

# LIBERTY A MOCKERY.

## POLITICAL FREEDOM IS TOO OFTEN A MYTH.

The Lessons of History Teach that the Great Common People are Controlled by Monopoly as only Voting cattle.

Many and frequent are the lessons of history. Forces born of human vice and weakness constantly reassert themselves with destructive effects as the old globe rolls onward in its impulsive career.

From human strength and cunning on the one hand, and human weakness and credulity on the other, are evolved conditions blighting the sinner's breath, corroding as the pestilence.

By the same in four sad lines epitomized history.

The moral of all human tales, the same rehearsal of the past; the same freedom, and then glory—when that fails.

Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last.

There it but one question before the world to day. England the commercial tyrant, France the aesthetic tyrant, Germany the military tyrant, Russia the military tyrant, must soon decide whether humanity, in their borders is far enough ahead, to arrest the doom which has always fallen upon nations drunken with power and dead to honor and justice.

From the depths there is an outcry: "Humanity is perishing; is there no means of rescue?" and the awful answer is hurled back to the despairing: "Perish and be damned the fittest will survive."

"Am I to wreck of ancient civilizations arise a light in the east. No matter, none as bright, has since shown out upon the world. The straight and narrow way was in this light, seen to be the only safe path for nations as well as for individuals. Some rejected virtue and based her empire upon power. Profligacy seized her people and they rotted to dissolution. What a gulf between Cicero and Nero; Cato and the beast, Caligula! From the barbarian to the philosopher, poet, statesman; from these again downward to autocratic wine—this has been the curse of nations.

It is a little more than a century since our present government was formed. No truer, no purer, no more intelligent set of men ever undertook a similar task. How much remains of their work, to-day?

The mere form, the shadow, the vestige, the imitation.

Farmers clinging under the threat of the money lenders; wage workers quaking with fear at the slightest displeasure of the employer; all the means of life and employment in the hands of the few, and the necessity of government forcing the many to do as the few wish.

Must one another until their lives are reduced to the lowest that men will consent to live upon.

Verily, the free American citizen who cannot work unless some other man permits him to do so, is a soaring bird of liberty; a perfect aura borealis of independence. Look out for this cyclonic son of freedom; he's coming. Two years have elapsed since he had a whiff of citizenship, and now he approaches, proud of his grand heritage, to put a piece of paper into a box. He hates monopolies, and is going to vote the Alliance ticket. Is he thought? As he approaches the polling place a well-dressed gentleman steps out from the crowd to meet him. It is his employer. "Good morning, Jim; what ticket are you going to vote?" Jim hesitates. His ardor for the Alliance ticket begins to cool. He has heard his employer declare that if the ticket should be successful he would have to close up his business. This means the loss of employment for Jim. A cold winter is before him with chances of employment almost hopeless. Fuel must be had, food must be had, clothing for his wife and little ones must be had, rent must be paid. Jim weakens. He votes for the Alliance means the measure of his employer, and that when the time comes for reducing the number of help he will be the first to go. He tries to assert his manhood however, without directly endangering his job.

"What are you thinking of—voting the—Alliance—ticket—Mr. Jones," Jim tremblingly ventures to stammer out.

"Oh! nonsense, Jim! Have you lost your wits entirely? I always gave you credit for good sense. Surely you ain't going to vote against your own interests. Why those fellows propose to bring us into direct competition with the English manufacturer, by cutting down the tariff on the goods we make. You see that I can't do business if that policy prevails. The Alliance don't give you employment. I do. Will you vote to throw yourself out of a job. Think of your wife and children, and let these Alliance cranks go. Half of them don't know what they want themselves. Here take this straight grand old ticket, and stand by the men who stand by you. A good job is better than all their talk with an empty four barrel."

Poor Jim! The alternative is presented. He is not directly told that his discharge will follow a vote for the Alliance, but he understands it just the same.

