

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

THE PEOPLE READY FOR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

The People's Party is No National Affair - It is in Every State from L. to K. to G. - The Voters are Numbered by Millions - and the Next President Will Wear Cowhide Boots.

In reading the following dispatch sent out from New York to the Associated Press, bear in mind that it is old party authority, and that it belittles the strength of the third party force instead of exaggerating it.

But it shows strength enough to warrant the prediction that the next President of the United States will wear cowhide boots!

New York, June 7.—Now that the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance have practically decided to go into independent politics and make nominations for the Presidency in 1892, the strength of the Alliance and the extent of the third-party feeling in the organization become matters of interest and importance.

For the purpose of getting this information on the State officers of twenty-eight States Alliance which now hold their annual conventions, the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the most powerful of the agricultural organizations, were requested to answer these questions:

1. What is the approximate strength of the Alliance in your State now? 2. What has been the growth of the Alliance since the Ocala convention? 3. What is the general feeling in regard to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1892?

4. What proportion of the membership will, in your opinion, support such nominations should they be made? The answers to these questions are given in the replies received. Among many of the Alliance men there is a well-defined suspicion that anything emanating from newspapers other than those devoted to their order must be antagonistic. Hence some of the officials did not answer. From other sources, however, information is gathered about those States that are organized but which are not included in the letters which follow:

Table with 2 columns: State, Membership. Lists membership numbers for various states including Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, etc.

In nearly every one of these States there has been an increase in membership since the Ocala convention. In Iowa it is in round numbers 10,000 and in California 8,000.

In addition to these States, Oregon is ready for a State organization with 100 sub-Alliances and about 4,000 members. New Jersey is in the same way with fifty sub-Alliances and 2,500 members, and the organization has a good start in Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Minnesota.

Little progress has been made as yet in New England, but outside of this section the national officers of the Alliance expect to have every State in the Union organized before the meeting of the Federation of Industrial Organizations, which will meet in Washington Feb. 22 for the purpose of taking action on the third-party question, and it is predicted that the movement will then be indomitable.

In addition to the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, there are the Colored Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry and the Northwestern Alliance. The first claims a membership of 1,300,000, the great mass of which is, of course, in the South.

The E. M. B. A. has about 150,000 members, nearly all of whom are in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; the Patrons of Husbandry are about 250,000 strong and are pretty well scattered over the Northern States. The Northwestern Alliance is strong in Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and its roll of membership reaches about 175,000 to 200,000 men.

In estimating the voting strength of all these organizations, a deduction of at least 20 per cent. must be made for women and minors.

Outside of the purely farmers' organizations the Knights of Labor with 300,000 members is in addition with the new movement, besides the Citizens' Alliance, which is of unknown strength.

As far as the political feeling is concerned, it is claimed that among the Western and Northwestern men they are enthusiastic for a new party, while in the South and East that feeling is rapidly growing, but that there is a disposition in the South to await the action of the Democratic party in the next Congress, and if the Alliance Congressmen are not properly recognized, and if a sub-treasury bill is not reported, the Southern Alliance men will join the new movement.

The Southern Alliance men are solid for the sub-treasury scheme, and are equally as solid against Grover Cleveland as the Democratic nominee next year.

From the letters from State Alliance officials, the following table has been prepared. Some of the officials refuse to furnish other estimates, or talk so ambiguously that it is impossible to make deductions. The first column of figures shows "the approximate strength," the second the growth since the Ocala Convention:

Table with 2 columns: State, Membership. Lists membership numbers for various states including New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, etc.

Herewith are given the views of leaders on the third party and other questions: NEW YORK.—George A. Scott, Secretary: The Alliance is not a party and has no such ideas.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Henry C. Demming, Secretary: The disposition among the members of the Farmers' Alliance in Pennsylvania is to give each of the old parties a fair trial, and if they will not accede to the demands of the Farmers' Alliance then to give independent candidates.

WEST VIRGINIA.—S. A. Houston, President: The Ocala Council demonstrated the fact that sectionalism, especially as between the West and South, was a thing of the past, and hence increased impetus was given to the movement.

the fact that sectionalism, especially as between the West and South, was a thing of the past, and hence increased impetus was given to the movement. The sentiment as to independent nominations is in a transitive state with us. When the question was first mooted the majority of our members were opposed to a third party. It was hoped that both or one of the parties would see fit to put itself in front of the great industrial movement, but it seems the golden opportunity has been thrown away, because none of our political leaders had any conception of the strength of the movement. To-day the Alliance finds the more prominent leaders of both parties in open opposition to its demands, and this fact is making the order look elsewhere for a leader in 1892.

