FORCED TO ADMIT IT.

EXISTING MONETARY RELATIONS UNSATISFACTORY.

This Is What Senator Allison Says Was the General Opinion of the Brussels Conference—A Practical Admission of All Our Claims.

The Populists Vindicated.

The opponents of free silver are compelled to admit its necessity; and what if more, they are compelled to admit every monetary position taken by the Populist. They do not do so in so many words, but they do it in fact as will be seen by the following. Senator Allison of Iowa, one of the American members of the Brussels conference is now at home, and talks quite freely. "I was struck," says the Senator, "by the general disposition of the assembly to admit the existing monetary relations of civilized nations were unsatisfactory and calculated to seriously hamper and check the carrying on and development of the world's commerce." This may be new to Senator Allison, but it is not new to the readers of the *Progressive Farmer*, nor to Populists anywhere. It was unnecessary for him to go to Brussels to learn that fact. Had he taken and read any of the reform papers he would have known it long ago.

But the Senator goes much farther, and admits all that the Populists have claimed with reference to the effect of monetization or demonetization upon the market values of the metals.

Hear him.

My remarks have been published in French and English, and I will be given out here in due time. I may summarize them, however, by saying that I advocated strongly the free coinage of gold and silver at the mints of the nations entering into the union, with a provision that a certain ratio between gold and silver coin should be maintained.

"Do you mean a ratio between the quantities of gold and silver coined?"

"Certainly not, for I believe in coining all the gold and silver that is presented. The ratio I refer to is between the values of the metals as coined into dollars; that is, the number of grains in each."

"Can that ratio be maintained by law?"

"I think it can. You have been poisoned in your idea on the silver question by reading the text books of our college professors. They are good men, brilliant men, learned men; but, however, that is another question. Yes sir; I do think that the ratio I speak of can be maintained by law. You think it will fluctuate with the varying production from the mines of silver and gold. But such has not been the case in the past. Hundreds of millions of gold were poured into circulation during the California excitement without affecting materially the relative values of gold and silver. The fact is, gold of the world is of very little absolute value for the arts, independent of its ficticious value as a legal tender. If the governments of the world should agree to abandon the use of gold as money, what do you suppose would happen? I will tell you. There would be $4,000,000,000 of gold, or rather what had been worth that amount, at our present valuation, dumped into the market as bullion, to be changed into jewelry, teeth filling, etc. How long do you suppose it would take the civilized world to use it up, allowing for the normal rate of increase? No less than one hundred years. That is a fact. Now suppose the world had on hand a supply of clothing sufficient to fill its wants for a century to come. What would happen? Clothing would go down like a shot, would it not, and become ridiculously cheap? The same would be true of gold. I merely give you this argument, which is one of those I used with effect on the Brussels representatives to show that, however you look at it, the value of these metals used for money, whether there be one of them or two, are fictitious. So what difference does it make if the ratio between the two dollars is maintained by law? If all countries agree on maintaining it there will be no trouble."

What Populist ever did or could say more than that? The sole reason for the inordinate advance of gold and the fall in the price of silver and every other marketable commodity, was the demonetization of silver, thus increasing the monetary demand for gold. This was in the interest of those who owned the gold and it directly robbed everybody else. We appeal to our friends, who are conscientiously in favor of silver coinage, and whose every interest lies in that direction, but whose "minds have been poisoned by," —well, no matter whom, to read the above extract several times. It is from a leading Republican. Then read what Mr. Pierce, a leading Democrat, says in another place. Then set about the work of getting that "poison" out of your minds. The Populists are right; the monetary system is bad.—Progressive Farmer.

Great Sympathy for the Farmers.