What a cyclonic son of freedom is a man like that! He bubbles off to the polling place and casts a straight G. O. P. ticket. Monopoly is free; labor is chained!

Yet that unknown thing in overalls has a heart that feels, and a brain that thinks—nearly, if not quite so much as Mr. Jones.

When Jones spoke of protection for his goods, Jim thought, but dare not ask how it was that a week before, ten men who demanded higher wages had been discharged by Mr. Jones, and ten English workmen put in their places?

When Jones spoke of standing by him, he thought, but dare not say, that Jones was merely standing by himself.

When Jones spoke of foreign competition, Jim thought but does not say, that Jones was now free from domestic competition, by virtue of having joined the trust; that the public, Jim included, were now paying the price that Jones and his trust saw fit to exact, while Jim was forced to compete, not only with foreign labor, but with domestic labor as well, for more than a year had passed since Jones and his trust had refused to employ

union men and broken up their labor organization.

In fact, Jim knew, but did not say, that he was being cruelly out-gunned and imposed upon all around. His heart gave a few big thumps when he cast the G. O. P. ballot, but the agony was over, his family was safe for the winter, he had drunk the cure for the dregs and made up his mind for the future and for his home, to swallow any dose that might be offered him.

"O, day of anguish, when will be thy ending!"—St. Paul (Minn.) Industrial Age.

Something Wrong.

A farmer works a whole year to raise his products and place them on the market.

A railroad corporation in twenty-four hours transports these products, and for its one day's work demands a greater compensation than is allowed the farmer for his year's work.

It may be claimed that it takes a great many men's labor for the twenty-four hours transporting, whereas the production requires the labor of but one man; but it must be remembered that these many men transport hundreds of crops in this short time, whereas the one farmer by his year's work raises but one crop.

"Ah! But," says the excuser of railroad robbery, "the company has millions of dollars invested for its work, where the farmer has but hundreds." An investigation will show that a division of this corporation capital by the number of crops it transports leaves a smaller capital in use for each crop than that employed by the average farmer.

The railroads should be run by the government and the profits arising from the business should go into the general treasury for the benefit of the whole people.

There is something wrong when an institution can pay extortionate salaries almost without end, make almost unlimited improvements charged up to expense account, pay interest of bonded indebtedness equal to from two to five times the original cost of the plant, and, after paying all these things, declare large dividends on both real and watered stock.

In view of this manner of conducting the railroad business and many other public businesses, it seems to be no wonder the farms are mortgaged and the country filled with tramps.

Yes, there's something wrong somewhere.—Sioux City Liberty Bell.

The Alliance will Control the next Congress.

A dispatch from Washington states that Representative Oates of Alabama voices the opinion of many of his colleagues when he says that the Farmers' Alliance may hold the balance of power in the next house.

That is the aim of the Alliance, and it has gone at the work with the system that has marked all its moves in politics. In this interview, Mr. Oates says:

"I have watched the nominations in the south for congress with close attention, and I am sure that the Farmers' Alliance representatives will hold the balance of the next house. Nearly all of them will be new men in congress. As it is now, there are only four openly avowed Farmers' Alliance men in the house. It is rather strange that out of these four McClammy, of North Carolina, and Morgan, of Mississippi, have been defeated for re-nomination. Until quite recently I have felt most sanguine that the next house would be Democratic, but the outlook is that it will be either swayed by the Farmers' Alliance or again controlled by the Republicans. In many instances the Democrats have nominated candidates in opposition to the Farmers' Alliance. The history of politics shows that where there is a split in the dominant party the candidate of the naturally weaker faction slips in. In Georgia, Blount, Crisp and Turner will be returned, although it is hard to say what will be developed in the way of an independent movement before election time comes around. North Carolina will send a solid delegation of Farmers' Alliance men. In my state I am sure there will be a number of us left at home."