I. H. Martin, Secretary (same State): We do not expect, in 1892, to support Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, or any other candidate who does not favor these demands, or the leading ones such as the "abolition of the national banks," the "free and unlimited coinage of silver," and the "sub-treasury plan," or some other plan equally as good for the supplying of a circulating medium to the people in sufficient volume and at a low rate of interest to meet the business requirements of the country.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. S. Barnes, Secretary: More than 95 per cent. of our order are a unit for "our demands," as adopted at St. Louis and Ocala.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. William Stokes, President: Outside of the political press and a small circle of political speculators the question of independent political action has not caused a ripple, because it has not been discussed. Independent political action by the Alliance is out of the question so long as the Alliance constitution remains as it is. It cannot be changed before next winter, and our people are not disposed to worry about the bridge before they get to it.

FLORIDA.—R. F. Rogers, President: The general sentiment in this State on the question of making an independent nomination for the Presidency in 1892 is not at all strong. Not more than a per cent. of the organization vote in favor of such a movement. I do not believe that more than 10 per cent. of the organization would support an independent candidate for the Presidency if one should be nominated.

LOUISIANA.—J. W. McFarland, Secretary: There is but little talk of an independent move in this State, as the Supreme Council of our order decided to push the work of education among the people during the year 1891 and to take no political action until the conference of February, 1892. While there are some of our leading members who favor an independent move, the matter is held in abeyance until such time as the Supreme Council shall decide after discussing the matter what is best for the order to do.

TEXAS.—S. O. Dows, Secretary: The Farmers' Alliance in Texas has been grandly over since the national meeting in December last. Over 400 sub-alliances which have been dormant since 1886 have reorganized and gone to work, and over 300 new sub-alliances have been organized. Five new county Alliances were formed the first week in May. The prospects are that the order will double its membership in this State this summer. Every county has from one to three active organizers and lecturers.

OHIO.—Alva Agel, President: The F. A. and I. U. is less than one year old in Ohio. The State Alliance has been organized within the last month. The people are ready for organization, and recently we have had very few workers in the field. There were between 200 and 300 sub-alliances in the State when the State Alliance was formed, and thirteen counties were represented. I have not the records giving the strength in the State, but some of the counties—namely Franklin, Geauga, and Adams—had 1,500 to 2,000 members.

IOWA to the Front. The People's party of Iowa have set the ball in motion, and nominated a full State ticket. Over five hundred delegates attended the convention, and it was one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious gatherings ever held in the State. A. J. Westfall was nominated for Governor on a strong platform, and the political thermometer of Iowa will register above the hundred notch from now until after election. Go in, brethren, and God bless you. Maine does not get a chance at the old parties until next year, but she is getting ready to give them a roasting then.—Lewisston (Me.) National Advocate.

There is to be a contraction of the currency to the amount of about \$35,000,000 caused by the action of Mr. Foster in calling in the money of the Government now on deposit in the banks.

There is a great deal of talking nowadays about a billion-dollar Congress, said Secretary Foster, the other day, "but the people should remember that this is a billion-dollar country. This is a trap to catch phrase, and we undoubtedly tickle the national vanity of all those who can forget their own poverty in contemplating the wealth which belongs to other people.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

INDIANA.—Thomas W. Force, President: Our State is ready for the third party in 1892, and the sentiment is growing rapidly. I believe nine-tenths of our order will support the third party ticket, and think I could safely put it even higher. The Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in this State are one in co-operation and politics, and stand as one order 100,000 strong.

ILLINOIS.—F. G. Blood, Secretary: At least 75 per cent. of the membership of this State is in favor of nominating candidates for President and Vice President in 1892, and if such nominations are made 90 per cent. of the members will support the ticket.

MICHIGAN.—A. E. Cole, President: I am of the opinion that a large majority of our members favor an independent nomination for the Presidency in 1892. If such a nomination is made I think 80 per cent. of the membership, perhaps more, would support it.

TENNESSEE.—J. H. McDowell, President: About one-third of the membership is in favor of an independent political movement, and the sentiment grows rapidly.

ARKANSAS.—Paul T. Davidson, President: We are for the People's party. There is no use trying either of the old parties any further. Arkansas is for the St. Louis demands and neither of the old parties will grant them. Enough of our members will support the new party to carry the State in 1892.

