WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

HIS SPLENDID TRIUMPHAL TOURS OVER THE COUNTRY.

The Purpose of the Boodle Bugs to Defeat Him with Boodle and Reduce Workingmen to Degradation.

The papers of the country, those conliterature and the boodlebug press, how ever reluctantly, is compelled, nolens volens, to publish it. These addresses meet shall see. every requirement, answer every demand, and stand out in bold relief, as a series of public utterances, following each other in rapid succession, unparalleled for wisdom and wit, grasp, and graphic description of the situation, of conditions, and for mapping out a highway to national prosperity.

THE PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

One of the distinguishing features of Bryan's triumphant march over the country, is the small army of press correspondents who are constantly in attendance, to hear and report what he says, privately and publicly, take down his words and scatter them broadcast over the land.

These press correspondents, represent every shade of political opinion, they are bright fellows, with eyes and ears forever on the alert to seize upon, not only are quick to note any slip in word or deed that can be used to place Bryan in a position for shafts of ridicule, and thus embarrass him, and make explanations necessary by his friends. But, so far, from Madison Square Garden, to the last speech reported, not an incident has occurred, not a word has been reported. that in the slightest degree could mar the splendid rostrum triumphs of Bryan. PHENOMENAL.

So far. Bryan's tour has been phenomenal, for whether speaking to 500 or 50,-000 people, whether standing on the rear platform of a railroad train, on platform in the open air, or in halls packed to the doors, Bryan makes no mistakes. His words represent great ideas, and are always in the right place. Free from ambiguity, abounding in logical conclusions, clear and acute, fresh, vigorous and incisive, his speeches to his audiences, great or small, spell-bound by his matchless oratory and eloquence are held to the last word and then reluctantly retire from the banquet of "fat of the North German Lloyds line. That things" he offers them.

BOODLE BUGS

It is these phenomenal speeches, this constant display of splendid gifts, that is alarming the boodlebugs, the tories and Hessians, who are trying by the unlimited use of money to betray the United States into the hands of the country's enemies and their apostate native

BOODLE THEIR ONLY HOPE.

The boodlebug press, the foreign Shylocks and their degenerate American allies, have given up all hope of defeating Bryan by fair means, and are now resorting to boodle and intimidation. When Washington was fighting for independence, England was buying Hessians to defeat him, and now, when the stand alone' in her financial policy, as Doctrine." England, instead of buying Hessians, is directing railroad \$2,000 much too high. presidents and managers, by the use of circulars, to transform railroad employes into Hessians, tories and Benedict Arnolds, to vote the country into the control of England, Germany, Holland and any other foreign country whose subjects have invested their money in American bonds, lands, railroads, breweries, mines or other American enterprises, and themselves into perpetual vassalage.

THE INEXPRESSIBLE INFAMY OF THE PRO-

CEEDING. The question arises, why is it that these boodlebug railroad managers select their employes as victims of the deep damnation and degradation of intimidation? Why do they issue their circulars requiring their employes to organize boodlebug clubs? Why do they intimate that unless they do, and report names to headquarters they will jeopardise their jobs? Is it not to strike down the ballot in their hands and make register a lie? There is not a railroad employe that ever drew a freeman's eath, who does not know these rail road magnates, urged on by their foreign bond holders, intend to create a class of employes as degenerate and degraded as the peons of Mexico, the coolies of China or the parishs of India, and this is done to enthrone and continue the sway of an who have forever been the enemies

CAN THEY DELIVER THE GOODS

It was a favorite remark of Wm. D Bynum, when he befouled a seat in congress, to refer to labor as a "commodity," and this unmittigated ass is now one of the leaders of boodlebug democrate who

generate Americans, in alliance with Sherman, Cleveland, and other equally detestable boodlebugs, are aiding and abetting the railroads and every other industrial enterprise where large numbers of men are employed, to tag and number them as so many packages of green hides, barrels of tar, bales of hair, or bage of guano, to be delivered to their enemies on election day. They are to be treated as so many chattel slaves in trolled by boodlebugs alias tories or Hes- old plantation times in a slave pen, with sians, as you choose, are required to no more voice than a clod, with no more print Wm. J. Bryan's masterly addresses rights than so many sheep or swine, and in full. The people want that sort of this is to be done that the crown of thorns may be pressed deeper upon their brows. Can they deliver the goods? We

GOING TO EUROPE.

It is stated that more Americans will be traveling in Europe this year than for any other year in the entire history of steamship travel. The craze, for such it is, to visit the old country costs, as the facts show, an immense amount of money-all gold-and indicate that sylvania railroad, Judge Dykeman, a there are thousands of Americans who can command the gold. A writer in the elaborately, and says that "for the sake of conservatism we shall, however, compute the increase at only 20 per cent. This is sufficiently large. It means that. not less than \$15,000,000 more of fertil-Europe's thirsting plain. Many estifrom the mark, some absurdly low, some wildly high.

"It was at the custom house that I obtained the figures here used. Through the courtesy of the statistical department I learned that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, 43,604 persons of American residence arrived at the port of New York in first or second cabins. The custom house keeps no record of the cabin passengers of American residents on the outgoing vessels, but the total number of cabin passengers outgoing for the year 1895 was 96,157.

"I take it that the former figure, if slightly reduced, to make allowance for the buyers for importing houses and others who go purely for business, represents very closely the number of tourists for that year. That is to say, the number was very close to 50,000. As these figures represent practically the return travel for the year 1894, I shall add 10 per cent. for 1895, the percentage of increase given me by Gustav Schwab makes 55,000 for last year, and, comput ing only 20 per cent. increase for this year, we have a total of more than 65,-000. This estimate, submitted to a number of gentlemen, whose business would give them more or less information upon the subject, was regarded as probably as close an approximation to the fact as could be made.

"Now, what on an average will each of these 65,000 tourists for the year of grace and bad collections, 1896, spend from the time they book for the steamship until they again set foot on the uncouth shores of their native land?

"Here, again, any number of estimates have been made, or rather guesses. Probably my estimate is only a guess also. But from inquiries made at some of the larger banking houses which give question is, ought the United States to letters of credit, and from the tourist cion." Here the judge called attention agencies, I am led to think that this to the fact that not many years ago Mr. certainly as on questions involving the average is not far from \$1,250 a person. A thousand dollars would be too low

> "Well, 65,000 tourists spending an average of \$1,250 each will get away with rather more than \$81,000,000. A rather handy sum. But from this must be taken the amount which is expended in America, in the shape of steamship supplies, coal, salaries, advertisements, expenses of tourist agencies, and in countless other ways. Probably this sum is in:excess of \$10,000,000. This will leave a net sum of more than \$70,000,000 which goes into the pockets of the steamship lines, the inkeepers, railways and other classes of tradesmen of Europe who grow rich on the American tourist.

"This is a good deal of money. You get a better idea of what it really means when you get in perspective with some other things.

fight for a British policy. This man Rob-"For years the total gold product of erts, who is president of a rail oad owned this country has been less than half of \$70,000,000, and last year was only \$10,-000,000 more than balf. At its highest in England, said in a recent intervie : come here for investment until so ... 8the silver product of the United States surance is given that our standard w was only \$70,000,000, and now is not half

"A year and a half of tourist expend itures applied to the gold reserve would wipe it out completely. And not to weary you with comparisons, perhaps you will remember that it was over what to do with a surplus of \$70,000,000 in the

national treasury that the Blaine Cleve land presidential campaign was fought. "This is a big country and a rich coun-try—biguess and richness only consid ired, the greatest on earth. But some-imes its business and trade get into the loldrums, and then those who are sinched do not think or isel quite so

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

TO BE INTIMIDATED, BULLDOZED AND SCOURGED LIKE GALLEY SLAVES.

Goldbug Temples and Made to Wor ship the Gold God of the Rothschilds and American Tories

The RAILWAY TIMES has not hesitated to point out to railway employes that railroad presidents, general managers and all in authority in railway manage ment, would seek by every device that treason to the liberties of their employes could suggest, to compel them to abdicate their manhood and use their ballots for their own enslavement.

This nefarious work has begun in earnest and will be continued till the day of

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

It is well understood that the stocks and bonds of our great railroads are owned in Europe. Regarding the Penngentleman of large wealth and of high recently, before a large meeting of rail-

"The reason the Pennsylvania comsylvania company to England and in- laws.

their's, join the club and vote their ticket.

structed him to head off the movement

or he would lose his job. President Rob

erts then returned to Pittsburg and a

meeting of road officers was held and the

bulldozing tactics commenced upon the

employes who dared to assert their rights

THE LICKSPITLE LOREE.

dozing schemes of the Pennsylvania rail

road said, that "the reduction of pay

was part of the arrangement," and then

said. "Look at Loree. He came here to

day to get these under him to circulate

papers asking you to sign away your

rights of political freedom. Hat they

wanted to be fair, a meeting would have

been called and an argument would be

used to convince them, instead of coer

Loree was a laborer on the Pan Handle

railroad and was being ground down as

the men now are under him, but he was

advanced for some service be performed

and afterward married and came into

control of a fortune; the control of which

made him a man of prominence in the

eyes of capitalists and he was made gen-

eral manager of the road, and instead of

helping the class of men of which he

was formerly a member he tramples

them under foot, and allows such orders

to be issued, and after this-you railroad

men! will you vote for McKinley!

(Shouts of "No, no") "You would be

King George, in his efforts to defea

Washington, bought Hessians, and Lord

Salisbury, the British Premier has in

aned his orders to G. B. Roberts, Presi

dent of the Pennsylvania railroad, of

compel his employes, ike Hasians, to

"English or c ntinental gold will not

LORD SALISBURY

sylvania railroad is concerned

wanted."

fools if you did," said the judge.

