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THE CAUCASIAN.

THE people who are honestly and sincerely in favor of Financial Reform must awake now, and see that they align themselves with the forces that demand it and are fighting for it.

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THE PERILS OF PLUTOCRACY.

Congressman Howard Shows The Schemes and Dangers of American Millionairism.

FIFTY MEN ARE IN CONTROL

Of all the Industrial and Commercial Business of the Country—Mr. Howard Will Offer a Bill to Impeach Grover Cleveland—No Mercy From Our Masters.

The New York Herald recently surprised the country by giving a review of a strong book written by Congressman Howard, of Alabama. The title of the book is "The American Plutocracy." In the review of the author and the book, the Herald says:

Mr. Howard was born at Rome, Ga., on December 18, 1862. He began the study of law at an early age and began to pratice at Fort Payne, Ala., when only nineteen years old. He was appointed prosecuting attorney and held this position for four years. He was also city attorney for two years. He has held the position of chairman of the county Democratic executive committee for six years. In the election of 1894 he was elected to Congress from the seventh Alabama district by over 3,000 majority.

He is a striking looking man, being well over six feet in height. His face is beardless and boyish looking, and unless serious in thought is always beaming with good nature. His manners have not the grace of a courtier, but he looks the very ideal of good health and rugged honesty, and his fine physique, combined with his natural intelligence, have made him a leader of men.

His "American Plutocracy" is divided into twenty-six chapters, and the book is dedicated:

To the toiling millions of America; to all who love freedom; to all who oppose plutocracy; to all who favor a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

In a short preface, the author says: "The rapid concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is the most alarming sign of the times, and, unless speedily checked, portends the decay of our national greatness. The danger is so imminent that thinking men everywhere are alarmed, and it is with a desire to arouse the people and let them see whither they are drifting that I have written these pages. I have an unwavering faith in the honesty and patriotism of the masses, and believe that when the critical moment arrives they will exhibit the spirit of our ancestors when they declared that "all men are and of right ought to be free and equal."

THE RISE OF PLUTOCRACY.

In chapter I. the writer thus apostrophizes the memory of Lincoln:

Ah, noble patriot, America's great commoner, divinely appointed and divinely inspired, to-day we are living in the epoch which thy prophetic soul foresaw. We are entering the somber shadows of doom and impending dissolution which thou didst predict would hover over the nation, and unless God speedily raises up from the ranks of the common people a leader with thy greatness of intellect, thy goodness of heart and grandeur of soul, the people from whose ranks thou didst spring, and whom thou didst love, even in thy years of glory, will be in a bondage far more oppressive, more galling and cruel than were the poor black men for whom thy great heart did bleed.

The author declares that amid the sectional hatred and disputes which followed the close of the civil war, "patriotism slumbered and slept while politicians, not statesmen, kept watch and ward."

"The money power now came upon the scene and peeped cautiously around at first, but seeing that the people no longer were zealously guarding their liberties, seeing that crafty politicians were steering the ship of state and that the people were blindly following their leaders, who continually fanned the flames of sectional bitterness, it became bold and threw off its timid, fawning air and assumed a most insolent swagger. It began to stretch out its long arms in all directions and grasp with its greedy fingers the products of the people's toil, yet the people, blindly deluded, heeded not, but went on shutting their eyes and closing their ears to the perils which surrounded them. So it became an easy matter for plutocracy to strengthen its foothold and soon it began to fasten the shackles of slavery upon the people.

"The masses have grown poorer each year, while plutocracy has grown richer. To-day there are in the city of New York 1,157 individuals and estates worth a million dollars each. There are in Brooklyn 162 individuals and estates each worth at least one million dollars. John D. Rockefeller is worth one hundred and twenty-five millions; William Waldorf Astor, one hundred and twenty millions; Jay Gould's estate, one hundred millions; Russell Sage, ninety millions; Cornelius Vanderbilt, eighty millions, and so on down the list. It is estimated that there are now in this country about three thousand eight hundred millionaires.

"Let it be remembered that where one of these men accumulates his ten, twenty or a hundred million dollars, he does so, not by his own labor in producing the wealth, but by some legalized method of robbery, by which he steals what others have earned. Thirty thousand men, or fewer, own one-half of the wealth of this country, and two hundred and fifty thousand men, out of a population of almost seventy millions, own eighty per cent. of our total wealth. Half our population are all the time employed working for thirty thousand of their fellow men, who are no better than themselves.