A Hymn Modern. Earth to earth, and dust to dust— Is it right or is it just? That the place wherein we lay Our small modicum of clay Should not be our own away?

Earth to earth, and dust to dust— From the center to the crust Land is bartered, bought and sold For the cursed greed of gold— Gold which earth itself doth hold.

Earth to earth, and dust to dust— But the earth is held in trust By men for the use of men, Only while they need it, when To be rendered up again.

Earth to earth, and dust to dust— Selfish appetite and lust Stole the earth when earth was young, On its face their burthens hung, Refit the virtue that had sprung.

Earth to earth, and dust to dust— Down their throats the lie we thrust, When traders, vaunting, say: "That we are of other clay, Made of baser earth than they."

Earth to earth, and dust to dust— Mother earth, to us you must Come, for we have waited long Through the centuries of wrong— Now the weak are growing strong.

Earth to earth, and dust to dust— Rise we in our fierce disgust, When we have learned our birth: "Earth is ours, if we be birth!" "Ours is death, and ours from birth!"—O'Neil Mitchell, in London (Eng.) Workers' Cry.

PERTINENT POINTERS. Extracts from Exchanges in All Parts of the Country that Reflect the Popular Mind.

MISSISSIPPI Alliances have gained over 1,000 members since December 1.

THE Citizens' Alliance of Milwaukee, Wis. has resolved itself into a city central club of the People's party.

LEADING officers of the Knights of Labor of Vermont are organizing branches of the Citizens' Alliance in that State.

ACCORDING to statistics gathered by Chas. D. Kellow, the able Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, 3,000,000 people in this country are wholly or partially supported by alms per year.—The People.

THE Republican papers assert that the people's movement is a scheme to down their party. The Democratic collaborator for Wall Street say it is aimed at them. The two, taken together, are about right.—Farmers' Union.

GOLD contraction—thirty-seven million dollars of American currency has been shipped out within a year, as the papers state. That is contraction at the rate of over three millions per month, or—Monroe (Neb.) Looking Glass.

BEFORE next November President Folk, of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, will have visited and spoken in every State in the Union. He thinks by that time the Alliance will be fully posted as to what strength it will have as a Presidential and Congressional factor in 1892.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's the number of failures in the United States and Canada from Jan. 1 to the 19th of the present year was 5,736, showing a considerable increase over the corresponding period in any previous year. This is the process of wealth concentration doing its work, quietly, ceaselessly, and increasingly.—New York People.

THE railroads know their friends. They refused to pay any attention to the request of the new party for reduced rates on their goods, and at the same time they granted a one fare to the Democratic and Republican conventions a month ahead. This little fact will be remembered by the voters on election day.—Harian (Iowa) Independent American.

EVEN the slow old New York Evening Post, owned and edited by Cyrus Field's brother, is waking up to the condition of the Eastern farmers. It gives the story of a correspondent in Niagara County, New York. Good, industrious farmers there are leaving their farms in despair and losing all they had paid on them. Interest, taxes and payment on railroad bonds were eating them up; while the city personal property went untaxed.

NOW the Farmers' Alliance has gotten to be a power in the land, the old political party workers will endeavor to coax them off their trail by passing resolutions squinting in the various directions farmers think desirable, but doing nothing to relieve their necessities permanently. A little silver will be coined, and perhaps on some things promises made, bills introduced not to any great extent. They killed off the greenback party in this way and then went on with their old clench games again.—Farm View, Pottsville, Cal.

NATIONAL bankers are the middlemen who stand between the people and the National Treasury. The money is issued to the bankers to be loaned to the people. The Government receives 1 per cent. for the use of the money and the bankers get all the way from 5 to 10 per cent. as commission for loaning it. The commission paid to the bankers is too high. Aboish the banks and secure money at actual cost. The people see no reason why they should pay the exorbitant commissions for the privilege of borrowing their own money. There must be and will be a cheaper way.—Anderson (Ind.) People's Journal.

IT is a fair illustration of our civilization to stand at the door of a sod house in western Kansas, when inmates are cheerless, cold and hungry, with not a ray of hope, and as this glittering costly pagoda (excursion of millions of dollars and families) goes flying past, listen to the popping of champagne corks and the sounds of drunken orgies within. The mortgagee is on the train; the mortgagee is in the hut. One produces; the other belongs to a "Board of Trade." One works, the other doesn't. One wears kids on his hands; the other wears second-hand clothes sent to "The Kansas Sufferers." One is the spider; the other the fly. One belongs to the 400; the other belongs to the common people.—Non-Confemist.