From one end of the country to the other the papers that have fought every reform demanded by the people are just now greatly concerned about better country roads. Their sympathy is deeply touched for the poor farmers that they must drive over roads with mud holes, roots, and sticky clay. If the people were not demanding other reforms that would lessen some of the profits of the goldbugs and speculators the latter would never have had their sympathy so deeply touched about the road business. Is road reform needed? Yes, but it is one reform that will not stop the robbers from stealing from the people. We might have the best roads the world ever saw in every neighborhood in the country, yet if the same financial policy is continued, the bankers and speculators could steal the earnings of people who rode over good roads as easily as from those who ride over poor dirt roads. If a man is stealing corn from your barn, stop the thief before you clear any more land to raise more corn. The money devil is trying to draw the attention of the people from the reforms that would hurt them. Let the people beware! The money power will always keep the best talent employed to keep the people fooled and divided.—Clinton Caucasian.

Asking Too Much.

Monopolists complain that workingmen are asking too much. This is the cry of the coal barons when the miners ask for a slight advance. How can it be that workingmen are asking too much when they only ask for a part of what they create? How is it that the coal miners are asking too much when the ask to be paid 60 cents for producing a ton of coal that brings $7 on the market? It seems to us that workingmen can never be unreasonable in their demands so long as they only ask for a part of what they create. The vast difference between the employe and the employer is conclusive proof that the employe does not ask or receive too much for his labor, for the former grows poorer and poorer each year, while the latter grows richer and richer. This is true, in the face of the fact that the class which grows poorer each year produces the very wealth upon which the other class grows richer each year. No, labor can ever be unreasonable in its demand so long as it only asks for a part of the wealth it creates. An equal division, even between labor and capital, would not be unjust.

Boodle Journalism.

The facts in the boodle scandal recently discovered in France in connection with the Panama Canal, are already well known, and French journalism seems to be no freer from this weakness than are the metropolitan papers of America. Speaking of this case, the *National Advertiser* of New York says:

"It has transpired in connection with the Panama scandal that every time a new load was to be placed, the *Petit Journal* received 100,000 francs; the *Figaro*, 80,000 francs; the *Telegraph*, 150,000 francs; the *Debats*, 35,000 francs; the *Matin*, 50,000 francs; *Gaulois*, 50,000 francs. These were the accounts paid in ordinary emergencies. When any exceptionally great move was contemplated the subsidies were increased. French journalism cannot claim originality for these methods. There have been papers in the English language that indulged in financial ventures of a similar nature, and Anglo-Saxon schemes that permitted them to do so.

The Goldbug Conspiracy.

Senator Pugh of Alabama in a recent interview concerning the Monetary Conference at Brussels, which was bossed by the banker goldbugs of Europe, spoke in the following significant terms:

"The conference was proposed and carried out," said the Senator, "merely to stave off the passage of a free silver bill by our own Congress. It was not intended for anything but a blind, and the fact that it has and will not accomplish any results does not astonish any one familiar with the circumstances surrounding its creation. The advantages to the Eastern capitalists would be this, if silver was demonetized: A man who owed $100, payable in ten years, would have to pay practically $125 inclusive of interest, when the debt became due. This is about the rate which gold is appreciating. On the other hand, if there was unlimited coinage of silver, a dollar would be worth no more ten years from now than at the present time. It is just a case between the money borrower and the money lender, and silver remonetization is bound to be made complete sooner or later. The out-look for early legislation in favor of silver is not promising, but the public demand is growing stronger. Four years hence neither of the great political parties will dare to nominate a presidential candidate who is not favorable to the free coinage of silver."

"Evidence of Prosperity."

Notwithstanding the continual shrieks of the goldbugs regarding our prosperity, the cold facts remain that our people are continually getting deeper and deeper in debt.

Nebraska is one of the best states in the Union. Her crops this year and last were excellent. Her people are intelligent, industrious, and progressive. There is no better state in the Union.

The law requires the clerks and registers of deeds to report the amount of mortgages filed and released each year. The reports are to be filed Oct. 31. They have just been compiled by the Commissioner of Labor and show with one single exception that every county in the state is deeper in debt than it was a year ago.

The farm mortgages filed during the year amounted to $2,324,118. Satisfied $1,672,272. Chattel mortgages filed, $2,738,747; satisfied $1,463,136. Total farm and chattel mortgages filed, $5,062,865; satisfied $3,136,408. More filed than satisfied $1,926,458.

The Greenback.