"This organized band of plutocrats has managed to control legislation and to get possession of every avenue of commerce and trade and crush the life out of all competition and opposition, and now plutocracy reigns supreme, and instead of fawning for favors, as was its wont in its embryo days, it now forces all the world to come and worship at its shrine. From 1860 to 1890 this country accumulated one hundred thousand million dollars, enough to secure a competence for every man, woman and child in all the land, enough to provide a comfortable home for every family, enough to educate every child, clothe every half naked little body. Where is this wealth to-day? Half of it has gone into the coffers of thirty thousand men. Eighty per cent. of the remainder into the hands of two hundred and fifty thousand. * * * How long will it be ere a few hundred men will own all the wealth of this magnificent country? * * * We can save our American institutions. Shall we do it, ere it is too late?"

THE MONEY POWER.

To substantiate his charge that a money power exists Mr. Howard quotes Chauncey M. Depew, as follows: "Fifty men in these United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth which they control, to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked and every electric key struck dumb. Those fifty men can paralyze the whole country, for they can control the circulation of the currency and create panic whenever they will."

Then the writer goes on:

Fifty men, cold and heartless, who have grown rich by the will of others, men who never produced one dollar of wealth, are able to throw every laboring man out of work and to turn millions of women and little children into the streets to starve! These men have accumulated their millions for the most part by robbing honest toil of the fruits of its labor. * * * Mr. Depew has overestimated the number of men necessary to produce such a panic. Twenty-five could spread disaster and ruin. Take, for instance, the twenty-five wealthiest men in this country. They are worth in the aggregate, $1,200,000,000—a sum almost equal to all the money, gold, silver and greenbacks, we have in the United States the total amount in circulation October 1, 1894, being estimated in round numbers $1,655,000,000.

Mr Howard then asks the reader to study the following table of figures:

Total value railroad assets..	$11,855,968,006
Capital and surplus national banks.....	931,260,000,000
Assets joint stock companies.	176,000,000,000
Assets life and fire insurance companies.....	1,300,000,000
Twenty-five millionaires.....	1,200,000,000
Total value of all millionaires..	15,583,228,000

"This," says our author, "is an aggregate of wealth equal to the value of all the farming lands, fences and buildings of the United States, added to the total farm products for one year. It is more than nine times the value of all the money in circulation in this country. It is five billions more in value than all the money in the entire world. After a careful study of these figures, can any thinking man doubt that there is a money power? * * * For years the people have been deceived by the minions of plutocracy. * * * How long will a free people submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot?"

THE PLUTOCRACY.

Mr. Howard despises the "so-called Democratic party" of the present day. His Democracy is the Democracy of Grover Cleveland, for that is only plutocracy masquerading. I mean the Domocracy of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln."

The great issue of the future, he thinks, will be a stupendous struggle between plutocracy and Democracy, between the moneyed class and the common people. The masses will rise. "They (the capitalists) scoff at the idea that this question is to enter into the politics of the future, but while they thus scoff and pretend to feel no alarm there is no question but what they hear the mutterings of the approaching storm."

But the more imminent the danger the more arrogant and insolent do the plutocrats become. It was so before the French Revolution. It was so with Charles I. It was so with England when our ancestors were compelled to declare for freedom. It was so with the slave-holding South.

The greatest tools of plutocracy in this country to-day are Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and his trust champion, Attorney-General Olney. Time was in the days of our fathers when a man holding a high office, who willfully refused to discharge the duties which he had taken an oath to faithfully perform, would have been impeached. Upon what degenerate times have we now fallen that the Attorney General persistently refuses to enforce the Anti-Trust law and is upheld in his course by the President? * * * Mr. Olney is unworthy of the high office he holds, and should have the decency to resign. * * *

Laborers of America, let us fight for freedom as our fathers did at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. It is a battle—yes, a terrible battle. Plutocracy is thoroughly organized and equipped for conflict. Let the people rally round the Stars and Stripes, shouting the battle cry of freedom. * * * Men of America, let us win the battle if we can by constitutional methods. * * * But if we prove recreant to our duty and betray the trust which our fathers have reposed in us, then constitutional methods will not prevail, and this continent will be shaken by a mighty revolution.

THE CRIMES OF PLUTOCRACY.

He walked through the streets of Chicago during the recent strike in that city and "saw scenes of misery and despair that would make the angels weep. * * * Oh, plutocracy, thou art responsible! I charge that plutocracy robs our girls of their virtue, steals from our little children their daily bread, deprives them of an education and makes them prematurely old. It forces tears to the eyes of the mothers of the land, pales their cheeks, bows their forms and breaks their hearts. It robs men of their independence, the laborer of his hire and turns into the streets a vast army of vagrants. It fills the jails, the almshouses, the brothels and the gambling halls. It is guilty of most of the murders and suicides. It gloats over human woe and fattens on human suffering. * * * Plutocracy is on trial before the American people and liberty looks on in breathless suspense. Will the virdict be guilty or not guilty?" He goes on:—

