,788	16,325	45,192	37,992	
West Virginia	151,977	164,058	150,458	113,217	
Wisconsin	78,077	84,467	78,171	80,293	
Totals	5,534,680	5,437,816	176,553	170,978	

The total vote for Cleveland is 5,566,990, and for Harrison 5,176,513, leaving a plurality of 390,477. The total vote for Weaver is 1,025,060. The Republican party has been snowed under by a majority of 1,673,884 votes.

The following is an accurate table of the electoral vote from 1824, when a few States began balloting for electors, down to the present time:

# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Year Candidates Pop. vote. Elect. vote.

1824... Andrew Jackson	155,872	97
	John Q. Adams	44,282
	W. H. Crawford	45,587
	Henry Clay	647,231
</td		

**SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE POOR**

**Figures Which Contain a Hint Well Worth Heeding.**

**Timely and Valuable Advice, with Many Side Lights Affecting the Body Politic and Its Moral and Social Welfare.**

By JACOB A. RIIS [Author of "How the Other Half Lives"] in the Forum.

"I think the best way of doing good to the poor is not by making them easy in poverty, but by leading or driving them out of it." With these words of Benjamin Franklin the Charity Organization Society, of New York, prefaches its report for last year very aptly, for better doctrine the nineteenth century has not been able to advance. In fact, the entire science of alms-giving, as we have learned it since the day of the prophetic printer, may be summed up in the terms of his modest opinion become conviction and reduced to system. That being so, the state of the poverty problem in any given community may, to a great extent, be learned from the answer to a simple question. How far and how successfully has it followed Franklin's plan?

Unfortunately, it is easier to ask than to answer some questions, and with reference to New York particularly, this is one of them. Even when it is answered more or less hopefully in the assurance of the report I have quoted that the old era of indiscriminate alms-giving is passing away, and scientific methods are obtaining in charity, the statement fails to clear away, as it should, the doubts and perplexities besetting the problem. That is because none of us know the full extent of it. A general cannot be sure that he has won a battle until he knows how many fresh regiments the enemy has in reserve. To measure the poverty problem in New York, one must reckon with half the political, economical and social troubles of the Old World. In one way or another they all enter into it. Every new attack of Jew-baiting in Russia or Germany, every threatened famine over there, every fresh political persecution, sends its hordes of destitute emigrants over the sea to swell the army of the unemployed and needy. And its headquarters are always in New York. The column of the able-bodied and the ambitious moves on eventually; other States, other communities get the benefit of that. It is our task not only to find ways and means of starting it on its journey, but to take care as well of the sediment that settles in the slums, too helpless to strike out for itself, all its energies exhausted in that generation in the uprooting from the old soil. Of the 1,489 new families registered by the Charity Organization Society as seeking or needing assistance in the last six months of 1891, 65 per cent in round numbers were foreign; that is, the heads of them were of foreign birth; and the record takes no cognizance of the much larger number of newly arrived immigrants who were helped by relief societies of their own nationality or faith. A single one of these, for instance, the United Hebrew Charities, reports being called upon last year to assist in one way or another no less than 3,571 of a total of 52,000 of their people who come over during the year; that is, quite 45 per cent. During the same period the society relieved 48,678 persons who were registered as having been in the country more than two years, and who appear under the head of "local poor." They were not part of the record, either.

I know of only one way to get to the bottom of the problem, and that is unsatisfactory at best, for it brings up but a small part of it; but, as I said, that is the very bottom and therefore solid ground. For many years it has been true of New York that one-tenth of all who die in this great and wealthy city are buried in the Potter's field. It is true still. In 1882 the percentage of interments in the city cemetery, as the pauper burial-ground is charitably styled in the official records, was 10.05 per cent of all; in 1884 it was 10.51 per cent; in 1887, 10.11; and

in 1891, 9.77. For the ten years between 1882 and 1891 it averaged 9.03 per cent. Of the 382,530 interments recorded in the decade, 37,994 were in the Potter's field. The law providing decent private burial at the public expense for veterans of the rebellion and of the Mexican war who died poor and friendless reduced the ghastly record by a fraction of 1 per cent. But for that, this lost tenth would still stand unchallenged. Nine thousand dollars are annually apportioned for the purpose and used up at the rate of \$35 for each funeral. At this rate 257 veteran dead were saved from the Potter's Field last year. They would have swelled its percentage from 9.77 to 10.36 and maintained the 10 per cent average for the ten years. It is true that the infant mortality of the foundling asylum and of the tenements and the unknown dead, most of these suicides, enter into this computation, but they make part of the record of life and death in our city. No specious plea can disguise the fact that this dreadfully large percentage of our city's life is inevitably tending, year after year, toward utter wreck and disaster.

Those who have had any personal experience with the poor and known with what agony of fear they struggle against this crowning misery, how they plan and plot and pinch for the poor privilege of being laid at last in a grave that is theirs to keep, though in life they never owned a shred to call their own, will agree with me that it is putting it low to assume that where one falls, in spite of it all, into this dreaded trench, at least two or three must be, always hovering on the edge of it. And with this estimate of from 20 to 30 per cent of our population always struggling to keep the wolf from the door, with the issue in grievous doubt, all the known, if scattered, facts of charity management in New York agree well enough. In the ten years of its existence the Charity Organization Society has registered 160,000 families as receiving or applying for relief. The family is the unit of the society's records, but there is a certain percentage of single men and women who go in under that head with the rest, counting each as one. In the last six months accounted for, that percentage was 25.99. Assuming that it is always one-fourth, we will allow, to be entirely safe, only two and a half as the family average, instead of the standard four and a half that applies to official computations of our city's population, and take no account of the many whom the charity census missed (as for instance the United Hebrew Charities' 72,000 last year), there being no pretense that it is complete or even nearly so—even then we have an army of 400,000 persons receiving alms in the past ten years, of whom 85 per cent may be safely estimated to be still in the slough, or where they may be swamped in it by the first misfortune, idleness, death, or loss of work. The other 15 per cent worked out of it, died, or moved away.

"Hand them over to us," said President Porter, speaking for his department, "and we will send them to the Island, where you will never hear of them again." That would be an easy way to get rid of them, to be sure, but the experience of this last election, when Mr. Porter's two colleagues were arrested on the charge of inducing wholesale registration of inmates of the Island institutions, suggests that it was not meant literally. We were yet to hear of them periodically, at election-times, for instance. The claim that these men were there of their own free will, because they were homeless and unfortunate, not as prisoners, seems like begging the question. What else made the others apply for lodgings at the police stations, I should like to know? Or are men to be condemned for surrendering themselves to the Island, with all it stands for, and blamed for struggling to keep out of its reach even at the risk of having to sleep in a police station?

Mr. Riis, continuing, says that the past ten years has been prolific in organized charity, but that the shifting population and changing economic conditions of great cities demand an elasticity of system not easily obtained. He recommends the German system where the Government presses its citizens into such service to their more unfortunate brethren. New York has only 200 actively engaged visitors, while Philadelphia boasts 1,100. This he ascribes to the great mercantile flurry of New York City.

Some agency is needed to bring the work and those who want it together under auspices that would inspire confidence on both sides. I remember being called, a year or two ago, in my capacity as po-

lice reporter, to a tenement on the West side—I think it was in West Thirty-seventh street—where a painter had that day cut his throat. Standing there by the corpse, I learned from the sobbing widow that the man was desperate for want of work. He had been on the street for weeks, and his children were starving. It happened that I had been for just the same length of time looking for a man to paint my house in the country, where painters were scarce and very busy. I had just made up my mind to advertise that day. There lay this painter dead because he could find no one to give him work, while I would have been glad to pay him more than the wages of his trade to get him to work for me. Had there been any means of bringing us together to which we would both naturally have resorted, he would have been alive and his family self-supporting. Now it seemed certain to become a burden upon the public.

It was not the only instance of that sort by very many I had come across. I thought then, and I think now, that some great central labor bureau conducted by a thoroughly responsible organization that could appeal to the community with the certainty not only of enlisting the aid of employers, but also of reaching the unemployed, would be one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon the poor. The six months records of the charity organization society to which I have repeatedly referred show that in the opinion of the visitors 45.87 per cent of all who applied for help needed work rather than alms, and, if anything, that was a lower average than ordinarily observed by charity managers. The statistics of a whole specimen year of the society's work showed the percentage of those who needed work most to be 52.02. Precisely the same results attended a similar inquiry in Boston. Surely these figures contain a suggestion worth heeding.

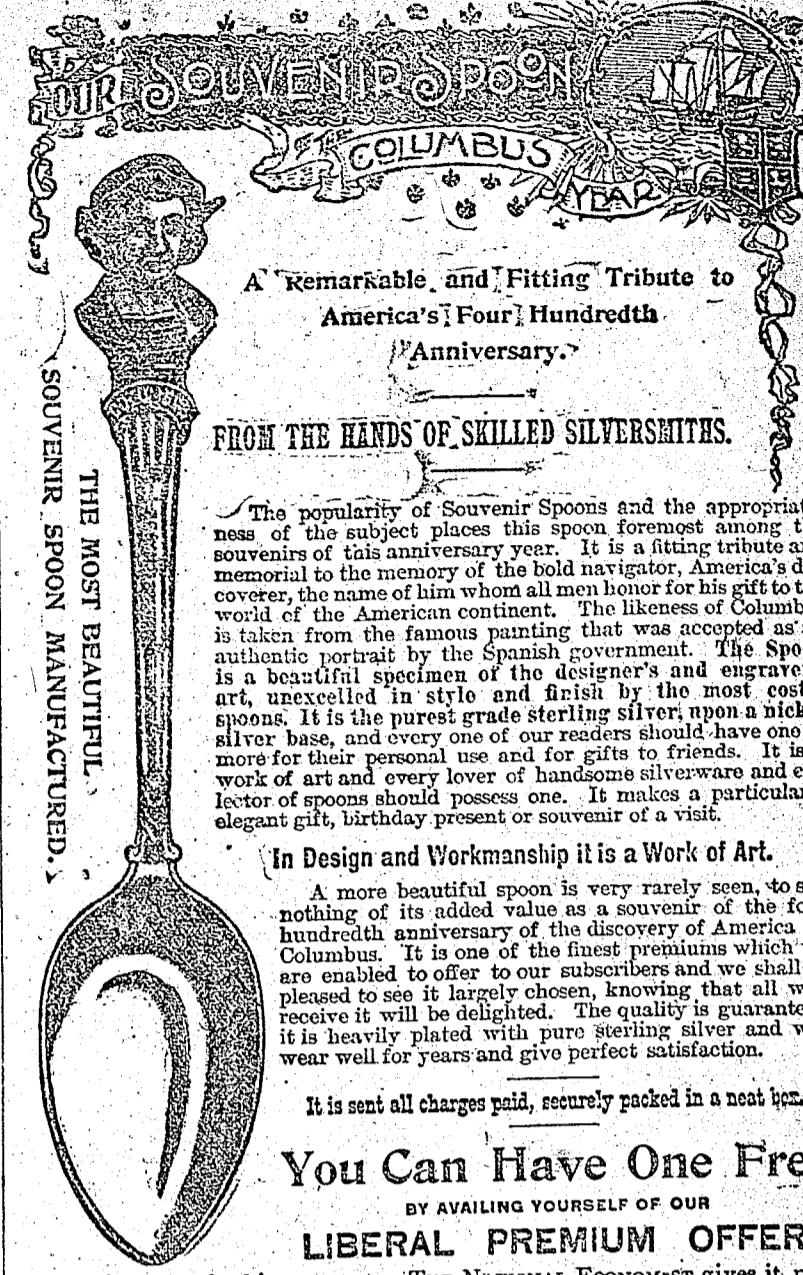
To provide proper homes for the poor has always been one of the most difficult problems New York has had to deal with, and will probably always remain so. The tenement is in itself an evil that undoes much of the good done by all the agencies of rescue and reform. But the tenement is here to stay and we must make the best of it. Progress has been made in tenement-building as the result of much patient thought and labor in the last ten years. It will not do to let any of the ground so won be lost through inattention now.

The right to repress or suppress undesirable immigration rests with the general Government. We can only protest against our city made the dumping ground for half the poverty and ignorance and vice of the Old World, and abide the result. But if we cannot do much for or with the old immigrant who comes to stay with us, we can do almost anything with his boy. With the children lies the solution of this troublesome riddle. I would have them gathered into our kindergartens and industrial schools while they are very young. I would have the societies that conduct these, supported and endowed as the very best investment that can be made to draw interest in good citizenship to come. I would have their schooling surrounded with much better safeguards than now through the enforcement of the compulsory education law, the amendment of it to fix a time limit within which the child's fourteenth weeks a year in school must come, the appointment of a sufficient number of truant officers, and the establishment of a truant home, where the boy may be safe. At present we are in the illogical position of arresting the boy for fear he may become a thief by idling in the street, and then locking him up with thieves to make sure that he will catch the contagion. I would have the birth certificate of the child that labors in factories substituted by law for the present oath of his father that it is of legal age, which leads to perjury and child slavery, and ties the factory inspector's hands. I would have the Health Department prodded into doing its duty of compelling doctors and midwives to register all births, as the law commands them, to the end that the registry might soon become an effectual aid to the factory inspector. Meanwhile I would let no foreign-born child that is not clearly of age go to work in a shop, except upon the evidence of a birth certificate from abroad.

I would have the law forbidding the selling of liquors to a child enforced, instead of laughed at as it now is. I would have the special court for the trial of juvenile offenders, where they may not mingle with old thieves and criminals, made a salutary fact as soon as possible. It has been talked of

AN ENGLISH expert declares that in the near future the Atlantic passage will be made in four-and-a-half days. In 1878, he pointed out, the greatest horse power of an Atlantic steamer was 6000. Now 30,000 is within sight. The future steamers will be mail and passenger carriers only.

AN ENGLISH electrician has invented a "sounder" which takes a telephone message one mile from a generator. This without any connecting wire whatever.



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

FROM THE HANDS OF SKILLED SILVERSMITHS.

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

In Design and Workmanship it is a Work of Art.

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

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

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BY AVAILING YOURSELF OF OUR LIBERAL PREMIUM OFFER.

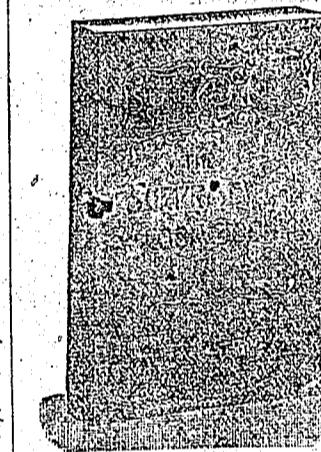
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## FOR ALL HOUSEKEEPERS

By JENNIE TAYLOR

1 Vol. 12mo, 185 Pages, Paper Cover.



THIS WORK IS A VERY  
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1000 Practical Recipes

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ALWAYS . . .  
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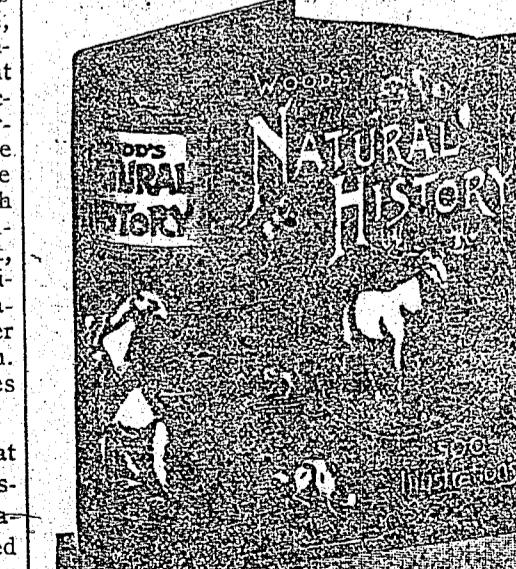
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## ABOUT ASIATIC CHOLERA

Some Practical Suggestions  
Well to Be Observed.

With Fair Prospects of an Impending Scourge Next Summer We Command the Following Very Good Paper to Con and Preserve.

HENRY SHEPPIELD, M. D., in November Aera.

This disease is propagated from its own specific germ, and becomes epidemic only when it finds a suitable atmosphere for its development. It can be communicated from the dejections of one suffering with the disease, but the contagion is less violent than diphtheria and other diseases.

The germ of cholera is not sown broadcast over the earth nor in isolated spots, but, when epidemic, travels forward by its immutable laws. It advances from place to place by developing its own germ, in a well-marked choleraic stream which can be definitely traced. Epidemic cholera does not always follow the same route, but selects its own course in and through that atmosphere which furnishes the best condition for its rapid propagation; it marches onward across oceans, seas and continents.

Surgeon-General Cornish has stated authoritatively that "epidemic cholera follows the same laws in India as in any other country, and is epidemic only in certain limited parts." \* \* \* The present epidemic crossed the Caspian Sea (where it could have been contracted) and spread among the population of Asiatic Russia;

\* \* \* that in India, with ample military aid at hand, quarantine and sanitary conditions have been tried again and again unsuccessfully." This statement is undoubtedly true; for cholera germs float in the air, and there only where they can find suitable conditions for their propagation.

The gulf stream is a body of water flowing rapidly through another body of water which is comparatively motionless. A choleraic stream of germs flows through the air in a similar way. This choleraic stream cannot be mapped out on the ocean, but can be on land. It is well known that vessels have left the continent with every passenger on board in perfect health; in a few days they ran into this unseen choleraic stream of germs, when a score or more would succumb to the disease in a few hours. As soon as that vessel left that choleraic stream, the passengers ceased to contract the disease, began to recover, and all who survived were landed in health.

Its development and progress are similar to yellow fever, which propagates its own specific germ as it advances. A few hundred years since a stream of yellow fever germs crossed the Gulf of Mexico (where susceptible persons could have contracted the disease) and soon entered New Orleans. From thence it took an unusual route; it came north; its daily advancement was noted until it reached Memphis. The condition of the air north of that city was unsuited to the propagation of its germ; therefore it could not go farther. At that time many persons whose systems were impregnated with its poisonous germs, came to Nashville. The air at this point was of sufficient purity to prevent the propagation of those germs and to protect those who came in immediate contact with the diseased refugees, all of whom recovered. Those persons who lived a few hundred feet from the stream of yellow fever germs on its way north towards Memphis, were exempt from the disease.

Those persons who live a few hundred feet from a choleraic stream of germs are also exempt from the disease, unless in a condition peculiarly receptive to those germs. The present condition of the air in Nashville (and nearly every other city in the United States of America) is so pure that if the germs of cholera were introduced here it could not become epidemic; only a few susceptible persons could contract the disease. When cholera becomes epidemic in any locality, its germs displace or destroy the life-sustaining powers of the air—the oxygen and ozone—and every person becomes enfeebled and exhausted. At that time the digestive organs become quite powerless, therefore indefinitely perform their normal functions. It seems that the lacteal

become inert and cease to take up the chyle and transfer it into the viscera, thence into the blood vessels. This life-sustaining product then remains in the intestine, flows onward combining with its other contents, and then becomes corrupt matter. To use powerful astringents for the purpose of retaining this putrid mass within this perfectly natural sewer of the body is dangerous and destructive. If these putrid contents of the bowels could be medicinally or mechanically confined therein, its acidity would soon perforate their walls and escape into the abdomen.

The fountain must be pure or the stream cannot be, and a dam built across its mouth cannot make it pure.

