WILL MEET IN DENVER

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Fourteenth Annual Gathering of a Great Organization—Tenth of December the Date—"Now Is the Time That Tries Men's Souls."

Greeting to Trade Unionists.

FELLOW WORKERS:—Pursuant to our laws you are hereby notified that the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Old Chamber of Commerce, 14th and Lawrence Streets, Denver, Colo., and will be called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning of December 10th, 1894, and continue in session each succeeding day until the business before the convention shall be concluded.

In inviting the trade unionists of America to participate in our convention, it is not amiss to call your attention to the fact that the past year has witnessed strange scenes and incidents, so strange that the whole world stood aghast lest the free institutions of our country were about to be shattered, the rights secured and guaranteed were to be treated with contempt, and the liberties of our people trampled under foot.

The judiciary yielding to the wealth and bidding of avaricious corporations, has, by the flagrant issuance of injunctions restraining union men from exercising their legal and natural right and punishing them for contempt, practically flung to the winds the right of trial by jury. The right of masses of labor to organize for self protection is placed in jeopardy; the courts deciding our organizations to be conspiracies.

For the first time in the history of the country, and in contravention to all constitutional law and rights, the Federal troops, in spite and against the protests of the state authorities, were sent into several states ostensibly to maintain interstate commerce uninterrupted, but in truth to overawe workmen engaged in a contest in defense of their rights and to aid their fellow workers. These facts must receive our consideration, and in no uncertain tones must we declare our position upon them, and our unceasing effort for their solution, and the final emancipation of labor.

For more than a year the people of our country have been suffering from a great industrial, commercial and financial crisis. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow workers have been vainly seeking opportunities to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Though this lack of employment is in no wise the fault of the workers, yet the unemployed are mainly dependent upon our efforts for permanent relief; hence wise legislation, some tangible, even heroic, action of our convention will be necessary to relieve us from those awful conditions which confront us. Some action must be taken by which both those over-employed and unemployed may be benefitted and relieved of their burdens.

The failure of Congress to give heed to the voice and demands of labor in legislation deserves our greatest thought.

The efforts to unite labor's forces must be carried on to a successful end.

The programme submitted to the last convention will be reported upon, and it will require all the experience, tact, judgment, earnestness and honesty of our fellow unionists to take such action that will protect and further the interests and welfare of the wage earners in connection with this and all other matters which will be brought before our convention.

"Now is the time that tries men's souls." It requires all the courage, virtue and manhood within us to withstand the fearful havoc the consequences of the monied power, the corporate and capitalist class, in their rush to gratify their avarice and greed.

In this scramble women of labor are the victims and children the sacrifices. Even men without organization, without intelligence and without tenacity of purpose to maintain their rights, are mowed down and crushed beneath the juggernaut of mammon. The only hope for the perpetuity of the institutions of our country, the safety of women and defense of children, the protection of our manhood and the progress of our race, lies in the organization of the masses of labor. The demands of the toilers of America can only find intelligent expression and become crystalized into laws and habits of daily life by organization in the unions of labor and by representation at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

The representation in the convention will be upon the following basis: International and national unions with less than 4,000 members, one delegate; for 4,000 members or more, two delegates; for 8,000 members or more, three delegates; for 16,000 members or more, four delegates; for 32,000 members or more, five delegates, and so on. Local, trade or federal labor unions, state federations, central labor unions, trades assembles or trades councils, one delegate each. All organizations to be entitled to representation must have a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least thirty days before the date upon which the convention is to be held. Any delegate representing a union must be a member of the union, and if not a craftsman of the trade union which sends him, the union must give the reason why such delegate was chosen. Delegates must be elected at least two weeks before the time of holding the convention and the names of delegates forwarded to the secretary immediately.

The per capita tax or delegate tax must be paid in full to entitle organizations to representation. (See Article IX, Constitution A. F. of L.) Since the constitution requires the secretary to furnish the committee on credentials at the convention with a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body, organizations will see the necessity of settling their accounts previous to the convention, and thus aid in the facilitation of the work.

When the delegates are elected secretaries of unions will please notify this office, giving the names and addresses of the delegates.

The committee of arrangements have secured accommodations for delegates on the American plan at the St. James Hotel, at $2 per day. The headquarters of the executive council will be at the St. James Hotel.

The trades unions of Denver have appointed a reception committee, the members of which will be at the railroad stations at the times delegates will notify them of their contemplated arrival and routes of travel. Delegates desirious of being received by the reception committee should notify Mr. Roady Kenehan, 1548 Wazel Street, Denver, Colo.

