

THE PLOW BOY.

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TO MEN.

VOL. II.

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LAWYERS FOR GOLD.

WHEN MADE LEGISLATORS, JUDGES, OR OFFICIALS.

Are True to Their Old Masters, the Corporations, and Their Poes Go Right Along—Time for Him to Step Down and Out.

The Representative: The infamies perpetrated by the corporations are aided by the corporation lawyer, and the fact that he becomes a legislator, a judge, or holds any other government position, does not in any degree absolve him from his allegiance to the corporation. "There is," says the Chicago Weekly Sentinel, "scarcely an instance of misrule or of injustice to the common people, while conferring favors upon the rich, that cannot be traced directly to the machinations and intrigue of the corporation lawyer."

Corporations are veritable governments, deriving their powers from governments formed by the people, usurping the power of the civil government and avoiding responsibility and punishment, no matter what the controversy, by always having "a friend at court," or a paid servant, or both, in the person of the corporation lawyer.

The government is poor, can raise money only by taxation; corporations are rich, can pay their hired servants princely sums.

Every attorney regards it as his first great duty to provide for the payment of his fee. He will take any case, or any side of a case, provided his fee is forthcoming. A man may be a mighty poor lawyer, but he is always a good fee-taker. Nobody ever knew a lawyer to refuse any part of a fee offered him.

Now, take a lawyer who has spent half of his life working for the man or corporation that will pay him the biggest fee, instead of studying questions of right and wrong that affect the welfare of his fellow man, and he is mighty poor material to make a disinterested, unselfish, patriotic statesman of. Ten chances to one he will keep right on taking fees from the most generous fee-giver.

Uncle Sam pays a lawyer \$5,000 a year for his services as United States senator. His old master, a certain railroad corporation, in whose employ he may yet continue secretly, can pay him \$50,000 for his vote on an important measure, and make money by the operation. Can the conscience of the average corporation lawyer stand such a strain?

Uncle Sam pays his president \$50,000 a year. A money-syndicate, or corporation of bankers, if you please, can pay him \$1,000,000 to force a big bond issue, and make for them \$10,000,000 clear by the operation. Could a man accustomed all his life to taking fees from corporations, and trying to make the wrong side of questions appear right, resist such a temptation?

A man accustomed all his life to regard his fee as the most important feature of any transaction is a dangerous man to represent the interests of the common people, who are unable to back up a small salary with extra fees and perquisites.

And yet it is just that class of men who get into office, especially into legislative halls, elected by the aid of corporations, to do the dirty work of corporations.

You can count on your fingers the names of every congressman and U. S. senator who was, prior to his election, neither a corporation attorney nor an officer, director or stockholder in a national bank.

Nearly every cabinet officer since the days of Lincoln has been a corporation lawyer. Every president since Grant has been a corporation lawyer.

Every federal judge of the present day, with scarcely an exception, has been a corporation lawyer.

Shiras, who went over to the millionaires with the casting vote on the income tax, was a corporation lawyer.

Oney, the new secretary of state, won his appointment through his devotion to the interests of corporations less than a year ago.

Harmon, the new attorney general, has long been the head of a firm of corporation lawyers, and announces that business in his interest will still be transacted at the old stand.

Chauncey Depew gets \$100,000 a year as attorney for a single corporation, and the man whom he is coaching for president wouldn't stand the ghost of a chance for renomination were it not for his past services as attorney for railroad corporations.

With the executive, judicial and legislative branches of our government under the management of corporation lawyers, is it any wonder that our laws are passed, interpreted and executed in the interest of corporations, and to the great detriment of the common people?

There is little hope for genuine political reform until the corporation lawyer is made to step down and out.

Dishonest Money.