The liver is a large gland within the body, and its secretions are absolutely essential to the formation of chyme from wholesome food. Now, during an attack of cholera, food cannot be taken into the stomach, at which time there are no secretions required of the liver to aid in digestion. The healthy liver is easily moved to active secretions by small doses of calomel. During an attack of cholera it will require exceedingly large doses of calomel to excite the enfeebled, weary liver to increased activity. The secretions of the liver are taken out of the blood, and it will soon become exhausted if not resupplied by the blood-making organs, and they cannot furnish it even in small quantities. In that condition, to torture the feeble liver with calomel, is dangerous in the extreme.

Now if it requires four ounces of blood for the liver to secrete one drachm of bile, it would be far more safe to take that quantity of blood from the arm than to greatly overtreat the weary liver. The liver and digestive organs could then retain their own vitality, and sooner be able to resume again their normal functions.

The great sympathetic nerve (which is semi-sensitive) controls the action of the abdominal viscera. This nerve is irritated by acid substances which traverse the intestines, and by its reflex action will produce convulsions, cramps and vomiting. Opium and its congeners, in appreciable doses, will produce insensibility of the brain, paralysis of the cerebro spinal and great sympathetic nerves, and suspend every function of the entire body. It therefore should never be taken during an attack of cholera—except by suicides. It will not always bring death to them, but produce a comatose condition during which they have been buried.

Remedies that are positively known to be curative in cholera, become inert and useless to a patient who has been dosed with opium and who will succumb to the disease before those remedies can produce an impression.

Alcoholic drinks, astringent and pungent concoctions will diminish or destroy the normal secretions of the alimentary canal, and create inflammation, which is as fatal as cholera.

Iced drinks, ice cream, and sherbet must not be used during an epidemic.

Ham, sausage, boiled cabbage, milk, cheese, nuts, pickles, salads, honey, molasses, pastry, canned fish, oysters, and lobsters must not be eaten.

There is a want of appetite during an epidemic of cholera, and to use stimulants to create a morbid one will result in distress and disaster. Only foods known to be easily digested and assimilated must be eaten. Fresh beef, sound vegetables, and ripe fruits can be eaten in moderation, but must be well masticated to furnish the much-needed saliva. The digestive organs are so enfeebled they can be overtaxed easily by whole-some food even in small quantities. Food should be kept on ice and outside of the infected district if possible, then cooked as soon as received.

Hot water or pure cool water may be drunk before meals, but not with them or immediately afterwards. Limestone water should be boiled, put into bottles, corked and turned down to cool. Cistern water and filtered water of the same temperature may be drunk in moderation, but best when the stomach is empty.

The bowels can be kept in good condition by suitable food—by taking a cup of oatmeal gruel, with a little salt, before breakfast, or an enema of hot water afterwards.

A flannel bandage worn around the body is a safeguard. Copper worn next to the skin will relieve cramps and be a preventive of cholera. The best prophylactic known is *cuprum metalecum*; a dose daily when living in an infected district of the sixth trituration.

The only stimulant of any value whatever to relieve depression and debility during an epidemic, is

spirits of camphor. Two drops on granulated sugar is the proper way to prescribe it. If taken during the first stage of cholera, a dose every three to five minutes, it alone will cure nearly every case. It is the one and only domestic remedy of any surety or value.

Cleanliness, ventilation, good nursing and the use of disinfectants are requisite in all diseases. During an attack of cholera all the vessels to be used for receiving the dejections of the patient should be kept ready and contain a half pint or more of water, in which have been placed a few drops of carbolic acid.

The clothing and bedding in contact with the patient should be disinfected, as well as the apartment afterwards.

Cholera is sudden in its attack, rapid in progress; and its treatment, to be successful, must be certain, specific, and curative—not palliative, not experimental.

Homeopathic physicians have treated it successfully wherever it has appeared all over the world, and have learned that it yields readily to our specific remedies. Our individual, our combined experience, and our statistics give us supreme confidence in our remedies; therefore we have no fears of the result of our treatment of epidemic cholera for ourselves, our friends, and our patients.

To prevent confusion, I will recommend only a few remedies. For cramps, *cuprum met.*; for vomiting, *veratrune alb.*; for colligative discharges from skin and bowels, *arsenicum alb.*; for consecutive fever, *baptisin*; for suppression of urine, *caubabis sati*; for delirium, *belladonna*; *cuprum* and *belladonna* in the sixth trituration, the others in the third trituration.

Tablet triturates, each containing a dose, can be obtained at a homeopathic pharmacy. They can be taken dry on the tongue or dissolved in a spoonful of pure water, used according to the urgency of the case, from six to sixty minutes apart.

Patients can rinse the mouth in hot water and take a spoonful as often as the stomach will tolerate it.

Patients should be gently rubbed with a towel, then briskly with the naked hand, and patted until warmth returns to the skin.

Bottles filled with hot water placed around the body will add to the comfort of the patient.

If the foregoing instructions are followed during an epidemic of cholera, the death rate will be far less than it was during la grippe and no distressing sequela.

## THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Condition of Government Finances on December 31.

The Treasury Department December public debt statement shows the fiscal operations of the Government during the last six months, as well as during the last six months or the first half of the current fiscal year, which ended December 31. During December the aggregate of the debt was increased about \$500,000, but the treasury surplus was lowered \$1,250,000 and now aggregates \$29,092,588, fully \$5,500,000 less than it was on January 1, 1892. The debt on January 1, less the surplus cash in the treasury and the \$100,000 gold greenback reserve, aggregated \$835,432,165. Compared with the statement put out a year ago the statement made shows a decrease in the debt during the year just closed of about \$6,000,000.

The Treasury gold balance fell off about \$3,500,000 during December, and on January 1 amounted to \$121,000,000, or \$10,000,000 less than it was January 1, 1892.

Government receipts during December were unusually heavy, amounting to \$33,250,000, and for the last six months or the first half of the current fiscal year reached \$193,833,880, fully \$20,000,000 more than during the corresponding months of 1891.

Fifteen millions of this increased revenue came from customs receipts, which for the last six months amounted to \$100,576,227. Internal revenue receipts for the last six months were \$84,613,697, or 7,500,000 more than from July 1 to December 31, 1891.

On the other hand, increased expenditures have kept pace with increased revenue during the first half of the current fiscal year.

During this period expenditures aggregated \$195,359,164, or \$19,000,000 more than from July 1 to December 31, 1891. Increased pension payments alone account for this great increase in expenditures, as the pension charge for the last six months amounted to \$80,423,903 against \$61,341,227 during the corresponding months of 1891.

This points to a pension charge during the current fiscal year amounting to the sum of \$160,000,000.

spirits of camphor. Two drops on granulated sugar is the proper way to prescribe it. If taken during the first stage of cholera, a dose every three to five minutes, it alone will cure nearly every case.

It is the one and only domestic remedy of any surety or value.

No gardener or fruit grower can afford to be without our new SEED AND PLANT BOOK. IT IS A WONDERFUL book of its special features. 200 Illustrations; \$2.75 in Cash Prizes; beautiful colored Plates; everything good, old or new. It is mailed free to all enclosing 6c. in stamps for return postage (*less than one-third its cost*). Write to-day, mention this paper and address 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

## 6105 WOMEN

Employed in the Various Departments of the Government.

There are 6105 women employed in department work in Washington as against 17,036 males. Here is the table:

DEPARTMENT.	Male	Female	Total
Congress.....	933	2	935
Executive office.....	22	1	23
Department of State.....	1,155	11	1,166
Treasury.....	2,730	1,359	4,089
War.....	2,134	161	2,295
Navy.....	1,452	55	1,507
Postoffice.....	642	159	801
Interior Department.....	4,303	2,323	6,626
Department of Agriculture.....	1,923	153	2,076
Department of Labor.....	49	9	58
Fish Commission.....	103	11	114
Interstate Commerce Cm. Civ. Service Commission.....	1,662	93	2,623
Gov. of Puerto Rico.....	1,081	87	1,188
Government of D. C.....	546	83	634
Miscellaneous offices.....	17	1	18
Judicial branch of Gov't.....	17	118	134
Total.....	17,039	6,105	23,144

Of these employees about 10,000 come under the civil service rules. In twenty-five years woman have captured 25 per cent of the Government positions.

SPEAKING of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Bohemia, and Maria of England, the New York World significantly remarks: "It is expected that the lavish expenditure appertaining to the wedding will induce the people of both and fashion throughout Europe to patronize with increased liberality their tailors, costumers and haberdashers and thus create better times. This expectation shows the extent to which trade in Europe is suffering, and upon what slender pegs the masses pin their hopes of a revival."

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Patients should be gently rubbed with a towel, then briskly with the naked hand, and patted until warmth returns to the skin.

Bottles filled with hot water placed around the body will add to the comfort of the patient.

If the foregoing instructions are followed during an epidemic of cholera, the death rate will be far less than it was during la grippe and no distressing sequela.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

*Scott's Emulsion* is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowes, N. Y. All druggists.

ASK FOR THE KELLY ANTI-TRUST AXE

Use no other.

It will cut more wood than any other axe. The scoop in the blade keeps front sticking in the wood and makes it cut deeper than any other axe. Ask for Kelly Axe. Try it and you will never use any other axe.

ADDRESS KELLY AXE MFG. CO., Louisville, Ky.

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sure more people than any other one remedy under the sun.

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can come from their use. A genuine current of electricity conduction can be made mild or strong, or reversed at the pleasure of the wearer.

All of the above fully confirmed and endorsed, by hundreds who have tried them, in our

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THE LARGEST ELECTRIC BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE COMPANY.

AND THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE COMPANY.

## REFORM PRESS SELECTIONS

Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Terse and Pungent Paragraphs by Reform Writers Who "Would Rather Fall in the Right than Succeed in the Wrong."

**THE WEST.**  
There stood where fair Pacific  
Softly kisses golden sands,  
Where the breath of Eden murmers  
Through the tress of tropic land;  
Where the lilies and the roses give a  
Fairest flowers God has given,  
Open their petals to their fragrance,  
Sing a song to heaven;  
Cup the fragrance of the balsam,  
Hear the pine's Aeol an song  
Were white cataracts plash in music  
Mid the waves of Oregon;  
Men's rough kerosene oil  
Is now ground mighty head,  
Where the lightnings gleamed and dizzled  
And the storm cloud hung dread,  
On the gulf's blue placid waters  
Mid the orange glow of Florida;  
Heard the pine's Aeol an song  
Vineyart kept back;  
To the measureless track  
Of the Western prairies green  
To the billowy miles of wheat and corn  
And the sunflower's golden bloom.  
And though fair the lands, and bright the flower  
My pines are here pressed,  
True, beautiful, boundless West;  
—By Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas.

**Evangelist.** The day is not far distant when electricity, or something better, will warm and light all the homes of men.

It is affirmed that enough of power goes to waste at Niagara Falls to run the machinery of the world. Schemes have long been contemplated to utilize this mighty power, in part, and a company, backed by ample capital, has nearly completed a tunnel and waterway on the American side, which it is estimated, will give them control of 120,000 horse power. The vastness of this power may be conceived by noting the fact that all the machinery of Buffalo, a city of 300,000 inhabitants, employs only 100,000 horse power. The result must be the creation of a great manufacturing city at the falls, and it is not unlikely that the power will be transferred to other points also. It is stated that it may be carried to Buffalo in the form of electricity and utilized at a cost per annual horse power \$10 less than the present cost of steam power; or at a saving of \$1,000,000 a year on the amount used. As coal becomes higher the vast uncontrolled energies of nature will be harnessed and made the servant of man.

**Kiowa County Times,** Kansas, has a pen picture of Lewelling, governor of Kansas, which makes good reading.

A poor man, but not an obstinate one; a hearty man, but not a flatterer; an honest man, but not a fanatic. He is very human, is Governor-elect Lewelling, and is liable to make the great mistake of standing by his friends, which, when one discriminates between friends and pretended friends, is a dangerous precedent to establish. Wiser and stronger men than Governor-elect Lewelling have set out to do that thing, and at the end of their terms have been called treacherous, vacillating, two-faced, scheming ingrates, and other things too numerous and too ungentlemanly for publication.

**Coming Crisis, Colorado.** Maine, with a smaller population than Minnesota, has about six times as much money in its savings banks; and although Illinois has four times the population of Maine, and many large cities, the latter State has twice as much money in its savings banks. New Hampshire has twice as large an amount of deposits as Ohio, although Ohio nine times as large in population as New Hampshire. Massachusetts, with little over one-half as great a population as Ohio, has eleven times as great deposits. The little manufacturing State of Rhode Island has a larger sum of deposits than Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska put together, and Connecticut has as large a sum as all the Western States named in the list.—Exchange. The West has the shortages.

In a Western exchange, Mary E. Hobart a contributor, writes:

I hold that no physician can prescribe a remedy until he understands where to locate the disease, and so when we thoroughly understand our present banking system, which is the problem of finances; when we can by mathematical demonstration point with precision to the exact spot where error is engrained, and also reveal what that error consists in; then, and not till then, may we hope for the suggestion of intelligent and satisfactory remedies. It is not only necessary to "keep in the middle of the road," but also to know where the middle is.

**Alliance Courier,** Indian Territory, gives another twist to a thought tap.

If the next crop of cotton could be disposed of direct to the manufacturers, what an immense amount of money would be saved the cotton grower. Did you ever give this any consideration? Has it ever entered your mind that the manufacturer would be willing to allow you almost what he is bound to grant as a profit to the middle man—the cotton buyer?

**Wichita Beacon,** Kansas, publishes an interview with Hon. Jerry Simpson. Jerry will have other folk beside Streeter, of Illinois, calling him a "Democrat" if he don't "look a leetle out." It says:

Mr. Simpson looks forward to better times under Cleveland's administration, and expressed the opinion that the Republicans who are saying that Mr. Cleveland does not do this and dare not do that will discover their mistake. He said that Mr. Cleveland is an honest reformer and is in advance of his own party on the line of reform. Mr. Simpson expressed the opinion in guarded terms

that the Democratic party would either advance in the next four years or there would be a section of the Democratic party fighting Mr. Cleveland's administration. "The President means a reform of the tariff and reform in some other directions, and if there are any Democrats in Congress who are not in harmony with him they will be given an opportunity to show their hand."

**Elk County Citizen,** Kansas. Referring to this insidious and insulting comparison, we are tempted to remark that a dumb brute would demean itself by "kicking" its author:

Speaking of the candidacy of Mrs. Lease for United States Senator, a writer from Wichita makes the following crude comparison: "It is true Mrs. Lease has helped the party as much or more than any other public speaker. But cows sometimes give a pail full of milk and then kick it over."

**St. Louis Monitor.** It will be noticed no liability is assumed in the statement made, but it will be worth while remembering:

It is said that the Western branch of the Associated Press has entered into a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company, agreeing that the daily papers which receive the dispatches must discourage a national postal telegraph. The people will in time realize that this is the meanest monopoly with which they have to contend.

**The Liberator,** Arkansas. We agree with this paper in its strictures upon the convict lease system, and think all State legislatures should be forced by popular sentiment to banish forever the revolting feature:

The barbarous lease system must go. Turn on the light and reveal its horrors to sickening humanity.

**Public Ledger,** North Carolina, makes comical reference to the very close shave "the Hub" gave prohibition after some years enjoyment of it.

Boston voted for license, by only 188 majority, though the Democratic candidate for mayor had 13,121. Evidently the anti-liquor men are not all Repubicans.

**Alliance Times,** Kansas.

We are getting tired of this continual pounding the Republican party. The poor thing is dead and let it remain in peace. It is too much like the 100 yards men in the war of the Rebellion. They have been doing their principal fighting since the war, while the men who did the work have been at peace for thirty years.

**The Independent,** Missouri. Right you are. Ownership or absolute control. Indorsement—no!

This country has had about enough of indorsing bonds for speculators. The Nicaragua canal schemers needn't apply.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Opinions from Various Sections Upon Current Topics of the Day.

E. O. Meetzen, of Texas, late candidate for Congress on the People's party ticket in that State:

I am, let me assure you, entirely in accord with the action of C. W. Macune at the Supreme Council. The Alliance must not and cannot be subordinate to any political party. I am a People's party man to the core—simply because that party adopted our demands and the others failed to do so. But let me add, should the new party ever depart from the teachings of humanity and justice, I would be one of the first to oppose it as I have opposed the others. The Alliance is and always should be a school of the great plain people, regardless of party ties, wherein they can learn the true principles of government in the absence of party spirit and after party spirits. The common schools of our country should give our children an insight into the methods of a true republic, and impress on them the sacred duties of citizenship, until then, however, the Alliance must live as an educator or our country will go, as did Greece and Rome. History is repeating itself in France to-day. Think of the millions lost in the Panama canal swindle. Some of the highest officers of that nation are implicated. Let us watch Congress closely and see whether the Nicaragua canal project will not be a similar case. I fear so.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

WHEN the grim reaper gathers back the curtains which divides the unseen from the finite, when no more within fast dimming eyes shall tremble the luster of another dawn, let the memory of generous deeds shine out like stars.

THERE are some shining lights in the new party, who deserve life pensions from Wall street for the vigorous efforts they have put forth lately to disrupt and paralyze the Alliance.

## GOV. FLOWER'S MESSAGE

## He Calls Attention to the Railroad and Coal Combination.

He Deplores the Sweating System and Explains Why He Called Out the State Militia During the Recent Railroad Strike.

Governor Flower, of New York, is evidently a very independent thinker. In his message to the State legislature he made some fearless references. For instance, in referring to the combination between certain railroads and coal companies, formed within the past year, the governor says:

The combination differs from similar organizations in certain respects which make competition absolutely impossible. The consumers are at the mercy of the combination: It can raise the price of anthracite coal as high as it can find purchasers. The price has increased 75 cents a ton within a year. The only apparent limit to the extortion is the refusal of the people to buy. In that case they must use bituminous coal or wood, or perish with the cold. The conditions present a state of affairs that challenges serious consideration. We have the people of this State any means of legislative relief against such a monopoly of a natural and necessary product? The question is worthy of your earnest attention.

Again, when treating of the abominable outrage upon suffering poverty known as the "sweating system," he says:

A system has grown up debasing in its effects upon those who labored in these places—debauching their morals, depressing their wages to the starvation point, and requiring them to work from fifteen to twenty hours a day, in stifling, foul, overcrowded rooms, at the peril of their own health and the health of the community. There are about 60,000 people engaged in the clothing trade in New York city. Two-thirds of these work in the tenement houses, or in shops in the rear of tenement houses. The rooms in tenements are used both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and the workmen are usually boarders of the head of the family. As many as possible are crowded into these places. When the day's labor ceases the workrooms become bedrooms; the clothing worked upon is used for mattresses and bed covering.

Instead of providing workshops for the people who make up their wares, the manufacturers farm out their work to a contractor at so much a piece. This contractor in turn sublets the work to another contractor, or to a man with a family who can "take in boarders," and the work is then made on the team system, i.e., one part of the garment is given to one operator, another part to another operator, and so on. By the time the work reaches the team operator the price for making the garment is so low that the workman can make a bare subsistence only by long stretches of unceasing labor. There is especial need, however, for such change—in the law as will provide for more inspectors.

Speaking of a national quarantine the executive announces emphatically against one.

The subject of an exclusive national quarantine is just now exciting considerable popular discussion, and seems to commend itself to the approval of many of our citizens. I cannot but think that this is a superficial conclusion, formed upon impulse and based upon theoretical rather than practical conditions. It has become too much the tendency of our time to appeal to the Federal Government for the correction of all evils, the accomplishment of all public works, and the performance of all public functions. I confess that I am not yet convinced that the old-fashioned Jeffersonian theory of self-government must be laid aside for the adoption of a centralized government exercising a great variety of functions which the States or the people can best discharge for themselves. The Federal Government already has it within its power, through its consular service, to exercise an stringent a quarantine against the importation of infectious and contagious diseases into this country as could be accomplished in any other way. Except at its own port no vessel containing infected baggage, freight or passengers can leave any foreign port for this country without the connivance or neglect of Federal officers.

