

# A GREAT CONSPIRACY.

## CAPITAL'S GAME TO KEEP THE PEOPLE QUARRELING.

The "Lower Class" to be Exterminated by War and the Right of Franchise Limited to the Rich.

The editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Workman is responsible for the statement that the following is a copy of a letter from a capitalist to one of his friends:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1880.

FRIEND BIRKLEY:—Yours of the 25 ult. came to hand in due time, but I confess my inability to fully and satisfactorily answer the questions you propound. Indeed, they have been a source of great annoyance to most of us who have great capital invested in various ways. The future political aspect is anything but encouraging. My only hope in the future is the ignorance of the masses, and their susceptibility of being used by us just as we have always used them. I will therefore try to answer your questions from that basis. You ask, "Does the present agitation among the lower classes, I mean all laboring classes, indicate a reversal of power from our hands into theirs?" Next you ask, "Will the agitation likely amount to anything in the long run, or rather in time?" To your first interrogatory, I will answer that I do not think the lower classes capable of conducting what now appears to be a war upon the upper class, for the following reasons:

They are by no means united, neither in organization nor in objects to be accomplished, much less are they sufficiently informed upon the real condition they are in. To explain: There is, for instance, the great organization fighting each other. Just as long as they fight each other we have nothing to fear. Now it is evidently our policy to keep them fighting each other. The result will be a final breaking up of these organizations. The fact is apparent that neither the leaders nor the members have the first glimmer of common sense or they would have long since united their forces and compelled us to give way step by step, nor need we fear of their uniting upon any one great controlling principle. All that they can perceive is an advance in wages; and even if we have to concede a little in that way, it's only a question of time, and that a short time, when improved machinery and a growth of population will increase the number seeking work, so that wages will naturally tend downward. These men do not yet understand that they ought to direct their fight and energies at the root of the subject. I am still more positively convinced, when I look at the various branches of industry, both productive and distributive, that I see a sort of piecing together of the one branch or other which precludes all possibilities of unity. For instance the clerks in the various branches of distribution imagine themselves as superior, and will not associate with those whom they regard as laborers. We need fear nothing so long as this pride exists among the various branches of workers. We, of course, can see no difference, but we must keep this antagonism alive and nourish it. Looking all along the apparent line of battle, I see no reason for fear. They cannot now, nor is it at all probably that they will, unite forces, nor strike at the root, which is so softly covered up that it requires great study and patience to try to unearth where their trouble comes from. The only body that may, and it does, cause any trouble is the Knights of Labor. It seems to me, as far as I can learn, they are the only organized body that is educating themselves and are hunting the root. The very fact that they realize that the wage question is now the root makes them ominous for the future. But all other organizations are at war with them, and it must be our settled policy to wipe out their organization. We in the east are contributing to a fund to keep up the fight between the unions and Knights of Labor. I am glad to say we are succeeding in this line. There remains only one other cause for apprehension, and that is, when the Knights of Labor Assemblies are what they call them, I believe—breaks up they join some other organization and instill into them that devilish persistence of hunting up the root, and thereby increase our enemies. So far they have succeeded, at least in a measure, to stir up the farmers and others sufficiently to give us trouble. The only remedy I can see is to take the right of franchise from them and place the control of government entirely beyond their reach. You know the method that is now being sought to accomplish this, and if it fails some other similar method will have to be adopted. We need have no fear of the Republican working classes. We can always have these fellows to vote our way. The fact is they are so far under our control that they will not listen to any unless it is "simon-pure" Republicanism. Our policy in the near future—as soon as Congress adjourns—will be to employ every available congressman, and also those who are in any way able to speak in public, to stump the country, and continue this until we have again turned public sentiment in our favor. This will require much money but even if it does, it must be done no matter how much. If it comes to the worst, we can soon get up a war with England. We have sufficient cause now, and can at any time force a war. The moneyed men of England, at least a goodly number, are in accord with us on this line. The fact is also having a serious time with the lower classes, and the way out of this muddle is war—to kill off this discontented and troublesome horde both in England and here. War will give us pretext for all we want, and the poor fools will be only too glad to kill each other off.

Now I have answered both your questions in one. I have done so in a more extended form than I at first intended, but I realize that it is the only way in which to convey a clear conception of the whole situation. I need not caution you to destroy this letter as soon as read, for fear it might through some mishap fall into wrong hands. If you wish further information regarding the organization I write to you about in my former letter I will give it with pleasure, but it must always be in

cipher to avoid all possible chance of it becoming known.

