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BRYAN'S WARNING—HOW THE GOLD MEN WORK.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform, but where they are numerically weak, they will profess to accept the platform but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."—W. J. Bryan.

WHERE ONE DOLLAR IS MORE POWERFUL THAN SIXTEEN.

"One dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.—Extract from Bryan's open letter to New York Journal.

THE GREAT PRINCIPLES WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION REFUSED TO CO-OPERATE FOR.

The truth about the Democratic State Convention is beginning to reach the rank and file of the party. Of course every real Jeffersonian Democrat and supporter of Bryan is displeased and disappointed, while the goldbugs and supporters of Cleveland are, on the other hand, delighted. There has been great interest among the masses of the people to know all the facts about the matter.

THE CAUCASIAN has received a large number of requests for copies of the proposition made by the Peoples Party State Convention for co-operation. We have yet to see or hear of a single Bryan Democrat who was not in favor of accepting the Peoples Party proposition.

What was it the Peoples Party offered, and what was it the Democrats refused. It cannot be republished too often. The Peoples Party Convention proposed to the Democrats to co-operate to secure the following important results:

"(1.) To elect nine free silver and anti-monopoly Congressmen.

"(2) To elect six judges of ability and high character and free from partisan bias.

"(3.) To elect twelve solicitors, fearless and impartial.

"(4.) To elect an anti-monoploy legislature pledged to the following, viz:

"(A) A legislature opposed to the demonetization of silver by private contract, and which will enact legislation to put a stop to the giving and taking of gold notes and mortgages.

"(B.) A legislature opposed to government by injunction, which will enact sufficient legislation including a license law similar to the Wisconsin statute, to effectually prevent the removal to Federal courts all causes which should be tried in our State courts.

"(C.) A legislature opposed to the 99-year lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and which will use all lawful and legitimate means to set the same aside.

"(D.) A legislature opposed to free passes, and which will make the present law prohibiting the giving of free passes apply equally to those receiving the same.

"(E) A legislature in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and which will enact legislation guaranteeing to each political party, the right of being represented on all election boards by representatives of its own selection.

"(F) A Legislature in favor of a system of local self-government, and which will enact under proper safeguards sufficient legislation to guarantee to the counties the right to elect local officials.

"(G) A Legislature in favor of a reduction of freight, passenger and express rates, and of telegraph and telephone tariffs to the gold standard level. That will endorse the action of Commissioner Pearson in taking a stand for such reduction, and which will favor upholding the Railroad Commission law making the same effective according to all of its intents and purposes, and which will enact legislation providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

Why did the Democratic Convention refuse to co-operate along this line? Because the so called Democratic Convention was opposed to the above principles. The Democratic party under the control of the Cleveland-Ransom machine has made many fair promises to the people of the State, but has carried but few of them out. But the Democratic State Convention, which was bitterly opposed to the above principles, knew if it co-operated with the Peoples party, that each candidate for the legislature would be pledged to these principles. The Democratic Convention, while in its platform promises many things that the party will never carry out, would not even promise to do some of the most important things which the next legislature should do.

The next legislature should put an end to the demonetization of silver by private contract; that is, put an end to the giving and taking of gold notes and mortgages in the State. But the Democratic platform does not even promise this.

The next legislature should investigate the ninety-nine year midnight lease, and use all honorable means to put it aside. But the Democratic Convention was opposed to this. The Democratic platform is silent on the question, which amounts to an endorsement of the infamous midnight transaction.

The next legislature should put a stop to the receiving of free passes as well as to the giving of the same. The Democratic platform does not even promise this. It says as little about the free pass question as possible.

The next legislature should see to it that freight and passenger rates are reduced to the gold standard level. This would be an immense saving to the people of the State, and simple justice demands it; but the Democratic platform, written by railroad attorneys, does not even promise this.

The People's party endorsed the bold, brave, and manly stand taken by Commissioner Pearson for such a reduction; but the Democratic State Convention, controlled by railroad attorneys, did not approve of Mr. Pearson's patriotic course, and therefore, did not even give him a word of praise encouragement or endorsement.