The Philadelphia Press says: "There is nothing in the present situation to give the Republican party any concern. A party that gives no concern to the reputation and acts of Mr. Quay is proof against concern about anything. Pennsylvania Republicans are in the condition of the old farmer who solemnly avowed that a certain ox which he was selling to a neighbor never gave him the least trouble by being 'breachy.' The ox proved to be the very worst animal in the township. When confronted with the fact the seller assumed an absolute defense by saying that 'he never let such things trouble him.'"—Chicago Express.

A CORRESPONDENT of a leading financial journal says: "Our money in volume united is wholly inadequate to the country's needs, particularly after the withdrawal of the national bank notes. Even if we had free coinage of silver, there is no authority in existence in prospect of existence; so, long as foreigners hold what they have, that could yield us a sufficient currency for ordinary mercantile requirements. The time and thought of members of congress is chiefly employed in efforts to checkmate each other's party like players in a game of chess."

WHAT estimate are we to form of American journalism and statesmanship when we remember that there are three millions of idle men seeking employment, and millions of our people suffering for food, clothing, fuel and shelter, while said journalists and statesmen are trying to find a market for our surplus products, the very thing our own people are suffering for, but are too poor to buy? The truth is that class legislation has placed labor at such a disadvantage that the wages received for producing wealth are wholly insufficient to decently support the laborer.—Indianapolis Leader.

The ready made clothing of today may be as good and look better than that of long ago, but the ready made thinking in fashion at the present is far inferior to the home made thinking of our revolutionary fathers. What did they care for legislation if it stood in the way of liberty? They believed that governments were instituted for the people and not the people for the governments.—Jonesboro (Ark.) Our Country.

## Revised Version of Genesis With Analogies to Moses.

### CHAP. I.

1. In the beginning man created commodities.

2. And exchange was without interruption, and direct; and financiers were a thing unknown. But the spirit of greed moved upon the hearts of men.

3. And government said, let there be gold coin; and there was gold coin.

4. And government saw the gold coin, that it was capable of monopoly; and government divided gold from all other mediums of exchange.

5. And government called gold coin legal tender, and others mediums of exchange called taxable notes. And confusion and depression were the first day.

6. ¶ And government said, let there be a monopoly in the midst of the people, and let it divide the commodities from the commodities.

7. And government created the monopoly, and divided the commodities of the producers from the commodities of the consumer; and it was so.

8. And government called the monopoly bank. And poverty and wretchedness were the second day.

9. ¶ And government said let the gold coin be gathered together into one place, and let paper appear; and it was so.

10. And government called paper bonds; and the gathering together of the gold coin called gold security; and government saw that it was good.

11. And government said let the bonds bring forth compound interest and usury, yielding extortion after his kind; and it was so.

12. And the bonds brought forth interest and usury, yielding extortion, whose seed was in itself after its kind; and government saw that it was good.

13. And misery and want were the third day.

14. ¶ And government said, let there be forces behind the banks, to protect the creditor from the debtor; and let them be to collect the interest; by the seasons, by the days and by the years.

15. And let them be to intimidate the poor, and protect the banks; and so it was.

16. And government made two great forces; the greater force to kill the insubordinate; and the lesser force to demand the interest; and he made the police force also.

17. And government set them all over the country to intimidate the people.

18. And the greater force government called army; and the lesser force called the civil authority; and government saw that it was good.

19. And fear and trembling were the fourth day.

20. ¶ And government said let the gold security buy up the land and take rent that may crush the producer.

21. And government created the great tariff, and every tax that oppressed the workers, and all interest which the bonds brought forth abundantly, after their kind; and government saw that it was good.

22. And government blessed them saying, be fruitful and multiply, and monopolize all the exchange, and let the rent increase upon the earth.

23. And desolation and crime were the fifth day.

24. And government said, let the bonds be perpetuated, and be payable in gold, and let usury and scoundreggery bring forth after their kind; and it was so.

25. And government made taxes after their kind, and interest after their kind, and rent after their kind, and government saw that it was good.

