

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

VOL. 2.—NO. 29

TARBORO', N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

BRIEF OPINIONS.

If that Tennessee woman who recently gave birth to six children had lived in New York, Commissioner Peck would undoubtedly have claimed the increase due to the McKinley bill.—*Labor Journal*.

CAPITAL and labor are brothers, we are told. So they are, and so were Jacob and Esau. But one of the brothers wants the apple on condition that he shall give to the other the core after he has knawed it as close as he likes.—*K. of L. Journal*.

"ALTHOUGH we have struck the chains, the fetters, from four million blacks of the South, there is a monetary system growing up in America which will sooner or later fasten the chains on all the American people."—*Archer's Lincoln*.

WHEN this nation was young and weak it declared "that Congress shall have power to coin money and to regulate its value." Now it is the greatest nation on earth, and the leaders of the two old parties say we must have an international conference. Shame on the little weaklings! Where is the spirit of "our fathers"?—*Kansas City Star*.

It is just as dangerous to the state and ought to be as criminal to secure votes by lying as by buying. To get votes by lying is the same as obtaining goods under false pretenses which ranks with theft in the law books, yet the candidate or political party that gets votes in this way is looked upon as very clever and ranks high as an adept in practical politics.—*Pittsburg Kansan*.

THE total receipts of cotton at all ports and interior towns is already more than 500,000 bales less than at this date last year. The weather has been quite favorable for picking all over the cotton belt. If this be an indication of the shortage, and it is reasonable to suppose that it is, then the crop may fall at least two million bales short of the amount reported last year. The price should go up correspondingly, but will it?—*Progressive Farmer*.

LET'S see about this howl that the government cannot fix values. By act of parliament the bank of England is compelled to buy all the gold bullion offered at 3 pounds 17 shillings 9 pence per ounce standard. Is this not an attempt to fix values? Have they succeeded? Gold is a product and a commodity; what other product has been treated thus? England has passed this law fixing the price of bullion and says that gold only shall be freely coined; that it is the only true basis of value. They are responsible for the demoralization of silver in this country and say that free silver is in the interest of the silver kings. Free gold, however, is not in the interest of gold kings.—*Empire (Kans.) Tidings*.

This cotton crop of 1873 was 4,170,383 bales, averaging 414 pounds to the bale, and sold in New York at 17 cents per pound, making the sum of \$21,170,882.21. This was the year silver was demonetized. The crop of 1891 was 9,035,379 bales of 47 pounds each, and sold in New York at 75 cents per pound, making a total of \$323,240,686.47. If the crop of 1891 had sold at the same price the crop of 1873 brought, the amount would have been \$73,847,888.21, which shows a difference of \$109,438,201.74. This amount the cotton farmers have been robbed by the demoralization of silver, in one year. Now take all the corn from 1873 to the present, and a similar calculation for each will show something of the enormity of the crime perpetrated on the greatest industry in America by this infamous demoralization act of 1873.—*Progressive Farmer*.

We endorse every word of the appended speech of Wayne MacVeagh. He knows whereof he speaks. "During the last twenty years, by very slow approach, large numbers of wealthy men in this country have persuaded themselves that they are at liberty to pervert government from its noble and lofty function of securing the greatest good to the greatest number into the base and degraded function of taxing the majority in order to hand over those taxes as bounties to such persons as, in return for those favors, will contribute largess of money to carry elections. I distinctly allege that they are now making themselves parties to a systematic corruption of the ballot in the hands of the American voter, and that whoever collects or contributes money, for such a purpose is morally guilty of treason to the institutions our fathers founded, and upon whose continuance in their strength and purity the welfare of our children depends."—*National Economist*.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

Our young friend and townsman, Dr. Joshua Taylor, has been honored with the chief marshalship of the Rocky Mountain Fair which commences on the 8, 9 and 10th of next month.—*Washington Progress*.

W. K. Henry, of Henderson is one of the strongest men in the State. He can hold out 50 pounds in his left hand and 80 pounds in his right. He is 6 feet in height and weighs over 250 pounds. He keeps up his strength by daily exercise with dumbbells and Indian clubs and other apparatus.—*Winston Sentinel*.

A large English syndicate is figuring to build a large hotel in Henderson and establish a \$250,000 cotton mill in Rocky Mount. A large cigar factory has been arranged for, while two other factories are preparing to locate here. A company to build a large hotel is being organized and other new enterprises are being arranged for.—*Argonaut*.

