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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

More Democratic Meanness in Cabarrus—High-Handed Assumption of Some Old Justices of Peace.

THE PLUCK OF REFORMERS.

Rotten Eggs and Abuse do Not Stop Them. Trial and Sentence of Marion Butler—Jefferson Democracy and Lincoln Republicanism Compared With Old Party Politics.

The Old Party vs. the New Party, the Alliance and Reform.

For the Caucasian.]

SAINT LEWIS, N.C., June 5.—What in the world is the matter? Is there no end to the energy pluck and determination of the great reform press, lecturers and writers of this nation? Will they not heed or hear to the old party lash?

Don't you remember in the campaign of two years ago, that Marion Butler, the great head of the Alliance and the reform movement in this State, was found guilty by the old party of treason, because he was at the head of this movement, which broke through the old party lines and blowed up their strongest fort, which fort was composed of partisan strife and prejudice? And don't you know the penalty imposed upon Mr. Butler by this old party for this act?

Why, sir, he had to take one or more showers of eggs! and lose the material portion of the charter of the State Alliance! and bless your life, sir, Mr. Butler did not seem to notice these penalties and persecutions, for in the last campaign he was up and at his same old tricks again. And when the people's representatives met in their legislative halls they were not slow in forming a court to try Mr. Butler for this second offence. And blame me, if it didn't turn out just like I said in the last campaign. He was found guilty and sentenced to leave the State and go to the District of Columbia, there to serve a term of six years in the United States Senate, at hard labor, for the *American people*.

Now Mr. Bulter is a small man, but is good pluck, and would get along and serve out this penalty very well if it were not for the company that he will have to keep. Why, sir, they tell me that there is a man in Washington City with a head so large that his brain and body is bigger than his whole party (and blame me, if I don't believe this is the truth now); and they tell me that this great big man has not only run Gen. Ransom out of the United States to Mexico, but he goes into the House of Representatives and Senate and slashes around among the boys just like they were *his* slaves, and not *servants of the people*.

Well, I know that these charges and penalties imposed upon Mr. Butler by these old party wreckers are very great, but I truly hope that the Lord will be with him while in Washington, and spare him from being crushed by the jaws of this great man, as He spared Daniel while in the lion's den.

I want to say to Capt. Kitchin, Major Guthrie, Sibley, Stewart and Tom. Watson that they had better be on their guard, for fear of falling victims to similar charges and penalties imposed upon Butler. I will say to them to take courage from the fact that Jefferson, Jackson and Zeb. Vance Democracy, which gives to the whole people their rights, liberties, prosperity and happiness is immortal; but the Democratic party of today, without these principles, is of the past, and will be known no more as one of the great American political parties. Why do I make this declaration, and what is my judgment based upon?

It is based on the honor, integrity, patriotism and knowledge of the American people as to how treacherous and traitorous the present day Democratic party has been to the Jefferson, Jackson and Zeb. Vance Democratic principles.

It has been asserted that Senator Vance said that the Democratic party was immortal. If such be true it was the biggest mistake of his life. He should have said *principles* instead of *party*, because the party without these principles as regards the salvation of the rights and liberties of the people, which means prosperity and happiness for this life, is no more than a church is to the salvation of the souls of the people without a gospel preacher and the spirit of God.

Now let us draw a line of comparison between the present day Democracy and that of Jefferson, and then we can see where the old party today, in principle, is at. We might also consider at the same time the difference between the present day Republican party's principles and Lincoln's principles; and after applying our best thought and judgment, unbiased by prejudice, we will be able to see the great cause and purpose of a new and third party in order to restore this government as one of "by and for the people."

First we know it is not true Jefferson Democracy or true Lincoln Republicanism to pass laws that robs one part of the American people for the good of another part, or in other words, makes millionaires of the classes and slaves and paupers of the masses; and we know it is undemocratic or unrepublican in principle to demonetize silver and thus create a money famine like that which prevails in this country today; and we know it is undemocratic to advocate and favor national banks and a new issue of gold bearing bonds on an already tax-ridden people in an hour of peace, only to gratify Grover Wall Street and the Rothschilds, of London.