WHAT good is Jay Gould to society? Does he ever produce an ounce of food, a yard of clothing, or an atom of anything to sustain life or make humanity better, happier, or more content with the world? No, he does not. Then he is certainly a leech living upon the masses, and enjoying the fruit of their labor. It were better for society that a mill stone be tied about his neck and that he be launched upon the broad Atlantic. And the same applies with equal force to Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Depew, and others of the great capitalists, for whom every man, woman, and child in Fremont County, who labors in any capacity, is creating millions of dollars for their already overflowing cof-

fers. "What fools we mortals be."—Hambury (Iowa) New Era.

BORN the old party organs, by way of argument against the Alliance demands, say "you can't legislate money into the people's pockets." This is considered a squelcher, and as such unanswerable. Instead of this proposition being true, it is absolutely false and misleading.

There was never a dollar in the pocket of any individual that did not get there primarily through an act of legislation. What makes money? Legislation. What takes it out of the National Treasury, what must first go when first made? Legislation. Where does it go when taken from the treasury? Into the pockets of the people when in abundance and into the vaults of the banks when scarce.—National Economist, Washington, D. C.

THE Dawn recently referred to Carroll D. Wright's estimate that there will next year be 46,000 vacancies in gainful occupations, and that there will be 500,000 applicants for them, and wonders what the other 454,000 will do. Such economists as Edward Atkinson would tell them to economize; our prohibition friends would urge them to sign the pledge; some of the clergy would say "repent and be baptized;" the protectionists would demand a higher tariff, and the free traders, free trade. But while all these are counseling and advising, there will be 454,000 men who cannot find an opportunity to earn their living. Isn't it about time that people realized that an industrial system in which such a thing as this is possible is wrong?—The Independent.

EVEN if my voice could be heard around the world instead of being as feeble as it is, it would be of little use for me to speak to monopolists, rulers or working people. All are infatuated with the idea that they can make themselves happier by using clubs, knives, bullets and dynamite against each other. The world is yet in the fighting period, and there is little use to talk of peace. With my little, feeble voice I protest against the coming storm, but I believe the storm is coming, and I tell you so. The monopolists and rulers will continue to insanely provoke the working people by imprisoning and killing them for wishing and trying to better their condition, and the working people will foolishly and pitifully seek to avenge themselves by retaliation, and there will be smoke, and fire, and blood, and death.—Twentieth Century.

"THE drain of gold from the States to Europe is not a source of any present alarm," says the Philadelphia Record. Of course it is not; but if the free coinage of silver bill had passed the last Congress and was now law this drain of gold would be invoked as proof of the terrible effects of free coinage of silver, and it would be made the pretext upon which to found the most violent attacks upon the policy. It would also be cited to show that the only safety to the finances of this country would be to return to monometallism. It is very easy to say that there is no alarm, because there is absolutely no cause for it, for the simple reason that capital does not want an alarm, has not made an alarm and will not make an alarm, as it is not to its interest or profit to make it. But what a fine opportunity this would be to make an alarm, if the free coinage of silver had been adopted!—Montgomery (Ala.) Alliance Herald.

THE further we get from the great conference at Cincinnati, the bigger it looms up before us. We felt at that time that it was the grandest gathering ever witnessed on this continent. And now we know it was, and furthermore we are not alone in thinking so. Our friends the enemy are advising the politicians to put their houses in order, as there is undoubtedly a big storm coming. The Washington Post says it is in the air and the old party politicians may as well prepare for wet weather, as they will have no time to shingle when the cyclone strikes. We have about fifty old party papers on our exchange list and every one of them is damning the Cincinnati conference. They cannot seem to stop talking about it; it haunts their dreams by night, and goes with them to their office in the morning. They read about it and then they write about it, and all the time keeping saying in doesn't amount to much. But nevertheless it seems to occupy all their time, even to the exclusion of Blaine's reciprocity scheme. Well, let them sweat; it is good for them. We want them to keep right on talking about it; it is one of those things that grow better by discussion or abuse; we do not care what they say, if they will only say something.—Lewisston (Me.) National Advocate.