The governor admits himself stung by the censure of his action in calling out the State troops to quell a few hundred Buffalo striking switchmen, by this reference:

Employees have the right to strike and peaceably persuade others to join them, and in their earnest and lawful efforts to benefit their condition they may always feel sure that public sympathy is with them and against the selfish corporations. But every citizen and corporation, every employee and employer, must observe and respect the authority of law and government. So long as they keep within the law State government will leave them to settle their own disputes. But law must be observed; persons and property must be protected, and the lawful use of property by its owners must not be interfered with. These are the ends for which the State primarily exists. For the maintenance of these ends every dollar of the State's money, the life and services of the national guard, the life and services of the national guard, and the support of every law-abiding citizen are pledged.

Whatever can be wisely done by legislation to guarantee equal rights to all should be done. But law will not accomplish everything. Corporations will learn by costly experience that, even from the selfish point of view, it pays to be considerate of the welfare of their employees. No men or corporations can stop the march of civilization. Shorter hours of labor, better wages, and the opportunity which these give for education and enjoyment are natural human aspirations. They should be treated as such in a friendly, Christian spirit, not repelled with arrogant manner or impa-

tient consideration. Honest recognition by corporations of just demands from employees will solve many a labor difficulty and prevent many an opportunity for lawless strife and civil disorder.

Taken as a whole, it is an able and courageous document, and worthy of the chief magistrate of the Empire State.

## ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Memphis Demands.

## FINANCE.

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

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

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

We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

## TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

## LAND.

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

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

12. We demand a national currency.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

T. A. Slocum, M.C., 181 Pearl Street, New York.

13. We demand a graduated income tax.

14. We demand that the Government shall not interfere with the right of the people to strike and to organize.

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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. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 28, 1893.

No. 20.

## THE SITUATION.

No great changes in the prospect for legislation have taken place during the past week. A careful canvass of the situation shows a remarkable unity of sentiment as to what could be done if brought to a vote, and as to what are the breakers, hindrances, and dangers which stand in the way, but there is great diversity of opinion as to what will be done. In the meantime, the position, attitude, and policy of the present administration is being clearly demonstrated and understood. Every move upon the legislative and executive chess-board is being eagerly watched and interpreted through political microscopes.

There is no longer any doubt that the retiring administration is not working day and night to prepare a downy bed of ease for the incoming administration. It is now clear that they are determined Mr. Cleveland shall wrestle with the silver question, and that the present administration is doing all that it possibly can to prevent any silver legislation at this session of Congress. They have a double object in this. First, they regard it as good policy to throw the responsibility upon Mr. Cleveland, because action either for or against is sure to alienate a large following; and second, it is believed that should the present Congress fail to repeal the Sherman law, the Treasury will soon be bankrupt, and a panic and crash ensue in business circles unless Congress is convened in called session to meet the emergency by legislation. It is always bad politics for a new administration to commence with a called session of Congress necessary.

A further evidence of this plan of action on the part of the Republicans is presented in the recent transaction of the Treasury Department; all payments that can be deferred till after March 4 are turned down, and it is stoutly affirmed by the Democratic members that while by this means the present administration may go out with apparently no deficiency, or a very small one, there will really be a very large one as soon as the business is straightened up and transferred. If this be true, it will, of course, tend to force the called session.

The amendment of the interstate commerce law to make pooling legal has been defeated by the House. There was violent opposition to the national quarantine bill and filibustering to beat it in the House. The Hatch anti-option bill still drags in the Senate, and Tuesday, the 31st instant, is the day set for a vote. If it comes to a vote the indications are that it will pass. The national quarantine bill will probably pass in the House. There is only about thirty days time in which to finish up the business of the present session, and the friends of silver legislation have laid their plans well, and will, if they can get a start, rush a measure through in three days time.

## THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

The people are wide awake and thoroughly posted upon the current issues, and while they seem to be patiently waiting the action of Congress they are in no humor to accept any equivocal and deceptive straddle or evasion of the money question. There is now the greatest chance for the Democratic party

that ever has been presented to any party. The rank and file of the people are demanding and are determined to have a more just and equitable financial system, and the true business interests and commercial pursuits are in sympathy with the movement, and desire, above all other questions of legislation, to see the finance question settled. If the Democratic party refuses a fair and just settlement, or fails to attempt such a settlement, it will be hurled from power with even a greater majority than that by which it came in. If it delays such a settlement the question will be made the issue in the next election, and when partisan strife runs high agitation appeals to prejudice, and the results cannot be foreseen. Hence all the responsibilities necessary for self-preservation are resting upon the Democratic party to settle this question at once, and settle it so as to give a permanent, stable, safe, fair, equitable, simple, and economical financial system. If this can be done all productive industries will be benefited and this country will take on such a degree of prosperity as never before known. This would justly reflect great credit upon the Democratic party, and guarantee its supremacy for many years to come.

It is, however, impossible for any party to complete this great work in the limited time now presented. Nothing more than a good beginning could be accomplished at one session of Congress, and that beginning is most important because the first step taken will indicate whether the policy is to serve the interests of the corrupt few who manipulate concentrated wealth to enslave and rob productive industries, or whether it is to serve the best interests of the entire nation, carefully avoiding any favoritism.

The great evil of the financial system to-day is not so much lack of volume as it is lack of adjustment to the business and commercial needs, lack of flexibility. True, from a Democratic standpoint an increase in volume would be the most certain and equitable means of reducing the tariff, and while it reduced the tariff it would increase the revenue, but the lack of flexibility produces a great stringency in the money centers every fall when money is demanded for handling the crops. This stringency unsettles all kinds of business and commercial pursuits and reduces the prices of agricultural products at the season in which the agriculturist is compelled to realize upon his year's productive effort. These conditions constitute an active discrimination against all kinds of productive pursuits whether agricultural or commercial, and in favor of the speculator, manipulator, wrecker and all the other forms of exploiting. A proper flexibility of the volume of currency, dependent not upon the fiat of the Government, because it has no correct gauge, not upon the will of any class or set of men, because they would manipulate it in their own interest, but dependent upon the wants and needs of the legitimate business transactions of the country, is by far the greatest necessity of the times.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, while not objecting to the resolution, criticised the message of the President as far as it referred to war claims and also the speeches of Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, which were circulated during the campaign, in which it has been asserted that the majority of the war claim measures now pending before the House were the claims of persons who had been denied a hearing on account of disloyalty.

Mr. Burrows spoke in favor of his resolution, the purpose of which was that Congress might have data on which to act upon the claims now pending before it.

Mr. Belzhoover criticised the statements made by Mr. Reed and Mr. Hen-

phia and Reading Railroad Company and other railroad companies, or between such companies and other roads or canals, or producers of coal, for any illegal or improper purpose, etc., which in a striking and conclusive manner portrays the evils which attend the monopoly of the coal fields by the transportation companies. Some extracts from this report are published in another column of this paper.

It seems clear that if railways are to be allowed to exercise a monopoly as they now are by prerogatives which enable them to overcome or recuperate from any control by competition, then, and in that case, they can, by engaging in any business which is dependent upon them for transportation, soon secure a monopoly of that also. If a combination of railroads which make a net-work covering the entire coal producing district of the nation, be allowed to invest and operate in coal production, they can discriminate against their competitors without detection until they drive them from the market, and thereby secure a monopoly of coal production as well as coal transportation. This might be extended to salt, iron, glass, lumber, sugar, cotton, wheat and every other form of industry. In fact, whenever the door is opened, and a common carrier who exercises a public function, and is, therefore, to that extent a representative of the Government, is allowed to come into competition with individual enterprise, it can only end in the absolute subjection of the latter.

This principle is forcibly illustrated in the railway question of the day. That they are public corporations is now generally admitted, and still they are owned as private capital and operated for private gain. This produces endless complication, and must continue to do so because there is a conflict of authority and interest that is constantly giving rise to judgments, and decisions in special cases which seem to be at variance upon the fundamental principles involved. The question is, how far should the Government franchise, necessary to the public feature of the service, extend, and where do the rights of capital and the individual begin?

The building and operating of cars and rolling stock, either freight or passenger, is not necessarily a monopoly, any more than the building and operating of wagons, omnibuses or steamboats would be; but when a rolling stock company becomes the owner of a road-bed it instantly has a monopoly of operating on that road.

A hint to the wise is sufficient. No arbitrary or restrictive legislation is needed to stop these encroachments upon the rights of the people. The benign influence of competition can be restored as the true regulator of commercial relations by saying that when railway companies combine and engage in coal production, that the coal producers on the line of their tracks shall have an easement to run trains over their road beds at a toll sufficient to cover the cost. This will enable coal miners to engage in railroading whenever the railroads engage in coal mining, and is an illustration of the application of Mr. Hudson's plan of divorcing the ownership of road-bed and rolling stock. The road-bed is the franchise that is the basis of all the monopoly and trouble, and with these thrown open, like the rivers, competition would soon reduce charges of all kinds to a minimum, and the power of monopoly would be broken.

## THE TWO NATIONAL BODIES

## McGarrahan's Claim Knocked Out in the Senate.

## The House Passes Joint Resolution Providing for the Election of United States Senators by Direct Vote of the People.

## THE SENATE—MONDAY.

Senate bill to authorize the court of claims to hear and determine the claims of certain New York Indians against the United States was, on motion of Mr. Hiscock, of New York, taken from the calendar, explained by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, and passed. The claim, involving about \$2,000,000, arose out of taking of lands in Kansas belonging to these Indians, which had been given to them in exchange for their lands in New York.

The McGarrahan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, read an argument against it, premising his argument with the remark that the question was too important to be shirked.

In his review of the history of the case Mr. Morrill mentioned the fact that an adverse report had been made on the claim by Mr. John Randolph Tucker, and said that that fact was interesting, as it was understood that Mr. Tucker would be selected by the incoming administration as the best qualified gentleman in Virginia for the position of Attorney-General. All who knew Mr. Tucker, he added, hoped that the report would prove true.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's argument against the McGarrahan bill, the bill went over without action, and Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, addressed the Senate in support of his joint resolution to limit the presidential office to one term.

The Senator read from manuscript and built a bridge before him of ten law books. He was obliged to give way at 2 p.m. to the anti-option bill, and Mr. Call made a speech in its favor. Among other things, he said:

"Mr. President, a proper consideration of the pending bill requires that we should consider the present conditions and circumstances of the country. This is a period of vast combinations, embracing all the staple products of agriculture; it is a time of gigantic incorporated associations of private and public credits, holding in their grasp all the subjects of commerce, the avenues and means of transportation, the control of the public money, and rapidly acquiring the ownership of the soil of the country. These combinations largely control and direct the newspaper press of the country, and speak, or claim to speak, the opinion and will of the people."

"This bill represents the uprising of the people against these oppressive methods, and their determination to try at least some means for its control and restraint by law, and is the expression of the almost unanimous feeling of the people engaged in the production of the great staples of commerce and of life."

And in conclusion:

"Therefore, Mr. President, this legislation, however imperfect and tentative it may be, is in the line of the demand of the people and public opinion. They believe, as I think, that it is progress in the industrial economy, in the line of the preservation of private property and of our existing institutions, that corporate power may exist and yet be subject to control and limitation. In my judgment, they are not to be deluded with the idea that the limitations of power in the Federal Constitution prevent the representatives of States and the people from exercising such power and effecting such legislation as shall be adequate to their protection against any evils which threaten the destruction of the commerce of this country."

Mr. Vest followed in an argument against the bill on unconstitutional grounds, and several amendments were rejected which were intended to cripple the bill.

## THE HOUSE.

Mr. Belzhoover, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on War Claims, reported back the Burrows' resolution calling on the various departments for information relative to the amount of war claims allowed by them and the court of claims.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, while not objecting to the resolution, criticised the message of the President as far as it referred to war claims and also the speeches of Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, which were circulated during the campaign, in which it has been asserted that the majority of the war claim measures now pending before the House were the claims of persons who had been denied a hearing on account of disloyalty.

Mr. Burrows spoke in favor of his resolution, the purpose of which was that Congress might have data on which to act upon the claims now pending before it.

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derson, of Iowa, at the last session (for campaign purposes), that bills reported by the Committee on War Claims at that session involved an appropriation of between \$70,000,000 and \$100,000,000. This he indignantly denied, and asserted that the appropriations involved would not exceed \$16,000,000, two-thirds of which would go to citizens of the North-eastern States. And of the bills favorably reported nineteen-twentieths had been reported favorably by a Republican committee.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, made a gallant fight for a bill to settle swamp land grants in his State. The amount it appropriated was about \$1,500,000, out of which Arkansas, would get \$700,000. It was fought by McMillan, of Tennessee, Holman, Dingley and Tracey, of New York. The last was particularly denunciatory, saying:

"Mr. Speaker, this is an attorney's bill; a bill of the lobby; a bill which, perhaps, as far as the State of Arkansas is concerned, might serve a just purpose in settling these claims, but the State of Arkansas has not gone about the movement in a creditable manner."

This was instantly resented by Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, who pertinently inquired his specific meaning, and later bitterly denounced by McKee, who said, hotly:

"As to the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Tracey] that this is a lobbyist bill, I denounce it as untrue in fact. It is an unmanly and unwarranted attack upon a just measure, one which the gentleman knows nothing about. His opposition must have been inspired by some one who is interested in the defeat of this bill, rather than a desire to do justice to the States interested."

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out to its logical conclusion, would leave the American people without self-government.

Without arriving at any definite result, the matter went over. The intention of "talking the bill to death" is too plainly evident to need comment.

## THE HOUSE.

A bill appropriating \$50,000 to continue the compilation of wage statistics was passed, and then the Committee on Judiciary took the floor, and the rest of the day was spent in passing bills recommended by them.

## WEDNESDAY—THE SENATE.

Immediately following the chaplain's prayer, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, rose, amid a solemn silence, and said:

"Mr. President: It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of Rutherford Burchard Hayes, at his residence in Fremont, O., last evening at 11 o'clock. By the usage of the Senate heretofore, when distinguished persons who have been President of the United States have died during the session of the Senate, that fact has been formally noted. Ex-President Hayes held high and important positions during his life, having been a member of Congress, a gallant and distinguished Union soldier during the war, three times governor of Ohio, and President of the United States. He was a man of unblemished character, against whom no word of reproach could be uttered. Personally I knew him well, and I feel a personal sense of sorrow that he is taken from us. He was a man of great ability—greater than he sometimes displayed in his public actions—because he was always honest, always courteous, and kind to every person who approached him, always generous to friend and foe. He had no sympathy with hatred or malice. I therefore simply make the motion which is usual on such occasions, that the Senate do now adjourn in respect to the memory of the deceased."

It was done.

## THE HOUSE.

The House, after disposing of some routine business, proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for a court of appeals for the District of Columbia, which was passed, and the sundry civil appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Representative Fellows offered for reference a resolution directing inquiry by a congressional committee, into the state of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, the expenditures of money in America to secure acquiescence in the canal project, and the propriety of Gen. Newton's connection with the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. Coombs, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the Reading coal combination and other railroad companies, asked permission to insert in the Record the report thereon. It was granted, and consists of a severe arraignment of the coal trust. A feature of it is a little table of comparative prices.

"Your committee finds that between the months of February, 1892, when the combination went into effect, and November of the same year, the following advances have been made in the whole sale prices of the classes of coal used by housekeepers:

Kind of coal.	February, 1892.	November, 1892.
Grate.....per ton...	\$1.30	1.42
Egg.....do.....	3.65	4.12
Stove.....do.....	3.25	4.12
Chestnut.....do.....	3.25	4.12

That this advance is not due to any unusual conditions of supply or demand, or to increased cost of production, but is solely the effect of the combination which they have been enabled to maintain.

To summarize, your committee finds that the price of coal has been advanced in the class most usually used by housekeepers from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a ton within ten months, which advance has been uniform and well sustained by the parties in the combination, as well as those who are not known to be parties to the contract

January 23, 1893.

# SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

The National Lecturer Approves the Course of "The Economist" as to the Non-Partisanship of the Alliance.

About Open Meetings--Some Suggestions Which Will Prove of Interest to a Vast Number in the Order Who Favor Making These Gatherings Attractive and Instructive--Encourage the Younger Members to Take a Prominent Part in the Meetings.

By FLOW LINE.

Mr. Editor: I am glad you have opened a department for "Good of the Order." I am always glad when the president announces that order of business in the Alliance because then we can bring up and discuss anything we choose with no fear of somebody rising to a point of order. If you give us the same liberty in *THE ECONOMIST*, it will be used freely and highly appreciated.

I have been a member of the Alliance almost from the beginning, and I believe in Alliance doctrine from A to Z. I have noticed that a neighbor will sometimes be against us for a long time, but when we get him to read a few numbers of *THE ECONOMIST*, he soon joins the order and then without any arguments or special instruction, he soon becomes a very enthusiastic Alliance man.

All the Alliance experience I have ever had, has tended to show that farmers as a class, could be depended upon to act together if they could only be brought into contact with one another enough to get well acquainted and to understand their mutual relations.

For this reason I am very favorably impressed with the proposition to have open meetings of the Alliance once a month, and I should say, let the younger members of the order be encouraged to take a prominent part in these open meetings.

Have a committee of one or not more than two appointed to prepare a program for an open meeting a month in advance. Have plenty of singing.

Get up some feature to draw and entertain a crowd. Send special written invitations to every desirable man and woman in coming distance.

Have a competent man to preside who will give dignity to the meeting. Intersperse some amusement if possible and take a short recess for general conversation, but be sure to develop, at each open meeting, at least one Alliance truth and demand, develop it in as complete and forcible a manner as possible.

As an example of what I mean by fully developing an Alliance principle or demand, I offer the following dialogue to be spoken by two boys, one dressed common, and representing a farmer, and the other with false whiskers, spectacles, and a plug hat, representing a Congressman.

DIALOGUE.

(Enter Congressman and Farmer from opposite sides of the stage.)

Congressman—Hello Hayseed, how do you do?

Farmer—How do you do Mr. Statesman, when did you leave Washington?

Cong.—Only last week Congress adjourned and I thought I would come home and make a few speeches to show you people what is best for the country. But where are you going in such a hurry, on this hot day?

Far.—I am going to town to buy some reapers and employ hands to cut and save my wheat.

Cong.—How many reapers do you propose to buy?

Far.—Well, I have 1500 acres of wheat and it is ripening so fast that I will have to buy or hire six reapers to save it.

Cong.—You can't possibly do that.

Far.—Why not?

Cong.—Well, you see it is just this way. Last winter, in Congress, we heard a very able argument from a very eloquent and wise man on the subject of economy. His name was Grainspeculator, perhaps you may have heard of him?

Far.—Yes indeed, I know him well.

Cong.—He showed us beyond the possibility of contradiction that it was a great waste of time, material and money to employ so many reapers in harvesting the wheat crop, and that since there are 313 working days in a year, and one reaper can cut ten acres in a day, each reaper would cut 3130

acres in a year, and as the grass crop of the nation is about 7,000,000 acres, there is no necessity for more than as many reapers, as 3130 is contained times in 7,000,000 which are 2237 reapers. Recognizing this as one of the greatest discoveries of economic facts of modern times, we passed a law prohibiting the manufacture of more than that number of reapers. Therefore, I know that each reaper in the United States this year must cut 3130 acres of wheat, and you have not half enough wheat for one reaper. This is a great country and we are going to enforce economy and make everybody rich.

Far. (who has stood dazed and bewildered)—But what am I to do with my wheat that will all be flat on the ground in two weeks?

Cong.—Pick it up, man, a great economic discovery must not go without recognition simply to save your wheat.

