

COLORADO IN LINE.

A STATE CONVENTION CALLED FOR AUG. 20.

The Call is Made to all People who Love Justice, and to any Party.

To the people of Colorado:
The present is a time of unrest, a season of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things. All over the world the people are crying out for relief from burdens too heavy for mortals to bear. But we address ourselves to conditions that prevail at home. Whatever the cause of the great unrest the world feels, and whatever the remedy that should be applied to remove the cause of dissatisfaction elsewhere, it is plain what is the trouble in Colorado, and the remedy is easily found.

One of the abuses of official power shining before Colorado was a state and reaching its culmination (and we hope its end) in the 7th general assembly and the present state judicial officers, has made the people distrustful of legislators and the men in executive and judicial positions. Our state has been systematically robbed by men in high official positions. Offices of trust have been made articles of barter. A conscienceless greed for wealth and the power it brings has made men givers of bribes and debauchers of the public sense of honor. The selfishness of individuals and corporations has been made of more consequence than the welfare of the people. Party pledges have all proved false. The property of the people of the state has been wrongfully into the hands of a few. Money, and the unscrupulous use of money, are the powers that make our laws and control the decisions of our courts. We are a commonwealth of slaves, tolling from the sun to a few ungracious masters who revel in wealth—slaves of the meanest sort, men who have but to declare our freedom to have it. The power is ours, but we have delegated it to robbers, to men who care no more for human flesh and blood than does the prowling hyena. We have allowed self-seekers to bind our eyes with glittering promises; have allowed them to lull us to thoughtlessness by siren voices. Realizing these facts and steadfastly believing in the rightness of their views and the integrity of the people, members and officers of the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, and other organizations, united in calling a conference to consider the needs of the people and the possibility of making a successful effort to free ourselves from a disgraceful slavery. The conference met in Denver July 4th, and after earnest and thorough deliberation decided upon an independent political movement necessary to redeem the state from the control of those who have so long fattened at the expense of the toilers, and from the men who, if not soon restrained, will plunge us and our half-state into hopeless bankruptcy.

Having this in view, the conference appointed the undersigned committee to draft an address to be laid before the people; to call a convention of those interested in a clean government for the purpose of nominating a state ticket; to hold a secret ballot convention; to determine a basis of representation; and to do such other work as may seem wise and necessary.

A convention is therefore called to meet in the city of Denver on the 20th day of August, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various state offices. The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate from each local industrial and reform organization in the state and one delegate at large from each county.

Our call is to the members of no party; it is to the people who love justice for themselves and neighbors.

We appeal to no sectional or class prejudice or animosity. The great good to the greatest number is our aim. "In essentials, unity; in all things, charity," this is the doctrine that should rule. Industry, not idleness is our badge of honor. We insist that there should be no privileged classes or persons; no tribute to monopoly; no watered stock to absorb the greater part of our produce in extortionate freight rates; no restriction of coinage or volume of money by corporations or leagues of money lenders; no fees to unduly fatten office holders; no loaning of state funds to dominate parties between the people and their water for irrigation; that ours should not be a government by corporations for corporations, but by the people for the people; and to ask for a secret ballot as far separate from bribery and "counting out" as can be devised.

Our call is to the people. The people rule in America if they will; and in Colorado there is great need that the people save themselves from those whose rule means ruin. Let none rest until it can be said that ours is a clean government, and that our courts are the courts of justice in fact as well as in name.

Upon the election of any delegates, a copy of their credentials should be forwarded to the Secretary of this committee. We ask this to save time at the opening of the convention. All communications to the committee should be sent to the Secretary at 1447 Stout St., Denver.

E. H. BENTON, Chairman, Greeley.

W. H. HONNETT, Arvada.

B. A. WILSON, Denver.

R. Q. TENNEY, Fort Collins.

B. A. WHEELER, Secy., Denver.

Hitting a Holy Nailing.

The announcement is made that William Waldorf Astor proposes to present Trinity church with \$100,000 bronze doors. Such things as this hurt religion. Here is a church organization worth millions upon millions of dollars, owning blocks in the most valuable quarters of New York City. It has no legitimate use for the one-tenth part of its income. Yet it sends a man worth millions of dollars who contemplates presenting the church with a useless ornament costing one hundred thousand dollars. And with-in sight of Trinity church are thousands of human beings, steeped in poverty, clad in rags, half-starved, hardened with crime, huddled together in tenement houses, squirming and rolling over one another in filth and pol-

lution. Poverty, ignorance, barbarism all over the city of New York, needing relief, and a millionaire proposing to present a wealthy church with \$100,000 bronze doors.—*Alton (La.) Democrat.*

POWDERLY'S POSITION.