WHILE the Republican press is sneering and jeering at the platform brought out at the Cincinnati conference, while it is predicting the speedy dissolution of the People's party, for want of coherence of its elements, the people are sticking to the standard of reform from every point of the compass. State after State responds with conventions of the people. Full State tickets are placed in nomination, and the determination is daily growing stronger that capitalistic control of this Government shall cease. Never before since the agitation against negro slavery have the people been so thoroughly aroused as they are to-day, for they recognize that white slaves are in as great need of emancipation as the blacks ever were. There has been too much starvation at the door of plenty, too much extravagance in the conduct of government, too much class legislation. History is repeating itself. Involuntary slavery cannot be endured by the masses. Their liberties were blood-bought, and if need be the people will retain them by the same means. There was an ultimatum given to the slave oligarchy years ago. It was—no further extension of slavery; if that demand and slavery was wiped out. Organized capital now controls our Government and constantly encroaches upon the liberties of the people. The People's party have for their motto "No encroachments upon the liberties of the people."—Elwood (Neb.) Advocate.

DEPEW AGAIN. "I am a worker," once said Chauncey M. Depew; "a worker among workers, a captain of workers." While this great bamboozler, this fraud among frauds, this captain of humbugs, was delivering himself of windy platitudes at the unveiling of Grant's statue in Galena, a Coroner's jury was censuring him for the Tarrytown dynamite explosion, caused by his stupid and criminal mismanagement of the New York Central. Rightly or wrongly, it has been said of Grant that he had a stern disregard of the lives of his soldiers on the field of battle; but the men who fell under his command died at least in a noble cause, whereas, the thousands of people who have been killed on the New York Central, under the mismanagement of Chau-

ncey M. Depew were sacrificed to the ignoble avarice of the Vanderbilt. How many more Coroner's juries shall have to sit upon the corpses of his victims before this murderous brute is safely caged in a prison cell?—New York People.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE. The People's Party Has Drawn the Line Between Capital and Labor.

The issue is no longer between the Democrats and Republicans. The real issue is between capital and labor; which side will you take? You can vote either the Democrat or the Republican ticket in favor of capital, for they differ only in their name. Both parties are in favor of a favored class controlling the issue and the value and the volume of the money of our country. And many of their leaders are alike, interested in conspiracies against the people. They therefore agree on the finance question. For the Government (the people) to issue the money direct to the people at 2 per cent. and to control the issue and the value and the volume of our circulating medium is out of the question with these plutocrats. The transportation question, the land question, and many other evils are overlooked. If the Government would loan money direct to the people at 2 per cent. it would save the people one and one-half billion dollars interest every year, which, if applied to the principal of our thirty billion dollars indebtedness would pay it off in less than eighteen years. But as long as the money is under the control of market, transportation and money we will be their wage slaves, and they will get richer and richer and we will get poorer and poorer, and we will finally have to bid adieu to our Christian civilization.—Independent Monitor.

THE Silver Question. Of all the outrages perpetrated against a patient people, the destruction of \$200,000,000 of silver currency was one of the most heinous. The men control the value of the silver product when only two nations in Christendom produced enough to export—the United States and Mexico—was a crime against mine owners. But the destruction of the money was a crime against nations.

It was perpetrated against us at midnight in 1890, when the one man, John Sherman, appeared to know what the "coinage bill" really meant. It was purchased with bribes of the European bankers, Rothschilds, Barings, Coutts, etc., as witness the following from the Bankers' Magazine:

"In 1871, silver being demonetized in France, the United States on a loan of \$500,000 was raised, and Ernest Seyd, of London, was sent to this country with this fund, as agent of the foreign bondholders and capitalists, to effect the same object (demonetization of silver), which was accomplished."

To-day the Legislatures of certain Western States where the crop can only be moved by borrowing \$150,000,000 of these European bankers, refuse to memorialize Congress to reinstate the national property and currency in its full value and usefulness.

And what is the excuse? Excuse? Why, this, and this only: That Europe will flood this country with silver. Ye gods, but what ignorance! We pick up the late report of the Treasurer and find that \$36,000,000 are exported by this country annually—to supply a foreign demand.

And yet these fools, harnessed to the car of plutocracy, tell us that if we put \$200,000,000 more of silver into use in this country Europe will be ruined. An importer, and become exporter to our shores. Meantime, to accommodate these assinine idiots, the people suffer with mortgages, and only \$6 a head of currency in the country.—St. Paul (Minn.) Great West.

"The Duke of Marlborough has been traveling in the United States on a tour of observation, and advises his fellow loafers not to invest in American industrial investments, but to purchase land. He says: 'Buy land, because that is the best investment in America. When you do that you become a landowner among an Anglo-Saxon race of sixty million people who work like beavers developing your property, and adding to its value every day.'"