I will say to Grover, John Sherman and to all who feel concerned in the welfare and salvation of their old parties, to turn their minds more to the living principles of salvation of prosperity and happiness of this life, and less to the party of destruction and condemnation of these principles, because it's these [illegible] other unden[illegible] can laws on [illegible] statute books of this nation today (and not the Alliance), which have proven treacheous and traitorous to the Jefferson and Lincoln principles, that are the very cause of this great up-rising and rebellion of the people against the two old parties. The people not only know that these laws are a criminal assault on the very names of Jefferson and Lincoln—the founders of true Democracy and true Republicanism—but they know they are the "reason why" there are sixty millions of American people today fast becoming pauperized and slaves to six millions of people who are growing richer, by being able, through and by these discriminating laws, to rob them of the honest fruits of their labor.

J. I. LEWIS.

It is to the Point.

For the Caucasian.

TARBORO, N. C., June 3.—Have just read Senator Butler's strong and convincing letter in the CAUCASIAN, May 30th, and like all writings of our able champion of the people's rights, it is to the point, for

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they need must think.
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

M. P. EDWARDS.

Wants the People to Rule.

For the Caucasian.]

GARNETT, N. C., June 5.—I did not think I could pay for your paper, but I like to read it too well to miss it. It tells the truth on the old Democrats. Pull down on them. They have bore down on the people ever since the war. I am an Alliance man and I want the people to rule this nation, and not England.

J. E. HENRY.

Democrats Continue Their Outrages.

For the Caucasian.]

CONCORD, N. C., June 4.—A grander piece of political meanness never was attempted than was carried out here yesterday by the Democratic justices of the peace of Cabarrus county.

These ring hirelings were summoned here presumably to levy taxes, but their real object was to try to throw me out of office by abolishing the office of county treasurer, for no other reason in the world than that I was a Populist and would not bow the knee to a few devils.

Suspecting nothing many of the Populist justices of peace were at home. They then abolished the office, or they thought they did. How is this? Elected by the people, inducted into office for two years by Democratic officers, giving an extremely heavy bond, and now a few Democratic justices of the peace come along and say: The voice of the people is a farce; all laws are in vain, and you must walk out because we say so. They gave no reason, only that I must not serve as treasurer. What do honest men think of such high handed assumption?

I begged the legislature to wipe out the last vestige of Democratic frauds, but they did not. I told them they would treat us worse than dogs, and so they have. But we shall see if the laws of North Carolina will allow such an outrage. There's no use to have an election if this is law.

G. ED. KESTLER.

Some Democratic Impudence and Effrontery.

For the Caucasian.]

TARBORO, N. C., June 1.—I have watched with much interest the action of some of the newspapers in this State with reference to the silver question.

Many of them have been painfully silent on this great question Very recently they have raised quite a furore over the free coinage of silver.

The national platform of the People's Party, adopted on the 4th July, 1892, points out the evils in a lucid manner, and properly prescribes the remedy by which this country is to obtain relief. It is singular that, of the twelve million voters in this country in '92 only *one* million of that *number knew* what they were voting for.

The two old parties said that the adjustment of the tariff question would bring relief to the masses. The Democrats on the issue of a tariff for *revenue only* won the campaign of 1892.

The Populist orators and papers stoutly and ably maintained that the tariff was not the cause of the general depression and stagnation of business—that a lack of an adequate volume of currency was the cause.

The verdict of the people, at the polls, was recorded against that view.

But how wonderfully has been the change in sentiment since '92!

What the Populist orators and papers said has, by time, been demonstrated to be true.

On every side the finance question is recognized now as the overshadowing issue.

The Democratic papers in this State, and many other States, are now endorsing and advocating the views maintained by the Populists in '92.

If the Populists are right on this question, then the members of other parties who now hold similar views, should join the Populist ranks, and aid in securing a true American system of finance and government, and not allow this country to be any longer governed in the interest of the English gold trust.

I read recently the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State executive committee in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Is it possible that this defunct party is now endeavoring to get a little life in to it?

Has not the Democratic party had a glorious opportunity on more than one occasion to restore silver to free coinage at the mints?

With 148 majority in the House in 1892, did they not refuse to pass a free silver bill, after the same had already passed the Senate?