The richest man in this country is John D. Rockefeller, who is worth $125,000,000. He made it out of the Oil Trust. He is a member of the church and has given large sums of money to religious, educational and benevolent societies. I suppose he has some great charitable scheme working in his benevolent heart at the present time, and that he needs some more money to carry it out. for the price of oil has been advanced and the poor are now paying more than twice as much for it as they did a short time ago. When the pious Mr. Rockefeller makes his offerings to the Lord does he ever think of the drops of blood from broken hearts, the groans from squalid misery, the tears from human agony, which have been coined with each shining dollar? Does he realize that he is offering the Lord blood money? But the Trust of which he is the leading spirit has so long been accustomed to bribe officials and legislators that Rockefeller actually has the impudence and assurance to try to bribe the Lord. Let us overthrow plutocracy and we will destroy the trusts. There can be no half-way measures.

CLEVELAND "A STRUTTING GOLIATH."

In a chapter devoted to a discussion and survey of the free silver question the author says: "One of the most remarkable papers yet issued by the goldbugs is one emanating from the White House, bearing the signature of Grover Cleveland. In this letter the President sounds the bugle blast and raises the black flag of plutocracy, and cries 'On to battle!' The people are ready to meet the host of Shylock, headed by the strutting Goliath, and fight them to a finish. In this ponderous production Mr. Cleveland attempts to array the wage earner against the farmer, by suggesting that if the farmer's productions were enhanced in value under free silver it would not benefit the wage earner, because he would have to pay more money for what he bought of the farmer. This statement is fallacious for two reasons—first, because his wages would be increased in proportion to the enlargement of the volume of the currency; second, because his wages would be increased in a certain ratio to the increase in the farm products which he would have to purchase, and the amount he would gain when it comes to paying fixed charges, such as rent, taxes, interest on municipal, State and national bonds, would far more than compensate him for any small loss he might sustain on the increased cost of farm products. * * * The single gold standard is the stronghold of plutocracy. * * * Let us go forth, storm the enemy and repossess the land."

In conclusion Mr. Howard says:

"We cannot hope for mercy from our masters. They have no thought of lessening our burdens. Even now, as Hunger stalks abroad in the land, they sit at sumptuous banquets and plot other robberies and other schemes to complete the subjugation of mankind. * * * But the spirit of liberty has been aroused and burns anew in thousands of hearts, and the blazing torch is being passed from hand to hand and carried from home to home, warning the people of their danger and preparing them for battle. The spirits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln have returned to earth and are fanning the smouldering embers of freedom, and some night, while the plutocrats are plotting against the people, these embers will suddenly leap into flames of patriotism and the spirit of 1776 will animate the common people, who will throw off the golden yoke of tyranny."

Congressman Howard will devote all his energies next session to his famous bill to impeach Grover Cleveland. He has been at work on the bill all summer, and, it is reported, has gathered together a vast mass of documentary evidence. He has also read up all the famous impeachment cases of history.

FARMERS MAKING TOO MUCH MONEY!

And the Combines Will Put up Prices of all Things Needed by Farmers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—There seems to be a general impression that the farmers are making too much money. At least there is to be a general advance in prices of all farm implements and machinery before the supply of goods for the coming season is shipped from the factories. The matter has been considered and has received the endorsement of nearly all of the strong associations of manufacturers of the country. Those who have not already agreed to the advance are not strong enough to combat the combine for increase of prices, and even if they were they lack the disposition.

The advance has been ordered by the combine, and when the new price lists from the factories make their appearance they will show an increase of from $2 to $5 on wagons, and from $1 dollar to $5 added to the cost of plows and other machinery used by farmers. The advance is to include everything from a steam thresher to a garden rake.

WHY IS IT?

Some Pointed Questions and Pungent Answers.

Why have the goldites never obtained legislation or secured administration to maintain the gold standard, except by fraud or bribery? Because the masses of the people are honest and would not tolerate the bondholding conspiracy to double debts and destroy business, if they were not deceived and the leaders bribed.

Why do the enemies of free institutions deprive the people of money before they attempt to use them as slaves? Because the courage of man never leaves him until his purse is empty.

Why does Cleveland have contempt for the opinions of the masses? Because he judges the people at large by his office-holders, who exchange their opinions for fat salaries.

What's the difference between an anarchist of poverty and an anarchist of wealth? The former wants to destroy everything and the latter wants to get everything.

Why do so many Democrats prefer the Democracy of Cleveland to the Democracy of Jefferson? Because Jefferson is dead and can't give them any offices.

Why do venal politicians always support a corrupt administration? "For wherever the carcass is there will be eagles (buzzards) gathered together.

What is the worst money? The money that creates the most misery.