The Orion Knitting Mills received, among others, an order several days ago from one house in Chicago for 3,150 dozen hose, amounting to nearly \$4,000. The machines for making misses hose, eight in number, have orders now on hand that will tax their utmost capacity until the middle of February.—*Kinston Free Press*.

The Enterprise says the fishing season at Morehead now opens and is getting better and better. A single day's shipment by rail recently was 300 boxes and 40 barrels of fish. Joseph Hutchins fifteen years ago caught \$14,000 worth in a few hours with hook and line and the Willis crew (sons of Mr. Joseph Willis) caught \$160 worth of Spanish Mackerel in one night. Another crew made \$88 and others have been very successful.

A. B. McLain, well known among the sporting gentry, had trouble with some one Saturday afternoon and Patronless Wild and Henry went to Hampton and Featherston's bar, where McLain was to investigate. McLain supposed he was to be arrested, and as Wild approached him pulled his pistol and fired at Wild twice in rapid succession. Neither shot hit the officer, who stooped to avoid the bullets. The shooter then walked to the door and disappeared.—*Asheville Citizen*.

The postmistress at Kenansville, who has held the office for several years and given perfect satisfaction to all the people, has been removed, and in her place appointed an ignorant, unscrupulous man. Nor is this all. The negro could not give the \$10,000 bond, and in order to "get him in" the bond was reduced for his special convenience to \$8,000. The citizens are justly indignant, but petitioning against the removal. McLain was to investigate.

On last Saturday morning about 3 o'clock the Court House in Lillington was nearly all the 47th year. The origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed some one smoking must have thrown a cigar on the carpet and possibly caught from that. It is a sad loss to Blount county. The taxes will have to be levied again and all the work done over. The tax books were all burned. The loss does not only hurt the county, but many individuals. Not valuable papers of various kinds.—*Dunn Times*.

Elijah Loftin, colored, who attended the jail of this county a number of years, died after a short illness last Monday, aged about 55 years. He was a good Democrat and had never voted anything but the straight-Democratic ticket. He was an honest and faithful negro. One instance will give an insight into his honesty and faithfulness. His nephew Mr. J. M. Parrott, deceased, was his son. Albert, when the lottery was in this section, to buy \$8,000, and kept the secret faithfully. All true white men respect and honor such a faithful negro.—*Kinston Free Press*.

The People's party meeting held in this place on Monday was a small gathering, but those present claimed to feel enthusiastic over the prospect in this county, especially as they had secured the promise of enough Democratic voters to elect their ticket. The death of Amos Longest (col.) which occurred last week, presents a familiar figure from the streets of Southport. Old Amos, the woodcutting, with saw on his shoulder, was known to every one. Amos was said to have fought in the war on the Federal side and was wounded at the battle of Bull Run.—*Southport Leader*.

Mr. D. C. Simpkins showed us yesterday the finest bunch of pears we ever saw or ever expect to see. There were seventeen on one bunch and the little twigs making but from within a space of 18 inches. It was a solid bunch of pears. There were at first four others on the bunch then we doubt not it was a solid block indeed. The weight of the twenty-one pears was twenty-two pounds. They were grown by Mr. Elijah Davis, of Smyrna, on a seven year old tree purchased from the nursery of A. D. Braswell, which Mr. Simpkins and his brother represent. The tree was estimated to have borne 700 of the pears this season. They are of the Duchess De Angoulme variety.—*Ex*.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

J. M. Marshall in Southern secretary.

On the mention of the ownership of railroads by the government the time politicians of republican and democratic schools become soemic if not tragic when reason and logic are lost in the pathos of impetuous exclamations. In their remarkable animosity with danger from some menacing atrocity. The emotion is so great for anything but acclamations they iterate and reiterate "it will cost eight billions to buy and to hold the railroads." Having so exclaimed, mute astonishment seizes them. They imagine the argument is exhausted, the proposition is reduced to an absurdity, and nothing more to be said. "They will cost eight billions." It will bankrupt the country to pay such a sum of money, even during the period of a generation. Who now can add anything? Have these anti-delusion politicians thought or do they, without thought, conclude a thing must be wrong if Washington and Jefferson did not do it? These impressionable, theatrical gentlemen have for a generation imposed a cruel oppressive tariff on the people. This has not frightened them and thrown them into irrational ecstasies. For Hamilton, Jefferson and Calhoun have advocated a tariff, and that makes it stereotyped orthodoxy. But now as we approach A. D. 1900, let us think a little and compare the cost of railroads with what the tariff has cost "the working people" in the last thirty years. We will give results rather than processes, though those are based on facts and mathematical calculations. In 1870 we well for laboring men to look at a new fact, if the absolute politician refuse to examine a new measure. Under the tariff let ten million men use each cigar a day for 30 years. The extra cost will be at least 24 cents each. And how astonished they are to find that they have paid extra, under the tariff for 30 years, \$24,000,000. But look again: Five million men drink 3 glasses a day. The extra cost 5 cents a drink. In 30 years the extra cost under the operation of the tariff, is \$8,212,500,000. Ten million men chew tobacco and three million smoke pipes. In 30 years the extra cost of chewing and smoking is \$4,106,350,000.