26. And government said, let us make politicians in our own image after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the taxes on commodities and over the rent of the earth, and over the interest on the bonds.

27. So government created politicians in his own image, in the image of government created he them.

28. And government blessed them and said unto them, be fruitful and govern the people and subdue them, and have dominion over rent, interest and taxes.

29. And government said, behold I have given you rent, interest and taxes, that you may have dominion over all voters, and over everything that voteth on the face of the earth.

30. And over all workers on the earth that ye may live upon the product of their toil. I have given you their wealth; and it was so.

31. And government saw everything that he had made and, behold it looked very good. But fury and wrath were the sixth day.

CHAP. II.

1. Thus rent, interest and taxes were finished, and all the hosts of politicians.

2. And the seventh day government ended the confusion and misery he had caused; and he rested on the seventh day from all crimes he had committed, and gave man a chance.

3. And the seventh day was blessed; because that on it government rested and the era of man began.

4. And it came to pass that we said, we will exchange freely without bonds or gold coin; and it was so, and interest was no more.

5. And man said, behold each of us will rule himself, and it was so. And the politicians went into the land of Nod, and took unto themselves work.

6. And man said, behold, much land is vacant, we will settle thereon, and pay no rent.

7. And banks and politicians called upon government, saying, help us, for man has sense.

8. But government was resting from all his labors; and army and civil authority were no more.

9. Thus rent, interest and taxes were abolished.

10. And every man reaped the full product of his toil.

11. And peace and prosperity were the seventh day.—Individualist.

WANT LOW INTEREST.

The Farmers Demand the Same Privileges that are Granted to the Bankers.

The federal government loans money to the national banks at 1 per cent per annum. It will not let the farmers, merchants, mechanics or manufac-

turers have money at all. This is class legislation which gives the rich privilege, which men in poor circumstances do not have. Why, have the Democratic congressmen permitted this unjust Republican law to remain unrepaled for the last twenty-five years? They certainly are not ignorant of its injustice to 60,000,000 of people. The Agricultural more than a year ago marked out the way the national banking law could be amended so that farmers owning land and mechanics having homes could borrow money by pledging their lands or homes as security. Senator Stanford of California has introduced a bill conveying the idea that we advocated and set forth in the Resolutions that we introduced at the State Alliance, held at Auburn August, 1888, and had the officers of the Alliance show any disposition to hear the resolutions explained, we would have done so; and that explanation would have probably prevented the order from committing itself to the sub-treasury bill.

The national banking measure is the greatest burden that the people have to carry. All the speculators in money follow it and support it, and the president and congress are influenced by it. The bonds are exempted from taxes. Mr. Vanderbilt, on his \$30,000,000 of bonds, does not pay as much as the man who owns a one-horse farm pays on his little farm. If the masses of the people fully understood the injustice of the laws affecting their monetary affairs, and how the people have been betrayed by congress and the presidents for the last twenty-five years, they would feel like hanging the prominent betrayers. Some senators have grown fat under the laws they championed, while business men have gone into bankruptcy, the farmer's produce will scarcely sell for enough to sustain his family and pay his taxes, while the masses are poor and lean for the want of money to exchange for the necessities of life.—Agriculturist and Manufacturer, Sheffield, Alabama.

The Political Alligator.

The time has surely come when the people realize that the two old parties are but the jaws of a monstrous alligator that monopoly rides over a so-called free republic at will, crushing the people on every hand. It tramples over the homes of the agriculturalists and the wage workers, leaving mortgages, debts and tenantry as its footprints. Its tail, which may better be known under the title of the party press, is used to whip the voters onto the flimsy platform that serves as a tongue for both parties, which, lying between the two, each of which is supplied with a full set of teeth in the shape of corporation legislators, invites the people and the the country to certain death.