Yours, etc., SAM. THE INDEPENDENTS COMING.

They May Hold the Balance of Power in the Next United States Senate.

The following table it is believed is nearly correct, although the Independent strength may be increased in the house and the Republicans may gain one in the senate by the official canvass:

	HOUSE	SENATE
	Ind. Dem. Rep.	Ind. Dem. Rep.
Alabama	1	2
Arkansas	2	3
California	3	4
Colorado	4	5
Conn't	5	6
Dakota	6	7
Dakota, S	7	8
Delaware	8	9
Florida	9	10
Georgia	10	11
Idaho	11	12
Illinois	12	13
Indiana	13	14
Iowa	14	15
Kansas	15	16
Kentucky	16	17
Louisiana	17	18
Maine	18	19
Maryland	19	20
Michigan	20	21
Minnesota	21	22
Mississippi	22	23
Missouri	23	24
Montana	24	25
Nebraska	25	26
Nevada	26	27
N. Hamp.	27	28
New Jersey	28	29
New York	29	30
Ohio	30	31
Oregon	31	32
Penn.	32	33
Rhode Isl'd.	33	34
Tennessee	34	35
Texas	35	36
Vermont	36	37
Virginia	37	38
Washington	38	39
Wisconsin	39	40
Wyoming	40	41
Totals	37 206 89 5 40 43	

Organize, Educate!

The Independent People's party was born a little over four months ago. It has developed its principles so strongly in that length of time that in the future all the combined forces of corruption cannot stay its onward progress. The people of Kansas and in many other states are resting under its banner for new vigor to snatch the government from the hands of the power which has no sympathy for the principles taught by united labor. In 1892 every state in the union will do as Kansas has done in this campaign if they are interested in having a government for the people instead of a government for political rings and a class of autocrats who can now be found on the street corners of every city and village damning the F. M. B. A., the Farmers' Alliance, the K. of L. and all kindred organizations. Farmers and laborers who have more sympathy for the welfare of your families and neighbors than for the old parties and their rings, listen not to the carping and sneers of political slaves who have never inhaled a breath of independence, but have always been pliant servants of the power which worships at the shrine of the golden calf. The time has come when every honest man, we care not whether he is a farmer, laborer, merchant or minister of the gospel, should hold a solemn council within his own bosom, first, then with his neighbors, then resolve individually and in your unions that you will do your duty regardless of the sneers and threats of the class which has no interest in the welfare of the toilers. Then victory and justice will be your reward. Don't forget that the patriots of 1776 did not have the privilege of gaining their freedom from the financial lords of Lombard street, through the ballot, but it was done through the bullet in a long seven years' war, in which many a patriot gave up his life blood to obtain that which you must now sustain through the ballot. No delay must be made in this matter. The great plain people of this land must be up and doing if they wish to restore the principles advocated by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and it must be done under a plain People's party. No man who loves his country will now refuse to give up his political prejudice. No time must be lost. Reorganize; elect national, state, county and township committees at once. There must be no cessation in this battle that will give the enemies of prosperity and equal rights a chance to disorganize the Independent force, if we wish to make sure of a victory in 1892. The monopolists are well organized in the old parties, and their journals are always ready to report everything to their interest and how meekly laboring men submit to their will. Let the words, "organize and educate" pass along the line until every freeman is enlisted to help drive the slave-loving parties to their final resting place.—Washington (Ind.) Anti-Monopolist.

Lessons of Victory.

Absolutism has been rebuked. The people have spoken, and political tyrants tremble.

The election of Tuesday was a notable event in our country's history. False to the ideal of our fathers, recant to every sacred trust of popular government, contemptuous of the rights of citizenship, the Republican party has received the defeat that it has courted in its every act during the last two years. The brazen effrontery of its corrupt leaders—defiant, blatant demagogues—challenged the people to an assertion of their supreme power, and nobly have the people responded.

Thomas Reed, in his flatteringly pompous self-conceit, now realizes that he is not the government. Minnesota's congressmen evidently thought that he was, but even their stupidity has been enlightened.