Now notice you have paid for the railroads more than twice and a half by the excess than these articles cost you, for you have paid the round sum of \$20,531,250,000! Look still again. In 30 years ten million laborers have paid for clothing, shoes, and their children's clothing, buying one decent nest suit a year and have an overcoat every three years for themselves extra, under the operation of the tariff, the sum of \$9,579,375,000. And in 30 years have paid extra for female clothing, \$13,515,000,000. In 30 years the extra cost of the table to laborers and their families is \$50,643,750,000.

For a hundred other necessities such as stoves, carpets, iron tools, brushes, paints, building materials, shoes, shoes, books, and what not laborers have paid under the operation of the tariff, extra, in 30 years, 50 billions more. And the last estimate is \$8,212,500,000. It is probable that our innocent old-time politicians, not given to the usual infirmative of thinking, never had such thoughts as these to cross the horizon of their mental vision, because Washington or Jefferson never suggest such things. Continuing, up we have \$43,169,375,000 as the sum the laboring men have paid in 30 years, extra, under the operation of the tariff, 1870 to 1900; and more astonishing what our politicians have been too incompetent of thought to discover the amazing facts?

Now let us pay the eight billions for the railroads. From \$13,569,375,000 take the cost of the railroads \$8,000,000,000 and we have \$5,569,375,000. We have a billion Republican Congress and a billion Democratic Congress, the latter administering the government economically. So in 30 years allow the statesmen a billion dollars a year for their economic administration. Then we have \$135,369,375,000 less \$800,000,000, leaving \$135,369,375,000. The laborers of the country have paid the eight billions for the railroads, they have paid for the "economic administration of the government," and the extra sum of \$105,269,375,000.

How wonderful that our learned and acute statesmen can find no way to pay eight billions for railroads in one generation!

How natural and unavoidable that laborers are granting under a government managed for the last 30 years by Republicans and Democrats. I have before me the details of these calculations, but there is space to give only results. Will the obsolete politicians become theatrical over these figures? Do they care who the people are who are oppressed and distressed? Does the Democratic or Republican party care? Far from it. These figures—with an argument containing more than twenty thousand words, laying open the bold frauds of the tariff policy, were offered to the National Democratic Committee for a campaign document and the committee declined to accept. Let us return to the question of the ownership of the railroads by the government. The government. And observe, that for the government to own them is for the people to own them in an orderly manner.

Can the government buy the railroads, and pay for them? If the tariff was eased up a little, would not the daily tollers pay for them by 1922, and allow the 30,000 with the wealth to enjoy cheap rides and cheap freights on the government's railroads, and pay nothing for them? If our statesmen could be assured of these facts it would not cost them a thought, save them from their incredible horror and from the painful work of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." They would save them, too, from the difficult breathing caused by attempting to buy a new ideal.

The government, as the people, has the absolute right to recall the railroad franchise, which is always a defeasible title to be divested for a sufficient reason, and re-vested in the sovereign people. Government is instituted on the idea that private rights must yield to the general good. It is pursuant to this principle that the railroads obtained their franchises, and pursuant to the same principle they must yield back the right in turn to the higher right and sovereignty well being of the country. The franchise is granted upon the condition that the nation that it shall not be used to the injury of the citizens; and if it is so used, the condition is violated, and the franchise may be reclaimed. On this ground, there is no doubt that the government may justly sequester itself of the railroads. But especially may it do so by paying the equitable value of the roads. This is the just, the easy and the natural solution of the apparently perplexing question.