We publish elsewhere the story of a pensioner of the government living in the State of Kansas who demanded his money in gold. The goldbugs have en-

couraged every man to believe that he has a perfect right to demand gold for any government obligation. Mr. Carlisle has insisted on paying out gold on paper that specifically states that it represents gold or silver, and he pays out gold on other paper whose face calls for silver. Mr. Cleveland and his abettors say that it is necessary to pay every obligation in gold upon the demand of foreigners. They insist furthermore that there is an abundance of gold as a basis for all the paper and silver obligations that are now being used. The man who believes the truth of these statements naturally expects that he can go to a bank and demand gold for any money he earns. Whether this Kansas pensioner really believed the story he had heard that it would be a robbery of the soldiers to remonetize silver and pay the government pensioners in silver dollars, or whether he wanted to prove that those who thus talked were liars, he tried the experiment and found that the "honest money" was not on hand to pay his pension.

Here is a practical test of the honesty of the "honest money" scheme. If the pensions of the soldiers alone were to be paid each quarter in gold two-thirds of the banks of the country would have to shut their doors and go out of business.

Let the people demand the gold for every day business purposes and the bankers would be the most eager people in the country for a double standard. We doubt if there is a bank in Richmond that could pay its obligations for three days with gold alone.

There is nothing that more clearly demonstrates the dishonesty of these advocates of a single standard. This pensioner had a perfect right to demand payment in gold, and if he had been dealing with honest men he would have received his demand. These goldbug papers tell us that the poor man wants the very best money for his services, but when he goes to a bank and demands that he shall be paid in gold he is driven out of the bank.

A home or foreign banker can, however, send to the United States Treasury a silver certificate, which the banker says is worth only fifty cents on the dollar, and get dollar for dollar in gold.

When one who knows anything of money hears one of these goldbugs talk about the abundance of gold for all commercial purposes and sees with what tenacity the banks cling to it and knows that there is not enough in the banks to pay the soldiers' pensions alone the thought cannot be kept back—"What liars these goldbug mortals be."
—Richmond, Va., Star.

Hard on Cleveland.

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The scheme of the law was that the import duties should supply the coin needed to pay the interest on the bonds.

If this law were carried out, we would always be flush of coin, and bond issues could not be forced.

But Cleveland says that coin, at the Custom House, means either silver or gold.

Therefore the Wall Streeters pay the import duties in silver.

At the treasury, Cleveland says the word coin means gold.

Therefore the Wall Streeters get gold.

In this adroit way Cleveland plays into the hands of the Wall Streeters, and they catch the tax payers both ways.

Do you believe that Cleveland substitutes public policy to the Wall Street syndicates in this way without being paid for it—either directly or indirectly?

Never in the world. A corrupter ruler than Cleveland has never held the reins of our Government. His enormous wealth, suddenly piled up, during the last four years, cannot be explained upon any other idea than that he has been a secret partner in the infamous deals he has allowed Wall Street to make at the expense of the people.