What is slavery? Getting the labor of other people for nothing.

Modern Justice (?)

In South Dakota a State treasurer stole $360,000 and got two years in the penitentiary. In Indiana a rich murderer got two years while a thief who stole a suit of clothes got three years. A bank wrecker in Indianapolis who helped to steal $450,000, went scot free by the verdict of "twelve good men and true" and a man who stole a dog and ate it is in the workhouse, says the American Nonconformist.

What's The Use?

A Kansas man has discovered that brandy can be made from wet elm sawdust, and a discouraged Prohibitionist asks what chance the good cause will have when a man can go forth with a rig saw and get drunk on a fence rail.

ARE THE BANKERS IN THE FIGHT?

Well somewhatly—If You See the Items Below in Any Old Party Paper Let Us Know.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—Members of the Indiana Republican State central committee say that John Wanamaker has sent $10,000 to Indiana in settlement of a claim the Republicans have urged since 1892. The story is that Wanamaker, presumably speaking for the national committee, agreed to stand good for the amount when the Republicans under stress of weather asked for help. W. T. Durbin, of Anderson, depending upon the national committee's promise, borrowed the money for the committee, and has been trying to secure sentiment since.

The story of this debt, as known in Washington, runs as follows: During the campaign of 1892, when Mr. Wanamaker made his speech-making trip to Indiana, he met some of the party leaders of that State at Indianapolis, and canvassed the situation of affairs with them. They were not quite satisfied with conditions in Marion county, though the outlook in the State appeared promising enough.

"Why don't you put $10,000 right here in Marion county; it might do some good," Mr. Wanamaker is reported to have said.

"But the committee has no money," came the quick response.

"Borrow it," suggested the Philadelphian. "The committee will certainly pay it."

But the committee would promise to do nothing of the sort. Then it was that Mr. Wanamaker, according to the story, volunteered, himself, to be personally responsible for the loan. On the strength of this assurance, Mr. Durbin, a banker, with good resources, raised the $10,000, and the committee put it all into Marion county, as the then Postmaster General suggested. But it did not save the county, the State, or the Nation. Everything resulted disastrously to the party. Banker Durbin subsequently sought the payment of the $10,000, but the Republican managers in Indiana hadn't a cent. He came on to Washington to see Gen. Harrison, but the latter knew nothing about the ante-election promise of his Cabinet officer, and did not himself feel any responsibility in the matter. Mr. Wanamaker remembered the incident, but did not think he ought to be called upon to pay the debt; that the Republican managers out in Indiana ought to settle it. And so the thing hung fire, much to Banker Durbin's disgust, until now Mr. Wanamaker has closed the incident by giving his check for the amount.

Washington Post.]

"The return of Senator John L. Wilson, of Washington, to the city, calls to mind his election last winter," said a lounger at Willard's, yesterday. "Wilson made his fight entirely on the silver question, while his only formidable opponent stood on a gold platform. When the legislature convened in Olympia, everything pointed to Wilson's defeat. Levi Ankeny, a banker of Walla Walla, had carried on a systematic campaign, had a press manager, and was unstinted in the use of his money. It was surely an Ankeny legislature and sound money was booked to win. The first day's balloting revealed the surprising fact that there were others, to change a familiar phrase slightly. Wilson had about as much strength as the banker. Several days passed and the situation remained unchanged. There was talk of a repetition of the deadlock of the preceding year, when John B. Allen failed to be returned to the Senate. It was necessary for the Ankeny forces to pull themselves together and to do this some money for campaign purposes was needed. 'Entertain the boys and get their votes,' urged the Ankeny managers, 'for Wilson has no money.' The banker was called on and responded promptly. A messenger, the press manager, was dispatched for money. It was placed in a satchel and checked at the hotel for the night. The press manager was a newspaper man, noted for his convivial disposition and general popularity. The money was safe with him. In the dead of night he arose from his bed, went down to the clerk, got his satchel, the one with the boodle, and a train for California passing a few minutes later had him for a passenger. The election of Wilson followed in a few days. It is said that the press manager carried away an amount of money estimated at from $5,000 to $20,000. Whatever the amount, there was a scandal which was suppressed, but no effort has ever been made to apprehend the man who, by stealing from Ankeny, elected Wilson."

THIS IS A HITTER.

All The Demy Papers do the Same Thing.

Hickory Mercury.]