Did they not in '93 and '94 still have a "chance" to pass a free silver bill? Did they pass one? No! Then, can such a party, after having proven false to its pledges, expect the masses to have further confidence it it?

[Continued on 4th page.]

FOR A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Strong Expressions From Ex-United States Senators Edmunds and Platt

THEY OPENLY DECLARE

In Favor of the Government's Owning and Operating Its Own Independent Telegraph as a Part of the United States Postal system.

The Voice of New York gives the following interviews:

"I have for many years been a hot-foot supporter of a Government postal-telegraph system," said ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont to a Voice correspondent the other day. "I believe intelligence should be communicated, the same as our mails, through the post offices of the country. Some twelve years ago I introduced several carefully prepared postal-telegraph bills." In answer to the question "Have your views changed any since then?" the ex-Senator replied very emphatically, "No"; and to the question, "Have your opinions grown more strongly in favor of the proposition," he answered, "They couldn't be any stronger."

THE GENERAL DEMAND FOR A GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The records of Congress show that the proposition for a Government postal telegraph has been repeatedly before both houses of that body since the time spoken of by Mr. Edmunds, only to be downed in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph monopoly. The Voice of Dec. 21, 1893, gave the utterances of many postmasters-general in favor of a Government telegraph, from the very introduction of the invention down to the last administration.

Senator Edmunds spoke strongly in favor of a postal telegraph system in the Senate on Jan. 20, 1883. The post-office appropriation bill, which proposed a reduction of postage from 3 to 2 cents, was under discussion. Senator Edmunds said:

EDMUNDS FAVORS THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING ITS OWN TELEGRAPH LINES.

"What the United States, in regard to its postal affairs and the welfare of its people, needs more than anything else is the construction of a postal telegraph, beginning moderately between great points in the country and all intermediate points, and then extending it, just as we have the mail system, as the needs of the community and fair economy would require, until every post-office should have or be within the reach of a postal telegraph. That is what ought to be done, and what will be done within a few years beyond all question.

"But I beg the stock operators in New York not to suppose that I for one am in favor of the United States buying out any telegraph company anywhere. *I am in favor of the United States building its own postal telegraph and managing it in its own way, and leaving the gentlemen who are engaged in private pursuits to pursue their operations in their own way as private pursuits.*

"We introduced into the postal system not long ago a provision for carrying merchandise, but we did not think it necessary to buy out the operations of the Adams Express Company, or the Southern Express Company, or the Union Express Company, and the United States Express Company, and so on, although what we did very seriously diminish their profits and impaired their business. Everything that the United States does operates in that way upon the interests of its private citizens—everything except the appropriation of money directly.

LET THE GOVERNMENT SET UP ITS OWN POLES AND WIRES.

"I propose the initiation of a postal telegraph for the United States, that involves the simple proposition of authorizing the postmaster-general to buy the poles and the wires and the machines and set up its lines, first, along the great post-routes of the country, North and South, and East and West, and then, as time goes on and economy will warrant it, the extension of them to every hamlet in the country.

"Electricity is just as much a part of the forces of nature and of this world for the transmission of intelligence as a locomotive is, or as the old post-horse was; and it is too late at this day to say that because the world has advanced in the means of disseminating intelligence the telegraph, under the constitution of the United States, is not an appropriate means of the postal system just as much as it is to transmit letters."

SENATOR PLATT THINKS THE UNITED STATES TOO SLOW IN SOME THINGS.

Hon. Orville H. Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, in the same debate, Jan. 19, said:

"I cannot understand how it is that a Government like ours, that professes to be in advance of the world, that boasts of its progressive spirit and tendencies, that boasts of its inventions, that boasts of the utilization of the arts and sciences within its borders, should fall back on the slow railroad and steamboat for the transmission of its messages, and allow quick transmission to be in the hands of a single corporation, substantially, in this country.

"I said the telegraph to-day was the rich man's mail. *The transmission of letters and messages is a Government function; it pertains to the Government, and it ought never to have been suffered to go out of the hands of the Government. We ought just as much to utilize the telegraph as to utilize the sending of letters by the railway.* . . .

"If the Government, as it ought to have done under the statute of 1866 authorizing it to do so, had taken control of the telegraph system of this country, it would have saved last year $7,000,000 to the people of this country."