Judge Dykeman, in outlining the bull

as American citizens."

as a nation.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

hereby make application for membership in the RAILWAY MEN'S SOUND MONEY

CLUB of , and do hereby pledge myself to use my

vote and influence for the defeat of the Free Coinage of Silver at the forthcoming

national election, believing that such Free Coinage of Silver would be injurious to

my personal interests as an earner of wages as well as disastrous to the United States

The above is an exact copy of the yellow slank that has been so widely distributed by the railroad companies. Railroad Fen of America: It is this club that

join, and this ticket they want you to vote. If your interests are identical with

branded, they are ordered at every point on the system to organize goldbug "sound money" clubs, and that they may be identified as friends or foes, they are required to write to the Railway Age, where a record will be kept for use when the time comes for rewards or penalties

There is no mistaking the purpose of these circulars, any more than there was in mistaking the circulars of Gage, Howe Burgoyne and Cornwallis, when they invited Americans to turn traitor to their country, and were promised British protection and British gold for their apostacy. The British did not win in 1776, such charges are violently denied by the nor will they win in 1896.

OUR LAND AND TRAMP LAWS.

Says the San Francisco Star, "Our legislators do their best to emulate, in a small way and as far as they can, the tramp laws of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. Under Henry VIII. 72,-000 were hung for vagrancy, and under Elizabeth 400 a year. The vagrancy was caused by the seizure of the land by nobles and the turning it into sheep pastures. Within the last thirty years action. If he yields up his manhood; character and a patriotic American, in the treatment of tramps in some states, New York Herald treats the subject an address delivered at Logansport, Ind., including California and Delaware, is votes like a slave; if he abdicates his fully half way to that of England under rights as a citizen, and becomes a lickroad employes, among other things said: Henry VIII. But now the officials don't spittle, a boot licker, a fawning, crawling kill them, because a good deal more can slave, he may then have permission to pany was advocating the gold standard be made out of them by fees. It is on live-otherwise he will be set adrift. was because a majority of the stock of the same principle that savages, who izing American gold will be dumped on the company and a majority of the used to kill their captives, found it more bonds are held by five English capital- profitable to enslave them. There is an mates have been named as to the amount ists, one of whom is Lord Salisbury, and insect that poisons its prey just enough of money which American tourists spend that when his lordship heard of the free to disable it, and then leaves it for its the good things they hear and see, but in Europe. Some of them are very far silver movement in the United States he young to eat alive. This is the fundacalled President Roberts of the Penn-mental principal of our land and tramp

CZARISM.

PETTY TYRANT DOING THE DIRTY WORK OF HIS SUPERIOR DESPOT.

Case in Which Workingmen are Told They Can Vote Only by Permis-sion of a Foreman.

Much has been said, not too much about the purpose of railway managers in intimidating their employes-but managers and the entire plutocratic press. Their methods are of a character the term, "bulldozing?" so infamous that were they boldly expressed there would be universal revolt

CIRCULARS.

One of the methods of intimidation is to issue circulars which require employes to organize goldbug clubs. This method has the advantage of indicating the political status of the employe, who, between the lines, is informed that much depends for his weal or woe upon his if he makes his vote record a lie; if he

STILL WORSE.

There is a new departure in infamous chemes to intimidate and degrade rail way employes, and that is to make the privilege of exercising the sovereign prerogative of voting dependent upon the pleasure of a

FOREMAN;

Some subordinate caitiff of a general manager, who is clothed with the power to give or withhold his permission for railroad employes to exercise the sovereign prerogative of casting their votes for whomsover they choose. That this is true to the letter we are permitted to publish, for the benefit of railway employes, the following astounding

NOTICE

under date of September 7, 1896, which was posted in the shops of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, at Pine Bluff, Ark., as follows:

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., Machinery Department, Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 7, 1896. NOTICE TO EMPLOYES;

On account of election all employes who can be spared can get permission to tay off this afternoon by applying to your foreman before noon. The foreman must be the judge as to whether he can be spared.

R. M. GALBRAITH,
General Master Mechanic. the General Managers' Association, George M Pullman, et al., want you to

The essential infamy of the foregoing notice is seen at a glance. The general manager of the railway confers, in true imperial style, upon a "foreman" the power to deny an employe the privilege of voting, and railway employes throughout the country may contemplate this new departure of railway managers to degrade them, at their leisure. In all the infamous schemes of railroad managers nothing has heretofore appeared so degrading to the manhood of sovereign citizens.

It is gratifying to know that all the men at Pine Bluff did not ask permission of the "foreman" to exercise the right of citizens. They would not degrade themselves to the level of "dumb, driven cattle." In this there is hope that all over this land there will be found men, railway employes, who will assert their manhood and vote as they please.

NO INTIMIDATION WILL GO.

An exchange remarks that "the attempt of railroads and other corporaduring the reign of the gold standard tions to coerce their employes into voting the Republican ticket this year, will be a boomerang that will react to the detriment of that party. In this free country, where every man has the right to his own political opinions, such intimidation will not be tolerated and the party which practices it will be repudiated at the polls."

JAMES A. GARFIELD ON FREE COINAGE.

"Every man who is opposed to the use of silver coin as a part of the legal currency of the country, I disagree with. Every man who is opposed to the actual legal use of both metals, I disagree with. I would endow the two metals with equality and make coinage free.

Reducing wages by plutocratic meth-With every reduction of wages the poor are made poorer and the rich

Already, by the reduction of wages, aced in the United States

ave been so debased as to permit them

They have been robbed so continu ously by rapacious employers that they have been driven to inhabit huts unfit for beasts.

thieves to an extent that themsel

edge of despair and ready to fight like

tigers for food. They have been robbed to an extent that they no longer have decent food, rai-

ment or shelter. The men who are perpetrating these robberies are gold standard plutocrats who are bulldozing their employes to

Acte for McKinley.

They are tories of the period who seek

to increase the away of the money power by forming an alliance with foreign capitalists to still further degrade American wage earners.

BULLDOZING.

What is the origin and significance of

Webster's Unabridged says: "Bulldoze, Bulldozing-To intimidate,

o restrain or coerce by intimidation or violence. Used originally of the intimidation of negro voters in Louisiana."

That is very well as far as it goes, but omething more is required. Not only in Louisians but in other sec-

tions of the South, negroes were bulldozed who wanted to exercise their newly acquired right to vote. They were threatened with whipping

if they insisted upon their right to vote. The whipping was called a "dose," as in the case of a quantity of medicine to be taken at one time. Much or little as the case required, and from "dose" we have "doze," If a negro could be per-suaded to remain away from the polls without a whipping, very well, but if he was persistent, he was whipped, and the dose" was mild or severe as the case required, but if obstreperous, then his whipping was in quantity and quality such as is administered to an obstinate bull-hence "bulldose," or "bulldoze" and "bulldozing"-any form of intimidation one man having the power may exercise over one under his control.

At the time bulldozing was in vogue in the South, negroes were nominally free, but the "ruling class," regarded them as utterly incompetent to vote unless they voted their way, and if a negre signified a purpose to vote any other way they were taken out and whipped until they consented to stay away from the polls and remain silent.

Along this bulldozing line history is repeating itself throughout the North. intimidation is being practiced on all the principal railroad lines in the country. True, the whip is not used upon the backs of employes. They are not taken out and stripped and given a "bulldoze" of general managers' medicine in that way. They are simply advised that to vote the goldbug ticket will be healthy for them, and that to disobey instructions will mean idleness, hence to hold their jobs, it will be well for them to join a goldbug club and vote the goldbug

ticket. Like the ruling class in the South whe doubted the capability of the negroes to cast an intelligent vote, so the railroad magnates of the country, treat their employes as being incapable of casting an intelligent vote, except as they direct. It is the negro intimidation, minus the whips, transplanted throughout the country to make freemen's votes advertise their degradation.

The railroad magnates deny the charge but the work of intimidation goes forward just the same, and if liars were punished as in the days of Ananias, there would be hundreds of first-class funerals and undertakers would be busy.

OUR CÆSARS.

Once upon a time lived a Cæsar, whom Brutus stabbed to death because he was ambitious. Our Casars—the corpo tions, the trusts, the syndicates, the monopolies, the combines; in a word, the Money Power-more ambitious, heartless, and cruel, than Cæsar, as imperial and despotic, can't be killed by stabs. Bloodless, heartless, soulless and still immortal, they live on, not by the will of God, since He did not create them, but by the will of the people, who not only shout, "Long live Casar." but vote that the curse may be perpetuated, handed down from father to son, from generation to generation.

These American Cresars could be killed, stabbed to death, by the ballots of workingmen, but they choose not only to continue them in power, but te multiply them, and wear the yokes and chains and fetters they impose, and then shout, "Long live our Casars."

And to make the spectacle still more conspicuous and repulsive, we invite to our shores the Casars of Europe, to aid in the work of degradation and spoliaisfaction, when any one of these Mark Hannas or Mark Antonys, tell how the Casars love the people, and what they have done for them, and what a coloseal crime it would be to vote them out of

Just now, our Casars are on the war-path and are compelling their subjects to organise gold clubs. Their Mark An-tonys are making speeches and taking scalps. Every railroad magnate, every salps. Every railroad magna-pal mine owner, all the oil kings edners and the heads of great men, on the highways herdis "cattle" and getting them r shout in chorus, "Long live Cost to vote themselves Cosar's alaxy

ods is going on steadily and constantly.

system of wage slavery has been intro-

Multiplied thousands of wage men selves to be tagged and numbered like so many cattle.

It will be seen that so far as the Pena is counting upon a large i umber of Hes sians to do the bidding of his lieute aut. G. B. Roberts, and Roberts is responding it a have been robbing their em-

The gold standard boodle bugs claim that the gold stardard policy makes business prosperous. Since 1873, we have had the gold standard in the United States. When Sherman and his pals, his confederate traitors to American interests, demonetized the silver dollar, the gold standard was established, and from 1873 to 1896 there have been in the United States 213,421 commercial failnres, or an average of 9.655 each year. The liabilities amounted to the enorm sum of \$3,584,009,467, or about \$1,000,000,000 more than the cost of the war of the rebellion, an average of \$162,-909 541 a year for the entir- period of twenty two years. Allowing eight hours for a day's business, and 300 business days in a year, it is seen that there are 2,400 business hours, and the average annual failures being 9,655, there has been more than four failures an hour piracy in the United States, and the figures for 1896 will show still greater disseters. Notwithstanding such authentic fact the gold standard boodle bugs claim that the gold standard is what the con try needs to insure commercial

GOLD STANDARD AND PROSPERITY.