Special attention is called to the following constitutional provision of the American Federation of Labor. Article III, Section IV:

"All resolutions of general character or propositions for changes in the constitution shall be sent by delegates-elect or the officers of affiliated organizations to the secretary of the A. F. of L. at least two weeks previous to the assembling of convention; the secretary shall have the same compiled and printed as a programme of business and mailed to each delegate-elect; but this shall not preclude the introduction of new matter by the consent of two-thirds of the delegates."

Credentials furnished for delegates.

Again we urge unions to be fully represented at the convention.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Pres. A. F. of L.

Having Eyes, We See Not.

The recent elections have shown conclusively that there is no way by which the Government can be wrested from the control of the eastern money power save through the ascendancy of the Populist prrty.

The money power controls both of the old parties. As long as the people can be kept in line for one or the other of the old parties, it matters not with plutocracy which controls the affairs of the nation. What do the Wall Street bankers care whether the Democratic party is in power or the Republican party? It is all the same to them. They have their collars on both of the parties, and can use one to accomplish their ends just as readily as the other.

Indeed the money power of the east has shown a preference for a change. If one party should be continued in power too long, the followers of the other might get weary with waiting for things hoped for and become demoralized and stray after other gods, and thereby mischief might come to the lords of the exechequer. They are safe as long as they can keep the people equally divided between the two old parties and fighting each other.

How these Wall Street bankers must laugh in their sleeves to think what dad-gasted fools the American people are. Each recurring election the voters divide off and fight each other. At one election a Republican victory is declared, and the next the Democrats are triumphant, all the time the money lords of Wall Street are chuckling and gloating over the manner in which they are working the public. What fools we mortals be sure enough! All the time we are fighting each other, the money power is slowly but surely robbing us and despoiling our homes, pauperizing our families and creating beggary for an inheritance for our children.

First it is Cleveland that the money power tells the Democrats to nominate, and they tell the Republicans to nominate Harrison. After the nominations are made, the money power elects the one that they think will best serve their ends. If the Republicans have had it last, they will very likely tell us to elect Cleveland. If the Democrats were in power last, they will likely demand that we elect Harrison and thus it goes. We work, whoop, vote, rejoice over the victories just as though they meant something, when either victory or defeat means defeat to us, but victory or defeat means victory to the money power.

How long, oh Lord! will the American people be fools and tools of the money lords of the land? How much longer will it take the people to get their eyes open? How many years of spoilation will the gold gamblers enjoy before the people open their eyes to the fact that they are being first buncoed and then robbed and their children consigned to a life of poverty and serfdem? How much longer will this political game of blind man buff continue?—Dallas Mercury.

Government Ownership.

If our Government owned the railroads we could go to San Francisco from Boston for $10, Look at the proof: Uncle Sam pays the railroads not quite $275 to transport a loaded postal car from Boston to San Francisco. A passenger car will carry fifty passengers, which at $10 each, would be $500 or a clear profit of $225 a car and this too, after paying 5½ per cent. on watered stock, which is fully 100 per cent. on the the cost of the roads.

To show how our railroads have watered their stock, I point to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad which, when the Vanderbilts obtained control in 1869 was capitalized at $49,000,000. They at once watered it up to $90,000,000, more water has been added until the present capital stock is $147,000,000—all but $45,000,000 being water.

Government ownership would save the people the gigantic sum of $1,000,000,000 a year and bring shorter hours and better pay to the 70,000 railroad employes.—The Altrurian.

Is Not This a Pretty Picture?

What a superb coward Cleveland is. When he moves about Washington he has a brace or two of detectives at his heels and a bracer inside of his active wardrobe. When he leaves for New York and Gray Gables, he rides as does a prisoner, with his surround of detectives. He leaves the train in Jersey City and sneaks to a Government vessel in waiting for him, and thus in state proceeds to Buzzard's Bay. Returning from his fishing grounds, he is sandwiched between two detectives, with five more lurking along ahead or behind him or near him. Arrived in New York, he enters a carriage accompanied by his detectives, and thus secures himself against any assault from Dr. Bryant, whose guest he is for the day. He rides in the park two hours, preceded by a detective, followed by a detective, with a detective seated beside him. He rides from New York to Washington with a detective seated in front of them, another seated behind him, to guard him and protect him in the enjoyment of his sacred official life. The wonder is that his body guard does not handcuff him so he will not get away, or that he does not handcuff his bulldogs to him so they cannot get beyond his touch. What a picture in this country! When comes the time for Grover Cleveland to change his condition through the process called death, he will pass on and no detectives can save him or help him He will not die till his time comes, and when it comes it will come for a fact; he will pass on, leaving his body behind him. The idea that he will ever be killed by assassination is absurd. He has killed himself, and assassins do not kill men already dead. It is possible that these detectives are to keep Hill from touching him or to keep the poor people from coming to him with their petitions for sympathy, if nothing more. Next in order the Goddess of Liberty will require a fire-proof safe in which to stand erect looking the world in the face.—Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

Who Fixes the Prices?