Far.—But what will the wage-workers do for bread if my wheat rots?

Cong.—Let them eat cakes and turkeys and oysters. Scientific government is a great thing.

Far.—But who will vote for you if my men and me receive such treatment as this at your hands?

Cong.—Come, now, my dear hayseed, don't throw any doubt upon your continuing to vote for me. I here and now promise and pledge you that I have but one object in going to Congress, and that is to serve your interest. (Kneeling.) Please, Mr. Hayseed, tell me, can I do anything better for you than this?

Far. (Drawing himself up and speaking loud and plain)—Yes, Mr. Statesman, there is. Rise and assume the attitude of a man while I tell you. You have applied the principles of the money system of the United States to the manufacture of reapers, and it forcibly illustrates the fallacy of both. The wheat crop must be harvested in a very small portion of the year, and requires a sufficient number of reapers to do it in that time.

The entire surplus product of agriculture must be sold in a very small portion of the year, and requires a sufficient volume of money to pay for it in that time. If reapers are scarce the price for cutting is high; if money is scarce the purchasing power of a dollar is high. Either one acts at the expense of the man who has the grain to sell or harvest.

Now, Mr. Statesman, I will tell you a secret not known in Washington, and that is that every farmer in this country is determined to have a flexible currency that will expand when the necessities of business require it, and if you ever want any more votes in this country you will repeal all restrictive measures, whether tariff, reapers, or currency, and abolish all class legislation.

Cong.—I am amazed, Mr. Hayseed, at your knock-down argument, and will at once endeavor to conform to the requirements that are necessary to secure your votes. (Exeunt.)

In conclusion, I desire to urge upon the brotherhood, get the sisters interested, young and old, and they will not only be a charm that will draw full meetings, but they will invent and suggest means of making the meetings interesting.

## A Hearty Indorsement.

BEN TAYLOR, National Lecturer N. F. A. &amp; I. U.

The editorial in *THE ECONOMIST* of January 21, headed "Neutrality," is, in my opinion, timely and to the point, and meets my approval in the position taken that the Alliance is and should remain free from partisanship, and should teach freedom from party restraint and advocate a conservative independence in politics. I believe some leaders of the people's party have been guilty of conduct deserving of unmeasured censure, but believe more good can be done by an effort to unite and build up the order than by attacks and strictures upon individuals. The great danger to the reform movement is that it will lose sight of the effort to destroy partisanship of all kinds and turn

its whole energies to the upbuilding of a party effort, which bids fair to become as bitterly partisan and proscriptive as either of the old parties.

Mr. Editor, I fear partisanship. It has proven the greatest curse this country has ever known. Washington in our early history gave it as his opinion that if we ever lost our liberties partnership would be the cause. Shall we then allow party to take the place of the Alliance? God forbid, but rather let us maintain the Alliance independent of all parties. Neutral. That is the word; neither for or against, but through its education build up a great, independent, intelligent, conservative body of citizens, ready to cast a vote for justice and humanity, ready to support or oppose parties as the measures they advocate may be for or against the interests of the people.

It certainly is time enough for Alliance men to become partisan when the platform is made and the candidate nominated; do not understand me that I believe the members desire the Alliance to endorse any party or in any way to become a partisan organization;

they would not do that, but the danger, as I see it, is, that they will

make the mistake of placing their trust in, and hanging their hopes on, party organization through

which to secure desired reforms in legislation and, therefore, neglect

the Alliance and its education of the people. Right here lies the only danger to the Alliance ship that I see. I know that party action

has its allurements, but the true Alliance man will hold the Alliance above party. I ask the mem-

bers to read the Alliance press. I have done so carefully for the last

month, and find almost without exception that it has become a

partisan, instead of an Alliance

press. I am not disposed to com-

plain or impugn the motive of

any, but I beg that Alliance men

call a halt, and let us see "where

we are at." If party effort is to

take the place of the Alliance

education, I fear the result will

prove disastrous to our hopes as a

people.

I am an independent in politics, voted with the People's party in the last election because it advo-

cated measures I believe in the

interest of all the people, and with

the present light before me will do

so again. I believe a new party inevitable because the present

party alignments are not on lines

of interest. The South and West

must and will join hands in a new

party, but to build up and extend

the Alliance until all who are eli-

gible to membership are in its

ranks, is the first duty of all mem-

bers of the order. Let our speak-

ers, then, talk Alliance, not party,

let our press (the Alliance press) go

to work for the Alliance and cease

to be partisan; let every member

go to work for the Alliance and we

can make it one of the greatest

engines for good this country has

ever known. I beg of you, each

of you, to work to extend the order

and build it up.

The two national bodies

Continued from first page.

from the public is used and misused to that end. That the situation will grow increasingly more difficult unless some remedy is found by which the independent operator can maintain his standing and be on an equal footing with the ancillary companies controlled by the railroad roads themselves, is evident.

The committee are agreed that the acquisition of property by transportation companies not necessary to the business of a common carrier, is a growing and dangerous evil. The fact that the railroad companies are in one way or another absorbing the timber, coal, and iron lands of the country can not be disguised. That such ownership tends directly to monopoly and oppression is apparent to every student of commerce. No competition can exist between two producers of a commodity when one of them has the power to prescribe both the price and the output of the other.

This problem, which is of constantly increasing importance, must be solved in some way by Congress and the legislatures of the several States. The public interest demands that the business of the common carrier should be absolutely divorced from any other. The railroad companies were chartered to subserve a great public purpose, and to conduct a great department of public business, and they should not be permitted to abdicate their public functions and descend to a participation in the private affairs of the people, to the end that they may prostitute their franchises derived from Congress or one of the several States in securing an unequal and unfair advantage over the private citizen.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS,  
GEORGE D. WISE,  
JOSIAH PATTERSON,  
BELLAMY STORER,  
JOHN LIND.

This is an extra strong report, and reflects credit upon the committee. It devolves on Congress and State legislatures to act.

Mr. Haynes, of Ohio, announced to the House the death of ex-President Hayes, and delivered a short eulogy. He cited him as exemplary in every relation of life and dignifying every calling. Messrs. O'Neill, J. D. Taylor, Enoch, Outhwaite, Curtis, Storer, Owens, Doan, and Holman, who said:

"Mr. Speaker, I wish to add but a few words to the sentiments which have been expressed touching the life and char-

acter of President Hayes. I met him for the first time on this floor in the closing hours of the Forty-fourth Congress. I shook hands with him in the aisle to my right for the first time. I was charmed by his unassuming, cordial, and kindly manner, and, notwithstanding the fierce political controversy that afterwards arose between the two great political parties of our country over the question of his election to the Presidency, I always entertained a great admiration for his character.

The sensibilities of all our people

will be deeply touched by his death.

He held the greatest office known

to the world and filled it well.

The administration of

President Hayes will go into

history, gentlemen, as the expression

of the whole American people, as well those

who differed with him in political opinion

as those who agreed with him; that he

gave to our country one of the

best administrations our Government has

ever known.

He was himself a pure

man, a Christian gentleman.

His noble

and patriotic efforts to reform the civil

service of the Government, greatly demoralized by the war for the Union, de-

served, especially in view of the hostility

which those efforts encountered within

its own party, imperishable honor."

Mr. Patterson, of Ohio, closed. Out of

respect, the Chamber then adjourned.

THURSDAY—THE SENATE.

Several Senators gave notice of amend-

ments they intended offering to certain

bills, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado,

introduced a measure providing for coin-

age of all silver on hand and purchased

under provisions of the Sherman act.

Mr. Teller adroitly furnished material

for future speeches by an out and out

free coinage bill, and Mr. Peffer, of

Kansas, concluded his speech in favor of

limiting the President's term of office.

The anti-option bill was again re-

sented, and Senator Platt made a vigor-

ous attack upon it.

He said it would not be

long at this rate before the Senate

would be informed that life insurance

would be gambling, and he stamped the

bill as rank socialism.

## FROM ANOTHER OHIO MAN

A Reply to Mr. Mitchell, with Whom He Disagrees.

He Freely Concedes That the Basis of Mr. Mitchell's Argument Is Correct, but Dissents from His Method of Application.

By JOHN McNICOL, Ohio.

Permit one, who has been a close reader of THE ECONOMIST for some time past, to dissent from some of the views held by THE ECONOMIST, and more particularly to those held by J. P. Mitchell, of Ohio. I am emboldened to ask space in your columns on account of the breadth of freedom claimed for the individual through editorial, as well as through communicated articles.

I do not wish to arrange a long letter from carefully selected words, but to briefly offer a few objections to some of the positions taken and advocated in THE ECONOMIST, particularly to some of Mr. Mitchell's ideas.

Why do I select Mr. Mitchell? Because he, like myself, is an Ohio man, and I might concede a second reason, namely, the calling attention and indorsement editorially of the communication from his (Mitchell's) "trenchant pen."

The leaded head lines over Brother Mitchell's letter announce that the warfare of the Alliance is not to be directed against man, but against nature. In the reading of the article we are informed that the warfare is to be against the adverse forces of nature. Surely, brother, you have bit off more than you can mastigate. However, we can await the results of your conflict with those adverse forces.

Were it not for the knowledge we have of the high esteem you hold in individual liberty, we would suggest a co-operation of effort with the rain king (Melbourne), as he is also engaged in fighting the forces of nature in an individual way, without being in the least iota blended with politics, but we will leave you, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Melbourne, to antagonize those forces and note the results, while we briefly review what seems to us some of the other fallacies of your article.

Let us at once reach for the core of the fallacy as we see it. Much, too much, I think, has already been said in regard to the nonpolitical principles of the Alliance, through the columns of THE ECONOMIST, for the welfare of the reform movement. The leading features of this reform movement are embodied, I think, in their general essence, alike in the declared principles of the Alliance, and the platforms of the People's and Prohibition parties; and if this be a correct conclusion, is it not supreme folly to seek to maintain and magnify separate organizations? This is my point of attack.

Looking from this corner of Ohio, it seems that THE ECONOMIST has been instant in season and out of season magnifying the great virtue of the absolute independence of any affiliation, political or otherwise, of the Alliance with other organizations. A number of communications from other sources than the editorial department have also appeared in its columns, and amongst that number one from the trenchant pen of Mr. J. P. Mitchell, of Ohio.

We do not know Mr. Mitchell, but we have become acquainted with some of his views in reference to how science is to be applied to government for the amelioration of the laboring classes. Now we are free to concede that the basis of Mr. Mitchell's methods, as well as that of THE ECONOMIST, namely, that of educating the masses, is not only the proper, but the only method. The difference of opinion arises as to the method by which the new ideas, or reform principles are to be applied to government. This is the point at which the chasm begins to become discernable. It need not be a surprise to any one that a difference of opinion should exist, but it should be conceded that when we find as able writers as wield their pens for the columns of THE ECONOMIST, drifting from their theme to other organizations and individuals with bitter invective, it is, to us, something of a surprise.

"United we stand. Divided we fall."

The meaning of the motto of the commonwealth of Kentucky, ought, in my judgment, to be a lesson to such writers as Mr. Mitch-

ell, who are laboring so hard to magnify the individual, through the Alliance organization. Another utterance, centuries older than the above motto, is pertinently applicable. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Believing both of the above quotations to be absolutely true, I come to the conclusion that in union there is strength, and that if anything is to be accomplished through legislation (for I suppose that it is conceded that if certain abuses are to be corrected, they must be corrected by reversing the same methods which established those abuses), it can only be accomplished by united effort.

I want to notice an objection to party organizations by Mr. Mitchell, in his communication. He says: "The history of parties is one of strife, passion and warfare for office and spoils. Measures and then are their handicraft, used for party supremacy only." Now, Mr. Mitchell, I consider that another very large bite, akin to your effort to remodel nature. I consider your definition of parties to be more than half error. But we will suppose that your definition is true, and no exaggerations, would not the same definition apply, to a very great extent, to every other organization you can name that has a history?

Even the church, in its history, has to confess to strife and warfare. And all of this belligerent spirit (of which we see a goodly degree even in the brotherly Alliance) is to be accounted for in the imperfection of human nature. Do you, Mr. Mitchell, expect to remedy this inherent defect in humanity through the educatory methods of the Alliance? Is it reasonable to expect the millennium quickly to appear through the brotherly teaching imparted through the Alliance?

In short, is the knowledge which the Alliance bestows on its every member to be sufficient to enable each member to stand as a beacon light in the midst of a generation remarkable for its shortcomings? Without finding fault with the order, we are free to say that you are expecting too much from it.

The statement that some, at least, of the advocates of no affiliation with other organizations, are expecting too much from the Alliance organization, may require some modification. Even Mr. Mitchell advances ideas that are quite Catholic in their nature. He says (and here we use his own language): "When the order, after a thorough investigation from the law of cause and effect, thinks certain measures are in the interest of the people, they, the members, acting as a unit, will make the demand and appeal to the intelligence and sense of justice to all, and invite the cooperation of all industrial organizations and citizens in securing the needed legislation."

Now, the above declaration of Mr. Mitchell is one of the modifying features of the assertion that certain writers are expecting too much from the Alliance organization. Evidently Mr. Mitchell is looking ahead to legislation as a remedy, and not alone to instruction within the order. Nay, more, he advocates the inviting of other organizations and citizens to accomplish the necessary legislation. Brother Mitchell, let us shake. I am heartily in harmony with the inviting proposition, and, in curbstone praise, what is the matter with sending out invitations early in the season? And in order to show my good faith in what I have already said, I invite first and foremost Mr. J. P. Mitchell (the Ohio man), next THE ECONOMIST, then the whole Alliance fraternity, and as many as are in favor of remedial legislation for the laboring classes. Come, let us get together, for in union there is strength. The getting together certainly is the only solution to the discontent of a national character which confronts us. Supremacy of order, or of individuals, must be lost sight of. Nonpolitical or nonpartisan effort must be considered preliminary. In a popular form of government, such as our own, the people rule only through the ballot. Then how necessary it is that each elector shall deposit a reform ballot. United We Stand!

I have been induced to pen the above on account of the many utterances of a vindictive and personal character which have lately been published, which utterances have not, nor could they accomplish any good. In the name of the illustrious Grant, let us have peace. Individuality and the supremacy of any or all orders must be sunk, while the general welfare of the masses must receive the first thought of every reformer and true patriot.

[The above communication is published in full because it is a fair presentation of the position of many sincere men who do not

fully comprehend the position of the Alliance upon this important question. Our correspondent makes the serious mistake of confounding the reform movement with the People's party. To start with, and building upon that fundamental error, he is wrong in his conclusion. The Alliance and the People's party, as independent organizations cannot unite, and both continue to exist with supreme jurisdiction as an organization; therefore, if they do unite, one must become subordinate to the other, and a political party that was subordinate to any secret class organization would be such a palpable absurdity that it would not be tolerated. Therefore, if they are not to be kept separate, if they are to be combined, it must be on a basis that will subordinate the Alliance to the political party, and it is the claim of THE ECONOMIST and those who agree with it, that to subordinate the Farmers Alliance, as a farmers' organization, to the dictates of any political party, would destroy its usefulness entirely. And the very fact that this correspondent, and many partisan

People's party papers claim that this position is injurious to the People's party, proves that their conception of that party is that it should dominate the Alliance. It is not only not folly to maintain separate organizations, but it is the very life of both. The Alliance cannot flourish without the hope of securing reform through legislation that will never be enacted till the fealty to the principles involved is asserted at the ballot-box, and the People's party, with all organized reform effort, would not only cease to grow, but would rapidly decay and vanish without the Alliance bringing people together and educating them.

Every one of Mr. McNicol's maxims is accepted, "United we stand, divided we fall," "A house divided against itself cannot stand," "In union there is strength," and he should have added that "Peace is not desirable if purchased at the expense of principle" and "There is no compromise between radical right and radical wrong." The best friends of the Alliance, the best friends of reform by legislation and the ballot, will never consent to see the principles they cherish tied to and monopolized by any political party. The men who run political parties in this day and time are notoriously corrupt, and every grain of absolute following they get they hold subject to trade and compromise for the sake of success. There is, therefore, nothing to hope for from any party except what it is forced to give, and force cannot be applied except through wise and intelligent independence, following any party only so long as it serves the purposes and objects of the reforms demanded.—ED.]

KATE FIELD is indignant because an ungentlemanly congressional committee insisted on her paying for 5000 copies of an argument made before it for admission of free art, and gleefully hid itself hence to spend \$300,000 for an extra edition of Uncle Jerry Rusk's agricultural report. She says: "Knowing what is paid by Congress for funeral junkets and for unnecessary thousands of extra copies of pathos labeled funeral orations, republished from the Congressional Record, I failed to appreciate the straining at my little art gnat. Even a worm will turn, and I, in the capacity of a worm, ask my readers whether it does not make a vast difference which ox is goaded?"

IGNATIUS DONNELLY has been unanimously re-elected president of the Minnesota Farmers Alliance. Secretary Stromberg, of the State Alliance, read his report, showing the organization of forty-eight new Alliances within the last year, making a total of 1427 Alliances. The dues and membership fees received by the secretary amounted to \$1,248.85, and in contributions \$429.32.

The German soldiers call the restless monarch who routs them out at unconscionable morning hours, "the demon kaiser."

## LATE LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Mrs. Potter Palmer Wants More Money for Her Board.

A Slight Difference of Opinion Between Two Prominent Republican Senators Upon the Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, in an open letter charges that but for the opposition of Democratic Senators his silver purchase act would be repealed in ten days. As if in grim contradiction of this emphatic statement Senator Teller, of Colorado, Republican, says: "The Sherman act will not be, cannot be repealed at this session. The friends of silver in the Senate are resolved on that, and I speak from positive knowledge when I say that we can easily defeat any legislation looking to that end." And Henry Villard, who visited the Capitol to learn something about the silver situation, met Senator Stewart as he was leaving the Congressional Library. He had a big bundle of books under his arm. Mr. Villard, asked the silver Senator, with a smile, if he intended to oppose the repeal of the Sherman act. "Do I?" replied Mr. Stewart. "To kill time I will have every one of the books read. If it is necessary to consume more time between now and March 4, so as to prevent a vote on the repeal bill, I will exhaust the library."

THE election of Stephen M. White, as Democratic Congressman from California, was accompanied by a sensational scene. Brethe, the People's party leader, arose and charged Kerns with corruption by Democratic money. A dozen members called him to order but he would not stop. He reiterated his charges. Some one shouted "liar" and he resumed his seat pale with excitement. One member arose and said the man who made the charges was a fit subject for an insane asylum. The other seven People's party members cast solidly their vote for T. V. Cator, of San Francisco.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVIS, of Kansas, has introduced a bill changing the date of congressional session and providing for three instead of two. The first regular session by Mr. Davis' plan would begin at noon on the second Monday in March next succeeding the general election of representatives in Congress. The second regular session would begin at noon on the second Monday in January succeeding the third regular session. The third regular session would begin at noon on the first Monday of December succeeding the session. Several measures of a like nature are under committee consideration.

To KEEP pace with the anti-silver bills introduced in the Senate and House, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has introduced one to continue the purchase of the metal, and to coin all silver bullion which has been or will be purchased into standard dollars, and Senator Teller has shied his gauntlet into the arena with an out and out free coinage measure.

THE Kansas senatorial fight is as far from settlement as ever. Both Houses are unsatiating antis in order to secure sufficient votes to elect. A dual election will be the outcome. The constitutionality of the People's party legislature will be tested by the Kansas supreme court on their first appropriation bill.

WHEN Senator Mills, of Texas, asked Washburne, of Minnesota, if he would agree to an amendment to the anti-option bill preventing millers and wheat combines from farming trusts, the latter grew dramatic, raising both hands over his head, he exclaimed with tremendous emphasis: "With all my heart."

