

THE PASSING SHOW.

GLANCES AT POLITICS AND CONDITIONS.

While Many of Us Are Puzled to Make a Living the Administration Finds It Equally as Hard to Preserve Its Credits.

The administration is very much agitated at the deficit in the revenue. Some way of taxing the poor will have to be contrived, for the idea of an income tax cannot be tolerated.

A Fall River, Mass., dispatch under a December date, said: "At a general meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association it was unanimously voted to reduce all wages in the mills of the city, the amount and time of the reduction being left to a committee.

There is a remedy for all this condition, costing less exertion than all these kind of "strikes"—Vote! Labor has the electoral strength to make a "strike" at the ballot box that will end for all time the necessity of strikes against reduction of wages, says the Journal of the Knights of Labor.

It now looks like the American workers will not complete the Grand Trianon in Paris which they recently started, according to Pilgrim. This building was to have cost many millions and would have astonished the world by its magnificence.

Money is the life blood of business. Make it plenty, all business prospers and workmen are employed at good wages. Make it scarce, all business languishes, merchants become bankrupt, and laborers are starving.—Wendell Phillips.

According to the President's message, the nation is a leap of prosperity; according to a bill introduced by Senator Hawley at the earliest hour possible, the nation's prosperity has wide and deep cracks.

why should we want more regiments of artillery than we now have? If, on the other hand, Hawley is right, and we do need such increase of repressive power, we are not a happy and prosperous nation.

Six tramps were arraigned in Justice Dunn's court Tuesday, charged with destroying railroad property. Among them was a lawyer of no mean ability who undertook the defense, and actually cleared the whole gang, much to the surprise of all.

Little items like the above that occasionally creep into the press show what kind of people are being crowded into the ranks of the tramps, says the Appeal to Reason. Not only the laborer and the skilled mechanic are getting down in the mire, but lawyers, doctors, bankrupt merchants and speculators—men who a few years ago would have considered you insane had you suggested that they or their kind would have been forced on the tramp.

ECONOMIC AXIOMS.

Divide the money, you double debts; Double the money, you divide the debts; Divide the money, you divide prices; Double the money, you double prices.

That commodities would rise and fall in price in proportion to the increase or diminution of money, I assume as a fact that is incontrovertible; that such would be the case the most celebrated writers on political economy are agreed.—Ricardo.

If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would double; if it was only increased one-fourth, prices would rise one-fourth.—John Stuart Mill.

Numberless as are the evils by which kingdoms, principalities and republics are wont to decline, these four are, in my judgment, most baneful: Civil strife, pestilence, sterility of the soil, and corruption of the coin.

For men have so well obscured the facts about money that the great part of the people do not see them at all. The moneyers do as the doctors do, who talk Latin before women, and use Greek characters, Arab words, and Latin abbreviations, fearing that if the people understood their receipts they would not have much opinion of them.

Trust-forming goes steadily on. It stops not for season of plenty or adversity. One combination after another is consummated and the under man squeals every time. The latest is the steel rod, wire and nail trust, and J. Pierpont Morgan, prince of the trust-makers, is the head.

Wall Street's Panic. And now the New York gold bug papers tell us that if England had accepted the offer of our commissioners for silver coinage, Wall Street would have given this country a panic such that the one of '93 would not serve even as a sample.

HISTORY CORRECTED.

SCHOOL CHILDREN HAVE BEEN TAUGHT ANARCHY.

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence Were the Same Kind of Disturbers as the Populists of Today.

Frederick Upham Adams, in the New York Times, publishes a clever satire upon the attitude of the plutocratic press towards reforms and reformers, showing it to be simply a renewal of the torridism of revolutionary times.

There is no defense for the part played by George Washington in the so-called war of the revolution. Former school histories have almost defied this Virginian revolutionist, who took up arms against the government, and cast his wealth, position and influence on the side of disorder.

This is partly explained when it is considered that Washington was a farmer. You can never depend on a farmer to conserve the interests of wealth—the true interests of a nation.

There was no such thing as the war of the revolution. There was a civil war, or a period of riots and anarchy, between a half-organized mob composed mainly of the debtor classes, and opposed to them were the wealthy and respectable people of the country.

The fact cannot be too plainly stated and too often repeated that from the first inception of the trouble, which resulted in our separation from England, the forces of revolt and disorder were recruited from the dangerous classes, and that this growing sedition was steadily opposed by the wealthy and conservative element of the community.

In this book, which is now drawing to a close, the historian will touch briefly on one incident of this period, viz., the framing and signing of the Declaration of Independence. This document should never be printed in a school book.

It is not well to steal, unless they plan to be large and regal in its magnitude. Able to make thy circumstance defy the scruples and the servants of the law. Do thou no paltry stealing—do it grand; Fashion thy schemes from patterns well approved.

Lots of Borrowed Cash on Hand. Congress is to be urged to pass a bankrupt law. There is every indication that the treasury department is in need of one.—Salt Lake Herald.

Even the thoughtless elements among the producers will not vote twice for plutocratic politicians who, having the power, do nothing to reduce the general distress.

PROTECTION AND PRICE.

High Priced Dollars Are Cutting the Wages at Fall River.

That the Fall River cotton mill managers, should cut the wages of 20,000 employes 10 per cent is not surprising, but this action suggests several questions.

Again, it seems rather inconsistent that under the beneficent influence of the Dingley tariff a "home industry" such as cotton manufacturing should be under the necessity of cutting wages.

But the treasurer of one of the Fall River mills says the only hope for the cotton trade is "an improvement in the price of cotton," says the Chicago Dispatch. Can it be possible that this treasurer is an advocate of gold monometallism and yet an advocate of cheap dollars? When he expresses a hope for a rising market he utters a desire for "cheaper" dollars.