This is the way an old soldier puts it: Suppose Uncle Sam should grind out a new $5 bill and send it to me as pension money—what would I do with it? I'd buy $5 worth of corn of neighbor A. He would go to neighbor B, a coal digger, and buy $5 worth of coal. B would pay it to Widow C for a fat pig. Mrs. C would buy a load of hay for her cow—getting it of farmer D, who wants to use just $5 for fence posts. And so you see by the time the new greenback had been paid out for posts it would have done $25 worth of good. And it would keep on traveling, helping to make trades every time it changed hands, until at last it would be paid back to Uncle Sam for taxes, after doing its work as well as if it had been made of gold. Yet there are people who had rather be taxed to death than to have Uncle Sam grind out new greenbacks to swing around the country in a useful way.—Industrial Review.

Who Owns America?

The railroad companies own 211,000,000 acres, or enough to make six states like Iowa. The Vanderbilts own over 2,000,000 acres; Mr. Disston of Pennsylvania, owns over 4,000,000; the Standard Oil Company, 1,000,000; and Murphy of California, an area equal to that of Massachusetts. The Schenley Estate owns land from which the heirs received annually $1,000,000. Twenty-one million acres are owned by foreigners, who owe no allegance to our government, and are no friends to a republic. What will our children own?—a right to pay rent—Tulare Citizen.

Rank Tyranny.

Can anything more tyrannical be imagined than that policy of the United States Government which decrees that itself alone shall coin money—and then refuses to coin one of the two great metals of which all metal money is made?

"Men of America, look where you stand,"
The curse of the usurer covers our land.
In the North, in the South; the East and West,
Behold the dead march of this terrible pest,
From the great vital centers of finance and trade
Monopolies swarm of every grade.
With their network of iron and gold at command,
They are crushing life from your beautiful land,
And all their great wealth—deny it who can—
Is wrung from the toil of the working man.

Political Points.

Austria has taken control of telephones.

Pension expenditures $250,000,000 a year.

Georgia Populists swept fifteen counties clean.

The Belgian Government has taken control of the telegraph lines.

Denver printers are going to make their People's party club a permanent one.

LOOK WHERE YOU STAND

STARTLING EXHIBIT OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

In 1840 the American Farmer Owned 90 Per Cent. of the Wealth of the Country and in 1890 He Owned Less Than 21 Per Cent.—Facts For Consideration.

The Toiler's Future.

The census reports of 1890 show that there are on record in the United States 9,000,000 mortgages, which average $450 each, making a total of about $5,000,000,000. The census reports also show that the average value of each farm in the United States has depreciated $1,620; the average per acre of depreciation since 1864 has been $28.

That in 1840 the farmers owned 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country and that they owned less than 21 per cent. in 1890.

Total number of farms in the United States, 4,225,955; of these, 1,024,701 are renters.

Of these renters 702,224 are compelled to divide equally their crops with their landlords, while the greatest share asked of the British farmers is one-fourth.

Over one million American renters, while the homes of our people, the heritage of our children, are owned and controlled by foreigners. Think of it—foreigners own 84,000,000 acres of our land—enough for a farm of 160 acres for 500,000 of our renters. Two hundred and eighty-one million acres of our land owned by railroad corporations and syndicates—enough to make nine states the size of Ohio.

Who owns the railroads? The money power; composed principally of English lords and dukes. And yet we have over a million American farmers without farms.

New York, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, only 13,000 own their homes. In Chicago, with a population of 1,200,000, less than 2½ per cent. own all the real estate. From 1880 to 1890 the producers increased the wealth of the country 50 per cent.—they increased it from $44,000,000,000 to $66,000,000,000. Who got the increase? In 1890, of the $66,000,000,000 of wealth in the United States, 30,000 leading capitalists possessed $38,260,000,000, leaving $29,750,000,000 for the remaining 64,000,000 inhabitants.

It will be seen from these figures that although our farmers, artisans and other toilers produced the increase of $22,000,000,000, a few capitalists absorbed most of it.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family is estimated to be $300,000,000, annual income at 7 per cent. is $21,000,000.