The government has both the legal and the moral right to own and to control the railroads. As a question, not of prudence and good policy, but of justice and right, to own them? When truly considered, in the light of reason, this proposition must be asserted in the affirmative. The scheme is for the sole good of the people or country. The business will be conducted for the welfare of the whole people. There will be no profits made. That is, it will be conducted for the benefit of the good of themselves. It is their government, their enterprise, their railroads and their business.

But the politician of a century ago, fuller of objections than of statesmanship, now becomes theatrical again: "It will require an army of men to conduct the business of the road and, think of the patronage, in an election, these will give to an administration!" To the statesman whose chief care consists in drawing their salaries, in living high, and in smoking and drinking, this may seem to be an insuperable objection. But to other kinds of statesmen, who were once admitted to great questions fraught with good to the great nation, there ought to be little trouble involved. These are deemed to be men of thought, wise men, men not racked by ambitious soul in slavery to their own selfish ends. They are, by the theory of our government, the capable, honest, faithful agents of the people, to whom are committed the highest and most delicate trusts. These are to devise the new policy, means of obviating incidental difficulties. To these exalted, unselfish statesmen, is not such away of reasoning as the following free from doubt? It is the people's business that is to be conducted, and those who conduct it are the hired agents of the people. It is their sole business to do the work as directed; and the law of congress directs how the work shall be done. There are grades in the work; but all the employees are simply agents, and no one has the slightest right to say how the work shall be done. Well what? Pay men fair and honest wages for the services they perform. Let their time, talents and services be paid for, like any other service. Let them do the work as an directed, elective franchise be suspended so long as they are in the employment of the government. The honor of voting shall be lost in the higher honor of service; and to attempt to vote or to influence another how he shall vote, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his employment. Let the work be done as directed, herein is the solution of this part of the question. A new needed measure, originated in the ongoing of society, must gather about it all the talents necessary to give it effect.

The true ground is, That the government should carry on whatever is for the general good for which men are recruited, when not recruited, we must ever bear in mind that the government and the people are one and the same. Separate the government from the people and its management by them, and the management goes to parties which are managed by politicians for personal and class purposes. The result is the degradation, the debasement, the loss of the honor of the nation, and the distress of the many.

No intelligent and fair minded man can deny that for a score of years the two leading political parties in this country have been bankrupt in moral and civil integrity, appealing to the passions and prejudices of voters for the purpose of the curing places of honor, and especially of profit.

Now, there is presented a great question, vital in its importance to the general welfare of the country. It is a national question, fundamental in character and all embracing in character and all embracing in its consequences. Closely connected with it is the well-being of every person in the nation. Universal in its reach as the postal interests it is a hundred or a thousand times more important to the prosperity of the people. And of all the matters

it is one that should be conducted by the people, through the government, for their own good.

The ownership of the roads by the government, is no more paternal than management of the postal service, the granting of patents or the construction of a national road from Washington to St. Louis. So long as the nations continue barbarians as to go to war, the national ownership of the railroads is of the first importance as a part of the national defense.—As just as necessary as to have a navy for the same purpose.

But the chief and unanswerable argument why the nation should own the railroads is that it will very greatly promote the prosperity of all the people. Carrying passengers at the least possible cost will invite travel to every part of the country. This will make the people acquainted with each other, will unite the country, will ally prejudices, create friendships, extend confidence, increase trade throughout the country, unify the nation in the form of the highest and best civilization, and will be a bond perpetually to unite the people and the national government.

Jealousies and prejudices removed the local productiveness of the different parts of the country understood, the cheapest possible cost of transportation afforded, each part of the country would devote its industry to the production of the values of which the climate and soil are fitted. With the greatest amount of values produced, less great would be the interstate commerce. The nation is almost a world within itself. With industry, fairness and honesty, in a generation or two, there would not need to be a really poor country in the world. But to have such management would not be to have such management as the statesmen, not politicians—men men of brains, heart, integrity and true patriotism. The nation is wasting by the atrophy of moral and civil inferiority. The people have little confidence in politicians or in the political parties. Still they are in control of the parties and are kept in chains by the machinery of the kept politicians. To-day there is not in the United States an intelligent man of moral integrity enough to make him a good citizen who has any considerable confidence in the republican or the democratic party, or in their partisans to work out a successful destiny to the people under our form of government.