One of the most satisfactory results is found in the picking of this "wind-bag from Maine," this pompous ass, whose brayings have been an insult in the places where Lincoln and Sumner, Wilson and Giddings pleaded for human rights and popular government. Nothing more surely marks the decadence of the Republican party than the character of its present leaders.

The sway of King Caucus is doomed and the party lash will soon fall to

drive recreant representatives, like coward curs, to do the bidding of plutocratic councils, against the people's right. Liberty will be re-established in the national congress. The assumption of autocratic power will no longer prevent representatives from expressing the opinions of their constituents, and representing their interests.

The highest tribunal in the land has heard the case of the National Toilers vs. the Protected Cormorants, and the decision is unmistakable. The tariff must be revised down, not up. It is the turn of the tide which marks the dissolution of the profligate promoter of injustice, "indirect taxation."

The force bill has probably received its quietus. The country is in no humor to condone a revival of sectionalism. The Republican party has no honorable future. Its speedy death will possibly secure forgetfulness of its twenty-five years service to the greed of incorporated selfishness.

In defeating the Republican party the country has not expressed confidence in the Democratic party, for confidence in that party does not exist in the hearts of the people. The supremacy of the latter is an incident of the contest, not a reward of virtue.

A permanent return to power of the Democratic party would mean retrogression of government. It is damned by its history, and yet it believes in that history. Its faith in its past is its condemnation in the present. We fear that it cannot change. The Leopard may change his spots and the Ethiopian his skin, but Satan will never allow the Democratic party to change; it suits him too well as it is.

The star of political redemption does not rest over the Democratic camp. There is no use of giving it advice either: admonition and chastisement are alike futile. To be relieved from Republican misrule, we are compelled for a season to suffer the supremacy of this political imbecile.

The hope of the country, the inspiration of reform, is found in the apparent disintegration of parties, and the patriotic elements into a new combination for the service of our common cause, the emancipation of the industrialists, the establishing of economic liberty.

The great party of the future is born. Its birth is in the natural evolution of human affairs, and its cradle cry is "St. Paul Industrial Age."

The Sub-Treasury Idea.

The idea of making government loans directly to the people, instead of to the banks for speculative purposes, do not rest over the Democratic party. Warm favor in Wall Street nor any of its outlying provinces. The enactment into law of such an idea means simply that all other lines of business shall be placed on an equality with banking, where each must stand or fall on its own merits, and where neither shall have power to destroy the other.

The people of Kansas and in many other states are resting under its banner for new vigor to snatch the government from the hands of the power which has no sympathy for the principles taught by united labor. In 1892 every state in the union will do as Kansas has done in this campaign if they are interested in having a government for the people instead of a government for political rings and a class of autocrats who can now be found on the street corners of every city and village damning the F. M. B. A., the Farmers' Alliance, the K. of L. and all kindred organizations. Farmers and laborers who have more sympathy for the welfare of your families and neighbors than for the old parties and their rings, listen not to the carping and sneers of political slaves who have never inhaled a breath of independence, but have always been pliant servants of the power which worships at the shrine of the golden calf. The time has come when every honest man, we care not whether he is a farmer, laborer, merchant or minister of the gospel, should hold a solemn council within his own bosom, first, then with his neighbors, then resolve individually and in your unions that you will do your duty regardless of the sneers and threats of the class which has no interest in the welfare of the toilers. Then victory and justice will be your reward. Don't forget that the patriots of 1776 did not have the privilege of gaining their freedom from the financial lords of Lombard street, through the ballot, but it was done through the bullet in a long seven years' war, in which many a patriot gave up his life blood to obtain that which you must now sustain through the ballot. No delay must be made in this matter. The great plain people of this land must be up and doing if they wish to restore the principles advocated by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and it must be done under a plain People's party. No man who loves his country will now refuse to give up his political prejudice. No time must be lost. Reorganize; elect national, state, county and township committees at once. There must be no cessation in this battle that will give the enemies of prosperity and equal rights a chance to disorganize the Independent force, if we wish to make sure of a victory in 1892. The monopolists are well organized in the old parties, and their journals are always ready to report everything to their interest and how meekly laboring men submit to their will. Let the words, "organize and educate" pass along the line until every freeman is enlisted to help drive the slave-loving parties to their final resting place.—Washington (Ind.) Anti-Monopolist.

Amount of Money in Circulation.