Every honest silver man and every true friend of Bryan in North Carolina endorses the above principles, which the Democratic State Convention repudiated and betrayed. Now let Bryan Democrats rally to the assistance of the People's party to repudiate the action of the railroad lawyer convention, and to elect a legislature that will stand for the above principles.

WILL THE WAR NOW BE PUSHED VIGOROUSLY.

The Administration having rid itself of the great obstacle in the way of action, we hope the war with Spain will now be pushed to an early and a successful conclusion. The obstacle in question has been the objection of the bond grabbers to an early termination of the war without an issue of bonds.

While Sampson and Schley have been roving the seas, presumably in quest of the Spanish fleet (but missing them as effectively as if they had had instructions to do so) and Dewey has been patiently waiting at Manila for the promised but long delayed reinforcements, to enable him to follow up his brilliant victory by taking possession of the Phillipines, Shylock has been maintaining a very effective blockade of Congress, and refusing permission to win lesser victories, such as the conquest of the Phillipines and Porto Rico, and the freeing Cuba, until the great preliminary struggle in which bonds were the spoils had been decided in his favor. This great victory having been won, the Administration is now at liberty to proceed with the minor details of the war, which it will probably do, provided no further obstacles are interposed by the power behind the throne; and with a vigorous policy it can soon end the war.

For why should it not? Since the beginning of this very one sided struggle, it has been apparent, not only to our own people, but to all nations of Europe, that there could be but one result, and that result a victory for American arms. The engagement at Manila proved how vastly superior are our warships to those of Spain, and in every instance in which test of marksmanship has been tried, the same degree of superiority on the part of our sailors has been made manifest. And then, too, in addition to Spain's poor navy and poorer service, her treasury is almost depleted and it has been with considerable difficulty that she has managed to prosecute the war thus far, as defensively as we have acted through the whole affair. In fact it is known that the bank of Spain is on the point of suspension, and when it does, Spain must of necessity sue for peace.

With the odds overwhelmingly in our favor; Spain bankrupt, her best ships bottled up in Santiago harbor, Blanco and his army prisoners in Cuba, the Phillipines within our grasp, Porto Rico defenseless, there can be no reason since Congress has surrendered to the dictators of the administration's policy, why this administration, with over two hundred thousand soldiers under arms and ready for action, and a navy that is among the best in the world, should prolong this one sided struggle against the puny power of Spain. The progress of the war from now on will indicate whether the bondholders will be satisfied with the one issue of five hundred million, or whether they will demand more.

THEY ACTED LIKE GOLD-BUGS, SAYS BRYAN.

The gold and monopoly Democrats are everywhere trying to debauch the Democratic party. Instead of going into the Republican party, where they belong, after trying to defeat Bryan and to elect Mc-Kinley in the last campaign, they are making desperate efforts to capture the party and to turn down Bryan and repudiate his principles.

Mr. Bryan foresaw this, and in an open letter, published sometime since, clearly forecasted the schemes and methods they would adopt to accomplish their perfidious purpose.

He said: "Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong, they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform." This they have done everywhere, where they had the power. But in a majority of the States they have not this power, and it is in these States that they are the most dangerous, because they must work under cover to carry out their conspiracy.

Bryan foresaw this, and in his letter above referred to, said:

"But where they are numerically weak, they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."

In North Carolina these Cleveland conspirators are numerically weak, so they pretended to be for Bryan and to endorse the Chicago platform. In this way they fooled the honest masses and got themselves elected delegates to the State Convention. When the convention met, these gold-bugs and Clevelandites and monopolists were in absolute control. They could have passed through the convention a resolution repudiating the Chicago platform and endorsing the gold standard; they could have passed through the convention a resolution repudiating Bryan and endorsing Cleveland, Ransom, and Andrews; but they dared not do this, because it would have opened the eyes of the true free silver men who make up such a large per cent of the party. So they passed resolutions professing to endorse the Chicago platform, but they proved they were goldbugs and against that platform by opposing every plan that would bring success for the principles they claimed to favor.

This is just as Mr. Bryan said they would do.

SENATOR KYLE NOT A POPULIST.