Can there be any solid reason given why the people, as the government, should not own the means of carrying products and value to all parts of the country, as letters, etc., are now carried by the mails? The gain to the farmers alone in five years would be equal to the cost of the roads. The reduced rates to the traveling public would, in five years, pay for the roads. The prodigious waste of the last two congresses in six years, would pay the principal for the railroads. Then, if the matter is so plain, why do men so oppose it? The general answer is, "They love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." It is the crime of party: the love of self; the laziness to think; the opposition to what is novel; blind adherence to the past, together with the innate love of wrangling to humbug the people—all these stand in the way of this and of all progress. In politics, in science, in the arts, men hate what is novel worse than they hate what is evil. The principle is a nightmare on the world's progress.

Corporation Holders.

Who owns America? The railroads, or the cotton and wool, or the sugar, or the copper, or the iron, or the coal, or the oil, or the gas, or the timber, or the land, or the water, or the air, or the sun, or the moon, or the stars, or the planets, or the universe? The answer is, "The people." The people own America. The people own the railroads, the cotton, the wool, the sugar, the copper, the iron, the coal, the oil, the gas, the timber, the land, the water, the air, the sun, the moon, the stars, the planets, the universe. The people own America. The people own the railroads, the cotton, the wool, the sugar, the copper, the iron, the coal, the oil, the gas, the timber, the land, the water, the air, the sun, the moon, the stars, the planets, the universe.

Sound Silver Views by Gov. Peabody of Oregon.

There is no question now before the people of so great importance as the restoration of the silver dollar to the place assigned it under the constitution and occupied by it for more than eighty years, as a full legal tender coin of the realm. In 1873 it was demonetized by a legislative trick and, since that time it has been degraded from the high place assigned it by being denied an equality of coinage equally with gold, and by being barred from the full legal tender qualities. Why was this done? Simply to enhance the value of our government bonds held by capitalists of our own country and Europe. The great portion of the national debt at the close of the war which amounted to nearly three billion dollars was made payable in "lawful money." In 1873 it was passed by congress pledging the nation to pay the public debt, both principal and interest, in "gold or its equivalent." This added hundreds of millions to the wealth of the bondholders and to the burdens of the taxpayers. In 1876 another change was made, and congress stipulated to pay the debt in "gold or its equivalent value." In 1873, as we have seen, silver was demonetized, thus limiting the payment of the bonds in gold alone, again very largely enhancing their value. In 1876, when silver was partially rehabilitated, the vicious provision was incorporated in the law in regard to the silver dollar to be coined under it, which was also incorporated in the law of 1890 providing for the issuance of silver certificates, that they should not be a legal tender in case the creditor demanded a stipulation for gold. As we have seen, it is a fact which cannot be disputed, that providing both gold and silver had full legal tender money, the business requirements of the world demand paper money in addition. The estimated world's supply of \$4,000,000,000 of silver supplemented with \$3,000,000,000 of paper, makes, as any one can readily see, a vast difference to the holders of securities who are to be paid in gold and silver or gold alone. If they are to be paid in gold alone, its comparative scarcity makes it more valuable, and thereby enhances the value of their securities, while at the same time it increases the burden of the taxpayer. From selfish motives the holders of securities are monometalists, and will probably vote for either one or the other of the monometalists candidates, while from the same motives, with the additional prompting of justice and fair play, every other person in the land will vote against them in order to restore silver to the place assigned it by the framers of the constitution.

The evil consequences of the demonetization of silver by this and other countries, by which the legal tender money of the world has been reduced about one-half, can never be fully measured. A careful examination of the great facts of history incontrovertibly shows that all the progress of modern civilization, where money is plentiful prosperity follows, while adversity and retrogression follow a shrinking of it. It shows as an eminent historian has asserted, that the fall of the Roman empire was really the result of a decline in the silver and gold mines of Spain and Greece, the production of which cost from \$1,300,000,000 at the Christian era to less than \$200,000,000 at the close of the fifteenth century. The real cause of the relapse into barbarism a high occurred during that interval, and it has abundantly demonstrated that in subsequent periods, when money was plentiful prosperity followed, while in periods when money became scarce a general decline in values, enterprise and progress was the inevitable result. If this be true—and it cannot be successfully controverted—how atrocious has been the crime committed by civilized governments, at the beck and call of the money barons, of diminishing the volume of money by the demonetization of silver. It will not do to say that it is still in use as money, for in the true and strict sense it is not money if it has not that necessary function of money—a plenary debt-paying attribute. By the deprivation of the legal tender qualities of silver, the volume of real money has been vastly reduced, and not only our own nation but all the nations of the civilized world are taking those retrograde steps which eighteen hundred years ago first led into the gloomy period of the dark ages. This is no fanciful assertion. Look where we may and we find business pursuits languishing and enterprises halting. Where should be growth and prosperity there is stagnation if not decline. A late number of the London Financial News, in alluding to the conditions now existing in that country, said: "We are sitting, as it were, on the edge of a volcano. Something must be done to relieve the ruinous tension or in a few months time we shall wake up to a state of industrial distress in England of appalling and perhaps uncontrolable dimensions." The widespread strikes in this country and the increasing army of the unemployed, resultant on a stagnation of business, should awaken us here to the dangers impending. Never tiding while Rome was burning did not portray a more criminal callousness than is exhibited by the monometalists in adhering to their fatal policy in the very face of its injurious results.