It is almost impossible to pick up a Republican journal without seeing the statement that there is plenty of money in the United States to do business with. The following table has been taken from the Inter-Ocean, one of the foremost Republican journals of the northwest. It speaks for itself:

Year.	Circulation.	Population.	Per Capita.
1866	1,868,409,216	35,819,281	\$52.05
1867	1,350,949,218	36,200,502	37.51
1868	794,756,112	37,015,948	21.47
1869	739,550,000	37,831,000	19.54
1870	691,028,377	38,558,271	18.70
1871	679,344,146	39,750,083	16.89
1872	661,641,362	40,878,608	16.14
1873	652,896,753	42,245,110	15.33
1874	632,032,773	43,550,765	14.51
1875	630,427,609	44,895,706	14.04
1876	620,316,970	46,584,344	13.40
1877	598,318,074	46,714,629	12.28
1878	540,540,187	48,335,396	11.23
1879	534,425,558	50,157,783	10.65
1880	528,554,267	52,060,456	10.23
1881	610,632,433	53,210,269	11.48
1882	657,504,084	54,806,677	11.97
1883	648,105,895	56,550,814	11.48
1884	561,475,988	58,144,235	10.17
1885	533,405,001	59,888,562	8.90
1886	470,574,361	61,736,218	7.64
1887	423,452,211	63,535,774	6.67

The best and most effective way to help in the struggle for industrial emancipation is to assist in maintaining the reform press that is carrying on the warfare for freedom. No matter how much or how little you can do towards it—do it. If every body would do not more than his share the success of such papers would be an assured fact. As it is a few do more than they can afford, while the rest do nothing whatever. Tacoma (Wash.) Northern Light.

The McKinley bill in one particular is different from all others. All articles imported by the government, which are not on the free list, must pay duty the same as if imported by a private citizen. This is not the last analysis; the people will pay taxes to the government, to enable the government to pay taxes to itself. All this gives employment to the tax collectors. D'y see?—Ainsworth (Neb.) Home Rule.

We were glad to see that most of our merchants were in sympathy with the farmers and voted with them. The interests of the farmers are identical with the farmers and what will benefit the farmer will benefit the merchant.—Grafton (Neb.) Leader.

# OUR IMMENSE DEBT.

## IT IS RAPIDLY GROWING LARGER AND LARGER EVERY YEAR.

It is Swallowing up the Substance of the Toilers and Absorbing the Property of the Country.

Our debts are \$28,000,000,000. The interest at 6 per cent. per annum is \$1,680,000,000. The interest on silver dollars would weigh 52,500 tons. If these dollars were loaded in wagons, a ton in each, and started on the road, twenty feet apart, the train would be nearly nineteen and nine-tenths miles long. If we lay these dollars side by side, touching each other, they would extend over 33,772 miles. If we pile them on each other in single file, the column would reach over 2200 miles high. They would cover nearly 640 acres as they lay. If we set a man to counting this interest, counting \$1 each second, working twelve hours each day and 300 days each year, it would require 129 years. It would require the labor of 5,600,000 men a year, at \$1 a day, to pay this interest, allowing them to work 300 days each.

Commenting is hardly necessary. We need only add that the load must remain on the back of the toilers as long as the principal remains unpaid. Can the principal be paid? If so, how? The principal in silver dollars would weigh only 875,000 tons. If it was laid in a line touching each other the line would reach over 662,578 miles. If they were piled on each other in single file, they would reach 38,828 miles high. If these dollars were used as a pavement, they would cover nearly sixteen square miles or 10,080 acres of land. If we load them in wagons, a ton in each and twenty feet apart, we have a caravan 3314 miles long, about long enough to reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To count this principal, counting \$1 each second, working twelve hours each day and 300 days each year, would require 2160 years. It would require an army of 93,333,333 men, for a whole year, to earn this debt of \$28,000,000,000, if they worked for \$1 a day and worked 300 days a year.