This fact is made especially clear by the Atlanta Constitution, as follows: "When the dollar depreciates, even with respect to print cloth, it is no longer 'sound.' More than that, any injury would be done to the holder of the dollars who wants to buy print cloth. He can buy now at the mills forty-odd yards for a dollar.

There are two lessons taught by the situation at Fall River—a lesson on the tariff and a lesson in regard to finance. Has this treasurer who wants higher prices for his goods the broadness of mind to understand these lessons?

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

At the present day—and this is the curse of our social economy—capital is the tyrant of labor. The working-man's share consists simply of his wages determined previous to the execution of the work, and without regard to the greater or less profits of the undertaking.—Joseph Mazzini.

We owe all that we have to the steady advance of the human race against the compact mass of those who have always cried out and still cry out as lustily as ever, "Don't disturb the existing order of things."—William F. Gaynor.

Civilization takes away our land and gives it to the landlord; takes away our machinery and gives it to the capitalist; takes away dancing, football, singing, etc., and hands them over to the professional; it takes away our conscience and gives it to the priest; it takes away our honesty and hands it over to the lawyer.—W. Lane.

The right to apply labor to natural opportunities is the one essential of life, without which it can not be preserved, even by the payment of unjust tribute to those who possess no warrant from the Creator, or nature, for its exaction. That is, this tribute or payment for the right to live is unnatural, making void the original grant.

Moral for the Boys.

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Not Without Disaster. We have to do with ideal theories. The two moneys have actually co-existed since the origin of human society.

Our members of congress are harmonious, which can hardly be said of the party in some sections. However, agitation is what is needed during the next two years.

THE BATTLE OF 1898.

GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER ON THE OUTLOOK.

With Renewed Courage and Confidence the Masses of the People Advance to the Contest Against Class Rule—Rising Tide of Indignation.

The reaction in public sentiment since the campaign of 1896 is something marvelous, and gives promise of overwhelming victory in approaching struggles. The people who were misled in the whirl of that memorable conflict began to comprehend the real situation before the smoke of battle had fairly cleared away.

The other night 200 wealthy gentlemen sat down to dine in New York, and when the costly feast had been eaten, and while the corks popped and the smoke of fragrant cigars curled upward, they rose to their feet and cheered the announcement of the chairman that silver was dead.

There are those who will cheer with the enthusiastic Wall street gatherings. For our part we prefer to sympathize with the sorrowful Glenbrook folk. Over against the rich feast, the costly wines, the laughter and good cheer of the millionaires we set the silent mills, the empty larders and the distressed idleness of a once happy community of American workmen.

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

When the people rule, robbers will have to go to work.—New Era.

An idle man is a dangerous man. He cannot remain long idle without inquiring into the cause of his idleness. He need not be a philosopher to discover that the fault is that of the system, and the next step is naturally to hold the present system in contempt.—International Woodworker.

The amount of money or property lost to all the people of the United States by means of burglary since the government was founded does not equal the extortion in one year that they suffer from either of half a dozen combines and monopolies.

Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth; Jagged they stand, the gaping den of death.

The people will revolt against it. "Vengeance is on the wing, and heaven is arms."

What was it that caused the overwhelming popular revolt against Cleveland? It was not against the person, but the policy of the administration.

There are but few countries which pretend to have a gold circulation. Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria, the Balkan provinces, Turkey, Russia and all Asia, South America and Mexico are either on a silver basis or in suspension, except Japan, which has recently gone into bankruptcy in an effort to change from a silver to a gold basis.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Not Very Surprising.

It is not surprising to read that the Nicaragua canal scheme is, in reality, a gigantic piece of stock jobbery. The surprising thing would be to find out that it isn't.

Commissioners Have the Floor.

Now that the administration has shown, through its mouthpiece Gage, that it is in favor of the gold standard for this country and against bimetallicism, will the bimetallic commissioners accept such evidence as conclusive?

DID HE DO WELL?

We Mean the Man Who Voted for Present Conditions.

The closing of the great lumber mills at Glenbrook, Nevada, is an object lesson which some of our anti-silver friends may study with profit. These mills have been in operation twenty-four years, says the Stockton, Cal., Mail. The wages paid have been high.

The closing of the mint doors to silver has closed the silver mines of Nevada. The closing of the silver mines has ruined the lumber business. Nor has the revivifying influence of "protection" succeeded in saving the life of such communities as this at Glenbrook.

They, too, were told that silver was dead. But they did not cheer. They went silently, soberly homeward to tell wives and children that the job was gone, that there was no bread winning for willing hands, and God knows what else of sorrowful tidings that come to a community thrown out of work.

When the people rule, robbers will have to go to work.—New Era.

A state and government based on the power of wealth in the hands of the few cannot be Democratic, however boastful it may be about its (nominally) Democratic and Republican institutions.

Wealth is some part of nature's bounty, plus the toil and skill of a human being. Nature is the source of wealth, man is the extractor, miner and artificer.

Whoever enjoys wealth without the application of his own labor to nature's resources, who obtains more wealth than the value of his own labor entitles him to, does so by the application of the labor of others, and is thus stealing from others a part of the results of their industry.—Seven-oaks.

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Warner Miller, the chief promoter of the Nicaragua grab, is a close friend of Hanna, visited him during the presidential campaign, and was, in fact, the senator's guest but a few weeks ago.

This circumstance establishes the connection of the administration with the project in such a way as to lead to the inevitable inference that another campaign debt will be liquidated when the Nicaragua jobbers are satisfied. It is true that the Republican party is committed, by its platform, to the Nicaragua canal scheme, but it is also true that the Republican party is not above trading off paragraphs in its platform for substantial equivalents.