The Leader of the K. of L. Answers some Charges in Plain English.

There has been no little discussion as to the position of Mr. Powderly upon the question of tariff, temperance and land. The following extracts from his answer to an editorial in the St. Louis Call states his position plainly:

The editor states that "when he (Powderly) started out on his triumphant career he was a prohibitionist." That statement is as devoid of truth as the editor is of sense, for no man of sense would tell a lie without the least shadow of foundation for it. I am not and never was a Prohibitionist, never announced myself as such, and never authorized anyone else to do so for me. Two years ago I did not state that "I was a protectionist from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet." Right here it is fair to presume that I am supposed to have declared myself to be a high tariff man. In 1883 I made a speech in Cooper Institute on protection to American labor and from various parts of that speech pieces were taken and doctored together until they read like a sermon. I never announced myself a high tariff man or a free trader. Those who will take the trouble to read the chapter on Land in my book—"Thirty Years of Labor"—will know what my position is on the question of taxation of land. I have not materially changed my views on the question of protection, temperance, and taxation or social laws, but I am privileged to do so when I feel like it, for a wise man changes his mind, a fool never.

THE IOWA FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

An Organization to Unite the Farmers in Action for their Own Welfare.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, The general condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action on the part of the laboring classes, reformation in economy and dissemination of principles best calculated to encourage the importance of agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses—leading them in the road to prosperity and independence; and recognizing the fact that a just exchange for our commodities and the best means of securing to the laborer the greatest amount of good, we therefore adopt the following as our declaration of principles:

1. To promote the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strict, non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes for the promotion of their interests socially, politically and financially.

2. To promote the best interests of our agricultural people in a practical and legitimate way. First, by the inoculation of the home sentiment with all its elements of nobleness; by improving the use of such educational provisions made by the state for the intellectual promotion of agricultural, and the best moral, intellectual, agricultural and political literature of the times, in our farm houses; by a full and free discussion of the theory of breeding, management of stock, kinds of grasses, cost of production, transportation, home or foreign markets, supply and demand, and other questions relating to the protection and promotion of agriculture.

3. To secure such representation in the state and national legislatures as may warrant; to secure the strict legislative control of the railroads in the interests of the people; to secure the regulation of the manufacture of and traffic in adulterated food products; to protect the live stock interests of the country against contagious diseases, and to pray away for agricultural interests in every way feasible and just.

The Silver Bill a Wall Street Measure.

The slick cunning hand of the Wall street money power can easily be traced between the lines of the new silver bill. Silver is demonetized and the bill is none the less villainous than was the one enacted in 1873. Read it carefully and see if this is not the case. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, "or as much thereof as may be offered." Suppose the money power agrees not to offer any for sale?

All the coinage absolutely required by the bill is 2,000,000 ounces a month until July 1, 1891. After that time he is to coin only as much "as is necessary for the redemption of treasury notes." And how much will be necessary? So the coinage of silver stops the first of July next. There is no provision for that which is coined to be a full legal tender. Again the secretary can not buy bullion after the price goes above one dollar for the amount now contained in a coinage dollar, so the bankers can agree among themselves that they will raise the price of silver a little above that point and then there can be no bullion purchased nor can there be any treasury notes issued. The people have asked for bread and have been given a stone.—*Arlington (Nebr.) People's Defender.*

INSTEAD of gold being the stable, reliable money that will stay with us in times of danger, it is seen that it is just the contrary and the paper money, that so many deride as a "rag baby," is the money that stands the hard knocks without flinching. It is the money to which every nation has to appeal in times of danger, then why not serve the country as well in times of peace? What this country wants is paper money, and a plenty of it, and its rate of population sustained at all times, and then we shall have a dollar that will always be a dollar, and not run away and leave the government and the people at the mercy of Shylocks, in times of danger and trouble.—*Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo.*

A PEOPLE'S convention is called to meet at Topeka, Kan., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, to place in nomination candidates for state officers. The total number of delegates is 629, representing all the farmers' and laborers' organizations.

JUSTICE NOT CHARITY.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking. When a strong armed nation shall take away

The heavy burdens from backs that are aching. With maximum labor and minimum pay. When no man is honored who hoards his millions:

When no man feasts on another's toil. And God's poor, suffering, striving billions Shall share his riches such and set. There is gold for all in the earth's broad bosom:

There is food for all in the land's great store. Enough is provided, if rightly divided. Let each man take what he needs—no more.