If wer s ould claim that yellow fever, mailpox or cholera is conducive to with they would not exhibit greater i. sanity than do boodle bugs in claiming that the gol | standard is conducive to business resperity.

THE A. R. U. AND THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

" be remembered that the Amercan River Union schieved its first e rei fir railway employes on the U to Par fic and Great Northern railways. I there struggles, in the true iris e unification, t . American Railgrasped all employes. As a not July Caldwell, who had charge h U i n Pac fic, issued orders which decree tat he comprehended justic- and had the courage he ., the one United States j ly who he done more to rescue the ter judiciary from contempt · un Union Pacific have sel s | Jo ge Caldw li's order, and steps n taken o bring the rescals into rt to un shment, and to have the cong feemplo a righted. With J se C and on the be chit is not difficult to torecast results. The flicials

remain unchanged, and that gold and not silver will be returned when

with as much seal as ever characterize a tory to betray his country. ROBERTS' CIRCULAR. circular scheme for intim sting railroad employes is to be worked f rail it is worth. That these employes may be properly tagged, numbered and

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month.

W. N. GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Advertising Agent.

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TERREHAUTE, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

ALL ABOUT GOLD.

From time to time inquiries are made relating to gold, its production, the amount of the world's stock, where it is, etc.

The American, in replying to a correspondent, giving the latest official information upon the subject says of the STOCK AND PRODUCTION

In the report of the Director of the United States Mint, for 1895, the stock of gold in the world in use as money, is estimated at \$4,085,800 000. The amount of gold in existence in the shape of plate, jewelry, ornaments, etc., is very problematic. It has been variously estimated as high as \$4,000,000,000, and as low as \$2,000.000,000.

The estimated production of gold in the world since the discovery of America down to the close of 1884, is given in the 584,467,400, and this may be taken as a rough guide as to the amount of gold in the world, other than that in use as money. Just before the discovery of America the stock of gold in the western world had diminished to insignificance. We have seen the stock of gold, now in use as money, is estimated at over \$400,-000 000,000, and allowing for the loss of gold coin from abrasion, the consequent losses in recoinage, and other losses incidental to the use of gold as money, it is obvious that considerable more than half the gold produced since the discovery of America has been used as money Then, remembering that much of the gold used industrially, as for gilding, etc., can not be reclaimed, and that much of the gold manufactured into jewelry and ornaments is gradually dissipated, and lost, it is evident that the amount of gold in existence other than that used as money must fall far short of that portion of the production of gold that has been used in other ways than for coinage. And as the production of gold since the discovery of America, and estimated at \$8,500,000,000, over \$4,000,-000,000 is now in use as money, and as considerably more than this amount of is reasonable to suppose that at the very outside not more than \$4,000,000,000 of the gold produced since the discovery of America has been available for use industrially. Moreover, of the gold so lost. So it is safe to conclude that the stock of gold in existence in other shape than coin falls considerably short of the amount of gold estimated in use as money.

GOLD IN USE AS MONEY.

The stock of gold in use as money in the countries named below is given in the Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1895 as follows:

United Kingdom							٠		\$580,000,000
France	е			,					850,000,000
Germa	an	y							625,000,000
Russia	ı	٠.							480,000,000
Italy									98,200,000
Spain									40,000,000
Austria Hungary									140,000,000

on January 1st, 1895. The stock of gold no reason to doubt that he would have in the United States on August 1st, last, gone much further, if it had been nec was estimated in the treasury statement at \$595,000,000 but no such amount of Cleveland's action both in using the gold can be accounted for. The stock of gold in the treasury and national banks to take part in this struggle between does not exceed \$250,000,000 and save on labor and capital undoubtedly met with Pacific coast no gold at all is in actual the approval of the privileged classes circulation. The real stock of gold in and of those of the United States judges the United States does not, we believe, much exceed \$300,000,000. The Director of the Mint in his report on the production of gold and silver for 1888 admitted that \$275,000,000 of gold said to be in circulation in the United States could not be accounted for.

AMOUNT OF GOLD HELD BY VARIOUS BANKS

August 13tb, last, the Bank of France held as reserve \$400,239,900 of gold and the Bank of England \$227,431,200. August 8th, the gold reserve of the Imperial Bank of Germany amounted to \$146,448,-400, the Bank of Austria Hungary held \$112,962,900 of gold and the Bank of Spain \$40,547,300, while on July 16th last (the latest accessible report) the Imperial Bank of Russia held \$433,342,900 of gold. Total \$1,360,772,600.

Russia and Germany have both of late years been accumulating a war fund; just how large we do not know. But the most marked accumulation of gold

held less than a fourth. Here are the

December 31st, 1890 . . . \$936,918,500 December 31st, 1891 . . . 1,089,041,100 December 31st, 1892 . 1,197,970 300 December 31st, 1893 . . . 1,180,484,500 . . . 1,341,736,000 December 31st, 1894 December 31st, 1895 . . . 1,487,875,600 August 13th, 1896 1,584,626,500 ACCUMULATION OF GOLD AND FALL OF

This unexampled accumulation of gold is the result of the disastrous fall of prices that has stifled all industry, made investments in productive enterprises unremunerative and as a consequence led to the withdrawal of money from the channels of industry. While prices are falling, the man who invests his money in industrial enterprises or the products of labor suffers a loss from depreciation in the value of those things he has bought with his money. If, on the other hand, he keeps his money in idleness he profits; for just as prices fall the purchasing power of his money becomes greater. And as prices have fallen by 20 per cent. since the close of 1890, a fall in prices that means a loss of 20 per cent. to those who have invested in property through depreciation of such property, and an equal profit to those who have kept their money in idleness, the great accumulation of gold in the European banks is no cause for wonder.

WHO HAS GOT THE GOLD. It will be seen by consulting the fore going table, that if the gold of the world and as money is approximately \$4,000,-000, six European nations hold \$1,360, 772,600 of the amount, which is practically locked out of circulation, and that States, which, possibly amounts to \$250,-000,000. It is gold for the rich, and anyreport of the Director of the United thing else but gold for the masses. It States Mint, already referred to, at \$8, is the gold cross upon which the gold standard advocates have been, are now, and will continue to crucify the poor.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Manifestly, the government of the United States is confronted with numerous dangers, the most serious in the list being a change from democracy to plutocracy-a change from "we, the people," to we, the syndicate, we, the plutocrats we, the millionaires.

This danger is everywhere apparent and is steadily developing along lines which are arousing intense concern.

The government, as founded by the fathers, had for its cornerstone liberty and independence; the greatest good to the greatest number; wise laws honestly administered, and to perpetuate this government of the people, by the people and for the people, the ballot was placed in the hands of "we, the people."

To vote right is to preserve the government as the fathers framed it and

left it a priceless heritage to the people To vote wrong is to destroy the gov ernment, and a government destroyed by ballots will not be re-established by bullets. If men deliberately use their ballots to place men in power who begold must have been used for coinage, it lieve in preserving the liberties of the people by armies and injunctions, they will have ample time to repent of their folly when the remedy is beyond their In this connection we reproduce reach. from the Milwaukee Daily News reflect used a large proportion must have been tions upon the subject worthy of profound consideration. "The United States," says the News, "has been peculiarly fortunate in the character of most of its Presidents, who have been content to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution with wisdom and discretion. But President Cleveland might be expected if the wrong kind of man happened to be President and had and courts to aid the great railway corporations to defeat the striking workmen in Chicago in 1894 was revolutionary so far as it went, being a clear violation of an express provision of the Uni-These are the estimated stocks of gold ted States Constitution. And there is essary to make the railroads win. But army and directing the judicial power who had been corporation attorneys before being elevated to their official posi-

> There is only one way for the people to prevent presidential encroachments upon their liberties. This is to elec Presidents who will not encroach There need never be any hope placed in revolution by force, for if the people when they have their liberty, do not maintain it, what possible hope could there be that after losing it they would regain it?"

Carlyle says, "whoever has sixpence is sovereign over all men to the extent of that sixpence; commands cooks to
Such statements elucidate the post
feed him, philosophers to teach him,
of those who oppose the piratical p
kings to mount guard over him—to the
of the Republican party and the p extent of that sixpence. It is difficult to see the purpose the great Scotchman had in view in writing such philosophic saxcasm unless it is formed in fact, if all the sixpence men were to unite, they

PAYABLE IN COIN.

In discussing the money question, gold standard republicans and gold standard democrats with equal devotion to the interests of bond holders, demand that the bonds, principle and interest, shall be paid in gold, when the law and the bonds expressly state they shall be paid in "coin," and "thereby hangs a tale" which should be repeated until the advocates of free coinage have learned it by heart.

The term "coin" used in the statute means "gold and silver." In 1869, by a law of congress, the nation agreed to pay "in coin, or its equivalent, all our interest bearing obligations," (note the language,) "except in cases where the law authorizing their issue, expressly provides that they may be paid in currency, other than gold and silver."

On July 14th, 1870, an act called the 'refunding act" was passed by congress as follows:

" Be it enacted. etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to regardless of the will of English lords issue in a sum or sums not exceeding in and money gamblers and their American the aggregate \$200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in porters of Wm. J. Bryan are now consuch form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value," etc.

In 1870, the coin of the United States, particularly the silver dollar was the same as it had been from the beginning of the government, for while the weight of the gold coin had been reduced, and small silver coins, as legal tender, had been reduced to \$5.00, the silver dollar remained absolutely unchanged.

In 1873 the silver dollar was demone tized in the interest of those who held the same is true of gold in the United the bonds of the government, and the purpose of the scheme leaked out. John Sherman, kaving clandestinely demonetized the silver dollar, proposed to omit the term "payable in coin," and substitute in the body of the bonds he was about to issue in 1877, "payable in gold," and then tax the shirts off of poor men's backs to raise the gold.

He believed he could violate the law in the interest of the bond holders, and thereby put money in his pocket, but his courage as a national burglar, not being equal to his rapacity, he asked the opinion of Mr. Charles Devins, then Attorney General, if he could put linto execution his nefarious scheme to rob the people in the interest of the bond holders, and was promptly told by Mr. Devine that he could not carry out his rascally scheme, Mr. Devins said: * *

"It cannot be authoratively said that words "payable in coin" or "payable in gold," are equivalent to the words used by the statute, even if this leave open for discussion the question whether the bonds issued under this act are or are not redeemable in silver coin of the character and standard which existed July 14, 1870, it is not a doubt which it is in your power to remedy by the use of words in the bond other than those which the statute provides."