Fully realizing this condition of things, and having an honest desire to see justice done the living and future generations, thinking voters are uniting in the Independent party, non-partisan if you please, to fire cannon balls of truth through the monarchial alligator. Who will not wish them Godspeed? They may not succeed everywhere in 1890. It would be miraculous, indeed, for people to succeed in universal political warfare to affect such an instantaneous routing of the strength that monopoly has gained in a third of a century.

But the resurrection is coming. Like Christ, the Independent voter may be trampled, villified, lied about, crucified, but like Banquo's ghost, the movement will not down. Failure in 1890 can be nothing less than a successful beginning of the march to freedom. Already the news has been carried to Washington and has temporarily laid on the table the most despotic of measures ever proposed in any legislative body—the federal election bill.

The alligator is doing lots of wiggling this year in the endeavor to gain strength, but the truth that is being planted in its jaws by the Independent cannon will surely prove his death in '92.

On with the fight for right, truth and justice! Let ever man who loves his country be up and doing! Relegate the bosses to the rear and vote "for Katie and the babies."—Sioux City Liberty Bell.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said: "You can legislate prosperity or adversity upon yourselves." What was true in Jefferson's time is true now. The eastern nations have good reason to be poor, and that is they have legislated adversity upon themselves. The poor are legally poor, and our country is affected with the same kind of bad legislation, of making the few immensely rich, while the great mass are becoming poor and the number is constantly increasing. We have been legislating for these many years for the benefit of the few. It is time to right about face and legislate for the many. In order to do so we must have a different financial system. The money must be issued by the government without the intervention of banks in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the people. Banks of issue should be abolished; the people are mortgaged to the banks, and the banks are absorbing the whole surplus products are absorbed in interest.—Gladbrook (Ia.) Labor Review.

Why are so many people clamoring against the government lending its credit to farmers by the sub-treasury bill, while those same people are as silent as oysters about the government lending its credit to the national banks? If it is a crime in one instance, is it not a crime in the other? If it is wrong to do one, is it not as culpable to do the other? Yet the defenders and supporters of the national banks are the opponents and enemies of the sub-treasury bill.—Alliance Herald.

The monopolists and money changers will keep their hands in the farmers' pockets just as long as the farmers and laboring men permit them to keep their paid-up attorneys in the legislative halls. You may talk about your demands and pledges, but it is votes that count, and it is healthy for the government that you don't forget it.—Union Banner.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY has been talking to the down east farmers since his return from Europe. Satan talked to the Savior from an elevated point once upon a time, but the latter promptly told the prince of darkness to take a walk. That's about the way the American farmer should reply to Chauncey's blandishments.—Labor Signal.

## American Lords.

In Great Britain the lords are the owners of the soil. They are few but mighty in prerogatives. The farmers in that land are among the most ignorant and stupid tenants.

The land holders of America should be the lords of this nation, not in the sense of an English lord by title or born legislator, but by virtue of citizenship and alliance of the most numerous class.

For thirty years the monied aristocracy have been the lords in this country; in numbers hardly exceeding those with British titles, yet all legislation invariably has been in their favor. They will continue the dominating class until the farmers and other workers shall demand that this government must be as intended, for the people, the rightful sovereigns. They must retire every congressman to private life, where they belong, who have served the capitalists during the present or former sessions of congress, by voting to tax necessities four times as high as luxuries, by refusing to place silver upon an absolute equality with gold, by the conversion of the non-interest bearing notes into interest bearing bonds, by granting to railway magnates millions of acres of the people's lands not to be taxed, until by them sold to the people. (The Little Rock & Ft. Smith and the Sioux City & Pacific grants did not cripple the financial standing of the greater and lesser capitalists, congressional agents, Blaine, and Allison.)