The Associated Press in its report of the action of the Senate in issuing bonds, said that one Populist, Mr. Kyle, voted for the issue of bonds. Senator Butler corrected this statement on the floor of the Senate, saying that Mr. Kyle was not a Populist, and that every Populist voted against the issue of bonds. He said that he trusted that the Associated Press would not slander the Peoples Party by classing Mr. Kyle as a Populist.

Senator Pettigrew then took the floor and proceeded to show that Mr. Kyle was elected to the Senate by the Republicans under a bargain by which they secured his vote, and that his vote gave the Republicans a majority in the Senate—that he was in fact a Republican.

As soon as the above information reached the Charlotte Observer, it at once discovered that Mr. Kyle was a great and good man, and proceeded to praise him and start a fresh tirade of abuse against Senator Butler. In fact, all that any man has to do to get the praise of the Observer is to support trusts and monopolies, and if he formerly opposed them and suddenly flops to the support of trusts and monopolies, betraying his principles and his constituents, then he is sure to get special praise from the Charlotte Observer.

It will be remembered that all true Populists in North Carolina are hated and reviled by the Observer, but that those who went over to the Southern Railroad in the last legislaturue at once became gentlemen of the first water in the eyes of that paper.

A GOLD AND MONOPOLY ORGAN.

The Charlotte Observer has frequently objected to being classed as a gold and monopoly organ. It has also grown indignant when charged with Republican leanings and being a defender of trusts. Yet no fairminded man can read that sheet and draw any other conclusion.

Sometime since, when Senator Butler's article on: Trusts; "The Causes that Produce Them; The Remedy," was published in the Arena, the Charlotte Observer seemed very much offended because Senator Butler charged that the Republican party was owned by the monopolies and trusts, and that the same influences controlled Cleveland while he was President.

The other day, when Senator Butler in a speech in the Senate charged that the gold syndicate and all the trusts and monopolies contributed an immense campaign fund to the Republican party, the Charlotte Observer was as loud-mouthed as any Republican organ in denouncing the statement, which every honest and well informed man knows to be true.

If the Charlotte Observer is not an organ of gold and monopoly, then the poor trusts and monopolies have no organ at all.

The Charlotte Observer, commenting upon the great fight in Oregon a few days before the election, said that it was probable that the Republicans would carry the State; and further said that since either the Populists or the Republicans would carry the State that the election of the Republican ticket would be the lesser of the two evils. A few days after the election, on June 10th, the Charlotte Observer, in an editorial, expressed its satisfaction that the Republican party had carried the election and that the gold standard was triumphant, but it warned its goldbug friends not to be too confident on account of the victory, becsuse, as it says, "the free silver sentiment still threatens the welfare of the Republic."

A few days before the Charlotte Observer, in an editorial, said that it stood for the kind of democracy set forth in the Indianapolis platform. It is well known that it was on this platform that Palmer ran for President.

It will be seen that the Observer has gotten very bold and cockey since it succeeded in controlling the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina. It opposed co-operation in North Carolina because that would have meant the success of the free silver and anti-monopoly sentiment.

Over six weeks ago the dnily papers were telling us every morning that the Administration had decided on a vigorous policy to at once drive the Spanish flag from Cuba, give the people their liberty, and send food to the starving reconcentradoes. As long ago as the morning of April 28th we were told that the Administration had already chartered vessels to transport our regular army to Cuba and that other vessels had been charted to follow behind with provisions and supplies. This is June 16th, nearly seven weeks, and still those soldiers have not yet been reported on Cuban soil.

On May the 1st Dewey won his brilliant victory at Manila. On the same day Admiral Sampson with twice as strong a fleet, was in front of Havanna. Who was it that kept Sampson from winning as signal a victory at Havanna on the same day, and who is it that has kept his hands tied ever since? It has been over six weeks since that victory, and nothing worth mentioning has been done since.

The Republican party howled and kicked about the two hundred and sixty million bonds issued by Grover Cleveland, but now proposes to double that amount. The Republican party is hypocritical and treacherous.

The people of the United States do not want bonds. They put Cleveland's party out of power because it issued bonds. They will put Mr. McKinley's out for the same reason.