CONGRESSMAN SIMPSON, of Kansas, laughs off the newspaper reports of his "marching up and down the legislative hall, and voting with the People's party members." He says, he pleads guilty to advising and cheering, but sat in the ladies' gallery and was consequently on his very best behavior.

CONGRESSMAN FELLOWS, of New York, develops a laudable desire to know what pockets absorbed the large sums of money "ex-

pended" in this country by the Panama Canal Company. He has introduced in the House a resolution calling for investigation, and it was agreed to.

A DELEGATION representing the National Good Roads League, have made a plea before the House Committee on Agriculture for an appropriation of \$15,000 to ascertain the best manner of constructing and making roads. The proposition has many friends in both Houses.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, of Chicago, who manages the women's department of the Columbian Exposition, wants Congress to appropriate more money for her board. She has the neat sum of \$91,000 to its credit, but she is moving on the breastworks to swell the figures.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK, of New York, who duplicated his name in originating trouble for the Democratic campaign in the Empire State, has been succeeded in office by a gentleman by the Hibernian cognomen of Dowling.

THE anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee's, of Virginia, birthday is a full legal State holiday, and was celebrated with imposing ceremonies on the 9th ult. at Staunton, Va. Many distinguished visitors were present.

WM. McGARRAHAN, the twenty-five-year claimant before Congress is so discouraged by the recent failure of his bill to pass the Senate over the President's veto, that he is undecided as to making further effort.

THE House on January 7, passed a bill after an hour's consideration, to discover, next day, it had been passed last session by both Houses, was signed by the President, and an existing law.

A SENTIMENT in favor of removing the pension department from the realm of politics is said to be growing in political circles. Supervision by the War Department is proposed.

THERE having been some hints of a disagreement between Hill and Tammany Boss, Croker, the former's friends are threatening to crush the tiger if the Senator is side-tracked by its chief.

PRESIDENT HARRISON proposes to take care of his friends. He has appointed his private secretary, Halford, of Indiana, to a paymastership in the United States army with the rank of major.

THE House refused to indorse a pooling provision for railroads in consideration of the interstate commerce bill, when the matter came before it on January 19.

TEN thousand petitions have been received by Representative Durborow, of Chicago, favorable to opening the World's Exposition on Sunday.

GEN. A. S. ROBERTS, bearer of Texas' electoral vote, collected \$437.75 from Uncle Sam as "expense account."

THE New York World owns, in a late issue, to an error in claiming Ohio for Cleveland. Harrison carried.

CONGRESSMAN "BUCK" KILGORE, of Texas, has lightning-rods up for the Mexican ministry under Cleveland.

THE do-nothing policy of the Senate indicates a purpose to hand over to the Democrats all the evils and dangers caused by Republican billion-dollarism, McKinleyism, Raumism, Fosterism and Shermanism. This is not the part of a good tenant or an honest administration. It is not even smart politics.—New York World. Well, now, that's an open question of judgment. Don't take snap decision on it.

A HILARIOUS press is making undignified fun of Mr. Wanamaker's new stamp. Says one, "sooner or later they will drive the people to licker." Another suggests collusion with paper manufacturers to boom official sized envelopes, and a third wants them framed to hang up with family mottoes.

NEBRASKA, Montana and South Dakota legislatures are tangled beyond puzzling out. They continue to ballot for United States Senators daily.

## NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

Forcibly Illustrated by an Individual Family Affair.

The Platforms of the Two Old Parties as Like as Twin Brothers—A Logical Argument and a Patriotic Appeal to Alliance Men.

S. E. H., Etta O.

We live in the woods and don't know much, but we are learning THE ECONOMIST is pushing new ideas into our heads.

I want to ask some advice of the members of the Alliance. I have four (4) sons. Ten (10) years ago I loaned to each of them \$1000. They, each of them, bought a farm.

W. E. POTTER PALMER, of Chicago, who manages the women's department of the Columbian Exposition, wants Congress to appropriate more money for her board. She has the neat sum of \$91,000 to its credit, but she is moving on the breastworks to swell the figures.

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They say it is interesting and suggestive to look over the platforms of the two old parties and see how much they are alike.

Both are opposed to United States Government issuing money.

Both are opposed to further issue of money except through banks.

Both are opposed to the free coinage of silver.

Both stand in with Wall street and London shysters.

Both are opposed to an income tax of any sort.

Both are in favor of the workingman and the farmer. (In a horn.)

Both conspire to rob them.

Both denounce each other in extension.

Both have no issue.

Both are deceivers, hypocrites, demagogues and prevaricators, and the truth is a stranger to many of the leaders from ocean to ocean.

Both are managed and manipulated by corporation lawyers—think over the leaders' names.

But here is the point I want advice on: This day, my sons paid their interest. My wife, their mother, interfered and says that I ought not to take \$80 from the one son, and she further says that I ought to hand back to him the whole \$800. The three sons who paid me \$10 per year have been that prospering, the other son, who pays me \$80, is on the downward track. He works hard, is very saving, but can't make all ends meet as the other three. Shall I give him the \$800? It will not distress me. Bankers would say no; what say you, my brothers? This is one family concern, but the same system has touched all the families in this country since the close of the war.

National banks have been getting their money at 1 per cent, while other people have been compelled to pay from 6 to 25 per cent. I have in my possession this day \$600, all in national bank bills. Perhaps there is \$3,50, 100, or perhaps 1000 people paying 8 per cent for this money only cost 1 per cent. What is this? Is it not slavery? What are we? Are we citizens of equal rights?

I believe I will give my son the \$800 as his mother requests. Will the national

## 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.  
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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 THAT NATIONAL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS:BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE SUPREME COUNCIL REINFORCES  
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  
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## N.R.P.A.

## PENSIONS.

Readers of *The Economist* frequently ask for facts in regard to the amount of money expended by the Government in the payment of pensions. The fact is that each Congress for some years back has increased the expenditures for this purpose, and there is no question but what many frauds have been allowed to go unchallenged for political reasons. This is a terrible admission to make, but it is generally conceded to be true, and it should be a subject of greatest concern to the worthy pensioner, because he, in connection with the whole system, has in some degree to bear the blame for the frauds. A fair idea of the extent of the pension payments may be obtained from the following, clipped from an exchange:

One-third of the appropriations of the Government are expended directly for the maintenance of the soldiers of the late war who are yet alive, and for the care of the bodies of their dead comrades. This was the percentage of the last or Fifty-first Congress, and the outlook is that the ratio will be quite materially increased by the present Congress. These appropriations have been made a subject of careful study by the House Appropriations Committee, and the figures are now for the first time made public. It is the general belief that the appropriations for pensions in themselves an enormous sum, constitute the extent of the care which the Government takes of the men who rallied to its defense from 1861 to 1865. This is by no means the case.

In the Fifty-first Congress the appropriations for all items relating to the veterans of the late war aggregate \$306,951,950.35. In other words, one-third of the expenditures which resulted in the billion-dollar Congress were in this direction. In the first session of the present Congress the appropriations were as follows:

Pensions, including \$10,811,621 deficiency asked of the present session.	\$155,759,621 00
Soldiers' homes.	2,917,841 27
Soldiers in State homes.	55,000 00
National cemeteries.	20,000 00
Back pay and bounty claims, including indefinite appropriations, estimated at \$1,100,000.	1,850,000 00
One-third cost of national hospital.	135,000 00
Pension Office salaries and expenses.	2,705,810 00
Record and pension division salaries.	1,000,350 00
Total.	\$165,026,352 27

The appropriations to be made by the present session of Congress for the next fiscal year are, of course, in embryo, but the estimates made by the various branches of the Government intrusted with the expenditure of these items are generally in excess of last year's appropriations. This is particularly true of the amount asked for artificial limbs, the sum asked being \$650,000, in order to comply with a confessedly unnecessary law passed in the Fifty-first Congress, which allows veterans to draw new legs or arms or their commutation every three years instead of five, as formerly. These estimates may be accepted, however, as the figures of the appropriations, as it has not been the habit of the Appropriations Committee to reduce the amounts asked for, and it is not at all likely that the precedent of former years will be departed from at this time. The expenditures provided for this year will, therefore, be as follows:

Pensions, exclusive of an expected deficiency.	\$166,831,350 00
Soldiers' homes.	2,620,348 41
Artificial limbs.	600,000 00
National cemeteries.	650,000 00
Back pay and bounty claims, including indefinite appropriations estimated at \$1,100,000.	324,753 36
One-third cost of national hospital.	1,950,000 00
For insane.	124,560 00
Pension Office salaries and expenses.	2,721,810 00
Record and pension division salaries.	1,000,350 00

Total.

Appropriation first session.

\$176,801,111 77

Total for Fifty-second Congress.

\$181,828,064 04

Even if the deficiency for pensions for next year should only aggregate \$9,000,000, which is considered to be a low estimate, it will be seen that the total appropriations chargeable to the soldier will aggregate at least \$150,000,000. This is

likely to be considerably more than one-third of the appropriations made for all the purposes of the Government. If the figures continue to grow in future years, and the appropriations are hereafter made without question, as they have in the past, some method of increase in the revenues of the Government will, in the opinion of the members of the Appropriations Committee, have to be devised.

## EX-PRESIDENT HAYES DEAD.

At his home in Fremont, O., on the 17th of January, ex-President R. B. Hayes died, after a brief four days' illness, of neuralgia of the heart. He was born in Delaware, October 14, 1822, served with distinction in the Union army, was elected to Congress in 1865, was re-elected, and made governor of Ohio three times.

Then political fate slated him for the Presidency in 1876 against Tilden, of New York, democrat, and he again succeeded. The passions of that time have faded and the bitterness engendered by the campaign and its result no longer agitate the public mind. His life, since retirement, has been studious and devoted to friends and family, and death found him neither unprepared nor afraid. While dying he frequently referred to a visit made to his wife's grave on the preceding Sunday and spoke of the quiet beauty of the snow-covered landscape. He said that he almost wished he was lying there by the side of his wife. It was all so peaceful, "and yet," he said, "I am not unhappy; my life is an exceptionally happy one." His last words were to his family physician, Dr. Hilbist, to whom he said: "I know I am going where Lucy is." The words were spoken distinctly and his face bore a happy smile.

He was buried on the 20th by the side of his wife. Every possible condolence and attention was extended by the national Government. President Harrison was represented by members of his cabinet, at the funeral, delegations from both branches of Congress, Gov. McKinley and staff of Ohio, and President-elect Cleveland were present. The fortune of the dead man is estimated at about half a million. He was always charitably inclined. The heart of the nation never warmed to Hayes. Without the force of Grant, or the magnetism of Blaine, he filled the office of Chief Magistrate and stepped from it to the life of a country gentleman, practically unmissed and unregretted.

DURING the session of the female National Suffragist Convention, replies were read from Senators and Congressmen who were asked for some statement of their position. It revealed more friends than former years, and some discouragements. One Congressman wrote: "I do not believe in women voting; not even widow women." Another wrote: "No, Susan, no." Out of twenty-one governors of States and Territories, only eight favored equal suffrage.

REV. DR. CARROLL, of the New York Independent, who had charge of the compilation of religious statistics for the census of 1890, stated at a public meeting in New York, a few evenings since, that "where the population showed an increase of a little more than 24 per cent the increase in membership in the different Christian denominations was 42 per cent."

THE boy Khedive of Egypt, Abbas II, in a rash moment, appointed a new ministry. England called upon him to dissolve it within twenty-four hours, and sent her minister for capitulation. It was forthcoming. Great is the grouch of the lion.

THE center of the recent cold wave was eastern Tennessee. At Knoxville it was 10 below zero; at Atlanta, Ga., it was 8 below; at Norfolk, Va., 4; at Washington, D.C., 6. It breaks the record and becomes historical.

CONSIDERING that the French press has been signalily implicated in the disgrace of the Panama Canal Company, their vociferous denunciations of the government have a suspiciously "stop thief" flavor.

## THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

The scandalous revelations of the Panama canal manipulation have almost shaken the props from under the French Republic.

Seizing upon the opportunity, the Royalists of the Louis regime, the Imperialists of Napoleonic leanings, and the apostles of red-handed Louise Michel anarchy, which hate each other with a fervor to which political partisanship in this country is as a milk and water affair, have banded together for the nonce in a common conspiracy against Republicanism; each faction hoping to profit from the general chaos and to snatch power from the gain of the other. The wild clutching of men at the ignas fatus of power, however brief and terrible the possible consequences, has never been more aptly illustrated, for in the past 100 years only one monarch has died upon the throne, Le Grande Monarch, Louis XVI, and the fate of Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe and "Napoleon la petite" (as cynical Victor Hugo dubbed the hero of the coup d'état) with ghastly memories, confront would-be puppets of royalty. One thing is certain, France naturally has known more of peace and prosperity under her presidents than any similar period of monarchical rule can show. The principals taught her children since the almost ruinous Franco-Prussian war, have taken too deep a root to be easily discarded, and though the tree of liberty may bend before the storm it will not break.

From the London Economist are gathered the details of the lottery loan, out of which has sprung hydra-headed disgrace and corruption.

For two years prior to the lottery loan, the public had begun to manifest a reluctance to invest more money in the scheme. In 1886 an issue of \$50,000 bonds was made, but only 458,802 were subscribed. In 1887 a fresh subscription of the same number was opened, and only 258,887 were taken. The source had almost dried up, and when money was required again in 1888 some additional attraction to investors was necessary.

McLeesps then proposed to raise a final great loan of 600,000,000 francs with lottery prizes, that sum being sufficient to terminate the canal. But lottery loans require the authorization of Parliament, and a bill was presented to the Chamber on March 1. M. Delessps, being however, in immediate want of money, could not wait for the bill to pass through the necessary stages before becoming law, and on March 14 offered for public subscription 350,000 bonds of 100 francs, without lottery prizes, but which subscribers could exchange for new bonds when the lottery loan was authorized.

Of the 350,000 bonds offered, only 112,483 were taken up. The situation had become desperate, and the undertaking could only be saved by the passing of the lottery loan bill. The bill was passed successively by the Chamber and the Senate, and became law on the 8th of June. The events that are the subject of the parliamentary inquiry occurred between those dates of the 1st of March and the 8th of June, 1888.

Parliament had increased the amount of the loan from 600,000,000 francs to 700,000,000, in order that the additional 120,000,000 should be invested in Reutes to insure payment of the lottery prizes and the redemption of the bonds in ninety-nine years, the company being only liable for the interest.

The loan was issued in 1,000,000 bonds at 100 francs, but only 249,249 were sub-

scribed, including those taken in exchange, producing 305,000,000 francs, of which 254,000,000 were for the company and 51,000,000 for the trust. The costs of the issue were enormous, and are set down in the report drawn up by M. Monchicourt, official liquidator of the company in 1890, at 31,250,780 francs, or over 10 per cent of the amount subscribed. Of that sum 11,000,000 francs are entered under the head of "syndicates," 7,301,131 francs for the press, and 10,900,832 francs for the commission on the sale of bonds. The remaining 2,000,000 went for the printing of the bonds and clerical work.

The charges brought by M. Delahaye and some opposition journals against the deputies may be, and probably are, exaggerated, but they are so precise, and in some cases, are accompanied with details so circumstantial, as to leave the impression that they are not absolutely unfounded. Take the story told of the vote on the loan bill in the chamber. The committee consisted of eleven members, of whom five were in favor of the bill and five hostile. The eleventh, it is said, pretended to be undecided, but went to the company and offered his vote for 200,000 francs. The proposal was declined, and the deputy then joined a bank for a bear operation in Panama shares, with the intention of giving his casting vote against the bill. The company, however, reflected on learning of the bear operation in Panama shares, and sent to the chamber its emissary, who called the deputy out of the committee-room and offered him 100,000 francs, which were declined.

The deputy was sent for a second time and obtained his terms, and the majority for the bill was obtained. But the deputy neglected to inform his confederate, who continued to sell Panama shares, and as they made a sharp rebound on the decision of the committee becoming known, the banker was nearly ruined.

As he has since been quite ruined and has absconded, his name has been given, but that of the deputy is not yet revealed. The sudden death of Baron de Reinach, who was the intermediary employed by the company, is said to have occurred from a fit brought on by the discovery that the book containing copies of his letters had been stolen after he had destroyed all other documents of a nature to incriminate him, as he was to have been made one of the defendants in the prosecution.

The check-book containing the initials of deputies stonored by the company is among other compromising papers, and Charles de Lesseps (son of the old count) has made open confession of the bribing of almost all the principle newspapers of the capital, which he bitterly ascribes to their blackmailing of the enterprise for the set purpose of extortion.

These are deplorable conditions, but not hopeless. The duty of the government lies straight before it.

To permit no guilty man escape, to, without prejudice or favoritism, administer justice to great malefactors, to save the prestige of the nation at home and abroad, and create renewed confidence in the destiny of the land of history's greatest struggles; these are problems which confront Minister Ribot, and President Carnot.

It is an occasion calling for sympathy not derision.

In the darkest hour of the colonist rebellion against England's oppression, the banners of France waved in the colonists camps, and though the danger threatening our civilization until just 400 years ago, contains vastly more than half the total mileage of the three old continents of Europe, Asia and Africa.

## EXPORTS.

Advance sheets have been received from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the principal articles of domestic provisions during the month of December last and comparing same and the exports for the nine months preceding with corresponding periods in 1891. The total export of cattle for December 1892, expressed in dollars, was \$2,499,529, against \$2,205,619 for the same month in 1891. The export of cattle for the six months ending December 31, 1892, was \$15,251,356, against \$14,851,726 for the corresponding period in 1891. This shows a gain of \$399,630, in the export of cattle.

The total export of hogs for December 1892, was \$89 against \$11,750 for December 1891. The export of hogs for the six months ending December 31, 1892, was \$15,136,914, against \$14,820,937 for a corresponding period in 1891. This shows a decrease of \$24,951, in the export of hogs.

The export of beef products during the month of December, 1892, was \$3,301,908, against \$3,117,138. The export of beef products for the two months ending December 31, 1892, was \$15,136,914, against \$14,820,937 for a corresponding period in 1891. This shows a gain in the export of beef products of \$496,771.

The export of hog products for the two months ending December 31, 1892, was \$15,136,914, against \$14,820,937 for a corresponding period in 1891. A gain of \$315,177.

The total export of dairy products for the eight months ending December 31, 1892, was \$8,095,129, against \$7,781,499 for a corresponding period in 1891. A gain of \$313,630.

The total export of beef, hog and dairy products for the twelve months ending December 31, 1892, was \$15,381,882, against \$12,941,929 for the previous year. This shows a gain of \$14,439,953.

THE resolutions printed in another column from Milam county, Texas, come from one of the banner Alliance counties in that State. The Alliance in that county has made a success of their co-operative store effort and of their cotton handling. It is in Mills' old district, and last spring gave Barber a majority over Anthony for Congress; and in the recent election, again gave Barber a majority upon the People's party ticket, while heretofore Milam has always been considered safe for 2500 to 3000 Democratic majority. The good people of Milam county and every

## 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 postoffice address: O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George Q. Fegeen, J. S. Garfield, J. C. McGee.

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

F. M. Lauck, Waring postoffice, writes us for information, but gives no State, R. W. Bacon writes for information, but gives no postoffice or State.

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

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

## IMMIGRATION AND TRAMPS

Twenty-five Thousand Wanderers "On the Road"

Between Chicago and Baltimore, A Knight of the Road Says That Tramps Are the Result of Immigration--Five Kinds of Tramps.

Washington Star.  
"If I were a reporter and wanted a good story," said ex-Speaker Reed to a reporter the other day, "I would interview a few intelligent tramps (there are lots of them) on the immigration question. Take my word for it, you will get a great deal more solid information out of them than you will from Congressmen."

