

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 6.

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No. 30

## THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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## PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.  
Caucasian, Clinton, N. C.  
Farm Home, Salisbury, N. C.  
Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.  
Farmers' Advocate, Salisbury, N. C.  
Mountain Home Journal, Asheville, N. C.  
Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro, N. C.  
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.  
Ruralist, Hickory, N. C.  
Whitakers, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

## THE SAME OLD GAME.

MR. EDITOR:—Once upon a time there was a code of laws written for the guidance of the members of the human family in their dealings with one another. This code was not as long as the Constitution of the United States, nor capable of as many constructions as the laws enacted by the model lawmakers of the present day, but was then, and is yet, so plain that "he that runneth may read," and so simple "that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Yet glancing over the columns of the average partisan newspaper one can hardly conclude that the writers who are endeavoring to mould and direct public opinion at this time, and through this channel, have any regard at all for the law above referred to. This is the oldest of all laws, by the wisest of all lawmakers, and backed by power omnipotent. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," was spoken with authority that no earthly power can annul and with a brevity and precision which precludes any possible excuse for misconstruction or misunderstanding. Still we find editors of leading daily newspapers, editors who are punctilious in their observance of set days and seasons; editors who walk into the sanctuary every Lord's day, and sit and repeat with apparent reverence the most solemn passages of the Holy Scripture, and bow the knee at every mention of the name of Christ, and perform all the prescribed ceremonies of the sect to which they may belong, then hurry to their office on Monday morning to prepare an elaborate, highly colored sensational editorial based upon a lie inspired by the devil into said editor's brain while he was hypocritically performing the prescribed gymnastics of his sect at the meeting house on the Sabbath day. All day Monday this editor sits and draws and paints and rubs out and puts in, changes this and re-writes that, reads and re-reads and has his gutter-snipes to fetch in the vilest filth from the most un-conscious cesspools of partizan political corruption, with which this, the output of this hard day's labor is sweetened and stirred and stewed down until the editor is satisfied that this morsel will be palatable and eagerly devoured by those to whose taste he is catering. On the morrow this is dispensed to the hungry multitudes. It is finely dressed, head lines are

catching, position the most prominent of the editorial page. The devil, with all his power of inspiring to envy, jealousy and murder, has found a willing suppliant tool in this editor, and they together have taken in hand the task of destroying the reputation of the noblest work of God—"an honest man." He is honest; the devil and his tool both know this. "He dares have an opinion." He dares to express it, and though he may belong to and be a true member of the same political party of which the editor claims to be the mouthpiece, "the circle of his influence has always been outside the ring." "He has never been consulted about matters of statecraft." "His opinions have not been sought," "and we must not allow any independent thinking." "He knows too much and will tell it." "If he lets the people know what he knows, it will damage our party." It will never do; we must crush him at once.

Thus they reason and put their heads together and this flaming batch of false, malicious filth is prepared; the shafts sharpened and poisoned with it are hurled, it may be, at the purest, most honest, most self-sacrificing patriot in the State, or perhaps in the Nation.

This is the customary tactics of the partizan press. It has been for years, and it is yet. Slander and lying and hypocrisy and deceit, and everything that is vile and filthy has been appropriated and dedicated by the devil to the use of the partizan press, and success has usually fallen to the party which could use it most pleasurably. One starts it and another takes it up, and it passes down the line. "The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in politics," says one, and it passes down the line. "Conscience has no place in political work," says another and it passes down the line. "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream," says another, and the same passes down the line, all adopted by partizans of all parties, and recognized as fixed principles by the leaders of the two leading political parties of today. This is the science of *parties*, not of politics; this is the science of robbers, gamblers, cut-throats, not of politics. "Politics is the science of government." But the science of politics has driven out the science of government and the science of robbery now sits enthroned. Will it always be thus, or will the reforms proposed by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union drive out these money-changers and stock jobbers, and partizan thieves, who do nothing but carve, and divide "the spoils" from the seat of government, and place men there who will remember that this is a government of the people and for the people, not of a party and for the party, but for the whole people; not of a certain section, and for that section, but for the whole nation?