The passage of the Lodge bill is a foregone conclusion to all politicians, not the people, to conduct the elections. If the people of the north permit the politicians to oversee the elections in the south, they can only expect that their own elections in a few years will be conducted in the same manner. Do the citizens wish to see three supervisors, not of their own choosing, stand guard over the polls? If they do they should unhesitatingly cast their votes, this fall for the party that will place these election guardians over the people in the near future. But says the capitalists, "the Negroes, where in majority, do not possess their rights though there is no laws discriminating against them. Is the Negro a man? Do a majority of the European-American citizens in any section of the land demand special legislation in their favor? They do not. They are able to stand alone. They are men. The Negroes are not so weak and pusillanimous as the anti-silver and manufacturers politicians charge them to be.

But to return to the lords, we mean those who might be lords if they would, not vassals, as now to those who ride on the stage coach. Vassals they must continue to be as long as they permit the old time politicians to drive that coach—are they satisfied to drag that coach for another thirty years or will they demand that the capitalists shall step down from their lofty perch and help to pull the coach?

The expenses of government have lately been increased to enormous figures by pension legislation. Who should pay this pension and the coming service pension? The workers of the land, the rightful lords, who now are taxed in proportion to their income, ten times as much as those lords, the cranks, who have usurped the people's entitled position to be protected? They not only receive protection but "protection." These are similar terms but of different signification. For a definition, look to Webster for the former, the Republican party for the latter. The present unmistakable lords should be taxed upon their incomes, pay all present and future increased pensions. The now protected manufacturers would then receive sufficient protection.

E. S. GRIMS.

Lyons, Iowa.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury discovered a new way to pay old debts. He proposes to pay the bond holders their interest a year in advance. There is nothing too rich for a bondholder's blood.—The Rights of Labor.

WHAT is modern statesmanship? The question seems pertinent in view of certain occurrences which have taken place on the floor of the house of representatives recently. Several members of one party have engaged in quarrels and two of them even came to blows. Surely that isn't the average man's idea of statesmanship. During the past week the representatives of the other great party have been giving the country an exhibition that even the most ignorant do not mistake for statesmanship. It is not statesmanship to kick open a locked door to the chamber of the house; it is not statesmanship to run out beheaded and stand in groups around the corridor or congregate in a neighboring hotel, afraid to show their faces on the floor of the house. It is not statesmanship to take photographs of the backs of feeling members of their empty seats. No, brethren, none of these things are in the slightest degree related to statesmanship. Statesmanship has been laid on the shelf and partisan politics rules the roost. The Republicans are trying to seat two negro contestants and the Democrats to prevent it, hence all these ridiculous things. Nothing short of a quorum of Republicans will seat the Negroes and it isn't certain then, as more than one Republican is known to agree with Representative Cheadle, of Indiana, who made a speech opposing the seating of one of them.—Progress.

My friend, you are a Republican; your neighbor across the way is a Democrat. Don't you see, if the corporation gang can keep you divided they can run you both? But when you get together and join hands for the common good, you can "make Rome howl" and the politicians know it. So the old party press shouts: "Don't vote the Independent ticket; you will elect the other man." Vote! It is your opportunity to rebuke these false leaders and sham warriors. Friends, your interests are identical. What foolishness to let the politicians pull the wool over your eyes and keep you divided over a bone that has no meat on it for either of you.—Harlan (Ia.) Industrial American.

WHEN the democratic national bankers and the republican national bankers come together and vote against free coinage, it is time for the farmers to come together and vote against the national bankers.—Tecumseh (Neb.) Republican.

## The Fifty-first Congress.

The first session of the Fifty-first congress, which finally adjourned on the 2nd of October, was in many respects one of the most remarkable sessions of that body ever held. We do not recall a session of congress since the war of equal length, the present one having occupied almost exactly seven months from the fourth of March to the second of October.

In the matter of lavish appropriations this congress will probably stand pre-eminent. We have seen no careful footing, made since the final appropriation bill was passed, but if the earlier estimates are correct, and most of the bills included in them together with a few others, were passed, the total expenditures for the next year, under these appropriations is likely to be in the neighborhood of four hundred millions of dollars, and may considerably exceed that amount. The pension bureau alone, under the operation of the laws will probably take from one hundred to one hundred and fifty million dollars, the amount being liable to variation according to the number of soldiers will be willing or be compelled to stand forth in the guise of paupers. The amount required under the provisions of this new law may even exceed the larger sum named. Then by various systems of log rolling, added, abetted and simplified by His Royal Highness, King, the River and Harbor, Sundry Civil and various other bills will be kept up to high water mark or above, and the "surplus" will be reduced, with a vengeance.