The reporter acted on the suggestion.

Along the Baltimore and Potomac railroad he found, a few miles out in a sheltered nook close by the tracks, a camp fire. It was very cold and the fire served as an excuse to approach. The camp contained a rather extensive outfit. There were any number of tomato cans, two or three demoralized wash boilers, some ten-gallon kerosene cans with the tops taken off, an iron kettle, a frying pan without a handle, some railroad spikes and a coupling pin. Two men sat near; the elder, a powerful looking man of about thirty-five, was reading; the other, a youth of twenty, was drying a shirt at the fire. The writer was accosted by the elder of the two with the laconic word, "Traveling?"

Answering in the affirmative, it was an easy matter to enter into conversation with them. They had been "holding down" the camp for three days and expected to stay there some little time. They did their cooking and washing in the camp, and had a good warm barn within half a mile where they slept. The elder tramp was a philosopher and had seen a great deal of the world that lies between Baltimore and Chicago, and to him the writer addressed most of his questions. They were not asked and answered categorically as written, but are the gist of a conversation of several hours.

Having remarked that he was a newspaper man on the road in search of work, the tramp rejoined, "I am always glad to see a newspaper man if only to correct the false impressions that they are eternally spreading broadcast about tramps."

"And what are those?"  
"Why, to begin with, every once in a while you see a long article about the signs and passwords that tramps have. Sometimes the article contains pictures of the signs, such as 'bad dog here,' 'officer lives here, look out,' 'this house is no good,' and so forth. Is it not ridiculous that a tramp, who is of necessity the most selfish of human beings, should, after having been bitten by a dog or chased by an officer, go back and put a sign on the gate post?"

DIFFERENTIATING WASHING-  
TON TRAMPS.

This sounded plausible, and the writer endeavoring to lead the conversation up to the immigration question, asked how many kinds of tramps there were.

"There are five," said he. "The top sawyer of tramps is only found, so far as I know, in Washington; he is always well dressed and makes his living by striking Congressmen, public officials and the army of office seekers for big money."

Next to him and one step lower is the man who is always waiting for a remittance and wants a five sheet to tide him over till it comes. Then comes the tramp who is always neatly dressed and clean shaven. He is a stranger in the city; never did this before, but is distressed for the price of a meal, or a night's lodging. A quarter satisfies him and he generally makes a pretty good thing of it.

Then there is the man who begs for food. He isn't looking for work and doesn't want it. He wants food and food only. To any suggestion that he would be better off working somewhere for his food, he says, and rightly, too, that he gets his wants supplied much better by the simple process of begging. Last of all comes the tramp who carries out ashes for his breakfast; he is always looking for hard work and he often gets it. My sympathies are with him, for I once looked for work myself."

"Have you any idea how many tramps there are in this country?"

"No, I only travel between Baltimore and Chicago. I could make a tolerable guess as to how many there are in that section?"

"About how many?"

"Twenty-five thousand."

"So many as that?"

"Yes."

"What class of men are these?"

"Has been, mostly."

"What is that?"

"Broken down men—people who were an ornament to society at one time—seen better days and all that sort of thing."

"Ever see any newspaper men among them?"

"Young man, I have traveled this road for nine years, and I have come in contact with men from every trade and profession known to civilized man."

"Ministers?"

"Lots of 'em."

"And I suppose it is the old, old story, 'Rum did it?'

"There is another ridiculous yarn that is often seen in the newspapers. No, sir, rum didn't do it. It didn't do it in my case, for I never drank a drop in my life. It didn't do it in the case of that boy there, for he doesn't know what the smell of liquor is—it didn't do it in the case of hundreds of men on the road whose histories I am perfectly well acquainted with."

"What made them tramps?"

IMMIGRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR TRAMPS.

"Foreign immigration and nothing else."

"How did that operate in your case?"

"This is how: I am a native of Baltimore, and so were my father and grandfather. Up to 1882 I made my living, and a good living, in that city. Then I struck out for Pennsylvania and went to huckstering. I did very well at that, sometimes making as high as \$6 and \$8 a day. I traveled through the western part of that State, and know Pittsburg, Homestead, and McConnellsburg as well as I know my native city. There were streets in Pittsburg and Homestead where I could sell a wagon load of truck in two hours. I couldn't do it afterward in a week. Why? Because of the Hungarian immigrants, who destroyed everything around them. I see a good deal in the papers about this question of foreign immigration. Now, I would like to know how on earth an editor, sitting at his desk, can write such a question, of which he can possibly know nothing except from a theoretical point of view."

"But reporters have been sent to Homestead and to the coke regions?"

"Yes, they have, for a fact, and I've seen them—they stop at first-class hotels, and all they learn about the matter is from storekeepers and bosses in the employ, or in the pay, of H. C. Frick. He is the prime mover in that curse of Pennsylvania—the Hungarian immigrant. In the few years since 1882, Frick has practically driven out all the English, Irish, Welsh and American population, and in their once happy homes now dwells the Hun. The degradation of these people is appalling to American eyes. These Hungarians are in such great numbers that there is not work enough for them, even at the starvation rates they get, and still the tide of immigration comes steadily on. There are so many there now that they are in a state of practical slavery, and in a far worse condition than ever they were in their own country, where they at least gained a livelihood."

IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

"I am not speaking now, mind you, of Homestead and Pittsburg, but of the country around and near them—country never visited by reporters or congressional investigation committees—but every acre of which is owned by Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick."

"There is a law on the statute book of Pennsylvania which says that men shall be paid weekly. That law is dead letter for the thousands of people who work for Andrew Carnegie and Frick. There is another law which in theory does away with the 'pluck me' or company store. By a legal faction the stores are in operation to-day just the same as ever they were, the name only being changed."

"What do you think will be the outcome of this system?"

"Why, there can be but one outcome, and that is civil war. These Hungarians can be ground down to a certain point, and then, like the worm, they will turn and rend their oppressors."

"And is there no remedy?"

"Yes; stop immigration—stop it at once and things will slowly right themselves. In three years' time the army of tramps would be gathered up into the workshops and fields and the greater army of honest, industrious people, who are now subsisting on half rations, would have plenty to eat. The country is big enough for all, but it is not yet developed to such an extent that those here now can make a decent living."

The New York limited rushed

by just then and the tramp re-

marked drily: "There go some of

the people who are seeing the

country."

## THE LAW MOST VIOLATED

Is Equal Justice to All, Special Privileges to None.

Four Propositions on Which is Based the Assertion that the Nation is Passing Through a Crisis—What Will the Climax Be?

By HARRY HUNTON.

As before stated, the crisis is now upon us; when will the climax be? The crisis when the leaven is at work by which the liberties of the people are imperceptibly undermined, comes as a slow chronic disease, but the climax comes as the cyclone and the crash of the thunderbolt. It is the anger of a deity calling for vengeance on account of violated law. The law mostly violated is equal justice to all men and special privileges to none.

When a nation violates this law, it calls for the vengeance of heaven. The propositions on which we base the assertion that the nation is passing through a crisis, are these:

First. The common people of America are more burdened with taxes, less protected in their rights and live under laws more oppressive and tyrannical than any civilized nation under the sun.

Second. The element of society which produces the wealth of the country is not the ruling element.

Third. The demoralization of partisanship, the deception and hypocrisy practised upon the people, with the manners and morals inculcated thereby, is fast making its impress on the people, so you can scarcely tell a churchman from a worldling.

Fourth. The passions and prejudices engendered by partisanship, bearing the moral motto, "all is fair in love, war and politics," make it essential to lie, to cheat, to steal, to bulldoze, to deceive, to count out or count in, thus bringing the elective franchise to a howling farce.

These are the political conditions which warrant us in saying the crisis is on; that the people are passing from a state of freedom to a state of slavery, slowly, imperceptibly, it may be, but nevertheless true. The people of every free nation that ever lived and died, passed through this crisis without knowing it. Some men warned them, but in vain. The pap-suckers and the privileged classes cried from the watch tower, "all is well." They deceived them every time, and they are deceiving them now. If the American people perceive the drift of events and turn the wheels of the Republic in the way our fathers placed it, and save the freedom of the people, they will be the first on historical record; for they can never place a republic above its fountain head of perfect individual liberty, and every effort must be to maintain its original position, and one slip being made all is lost. 'Tis different in monarchies. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. But all the pap-suckers and privileged classes never watch. They are content and happy. Not only are they content and happy, but afford an array of advisers and teachers trying to persuade those groaning under oppressive laws to be likewise. They compose an army of confidence men, as we sometimes meet in our cities. They work to gain confidence but to deceive and betray.

Sometime in the future, if the people ever come to a knowledge of their rights and who were instrumental in betraying them, they will be like the Romans who dug up the bones of their infamous tyrants and scattered them on the dunghill, and after pulling the altars down they snatched their images from the temple. Many a great statesman and orator, now imposing on the partisan faith of this age, will be damned to black ignominy if a more sensible and righteous age succeed.

But who can stop the waves of partisan frenzy if the dying words of a Washington prove of no avail? Who can stop it with 2,000,000 place-hunters and 1,000,000 pap-suckers fanning the flame, not to speak of the favorites of the law and the use of money. This made Jefferson say, "the poor is our dependence for liberty." The poor man is a fool to belong to a party if he is our only hope for liberty.

They have a healthy habit in China of amputating bank officials' heads when they go into "liquidation." Result—not a failure in over 500 years.

He should be the umpire, the judge to sit in council over all the parties. This is the noble and only sensible position for him to occupy, since on him hangs the destiny of freedom.

When will the climax be? No tongue can tell. If the common people are guided by the confidence men, and fail the hopes of Jefferson, it will come as sure as certain causes produce certain effects. If you plant a grain of corn it will sprout and grow a corn stalk. If one sow to the wind he may expect to reap the whirlwind. Unless the nation go back to its former virtue, aye, improve on it and advance to higher plains of humanity and justice, the climax is certain. The eternal decree is onward and upward, not to proceed is to retrograde, and any man who says we are as good as fifty years ago, and have as free a government of laws in justice and equal rights, and say not better, admits the coming climax. God Almighty don't admit a standstill. Hear that?

But when will the climax come? It is in human power to prevent its coming to all; not in the power of the pap-suckers and their dupes, not in the power of the honest yeomanry of the land. If I thought not, I would commence to pick up my traps and move to some mountain gorge far from the haunts of men. But I will stay here awhile and see the issue of it. Let old ocean roll and the mountains rock and reel at the voice of thundering Jehovah; but when Sodom seethes and smokes with moral putrefaction and shame, let me go. I can stand far better the exhibit of the power of the Deity than the Dead Sea poison of the devil.

If the honest portion of our people, I mean the undeviated honest portion, fail, the climax will come on slowly, the nation and people growing worse and worse; riches and grandeur will flourish apace; poverty, ignorance, and crime, multiply till the measure of eternal vengeance be full. One thing is certain, America is destined to prove the curse of the world or a blessing. Which shall it be? Shall it go down like Rome in midnight darkness, and blood, or mount upon the eagle's wings and bask in the sunshine and smiles of the great King?

How often shall we repeat, there is no excellence without great labor. My friends, work just as hard to reinstate the robbed and oppressed portion of our people in their natural and just rights, as the pap-suckers, place-hunters and privileged classes work for party. This is a la Washington, the only salvation of the Republic, don't be a partisan for the Republic's sake, for God's sake, for the dear memory you hold for the dead, great and good; don't be a partisan, stand as just judges over a case of life and death, the life or death of the Republic, and vote and act for the time with that party which you think will act more justly, if no other men vote with you. You cannot call yourself a friend of a certain man and act justly between him and his brother. Don't put your dependence in the Christianity of the day to save your liberties. Rome sank when all professed to be Christians. Party politics pollute religion, and religion and politics die together.

Not necessary to have a majority—Sodom would have been saved if there had been ten righteous. Not necessary to elect men of your own way of thinking. Knock the stuffing out of the braggart partisan once or twice, and the thing will be mended by degrees. If the party is old enough to die, let it die. If it promises nothing better than the past, let it die; for I have told you and I suppose you agree with me, we must improve on the past or die. God demands of all men to improve as they older grow, the same of nations and parties. Everything is advancing, the arts and sciences and the amenities of life. Can men and nations stand still? No.

The next time we meet, I will inquire if you think I have told the truth. Some mistake by false reasoning; but if I mistake it is for the want of sense. So when we meet we will compare notes on that point. I love my country, its valleys and mountains, hills and dales, its little rills and giant rivers. I love its shores where old ocean dashes out in fury its angry waves. Our grand cities and noble enterprises, railroads traversing the farthest State, steamboats plying on lake and stream and ocean, swells a patriot's pride. Nothing daunts me but "man's inhumanity to man."

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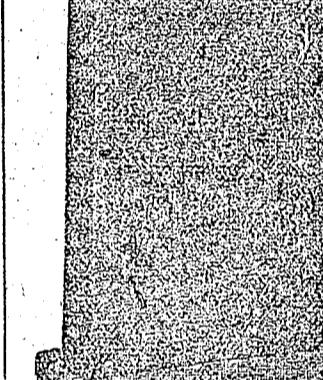
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## THE CHURCH AS A SCHOOL

of Citizenship—A Regeneration of the State.

A Discourse by Rev. Alex. Kent of the People's Church, Washington, D. C., Delivered December 4, 1892.

It is common to speak of the church as an ark of safety. Its chief mission, from this point of view, is to rescue souls from a world deluged with sin and sinking to perdition, and land them safe on the shores of a happier and more favored country.

I propose to speak to you this morning of the church as a school of citizenship—an institution for training men in the duties of the life that now is, with a view to making this world a more wholesome and pleasant place for people to live in. In looking at the matter from this point of view, I do not mean to question the reality or superior importance to immortal beings of the life that is to come.

I only assume that life on this earth is preliminary to life elsewhere, or, to word it differently, life in the flesh is preliminary to life in the spirit. The best possible preparation for any life that may be to come must lie in a faithful discharge of those duties that grow out of our relations in the present, for there can be but one government in this universe.

The law under which we are held here and now, is the law under which we shall be held everywhere and always. If we are under an orderly, educative and progressive Providence, the life which we now live, in these earthly relations, must be a part of the necessary order of development, and, therefore, the faithful performance of those duties which grow out of these relations must be the best possible preparation for the stage which is to follow.

But the duties which grow out of these relations are social duties—duties which concern the well-being of those who share this earth life with us, and who, in common with ourselves, are moving forward to whatever may lie before us. If there be any such thing as a moral order, we are all bound up, now and forever, here and everywhere, in one bundle of interests. No individual, under this order, can live to himself. He can live selfishly. He can set his heart on the good things of this world, or on the good things of the next, and, morally speaking, it won't make a particle of difference which, if the service of self is the one end in view. Other worldliness is not a whit more moral or Christian than this worldliness.

Morality and religion alike concern themselves with human relations, and especially with those relations which men sustain to each other as children of a common parent; and objects of a common parental love and care. Piety that ignores these relations; that is simply intent on making sure of heaven, and of the best seat that heaven has to give, has no more of genuine ethical or religious character than the ordinary scramble for best seats at the opera, or the common struggle for precedence in business or politics. None of these aims have anything in common with the Christ-thought of life or religion.

This demands that each individual shall have regard, in every part of his conduct, to the welfare of all. He must not imagine for a moment that he can advance his own interests with heaven by any course of conduct here that involves injustice to his brother. The injunction to love our neighbor as we love ourselves is then no arbitrary or fanciful requirement. It is the statement of a law written in the very nature of man as a moral being; a law from which he has no power to shake himself free. But, I am asked, what has this to do with the church as a school of citizenship? As an institution for training men in political and social duties? Everything, I reply. Our chief opportunities for manifesting love to the neighbor come to us in our relations as citizens. Citizenship is that which gives as power to participate in shaping, improving and perfecting the institutions under which we live, and under which life is enlarged and enriched or narrowed and narrowed, according to the purpose and spirit of these institutions. All just government, whether of the people and by the people, or not, is confessedly for the people.

Indeed, all governments are professedly in the interest of the people. Wherever a people are allowed, in theory, to shape the government, as they are with us, government is simply the people's instrumentality for protecting and furthering these interests; not—mark you—the interests of any class, nor even the interests of the majority, but the interests of all, and of each, so far as it lies within the wisdom and power of the government to secure it. It is the very nature of the state then as ideally conceived, to serve the ends of justice—not in the old penal sense of the word, but in the modern sense of rightness, equity, and to be the instrument through which the people may perform for themselves any service which cannot with safety or advantage be left to individual, voluntary effort. To help constitute the state, so that it will serve the ends of justice, is the highest possible use to which any organization can put its powers. The necessity for such state is felt even in the early life of every community. It is needed not only to perform police functions, to provide for the arrest, trial and confinement of those who prey upon others, to enforce contracts, and to provide for the general defense. It is needed as an administrative power—a power through which the people may perform any service that can be better performed through such general body.

In the very outset, for instance, there arises the necessity for roads, by which the various members of the community may keep in touch with each other, and

on which they may carry the products of their fields and factories to market. These are required by the general interest, are beyond the power of individual resource, and must be provided, if provided at all, by united effort. True, the town or county may, if it please, grant a charter to one or more individuals to construct such road at their own cost, and then reimburse themselves and make a profit, if they can, by charging a certain specified tax or toll to all travelers for a given period of time. But even in this case the granting of the franchise is done by the citizens, through their town council or county committee, who fix the toll to be charged and the time for which the franchise shall hold. As a rule, however, the people no longer grant franchises of this sort. They prefer to keep the entire control of the highways in their own hands, and to make them free to travelers, whether residents of the county or not. True, indeed, under this usage many enjoy the benefits of these roads who make no contribution toward their construction.

But, on the whole, the advantage of popular ownership and free travel more than balances this and all other drawbacks. The people, however, are not through with this question of transportation. The invention of the railway and locomotive brought it before them in a new form. The old highways in an age of steam could no longer serve the needs of the people.

The new invention was something the people did not know how to deal with. The masses could form no conception of its possibilities or utilities. They were not prepared, therefore, to deal with it as they had done with the highways. They left its development, for this reason, to the men of means and enterprise who chose to take hold of it, giving it such local support as their understanding of its merits seemed to justify. The result has been that while the country has been covered with a network of railroad lines, connecting all the principal, and many of the less important places of the country, the whole process of building and management has been carried on in such a way that the people have paid for these roads two or three times over.

A few hundred men have made thousands of millions of dollars out of them, the roads are now in debt three or four thousand millions, more than it would cost to build them anew, and the managers are combining all over the country to make these roads profitable to them, and serviceable to the people only so far as the interests of the people may contribute to their profit. These managers have bought and control nearly all the coal lands of this country, and, in anticipation of free trade or lower tariff, have got control of the mines of Nova Scotia, and what they cannot buy they have made practically worthless by failing to provide transportation for the coal mined by their owners. A few hundred individuals are thus allowed to get a practical monopoly, not only of the transportation of the country, but of one of its products most important to the comfort and life of the people. Through this combination they are able to raise, and have already raised, the price of coal far beyond what the cost of mining and transportation justifies. People may say, well, it's only a dollar or two more a ton to us, and that doesn't make a great deal of difference—not enough to quarrel about. If it doesn't make a great difference in this way, it certainly does in another. It makes a difference to those few hundred people of fifty to a hundred millions of dollars annually, which they have in hand to buy from legislatures and congresses any privileges they may wish, to make further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the people. This class legislation of this country has largely come from just such excessive profits, enabling the makers of these profits to keep lobbyists at the capitals of the States and nation to secure the passage of such measures as would protect them in their robbery or give them legal justification for still greater depredation. And while all this has been going on, while hundreds of thousands of stockholders on these roads have been swindled out of their hard earnings by these managing wreckers and boners, the puppets of the country have been silent on the great inquiry. They have concerned themselves chiefly with matters that have no practical bearing on life here or questions of dogma that have no necessary relation to duty. The people are waking up to this fact. They are beginning to see that the great industrial interests of the country are very closely related to its higher interests; that the principles, or want of principles, that characterize our administration of these business affairs, will be carried into our politics and even into our religion, that if we let selfishness and greed shape and control the machinery of production and distribution, selfishness and greed will rule in all institutions; that it is folly to talk to people about the duty of justice and brotherly love under a system that contemplates and demands as a prime condition of success, the absence of these qualities.