SENATOR EDMUNDS' PROPOSITION IN DETAIL.

Senator Edmunds introduced his bill for a postal telegraph Dec. 4, 1883. Other bills looking to a similar purpose were introduced during the same session by Senator Hill, of Colorado, and Senator Dawes. They were all referred to the Senate committee on post-offices and post-roads. That committee was also authorized by the Senate to investigate the affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and hearings were held at which the company was represented by its president, Norvin Green, Counsel William M. Evarts, and others.

Senator Edmunds' bill proposed to have a board composed of three heads of departments to establish four leading trunk lines—North, East, South, and West—the actual building to be carried on by the corps of engineers of the War Department, branches being established from the main line from time to time as money should be appropriated and as there should be use. Compensation for right of way and for the purchase of materials should be fixed by the secretary of war, subject to the approval of the president; the right of eminent domain could be exercised where post-roads were not used; all claims thereafter for land damages, telegraphic instruments, patent rights, etc., should go to the Court of Claims at Washington.

In support of his propositions, Senator Edmunds said to the committee, Jan. 14, 1894:

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

"I am perfectly satisfied that Congress has the constitutional power to do what is proposed, and in any one of the forms that are proposed under several constitutional heads—commerce, war, post-office, and I might add finance—on the same principle that the Supreme Court held that the old national-bank law was constitutional, although all that the constitution said was that Congress might borrow money, might have a treasury department, and might levy taxes, and therefore presumably Congress must have the power to provide the means to carry on the fiscal operations of the Government. If a bank was thought to be wise for that purpose, it was constitutional. So that I think the constitutional question is beyond the range of fair dispute.

"The next question is one of public policy: Is it expedient for the interests of the people? On that point I have only to say that this Government—national and State combined—was, as the constitution says, instituted to promote the general welfare; and the specific objects that are named in the constitution, and the particular one of promoting its general welfare, point out clearly that Congress, within the scope of the powers that are given to it, may do whatever appears to be for the general welfare. Among that class of objects is the dissemination of intelligence, the freest and most convenient means of intercommunication between citizens of the Republic and every part of it. It was on that principle that the Post-Office Department was provided to be established. It was on that principle that Congress was given power, rather than the several States, to regulate commerce among the several States. It was on that principle that Congress was given power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. I need not go on enumerating things we all understand so well.

THE QUESTION OF COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE INTERESTS.

"The people who are engaged in telegraphic operations, just as the people who have been engaged in express and transportation operations, feel a natural solicitude, of course, that their business should not be competed with by the exertion of any function on the part of the United States. They argue to me that it is unjust to them that Congress should enter the field of what they call competition with private business. But if I am right in what I have said respecting the inherent constitutional power of Congress and the inherent public policy of doing this thing for the reasons I have stated, then the argument of these gentlemen engaged in that sort of business falls to the ground, because they have known the constitution of the Government and the public objects that it was bound to promote all the time; and that whenever Congress saw fit to enlarge the postal establishment in order to facilitate its war and commercial and financial operations, to exert the powers that belong to it by the constitution, it must necessarily do so without regard to the extent to which it would affect private interests in doing the same things that Congress finally thinks it best to do itself, and for the advantage of its own people.

"It seems to me, for the best interests of the country, that any appliance with which its welfare is so intimately connected as is the instantaneous transmission of intelligence, should be subject to no censorship, to no corporate will, to no question of how it is going to affect stocks or the standing of corporations or of persons, but it should be free to all men as the post-office is, and, like the post-office, subject to no espionage. It is essential, I believe, at this time to the interests of the United States, and growing more and more so, in connection with great social questions, and the aggregations of vast sums of money under corporate power, that this Government telegraph, on the constitutional principle stated, should be undertaken independently, and subject to no contracts or arrangements with parties."

A GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE, TOO.

In reply to the chairman of the committee, who asked, "If we should deem it necessary to have the telephone in connection with the telegraph, would you deal with the owners of such an important patent the same as with the owners of telegraph property?" Mr. Edmunds said:

"It is subject to exactly the same principle as every other species of property, and Congress would undoubtedly have the right to deal with it in the same manner—by a judicial determination of value; and especially would that be so with respect to a patent which only exists by the permission of the Government, whereas the right of ordinary property is a natural right. But no man has any natural right in a patent, which only exists by force of conventional law."