The new tariff law, passed by the present congress, taken as a whole will never satisfy the west, and present indications are that it will not satisfy the east, at least the important interests are very likely to be found fighting it. A tariff law which so increases the tariff on the principal articles of import, as to almost create a panic at its beginning; and under its provisions it is expected that a large decrease will be made in the revenues from customs, is an anomaly which can hardly fail to damage somebody, and it will benefit no one unless it be the manufacturing interests of the east.

Another, and not the least remarkable thing about the present congress, is its work with silver. Silver has been taken over the tender maces, of Wall Street, and that, too in a manner so adroit, that as yet the country at large does not fully realize that it is done. This is certainly a remarkable fact in view of the fact that a majority of the present members were representing free coinage constituencies.

But perhaps the most remarkable thing about this remarkable session was the blind display of partisan display by the majority party. This was evinced in the house by adoption of an arbitrary set of rules to govern its procedure, and the assumption, on the part of the speaker, of almost absolute power, in which assumption he was abjectly obeyed and sustained by his party in the house. In the senate the outward exhibition of their feeling was less marked; the kind treatment tendered the Lodge Election Bill shows what may be expected there under certain improbable contingencies.

On the whole the first session of the Fifty-first congress is very remarkably equal for the harm it has done and the good it has left undone.—Liberty Bell.

The Independent candidates cannot be elected, eh? Don't you know that is false? Are you doing your part to elect them? Or are you one of the fellows who "think the time has not quite come?" Just such "can't succeed" predictions were made when the Declaration of Independence was sent out in 1776, but looking backward one hundred and fourteen years we are prone to think those fellows don't know what they were talking about. The Independent more can succeed; it can succeed now as surely as it did in 1776. All it needs is honest, earnest work. What are you doing to help it? What are your neighbors doing? Don't sit around like so many knots on an old, dead, hollow log, but get to work for the cause that is right and vote FOR FREEDOM and we will succeed.

WHATEVER may have been the noble qualities of the founders of the old political parties—and that they were brave and honest enough to stand for principles is proof of that nobility—the fact must be patent that the party machinery has long since passed from the control of the people. It is a time for a new set of "cranks" with qualities as noble as those of the founders of the old parties.

The Farmers' Alliance is growing rapidly. Already the organization has 72,000 secretaries and over 2,000,000 names on its rolls. A great political upheaval is threatened by the Alliance and the expectation is that there will be at least thirty-four alliance members in the next house of representatives.—Tecumseh (Neb.) Republican.

The farmers want to know why they have been discriminated against, and why they can't borrow \$1 from the government while the national bankers can borrow \$500,000,000, which they loan to the people at rates of usury varying from eight to twenty per cent. Bloomfield (Mo.) Indicator.

The western congressmen are making a bold stand trying to get binding twine put on the free list. Watch and see if they don't succeed.—Mapleton Press.

Congress has adjourned; so have the fellows in the seeing business; but twine is still taxed—of course.

Down in Georgia.

The Farmers' Alliance in Georgia on Tuesday elected a majority of their members to the state legislature, which will probably lead to Governor Gordon's defeat for the United States senatorship.

The railroads of Iowa pay dividends on \$20,000,000 worth of stock, and are assessed at \$43,000,000. The farmers of Iowa representing \$320,000,000 are assessed at \$128,000,000. Any injustice in that?—Corydon (Ia.) Herald.

MONEY is tight and the treasury empty. This is the paradox that has been accomplished with a monopolistic administration.—Winona (Minn.) New Farmer.