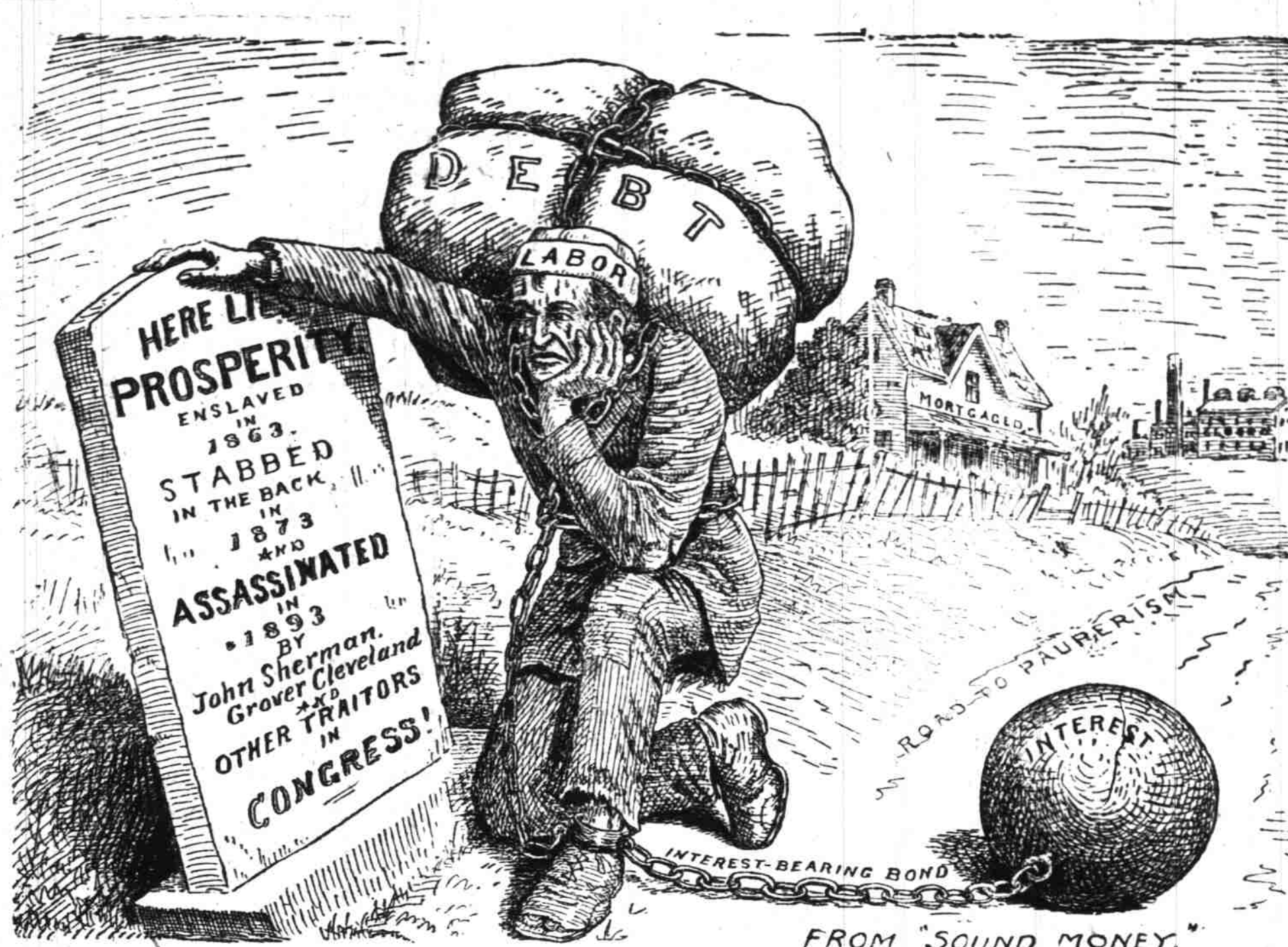
What will be the next move, after the raiders have got all the bonds they want?

The retirement of the Greenback! The paper money of the Government is to be destroyed, and the monopoly of issuing currency and of controlling its volume is to be handed over to the national bankers. Silver will be taken money only; gold will be the money of reserves and final payment; bank notes will be the currency of the business world, and the national bank monopoly will set their own price upon that.

Take a broad view of the tendency of events, and see if this isn't the situation which threatens us:

1st. The nation's public revenues mortgaged to the Wall Street syndicates by means of bonds.

2nd. The nation's private revenues put at the mercy of the Wall Street syndicates by means of the transportation taxes levied by the railroads and the taxes levied on the medium of exchange by the National Bank monopoly.



THE SITUATION; THE RESULT OF INTEREST-BEARING BONDS AND SHERMAN.

STEAL OUR THUNDER.

DEMOCRATIC JONAH TRYING TO SWALLOW THE WHALE.

There Are Now Only Two Parties in This Country: The Populist and Republican—Democracy Has Been Clevelandized—People Are in Earnest.

While pretending to lecture their party and threatening a great bolt, the democratic silver papers cannot help betraying the real object of their friendship for the Populists. They want the Populists to come and help them save the old party. The Chicago Dispatch is one of the papers delegated for the work of corraling the Populists, and the following extract is a fair sample of its advice and policy:

"The great growth of the Populist party is proof that the democratic party has departed from the people. The republican party stands for monopoly and the money power. Democracy must get back into line with Jeffersonian principles or it will perish. Its platform in 1896 must be broad enough to include all wholesome Populist doctrines."