But John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury and the attorney of the bond holders, the venal villain of the century, having the tenacity of a blood hound and the temerity of a burglar, on Dec. 3, 1877, asked congress to pass a law providing for the payment of government bonds, "principal and interest, in gold coin alone." But congress disdained to change the law in the interest of the bond holders and rebuked the rascal. On January 16, 1878, Stanley Mathews, United States Senator from Ohio, submitted to the Senate a resolution which passed the Senate by a large majority and passed the House by 189 yeas to 79 has given the country a taste of what nave-forever settling the question that the bonds of the government by the statute, are payable in coin. The resoa large army to obey his orders. Cleve- lution recited the various acts of congress relating to the issuing of bonds and their payment, and concludes as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate. (the House of Representatives concurring therein): That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest at the option of the government of the United States. in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 4121 grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coin as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors." In the foregoing the reader finds the purpose of John Sherman to defraud the people in the interest of the bond holders, laid bare. The infamy of demonetizing the silver dollar is exposed, the law relating to the payment of the government bonds is stated, and the final act of congress, January 16, 1878, is presented, demonstrat-ing that the United States government has the option of paving these bonds, principal and interest, in silver dollars, which would be neither a violation of law, of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public credit.

se who oppose the piratical policy of apostate democrats, who are in alliance with the Republican par d who would deny the

requires that the debts due her people principal and interest shall be paid in gold. But the United States never contracted to pay its debts, principal or in-terest in gold, but in coin—gold and silver giving the government the option to pay with silver or gold, as the interests

of the people might require.

This option the various Secretaries of the Treasury, under the various Presidents of the country, have disregarded, and in spite of law, the resolutions of congress, and the business interests of the country, have exacted a gold standard for the benefit of the bond holders and manifestly for their own pecuniary advantage.

To bring the financial policy of the country back to a lawful basis, to assert the option of the government to pay gold or silver as the welfare of the country may require, to promote American rather than British interests, to break the back bone of the money power to have an American financial policy allies, the gold bugs, is what the suptending for. They believe in finance as in all other things the United States ought not longer to be dominated by England, that our country can, ought to, and "by the Eternal will" stand alone.

COMPOUND INTEREST.

The centralization of wealth in the hands of the few, by the compound interest process, is not to be treated as a vagary, since it may be demonstrated by simple multiplication, and the sum total for a period of three hundred years, while it may amaze the reader, but since, if he has the time and the inclination, the problem may be satisfactorily solved. Says the Missouri World: "Fifty years ago money loaners did not reloan their interest to as great extent as now. Then the loans of any one individual were small compared to what they are now and the interest was largely used in paying expenses of living. Now we have many so rich that with the greatest extravagance they can spend only a small part of their income. Hence the great fortunes are steadily drawing compound interest. An agent of a St. Louis Building and Loan company called on us the other day and left with us a little book explaining the workings of the company In the book we found the following ta ble, which we presume is correct:

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIMPLE AND COM

POUND INTEREST. \$1.00 drawing interest at ten per cent will in 10 years amount to 20 years amount to 30 years amount to 40 years amount to Compound, Simple . 13,780 61 11 0 189,905,270 46 21 0 2,716,010,996,188 64 31 0

To pay off the above amount would engage 111 paying-tellers just 300 years or precisely as long as it would take \$1.00 at 10 per cent. to produce it, each one to count \$10.00 every second without intermission during banking hours (from 9 to 4), and work every day in the year, Sundays excepted.

Perusing the above table it will be een that it is only a matter of time

COMPOUND INTEREST

to individuals will centralize in the hands of the few practically all the wealth of the nation. There is only one avenue of escape, and that is government loans. We may increase our money volume and give great temporary relief, but compound interest would soon place us back where we are. Nobody's property is really safe. The money lenders by simply refusing to invest except in loans can so tie up the circulating medium that no property owner could escape going in debt.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

instead of circulating wealth in the hands of the few would indirectly divide every dollar of interest received among all the people. With the government doing the money lending no man could sit idle in his easy chair and grow rich off other people's labor through interest. Government banks would furnish all the people an absolutely safe place of depos iting money; would loan money at all times on good security at a low rate of

THE MERCHANT

or other person who now goes to the bank could still go to it if it was owned by the government. The rate of interest might be two per cent. a year, or even if it was four per cent, it would not matter, for the profits would belong to the people's tressury and would take the place of that much taxes. Four per cent. to the government would be as cheap as two per cent, to individuals. WITH GOVERNMENT BANKS

any enterprise, however great the gov ernment should undertake, could be carried out without issuing bonds or going in debt to individuals. For example, if the government desired to build a railroad that would cost one hun dred million dollars, the railroad depar ment could borrow of the banking department the required sum either with or without interest. The money paid out by the railroad department would immediately find its way back to the banking department, the people twhom it was paid would, of course, tak it to the banks and deposit it. Just look again at the above compound interest



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wants are few, I sit serene If I can have earth's continents
I care not for its islands.
I would not climb upon a throne
Through seas of bloody slaughter.
If I can call all lands my own,

Why you can have the water Give me but these, they are enough To suit my humble notion, And you can have for all your own The land beneath the ocean, And 'tis a generous slice of earth, And doubtless quite prolific, If you can only drain it once; The bed of the Pacific.

And all I ask is just this earth, To regulate and man it, And I surrenderall my claims To every other planet. And so you see I cut my cloth On a contracted pattern ; Give me the earth, I drop all claim To Uranus and Saturn.

Little I need, my wants are few, Nor would I have them greater I only want the land between The poles and the equator Give me the earth, 'tis all I ask, For me and my wife Sarah, Then I'll give all my fellow men
A house lot in Sahara.

The earth is very, very small, And not in good repair; Compared with Sirius it is A very small affair. And I just want it while I live, And Death, I'll not resist him For after death I hope to get The whole great solar system

PAPERS.

FRANK A. MYERS.

During the early history of the English Patliament, it was no honer to be nominated for election to that law-making body: The candidate usually fied to the hills, took to the woods, and remained there a long time in order to escape the penalties of election. And still further was the position redered odious by the cruel custom of rotten egging the unsuc cessful candidate in the election. He strode his sterd and fled incontinently. But when honor and personal distinction and a name attached, at length, to the place, men began to seek it and to scram ble for it, often doing unseemly things to be elected. In fact, the contests be-came so hot that all sorts of trickery were used to win, and many bitter con tested elections had to be settled by Par liament as a court of last resort, as we learn from Hallam's Constitutional History, touching elections.

In the olden times nomination

was a day of sport to the electors. Bar-rels of rotten eggs, carefully collected for the purpose months in advance, were thrown at the unlucky candidate. Some-times broken heads were the result of heavier missiles.

The introduction of the ballot put an The introduction of the ballot put an end to such unseemly public nominations. Now an English candidate is prohibited the polls, unless nominated by one elector and seconded by at least one other; and not then until he has deposited with the returning officer his quota of that gentleman's expenses of the election which are not read out of quota of that gentleman's expenses of the election, which are not paid out of the rates. All ballot papers are pre-pared by the returning officer and con-tain the name of every regular nominee. The voter places a cross opposite the name of his choice, and any writing or work otherwise renders the ballot invalid, and it is not counted.

The public nominations were made in early times from the hustings, a kind of platform, which has irreverently been likened to a scaffold. Candidates were nominated and a show of hands taken of the crowd around. The returning officer or sheriff then expressed his opinofficer or sherilf then expressed his opinion as to who was the popular choice, and if no poll was demanded the election was declared unanimous. On the demand of a poll, a subsequent day was named for the election, and sometimes this nominating crowd treated itself, at the conclusion, to a free fight. Joseph Grego describes such scenes as these up to the general election of 1868, when the ballot act spoilt the fun.

At the Westmigister election, in 1741.

At the Westminister election, in 1741, four candidates were nominated with great state and amid the most riotous proceedings. A poll was demanded. The Prin e of Wales, afterward George

to decide the nominee was almost a bat troop of life guards at last sur rounded the polls and prevented any further voting. The matter at length reached the House of Commons, where two of the canvassers were unseated.

In our own country our, primary or nominating conventions had so fallen into the hands of bosses and men seek-ing "reward for party services" that ing "reward for party services" that good men would not attend. Many would neglect their important constitugood men would not attend. Many would neglect their important constitutional right and not go to the polls on election days. In fact, the whole country seemed to have fallen into the hands of the "degenerate," as Max Nordau uses the word. Bad men were nominated, bad men elected, and bad government followed, as a natural consequence. The "slate" for the ticket was arranged by a little clique or ring in some dark room at night, and on election day they saw to the election of their "friends," because there was either a place or ill-gotten money in it for them. Fitness and merit, and patriotism and the general good of the whole people are not matters of consideration, at all. The character and want of principles of such men as "run" the conventions disgusted better men and they would have nothing to do with them. It was an unphilosophic conclusion, as any one could see, for yielding over the country to impure, unsound men brought degradation to the whole country.

Candidates for the legislature, even, were not nominated for the purpose of carrying through any general legislation or for their ability to influence or effect legislation at all, but for their ability to halp their "friends" in a special and personal way. Men of no force or statemanhip or full sense of the meaning of the nation, men of low standard, were elected.

Is there no menace to our free institu-

ification, not character or wisdom or statesmanship or breadth of view. All poor men are excluded by this money qualification for office. Wealth is the standard of eligibility. Plutoeracy, with its open "barl" has almost stamped out the sense of character in the office-seeker. Compelled to expend thousands, and seeing the demoralization from it in a general way, he leels authorized to get it back—someway, illegitimately, perhaps. It is the rich man's party that succeeds.

"The future of our republic hangs upon this relation of money to politice," declares the New York Independent, The

declares the New York Independent. The safety of the State and the security of good government have vanished.

For a candidate to bribe a voter in England disqualifies him for office. He is not to exceed so much as a cent a limited sum of money. He nor his agent dare even hire carriages to convey voters to the polls—no species of indirect influence to be used. ence to be used.

ence to be used.