Hitherto this mode of warfare has been resorted to by the leaders of both political parties, and it has been accepted by them as the most effective way of defeating the principles advocated by the opposition. Now that the Alliance is showing its head and demanding reforms for the good of the whole people, the leading papers of both the parties have come together and mixed and compounded the filth held in reserve to throw at each other, and with all the genius of their master, whom they serve, are they throwing it at the leaders of our Order. Observers of the methods of partizans for the past twenty-five years will not be disappointed at this. They have been looking for it, and calculating upon it. Our leaders are not the men they would have selected for us. Our code of principles are not such as they would have us adopt; hence, as we did not leave it to them to frame our platform and select our officers, we have, in their estimation, "played the fool, and the country will be ruined." Their tricks are too well known for their attacks to injure our Order or break down our leaders. As Alliancemen, we must stand together unselfishly and fight the enemy to the last ditch. The Order is stronger to day than ever before, and gaining strength every day, and every attack of its enemies but solidifies our ranks. The enemy is tricky and unscrupulous, hence eternal vigilance, unity and perseverance is essential to our success.

JAS. DRYDEN.

## THE THING THAT PUZZLES ME MOST.

I am a Sub-Treasurer, free coinage, anti national bank Allianceman. I am in fact in favor of all the Alliance demands and a third party, if it is necessary to bring about these things. But the thing that troubles me most just now is, how I am to pay for 11 cent cotton \$1.25 car and \$7.50 flour (for that is what some of us here have to pay) with a half crop of 7 cent cotton? As I said in the outset I am in favor of all the Alliance demands, but it seems to me that the thing that demands our attention most just now is the price of cotton. If over production is the cause of the low price, then it seems to me that the thing for sensible men to do is to cut down the next year's crop say to five acres to the plow and hold out to the present crop or as much of it as we can until towards spring, and when it is seen that we mean business I'll venture the price will advance. We ought to and can make, with only five acres to the plow, five bales which would bring us more clear money than ten bales at present prices, besides making our own bread and meat. What say you, brother farmers? Let's be up and doing before it is too late.

HAYSEED.

## MONEY AND THE ALLIANCE.

### Its Financial Plan.

The Alliance demands money at two per cent. It demands an increase in the quality of money. It demands that there shall be enough money for the transaction of business on a cash basis. It demands that the Federal government shall make this money, by the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and by issuing legal tender notes to supply such deficiency as gold and silver may from time to time be insufficient to supply. It demands that this supply of money in the United States shall always be as much as fifty dollars for every inhabitant, thereby preventing in a great measure the fluctuation of prices and the commercial panics that so often distress and ruin so many people.

All of this is perfectly right. It shows a better knowledge and appreciation by the Alliance of the money power of the government, more political wisdom, a better regard for and observance of the Constitution, a better and broader philanthropy concerning the exercise of this money power than all of the political parties have shown since the formation of the Federal government.

The States, by the adoption of the Constitution, surrendered to the general government the sole right and power to make money. The Constitution says: "No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Art. 1, Sec. 10. The States would not have surrendered this power unless it had been thought that the Federal government would exercise it by making and supplying enough money for the public good. In surrendering this sovereign and important power they did not intend to deprive the citizens of money or a sufficient quantity of money, but delegated the power to Congress in these words: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and provide for the general welfare." Art. 1, Sec. 8, clauses 1, 5, 18. "The Congress cannot rightfully neglect to exercise this power. To do so would be a gross violation of the Constitution by an omission of duty as cruel and oppressive in its consequences as ever the act of any despot or robber king. The neglect to exercise it properly and fairly and for the public good wrecks and ruins the fortunes and comfortable livelihood of many millions of innocent people and centres all of the wealth of the country into the hands of a few. Hence, the millions of ruined and impoverished people and the many millionaires in this country during the last twenty-five years of plutocratic government and oppression.

The founders of the Federal government would not have tolerated the idea of depriving their respective States of the sovereign and important right and power of making money unless they had thought that Congress would exercise the power more wisely and for the general good. Congress did quickly exercise this power to the extent of providing by law for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and regulating the value thereof. During the war between the States, to increase the quantity of money, it caused government notes, commonly called "greenbacks," to be issued, and made said notes money, gave them the value and quality of money by making them a legal tender in payment of debts. Many of the best constitutional lawyers of the country thought the law was unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court of the United States has decided it to be constitutional. It is now, as the lawyers would say, *res adjudicata*.