"Democracy must get back"—oh, yes! Democracy is going to reform itself and do better. Don't you see?

It must have a platform that will keep the kickers in the party—and it must be as nearly like the Populist platform as possible, because that is the party the bolters will join if they leave the party.

Then, many Populists once belonged to the democratic party, and it is fair to assume that, having once been bamboozled by the glamour of glittering promises, they can be fooled again.

But the Pops have learned some things since beginning their career as kickers. They have learned that the promises of leaders are worthless, and that the people must depend wholly upon themselves instead of upon politicians.

What the people promise themselves depends upon their own efforts to accomplish.

Let the democratic party perish if it will. Jeffersonian principles will not perish, neither will the people perish.

Men who believe in Jeffersonian principles must get together in a party that votes for Jeffersonian principles.

When the party of Grover Cleveland, Carlisle, Hoke Smith, Brice, et al., adopts a Jeffersonian platform; with gold-bug candidates, the People's party will run men of Jeffersonian principles on the Omaha platform—not on mere promises of the candidates, but upon pledges and with instructions direct from the people.

Then if they are elected and prove false to their pledges, there is a growing sentiment among the people that such traitors should be met at the trains when they return from Washington and hanged to the nearest telegraph pole.

The people are getting too much in earnest to be played with.

They talk of abolishing many of the offices by which we have heretofore been able to control legislation.

They gather in mobs and defy the federal army and militia, declaring that the civil power is greater than the military.

The laborers have combined with the farmers to organize a new party foreign to the spirit of the money power, unacknowledged by the great daily press and a menace to our most shrewd politicians.

They declare themselves in favor of trial by jury, and insist on the rabble having a voice in the government.

They threaten to annul sacred contracts entered into by foreign syndi-

cates for the protection of bankers and exporters of gold.

They talk of confiscating the lands of foreign investors who have placed their capital in American estates.

They threaten to abolish our charters and franchises, and alter fundamentally the methods of government.

They are at this time circulating papers, books and pamphlets and sending forth agitators to inflame our most devoted vassals against our most cherished means and methods of amassing riches.

In every stage of these uprisings and murmurings of discontent we have tried to persuade the people to be patient, in the hope that our plans might be completed, and they would soon see the futility of opposing us. But our explanations have been answered by renewed efforts to usurp our prerogative of governing them.

A people so irreverent and fanatical are unfit even to serve an aristocracy of such glorious wealth as we have built up here in America.

We have warned them from time to time of unwarrantable efforts to secure jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of our power to crush any act of congress or to quell any strike or other disturbance. We have appealed to their devotion to party and conjured them by the traditions and precedents of preachers and politicians.

They have abandoned these vagaries, disband their unions and accept the situation in life to which it has pleased God to call them. But they are growing deaf to sermons on humility and despise the mysteries of finance.

We must therefore take measures to hold them in subjection; if they cannot be induced to submit willingly—then we must use force.

We, therefore, the representatives of the Bank of England and Wall street, N. Y., owners of the United States, and joint heirs with Baron Rothschild in the ownership of the earth, appealing to the Supreme court for the constitutionality of our actions, do, in the name and by the authority of Grover Cleveland and John Sherman, solemnly publish and declare that the united money power is, and of right ought to be, absolute sovereign; and that bankers, trusts, syndicates and corporations are heretofore absolved from all allegiance to any law passed by any congress or legislature of America; and that all political power henceforth shall be held only by the divine right of property. In witness whereof we mutually pledge the standing armies, guns and war-ships together with the gold of all the leading nations of the world, whose rulers have adopted the single gold standard.

The Too Honest Teacher.