Fraudulent nominees and side parties are entertained by skillful managers to suppress the honest majority and secure the election of the most reckless and wealthy men in our country.

E. W. Bemis, writing in the Forum, March, 1896, says: 'Our very strongest and most reputable citizens must consent to accent maintains. when freely

sent to accept nomination, when freely tendered by their neighbors."

So many nominating conventions are packed for certain men that they are often mere shams and farces. In places a nomination is equivalent to an election, and the primary then becomes a rotten contest between rival factions and clubs and rings. Bulldozing is often resorted to. Disgruntled men and sore heads frequently "bolt the nominee." The law should regulate all election

primaries—perhaps something like the Australian law. The voters, in choosing delegates to a nominating convention of voting directly for the candidates in a primary, should be as sacredly protected from fraud as in the election proper. In fact, the primary is more important than the election, when the choice is simply between opposing candidates. Party caucuses, where a previous choice is made as between rival candidates, for purposes of learning, may or may not be under the authority of the law. The majority, "the wiser counsel," is not likely to be contaminated there by under the laws of the laws.

due influences.

The test of voting by mail for candidates has been found to be bunglesome,

perplexing, delaying.

That lawyers should assume that it is an evidence of their ability, or proof of their superior wisdom over ordinary mortals, to be able to name the candidate was preposterous.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The absurdities and incongruities of American politics are infinite. The muniments of men's liberties are

not all clear.

The qualification of a voter is not yet out of the stage of discussion. Some advocate universal suffrage, and some teach property and educational qualifi-cations. At present all native-born male citizens over 21 years of age are electors. Foreigners may become such by complying with the law regulating citizenship r naturalization.

The Cherokees, who have an efficient election law, permit a young man of 18 years to vote if he is quick and entelligent, while an older one may be denied

gent, while an older one may be denied the right for opposite reasons. Ability is the test of suffrage with them, not simply age qualification.

How many imagine they are running the government who have never read the Constitution? How few know its machinery and its common principles, who, perhaps, know all about its wars? Illiteracy is, perhaps, one of the greatest dangers menacing our free institutions. Shall the illiterate Goths and Vandals and Franks overrun one of the

Vandals and Franks overrun one of the greatest nations this world has ever seen? Ignorance must be eliminated. Its effect upon our institutions, through the abuse or misuse of the suffrage is

plain.

H. W. Blair said in a speech in the Senate upon this subject, October, 1888:

"I feel bound to insist upon it that our republican institutions are rapidly becoming neither more nor less than an imposition, for they may as well be so considered when intelligence in the voter is eliminated from A merican citizenship. is eliminated from American citizenship. is eliminated from American citizenship. We know that elimination to be increasing and the callousness of the public mind on the subject is also apparently increasing rather than decreasing. Unlike the continual dropping of water which ordinarily wears away the stone, it seems to me that the obduracy of the public conscience, of the public sensibility, is becoming greater rather than less. "The country and its institutions may

but he could not persuade the officer to be perishing of dry-rot without our ob-ignore the challenge. The election day servation, but all the same the process is going on, and the living members of this generation are not to retire to the last receptacle of all flesh and sleep the soil of America without quietly in the soil of America without seeing demonstrations of disorder, insurrection, turbulence, bloodshed and destruction, of which hitherto we have not even dreamed, unless the American people pay attention to this subject and to the fact that the citizenship of the country is becoming incompetent to perform its functions. perform its functions.

country is becoming incompetent to perform its functions.

"I have nothing more to say except to end as I began, with the asseveration that illiteracy must be destroyed or illiteracy will deetroy the country."

The fear that illiterates might combine is futile, for they have no means of communication, organization or money. Impervious to argument, ignorant of principles, careless of consequences, they stick to one or the other of the old parties through thick and thin. An ignorant man is seldem in the reform ranks.

With our common schools simply cramming figures and dates and rules into the heads of children, without teaching them to think, the reason for illiteracy is not hard to seek. Public schools ought to be the training ground for citizens, not for specialists.

The co-ordinate evils of unrestricted suffrage and unassimilable immigration are emphasized in a proposed amendment to the New York State Constitution, offered in 1894, which reads as follows:

"No person shall have the right to

lows:

"No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this State, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any heart of the person who now has the right to vote, or to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requirements."

reason that thousands of ignorant immi-grants and dissolute and corrupt voters are easily manipulated by the party

Massachusetts and Connecticut have Massachusetts and Connecticut. have educational qualifications, and Rhode Island and Pennsylvania impose a politax. Michigan failed to pass an educational qualification for female suffrage, because the courts declared the law unconstitutional. Mississippi's Constitution declares every elector shall be able to "read any section of the constitution of any State, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or stand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation there-

In our favored land of free schools, the principle of educational qualification is a sound one; it is essential to the protection of this country, and it is a hopeful sign to observe that it grows upon the people.

The Wage Earner and Free Silver.

ON THE ROAD, AUGUST 21. Editor Silver Knight-Watchman:

DEAR SIR:-I have never seen a copy DEAR SIR:—I have never seen a copy of your paper, but I have heard of it, and I know the side that you are on in this campaign. I send this letter to you because I know that you will publish it, and your paper has probably a larger circulation than any other paper that would publish it. My name is withheld for reasons that are obvious. I am a conductor on a Western railroad. A few weeks ago a certain official of this railroad company handed me a small weeks ago a certain omeial of this rail-road company handed me a small pamphlet of several leaves, entitled "The Wage Earner and Free Silver." I was asked to take it home with me, read carefully, and return it. I did so. In fact, I read it three times. It worried me very much. I have been in the rail-road service for about fifteen years, and have never given any special attention to political questions, and know probably more about the tariff than any other question, and don't know much about that. In a general way I have felt from observation that money was too scarce; I have seen all businesses and enter-prises getting dull; I have seen land sell under the hammer for half what it sold for a few years ago; I have heard com-plaints from relatives and friends who live on farms to the effect that prices were so low that it was difficult to meet expenses and have enough money left to taxes: I have heard merchants complain that they could not sell half the goods that they had been selling. I had no doubt railroads would do much more business in carrying out and bringing back freights if produce brought a better price and new enterprises were started up; so I had made up my mind to vote for the side that favored more money in

this fight.

But now for the circular: It started out with calling our attention to the fact that we were receiving wages of so much per day, or salaries of so much per month, and that it was to our interest that everything we had to buy should be cheap so that our wages would buy more of other things. Then it stated that free coinage of silver would cause the prices of farm products and all other things that we had to buy to go up about double, which would have about the same effect as if the company were to reduce our salaries one-half.

The circular also went on to say that the railroads all owed bonds payable in gold, and that free coinage would not only drive all gold out of the country, but that it would also send it to a premium; therefore that the railroad companies would have to pay a premium to get the gold to meet their bonds, and that this would so embarrass the roads that they would have to either raise their freight and passenger rates or reduce the wages of their employes. That freight and passenger rates were now as The circular also went on to say that freight and passenger rates were now as high as the people would stand; therefore, the only thing left would be to reduce the wages of those who work for the roads. That this would be a double blow to the men employed and appealing to the mental that the vote to the progression. ing to them (to us) not to vote to bring this calamity upon ourselves. The cir-cular also went on to say that free silver would drive foreign capital out of this country; would cause railroad securities which are held abroad to be returned and

which are held abroad to be returned and thrown upon the market, and much more along the same line.

As I have said, this circular gave me a great deal of trouble, and had about brought me to the conclusion that my duty to my wife and children would force me to vote against free silver. The day before I returned the circular I had on my train a United States senator. While my train a United States senator. While I did not know him well I knew that he was a strong free silver man, and that he had also on all occasions taken sides I did not know him well I knew that he was a strong free silver man, and that he had also on all occasions taken sides with the laboring man. So I handed him the circular and asked him to read it, and hand it back to me, saying to him that if what was in that circular was so, why then was it not my duty to myself and my family to vote against free silver. When next I passed through the car he shed me to sit down a moment in the laboring man, and that he for everything which you have to buy her where you could be with your family more, and have more time that was your own?

Conductor. I know of no business the saving here would be greater than that I could go into in which I could make a living. I would perish to death structure which you would pay for farm products. For instance, a beefstak, which now sells in the cities at 20. The mercantile business is run in the cente a pound, would, if the Armour trust ground, and men with more capital and expect me to sit down a more time that was your own?

Conductor. I know of no business that is now controlled by combinations, trusts and monopolists. This would reduce your expenses for living because the saving here would be greater than that I could go into in which I could make a living. I would perish to death at farming, though I was raised on a farm. The mercantile business enterprise with them where you could be with your family more, and have more time that was your own?

Conductor. I know of no business that is now controlled by combinations, trusts and monopolists. This would reduce your expenses for living because the saving here would pay for farm products. For instance, a beef-stak, which now sells in the cities at 20. The mercantile business enterprise with that is now controlled by combinations, it was not been the product of them where you could be with your family more, and have more time that was your own?

Conductor. I know of no business trust of them where you could be with your family more, and have more time that was your own? him the circular and asked him to read it, and hand it back to me, saying to him that if what was in that circular was so, why then was it not my duty to myself and my family to vote against free silver. When next I passed through the car he asked me to sit down a moment in the seat with him. He handed me back the circular and asked me if they were being distributed generally among the employes of the railroad. I told him that I thought they were. Then, smilling, he said: "The advice of these companies to the effect that your wages will be rethought they were. Then, smilling, he said: "The advice of these companies to the effect that your wages will be reduced if you vote for free silver reminds me of what once occurred between a banker and his carriage driver. The banker asked his driver, as they were about starting for the polls on voting day, how he was going to vote. Upon receiving the driver's answer the banker replied: 'Don't you know that if you vote that way you cannot get as good wages as you get now?' The driver promptly replied: 'Sir, if that were so, methinks you would vote that way yourself.'"