But, during the progress of the war, those who controlled the financial legislation of the country chiefly desired to appreciate the value of government bonds that were then flooding the money markets of the world at a very great discount. To do this the present national banking system, based upon those bonds, was fastened upon the country. State banks were taxed out of existence. This retired a large volume of currency, a good and useful representative of money. In 1873 John Sherman and the Republican Congress demonetized silver and it ceased to be money. This left gold coin and the legal tender notes, greenbacks, as our only money, and the national bank notes as our only representative of money. After the war the legal tender notes, greenbacks, were retired rapidly. A law was passed for the benefit of the gold and bond-holding plutocrats, ruthlessly violating the original contract, making the government bonds and coupons payable in gold. Money was unduly appreciated. Property and labor were ruinously depreciated. The only banking system was centripeta in its operations and effects and drew all money to the money centers. The rich grew richer, the poor grew poorer, millionaires increased in this land of wretched liberty and equality with a rapidity never known before in any country. The land became filled from Dan to Beer sheba with paupers, homeless, wretched, hopeless people. The monopolists and plutocrats controlled legislation and held high carnival. The rich robbed the poor. Pharaoh got the lands and chattels and then the children and wives of the Egyptians for his seven years' supply of corn. Shall plutocrats do in America like Pharaoh did in Egypt for a less

consideration? The scarcity of corn was Pharaoh's opportunity. The scarcity of money is the opportunity of the plutocrats.

The Alliance says Congress shall exercise this money power fairly and wisely for the benefit of the whole people in every part of the country by making and keeping in the country as much as fifty dollars per capita of real money. The census gives us a population of about 65,000,000. This would entitle the whole country to \$3,250,000,000 of real money. To that would be added the bank notes. The national banking laws must be repealed or so altered as to allow State banks, wherever necessary, under proper safeguards. These State banks could lend money on real estate and other good security. In a short time the bank notes would nearly or quite equal the money made by the government. This would give us \$6,500,000,000 of currency or one hundred dollars per capita of money and currency together, one-half of which would be real money made by the government. This half would never decrease, but would always increase as the country increased in population. The proportion of notes to coin would greatly depend upon the yield from time to time of gold and silver from nature's store. The bank notes would be a good representative of money and would perform all of the functions and subserve all of the purposes of money at or near home. They would be redeemable in money, viz: gold or silver coin or legal tender government notes. Those of us who can remember as far back as 1860 will remember that a twenty dollar bill on the Bank of North Carolina or the Exchange Bank of Richmond, Va., was appreciated as much as a twenty dollar gold coin of United States mintage, and could, without any difficulty, be exchanged for its like value in coin.

But the plutocratic sinners say: "How will you circulate, distribute this money?" The Alliance will first answer. We will not do like your hired servants in Washington do with the silver coin—lock it up in the vaults of the treasury, guard it with armed soldiers, use all of the influence of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and of a majority of Congress against its circulation, and then circulate it and say "the deed is done, circulate." No, the Alliance will not do that. They will have no Harrison or Cleveland or Sherman to do the work. They will have it managed by officers friendly to and enthused with the grand future money plan of the United States government. Under this management our money will circulate and break the backs of plutocracy and exhibit the United States of America once more to the world as an example worthy to be followed in the redemption and freedom of mankind.

But how shall the legal tender government notes be equitably distributed at first? say the plutocratic answers and very many honest doubting Thomases of other persuasions. *This is an important inquiry.* On it hangs all the law and the gospel of the Sub-Treasury plank of the Ocala platform. It deserves the best consideration. It is of most importance to President Polk and the other great leaders of the Alliance whose province it is to disintegrate the country and rescue the people from the oppression of plutocracy. The right solution of the question will solve the difficulty of the Sub-Treasury plan, formulate what is now an idea into a plan and solidly unite the Alliance on this plank of the Ocala platform. I think the solution is plain and easy, entirely void of paternalism and centralization, and fully observing and subserving of the rights of the States. It makes the creature, the government, do for the creators, the States, the important work that the States delegated to it and empowered the government to do. I respectfully ask a hearing of my plan.

For the present population of 65,000,000 it would be the duty of Congress to keep in the country as much as \$3,250,000,000 of money, and to repeal or modify such laws as have a tendency to prevent a sufficient volume of good and wholesome bank currency. If the country now has half of this sum in gold and silver and greenbacks, it would be necessary to issue \$1,625,000,000 of legal tender government notes. If it has more than one-half it would be necessary to issue a smaller sum. If it has less than one-half it would be necessary to issue a larger sum. Those notes should be issued to and distributed among the States according to population as disclosed by the last census. They should be real money, bear no interest for the government, and the States should never be called upon for payment. They should not be regarded as a loan or a gift but as a part of the money that Congress assumed the obligation of providing for the States when they surrendered their right and power to make money. Each State should lend its share or part of this money to its own citizens at two per cent, yearly interest. The States should lend it in small sums, say in sums of not more than \$1,000, so that a favored few might not borrow all of it. In lending, the States should distribute it among the counties according to population. This would effectually secure an equal distribution in the States and in the several counties of each State according to population. What security shall the States require? This must be a matter for each State to settle for itself. I would prefer real estate security. North Carolina might possibly require land, cotton or tobacco as security. Ohio and Texas might prefer land and wool, Louisiana might prefer land and sugar, Kansas might prefer land, wheat