We Demand The Free And Unlimited Coinage of Silver And Gold at The Present Legal Ratio of 16 to 1.—People's Party Platform.

EDITOR BRYAN TALKS BACK.

He Finds Fault With Secretary Carlisle's Past Record.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—Before an audience that filled every nook and corner of the grand Opera House, and overflowed into the street, ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, replied to-night to the speech on the monetary issue delivered across the street yesterday by Secretary Carlisle. The apostles of free silver from the West arrived in the city this morning, and were heartily greeted by the committee of the Bimetallic League, which subsequently conferred with him concerning the free silver national convention to be held in this city next month. Congressman John M. Allen, of Mississippi, also arrived later in the day, and spoke after Mr. Bryan at the mass-meeting.

In the course of his speech the Omaha editor said:

"In 1878 Mr. Carlisle was hurling the pebble of truth at the giant of the Philistines, John Sherman; to-day as a Goliath he daily issues a challenge to his former friends. He explains that he voted for free coinage in 1878 in the hope that it would be amended in the Senate, but he never voted against free coinage until after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. It is true that in 1878 Mr. Carlisle did say that he was opposed to the free coinage of silver, but he ought in all fairness to have stated that he was at the time opposed to free coinage of gold also. He said in his speech of 1878: 'I am opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of the unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality.' Not only in his present language contradicted by his former speech, but a letter written in 1890 by him says he was at that time infavor of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"On the 25th of July, 1890, the Gibraltar Democrat, of Mayfield Ky., published a letter written by Mr. Carlisle for publication, in which he defends himself against a criticism made by the Farmers' Alliance and says of the Sherman act of 1890: 'When the original House bill was under discussion in the Senate I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted. The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this was the bill I voted against.'

"So much for the position of Mr. Carlisle upon the question of free coinage. We do not deny to Mr. Carlisle the right to change his opinion, but it has been more than a change of opinion; it has been a change in heart. Mr. Carlisle at that time was the Moses of the common people; he is now the commander-in-chief of Pharaoh's army. He was then the courageous and zealous leader of the masses in the effort to restore gold and silver coinage of the Constitution; he is now the foremost champion of the forces that he then denounced with so much vigor."

Democratic and Republican Plank—Which is Which? Conundrum.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar mint of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or that by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par and redeemable in coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.	The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interest of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps taken by the government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world

WE DEMAND THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PRESENT LEGAL RATIO OF 16 TO 1.—PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

What the Populists Have Always Said.

Illinois Democrats of the silver side had a big convention last week. Goldbug Democrats were not present. They kept away. Governor Altgeld was one of the speakers, and while he spoke as a Democrat, he had to say what the Populists have always said when he wanted to tell the living truth. In his remarks he spoke as follows:

"It is not a matter of making converts. You do not need to make converts. You do not want to do it. All you need to do is to get the benefit of the sentiment that now exists in this country, and you will sweep everything before you. (Applause.)

"You must undo by legislation the crime that government did. You have got to have a President who will be in sympathy with the great people of America, and who will be willing to stand by them, and not by the bondholders of Europe.

"You have got to have a Congress that when it goes to Washington will remember what their constituents in Illinois and other States want. (Applause.) You have got to quit trifling with Congressmen who, when they go to Washington, always look to New England for their inspiration.

"I repeat to you, gentlemen, this fight is just beginning. The powers that are against us are powers not to be despised. Powers that are always fighting; powers that are omnipresent. You will find that a consolidated wealth will be against us. Every man who is wealthy will be against us. You will find, the fashionable drawing-rooms will be against us; daily papers will be against us, the bankers will be against us, and every man who makes a living off other people will be against us."

Fits the North Carolina Democrats to a "T."

Southern Mercury.]

"When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be, but when the devil was well a devil a saint was he." The modern version of this is: When the Democratic party is in, devil of a bit of a free silver party will it be; but when the Democrats are out, they howl like the devil for silver free.

HAVE YOU READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER ON THE SECOND PAGE?

A POLITICAL FORECAST.

The Goldbugs not Opposing the Silver Party—But Actively Opposing Silver.