The average annual income of our farmers is $300. To pay the income of the Vanderbilts requires all that 70,000 farmers can produce. If this thing is to go on for a few years, a few thousand plutocrats will practically own the whole country.

Think of it; two-thirds of the money changers is not assessed one farthing for the purpose of taxation, while the farmer who has a mortgage on his farm pays tax on the mortgage he owes as well as on his equity in the land. The farmers own less than 21 per cent. of our wealth, but pay 80 per cent. of the taxes.

The Government has the power to force every taxpayer in the land to offer his life in dense of this untaxed wealth.

A dollar will pay no more on your tax or debts than it would in 1865. One bushel of grain will pay only one-fourth as much on your tax or debts.

The national debt Aug. 31, 1865, was $2,844,749,626.56, on which there has been paid—

On principal	$1,879,874,117.58
On interest	2,530,357,047.05
Total	$4,410,231,172.63

The total debt July 31, 1897, was $997,378,835.13.

At the prices current in 1866 it would have taken 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat to pay the entire public debt of the United States. After all the four billion dollars that has been paid, at the current Chicago price of wheat, it would take 1,111,930,000 to pay the net public debt of July 31,1892. This is the way the farmer is getting out of debt.

While you have to raise four times as much grain now to pay a dollar on your taxes or debts, the money power piles up its dollars four times as fast.

Commissioner Porter tells us in his eleventh census that the little state of Massachusetts, from 1880 to 1890 increased its assessed wealth $569,377,824, which was $10,000,000 more than the nine great states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and North and South Carolina.

And yet these nine states are more than fifty-eight times as large as Massachusetts and have seven times as many people and twice the assessed value.

If we add Florida, Kentucky, and Kansas to the list, making twelve, the state of Pennsylvania gained more than twelve. If we add the two Virginias and Tennessee, making fifteen, New York increased its wealth more than the fifteen.

The West and South produces most of our wealth—New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts get it.

About 95 per cent. of the business of the country is done on credit. The producers of wealth must pay interest on this credit.

The total amount owing by all the banking institutions of the United States (18,055) to depositors in July, 1889, was $4,603,844,157. Total cash in all of these banks at the same date was: Gold coin, $98,811,911; silver, nickels, foreign coin, etc., $7,211,478; paper money, $349,694,406; total, $478,816,693. Only enough money on hand to pay a fraction over 10 cents on the dollar to depositors on demand.

If gold was the only legal tender there would be on hand about 2 cents on the dollar for depositors.

According to Secretary Foster, we have of money of all kinds in this country at the present time, $1,588,781,729. Our banks alone have loaned out to the people $3,803,851,799. Where did they get this money to loan?

Reader, we entreat you to sit down quietly and frankly look this question squarely in the face. It is your duty as an American citizen—as a voter—to do so.

A Populist in the Cabinet.

A dispatch from Washington bears the information that no less prominent Democratic leaders than Senators Gorman, Brice, and Carlisle are urging Mr. Cleveland to offer the Agriculture Portfolio to a People's party man, and declares that if these distinguished gentlemen "can overcome Mr. Cleveland's well known prejudice against the Populists the successor to Uncle Jerry Rusk will be chosen from that party."

No one need be alarmed. Mr. Cleveland's prejudice against the People's party will not be overcome, and that portfolio will never be offered to any one but a Democrat. Some one high in the counsels of the farm organizations may get it, but it will not be one who was not a Democrat in 1892.

And an agricultural exchange says, we are frank to say we think it should not. Mr. Cleveland's party went into power under circumstances peculiar, and with an emphasis seldom expressed. It is eminently proper that his immediate advisers should be adherents of that party. We do not believe a Populist could honorably accept a Cabinet position if tendered by Mr. Cleveland. He certainly could not without placing himself under obligation to the administration, such obligation as any true Populist would hesitate long before incurring. His usefulness as a Populist would be at an end. It the incoming administration and the Democratic party want to show any favors to the People's party or the farm and labor organizations, they can easily do so, and in a manner most effective, by enacting into law the demands of the People's party, or any portion of them. This is a kind of favor we could all appreciate.

National Debts of the World, 1889.