Until about a week ago Professor E. W. Bemis taught political economy at the University of Chicago. That institution, as everybody knows, but as it is well to repeat, is the educational adjunct of the Standard Oil Company. A son-in-law of the great John D. Rockefeller is a professor on the place. "On the place" is a pleasing phrase applied to preceptors at this haunt of wisdom, because they are simply hired and not appointed. Among the hands on the place is Prof. J. Lawrence Loughlin, whose political economy is of the well-known and highly-esteemed capitalistic brand. One of the great truths propounded at this university is that there is no labor problem.

To return to Professor Bemis. This instructor has for some time been giving great dissatisfaction to the Standard Oil Company owing to the lectures he delivers to his classes. The professor has asserted, for example, that monopoly in private hands is a social evil. He has denounced the aggressiveness of capital and the evils of the wage system. It did not take long

for the mighty Rockefeller to learn of these things. President Harper, of the university, who is never weary of slinging the praises of Rockefeller, to whom he owes his easy position and his fat salary, took Professor Bemis to task. He admonished him that it was very wrong to say such cruel things of the money power. Surely the money power is a glorious institution, since but for it there might to-day be no University at Chicago. But the contumacious professor replied that he could never consent to teach anything but the truth.

So the objectionable statements were repeated by the pedagogue next day when his classes were in the lecture room. The result was that Professor Bemis has been removed. Commenting upon the incident, the New York World remarks:

"It is admitted by the president of the University of Chicago that Professor E. W. Bemis was removed from his position because of his opinions on the evils of monopolies and trusts and on the necessity of restrictions in granting franchises."

"It is difficult to see how a professor of political economy can teach the history and fundamental principles of his subject without pointing out their effect on the community and the evils as well as the benefits to which they lead. If he finds that franchises are made the instruments of usurpation and encroachment on public rights; that trusts and great monopolies are harmful to the commonwealth; that the denial of protective rights and privileges to labor is a source of danger as well as an injustice, the fact will, of course, become evident in his instructions and conclusions."

The episode reveals in the plainest manner an evil from which every educational institution in the land suffers more or less. There is not a university in the land which dare teach the truth of economics. Why? Because it is the rich who endow chairs and give money to keep colleges going. Consequently no faculty dare alienate the vested interests. Indeed, it is understood that numbers of college professors now let many subjects in political economy severely alone. They will not teach that which they know to be error, and they dare not teach that which they know to be the truth because their livelihood would be jeopardized.—Twentieth Century.

Wanted—More Hou Quas.

The honesty of the Chinese in their business dealings is shown in the action of Hou Qua, the Canton millionaire, who died a few years ago, leaving at least \$50,000,000. One of the Chinese firms of Canton failed, owing a great sum to foreigners. Hou Qua got up a subscription and paid the whole indebtedness. He headed the list of subscribers with \$1,000,000 out of his own pocket, saying at the same time that "Chinese credit must remain untarnished." This is the same man who, when the British were about to bombard Canton, unless their demand of \$6,000,000 was paid within forty-eight hours, headed the subscription list with the sum of \$1,100,000. "I give," said he, "\$800,000 as a thank offering for the business prosperity I have had. I give \$100,000 as a testimony of the fidelity of my son, and \$200,000 as a mark of the affection which I bear my wife." Hou Qua is still greatly honored in Canton, and his name is synonymous with business honor.

Now, bear in mind that the Wall Street syndicates which own your bonds also your own railroads and your national banks, and remember that if these agencies of extortion be powerful in the hands of separate owners, they are simply irresistible when united in the hands of one gigantic combination! Isn't your future rather perilous?

THE ATLANTA FAIR OPENS.

CLEVELAND PRESSED THE BUTTON. A GREAT PARADE.

The International and Cotton States Exposition is Now in Full Blast.

With the auspicious accompaniment of military pomp and civic dignity, leading an immense crowd of people, and honored by the presence of the dignitaries of the Church and representatives of foreign countries, the Cotton States and International Exposition was formally opened to the world on Wednesday afternoon.

The parade was a brilliant one, lacking the tedious encumbrance of a great miscellaneous throng. It was composed entirely of military bodies and bands of music, headed by the United States Fifth Infantry and the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, and followed by several regiments of Georgia State troops.