and corn, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut and such States as have grown very rich on the monopolies of the last twenty-five years might prefer collaterals and personal security. It should be left for each State to decide for itself and to appoint its own officers and agents to lend out, distribute and collect its own share of this money. The combined wisdom of the legislators of forty-eight States and the outside friends of the measure would undoubtedly frame a good law for the lending, distribution and management of this money. A law good for one State, *mutatis mutandis*, would be good for all.

No enemy of the Sub-Treasury principle of the Alliance can see any Federal government warehouse or officer, any paternalism, any centralization, any consolidation and usurpation of power in this plan. The Federal government could issue these notes as easily and cheaply as it now issues bank notes to the national banks. It would have but forty-eight States to supply. The burden of expense and benefits would then be borne and shared by those forty-eight States in proportion to population.

The equal distribution of this money provided for in this plan would greatly correct the evils of the ruinous centralization of capital produced by the monopolizing legislation of the last twenty-five years. I will not attempt in this article to point out the many ways in which it will benefit the country at large and promote a better civilization. I will make only a few suggestions. If it would require \$1,625,000,000 of legal tender government notes to make up the necessary complement of money, a State possessing 1,600,000 inhabitants would receive \$40,000,000 of this money. The interest on this would be \$800,000 at two per cent. How this would lighten the burden of taxation! How it would tend to correct and refute the idea of the Republican party that man is born only to be taxed by government and laden with burdens by monopolists and capitalists. What a grand opportunity it would afford for the amelioration of the condition of mankind by good and wise statesmanship! How it would help the Alliance in executing and making good their grand and sublime resolves of the Ocala platform!

Mr. Editor, there is no word like home, happy home. There is no pride like that of country. The love of home and pride of country are akin to deity. It is a sacrifice to impair them. It is a sin not to labor to promote them. The God of love commands this promotion. Obedience to His will compels it. This country should be a paradise. It is not much better than an arm-chamber of hell. Is there no way to change and better this state of things? I am inspired with hope by the Alliance and Industrial Union. Their fires are kindling. By the light of their altars I see, far up on the lofty seat of canonized patriots and philanthropists, that grandest statesman of all past ages, Jefferson, pleading as on earth for a "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Death has not annihilated him. Sublimated by his companionship, his love for mankind and political philosophy are progressive. He is now teaching through the Alliance and Industrial Union the sublimest of all political truths. It has already been spoken above a whisper and finds a lodgment in the human heart. It will echo and re-echo in every nook and corner of this broad land, cross the Atlantic, invade and pervade the old world till despotism and oppression shall crouch in fear and trembling. Oh! that it may germinate and expand till it dethrones and topples all kings, emperors, monopolists, plutocrats, despots and all, heads the sores of poverty, breaks the bonds of oppression and be a help to Christianity in redeeming man and lifting him to the proper enjoyment of this life and to the worship and praise of God. When the despotism of kings, monopolists and plutocrats shall be conquered, and the agony is over, future generations will read with astonishment of the toleration of a barbarism of so much cruelty to man. "The industrial system of a nation, as well as its political system, ought to be and shall be a government of the people, by the people, for the people." This is the voice of the Alliance, and inspired by the song of Jefferson set to music on July 4th, 1776. To my ears it sounds like wisdom attuned to melody. In this hour of midnight darkness I see the dawn of a better day. Even now I see infernal elements that will, in a short time, develop a civilization entirely unlike and far better than the civilization of the past or present time. The Alliance and Industrial Union head and lead the armies fighting for this better civilization.

All laws, all customs, all institutions in its way must fall. If the national bank system be in its way, let it be abolished. Andrew Jackson, for the good of the people and our institutions, abolished the United States Bank because it was a monopoly.

JACKSON.