We want a live, hustling representative in every community in the State. Write THE CAUCASIAN for further particulars.

FOR FIFTY CENTS from now until after the election we will send THE CAUCASIAN regularly each week.

CARR ENDORSES THE FOWLER PLAN

Which Clearly Outlines Col. J. S. Carr's Views on Finance.

Mr. J. S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., who was the leading Bryan Democrat of that State, and recently offered the governship, and who is the head of the famous Durham Tobacco Company and President of the First National Bank at that place, has written the following letter to Mr. George R DeSaussure, Secretary of the Southern Bankers' Association, which met at Atlanta on Dec. 15th, to discuss currency reform. This letter appeared in the Atlanta Constitution of Dec. 22d, 1897:

Mr. George R. DeSaussure, Secretary Southern Bankers' Association, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am of the opinion that the plan of currency reform outlined by the Hon. Charles N. Fowler, member of Congress from New Jersey, and submitted to the Southern Bankers' Association at Atlanta, at its last session, is a wise solution of the present vexing currency question.

Mr. Fowler's plan funds all the obligations of a government in a two per cent. gold bond. These bonds he would make the basis of bank circulation, and require the banks to redeem all their notes in gold coin. By funding the entire debt in two per cent. gold bonds, which would be impossible but for the fact that the banks are required to carry them in consideration of the favors they receive, the people or the government—indeed, according to the people—by the Fowler bill, will save more than $15,000,000 per annum in interest on the bonded debt.

Again, we must recognize the fact that the parity of our different kinds of money, silver, paper and gold, has been maintained at an enormous expense to the people of the government. Indeed, according to the figures of the actuary of the Treasury Department, at an average cost of more than $21-000,000 per annum, or 339,000 for the seventeen years from 1879, the date of specie resumption to 1896.

This cost to the people or the government, by Mr. Fowler's bill is transferred to the banking institutions of the country, which must maintain the standard by the current redemption of their notes in gold coin. This will, it must be observed, result in a net saving to the people or government of more than $35,000,000 per annum. Mr. Fowlers'r bill also provides for a guarantee fund, paid into the Treasury of the United Stotes government for the protection of the note holders, so that thore could not be a bank note panic.

The bill provides for such a supply of a sound, circulating medium equally distributed over the country, as the needs of the country require, and for lack of which most of our troubles are chargeable. The operation of the Fowler bill is the only remedy I have seen presented that carries with it merit worthy of success.

And lastly, what is to my mind of still greater importance to the people of the country all depositors of national banks are to be insured against loss in case of bank failure through a tax upon deposits paid into the United States Treasury for their protection.

The statistics on page 78 of Mr. Fowler's speech (and the statistics were furnished by the actuary of the Treasury, and are therefore to be relied upon) show that since the inauguration of the national bank system in 1863, if all the assets of the failed banks had been absolutely nil, a tax of less than one-third of 1 per cent. would have been sufficient to recoup the depositors, dollar for dollar. But as it was, the assets of the failed banks, where the accounts have been closed, paid 75 per cent of the depositors, so that a tax of only one-twelfth of 1 per cent, would have been required to meet the deficit, which is practically nothing.

The South being an agricultural section, requires better banking accomodations than we enjoy. The truth is that we must have better facilities or we are virtually ruined. The provisions of the national bank act, as at present constituted, do not afford the accomodation we need and must have. The Fowler bill, in my judgement, does, and at the same time furnishes the country a good, sound, safe banking circulation, elastic in its operation and firmly fixed upon a gold basis.

The Southern Bankers' Association will do well not only to advocate it but press its passage by Congress.

I would have been pleased to advocate Mr. Fowler's measure before our convention at Atlanta had I then been familiar with its provisions. I have since studied the bill and confess to my admiration of it.

Very truly yours,
J. S. CARR in Washington Post.

The Cleveland Gang In Control.

Webster's Weekly.]