Shame on the miser with unused riches. Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard; Who beats down the wages of the digger of ditches. And steals the bread from the poor man's board.

Shame on the owner of mines whose cruel And selfish measures have brought him wealth.

While the wretched wretches who dig his fuel Are robbed of comfort, and hope and health: Shame on the ruler who rides in his car:

Bought with the labor of half paid men—Men who are shut out of home and marriage: And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him. To tread visions and fairer play. Or let the hand of a just law shake him: Let his ill gotten dollars shall roll away:

Let no man dwell under a mountain of plunder. Let no man suffer with want and cold. We want right living, not mere alms-giving. We want just dividing of labor and of gold.

ALLIANCE AND LABOR NOTES.

This is evidently a money lords' government. We challenge the citation of a single act of congress for the last thirty years that has been in the real interests of the people. Monopoly don't send their tools there for that purpose.

The wealth of the country is in the hands of the few. They succeed in "business" and politics by standing together regardless of party. The people, whose labor earns all this wealth, are many and can have things their own way if they will unite. Common sense would say it is their duty to do so.

The farmer, laborer and mechanic are all in the same boat and are all alike the victims of monopoly's infernal greed. When the mechanic and laborer are doing well, the farmer is prosperous; and when the farmer is down, labor and mechanic are out of work and are poorly paid. Let party politics go to the dogs and unite for your own benefit.—*Dispatch, Ft. Wayne, Ind.*

A NUMBER of Des Moines people have formed a colony for the purpose of testing the theories advanced in "Looking Backward," and will remove to some place in Louisiana, probably near Lake Charles, and found a community based upon the economic system of co-operation. The movement is the outgrowth of careful study by the "Investigating Club," which is composed of some Des Moines' most prominent citizens.

THE overshadowing curse of America today is monopoly. He puts his hand on every bushel of wheat, every sack of salt and every ton of coal, and not a man woman or child in America but feels the touch of this monopoly. The iron track of railroad, and the wire of telegraphy. He proposes to have everything his own way, for his own advantage and the people's robbery. He stands in the railroad depot and puts into his pockets each year \$200,000,000 beyond the reasonable charges for his services. He controls the nominations and elections, party sections, state legislatures and national elections. He has the Democratic party in one pocket and the Republican party in the other.—*Rev. Talmage.*

WHY should the men who feed the world be compelled as producers to become slaves to the bidding of a few of professional dead beats and thieves that lounge around from one year to another, living in ease and luxury. While the toiler has to rise early and work late in order to make a living, these professional gamblers are dealing in cotton and grain futures and fixing a price on produce twelve months before it is planted. Why is a fraud of this kind should be perpetrated on the working people of any land is strange, but nearly all the leading papers of the country seem to think it all right. Why is it that the farmers cannot get anything for their produce?—the gamblers have formed a pool on the markets and control them.—*Liberator, Dallas, Texas.*

If there is any one class of producers more at fault for the present depressed condition than another it is the farmer, for no other class has ever had such a majority of the national vote. Then, Mr. Farmer, isn't it about time to bestir yourself and use the majority to secure legislation in your own interests? So long as you are content with the picnics, resolves and whereas, so long the other fellows are content to take the profits of your labor and nominate your lawmakers for you while they joke over your stupidity as you blindly vote yourselves into bondage to the money power. When you quit resolving and get right down to solid legislative action, then the tide will turn, and you may laugh while monopoly trembles, and trusts and combines dissolve.—*The Patrick Henry.*

THE farming interest, and the money interests are the balances which weigh the nation's prosperity. When the farmers are prospering, all other industries partake with them in their prosperity. When the money interests are in the ascendancy the farming interests and all others go down. The money interests are now on the boom, while the representatives of the farmers are in congress, supplicating for the crumbs which fall from their master's table. They won't get the crumbs. The money interests aim to get all of the eggs, and get the goose too. History informs us that when a few individuals have succeeded in obtaining the wealth of the nation in their hands, the nation fell, the rich and the poor all falling together, in one common ruin. History but repeats itself and we are now just passing through the preliminary stages of decay, and unless prevented, our nation will suffer the same fate as others which have gone before.—*Labor Review, Gladbrook, Iowa.*

THE REAL TROUBLE.