WHO ARE ANARCHISTS?  
Who planned the Coffeyville dynamite plot? Who appointed anarchist to official positions? Who voted to clear a judge who was proven guilty of helping rob and plunder his own people of thousands of dollars? Who deliberately plans and perpetrates cold blooded murder? Who winks at all such anarchy? Answer these and then we will know who the anarchists are.—*Commoner, Wichita, Kan.*

## OUR PROGRESS.

Weekly Record of Manufacturing and Other Enterprises Started—Rip Van Winkle no Longer in the Old North State.

[Manufacturers' Record.]  
Wilmington—A. W. Rieger is erecting a rice cleaning mill.

Ramseur—A. W. E. Caples has, it is stated, enlarged his chair factory.

Tarboro—F. S. Royster is erecting a fertilizer factory, as recently reported.

Burke County—Mr. Boyd has, it is reported, sold the Carolina Queen mine for \$12,000.

Mocksville—Rice Bros., of Woodleaf, are reported as to erect a planing mill in Mocksville.

Louisburg—C. M. Cooke and George H. Cooper are each erecting a leaf tobacco factory.

Mooresville—J. W. Brown will erect machinery for manufacturing sash, doors and blinds.

North Wilkesboro (P. O. Wilkesboro) W. B. Henry contemplates starting a shuttle-block factory.

Tarboro—B. J. Keech contemplates starting the manufacture of bags for peanuts and other uses.

North Wilkesboro (P. O. Wilkesboro) Absber & Church will erect a saw mill and sash and blind factory.

Mooresville—J. W. Brown, referred to in last issue under Mt. Zion, will put new machinery in his brick works.

Rutherfordton—Frank Reynolds, of Ayr, referred to in last issue, will build a steam tannery in Rutherfordton.

Salisbury—Western capitalists are reported as having purchased the old Barringer gold mine, and as to develop same.

Salem—W. W. Wood & Co., of Raleigh, have, it is stated contracted for the erection of a large tobacco factory in Salem.

Burlington—It is rumored that George Terrell, of Durham, and W. E. Hay will publish a newspaper in Burlington.

Mooresville—Efforts are being made to organize a stock company to build a cotton mill. J. W. Brown can give information.

North Wilkesboro (P. O. Wilkesboro) Thomas A. Church, of Ashe county, N. C., will locate a root and herb laboratory in North Wilkesboro.

Franklin—Eli Myers & Sons are reported as erecting a new blacksmith shop; also as putting in machinery for the manufacture of buggies.

New Berne—The New Berne Ice Co. will, it is reported, put in new machinery to increase the daily capacity of its ice factory from 8 to 16 tons.

High Point—The Central Improvement Co. is the name of the improvement company reported in last issue as organized. F. M. Pickett can give particulars.

Tarboro—Contract has been let for erecting the building for the peanut-cleaning mill lately reported as to be started by E. V. Murphy, George Howard, Jr., and others.

Davidson College—Stough, Cornelius & Co. have added to their mill a building 100x50 feet, and placed orders for 2,000 spindles. They will put in an automatic sprinkling outfit.

North Wilkesboro (P. O. Wilkesboro) Winston-Salem parties will locate wagon works in North Wilkesboro.

The Winston Land & Improvement Co., of Winston, can give particulars.

Louisburg—The Louisburg Building & Improvement Co., reported in last issue as organized, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 and commenced the erection of its leaf tobacco factory.

Dallas—The Dallas Cotton Mill Co. is the name of the stock company previously reported as organized by L. M. Hoffman and others to erect a cotton mill. Work has been commenced on the building.

Henderson—The Henderson Light & Power Co., lately reported as organized to operate the electric-light plant of the Henderson Electric & Gas Light Co., which it had recently purchased, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Elizabeth City—C. E. J. A., A. K. and J. P. Kramer and R. O. Preyer and others have incorporated under the title Kramer Bros. & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing lumber, furniture, building material, dealing in real estate, &c. The company will manufacture principally house-building material. The capital stock is \$12,500.

## GOLD AND BONDS.

The government sold bonds and bought \$100,000,000 in gold ostensibly to retire the greenbacks, although not a single dollar has been retired and there is a law against retiring a single dollar of them. This \$100,000,000 in gold has laid in the treasury twenty years and the people have paid in interest on the bonds which it represents \$80,000,000. The government has paid \$72,000,000 as premium on bonds not due, and now that the \$50,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds are due, there is no money to pay them with. Who dare say this government as now conducted is not a gigantic robber system carried on for the express purpose of fleecing labor for the enrichment of pirates and robbers?—*Independent, Deadwood.*

As the world goes now the man who loses his grip is not wholly lost.