Far from the Weekly feeling humiliated by the defeat its policy sustained in the State Convention, never in its life has it had a more cheering sense of duty faithfully performed. We are not the keeper of other men's consciences, but ours is clear. We did what our conscience and judgment dictated, and what Mr. Bryan and the national Democratic organization approved and requested. The odds were against us—party prejudice, ambition, the lust of office, the old Cleveland element, all working together—but the path of duty was plain and we would tread it again with certain defeat awaiting us. If the prevailing policy proves the winning policy, our principles are vindicated; if the contrary, our hands are free of the party's blood.

A writer in a popular magazine says that with improved machinery 5,000,000 men can now do the work which required the labor of 16,000,000 a few years ago.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous.

"Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

DR. THOMPSON'S LETTER.

The State Chairman Advises That Congressional Nominations be Made at Earliest Opportunity—Other Nominating Conventions can be Held Later—Populists Cannot Accept Nominations at the Hands of the Democrats.

The following letter has been sent to the various county chairmen of the People's Party by State Chairman Thompson:

The action of the recent Democratic State Convention in refusing an offer of co-operation with the Peoples Party in order to elect nine silver Congressmem, coupled with their failure to make us a counter proposition looking to the same end, makes their position utterly indefensible before the rank and file of the people who earnestly desire reform in national legislation.

"We should spare neither time nor effort to impress upon the people the fact that the Democratic party, notwithstanding its platform professions, has substantially by its action, declared against financial reform, against Bryan and silver, and has betrayed, at the dictation of the goldbugs and monopolies, the true Democrats inside the Democratic party; the folly of whose further attempts to "fight it out inside the party" should be apparent to all. The Peoples Party is evidently their only refuge.

"Will it not have the effect of emphasizing our position, and of bringing honest men everywhere to discuss the situation as it exists and to realize that the Peoples Party has done all that it could, and that it will continue to do all that it can, in the line of the financial reform, if we proceed at the earliest possible date to hold our Congressional Conventions, and decide upon whom we will support for Congress—men sincerely in harmony with our principles and aggressive in their advocacy; whose defeat, if it comes, shall be evidently chargeable to the design of the Democratic party under its corporate, goldbug control?

"The resolutions and propositions offered by us to the Democratic State Convention represent the unanimous sentiment and direction of the Populist State Convention. If your people are not fully advised as to the nature of this proposition, and the reply made thereto, your Central Committee would be glad to have suggestions as to how the matter can be clearly set before them.

As to our conventions for Judicial, Legislature and county nominations, it would seem that these may reasonably be delayed until the people are more at leisure.

"One thing, it seems to me, should be clearly determined, to-wit: that Populists should not accept nominations at the hands of the Democratic party; if we are not good enough to co-operate with as a party, upon principle, it would seem that no Populist, who regards his party or respects himself, can afford to lend a hand to the Democratic party in its efforts to break down our organization.

"This letter is not an expression of committee policy to bind in any way your action, but is written as a suggestion and an inquiry, for the good of the party, which is the only hope for the common welfare.

"I shall be glad to hear from you"

CYRUS THOMPSON,
State Chairman, P. P.

Will Not Crowd the "Back Door.

Kings Mt. Reformer.]

One thing is certain in our opinion, and that is that there will not be crowds standing, with hat in hand, at the back door of the Democratic party begging admission. Neither are they afraid that they will be treated as servants and not be allowed in the society of democrats. "Vinegar never catches flies." For the masses of the Democratic party we have profound respect, but for any cur that would breathe forth any such sentiments as the above in a public meeting, we have a can't-help-it contempt. He deserves not only the criticism and contempt of his party, but to be relegated to a back seat.

We wish it distinctly understood that we concede to the Democratic party a perfect right to refuse to cooperate with any party and go it alone. We also concede the right to the populists to offer co-operation. Time will prove which would have been the wiser course. So long as we stay apart just so long will the gold standard prevail. So long as Cleveland-Ransom delegates make up the conventions, and a gold standard press advise these delegates, just so long will we stay apart.

W. J. BRYAN FOR CO OPERATION.

Why Silver Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans Should Co-operate.