I admitted the force of the illustration, but I told the senator that I wanted him to explain to me whether or not this circular was correct when it said that free silver would raise the prices of farm products and many other things which I would be forced to buy out of my salary each month. I give you below as best I can from memory his answers and my questions:

Sanstor. Yes, free coinage of silver

my questions:

Sensior. Yes, free coinage of silver will undoubtedly raise the prices of all farm products. But you must remember that—

growing family. My only income is my salary, which is \$75 per month. It is all that I can do now with this salary to make both ends meet. My oldest girl will soon be grown. My wife and I feel that we must send her off to school this fall if we ever intend to do anything more for her than give her a common school education. This circular says that if I have to pay double prices for what I buy that it will amount to the same as cutting my salary in half. Now it would be simply impossible for me to live on \$37.50 per month. Therefore, even admitting that free silver would be the best thing for the country generally, is not my first duty to my wife and family? therefore, should I not vote against free silver, situated as I am?

Senator. You have stated the case probably as strongly from the gold stand-count as it is pressale for any one to make

probably as strongly from the gold stand-point as it is possible for anyone to make it. But the circular tells only a half truth and tells that to mislead you. To tell half the truth when the whole truth should be told, is often the most danger ous and vicious kind of falsehood, be cause it is so deceptive.

In the first place, it would not cost you double as much to live, and in fact very little more, if any, with free silver than it would under the gold standard. Free silver simply means the increasing of the amount of legal-tender dollars, and will effect you no more than increasing the number of gold dollars would. Every one admits that there is not enough gold for money. No one would object to the for money. No one would object to the single gold standard if there was enough gold to make a sufficient quantity of legal-tender money to meet the needs of increasing of population and business. recreasing or population and dusiness. Yes, some one would object, but it would not be the free silver people. It would be the bondholders, the monopolists, and money gamblers. They want money scarce. It is their only way to make fortunes without working. If there was aponch gold then they would want to enough gold, then they would want to demonetize gold and use something that demonetize gold and use something that of course, you remember that when gold was discovered in California and Australia in large quantities, that the bankers and money lenders held several conferences in London and New York with a view to trying to demonetize gold and to use silver alone if gold got more plentiful than silver. In fact, under the advice of these bankers and bondholders Germany, Holland, and other countries actually demonetized gold in order to make legal-tender money

With free silver the farmer will get more for his cotton, which the manufac-turer will pay, but the cotton goods will not cost you any more, for the manufac turer is now charging all that competion will allow him to charge under the tarifl laws: and the manufacturer (though he would pay more for cotton) would himself be benefited, for he would sell twice as much of the manufactured product, and his employes would be benefited for the factory would run full time; for if the farmer gets a fair price for his products he would buy at least twice as much cotton goods as he does now.

The same applies to wheat and other

The same applies to wheat and other farm products. And, besides, it would be the same way with every other manufactured product. While the manufacturer would have to pay more to the farmer and laborer for the raw material, and would pay out more money to labor employed in his factory for full time as well as an increase in his wages, yet you would not pay any more for the goods than now. There would simply be a better distribution of profits. The manufacturer then would not become a millionaire, but the farmer and the men who well in factories would prosper as who work in factories would prosper as much as the manufacturer. Besides there are a number of fixed

Besides there are a number of fixed charges which you are now forced to meet out of your salary each month, which would be the same with free coin age or more money. As I have said, it would cost you very little, only a few dollars more per menth to live then than now, provided you paid the same for manufactured products and a little more for what you got from the farmer; but you must remember that the prices of a large number of manufactured products which you now buy have been forced up large number of manufactured products which you now buy have been forced up by the combinations and trusts. With free silver every trust and combination would disappear. It is possible for trusts to be formed and to thrive only when the amount of money in circulation is decreasing. With an increased volume of money, or with a volume of money increasing as business and population increasing as business and population increase new enterprises, manufacturing just what the trusts now control would spring up so rapidly that every trust would be destroyed by their competition. This would bring down at once the price

this matter which you must not over-look, inasmuch as you love your wife and children. The fact is that you have as much and probably more to fear from the gold standard than the farmer, even the gold standard than the farmer, even though you are drawing a salary. Did it ever occur to you that if the gold standard is permanently fixed upon this country that your salary is sure to be reduced, and not only reduced once but continuously and successively, until there is no telling upon how little you may be forced to live per month; and, besides, did it ever occur to you that you are liable at any time to lose your position?

I don't understand that.

tion?

Conductor. I don't understand that, Why should I lose my position as long as I do my duty to the company or have my salary reduced, either?

Senstor. Do you know any man today who is out of a job who is as competent to serve as conductor on this road as yourself?

Conductor. Yes, I know several?

Senstor. Several? If you will think for a moment you will think of more than several. The fact is, that if you take the country over, for every man who has a job that pays as much as yours there are at least ten man, equally as competent to fill it, who are either out of a job or trying to make a living in some other way, who would be ready and anxious to take your job and every other job like it, and even to take it at a lower figure than you are petting, if necessary.

salaries or dismiss you and take some other man who will work for less; but let me ask you: Is it human nature for any man or corporation to pay more to you for certain services that they can get other men, equally as competent, to perform the same services? Let the gold standard once be permanently fastened on this country, when the corporations and the gold men feel safe, and as sure as fate every man who is now in their employment will have to accept a big cut in his wages or be dismissed to give place to some other man equally as competent, who will do the work for less.

Does not the history of England, and

always fight these organizations? Who has always been the friend of labor when it wanted legislation? Has not every farmer in congr. ss always stood up for labor when it wanted legislation? On the other hand, has not every corporation attorney in congress or in our state legislatures fought such legislation demanded by labor?

To-day there are millions of men will ing to work who are idle, and even those who have jobs do not get as much as they deserve.

The fact is there are so many people

The fact is there are so many people not employed that if you were to average the wages paid to those now employed with those unemployed, the average pay which labor now receives would not be more than half of what employed labor actually received before silver was demonetized. When a man whose only capital is his labor is forced to be idle a day that much of his capital is forever lost; it is confiscated; it can never be gotten back for him or for society; it is as much lost as when a building is burned. Conditions that would require a certain number of houses to be burned each day would not be any more unjust or destructive to the owners of the laborer when forced to be idle, though willing and anxious to work, while his wife and children suffer for bread.

The fact is that labor employed is today forced to support labor that is idle.

day forced to support labor that is idle. Capital never contributes one cent to the support of idle labor. Those not employed must be supported by you and those who are employed, or they will suffer and starve.

Let me ask you, have you any sons who are not employed?

Conductor. Yes, I have two sons—
one nineteen and the other fifteen. I

have been trying to get them a job I can only get them temporary work here

I can only get them temporary work here and there.

Senator. Then you have to support those two sons in idleness out of your seventy-five dollars salary. If those two sons were employed at good wages, or were in business, you not only would not be burdened to support them but they could help you to send your daughter to school, and also give their mother more comforts and help at home than you can now out of your present salary. But why is it that you think of nothing but getting a job for these boys or of getting a job for yourself? Or if you were to lose your job why would you not go into some business enterprise with them where you could be with your family more, and have more time that was

eents a pound, would, if the Armour trust was broken, sell for 6 to 8 cents a pound.

But, for argument's sake, let us admit that it would cost a great deal more to live with free silver. That is, let us admit that all that is said in that circular is true, then still there is another side to this matter which you must not over-

sales.

Senator. Then you admit frankly that the condition of the country is very bad, and even alarming. Now, are you bad, and even alarming. Now, are safe even as a man drawing a se sale even as a man drawing a salary when your sons are idle and cannot get a job or go into business, and where you are liable to have your salary reduced, in fact, certain to have it reduced if the number of unemployed men increase, and where if you lost your job you would be at sea, and would soon face want.

would be at sea, and would soon face want.

Only the other day a certain class of men who work for this road, who are paid by the hour for eight hours labor each day, were notified that they would be paid hereafter for only six hours a day. This is twenty-five per cent. reduction in the wages of these men. If this order should be applied to you it would mean a loss of \$18.75 per month at one blow. Those men are submitting to this reduction, and if it applied to you, would you not submit also? You would be forced to submit or be without a job entirely. You and these other men are as helpless and as much compelled to submit to whatever terms are put upon you, without being consulted, as were the slaves of the South before the war. There are plenty of idle men ready to take your job at this reduction, or even at a greeter reduction, which is sure to come.

id you prefer to have your soned and to see all of these unem men who are standing aroun

e perform the same services? Let the gold
is andard once be permanently fastened
if on this country, when the corporations
is and the gold men feel safe, and as sure
is fast every man who is now in their
employment will have to accept a big
ent in his wages or be dismissed to give
place to some other man equally as competent, who will do the work for less.

Does not the history of England, and
in fact of the whole world, show and
prove that this has been the case in every
country where and when the amount of
legal tender money in circulation was
contracted. It is one of the inexorable
laws of supply and demand which apply
with equal force to money as to every
thing else.

Let me sak you, what would you do
to-day if you were dismissed as conductor, which way would you turn to make
a living?

Conductor. God only knows. I would
try to find some other job, but my familly would suffer if I were to lose one
month's wages.

Senator. You would try to find an
ill east ten men as competent as you are
applying for the same job? Them, how
could your chances be any better than
one in ten to get the job? I givery other
man was as competent to fill the place
as you, and you had no special pull,
then the only way that you could get it
would be by doing the work for less than
the others.

How destructive this competition be
tween labor grows greater, and the conhelpless.

Therefore, the scarcer money gets the
better it is for corporations and
the other is for labor. The number who
are employed would not to day be geting even as much as they are were ti
not for the force and power of the labor
or ganizations. Do not the corporations
always fight these organizations? On
has always been the friend of labor when
it wanted legislation? Has not every
farmer in congress or in our state
the proper in congress always stood up for
labor than the other hand, has not every
far

a tax upon every man and upon every industry, and who can cut our wages at will and leave us helpless to accept what they offer or lose our jobs and suffer. My mind is fixed. I will vote for Bryan

and free silver.
Yours truly,
A' Free Silver Conductor.