THE MANIPULATION OF THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

A Concise Statement of why Times are Hard and the Remedy Given.

Money is the life blood of business.

The money question has been prominently before the people for the last fifteen years, and notwithstanding the politicians (or at least many of them) have tried to make the producers believe that the finance question had nothing to do with the prosperity of the people, it has been like "Banquo's ghost," it would not down at their bidding.

The people believe that those who control the money control the people; that scarcity of money breeds debt, that debt brings usury, and that usury breeds the bankruptcy of the borrower. Debt is simply slavery, and when the debts of the people reach the point that it requires all of the profits on production to pay the interest on the debts, the producers are the slaves of those who control the money.

We believe that it is as much the duty of the government to furnish the people a safe and permanent circulating medium as it is to furnish mail facilities or to protect the people against outrage and robbery.

The old story of a specie basis has exploded and the people know that money is the creature of law, that nothing is money unless declared a tender by statute, and the idea that nothing is money but gold and silver is a relic of barbarism, and that legal tender money is just as good as gold and silver and much more convenient. The supreme court has declared that the government has the right to declare paper money a legal tender.

The people begin to want to know why the government can't issue money directly to the people at 1 per cent per annum as well as to the national bank, and the Farmers Alliance have demanded that the producers shall be given an equal show with the national banks. It is estimated that the debts of the country amount to something like \$35,000,000,000, in other words, the liabilities of the people amount to about half the value of the national wealth, which places a burden upon labor which will not be able to bear much longer and retain even a semblance of liberty.

Place the interest on this amount at 5 per cent, which we think a very low estimate, and the interest alone amounts to \$1,750,000,000, or some two hundred millions more than the circulating medium of the country. How much longer the people will submit to such an outrage and wrong remains to be seen.

When we think of 25,000 men owning one-half of the property in a nation of 60,000,000 of people, thirty-one men owning 30 per cent of the wealth of a nation valued at \$70,000,000,000, it is high time that something was being done to relieve the people from the thraldom of debt and usury.

These conditions have been produced mostly through the manipulation of the finances, by those who were to be profited by making money scarce that they would be enabled to control the laboring people, by the control of the finances of the country.

The people should come together as one man, irrespective of party or previous condition, and demand the abolishment of the national banks, and that the government should issue the money directly to the people without the intervention of these banks. That such money shall be legal tender for all debts and dues, both public and private. That there shall be issued at least \$40 per capita.

When this is done the business of the country will improve, labor will be employed and the burden of interest, which is now grinding the life out of every legitimate industry in the country, will be taken off the neck of labor.

There is but little doubt that the people are tired of being robbed by the present finance system and the party-gone is the only thing which prevents them from abolishing it.

Within the next ten or fifteen years (if there is no change in our finance system) 10 per cent of the nation will own the wealth of the nation and the remainder be left homeless and helpless. What the result of such a condition will be none can foresee, but that the American people will tamely submit to such a condition we seriously doubt, but may be employed and the burden of interest, which is now grinding the life out of every legitimate industry in the country, will be taken off the neck of labor.

RING DOWN THE CURTAIN.

The Compromise Silver Bill a Farce and Fraud.

The passage of the conference substitute silver bill by congress proves what has all along been predicted in these columns, that the men who control national legislation had no intention to permit any bill to pass that would be of any benefit to the people at large.

The bill as it now stands is in the interest of a few wealthy mine owners and smelters, and is designed chiefly for the benefit of the Lombard and Wall street brokers.

The bill may increase the circulation to a small amount and for a time raise the price of silver per ounce, but for these trifling advantages a complete surrender of free coinage has been made to the gold bugs, and the ratio has been raised from sixteen to twenty to one, the effect of which will be a demand for more vaults in which to bury the money of the people.

The people have been demanding free coinage, and instead of receiving it they have lost what they had of silver coinage. The bill makes silver a commodity, like wheat or oats, its value to be measured by gold, upon which scrip (for it is not money) shall be issued at the gold value.

We give the most important sections of the bill as follows: Sec. 1. That the Secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time, and to aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price, thereof, not to exceed \$1 for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five one-hundredths grains pure silver, and to issue in payment of such purchase of silver bullion notes of the United States, to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury, in such form and of such dimensions, not less than \$1 nor more than \$100 as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is here-

by appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. That the treasury notes in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemed on demand in coin at the treasury of the United States or at the office of the treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be issued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollar collected therefrom when held in the treasury purchased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs and all public duties, and such notes when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for, the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of silver into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that date the amount of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 3. That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character as required the monthly purchase and coinage of silver into silver dollars of standard weight, \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That the act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage. As the law now stands the discretionary powers of the secretary of the treasury are increasing and the people are at his mercy.