Have you read what the Charlotte Observer said about the recent elections? It put on a mighty long face. In the whole thing it never mentioned Mr. Cleveland. That means that the President was not in it a little bit. It mentions in twenty places that the pops were not in it. It wouldn't admit that the pops were the only party that made gains, while both old parties lost, It said democrats had a good chance in '96; because from now on, they would not be responsible for what congress does, That's a shameful admission that democratic chances are better when they can't than when they can do anything. That is, they are better at promises than at actually running the government. Then it takes great consolation that "sound money" won, which shows that such papers are more concerned to save the money power than even a political party. Then it winds up with consolation from the fact that John R. Gentry took the race from Joe Patchen in three straight heats at Reidsville recently. That means that all this running, voting, etc. is on a parity with horse racing.

National Banks.

Sound Money.]

It seems strange that so many people at this late day entertain the erroneous idea that the government is responsible for the liabilities of national banks and secures depositors against loss.

Depositors have no more security in national banks than in any other kind of banks. The only thing the government agrees to do is to redeem the notes issued by a national bank. The bonds deposited by national banks are held for that purpose, and not for purpose of making good any losses depositors may sustain.

Perhaps in time the great mass of people will get a true conception of the national banking system and the knowledge that it was made to skin the people and not to protect them.

An Opinion by Col. New.

From the Indianpolis Journal.]

If Mr. Cleveland shall be nominated by the next Democratic national convention it will be because no man like Stevenson, Campbell, or Whitney will take the nomination, and it will be done by delegates many of whom will delight to see him buried under the largest majority.

BANKER ST. JOHN'S OPINIONS.

On the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Before the Bankers' Convention.

HE WAS ONCE A GOLDBUG,

And Sought to Find Facts to Prove the Beauty and Honesty of the Gold Standard—But a Study of the Question Converted Him—One of The Few Bankers Who Study.

During the recent convention of Bankers held in Atlanta, Mr. Wm. St. John, president of the Mercantile National bank of New York, gave in interview and made a speech strongly favoring free coinage of silver.

Mr. St. John is one of the few bankers who have given the question thorough study. When Banker St. John began his researches he started out with a view toward getting up data and facts which would show that a single standard is to be the only standard desirable and the only one that could be properly maintained. Mr. St. John told the Atlanta Constitution of his conversion. He is an exceedingly pleasant man, and speaks with ease and with wonderful fluency. He has facts and figures literally at his tongue's end.

HE BEGAN AN ARDENT GOLDBUG.

"The story is a very plain one and a very logical one," said Mr. St. John. "It was in 1884 that I was elected to membership on the finance committee of the New York chamber of commerce. The chairman of this committee sent for me and urged, as I was the junior member, the importance of the question. He told me that I was expected to procure and marshal the historic facts with which to overcome the plausible sophistries and alleged facts of the silver men.

"I devoted six years of my research to seeking every historic fact adverse to the free coinage of silver. I shunned everything that looked favorable to silver coinage, believing that it was appearance only.

CONFRONTED WITH FACTS.

"One day I stumbled upon the fact that France opened her mints in 1803 to the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and kept them open without break for seventy years, until the Franco-Prussian war and the subsequent sales of Germany's silver.

"I found that 15½ to 1 was the coinage ratio of France without a change for these seventy years. Our ratio of 15.988, or say 16 to 1, values silver at 3 cents on a dollar less; so that a dollar's worth of French silver coin coming to our mints would coin only 97 cents.

"I found that in ten years ending with 1810 the production of silver averaged, in a year, 50½ times the weight of the gold produced in the year. Nevertheless, the market price of silver was 15.6, equaling 1 of gold—the mint price being 15.5 to 1.

SEARCHED FOR A GOLDBUG CAUSE.

"I looked anxiously, exhaustively, for the cause. I could find no cause for the market price and the mint price that controlled and dictated the market price.

"I found in the ten years ending with 1855, a complete reversal of the relative production of gold and silver. Whereas silver had been produced to the weight of 50 times the weight of gold in a year, it had come down to four and a half times the weight of the gold a year in those ten years.

"Looking up the prices I found that the market price of silver was 15,4, as against the French mint price 15.5.

FOUGHT AGAINST CONVERSION.

"I fought the conclusion with all my pride of opinion and with ever persistency of research, but I could not resist finally the fact that the volume of business in France and her trade relations combined to create such a demand for money in France as enabled the French mint to control and dictate the market price of silver and gold still.

"Determined to pursue the struggle in behalf of my prejudices, I found to my consternation the trade movement of gold and silver into and out of France to be governed by some force superior to that of relative production. When gold was produced the more abundantly the tendency was for gold to come into France in greater quanity than silver. When silver was the more abundantly produced, the tendency for more silver than gold to come in was evident. I found much gold and little silver at one time, and much silver and little gold at another.

"But I did not find it the rule, as my prejudices desired, to find one metal going out and the other metal coming into France. The so-called Gresham law seemed to meet a superior principle. I found further that the coinage of gold and silver in France, which was by the voluntary request of owners of the metals, was seemingly governed by the same superior monetary principle.