The parade moved promptly from the starting point at the center of the city, at the intersection of Broad and Marietta streets, and was about to be in the distance of three miles to the exposition grounds, reaching there about 3.30 o'clock. The exercises at the auditorium were imposing and impressive. It was a gratifying surprise that the auditorium, though crowded, was comparatively cool and the acoustic properties were almost perfect, so that the speakers could be distinctly heard in all parts of the building. President Collier received a great ovation when he arose to speak as did Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Women's Board.

The speeches were all good, and the oration by Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court, was a profound utterance. The hit of the day was by Booker T. Washington, representative of the negro race, who, in a 20 minute speech, evoked greater applause than all the others put together. He seemed to have the ear of the audience, and pleased both whites and blacks.

Some ultra conservative people who have doubted the propriety of inviting a negro to take a prominent part in the programme were enthusiastic in their praise of his speech, and it is generally conceded that its effect will be a happy one. The exposition is much nearer completion than the public had supposed. The actual opening revealed a series of displays nearer completeness than any ever shown by an exposition at its opening.

THE PRESSING OF THE BUTTON.

A great crowd of people gathered in the Machinery Hall before the close of the exercises in the auditorium, waiting to see the majestic influence of the touch that would come over the wires for a thousand miles to set the machinery in motion. The big electric engine was in readiness, and a row of batteries rested near the engine. Just at 5:54.30 the President touched the button, the whistle sounded, the engine moved off at a lively gallop and all the machinery followed suit. The great crowd sent up a shout that shook the roof. Almost simultaneously hundreds of arc lights flashed out on the plaza, and myriads of incandescent lights gleamed and scintillated from the cornices and domes of the Woman's Building and the Government Building. It was just dusk, and in the gathering darkness the shouts of the crowds, the flash of the lights and the noise of the bombs of the Presidential salute emphasized the formal opening of the exposition.

The transportation facilities proved equal to the occasion and there was no confusion. With double tracks on the Southern Railway to Atlanta and lines of street railways, the crowds suffered no inconvenience. The terminal facilities were fully adequate, and there was every facility for ingress and egress at the grounds.

At Buzzard's Bay the President received the following telegram before 5 o'clock from ex-Governor Bullock, chairman of the committee of arrangements:

"The committee on ceremonies are instructed by the President and director for and by the board of directors to express to the President their high appreciation and thanks for the great interest the President has shown, both in this and on other occasions, and in behalf of the success of the exposition. Under the guidance of the hand of President Cleveland, one of the most important commercial and industrial events ever attempted in our section has now started on its career for the upbuilding of our material interests by closer commercial relations with all portions of our country and with sister republics South of the United States. The mingling of people from all sections, made possible by the President's approval and aid to our efforts, will render future ill-will between the sections impossible."

At the request of the committee, the President was asked to send his message before the button was pressed in order that it might be read to the vast assemblage. Mr. Cleveland kindly consented and wired the following at about 8.30 o'clock:

"To the President and Board of Directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.: Fully appreciating the value and importance of the exposition inaugurated to-day, I am especially gratified to be related to its inception and progress and to participate in its opening ceremonies. I sincerely congratulate those whose enterprise and energy have accomplished such splendid results, and heartily wish that the exposition they have set on foot will be completely successful in consummating all the good results contemplated by its promoters."
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Cotton Statistics.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,254,916 bales, of which 1,966,716 bales are American, against 1,890,160 bales and 1,513,050 bales respectively last year; receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 41,659 bales; receipts from plantations, 54,222 bales; crop in sight, 109,357 bales.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, \$8,161,525; loans, increase, \$4,333,100; specie, decrease, \$1,911,600; legal tenders, decrease, \$7,524,709; deposits, decrease, \$9,699,100; circulation in notes, \$157,000. The banks now hold \$25,703,275 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

The Pennsylvania State Quarantine Station, a short distance below Philadelphia, is to be removed to a point below Chester. For a long time the lazaretto has been a public peril.