SEE THEIR GREAT SCHEME.

They Hope the Silver Party Will Split the Forces—By Drawing From the Populists—And Then They Will put in Another Goldbug—And Have Four More Years of Bond Issues.

Mr. Joseph Asbury Johnson writes a political forecast for the San Francisco Star in which he says:

To those who recall the political conditions preceeding 1860, when the new Republican party elected Lincoln President, the present outlook must be full of significance. Believing that the readers of the Star are attentive observers of passing events, it has seemed to me worth while to lay before them a forecast in brief outline of the situation in the presidential campaign of 1896, which present conditions seem to presage as inevitable. The topic is important, at all events, and the present treatment of it may lead to candid consideration.

The alertness and activity of free silver advocates in the two old parties, which promise to result in a presidential ticket and a fourth party, must be of immense interest to forelooking men who place the welfare of the country above all other considerations. The Populist party may be said to be vitally concerned in the outcome of this new departure of the silver men. It is for them in particular to study the history of political movements at the opening of the campaign which ended in the election of Lincoln. If they could broaden their political horizon they will include the Fremont campaign of 1856, and compare it with the Weaver campaign of 1892.

It is conceded by all candid men of intelligence that the two old parties are well nigh dominated by the advocates of the

SINGLE GOLD STANDARD.

Indeed, the proposed silver party is the open confession of this fact by the numbers of both Republicans and Democrats who are now actively working to create the silver party. And just here is the place to note a significant fact—of importance enough to those whom it concerns. There seems to be no real opposition to the new silver party from the supporters of the gold standard in either the Republican or the Democratic party, though there is opposition to free silver coinage. Accordingly, Cleveland's letter on sound money to the Democratic club in Chicago may be fairly taken as the purpose of the

GOLD MEN TO FORCE THE ISSUE,

and induce the silver men in the two old parties to declare for independent political organization and action, to secure harmony in the national convention of the old parties as the apparent desire of the gold leaders in these old parties, while the real purpose is concealed, namely, the inauguration of a movement which

WILL DIVIDE SILVER MEN,

and prevent the growth, and, if possible, destroy the integrity, of the Populist party.

In this view of the manifest acquiescence of the gold men in the formation of the new silver party, while opposing silver coinage, it is not necessary to suppose or intimate that the free silver men are conscious allies of the gold standard men. The gold men rely on the fact that the real leaders of the silver forces are

NO MORE FRIENDLY TO THE POPULIST PARTY,

than are the gold men themselves, else they would ally themslves with the Populists and thus insure the triumph of a party as fully pledged to secure the free coinage of silver, on exactly the same terms, as are the silver men themselves. The battle of the metals is therefore inevitable, and

IS SECRETLY DESIRED

by the advocates of the single gold standard in both old parties as being more hostile in its effects to Populist prospects than to themselves.

It remains for us now to consider the tendencies at work in the forces we see now massing for political conflict, and to forecast impending alignments with attendant and inexorable issues. The partisan must give place to the citizen, if clear insight is to be attained by this survey. Certainly a little clear light on present conditions is very desirable.

The last campaign in Oregon, in which gold standard Democrats were openly advised and urged to vote the Republican ticket

TO DEFEAT THE POPULISTS,

and did so vote with that result, gives us the key to the situation in the next presidential campaign. There will be a gold standard Republican, the ablest man they can find, nominated for the presidency in 1896; also, a gold standard Democrat, but the weakest respectable man in the party, and all but the hidebound gold standard men will

COVERTLY VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET,

as they did in Oregon; and as the most universal popular belief is that the Republicans will win the next victory, that will insure, as they now suppose, the certain election of a gold standard President. In this reckoning the gold men will assume that the silver party will draw a large per cent. of the Populist vote, as the silver men themselves also anticipate, and thus the gold forces will win an easy victory.

As the campaign progresses, however, these facts will become apparent even to the dull apprehension of the average voter, and about the same time it will dawn upon the silver men in both old parties that

NOT ONE PER CENT. OF THE POPULIST VOTE

can be drawn to the support of the silver ticket, and then all hope of electing the silver ticket will at once be abandoned. Bear in mind, also, that as the gold standard Democratic ticket is intended by its ostensible friends to be defeated by having all genuine Democratic gold men

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

as they did in Oregon, all earnest and candid silver Democrats, outside of the leaders, will have to choose between another four years of gold standard rule of the nation by the Republicans and voting for free silver and prosperity with the Populists. The free silver men in the Republican party will be in exactly the same position.