We have put this great industry of transportation, an industry which in its very nature runs inevitably and speedily into monopoly into the hands of a few people, and we are reaping results today in a crop of millionaires on the one hand, and paupers and criminals on the other. If the church owes any duty to the community it is to demand that this great instrumental of common service be run in the interest of the people, and not for the enrichment of a few managers. A single great industry of this sort, managed as this is, simply in the interest of financial interest of those who have a controlling ownership, an industry which enables a few men every year to amass millions of dollars, does more to give direction to the thoughts, ambitions and aims of the people than all the puppets of the land. So long as the press and pulpits treat a career like that of Jay Gould's as legitimate and honorable, the ethics of Jesus Christ will get no recognition from young men of brains and power. While respectable newspapers continue to speak of gambling in railroad stocks as the Washington Post spoke of a transaction by George Gould, in which he caused a decline in Missouri Pacific, bringing loss to thousands and enormous gains to himself, the general public will take no stock in the sermon on the Mount. Smartness, ability to "get the scoop" on others, is the short-cut now to popular favor. That which ought to make a man infamous, makes him famous. Conduct that ought to cause forfeiture of freedom, gives a man recognition in the society of the 400.

Again, the necessity for the state is felt very early in every growing community. It is needed not only to perform police functions, to provide for the arrest, trial and confinement of those who prey upon others, to enforce contracts, and to provide for the general defense. It is needed as an administrative power—a power through which the people may perform any service that can be better performed through such general body.

In the very outset, for instance, there arises the necessity for roads, by which the various members of the community may keep in touch with each other, and

education. In the majority of cases, parents are not competent to teach their children, nor able to provide teaching for them. Even if competent, the pressure of business on which they depend for daily bread is such as to leave them neither time nor strength for the proper performance of so difficult a task.

It is true, indeed, that all attempts to take this matter, in any measure, from under parental control, and put it in the hands of government, whether general or local, has always met with strenuous opposition as a dangerous encroachment on individual rights and liberties. They have reasoned that if individual wishes may be disregarded by the community at large in a matter so important as this, it is hard to draw a line anywhere beyond which the community may not go if the general interest shall seem to require such state intervention.

They have reasoned that if the state may properly demand and take all necessary measures to secure the education of every child, it may, with equal propriety, go farther, and regulate the character of that education. It may demand that every child shall have the trustiest and most wholesome education that the state can give, and the state itself will be the judge as to what education is the truest and most wholesome. The conflict, however, in this country, is no longer between the state and the individual, but between the state and the Catholic church; and it is a conflict in which one or the other must go to the wall. If the Catholic church triumphs, the public school, as we now know it, will have to go. If the state is to win, it will have to see that Catholic children are not allowed to grow up in ignorance of our institutions. It must demand that they be made acquainted with the best that is known and taught outside of the Catholic church, so far as such teaching bears on intelligent and faithful citizenship. It is possible that the present policy of withholding public moneys from all parochial and sectarian schools, may be sufficient to secure the attendance in our public schools of the larger part of the Catholic children. But if it should not, if the Catholic church at large should take the ground of the recent German Catholic congress, held at Newark, denounces our public schools as abominations and demand that all Catholics withdraw their children, then the state may have to take more radical measures to prevent these children from growing up in ignorance of our institutions, and in hostility to the idea of popular government. Of course the state will not undertake in anywise to interfere with Catholic teaching. It will only insist that the children growing up under the institutions of this country shall have an opportunity to study these institutions under the teachings of those who believe in them. So much is important, indispensable, indeed, to the safety of the Republic, in view of the vast immigration of ignorant and prejudiced people.

This is one of the questions in which the church, considered as an institution for the training of men in the duties of citizenship, should take a special interest. It should have no sectarian purpose to serve. Its purpose should be purely patriotic and humane. That is, it should be patriotic in that broad sense which holds the nation to the service of humanity, and loves and values it as an instrument of human progress.

No more vital question than this can come before us for consideration. This education shapes the common mind; just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined. It is quite possible that the Catholic criticism of our public schools has some degree of justification. It is my own conviction that there are fundamentals of morality and religion yet to be formulated for use in schools, which are absolutely essential to a true and wholesome education. These are not founded upon the authority of any book or teacher. They are never to be taught in school as resting upon such basis.

They are to be taught as truths that, in all ages of the world, have shown by their own light—verified themselves in human experience. They are to be taught as all other truths are taught, and received as all other truths are received, by the appeal which they make to human reason, and their power to evidence themselves to human minds and hearts. Until the Protestant world can unite on a really scientific basis of morality and religion, and formulate some fundamental truths to be taught independent of any scriptural authority, or the authority of any teacher, human or divine, our schools must be destitute of any adequate moral and religious instruction, and the Catholic church will continue to have some ground for its charges.

We have not yet reached that stage of moral and religious development in which such a fundamental statement can be made or accepted. But we are rapidly moving toward it, and our brethren of the Presbyterian church, who are about to ventilate this question of scriptural inspiration and authoritative revelation, are going to render the world some very valuable, though unwilling, service in this matter.

I have put more time on this point than I intended, but I wish, before passing from it, to observe that in this case of public schools, just as in the case of public highways, there are many people who derive great benefits who make no contribution for school support. So there are many who are taxed for the support of the schools who have no children of their own to educate, and who think it unfair that they should be compelled to pay for the education of others. In these respects there is absence of that ideal justice men would like to see, but on the whole, people have pronounced very emphatically in favor of the public school as the great hope and bulwark of the nation, and among these, it must be said, are some men very eminent in the Catholic church.

The church must set itself to work to remedy the defects of this institution—to deal with the whole question of morals and religion as it deals with other subjects. It must treat morality and religion as realities as much rooted in the nature of moral being and in the moral order of the universe, as geology is rooted in the structure of our planet. Then children will give heed to it, as something more than a fiction.

I have so overrun the limits which I should have observed in dealing with these two institutions, with which a true citizenship is concerned, that I cannot give any adequate attention to others of which I intended to treat. Among these is the postal service which, like the railroads and schools, grew up out of the needs of the people, but which, owing to certain circumstances, came earlier

under Government control, and has been managed more widely in the interest of the people, and I believe, with less of abuse and corruption than any other part of the public service. Letters were first conveyed by private carriers. Sometimes, of course, by neighbors going in the direction of their destination, sometimes by persons specially sent or commissioned. But in early times the principal correspondence of countries was that of the court or government. This, of course, was not intrusted to private hands. Each government had its own staff of couriers. Very early in the history of European governments, arrangements were made with these couriers—first by the nobility, dukes, etc., but extending more and more widely among the people—to carry private mail. The officers in charge of this business of the government derived sometimes considerable revenues from the people for this service.

Probably the better equipment and greater responsibility of the government couriers drew to them the better part of the business and prevented the growth of private enterprise in this direction. Nevertheless, private enterprise continued to occupy considerable portions of the field for a large period of time. On the continent especially, the universities had inland postal establishments at an early date. A service organized by the nuns of Paris lasted from 1200 to 1719, over 500 years. But everywhere, so far as we can learn, these posts were under state control. This state control grew more and more complete with the development of the service, until the whole service in every civilized country has been organized by the government into a complete system intended to reach every village and hamlet in the land. As this country was not settled until considerable progress had been made in England, we began with the Government system. We have made great progress, but we have not kept pace in some respects with the older countries. Our system is still a mixture of Government management and private enterprise, and we have allowed the mother country to precede us in adding the telegraph and telephone to the postal service.

The addition of this and the telephone is imperatively demanded by the interests of our people. Both of these means of communication are now in the hands of monopolies that are robbing the people and amassing colossal fortunes. The people need to be enlightened on this subject and to be aroused to action. These are only samples of interests, from which justice has, in a large measure, been shut out, and in which individual selfishness and greed have been allowed to glorify themselves at the public expense.

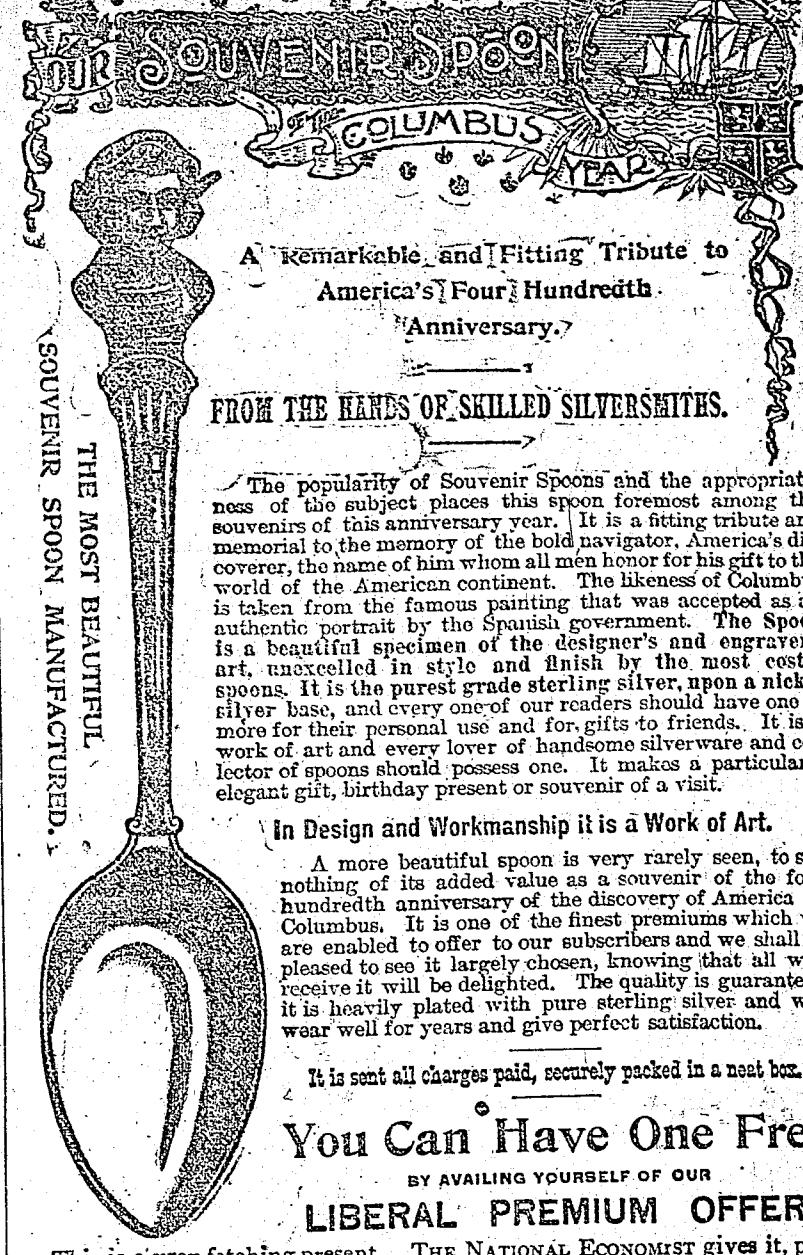
In even greater degree have the people been wronged through legislation which has robbed them of their lands, deprived them of an adequate medium of exchange, and put them at the mercy of the speculators and capitalists who manipulate for their own advantage the entire industrial interests of the country. If religion is to do anything for the regeneration of the state it must touch men in such way that they will begin the work of reform at the very foundation—put justice into business, the very underpinning of the social structure. The church is to furnish the motive and inspiration for the doing of the work. It stands for those ethical and spiritual ideas without which men will never try to do it, or care to leave it alone. Selfishness will never be wise enough to work for the change. Greed is too short sighted for any such effort. If the state is ever to be redeemed from the selfishness and greed, the poverty and wretchedness, the brutality and crime that now disgrace it, a genuine religion of love to God and love to man must be the redeeming power.

THE present annual output of coal of the world has been estimated at a total of 485,000,000 tons, the largest portion of which is distributed as follows: The United States 141,000,000 tons, Great Britain and Ireland 128,000,000 tons, Germany 90,000,000 tons, France 28,000,000 tons, Belgium 20,000,000 tons, Austria 9,000,000 tons, Russia (1888) 6,000,000 tons. It is also estimated, as the result of an investigation by a royal commission, that the available quantity of coal in Great Britain, above a depth of 4000 feet from the surface, is about 150,000,000,000 tons. If the increase of population should continue at its present rate, with the relative consumption of coal remaining the same, the above supply will be exhausted in not more than 300 years.

"No LIVING germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours," is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal to microbes, and M. Chamberland says a decoction of cinnamon should be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera.

In his remarks at the recent meeting of the Ohio Wool-growers Association, Mr. McKinley said: "The policy of protection is just as dear to the American people as it ever was before." The apostle of protection is correct. "Protection" proved so dear and remains so dear, that the American people will never quite liquidate the bill.

The literary glory of Boston has departed. Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell and Bryant have no worthy successors, and Chicago, and New York—or should it be New York and Chicago—are clamoring for her



FROM THE HANDS OF SKILLED SILVERSMITHS.

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

In Design and Workmanship it is a Work of Art.

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

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All Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

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

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## EVOLUTIONS OF SOCIETY

Ward McAllister Gives His Views Upon the Subject.

From Simplicity and Good Breeding It Has Evolved to a Mere Question of Wealth—Reminiscences of Southern Society.

The discoverer of New York's 400, Mr. Ward McAllister, who has dominated New York society, and who also writes for the press, has contributed an article relating some interesting reminiscences of Southern society before the war. Says Mr. McAllister:

In 1842 the city of Savannah, in which I was born, was a very aristocratic town. Its society was composed of planters and professional men. Trade had no social footing in it at any moment. The Southern planter was a born aristocrat. He had literally as much power in his little sphere as any old feudal lord. His slaves were the creatures of his caprice and pleasure. The work of their hands supported him, gave him his position and influence, and he, therefore, most naturally scrupulously nurtured and cared for them. Their loss was his loss. I have seen a Southern planter leave a large dinner party, jump into the saddle and ride nearly twenty miles to care for a sick negro. I have lived on a plantation with 200 slaves, all devotedly attached to their master, evidencing as much loyalty and fealty as an Englishman to his sovereign, and taking great pride in his master and mistress.

A dinner then was an event. Every member of the family felt that it was an occasion of importance. The old negro butler, with his assistant, would slave over his decanters, polishing them until you could see your face in them. The boys of the family were despatched on their ponies to collect all the celery they could find, for that again, was rare and hard to get. The colored fisherman was sent off to catch rockfish, and at daybreak the young negro huntsman went in search of game. You rarely sat down to less than one wild turkey, a ham, a haunch of venison, and wild ducks. The ladies left the table in single file at the conclusion of the dinner, the gentlemen all standing until the last had disappeared. The folding-doors were then closed, the cloth removed, and the old black mahogany table, shining like a mirror, was covered with Madeira decanters, standing in silver castors, and at each plate was a glass finger-bowl with four pipemaster glasses on their sides just touching the water.

## ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by State and Sub-Alliance Throughout the Country.

Guadalupe County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, Texas, in regular session assembled, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, Political writers and stump speakers who have sought, and are seeking to break down the Farmers Alliance, by styling it "an oath-bound secret political organization, gotten up for the purpose of disrupting the Republican and Democratic parties," which is hereby announced as false and slanderous, be it

Resolved, By Guadalupe County Farmers Alliance, that while we do not deny, but assert, that the Farmers Alliance is political to the extent of its economical, moral and financial teachings of reform, as set forth in its published principles and demands, but that it is not partisan, and cannot be made such under its published constitution; and that no political or religious test is applied to those who seek membership in the order, and that all farmers of good moral character are most cordially invited to join us. Be it further

Resolved, That we endorse THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and Southern Mercury, and urge our members to support both of these papers.

Brothers H. E. McCulloch and J. J. Waldrup were elected delegates to the Eleventh Congressional District Alliance at Rungo on the 26th inst.

ROCELLUS MCKINNEY, President.

P. K. DELANY,

Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. F. A.

Resolved, by Nacogdoches County Alliance, Texas, in regular session assembled, that we fully and heartily endorse the action of Brother C. W. Macune in the late national meeting, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

R. E. MCKERVEN, Secretary.

Preventing Future Misery.

If there is, in this vale of tears, a more prolific source of misery than the rheumatic twinge, we have yet to hear of it. People are born with a tendency to rheumatism, just as they are with one to consumption or to scrofula. Slight causes may develop this. As soon as the agonizing complaint manifests itself, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks its further inroads and banishes the rheumatic poison from the system. The statement tallies exactly with the testimony of physicians who have employed this fine blood depurant in their private practice. There is also the amplest professional and general testimony as to the efficacy of the Bitters for malaria, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney trouble, nervousness and loss of appetite and flesh. After a wetting, whether followed by a cold or not, the Bitters is useful as a preventive of the initial attack of rheumatism.

The real fashionable life of New York, the creation of a "smart set," began with Mrs. Isaac and Mrs. Colford Jones. They then took the initiative in all entertainments. Miss Jones marrying Woodbury Langdon, a fashionable man of his period, added much to their social prominence, and made them, if we may use an American term, "leaders of society." Then came the advent of the foreign element in Mr. August Belmont, and his introducing European life. The "set" made his appearance dinners became more European, balls and suppers more elaborate; but for a long time Mr. Belmont stood alone entertaining in this way. In fact, for many years he was the only man in New York spending his income, but even he did things in a moderate way. For in those days the total annual expenditure of any one in New York, I feel sure, never exceeded \$75,000.

After this, with a dash, came in Travers and Jerome—four-in-hands, dining, yacht dinners. They kept society in one continual frolic. There were amateur theatricals, and at Newport daily picnics and yachting parties; where ladies, sitting down at dinner, on opening their napkins would find a beautiful gold bracelet as a souvenir of the dinner.

ONE hundred shareholders in the Panama canal met in Paris recently and passed resolutions declaring for the reorganization of the company on a purely commercial basis. An appeal was made to American capitalists to send some more money a glimmering into "the big ditch."

## CRIMINAL RECORD OF 1892

## Alarming Increase of Murders and Lynchings.

Suicides Are Also Increasing in Number, No Less Than 3860 Persons Having Committed Self-Murder During the Past Year.

The papers of the East gather no consolation from a survey of the criminal record of the year just closed. The Philadelphia Press presents an appalling compendium of crime and suicide.

That the list in each instance grows rapidly is to be expected, as the population of the country is increasing at the rate of about 1,250,000 a year, and the fullness with which news is collected is constantly becoming greater. But even these two causes hardly account for the increase in the crimes of murder and lynching, and also in suicides. The deaths by disasters were also larger than last year, but the list and amount of embezzelements is smaller—the only gratifying feature in the whole record.