The section of the Bland Bill is repealed requiring the purchase and coinage of no less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 per month. The increased amount of silver required to be purchased by the present bill is about two and a half millions, but if the people think they will receive any particular benefit they are much mistaken. The secretary has the privilege of issuing the certificates in any denomination he sees fit from \$1 up to \$1000, and is any one foolish enough to suppose that the bill will be issued in small denominations?

Again it is left discretionary with the secretary to redeem the notes in gold or silver, at his option; also to suspend the coinage of silver after the first of July, 1891.

For the last 25 years the treasury department has played into the hands of all street and there is no simple enough to believe that they have changed in any respect. It is not so very long ago that the department borrowed gold from the banks, without the shadow of authority.

The whole thing is the most damnable piece of legislation in the financial history of the nation. Ring down the curtain. Act I of the great drama, the downfall of the Republic, has closed. The curtain rises on act II, The Federal Election Bill. The tragedy closes with act III, The National Election Bill and the final scene, The Death of Liberty.—*Colorado Workmen.*

How the New Silver Law Operates.

By referring to section 2 of the silver bill published in another column it will be seen that the provision is made that silver certificates issued under it shall be legal tender for all debts public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. This is one of the sharp devices of monopoly. It was not placed there for nothing. It was not placed there because the people wanted it, nor because it would do them any good. It was placed there that a scheme might be devised to sell gold at a big premium, by having it all cornered and then forcing the "otherwise" expressly stipulated contracts. Every body knows how the price of gold went up about war times because of "expressly stipulated contracts" which the government had made with bondholders. It was nothing less than a great big steal under the cloak of "being enacted." Another of the same kind is being planned. Don't say isn't, because you can't substantiate your denial. The Iowa Loan and Trust Co., of Des Moines, has had new notes printed to use in its business. Why have they done so? Read the note, the following being a true copy:

Des Moines, Iowa, 1890.
On the first day of 1890, for value received, I, promise to pay to the order of Iowa Loan and Trust Company, at its office in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, the sum of Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of per cent per annum from 1890, to and in each year, until the maturity of said note; but if not paid at eight per cent per annum after maturity, or after default shall be made in the payment of any installment of principal and any interest over and above the interest at eight per cent until paid; and in addition thereto the maker hereof agrees to pay as penalty and liquidated damages for such default, Payable in lawful money of the United States, the sum of Dollars, and it is hereby agreed to pay the attorney's fee for collection of the same.

O, but the people have model servants at Washington! They are very, very careful to guard the interests of the capitalists and creditors. Silver and silver certificates, in the opinion of these wise legislators, are good enough to pay debts to poor people, good enough for the men and women who live on an honest living, but the "business" gang must have something better. The digger in the mines, the toiler in the factory, the mechanic in the shop, the farmer when he sells his "overproduction"—all may be paid in silver, but when the man with the mortgage comes around he informs them that it is "otherwise expressly stipulated" in the contract. What a great, big, lawful fraud the people have for a congress, anyway! And what a great lot of numbskulls the people must be if they will longer stand such revolutionary acts.

The free coinage bill, which the people universally demanded, was voted down, and every one of the twelve Republican congressmen helped to down it; and that a great, big, lawful fraud the people have for a congress, anyway! And what a great lot of numbskulls the people must be if they will longer stand such revolutionary acts.

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O, yes! The new silver law operates, but that operation will prove another scheme for skinning the people.—*Liberty Bell.*

FREE, full legal tender silver money is what we must have for immediate relief. The relief would be temporary, however; greenback money, and nothing else, is what we must have for a permanent finance.—*Stoughton Sun.*

DO YOU?

"I love to water my stock, And for the banker's sake, Upon all kinds of watered stock The money kings get faster."

I love to work from golden days As hard as I can lay, For the other fellow's feet, because He is so fat and sleek."

I love to read the party press That tells me nought's the matter, And helps to make me poorer while The money kings get faster."

I love to mash the "tater" bug When he is young and tender, And in the fall my crop to haul, When the miles rounder he is."

I love to rustle day and night Producing lots of wealth For Shylocks and the money rings 'Tis a good thing for my health."

I love to live on pork and bone (What persons wouldn't wish to?) I love to vote for strong and straight, Upon the tariff issue."