MCKINLEY'S FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mark Hanna, McKinley's boss, has succeeded in organizing a finance committee, and is satisfied that a corruption fund will be raised, sufficient to place the bankrupt candidate in the Presidential chair. This finance committee includes the principal millionaires of the country, conspicuously the following named boodlebugs:

J. D. Rockefeller . J. Pierpont Morgan Herman O. Armour 10,000,000 Whitelaw Reid . . 10,000,000 S. V. R. Cruger W. D. Sloane George Bliss LeGrand B. Cannon . . C. L. Tiffany F. D. Tappen W. L. Strong . . Joseph T. Harper . C. Vanderbilt C. P. Huntington . . . 80,000,000 Andrew Carnegie . . 15,000,000 W. H. Webb . . . J. A. Burden . . J. A. Schleicher 15,000,000 Cornelius N. Bliss . J. H. Starin 7,000,000 Brayton Ive Marcelius Hartley Lispenard Stewart

These twenty-six boodlebugs are rated in the aggregate, as worth \$508,000,000. and if money can debauch the nation the outlook is fairly cheering for Hanna's man. But the boodlebugs are not certain that they can, with their gold, buy votes enough to accomplish their treasonable designs. Be this as it may, the list of boodlebugs we publish, pos the average workingman, as it is this class the boodlebugs expect to debauch, intimidate and deliver in good order, on election day. They seem to think that workingmen will obey the English lash, applied by American tories; they may be sadly disappointed.

THE HEINZ PICKLING CO.

We are in receipt of a statement from local union No. 37 American Flint Glassworkers' Union, Alton, Ill., in regard to the trouble between the members of that order and the Heinz Pickling Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. The said company has declared war upon union labor and it is requested that all friends of honest toil refrain from handling their goods." The cause of the Glassworkers is a righteous one and we are confident our members will promptly respond to their appeal and give them their undivided support.

RAGS.

Before the plutocrats gained control of the country, the United States had rags to export, but by degrees the ex-ports have fallen off, until now, Americans are required to wear their rags, and if a change is not inaugurated in industrial affairs, we shall be known as the ragged nation of the world.

WOMEN ARE TAKING THE SCHOOLS.

or of Education says, "there are in the United States 260,000 women teaching school and only 122,000 men." In a short time women will do all the teaching and all the preaching. W. T. Harris, the Federal Co

BRYAN IN CONGRESS

PLEADS FOR MAIMED AND MURDERED RAILROAD MEN,

Car Couplers.

The great army of railroad employes whom it is proposed to coerce into voting for McKinley, will read with genuine interest the speech made by William Jennings Bryan in the House of Representatives, on the 21st of February, 1893. The bill under discussion was to compel railroads engaged in inter-state commerce to use on their cars couplers which would protect the lives and limbs of their employes. Mr. Bryan was a warm champion of the bill. He said in his speech: "I for one am willing to stay here till this session ends, because I think this bill should be passed. I be lieve it is dictated by humanity, and I am not willing, if I can prevent it, that these men shall be killed and maimed just because some of the railroads insist that they cannot afford to put these couplers on their cars. The only objection that I have heard made; the only real one is that letter of Mr. Haines found on our desks this morning, is that it would cost \$75 a car, or \$75,000,000.

Some 23,000 persons have been injured. Those of us who have associated with these men know that there is scarcely one of them employed for any length of time in railroading who does not have a hand off, or fingers off, or foot off, or is not maimed in some way, and we have had produced here proof of the startling number killed. Now, I ask Mr. Speaker, does it not appeal to us, who are members of the only body which can give this relief, because the states are powerless-does it not appeal to us and to our humanity to pass such laws as will give protection to the lives and limbs of these men?

"The doctrine of noninterference has been invoked time and again, and often in vain, to protect the individual from trespass upon his rights, and now, in this latter day, the doctrine of noninterference is invoked when the corporations of this country seek to trample upon the rights of the people and to disregard even the common duties they owe to humanity. I insist, Mr. Speaker, that we who are in favor of this bill and in favor of giving to those people that protection which the laws of Congress alone can give-I insist that we shall be as zealous in behalf of this bill as are those on the other side who see fit to oppose it.

"I do not question their motives, but if we can keep this question in this position, staying here night and day, the country will notice it and public opinion will be brought to bear upon it, and we are willing to trust to our being sustained by public opinion. The platforms of both the great political parties have declared in favor of it, and, as has been well stated here to-day, before the elec tion a bill was passed here without a di vision. At that time we who now favor it had upon our side many of those who oppose it now, or at least their opposition was not then made known.

"Now we are supported by the platforms of both political parties; supported by the almost unanimous sentiment of the press; and supported, as I believe. by the great sentiment of the people of this country, we can afford to stand here and fight this battle. Upon the one side are the interests of these men and their protection, and upon the other the cost to the railroads which this reform will impose if it is carried out.

"I ask, Mr. Speaker, how can we meas alue of human life? you say that \$75,000,000 expended in equipping cars outweighs 2.000 killed and 22,000 maimed? We may talk this way about the lives of others; but what if these people were our sons or our brothers? I ask of any one of these gentlemen what price he would set upon the life or security of a relative? And how dare he hold at a trifling price the lives and welfare of those not kin to us while we hold as a priceless boon the lives and welfare of those to whom we are related by blood?

'I appeal, Mr. Speaker, to those who are in favor of this bill to stand by our rights here as a majority and protect the lives of the people who plead to us for their protection." (Applause.)

The New York Dispatch, a boodlebug paper tells Mark Hanna that "the free silver craze is rooted in every nook and corner of the country. It is stronger in New York city than in any place in the union. It is strong in the New England states, supposed to be solidly for gold. Let us face the facts. The gold plank to the laboring people is the plank of the classes. The Republican party never in its history had a harder struggle before it then it has to-day to elect McKinley on a gold plank." The Dispatch tells the truth. The free silver cause, crase, if you please, is arousing intense hostility to boodlebugs all over the country sathering power and force and enap. It is a storm.

If goldbug advocates who are following the Judas program, had the conscient of Judas there would be a vast numb of funerals in the country.

BREVITIES.

The goldbug is also a boodlebug. The Chicago hod-carriers are bound to have their rights.

To fight for liberty is as divine as to pray for salvation.

The banks have begun the dirty work of boycotting free silver advocates

Mark Hanna has ordered McKinley to stay in Canton, and play oyster. Bourke Cochran is an English Irish-

nan. A Benedict Arnold American. The eight-hour law has been sustained by the courts in Washington, D. C.

Li Hung Chang says the Chinese invented the bicycle 2,200 years before Christ. Jesse R. Grant, son of U.S. Grant

living in California, has joined the Populists.

Bryan and the "plain people." Mc-Kinley and the boodlebugs. Fix your ballots boys. The boodlebugs want things as they

are in gold standard Portugal-the wages are 17 cents a day. Money talks, and the question is, car

it pursuade workingmen to vote them selves slaves? Gold boodlebugs, it is said are as de-

structive of prosperity as potato bugs in a Pingree potato patch. Illinois has 763 labor unions with a membership of 190,750, ot these mem-

bers 111,240 are in Chicago. earth and has its summit in heaven."

At any rate labor is climbing. "The aim of Civilization," says Rev. J. T. Rose, "is to unify the race."

that is so, it has missed its aim. Mark Hanna has had his candidate rebaptized and rechristened. His name is now, William Keep your-mouth shut.

Bryan's tours over the country constifute a series of oratorical triumphs such as the country never before wit

When a man sells his vote, or casts it under intimidation, that moment he ceases to be a freeman and becomes an other man's dog.

England is the Nebuchadnezzer who orders the people of the United States to worship the golden image it has set up in Wall street.

It is said that Cleveland and his cabi net are opposed to Bryan, therefore, Bryan is to be felicitated upon the enemies he has made.

Charles Pratt, of New York, wanted his heirs to build for him a \$200,000 mausoleum and the marble workers are at work on the job.

M stands for McKinley, Monopoly and Misery.

B stands for Bryan, Business and Bread.—Sound Money.

Harmon, Grover Cleveland's Railroad Attorney General, is out in a lengthy paper, indorsing government by injunctions and military force.

Multiplied thousands of men in the United States limp along the highways because "bread, the staff of life," has been placed beyond their reach by plutocratic boodlebugs.

An exchange says the spiders are weaving the face of McKinley into their webs." The spider, like the gold bug is a venomous insect.

The few are rapidly getting possession of the land in the United States, and the few and not the many-" We the plutocrats," and not "We the people, control the government.

Italy, a gold standard country, is beginning to feel the grasp of a famine. Destitution, beggary, hunger and starvation, is spreading over that country. All same in the United States.

The floors of the huts of Bulgarian peasants are mud. Goldbugism will se cure for American workingmen, mud floors for their habitations if it continnes to prevail in the United States.

The New York Herald, a boodlebug sheet, prescribes for tramps a diet of lead instead of bread. The menu was about the same when Christ was in Judea. Then the tramps got stones and corpions.

At Yellowstone National Park, a hole has been discovered, the bottom of which was not reached with 10,000 feet of line with a weight attached. It is known as "Hill's Back Door," or "Boodle Bug Hole."

A small army of newspaper correspondents accompany Bryan wherever he goes and they have never found oc casion for a word of hard criticism. Bryan is up to date in all things and on

The Labor Advocate remarks that "it is singular, but true nevertheless, that some workingmen never learn the real value to themselves of their own official ournal until some plut cratic sheet says "its a good thing."

What must be the nature of condi on, when Big 4 Ingails tells his em ployes they may vote as they please What would be thought of it, if the em ployes should tell Big 4 Ingalls he might

An exchange says, "everything has come down except gold and the price of its use. The liveryman who lets horses gots half what he got. The man who lets gold gets his same old ten per cent. compounded annually."

The Adams Express Company, a souless monopoly, has assumed the right to dismiss its employes for joining a labor organization. Every working man in the nation, and every self respecting citisen ought to boycoft the Adams Ex-

press Company. The boodlebugs are practicing the example of the father of Frederick the Great, who kicked the shins of those who dared to differ with him. But things have changed and now the people kick the shins of the great boodle bugs like Cleveland.

Egypt and India are gold standard countries. England controls both of them. They are countries where common labor gets from 6 to 10 cents a day, and England, aided by American tories, are trying to r-duce wages to Egyptian and India standards.

John D. Rockefeller, addressing his slaves in his university said, "God gave me my money and I give it to the uni versity." And

John D. Rockefeller he, Is going to fish for Sodom's gold In the Salt Dead Sea.