"For instance, in 1806, when the silver was fifty times the production of the gold in a year, the coinage was about half and half gold and silver. In 1818, while the production of silver was forty-seven times the production of gold, the coinage of gold was seven times the coinage of silver, seven times as much voluntary coinage of the scarcer metal that year.

SAW HE HAD BEEN IN GROSS ERROR.

"Well," continued Mr. St. John, slowly, "I need not pursue further the line of my tuition out of prejudice into fairness and finally into self-conviction of previous gross error.

"Enough to say just now that if France, with her population, ranging between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 and occupying a territory only one-seventeenth the area of the United States, could govern the market price of gold for the world when its production relative to silver was only as one to four and a half, and when one to fifty and a fourth, the United States ought to be permitted to try to dictate the price now when the relation is as one to eighteen and a half; that is, when the year's production of silver is only eighteen and a half times that of gold.

"France did not produce either metal in any amount worth mentioning. The United States, on the other hand, is the world's largest producer of silver and second largest producer of gold.

HE TALKS TO THE CONVENTION.

In a speech made to the convention Mr. St. John, in a few sentences, demolished old "Bean-soup" Atkinson and then gave some plain facts among which were the following:

"The school of plausibility contents itself with saying that five double eagles hammered smooth are still $100, while a silver dollar hammered smooth is worth but 60 cents. Thus, gold abides the hammer test, silver does not abide that test. Hence, gold alone is good money. We answer that the crucible or hammer test is the safest test of money; but the whole truth alone contents us. Five double eagles contains 2,580 grains of gold nine-tenths fine. By law, 2,580 grains of gold nine-tenths fine will become $100 for any owner who deposits it at the mint. We propose that our law shall bestow upon silver likewise this right of transition into money. Then, and for the like reason, 412.5 grains of silver nine-tenths fine will be a dollar similarly, in the silver dollar undefaced or hammered smooth.

MONEY AND INDUSTRY.

"We propose an increasing aggregate of money in the world along with the world's inrreasing aggregates of all commodities and services. We propose thereby to stimulate, rather than repress, production; to assure fair prices for commodities and services when in fair abundance; to assure the producer his fair share of the real wealth which he creates. We thus propose by law to tend to the dissemination rather than toward the aggregation of wealth. The price of a thing is the sum of money that will buy a stated quantity of that thing. When a supply of a thing relative to the demand for the thing is normal, the price of the thing manifests the values of money. To bankers commonly cheap money is money loaning at a low rate of interest. I am dealing now with the value of money, manifest in prices for commodites and services.

PRODUCTS AND MONEY.

"With all mints closed against silver, so that all increase of the world's aggregate of money is too restricted, Georgia may have a fair price for a fair crop of cotton, provided Texas and other States are short. Wheat, after a decline to 55 cents rose, between crops, to 84 cents a bushel. Recently it is down again in Chicago to 60 cents. Corn, which brought 60 cents a bushel when there was little or none to sell, has recently dropped to 27 cents, when the farmers' toil seemed about to be repaid. If 'improved methods of producing and harvesting, and modern means of transportation' account for prices, what accounts for this same low price of wheat in London three hundred years ago? I observe also that excellent hops are rotting in the fields of New York State for want of a price that will pay to house and cure them. Speculation may enter hops hereafter and advance their price, when all possible profit on the part of the hop-producer has disappeared.

ALL INTERESTS ARE IDENTICAL.

"The banker has another vital interest in a rising plane of prices, namely the safety of his money with the borrower. The producer borrowing money adds his time and energy and invests the whole in his production. What he owns is money. His product must yield money or his debt cannot be paid. His product must yield money in excess of the sum invested in production or the producer gets no profit. Unless profit is his outcome of his production, production will not continue. His discouragement reducing production becomes later the misfortune also of the transporter, of the seller, of you who facilitate exchanges, of the consumer after all. A part of your misfortune in a diminishing aggregate of money and continually falling prices is next a distrust of your securities, a decline in market for properties which secure your loan. Your 'fixed income,' if any, is in danger. This is a teaching of the historic school.

MONEY CIRCULATION AT A STANDSTILL.

"You repealed the Sherman act in November, 1893, and cut off thereby abruptly, $50,000,000 yearly increase of the world's aggregate of money. In September, 1894, the price of cotton was lower than in thirty years. The price of wheat was lower than in three hundred years. On July 1, 1895, $1,200,000,000 of corporate stocks and bonds were in default for dividends and interest due. 'Fixed incomes' were transfixed for widows and orphans and employes.

"Since the repeal of our 'Sherman act,' the aggregate money of all Europe and the United States is at a standstill, except as gold is offered for conversion into money. You must provide twelve ounces of pure gold if you would add $250 to the aggregate money of Europe and the United States; forty-eight ounces if you would add $1,000.