As a matter of fact, the debt grows larger and larger every year. It is swallowing up the substance of the toilers. The interest is not paid with money. It is paid by absorbing the property of the country. All the wealth of the country is being rapidly drawn into this maelstrom, this bottomless pit—usury. This awful debt, overwhelming and incomprehensible to any finite mind, has all been made in the last thirty years. It was made to draw interest or usury. But for the usury it would never have been made. It was made to enslave labor. It is accomplishing the end for which it was intended. Thirty years more on the same line, and not only industrial slavery, but serfdom in full, will be our condition. Usury has never failed to accomplish this result—absorption of the land to all the inhabitants thereof. All slaves were liberated. The land reverted back to its original owners. Debts and mortgages were wiped out. Justice demanded this repudiation. God's law prohibited the practice of interest or usury, but then, as now, covetousness caused men to disregard the law and make new slaves, secure mortgages and debts through the practice of usury, and repudiation was the just and only remedy.

Our debts were made by and for usury. As usury is a fraud, a sin; as it is in every case legal robbery, the only just remedy for it is repudiation. Where it runs its course it comes to that in the end. The nations which were destroyed by it landed right before the nation that repudiated usury defies God, law and authority. Of course it is only a question of time until He will repudiate them unless they repudiate their opposition to Him and His law. Our great debt cannot be paid. We can't and don't pay the interest with money. The only remedy for usury is repudiation. Justice demands it now as much as it did at the jubilee, and nothing else can cure the world of the practice of usury and thereby secure liberty to our race. Of course it is unpopular to say so. It was equally unpopular thirty years ago to be an abolitionist. Of course we, as a nation, will never voluntarily abolish our debts and wipe out our mortgages, and thereby liberate the people. We never do right until we are forced to do it. We will refuse to increase the volume of money to the extent that the debts could be paid, and the debts will continue and grow and drag down the masses until the demoralization will ripen up into explosions. All history teaches this sad lesson.—Rev. D. O'Leary in National Voca.

The New Party Here to Stay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, is very jubilant over the election. In an interview today he said: "The Democrats and Republicans are claiming everything just now, but when they come to sift the chaff from the wheat they will find the Farmers' Alliance had something to do with electing a fair portion of the good men who will have seats in the next congress. Up to the present time it is certain that congress will contain thirty-eight straight out Alliance men, and there are twelve or fifteen more who are pledged to us. These men are from the south and northwest—the two sections in which most of our work was done. The Alliance in Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa is not our organization and is not amalgamated with us, but it made the same fight and will join us this winter. Our Alliance co-operated with them; we will co-operate with any farmers' association, and in a little while will have a grip on the situation, in almost every corner of the land. We are here to stay. This great reform movement will not cease until it has impressed itself in the nation's history. Financial reform is the necessity of the hour, and it must come. The press and voice of stumpers were our only enemies. The Alliance has no campaign fund, no boodle. If we had had money we would not have used it. The principles on which the Alliance

is founded are solid and correct. We must succeed. The fight was no small affair. The extremists of both parties attacked us bitterly and gave no inch of ground. In the south it was the Democrats who opposed us. In the north our most vigorous antagonists were Republicans."

Wisdom and Wall Street.

Secretary Wisdom is making much ado over the alleged stringency in the Wall Street money market.

He went to New York the other day and had a conference with his bosses, the bankers. The conference lasted two hours, and no doubt in that time some scheme was hatched to defraud the people of a few more millions. The general idea is that he will decide to purchase a large amount of government bonds. Exactly how he will purchase them is a large premium, thus giving the holders of such bonds millions of money to which they can have no possible right, except as a gift. A vilerscheme never was hatched.

But why a conference with the bankers? Because as we have before stated in these columns, the national banks of the United States are the controllers and manipulators of a money system, the equal for which purposes of defrauding and robbing the masses never was known. That system is what we are dependent upon to-day for our circulating medium.

The people have felt this money stringency for years. Why have not they been counselled by the secretary of the treasury? The people have not been slow to suggest remedies for this stringency and demanded their adoption. Why have they not been heeded? The entire west demands the free coinage of silver; they have emphasized this demand by a free coinage plank in every political platform adopted in the west in 1890. Why have their wishes been over-riden and a demoralizing silver law been enacted by a monopoly-serving congress? There can be but one answer: Wall Street owns and controls every department of our government—legislative, judicial and executive. This is why Traitor Wisdom calls in conference bankers. He owes allegiance to the bankers—the people be damned. No sane, honest man will contend for a moment that there was a thought of benefiting the people by such a conference. The interests of the bankers and the interests of the people are in direct opposition.

President Harrison is "understood" says a dispatch, to have stated his desire to avoid a panic! Wonderful! He desires to have the panic averted. One would naturally suppose that the president would rather enjoy a panic. It makes things so interesting you know. But the president don't want a panic. Well that's good.