Preachers of some sort of a gospel from Peter and Paul, to the present have sought to impress upon the unfortunate poor that they are the victims of the "will of God," when, in fact, they are the victims of the will of the devil and his gang of liars and pirates.

Calton, when he said that "times o general calamity and confusion have Carlyle said, "labor is as wide as the ever been productive of the greatest minds; that the purest metal is produced from the hottest furnace; and the brightest thunder-bolt from the darkest storm," manifestly had in his mind's eye, Wm. J. Bryan.

> Industry, published at Emporia, Kaneas, says, "One of the most prominent and wealthiest bankers in Emporia gave the following advice to a gentleman s few days since, in response to a query as to how he should cast his vote this year. He said: "If you are in favor of the banks, vote for gold; but if you are in favor of the farmer vote for silver."

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, a boodle knee joints, says if Bryan is elected a revolution will be created. The educated ass ought to know that a revolution is now in progress, which will cease when Bryan licks McKinley in November; just as the American Revolution ceased, when Washington licked Cornwallis at Yorktown.

There is some controversy over the question, who is the richest man and who the meanest man in the world? Strange as it may appear, in answering the question, neither assessors books nor court records are required. It is simply a question of deeds. The richest man may be, and generally is, the meanest man, and the poorest man, may be the richest man.

McKinley not only has a syndicate to pay his debts, a doctor to feel his pulse every morning and examine his tongue, but also a pastor to look after his soul. In a late sermon his pastor took for his text, "Make your election sure." Mark Hanna was present, and after the services were concluded, told the preacher that he, Hanna, was attending to Mc's election, and could raise \$20,000,000 to secure Mc's election.

Rev. L. T. King, a Methodist preacher having investigated the subject says, the devil is very wicked, false and un-The extent of his power and knowledge is not known. He is a personality. He cannot be conceived as an abstract influence. He goes to church and thrusts himself upon the company of the saints, and the saints seem to enjoy the company of Belzebub hugely. He gets into the pulpit sometimes, and always, when Bishop Newman occupie that position.

Goldbugs, alias boodlebugs, alias buncobugs, alias bondbugs, alias anything and everything in that line. Upon what do they subsist? They feed on bonds and stocks, on farms and forests, on bullion and boodle, on mines and being cannibals, they devour farm ers, workingmen, their wives and their children, their homes, their furniture, their cooking stoves, dishes, knives and forks, their clothes, and, as John Sherman puts it, their shirts. They are the ten plagues of Egypt in one great plague. They are destroying the government. Making it an Egypt, an agglomeration; Pharson fighting against the will of God, concerning the liberties of the people.

One of the most active traitors to American interests, particularly the interests of railway employes is, says the Phonograph, one Harry Robinson, "president of the Railway Age, who is engaged in instructing members of railway organizations to vote for the gold standard, has not been over from E land very long. He is the son-in-law of the great railway magnate of the northwest, Thomas Lowry, a man who has done all in his power to reduce wages o railway employes to the European le Railway men should think twice be accepting advice from such a sour This miserable wretch, this Eng Hessian, doubtless in the employ of a ce railroad employes to to promote the interests of

THE SINGLE TAX.

THE ADVOCATES OF HENRY GEORGE'S SINGLE TAX.

Subjected to the Most Infamous Outrages in the State of Delaware by Arrest and Imprisonment.

The little state of Delaware takes its name from Lord De la Ware, once governor of V rginia. It is the only state that retains the whipping post and the pillory, and is celebrated for the severity and inhumanity of its penal laws.

PRODUCTIONS.

This little peach patch state is justly celebrated for the production of a few families like the Bayards, who have ruled it with autocratic sway from the date of its birth.

FREE SPEECH.

A number of the advocates of the single tax selected Delaware to present their views upon a question eminently economic, and which has a large number of adherents throughout the land. As a rule, the single taxers are men of intelligence, who present their views with marked ability, and impress them upon the minds of their hearers by arguments which demand prudent consideration. But these disciples of Henry George, one of the great thinkers of the period, have been arrested and imprisoned in Delaware as if they were malefactors. Free speech has been cloven down and men have been imprisoned for discussing the single tax in one of the states of this union, under a government boasting of free speech, free press, a free Bible and free religion.

THE INFAMY.

Delaware has in a day achieved a reputation for infamy that defies exaggeration, and the town of Dover has exhibited a depth of bigotry, strictly in consonance with the darkest days of the Spanish inquisition.

It is claimed by the Dover despots that the single tax advocates were obstructing the highways, and fifteen men who were disseminating the doctrine of bug with an itching palm and well oiled Henry George were arrested and thrust into prison, and from all accounts a prison comparing favorably with the Black Hole of Calcutta.

WHO PERPETRATES THE CRIME.

It is well understood that Judges of the United States court may, with impunity, by a weapon called an injunction, deprive citizens of their liberty, and imprison them at their will; but in Delaware a mayor may issue his orders to a bludgeon-armed policeman with no more regard for liberty than bull dogs, and sentence the victims of the power of these c'ub-armed caitiffs to prison, not for preaching war and sedition, but for advocating the single tax-an eminently economic question.

IT SETS MEN TO THINKING

It does not matter in the least whether men agree or disagree with the theories of Henry George, and the fact that men anywhere in this broad land are arested and imprisoned for advocating the single tax ought to arouse universal indignation. The outrage is so monstrous and despotic, that it will set men to thinking of the trend of affairs in the United States and they will ask, what is the trend? What is the drift and where are

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT

The trend of affairs in the United States is in the direction of a consolidated despotism. The Supreme Court has set the pace and every little official, as in Dover, is playing czar.

In the capital city of Indiana, men were in the habit of congregating on the side walk of the postoffice to discuss the currency question. The police began the infamous work of arresting them and dragging them before the police judge who, unlike the mayor of Dover, boldly asserted the right of these men to meet on the streets and discuss the money question. His name is Cox-Judge Cox, a gentleman with the courage to vindicate the rights of the "plain people" and who believes in free speech; but mark you, a United States marshal, a creature of Grover Cleveland, appears upon the scene and tells American citizens to "move on," and they moved.

RUSSIANIZED.

In this way, as Thomas Jefferson said of the supreme court, American liberties are being "sapped and mined" by degrees, steadily and constantly, from the supreme court to the smallest satellite of power, obeying some boss or degenerate satrap is trying to Russianize the United States, by injunctions, arrests, fines and imprisonments.

THIS DEGRADATION:

Is now in more active process than a any previous period in American history. There is not a trust magnate, a banker, a manager of a syndicate, or of a monop oly; a president or general manager of oly; a president or general manager of a railroad or a street car concern that is not now engaged in buildoxing their employes, engaged in striking down free speech and a free ballot and mapping out new degradations for men, they think their money can control. They are in alliance with the Delaware miscreants who imprison men for discussing the single tax. Just how they will succeed remains to be seen. If the great body of workingmen can be scourged to the polls, as galley slaves are scourged

to their tasks, then the epitaph of Amer ica may be written now as well as when free men have become the abject slaves of the money power.

TO CAPTURE BOODLEBUGTOWN.

A very interesting story is told in the Bible about the efficacy of blowing horns -ram's horns. It seems that the city of Jerico was beseiged by Joshua and his army, and the principal weapon used to achieve a victory over the walled city was ram's horns. The story is as follows:

"And seven priests shall bear before the ark seven trumpets of ram's horns; and the seventh day ye shall compace the city seven times and the priests shall blow with their trumpets. And it shall come to pass that when they make a long blast with the ram's horns, and when ye hear the sound of the trumpets all the people shall shout with a great shout; and the walls of the city shall fall down flat, and the people shall ascend up, every man straight before him."

The people of the United States pro oose to capture Boodlebugtown, alias Wall street. Boodlebugtown is inhabited by tories, Hessian, traitors of every name and degree, and horn blowing is in order. All over the country the prople, under Bryan, are marching upon Boodlebugtown. They are blowing their horns, and they are shouting, and soon the walls of Boodlebugtown are to fall down flat and the people are to take session of Boodlebugtown, and its inhabitants, tories, traitors, Hessians, Shylocks, bondboodlers, gold boodlers, mortgage boodlers, Cleveland, Carlisle, McKinley, et al., are to be destroyed.

Blow your horns and shout, for a day of deliverance from the curse spawned in Boodlebugtown is at hand.

PLATFORMS.

McKinley is standing on a platform imported from England.

It asserts that the United States can't stand alone, nor stand at all, without European aid.

The platform which makes the United States the vassal of England, and that is why the English press, without a dissent ing voice, approves it.

The platforms on which Wm. J. Bryan stands, are American through and through, neither Englishmen, Germans, Belgians, Italians, Frenchmen nor Swiss, had any hand in making them. Union men made them without the aid of Spurgeon said, "Carve your name on

hearts." That is what Bryan is doing. A smile for a patriot and scorn for a ory, is as much in demand now as in Junius declared that he had "never

known a rogue who was not unhappy." But Junius lived at a time when roguery and religion, thieving and thrift, virtue and vice, were not synonymous terms.

Cleveland save, "a little gold is a dan gerous thing" therefore he sells bonds to Shylocks to get more gold. This done, the Shylocks take the gold to Europe, and Grover sings again-" a little gold is a dangerous thing," and adds, "piles of silver are still more dangerous.'

MONEY AND CORPORATIONS.

"My friends," said Wendell Phillips in 1871, "The great question of the future is money against legislation. My friends, you and I shall be in our graves long before that battle is ended; and unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before monied corporations. Rich men die but banks are immortal and railroad corporations never have any diseases.

THE LOVE OF JUSTICE.

Wm. J. Bryan said, in his speech at Erie, Pa., "There is no sentiment in the human heart that is deeper down than the love of justice. This is the love of justice which society is built on-without which there could be no such thing as government-and that sense of jutice is offended by any legislation that seeks to give to a few persons the prosperity that ought to be the heritage of all the people."

The government has coined one cent pieces, representing a value of \$8,000,000 intrinsically worth \$1 000 000. The stamp supplies the other \$7,000 000, and yet pols prate about a fifty-cent dollar.

Bryan wears a \$15.00 suit of clothes. When in Congress he didn't steal.

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