I have recently put the question of choice between a gold standard Republican and Populist rule of the country to the ardent silver men, and they have immediately declared themselves in favor of

VOTING WITH THE POPULISTS.

Each of them gave, also, as another reason for voting with the Populists, that they demand the government ownership of the railroads and telegraphs, and are opposed to the issue of bonds. It thus appears that the vast majority of silver men, who will never vote again for a gold standard Democrat or Republican, will choose to

VOTE WITH THE POPULISTS

rather than submit to the continuance of the gold standard rule of the country; and so it will come to pass that the great battle in the next presidential campaign will be fought by the gold standard Republicans and the Populists. He is a blind man indeed who does not see that the free silver hosts, united with the Populists, vastly outnumber the single gold standard advocates, and can win the battle in spite of gold and the administration, and save the country.

San Francisco, April 26, '95.

The reader will observe that the foregoing was written of the 26th of April, and I now let it stand without alteration, although since then I have twice had interviews with both Sibley and Warner at the Palace Hotel, and have heard them address the public at Metropolitan Temple.

The only modification I am inclined to think admissible to suggest is a doubt of the organization of a silver party of a national character. I may add that

ALL ATTENTIVE READERS

of the Associated Press dispatches will place little reliance in its reports as regards the action of the Indiana or any other Populists; since they have no greater foe than the news corporation known as the Associated Press.

J. A. J.

May 12th.

HISSED BY 200 GIRLS.

Georgia's Governor Excites Their Wrath.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—The Governor of Georgia was roundly hissed by two hundred of the girls of the Girl's Normal and Industrial School yesterday.

The whole town is up in arms against Governor Atkinson and the members of the Board of Trustees, of which he is President, and there is much bitter feeling in consequence.

Miss Emille Spence of Camilla, a member of a prominent South Georgia family, has been in the senior class. She is a very charming young girl, but her scholarship was not very high, and she had trouble in keeping up with her classes.

In the Latin examination she was detected cheating, so it is charged. The penalty was expulsion, and the faculty promptly decided to enforce it. She confessed and was sent home on Thursday.

On Monday she came back with her brother, who is a prominent politician, and begged to be reinstated. The faculty refused. The Governor asked the faculty for his sake to restore her, but again the faculty refused.

Then the Board of Trustees was called together. They had a meeting.

When the time came for the delivery of the diplomas, Senator V. E. Harris, who made the address, read out the name of Miss Spence among the graduates

Instantly President Chappell rose and said: "In the name of the faculty I enter a protest against giving Miss Spence a diploma."

The announcement was greeted with cheers from the big crowd in the college chapel. Then Governor Atkinson said:

"I never thought President Chappell could be guilty of an act so unbecoming a gentleman and so unchivalrous as persecuting a defenseless girl."

As he talked the audience rose to leave. The President called them back. Then after the benediction, and as the Governor stepped from the stage, the two hundred girls hissed him.

The senior class unanimously determined that they would not accept the diplomas.

Governor Atkinson was the chief instrument in the creation of this school, and the presence of the girls in their caps and gowns was the feature of his inauguration.

THE BANKERS ARE MAD.

They Imagine the Farmers and Business men see through the Whole Thing Now.

The national bankers are mad over the results of the Memphis "sound money" convention, and they are letting the cat out of the bag. It seems that the banks were called on for money to make the convention a success, and they are mad because it was a fiasco. The vice-President of one of the richest banks in New York in an interview with an Atlanta Constitution correspondent, said:

"We were milked pretty freely for the Memphis convention. It was announced that the politicians would not be prominent in this assemblage. Everybody knew well enough that if the office-holders and office seekers appeared to run the convention its moral influence would be discounted. For my part, I do not believe the Patterson-Carlisle affair has done the sound money cause much good. I know that the national bankers are sore, and I imagine that the working men, the farmers and the business men of the South see through the whole thing now. It was just a play to get an endorsement for some of the politicians down in the South, and I expect that they needed it, judging from what I hear from there."