At my mill in Portland as well at my office in Salem, I am repeatedly and constantly importuned by men unable and anxious to work, some of them with families to support, who are out of employment and out of money and who, owing to the general stagnation of business, consequently the frustration of the volume of the currency, are unable to find work. Every business man in Oregon can tell the same story.

What are these men to do? How are they to provide the necessary food and clothing for their wives and children? Is it any wonder that our asylums and prisons are becoming greatly overcrowded and that the lists of crimes and suicides are swelling to alarming proportions? Last April the night overland express ran over and killed a man just south of Albany in this state. An examination of the body showed that he was a fine appearing and fairly well dressed man. He had a half-eaten loaf of bread, an empty pocket and a letter in his hand, with the following message written on it: "I am going for money with which to feed myself and children. The whole story can be briefly told. A stranger in a strange land, seeking employment and finding none, without money and without hope and with the cry of his loved ones for help ringing in his ears, in despair he sought death as an end to his troubles. Who can measure the suffering and losses inflicted by this great crime of diminishing the volume of money caused by the demonetization of silver? Believing as I do that there is a life beyond this in which an account must be given of our deeds on earth, I would not for a thousand world's become responsible for that crime by giving my vote for those who uphold it. The prophetic promise that "He that despise the gain of oppressions, his place of defense shall be the munition of rocks," will not be vouchsafed to those who, in the face of the evidence, are supporting those candidates who, in the instance of monometalists and for their gain, would stagnate the business and check the prosperity of the whole civilized world by refusing to use silver as money. Some superficial so-called statesmen insist that the silver dollar, if made a full legal tender, would possess more bullion. They forget that fifteen years ago the cart-wheel made dollar of 420 grains, not a legal tender, was at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent, while the present standard dollar of 412 1/2 grains, a partial legal tender, is at par, and would always remain so if made full legal tender.

CONCLUSION.

An impartial survey of our national affairs discloses the undeniable fact that the federal government has been for years past under the domination not of the people but of plutocracy. Its legislation has benefited for nearly a third of a century the wealthy landed and mercantile classes of the nation and has been the favored beneficiaries of its generous bounties. By tariff legislation manufacturers of protected industries have become wealthy lords and by financial legislation bond holders and bankers have become money lords. Munificent grants of land, sufficient in extent to comprise empires, besides large gifts of money have been bestowed on railroad corporations, whereby railroad magnates have become powerful rulers in the land, while the transmission of intelligence from right and duty that belongs to the federal government alone other individuals have obtained immense wealth and influence. Private corporations, exercising governmental functions, unbridled by law, are imposing heavier burdens upon the people than are required by the president and cabinet administration of the federal government. When we consider the great fact that the influence of capital and corporations displace the policy and the nominees of both the old political parties, and that the machinery both of the government and of party is unscrupulously used to perpetuate these flagrant abuses, the contemplation is indeed most disheartening. But let us not despair. Even these adverse conditions should only serve to inspire our courage and redouble our efforts.

Is it just government that annually taxes the poor, while entirely exempting wealth; that bestows its bounties upon favored classes; that renounces in behalf of private corporations its prerogative in the issuance of money, and that demonetizes one of the precious metals for the sole benefit of the creditor class? Let us undo these wrongs and restore the government to its original purpose and practice. No higher motive can prompt our zeal, nor worthy object demand our service. The performance of this great duty imposes neither the privation of the camp nor the dangers of the battle-field. The heroes who, by their valor and by their patriotism, founded our government, furnished us as a more potent and peaceful foe the redress of wrongs than the bayonet. Let us use it in the face of God and defense of justice.