Austria and Hungary	$ 2,643,021,000
Belgium	512,000,000
Denmark	18,847,000
France	4,982,840,000
Germany (entire)	2,692,555,000
England (and dependencies)	5,645,657,000
Greece	132,625,000
Italy	2,250,000,000
Montenegro	1,000,000
Netherlands	545,000,000
Portugal	53,600,000
Roumania	176,000,000
Russia (all)	4,869,768,000
Servia	50,655,000
Spain	1,986,650,000
Sweden	58,000,000
Norway	59,660,000
Switzerland	5,000,000
Turkey	368,590,000
Argentine	148,000,000
Bolivia	19,000,000
Brazil	600,500,000
Canada	273,000,000
Chili	92,860,000
Columbia	15,000,000
Mexico	112,000,000
Peru	342,624,000
United States	1,462,800,000
Uraguay	79,198,000
Venezuela	63,780,000
Egypt	732,000,000
All other countries (about)	3,500,000,000
Total	$35,654,779,000

The above statement is made from the Statesman's Year Book and all other sources obtainable. It is very conservative and is doubtless fully five billions under the true amount. The annual interest charged on this vast amount at the average rate of 4½ per cent. reaches the vast sum of $1,516,313,000.

This discloses a condition of financial servitude that should make the stoutest quake with alarm.—National Watchman.

The Sub-Treasury in Russia.

The American Consul-General at St. Petersburg transmitted to the Department of State at Washington last year an important report upon the details and workings of a system now in practice in Russia resembling certain plans incorporated in the platform of the Farmers' Alliance in this country, of making advances on the farmer's product stored in warehouses or delivered to officials of railways of the country. The salient points of the system briefly stated are as follows:

Advances on grain may be made by any railroad company on account of the Imperial Bank of Russia authorized by the Minister of Finance. They must not exceed 60 per cent. of the value of the grain at the nearest market place, except in the cases of loans for six weeks or less, when an 80 per cent. advance may be obtained.

The usual interest is 6 per cent. payable in advance, with other small charges on account of a sinking fund and commissions to railroads.

Loans range from six months to one year, and if not repaid at their expiration the grain is sold by the railroad company at auction.

Grain may also be sold if in danger of deteriosation.

This scheme went into effect on July 14, 1888, and at the present day is generally adopted throughout the country, and business is carried on under it on a very large scale.

The scheme gives great satisfaction to farmers very many of whom declare it has been an essential feature of successful farming in Russia.—Toiler, Nashville, Tenn.

The Battle Cry for 1893.

The San Francisco *Examiner* telegraphed to Gen. Weaver to know what he thought should be the American battle cry for 1893 and received the following reply:

"The American battle cry for 1893 should, 'Free coinage, more money, hands off by Europe, strike at the ballot box against the aggressions of monopoly and gold mongers.

Condition of the Treasury.

From the report of the Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor it is learned that during the year the sum of $17,834.51 has been received, and the sum of $18,324.69 has been expended, and that now a balance of $7,666.18 is in the treasury.

THE oddest cat in Connecticut belongs to A. C. Wood, a barber of Hartford, Conn. It is a pretty little brown and white fellow, three months old and very playful, although it has no forelegs and no tail. It was born without those things. The queer kitten gets over the ground by jumping like a kangaroo, and it travels rapidly.

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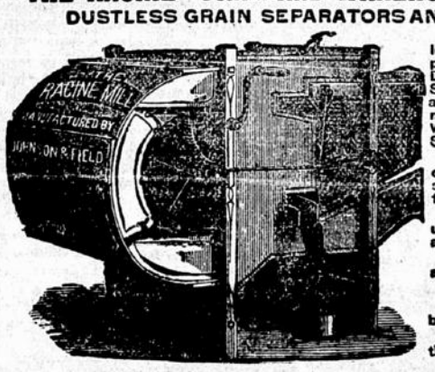

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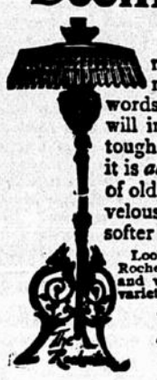

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