I love to feed the hungry tramp, Though some at this may scoff, I love to help the Wall Street Jew To pay his mortgage off."

I love to peep of winter's dawn, When the hicks are white with frost, To shuck my ears of golden corn For less than what it cost."

I love to sweeter, sweat and swear When the heat is thick and dense, As I read the rusty wheat For forty or fifty cents."

I love to face in winter time The blast of the winter gale, To warm my toes at a fire made With Indian corn for fuel."

I love to milk the brindle cow When cow-fies come to her buzz, I love to vote protection to Our infant industries."

I love to roast and freeze and starve, To hunt myself and hope For better times; and live upon Political soap."

EXCHANGE IDEAS.

JOHN C. CALHOUN once asked the question, "why compel the people to pay interest on government credit through the banks, when such credit could be extended directly to the people without interest?"—*Arkansas Tocantins.*

Does farming pay in Kansas? was the question recently discussed in western Kansas debating society. As the speaker for the affirmative arose, the leading disputant for the negative opened the stove door and shoveled in about a bushel of corn.—*Farmers' Voice.*

CAPITALISTS are opposed to the government loaning money to the people because it interferes with their money lending schemes. Plenty of legal tender greenbacks issued direct to the people is what it will take to rid the country of its mortgage indebtedness.—*Advocate, Climax Springs, Mo.*

WHAT has become of Mr. Lacey's Greenback bill? General Weaver would have called it bill out of the committee rooms long ago, and so would Mr. Lacey if he had been in earnest when he introduced it. The people of this district will hold Mr. Lacey responsible for the failure of his bill.—*Colfax Banner.*

A New York special says that one of the ocean steamers was followed by a school of sharks. That is nothing, the whole American people have been followed by bond and bank sharks for 25 years, and the worst of it is that many of the said people have been overtaken and literally devoured by these monsters.—*Chicago Sentinel.*

HOWEVER great the natural resources of a country may be, however genial the climate, fertile the soil, ingenious, enterprising and industrious its inhabitants, or free its institutions, if the volume of money is shrinking and prices are falling, its merchants will be overwhelmed with bankruptcy, its industries will be paralyzed, and its institutions and distress will prevail.—*Silver Commission.*

THE periods of greatest prosperity in the world's history have been when money was most abundant, and times of greatest depression when there was a money scarcity or famine. The cause of the depression in the agricultural products of the country is directly traceable to the increased purchasing power of money, which has been forced by creating an artificial scarcity.—*Exponent, Camanche, Tex.*

THE most careful analysis of the money market we have seen makes the per capita currency in this country at \$4.72 a head, the most astounding result. No man lives who reasonably figures more than \$11.00 a head. But the \$4.72 per capita is the most rigid analysis of our currency yet produced. It is by W. A. Dunning, in the *National Economist*. France is prosperous with \$63 per capita—America perishing with her \$4.72.—*Great West, St. Paul, Minn.*

With Blaine upholding the Democratic in their denunciations of the McKinley tariff bill as the most dangerous if not the most infamous measure that was ever concocted by any party, and with Carlisle voting against the free coinage of silver, comes the irresistible conclusion that the political millennium, when the Democratic lion and the Republican lamb shall lie down together, is not far distant.—*Kentucky Union.*

So far as the provisions of the (conference) bill given in the dispatches there does not appear to be any provision for paying the treasury notes out again after they have been redeemed. Now, we will suppose that \$5,000,000 in treasury notes are issued for silver bullion, and these notes are presented for redemption and are redeemed in gold, how much would be added to the money volume by the whole transaction? Not a dollar. It is stated in the telegraphic summary that it repels the present law. We do not believe it is literally true, but if it is, it demonetizes silver, because, as it will be seen, the conference report does not make the dollars to be coined under the act a legal tender.—*Missouri World, Chillicothe, Mo.*

AGAIN that old fox, John Sherman, has got in his fine work and given us a silver bill that cannot fail to please the gold bugs of Wall street. This whole silver discussion has served to demonstrate one fact beyond the possibility of a doubt, and that is that the leaders of the Republican party, not excepting the silver men themselves, have very little regard for the welfare of the people they profess to represent. The moment a bill was formulated securing the silver bullion interests, in which many of them were engaged, a sum and remunerative market for all their productions, they were easily placated and their constituents were quietly handed over to the tender mercies of the money lords of the land. What that amounts to, let the history of the last twenty years determine.—*Pacific Union.*