This must be very comforting to the agricultural classes of our country, especially so to the mortgage-crushed farmers of Nebraska and neighboring States. They will soon have the opportunity of "working like beavers" to develop and increase the value of the lord of Marlborough's investment; and our very paternal government, that only holds United States lands in trust for the people, will sell for the almighty dollar the natural birthright of American boys to such as Marlborough, while these same American boys will "work like beavers" for the nation, effort, licentious, and hoarsely Marlborough's.

These land lords are about to receive from the British taxpayers thirty-three million pounds as compensation for their heaven born right in Irish land, and, like "Billy Scully, who wore steel upon his belly," they propose to invest it in American land, so that agricultural classes here may "work like beavers" to support these drones in society's hive.—Omaha (Neb.) Union.

Worse Than in Ireland. There were in the United States, in 1880, 322,357 tenant farmers paying rent, and 762,344 tenant farmers, villeins, or metayers farming on shares; a total of 1,084,701 tenant farmers. The total number of tenant farmers in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales is 1,069,127.

If the 574,225 Irish tenant farmers should be compelled to share their crops equally with the landlords, as 702,244 American farmers must, such an outcry would go up to heaven as was never before heard in the world.

If the 414,804 English tenant farmers were required to do it they would take an only from thirty-six to forty-eight hours in which to wipe out the whole system of land tenures. The greatest share ever asked of them was one-fourth.—T. E. Willson.

A MILLION children working in the mines and shops of this country, and a million able-bodied men tramping over the world, Grant's statue in Galena, a Coroner's jury was censuring him for the Tarrytown dynamite explosion, caused by his stupid and criminal mismanagement of the New York Central. Rightly or wrongly, it has been said of Grant that he had a stern disregard of the lives of his soldiers on the field of battle; but the men who fell under his command died at least in a noble cause, whereas, the thousands of people who have been killed on the New York Central, under the mismanagement of Chau-

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These land lords are about to receive from the British taxpayers thirty-three million pounds as compensation for their heaven born right in Irish land, and, like "Billy Scully, who wore steel upon his belly," they propose to invest it in American land, so that agricultural classes here may "work like beavers" to support these drones in society's hive.—Omaha (Neb.) Union.

Worse Than in Ireland. There were in the United States, in 1880, 322,357 tenant farmers paying rent, and 762,344 tenant farmers, villeins, or metayers farming on shares; a total of 1,084,701 tenant farmers. The total number of tenant farmers in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales is 1,069,127.

If the 574,225 Irish tenant farmers should be compelled to share their crops equally with the landlords, as 702,244 American farmers must, such an outcry would go up to heaven as was never before heard in the world.

If the 414,804 English tenant farmers were required to do it they would take an only from thirty-six to forty-eight hours in which to wipe out the whole system of land tenures. The greatest share ever asked of them was one-fourth.—T. E. Willson.

A MILLION children working in the mines and shops of this country, and a million able-bodied men tramping over the world, Grant's statue in Galena, a Coroner's jury was censuring him for the Tarrytown dynamite explosion, caused by his stupid and criminal mismanagement of the New York Central. Rightly or wrongly, it has been said of Grant that he had a stern disregard of the lives of his soldiers on the field of battle; but the men who fell under his command died at least in a noble cause, whereas, the thousands of people who have been killed on the New York Central, under the mismanagement of Chau-

ncey M. Depew were sacrificed to the ignoble avarice of the Vanderbilt. How many more Coroner's juries shall have to sit upon the corpses of his victims before this murderous brute is safely caged in a prison cell?—New York People.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE. The People's Party Has Drawn the Line Between Capital and Labor.

The issue is no longer between the Democrats and Republicans. The real issue is between capital and labor; which side will you take? You can vote either the Democrat or the Republican ticket in favor of capital, for they differ only in their name. Both parties are in favor of a favored class controlling the issue and the value and the volume of the money of our country. And many of their leaders are alike, interested in conspiracies against the people. They therefore agree on the finance question. For the Government (the people) to issue the money direct to the people at 2 per cent. and to control the issue and the value and the volume of our circulating medium is out of the question with these plutocrats. The transportation question, the land question, and many other evils are overlooked. If the Government would loan money direct to the people at 2 per cent. it would save the people one and one-half billion dollars interest every year, which, if applied to the principal of our thirty billion dollars indebtedness would pay it off in less than eighteen years. But as long as the money is under the control of market, transportation and money we will be their wage slaves, and they will get richer and richer and we will get poorer and poorer, and we will finally have to bid adieu to our Christian civilization.—Independent Monitor.