WHAT WE PROPOSE.

"British law confers upon the possessor of a troy ounce of gold eleven-twelfths fine a title of £3 17s 9d of English money on demand; or he may command £3 17s 10½d for it, if he will await the convenience of the mint. Our law confers upon the possessor of gold nine-tenths fine a title to money of the United States, at the rate of $1 for 25.8 grains Similar laws prevail in Europe generally. Gold in the lump and gold coin are thus made virtually one.

"We propose that the law of the United States shall confer the similar right upon silver at the value of 15 988 to 1, a mere return to our independent bimetallism that was our acceptable coinage system during eighty years.

UNSOUND ARGUMENT.

Some Very Hard Facts About the Production of Gold and Silver.

Searchlight.]

The organs of the "gold trust" have insisted that there was a great overproduction of silver. They have pushed this idea to the front until many people have really been led to think it was true. That silver was no longer suitable for money because there was too much of it. We publish the following article from an exchange, for the information of those who have thus been misled:

Mulhall, of London, a celebrated statistician, states the quantity of gold and silver in the world, coined and uncoined, at six periods, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1848, 1880 and 1890, as follows:

In the year 1600, 27 tons of silver to one ton of gold.

In the year 1700, 34 tons of silver to one ton of gold.

In the year 1800, 32 tons of silver to one ton of gold.

In the year 1848, 31 tons of silver to one ton of gold.

In the year 1880, 18 tons of silver to one ton of gold.

In the year 1890, 19 tons of silver to one ton of gold.

From this it will be observed that all this talk about the over-production of silver, causing its decline in price, is without any foundation in fact.

In the United States for more than one hundred years, silver and gold were at a parity, as coin, when there was more silver in the world in proportion to gold, than in 1873, when it was practically demonetized in the United States, and excluded from the mints.

At the very time that monstrous legislative injury was perpetrated, the silver dollar in the United States was worth a premium over a gold dollar.

According to the report of the director of the mint, there is of gold in the world 3,727,018,860 dollars. Of silver, 3,820,571,246, only about 93,000,000 more of silver than gold. The above facts completely upset the theory that the over-production of silver has caused its depreciation in value.

That the demonetization of silver in the United States, Germany, and France, by which silver was excluded from its largest market, the mints, to which gold is freely admitted, caused its depreciation, is a proposition too clear to admit of argument.

One by one, the fallacies of the advocates of the single gold standard have been exploded; and yet they adhere to it, in spite of the palpable ruin it has occasioned in the United States.

It is a safe prediction that if we adhere to the financial policy of Mr. Cleveland's administration in less than ten years the debtor class of this countrd will be irretrievably ruined, and all industries paralyzed to such an extent that thousands will be added to the already immense number of men, women and children who seek employment in vain.

There is but one way out of our financial distress, and that is the free coinage of silver in the United States, whether England, France and Germany co-operate with us or not. The sentiment in favor of this proposition is growing, North, South, East and West, and the sooner we reopen our mints to silver, the better.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET OF 1828.

An Interesting Relic Picked up in Columbus.

Sound Money.]

Mr. Fishback, chairman of the People's Party of Franklin county, presented the office of Sound Money a photograph of the ticket used in the Presidential election of 1828, in Ohio, the original of which is owned by Mr. David Herr, East Seventh street, Columbus, O. Strange as it may appear to our latter day Democratic leaders, it did not bear the name of "Democrat," but was known as the People's ticket. The following is an exact copy of part of the ticket:

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President:
ANDREW JACKSON.
Gratitude, Glory, Patriotism.
For Vice President:
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Democrats of 1828 must have been tinctured with Populism to have adopted the motto: "Gratitude, Glory, Patriotism." It is in striking contrast with that motto of Gold, Greed and Plutocracy, for 1895.

Populists, Hold up Your Heads.

Editor R. A. Cobb, of the Morganton Populist, writes thus encouragingly of the political outlook for 1896:

In 1892 when the Populist or People's party State ticket was nominated, with three State tickets in the field, it almost looked like a forlorn hope. The Democratic press at once began to belch forth their fiery indignation. Marion Butler, elector for the State at large was the principle target. Dr. Exum, candidate for Governor, was fired into on every side. The writer who occupied the second place on the State ticket, was belied from beginning to end and on down the line every false accusation that could be devised was heaped upon them. But notwithstanding all this, they received 47,000 votes in this State, their principles being right and their motto was: Work for the relief of the downtrodden people.

Their cause is becoming stronger and stronger every day, and to-day the Populist Party, both in this State and the nation, holds the balance of power, and is in a position to wield a powerful influence in this State and the nation in the coming elections.