"While it is always difficult to secure harmonious co-operation between distinct and separate political organizations, there are times when this co-operation is both wise and necessary. In the campaign of 1896 the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united in demanding the immediate restoration of independent bimetallism at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and they agreed in declaring that the money question was of paramount importance at that time.

The question now arises, should these three political organizations act together in the Congressional campaign of 1898.

I answer without hesitation, yes.

Those who answer no must assume the burden of proving first, that co-operation was unwise in 1896, or second, that conditions have so changed as to make unwise now what was wise then. The defeat that befell the allied forces does not prove co-operation at that time to have been unwise, unless it can be shown that some one party would have been more successful than the three combined.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. Campaigns generally turn upon a few issues, sometimes upon one, and events do much to determine which issue shall most absorb public attention.

If the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans were agreed upon but one question, that question might be important enough to justify co-operation, although the parties differed on all other subjects; but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the common enemy, can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

FIRST—THEY ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO GOLD MONO-METALLISM.

SECOND—THEY DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF BIMETALISM AT THE PRESENT RATIO BY THE INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THIS COUNTRY.

THIRD—THEY OPPOSE THE RETIREMENT OR THE GREENBACKS.

FOURTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

FIFTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF INTEREST BEARING BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

SIXTH—THEY FAVOR THE INOCME TAX AS A MEANS OF RAISING A PART OF THE REVENUE NECESSARY TO ADMINISTER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

SEVENTH—THEY FAVOR THE ABOLITION OF TRUSTS.

EIGHTH—THEY ARE OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

NINTH—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION AS A MEANS OF SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Here are nine issues which are not only important in themselves, but are now prominently before the people. Are these reforms worth securing? These questions were submitted to the people at the last election, but they were not settled, and will not be settled until they are settled right.

The Conspiracy of Gold and Monopoly.

The Republican party is trying to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. Even now it is endeavoring to secure legislative indorsement of the policy of paying all coin obligations in gold. It pretends to be much concerned about national honor and the public credit. The leaders of the party know that debtor, whether a public debtor or a private debtor, meets all the requirements of the law, moral as well as statutory, when he discharges his obligation according to the terms of the contract. They know that all through the war the government, and private debtors as well, paid coin obligations in gold, although gold was worth three cents on the dollar less than Silver. And yet, these leaders would accuse Abraham Lincoln of dishonor rather than incur the displeasure of the Wall street magnates, who now control the financial policy of the Republican party.

These leaders know that if the Federal Government declares its purpose to pay all coin obligations in gold, its example will be used as an argument to force gold contracts up on State and Municipal Government, and upon private citizens. These leaders know that if their scheme is carried out, the very existence of these gold obligations will be urged as a reason why bimetalism should not be restored.

If the Republicans obtain control of the Senate and House in the election of 1898, there is no doubt, that they will, by law, surrender the contract right which the government now has, to pay coin obligations in silver (of which we are large producers) and bind the nation to pay in gold (an appreciating metal, the production of which is largely controlled by England.)

The Republican party will, if it obtains control of Congress in 1898, abandon the system which gives the debtor the option, and substitute a new system, which, permits the money lenders to choose the coin of payment, and second, allows them to increase the purchasing power of the dollars which they demand, to the impoverishment of the wealth producers of the world.

Let Each Voter Answer These Questions.

Should those who oppose this financial heresy, this child of greed and avarice, fight each other while the American people are bound with fetters of gold?

The administration is clearly committed to the policy of opposing independent bimetalism help the administration by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury is planning the retirement of the greenbacks. Should those who oppose retirement of greenbacks help to destroy them by fighting each other?

The administration has recommended an enlargement of the privileges and profits of national banks of issue. Should those who oppose national banks of issue stren then the banks by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury asks authority to issue interest-bearing bonds. Should those who oppose such bonds aid in increasing the interest-bearing debt by fighting each other?

Income tax Needed.

Our Federal taxes are collected entirely from import duties and internal revenue duties, both systems bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. The Republicans refuse to grant the relief which could be secured through an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. Should those who favor an income tax oppose this needed reform by fighting each other?

Trusts Must go.