Wisdom says he apprehends no results, although there is considerable stringency. Serious consequences to the people. For proflet let us refer you to the agricultural depression the universal debt of the industrial classes, the wholesale mortgage foreclosures throughout the middle west, the poverty and distress everywhere. A little of it may be, and doubtless is, due to shiftlessness and intemperance, but to charge it all to those causes is to say that a majority of the people are shiftless and intemperate. No sane, honest man will contend for a moment that there was a thought of benefiting the people by such a conference. The interests of the bankers and the interests of the people are in direct opposition.

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been taken under foreclosure to satisfy the insatiable greed of usurers. And still the process goes on, adding to the number of its victims at a constantly accelerated rate. How long can it last? Think.—Duluth (Minn.) Industrial Age.

Hayseed is Blain.

We kin all of us remember how along about September

The paper used to tell about the caucus or the fair.

End them fellows from the city used ter git almighty wifty.

On the fellow with the duster who had hayseed in his hair.

They had fun in legislators with the man who raised periters.

If by any hook or crook or chance, elected and sent there,

End the reportorial friskers used to comment on the whickers.

End the carpet-sack of Billson, what had hayseed in his hair.

Yes, b'gosh! he rid his pass out end he used to blow the gas out.

End he used ter drink hard cider when he went on a tear.

End he used ter pinch a dollar till the buzzard used ter holler.

End the man out up ree-diktious what had hayseed in his hair.

But, by gum! if you've been reading' you observe a strange purcedin'—

End the fellows with the whickers that is slowly gettin' there.

End it won't be too surprisin' if by slowly organizin'.

Old parties may wake up to find the hayseeds in their hair.

When the fashions change you fellows will all carry green umbrellas.

End trousers wide across the seat to make the dudslets stare;

In them times if you muster you must wear a long duster.

End if you want ter throw on style put some hayseed in your hair.

—State Chronicle.

Says the New York Herald of the operation of the Australian ballot law in Newark, N. J.: "Several men of excellent education were a great deal more flurried than the laborers and others who was expected would make many mistakes. In one district two blind men were voted. Friends of these men, whom the election officers placed under oath to make up their tickets according to their instructions, accompanied them into the booths. It was the most orderly election ever conducted in Newark. "Of course money is spent to-day, but it is not for buying votes as in old times. It is spent in saloons and restaurants and give out ballots. I notice the money men known as ward strikers are hanging back from voting, but no candidate is such a fool as to give money to a man if he cannot satisfy himself that he goes into the booth and votes for him."

The United States produces enough food to supply every citizen boundedly. Its factories produce more than enough of all the clothing needed; coal, wood, and minerals are in the greatest abundance, and the people industrious and full of energy, yet want, destitution, hunger and suffering are constant guests in thousands of homes. Evidently natural conditions are not to blame, but the injustice of man, and the laws, is. Is there any plausible reason why the people should suffer from such laws and their results when they have the power to alter them? If the people suffer they have themselves alone to blame. Let them arouse themselves, study the situation and act like men worthy of a better state; demand and see to it that these evils are corrected.

—National Economist.

The real grandeur of a nation rests in the happiness of the people. The happiest and most patriotic people are those who own their homes. Some people mistake pomp for grandeur and display for patriotism. True patriotism and unalloyed happiness are anchored in the homes of the people. This is a principle of nature. It is imbedded in the deepest recesses of our souls. Give a man a home, and you make him happy; rob him of home, and he becomes desperate. There is an important lesson in this paragraph.—National Reformer.

Now that the Farmers' Alliance in Georgia has elected three-fourth of the state legislature, thereby defeating Gov. Gordon, the Democratic candidate for the United States senate, wonder if the Republican croakers will let up on the "Democratic side-show" business? And now the Alliance has defeated the Republicans in Kansas, wonder if the Democrats will be satisfied that it is not a Republican institution?—Portland (Ore.) Reform Journal.

It is contended by the old party organs of the north, that the so-called Union Labor, Alliance, Industrial movement, is engineered and run in the interest of the Democratic party; and by the southern organs it is claimed, it is engineered and run in the interest of the Republican. The farmers are to be congratulated for having the happy faculty of running their affairs to please both old parties.—Gladbrook (Ia.) Labor