FOUR PER CENT LOANS.

The South Flooded With Cheap Money With Great Schemes Involved.

A RUSE OF THE GOLDBUGS.

They Lend Money to Our Bankers Who in Turn Lend it Out at Big Interest—The Plan to Prove That Times Are Getting Better.

People's Party Paper.

The news comes from New York that $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 have been loaned to the banks in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama since May 1st at the low rate of 4 per cent.

This money is shipped down here to make the dear people believe that prosperity has resumed business at the old stand and that a contracted currency is a delusion and a snare.

The banks that are borrowing the money propose to turn it loose in the South. By a preconcerted arrangement, however, it will drift into the hands of country merchants at 8 per cent who will in turn let the farmers have it in the way of plantation supplies at the rate of 15 or 20 per cent interest.

Of course the promoters of President Cleveland's financial scheme is behind this movement. It is a ruse on the part of the bankers to establish the idea that money is plentiful and a change from the present financial system unnecessary.

It will be observed, however, that the bankers and merchants are the only ones that secure a clean-cut profit, while the farmers, who are the real endorsers for the loan, have all of the burdens to bear and as usual reap none of the benefits.

The New York correspondent who called attention to this influx of cheap money goes into details which are very interesting. He says:

"There have been a large number of bankers visiting New York from the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama since May 1st, at different times. Probably other southern States had as many, but most of the men I am acquainted with are from the States named, and they are here for the purpose of arranging, whether preconcerted or not, to get currency to carry to their respective States. I am informed by one of the intelligent men above named that they have secured loans from bankers in this city since the 1st of May amounting to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. They get it for 4 per cent until the 1st of October, with the privilege of renewing at that time on 30, 60 and 90 days at the same rate of interest. In conversation with one of these bankers today, he informed me that it would make times better in the South when this money was turned loose.

"'How do you propose to turn it loose?' I inquired.

"'Oh,' he said, 'we can turn four times that amount loose in our States at a good rate of interest. We will lend this money due, say October 1st, at 8 to 12½ per cent per annum, which you see will be quite a nice profit for us on the amount loaned.'

"'But can you,' I asked, 'make these loans on good security?'

"'Just as good as anybody would wish. In the first place a great deal of this money will be loaned to merchants who sell what is known in our section of the country as time goods to farmers. These merchants will pay us, say 8 per cent. Then they will sell goods due in October to planters and farmers and get 15 or 20 per cent for the supplies.'

"'Then you think this process will make good times?'

"'Well,' he said, 'it will give the people what they want—that is, money.'

"'But can they make any money by paying this high rate of interest?'

"'Of course the merchants will. They pay 8 per cent for it and if they sell to the farmers goods on time, the farmers will have to pay a very high rate of interest, it is true, but they can not make a crop without something to make it with, and while the interest these farmers have to pay is pretty high, it is not as much as they have paid in the past and we will have no trouble in disposing of this money, as I tell you.'

"This is the programme that is being worked to relieve the pressure in the South. It may bring about temporary prosperity, but in the end, when the day of settlement comes, I think the farmers will be left pretty much in the condition they were in before they borrowed the money; many of them probably in a worse fix."

GOING TO PIECES.

Confusion Reigns in the Two Old Camps.

By Rev. D. Oglesby, in Chicago Express.

This "Killkenny" cat fight now raging between the two wings of the hard or metal money faction, is interesting and amusing to Populists. It is to be hoped that it will end in both factions killing each other; and introducing to our nation and the world the true money of civilization.

This war that is splitting the two old parties, is a gold-send. Reformers have tried for a score of years to get the eyes of the people open, but the party chains were too strong. Now confusion reigns in the two old rotten camps. It is the golden opportunity for the People's Party. Only keep in the "middle of the road" and victory is sure. Let the advocates of free coinage of silver come into our camp. The door is wide open. If they won't come let them stay where they are, for the People's Party are working for reform from bottom to top, inside and out. We want voters provided they are thoroughly converted. We want educated soldiers that will stand by our flag through thick and thin; men who cannot be bought, who will not compromise for the sake of present success.

"As God is God and right is right,
The right is sure to win;
To hesitate is cowardice
To falter, that is sin."