Trusts are being organized on every hand, and the political as well as the industrial welfare of the country is being menaced by these great aggregations of capital. Should those who oppose trusts aid in perpetuating their existence by fighting each other?

Down With Government by Injunction

Government by injunction has, ever since the election of 1896, developed new dangers, and to-day threatens the existence of trial by jury. Should those who oppose government by injunction aid in making it a permanent part of our judicial system by fighting each other?

Recent events have shown the necessity for arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between labor and capital and the Federal Government, by applying the principle to carriers engaged in interstate commerce, would set a most salutary example to the States. Should those who favor arbitration, by fighting each other, deny to the laboring men this great boon?

If the questions above presented have lost none of their importance, it would seem that co-operation is proper now, if proper 18 months ago, unless it can be shown that the parties which could trust each other then cannot do so now. As there has been no national convention since 1896, it is impossible to judge of the present intentions of the three parties unless we take for our criterian the actions of those who stand in a representative capacity.

The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans who in 1896 favored the reforms which I have mentioned favor them to-day. There is not a prominent man of any of the parties which united in 1896 who has abandoned any of the reforms which drew the parties together.

The Gold Syndicate and the Trusts Will be United.

The advocates of the gold standard, the enemies of independent bimetalism, the opponents of the greenbacks, the friends of national bank notes, the defenders of trusts, the suporters of government by injunction, and those who object to arbitration and an income tax—all these find no difficulty in uniting on the main issues, no matter how much they may differ upon minor ones.

Shall These Opposed be United.

Shall the friends of reform show less earnestness or less sagacity? Reforms are often delayed by an attempt to secure too much, while progress is usually made a little at a time. If one cherishes the hope of laying up a competency for old age, he does not refuse to save anything until he can save all that he desires. If he is wise he lays aside a little each day and makes it the foundation for his fortune. Society moves forward slowly. Circumstances make it possible to rise to a plane a little higher than that occupied before, and from this new vantage ground the fight is renewed for the capture of some greater height. Holland has expressed an idea which may well be applied to the unceasing contest waged by those who would improve the condition of society and promote the welfare of the human race. He says:

"Heaven is not gained by a single bound,
We build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round."

He Says Let Other Issues Wait.

Many millions of our people believe that the reforms above enumerated will bring vast advantages to the producers of wealth, but whether the advantage be much or little, these are the things which lie immediately in front of us, and they be decided one way or the other before more remote questions, even though they be greater ones, can be seriously considered. What though there be questions which may ultimately separate those who fought together in the last campaign, will Democrats, Populists or Silver Republicans be the worse for having secured those things for which they are jointly contending?

Strength in Union Weakens in Division.

Attention is a means to an end, not the end itself. To secure a few things is better than to advocate many things and get nothing. Our opponents not only recognize that there is strength in union, but they also recognize that there is weakness in division, and therefore they may be expected to present a united front whenever the interests of aggregated wealth are attacked, and they may be expected to spread dissensions wherever possible among the reform forces.

Schemes of the Enemy.

The Democrats will be warned against becoming tainted with Populism, and yet Jefferson denounced banks of issue, and Jackson entered into a contest with the money power before there was a Populist party, while the bimetallic system was established in the United State before any political party was organized. Our enemies will warn the Populists against association with the Democrats, and with unstinted praise commend those who are credited with "putting principal above office." The Republican party will gladly leave the Populists in possession of all the principles, so long as the Republicans are permitted to hold all the offices, because political principles are of no service to the public until they are enforced, through the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. The Silver Republicans will be asked to listen to the stern song of international bimetallists, and warned against the contaminating influence of both Democrats and Populists. As an ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure, so a dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.

An Emergency is Upon us.

In great crisis the patriotism of the American people always rises sufficient for any emergency. An emergency is now upon us; it will require all the intelligence and patriotism of the people to rescue the government from the hands of a party which has become the defender and abetter of every form of political vice. In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due, and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.

W. J. BRYAN.

A Hard-Working Prophet.

Lieutenant Totten is still prophesying ten hours a day, and is doing good work. In spite of appearances, he says, our real enemy is not Spain but Russia, and the scene of the final outcome of contemporary disturbances is to be Palestine.