There is a weapon firmer set,
And surer than the bayonet,
A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes on the winter's sod.
Yet excite a freeman's will,
And lightens down the will of God.
And from it bolts no barb, nor locks
Can shield nor 'tis the ballot box.

"Gentlemen of the Convention," said a delegate from the Spink county republican convention, "I rise to nominate a man who went into the war with two good legs and came out with three." I move he be nominated by acclamation" yelled another which motion was carried when it was discovered the name of the three legged warrior had not been announced to the convention.—*Omaha Journal*.

Men of the South. What is Your Duty?

I desire to lay before you some eloquent facts that, if digested in this struggle, would indicate that some action which had stirred rescue and courage since. For six years past the "Solid South" has been counted on with delight by the money power as a sure to cast votes enough in the Electoral College to give the so-called Democratic party an assurance of an and substantial opposition to the Republican party.

The money power saw that in order to reduce the agricultural people to slavery, that it was necessary to draw their attentions away from questions that if discussed, would prevent that consummation.

The method, decided upon by the conspirators was to take possession of the machinery of the two old parties and see that they were kept near enough equal to make the masses think there was an actual contest.

In 1876 for the first time Wall street took control of a National Democratic Convention, and from that time until now the party management, for sake of the favor of the money power, has been absolutely deaf to the demands of nine-tenths of those who have faithfully voted the ticket.

A few bankers in your Southern cities who enjoy special privileges and have been made rich as the result of the legislation of the money power, have branched increase before the golden calf, assuming to represent the Democracy of the "Solid South." How they misrepresented you you know only too well. For eighteen years you have patiently voted the ticket, hoping for relief from the oppressive legislation of the Republican party, and just when seemed to be realized with a Democratic in the White House and both houses of Congress practically in the control of the party, lo and behold the President you had elected coolly informs you that the fiscal policy of the Republican party that had for its object the gold standard with the industrial freedom which that impolicy was to be adhered to. He did not wait even until he was inaugurated, but by a published letter proclaimed himself Wall street's tool. He slipped in the face the Democratic masses who had voted for him that he might carry favor with the money power that had dominated in the Republican party. Under his administration more than eighteen millions of dollars were presented to the bondholders under the name of premiums on bonds. The government had under the law an undoubted right to pay the bonds at face value, when ever the greenback was exchangeable at par for gold and yet Grover Cleveland was so solicitous for the honor of the nation that with a million dollar bond was paid which had originally cost only 60 cents on the dollar, that had added a few thousand more for the patriotic bondholder to carry off. It was friends the banks should forgive him in 1887 when there was a "stringency" in the money market and the banks were short. Mr. Cleveland came to their assistance on the first day and loaned them seventy million dollars without interest. This money had been collected from the people by burdensome taxation. If the farmers of the South borrowed a dollar of that same money from one of these pet banks, you had to pay from 10 to 15 per cent for it. When you ask for money at par cent from the Government on ample security, you are informed by the leaders of the Democratic party that this is a "national question" and can be done; but they find no constitutional objection to the Government loaning the banks at one per cent, up to 50 per cent of the security, and loaning to pay interest to the banks on the whole face of the security (see law creating national banks), and if there is a "stringency" with you, you can borrow this same percentage money by putting up double security, and paying 8 to 15 per cent for it in advance. Are you men? Or will you justify the assumption of the Wall street and Standard Oil clique which forced the nomination of Grover Cleveland on our unwilling party, that you are entitled to a share in the spoils under the party, wish to the polls and vote for the man who is the most implacable foe of the industrial classes?

"They say the silver and cognate questions of currency are not in issue now, but the only issue is that of negro domination." Is there any liberality in this, arouse the dormant faculties of the mind by an appeal to race prejudice? The real purpose is to keep alive the prejudice and ignorance of the past and prevent both you and the colored man from fixing your eyes on the things that have been robbing you all for twenty years past. The spirit that prompts the attempt to revive and fan race prejudice and feeling into a flame now, is too low and contemptible for devils. No man knows better than Grover Cleveland that the Force Bill is dead beyond resurrection, and that it was killed by Republican Senators who had courage enough to fight their own party and stand by your interests on the fiscal question. All honor, I say to those men who could rise above all party considerations and vote with your Morgan, your Colquhoun, your Daniels and your Butler for free silver, a measure that would slightly lighten the awful burden under which a patient people groan. Just what has the Democracy of the North done for you, men of the South for the past twenty years? This question, if fully answered,

(Continued on Second Page.)