The number of murders committed in 1892 reached 6792, as compared with 5906 in 1891, 4290 in 1890, and 3567 in 1889. This shows a discouraging increase in this crime. It is nearly double what it was three years ago, is 250 larger than was reported two years ago, and shows an increase of 886 over one year ago. This is certainly out of proportion to the growth in population. The causes for which these murders were committed are classified as follows:

Quarrels.....	2,937
Liquor.....	748
Unknown.....	769
Jealousy.....	515
By highwaymen.....	376
Infanticide.....	314
Resisting arrest.....	240
Highwaymen killed.....	148
Self-defense.....	81
Insanity.....	111
Outrages.....	28
Strikes.....	82
Riots.....	6

In view of this great increase in the number of murders, it is not reassuring to learn that the number of judicial hangings has decreased. There were only 107 in the whole country in 1892 as compared with 123 in 1891, and 102 in 1890. If the population of the country was about 65,000,000 last year, every man, woman and child had one chance in 9700 of being murdered, and every murderer had one chance in sixty-three and one-half of being hung after he had committed a capital crime. Georgia had the largest number of hangings—fourteen having been judicially executed in that State. Kentucky and Texas each hung ten murderers, and Arkansas hung nine. New York executed five, the largest number in any Northern State, and Pennsylvania followed with four executions. The whole number of murderers hung in the North was twenty-nine, while seventy-eight were hung in the South. The unfortunate are classed as white fifty-seven, negroes forty-seven, women four, Indians two, and one Chinaman.

Equally discouraging with the increase in murders and the decrease in hangings is the increase in lynching. The record for the year is 236 victims, of whom 231 were men and five were women. In 1891 the number of persons lynched was 195, of whom 189 were men and six were women. The increase over 1891 is forty-one, an increase alarming in its character. Of the 1892 lynchings 209 occurred in the South and thirty-six in the North, showing that the latter neighborhood keeps up its record in this respect, 169 having been lynched in the South in 1891 to twenty-six in the North. Tennessee and Louisiana have the unenviable honor of heading the list with twenty-eight lynchings each, a place Alabama occupied in 1891 with twenty-six lynchings. Arkansas followed last year with twenty-five, Alabama with twenty-one, and Georgia and Mississippi with sixteen each. New York's record is disgraced by one lynching, but Pennsylvania's record, to its honor be it said, is clean. The negroes comprise less than one-twelfth of the population of the country, but they furnished a little over 65 per cent of the lynchers' victims. There were 155 colored victims of mob violence, eighty-white victims, five female and one Indian victim.

Suicide is increasing as rapidly as murder in this country, according to the statistics gathered by the Chicago Tribune. There were 3860 last year as compared with 3331 in 1891, 2640 in 1890 and 2224 in 1889. The causes for this large number of self-murders are given as follows:

Despondency.....	1,463
Unknown.....	684
Insanity.....	520
Domestic infidelity.....	296
Liquor.....	375
Disappointed love.....	240
Ill-health.....	278
Business losses.....	55

According to this total, a man had about one chance in 16,839 of committing suicide in 1892, calculating the population at 65,000,000. In hurrying themselves into eternity, 1300 of these suicides sought death by shooting, 1010 by poison, 600 by hanging, 396 by drowning, 319 by throat-cutting, ninety-one by throwing themselves before locomotives, fifty-six by jumping from windows, fifty by stabbing, fifteen by burning, six preferred starving, and the same number took the dynamite route, while one each chose freezing, a trip-hammer, or beating his head against a stone wall. It is not honorable to men to have to say that 3555 of these suicides were males and only 805 were females, and that medicine heads the list of the professions whose members sought an untimely death, with thirty-seven physician suicides.

When Father Carves the Duck.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.  
We all look on with anxious eyes,  
When father carves the duck;  
And mother almost always sighs,  
When other carves the duck;  
Then all are disposed to rise,  
And hold our bits before our eyes,  
And be prepared for some surprise.  
When father carves the duck.

He braces up and grabs a fork,  
When ever he carves the duck;  
And when he calls a soul to talk  
Until he's carved the duck.  
The fork is jabbed into the sides,  
Across the breast the knife he slides,  
While every careful person hides  
From flying chips of duck.

The platter's always sure to slip  
When father carves a duck;  
And how it makes the dishes skip—  
Potatoes fly amuck!  
The squash and cabbage leap in space,  
We get some grain on our face,  
And father mutters Hindoo grace  
When he carves a duck.

We then have learned to walk around  
The dining-room and pluck  
From off the window sills and walls  
The skin of the duck;  
While the gulls and blows and jaws,  
And swears the knife was full of flaws,  
And another jeers at him because  
He couldn't carve a duck.

I Wouldn't Be Cross.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER.  
I wouldn't be cross, dear, it isn't worth while;  
Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile.  
Let hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss,  
Just meet the thing boldly and never be cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with the people at  
home.  
They love you so fondly, whatever may come,  
You may count on the kinsfolk around you to  
stand,

Oh, loyally true in a brotherly band!

So, since the fine gold far exceeds the dross,  
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

I wouldn't be cross with a stranger, ah, no!

To the pilgrims we meet on the life-path we owe  
This kindness, to give them good cheer as we  
pass;

To clear out the flint stones, and plant the soft

No, dear, with a stranger, in trial or loss,  
I perchance might be silent, I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal  
The world which the soul is too proud to re-

No envy hath peace; by a fret and a jar

The beautiful work of your hands we may mar;

Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss,  
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

Be Patient.

CHICAGO WOMEN'S NEWS.

"Tis easy to be gentle when

Death's silence shames our clamor,

And easy to do when we're not asked.

But hard to master memory's mystic glamour;

But wise it were for thee and me,

Ere love is past forgiving,

To take the tender lesson home—

Be patient with the living."

ON JANUARY 3, mess pork sold in Chicago at \$19.50@\$20.00 per barrel, a price untouched before in ten years. Perhaps, after all, there has been some worthy, if wasted, advice in Southern papers advising farmers to "plant hogs."

A PUO Norwegian oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion—Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion will check Consumption and is indispensable in all wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowes, N. Y. All druggists.

Asthma The African Kola Plant, discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, or Rheumatism. Export Office, 164 Broadway, New York. For Large Case, FREE BY MAIL, address ZOLL IMPORTING CO., 128 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We send the marvelous French BE MANHOOD! Oil, which cures all skin diseases, etc. So great is our faith in our product, we'll send a Full Month's Medicine free, and pay postage. Send a stamp and we'll mail sealed. Address, M. V. MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—Fay, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 20 years study and experiment I have found the remedy—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quick treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of today. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—self, free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address. Prof. W. H. PEERK, P. O., 4 Cedar St., New York.

FREE TO MEN

We have a Positive Cure for the effects of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Loss of Power, Small Organs, Loss of Energy, Impotency, etc. So great is our faith in our product, we'll send a Full Month's Medicine free, and pay postage. Send a stamp and we'll mail sealed. Address, G. M. CO., 164 Broadway, New York.

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## REFORM PRESS SELECTIONS

Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Verse and Pungent Paragraphs by Reform Writers Who "Would Rather Fall in the Right than Succeed in the Wrong."

## New Year.

By ELLA WILSON WILCOX.  
When from the womb of that vield virgin mother;  
The fates doth the infant New Spring,  
Swear not, as thou hast sworn to many another,  
To do this act, or leave undone that thing,  
Since God first set the universe revolving  
About the central splendor of the sun,  
Mistaken man has ever been resolving,  
And making many oaths—forgetting one.  
Make then this vow: in all thy daily toiling  
To strive for universal good! Despise  
Whatever seeming profit brings despoiling  
To other lives. Here all religion concluded,  
That reason, for cause demanded,  
Doubts not all's prerogative scheme for man,  
Hold the longest secret that is needed  
To lift him upward, to his Maker's plan.  
Here is the source from which all's must borrow  
Whatever of contentment can give.  
It is the path of all sorrow,  
Which makes it worth our while to live  
Then with resolve that doth not faint or falter,  
Gaze in the new year's young expectant eyes.  
And lay thy petty self upon its altar—  
The one sufficient sacrifice.

The Leader, Kansas, believes in spelling words as they are pronounced. Also facts:

"I notice that a sectarian journal is lamenting that there is yet a large section of Central Africa 'unoccupied by missionaries,'" said Frank C. Bell at the Laclede. "That is really too bad; still we may become reconciled to the fact that a few naked negroes in the dark continent never heard Eve's snake story when we remember that 3000 children in the city of Chicago cannot attend school because of the lack of clothing to cover their nakedness; that 10,000 of the little ones, such as Christ blessed, die in the single city of New York annually for lack of food. When we are inclined to lament that wealthy philanthropists do not contribute liberally to the salvation of the dark-skinned founders of the ton-ton, it might do no harm to remember that in the chief city Christian land, 100,000 people of all ages and sexes, were turned into the street last year because they could not pay the rent of the pitiable tenements they inhabited."

"I would like to see every black man now dining on roots and raw snakes in the jungles of Africa, taught to sing 'Old Hundred,' and wear clothes. I would like to see the heathen Chinese weaned from his idolatrous joss house, and the primitive South Sea Islander taught that dancing around a broiled enemy, with a bull-ring in his nose, is not considered good form. Still I believe with Tennyson, that the Christian child is of considerably more importance than the six-foot barbarian. So long as thousands of naked, starving children are hiding in the garrets and subcellars of our great cities, it seems to me that our expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars annually for the benefit of people who are both comfortable and happy must be regarded by the heavenly powers as a piece of polite and elegant gall never equalled in offensives by the farcical frauds of old."

North Dakota Independent. That some explanation of the conduct of North Dakota presidential electors may be made, we clip the following:

The inclosed vote of North Dakota was cast in the office of the attorney-general at Bismarck on Monday. Mr. M. D. Williams voted for Weaver, Mr. Rondestvedt voted for Cleveland, and Mr. Wamberg voted for Harrison. J. W. Cope, of Richland county, was chosen by the electors to convey the returns to Washington. This is the first time North Dakota ever voted for President, and this first vote is signalized by fraud. Weaver should have had two instead of one elector. Wamberg cast a vote for Harrison; it should have been cast for Weaver by Mr. Burnett, of Cummings. Mr. Burnett received a majority of the votes, and was fairly elected. Mr. Gov. Burke knew this, and yet, on technicality, issued the certificate of election to Mr. Wamberg. Wamberg knew that he was not the choice of the people, and that he had no moral right to the certificate, yet he voted with all the assurance of an honestly elected official. Let us hear no more from our Republican brethren about a "free ballot and fair count." It is a mockery—a humbug—a hollow fraud, if we may judge their words by their actions.

Alma News, Kansas. Let your district Congressman and United States Senator hear from you. Write to them and send their petitions. Call public meetings of protest. Repeal the Sherman act, but give us something better in its place.

McPherson's motion in the Senate to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act would be all right if it was made to include the free coinage of silver. This would put an end to the purchase of silver bullion and increase the debt paying power of the people to an extent equal to the coin value of all the silver in the country. This is the only solution of the silver question that would be of any use to the masses of the people. The repeal of the purchase act of 1890, without providing for free coinage, would be the entire demagoguery of silver and corresponding decrease of the debt paying capacity of the people.

The Woman's Journal challenges the statement that this year, for the first time in the United States, women voted for President. It points out that women voted in New Jersey at the first three presidential elections. Through the influence of the Quaker element, strong in New Jersey at that time, the convention that framed the constitution under which New Jersey came into the Union, substituted for the words "male freeholders," the words "all inhabitants worth \$40." Under this constitution taxpaying women and taxpaying negroes, if there were any, could vote. The taxpaying women were mostly Federalists, and at the presidential election of 1860, they voted for

Adams against Jefferson, and it is said their vote carried the State. Consequently, as soon as a Democratic legislature came into power, it abolished the property qualification, and ever since it has been "the white male citizen." History must chronicle that George Washington was the first President of the United States elected in part by women's votes, and not Grover Cleveland.

## A country telephone:

A rural farming district in Michigan has provided itself with a telephone line eight miles in length, connecting a large number of scattered farms with the village store, the proprietor of which officiates as telephone operator, express agent, postmaster, and so on. The total cash expenditure for the outfit is said to have been only some \$200, while the expense of maintenance, which is but a trifling sum, is assessed equally upon the owners. The small cost and enormous convenience of such a system as this in country districts ought to lead to a more general adoption of the plan. Especially after the expiration of the telephone patents in 1894, such a system of inter-communication by wire would be possible in every township throughout the country. The individual expense would be almost insignificant, and in the item of useless travel alone would save many times its cost every year.—The Engineering Magazine.

George Lewelling, of Kansas, in his inaugural speech, said:

The "survival of the fittest" is the government of brutes and reptiles, and such philosophy must give place to a government which recognizes human brotherhood to protect the rights of the laborer and producer. The Government must make it possible for the citizen to live by his own labor; if it fails it ceases to be of advantage to the citizen. He is absolved from his allegiance, and is no longer held by the civil compact. But government is not a failure. Conscience is in the saddle, and the grandeur of civilization shall be emphasized by the dawn of a new era in which the people shall revere, "when the withered hand of want shall not be outstretched for charity; when liberty, equality and justice shall have permanent abiding places in this Republic."

New Era, Nebraska. It is a popular thing to scorch millionaires. But they certainly deserve newspaper roasting, if such acts as the following can be sustained by fact:

Rockefeller reached down into his "jeans" and fished out a stray million dollars and handed it over to a Baptist university, then with a motion of the thumb, he raised the price of coal oil .2 cents per gallon and made the million dollars all back and a small surplus of \$200,000, then he asked the "prayers of the church," and probably a number of the deacons folded their hands, elongated their faces, and interceded at the throne of grace, but there were millions of coal oil burners who did not. The high-priced coal oil probably made them swear.

Bellamy's New Nation, Massachusetts. This tax should be in operation in every State in the whole Union:

The inheritance tax in New York State brought into the State treasury \$1,786,218 last year, and yet it is only a 1 per cent tax on direct inheritances and something more on collateral. So popular has it become in New York that the tax commissioner will bring before the legislature this winter a bill for largely increasing it. We hope to see New York's example followed generally.

A very slight inheritance tax, exempting small estates and increasing according to their size, would easily pay the entire State levy in every State in the Union.

Staunton Weekly News, Virginia, is fretting over the decrease in its city list of marriages. It closes an analysis of the subject diplomatically:

There are in the city many marriageable bachelors fast moving toward the confirmed stage. It must be that our young men do not believe the assertion frequently made, that two can live on what it costs to support one. But we have an even better theory, which to explain the matter. Last year was leap year, and Staunton young men were too gallant and generous to usurp woman's privilege, and our girls were too modest and womanly to claim that privilege. That's the solution.

Wendell Phillips once said:

The mainspring of our progress is high wages—wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to provide over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper, and lift himself from the deadening level of mere toil. That a dollar left, after all the bills are paid on Saturday night, means education, independence, self-respect and manhood; it increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railroads. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner, better than a score of statutes."

Journal of Knights of Labor, Pennsylvania, tells us:

The National Co-operative Society of Agricultural Laborers of Italy is circulating petitions to the government demanding that laws be made restricting the constantly growing number of people who emigrate to North and South America, depopulating the country in such a measure that it is to be feared that in less than two generations Italy will be unable to sustain itself by agriculture. The people emigrate because they cannot longer pay the heavy taxes necessary to keep up the formidable army and navy Italy has acquired during the last twenty-five years.

Southern Mercury, Texas, runs a long, keen lancet to the core of the trouble:

Look at the increase of cars to carry people and freight in twenty years. They increase exactly with population and production. That is right, exactly

right; that is only one branch of exchange. The other factor is money, not a dollar of increase. Shylock has his paw on the money factory. The little finger of Wall street weighs more than all the hands of labor and production. A money famine is his harvest. A harvest to Shylock is a cyclone, fire and blood combined to industry.

Southern Mercury, Texas, has a crisp, fresh way of telling a thrice told tale:

The current advice of politicians to subtreasury advocates is "go to work, and quit begging the Government for money." That's just what we are doing. We are working with might and main to arouse the people to the importance of voting for those who are in sympathy with our demands. When we vote right all else will adjust itself.

Alliance Gazette, Kansas. Another proof that "out of evil cometh good."

It is a very notable fact that since Jay Gould's death the rich fellows are very lavish in their gifts to public institutions. They seem to dread the future, when the cold clods of the valley falls upon their lifeless bodies. The thought of having just epitaphs cast at them after they are dead, does not have a very consoling effect upon them.

## Exchange:

Voltaire, who died in 1778, was so confident of the success of his attacks on revealed religion that he said: "In a century the bible and Christianity will be things of the past." The time is more than up, and within the century 200,000 bibles were printed and circulated in nearly every known language spoken among men. A writer tells us that the very house in which Voltaire lived became a depository for storing the word for distribution.

The Inlander. Class legislation—yes, the boot is on the other foot.

If the Government should deliver mail free in the cities, why not in the country? Will some wise seer rise and explain? Is not the farmer a citizen of this great nation, as well as the city resident? You parties say we are asking in our platform for class legislation. Don't complain until you have quit the trade of this Republic."

Age of Labor, Chicago. We also have our doubts:

The Emperor William is said to be seriously considering a step to bring about a general eight-hour work day in the monarchies of Europe, and a public declaration is expected early this month. The Age of Labor has grave doubts about the truth of this, but will suggest to that there is no better way to make him solid with the boys.

Public Ledger, North Carolina:

North Dakota is the closest State of the continent politically. The official vote for President, taking the highest vote for elector on each ticket, was Cleveland, 17,527; Harrison, 17,354; Weaver, 17,300, and one elector of each party is reported as chosen. There are several close States between the two parties, but in the State the three parties run neck and neck.

Home Advocate, New York, a Prohibition paper, has a keen sense of the ridiculous:

Charles Emory Smith, Republican ex-Minister to Russia, has hit the nail right on the head. He says: "I have known defeat to strengthen rather than weaken a party. Goodness, Brother Smith, what a Hercules the Prohibition party will be after awhile, according to your theory."

Leavenworth Times, Kansas, points a moral:

"There is nothing more costly than the hatred of one's own company," says Quinda. It is true. Solitude is expressive. The family whose members sing from their hearts: "There is no place like home," is not worried by unpaid bills. It is the street, the public halls, and the parlors of friends that bankrupt men.

Western Herald, Kansas. Has the governor forgotten that "handsome is as handsome does?"

Gov. Lewelling says he knows he is not handsome, and out of respect for his wife and children he prefers that his portrait should be omitted from all historical sketches.

People's Advocate, Kansas, says of Gen. Butler:

He was born at Deerfield, N. H., November 15, 1818, and has been a prominent figure in American history since 1860. He has been a Democrat, a Republican and a Greenbacker in politics, and always a unique character, and an able man in any capacity.

Iowa Farmers' Tribune hits a heavy, but deserved blow:

The fact that the Government, at the behest of gold gamblers, outlaws the product of its own silver mines, is the most glaring outrage and burning shame of the present era. It is a glaring disgrace for the people to submit to it for a single day.

Pacific Rural Press, California: In the past eight years \$6,000,000 has been spent in irrigation enterprises in Arizona, and the result is the rescue of many hundred thousand acres of fertile land from an arid waste. It was possible of Arizona that the poet said "the desert shall blossom as the rose."

PRESIDENT HARRISON is getting mercilessly scored by the Democratic press for having, at the half-past eleventh hour of his administration become so enamored of civil service reform as to put all the postmasters and postoffice officials possible out of the way of being officially headed by Mr. Cleveland, and under the protection of the system. The conversion of Herod. Herod in the looseness of their writings.

Southern Mercury, Texas, runs a long, keen lancet to the core of the trouble:

Look at the increase of cars to carry people and freight in twenty years. They increase exactly with population and production. That is right, exactly

## ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and reaffirmed at Indianapolis.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

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

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

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

5. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand its return.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Memphis Demands.

## FINANCE.

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

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

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

We demand a graduated income tax.

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

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

## TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

## LAND.

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

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

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

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