The next most confident prophet to Lieutenant Totten seems to be President Andrews of Brown University, who is quoted in the newspapers as proclaiming and reiterating at various times and places his belief that the greatest war the world has known is imminent, and will be precipitated by our war with Spain. Dr. Andrew's arrangement of the parties to this great international conflict varies from week to week. On May 7, in addressing the Lathrop Club at Beverly, Massachusetts, as reported in the Boston Transcript, he matched Germany and Russia against England and France, but a week later, at Providence, in addressing the Brown cadet battalion, he joins Germany, Russia, Italy, France, and Spain against England and the United States. If there is to be so much fat as all that in the fire, it is as well that the President should call for more troops.

Prophecy, however, is not now the sure thing it was in Bible times and even the diligent and attentive professors in Wall street find many a surprise between the forecast and the event.—Harper's Weekly.

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Success of Government Printing Office.

Those who can remember the results obtained when the United States had all its official printing done by the private enterprise have but to compare them with the results under Government ownership to see the full advantages of the reform. In the old days, the printing done for the government was good, but it was not good enough for the purpose. The Government failed to obtain that excellence of service and that accuracy which were indispensable. To-day there is no plant in the world and no equipment that can excel the government printing office at Washington. The printing, binding and illustrating are superior to anything of the kind that can be had from private enterprise. But when the reform was first proposed there was furious opposition. It was stated that "the government could not get any results whatever if it started" in the printing business. To-day it employs thousands of men and pays them good wages. Its books are the best specimens of the printing art that skill can turn out and their typographical accuracy is beyond question.—Twentieth Century, N. Y.

Current Magazines.

The opening article of Harper's Magazine for June is "The Czar's People," the second of a richly illustrated series of articles treating Russia as a militant power in the forefront of modern political movements" by Julian Ralph. "Current fallacies upon Naval subjects," is a timely article relative to war ships and naval strategy, by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., our leading authority on the subject. In "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1795 to 1895," Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, impartially sums up the past of the Cuban question.

"The Trolly in Rural Parts," is by Silvester Baxter, and is illustrated by Peter Newell. "William's Moose" is a hunting story, by Hamblen Sears, illustrated by A. B. Frost and E. B. Edwards. "A Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan, records the development of an infant mind. It is illustrated by drawings made by the child before his seventh year. "The Situation in China" is an explanation by the Eastern correspondent of the London Times of the interest of the United States in the exploitation of China.

A Harvard Professor on Spanish Rule.

The Spanish nation lost its colonies not because they were strong, but because the home country was decaying. In 1795 Spain was swept into the maelstrom of the Napoleonic wars, and the French treated her in succession as an enemy, ally, dupe, dependent province, and despairing rebel. When in 1807 the King of Spain was put under lock and key by Napoleon, the Spanish colonies began to take charge of their own affairs, and they never for a moment acknowledged French domination.

In 1814 they returned to a nominal allegiance to Spain; but they had tasted the sweets of independence, they broke loose again, and by 1823 Spain had nothing left on the continent of America except an empty claim to sovereignty and the two castles of Callao and San Juan de Ulloa.

Since that time the hold of Spain on Cuba has always been that of a harsh administration in a disaffected province. The Spanish principle has been that of "stick fast" to grant nothing in privileges, reforms, territory, or humane treatment, except under pressure. If the Cubans wanted a better government the only method that they knew has been to revolt. Under these conditions Cuba would long since have ceased to be Spanish had there not been a third element in the problem—the will and the diplomacy of the United States of America.—From "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1795 to 1895," by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, in Harper's Magazine for June.

A Handsome Publication Free.

THE CAUCASIAN acknowledges the receipt of a copy of an interesting and instructive book from Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, entitled "Wonderland '98."

Each year's publication of this annual is different from its predecessor in cover, text and illustrations. The cover of Wonderland '98, an artistic gem, is designed by Mr. J. C. Leyendecker, the noted young artist and poster designer of Chicago.

While the publication is of special value to travelers and tourists, it is also valuable in the family for its general information, and in public schools as a geographical and historical compendium. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in stamps. Address,

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