It is the honest opinion of hundreds of the most far-seeing men of our country that if both the old political parties insist upon a gold standard national platform the masses of the people everywhere, being for silver, as it was prior to 1873, and the very mudsill of the Populist Party platform, being laid upon a silver basis, will come to the Populist party, which will elect the ticket beyond all peradventure. Therefore, we say to the Populists everywhere, hold up your heads; there is a brighter day coming, when instead of being met with rotten eggs, insults, lies and every conceivable misrepresentation, we will be met with smiles and hearty handshakes.

Who Rules The World?

The ruling class always possesses the means of communication and the process by which it is distributed. The newspaper of modern times belongs to the upper man. The under man has no voice, or, if having a voice, he cries out, his cry is lost like a shout in the desert. Capital in the places of power seizes upon the organs of public utterance and howls the humble down. Lying and misrepresentation are the natural weapons of those who maintain an existing vice and gather the usufruct of crime.—Ridpath's History of the World, Vol. 4, page 410.

A Rochian Notion.

From Chicago Times-Herald.]

The notion that "a yellow dog" can be elected on the Republican ticket or any but the Democratic ticket next year constitutes the first streak of daylight the Democracy has seen since the election.

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

TOBACCOVILLE, N. C., Nov. 20.—Can the free and unlimited coinage of silver be obtained through the Democratic party. This is a question that is agitating the minds of many of our best citizens who have agreed that the restoration of silver to its former position is the only hope for the country, but they are not decided as to how it can be secured. Some are hoping, notwithstanding the many

DISAPPOINTMENTS AND BROKEN PLEDGES

we have experienced at the hands of the Democratic party, that yet in some unknown way we may be able to get it through them. They have seen and felt the great distress abroad in the land since the gold standard has been forced upon the people. "Hard times" has knocked at the door of every honest toiler. I care not what your occupation may have been you have been made to realize the fact that a gold standard has been placed upon you and money has *greatly advanced* in value while your

LABOR HAS BEEN PUT DOWN

at a price at which you can hardly live. Your debts made when money was not so valuable have increased and interest is fast eating up your property. Farm products have been reduced below the price of production; lands have depreciated in value and all business has been crippled. Many of the factories have been closed while others have

REDUCED THE WAGES

of their employees until they can barely earn their bread. The country is flooded with tramps and people out of employment. We see that under our present financial system the wealth of the country is fast going into the hands of a less and less number of men and ere long the nation will be

OWNED AND CONTROLLED

by only a few individuals. We have been warned of the great bond issue that Grover Cleveland is advocating which will plunge the nation into into an overwhelming debt that generations after us will not be able to pay. The record of the Democratic party has been made and recorded on the silver question, and it is not one that has proven a friend to free silver, but on the other hand they have

STRUCK IT A DEATH BLOW

whenever an opportunity presented itself. They have had the "chance" they were asking for, but have betrayed the trust. Bill after bill providing for free coinage has been defeated by them. They are not ignorant of the fact that a majority of the people favor free coinage. They knew this when they drew up the platform upon which Grover Cleveland was elected and incorporated into it a silver plank; but did they intend to give you free silver?

NOT A BIT OF IT.

That plank was only put in to fool you. Common sense tells us they could have given it to the people if they had wanted to. They had a fair "chance"—both branches of Congress and the President—but they voted down every free silver bill that was introduced.

As I have said they only put it in their platform to fool you. Their acts have proved it. They only wanted your votes to elect them to office so that they might

CARRY OUT THE DAMNABLE PLOT

that Grover Cleveland and the eastern bankers had purposed in their hearts. In the face of the promises they made the people they turn around and take from you the only provision left for silver by the Republican party when they demonetized it in 1873, known as the "Sherman act." The bankers of Wall street come forward and say to Grover Cleveland who stands ready to serve them at a moments notice,

"SILVER MUST BE KILLED;

the Sherman act must be repealed." Read the private circular issued by the bankers dated March 3d, 1893, in which they say, "We demand immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money." Grover Cleveland goes before Congress and lays before it these demands and says "nothing short of this will satisfy me." What is the result? They get their demands. Did you ever know them to fail? No! Why? Because they are running the machine. They

NOMINATED YOUR CANDIDATE

for President. It is their money that is buying up the newspapers now all over the United States under the assumed name of William Street Reform Club and paying them to print their goldbug literature which is being circulated all over the country. This is the party that would have you believe they are the friends of silver. How can you support a party that has

SO GROSSLY DECEIVED YOU?

Well do we remember the words of our beloved Senator Vance who, when he saw the final blow was about to be struck, stood firm to what he knew to be for the best in-

[Continued on 3rd page]