The Philadelphia Record, a Cleveland humbug sheet, under the head of fooling the farmers, says:

The price of wheat and cotton in our own markets is fixed by the price at which we can sell the surplus in foreign markets. Our prices, therefore, go up and down with the quotations that serve to regulate demand in the countries where we sell the over-plus of cotton and wheat that we cannot ourselves consume. The wildest advocates of protection will not deny these facts. Yet they have impudence and dishonesty to assert on the stump and even in the press that the low prices of wheat and cotton are the direct outcome of Democratic administration, hoping thus to impose upon the farmers of the country and beguile them into the support of the protectionist candidates.

Yes, the American wheat exporter must of course accept the price prevailing in the country he ships to. A seller has little to do in the open market in fixing the price, unless it can be done by combinations.

But what the American farmer is kicking about, and he isn't fooling either, is that this country permitted English capitalists and gold gamblers to come over here and dictate legislations that would enable England to lower the prices of American products. By the demonetization of silver the English merchants are enabled to procure cotton from India at so low a rate that the United States is about out of that market altogether, as we cannot compete with the 9 cents a day labor of India.

The United States permits itself to be used by foreign governments to bring about a condition that ruins our production. The American cotton producer does not expect to regulate foreign markets, but he is entitled to be treated squarely by his own government.

Sympathy.

You poor, starving, shivering citizens of America, you have the sympathy of the rich who roll in splendor because you have labored. How the monopolists do look down on you with pity as they drive by in tandem. How they shed tears at your hunger while they clink glasses of champagne. How they sadden for your rags as they waltz in silks, fine linens and diamonds in the reception halls of plutocracy. Yes, they sympathize with you—as does the lion with the lamb. They gamble in your bread to build palaces to cheapen its cost to you. They gamble in meat and become millionaires to cheapen that to you. They gamble in coal and make millions to prevent you from freezing. They collect rent off of you to help you keep a home. And you vote for them. You vote the tickets they do. You vote for parties that do their bidding. You vote for policies they tell you to. Sympathy, did you say? Well, ain't you got enough of it? How would a good home, steady employment with the retail price of what you produce do for a change? Wouldn't that be better than sympathy and a dole of charity soup? Then vote against the tickets the monopolists vote. Read up and be free or remain ignorant on politics and be a slave.—Coming Nation.

They Are Too Busy.

There are many American citizens who are too busy to think about the country's needs or perils.

One is "too busy" with something, another is "too busy" with nothing.

One is "too busy" chasing popularity with the ignorant.

Another is "too busy" erecting a fabric of wealth that may dissolve in a day.

Some are "too busy" giving circulation to lies and misinformation.

Others are "too busy" like Narcissus, contemplating their own shadow in water.

One is "too busy" talking claptrap about a political party to get a plum.

Another is "too busy" listening and wondering what a "smart man" a certain politician is.

Some are "too busy" raising corn and hogs to care what becomes of other men's liberties.

Others are "too busy" thinking about dead issues and the dead past to learn anything about the perilious present.

And last, but not least, some are "too busy" trying to save souls for the next world, and making no effort to save them in this.—Virginia Sun.

Populism Not Dead.

Final returns show that the Wisconsin Populists cast 25,530 votes this year. In 1892 they cast 9,909. Figures of this sort rather shake one's confidence in the oracle who proclaims loudly that Populism is dead, and lend force to the proposition that substantial unity of Democrats must be effected if the forces of oligarchy as represented by the Republican party are to be put to rout.

INFAMY OF INFAMIES.

PLOTTING TREASON AND BASE CONSPIRACY.

Money Must Rule, Homes Must Be Taken, Courts Corrupted and Spies Employed—Power of the Populists and Their Magnificent Campaign.

The Ohio Populist publishes the following bank circular eminating from Wall Street: The circular was dropped by a prominent broker on the stock exchange in Chicago, and was picked up by Mr. T. W. Gilruth, then a reporter on the Chicago Daily Press, and first published in that paper. The bankers at once took steps to destroy the paper. Mr. Gilruth now resides in Kansas City, Mo. A few days since the Ohio Populist adressed a letter to Mr. Gilruth requesting a copy of the original and its history. We append his reply.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20. 1894.

To The Ohio Populist.

Gentlemen—Your letter dated October 17 arrived this morning and I hasten to answer it in view of the importance of the request you make, and inclose you a copy of the document known as the "Wall Street Letter." It is a genuine emanation from the people who are engaged in an attempt to destroy "A Government of the people, by the people and for the people," and establish in lieu thereof a Government of plutocracy, long-winded titles, oppression and slavery for the masses.

I had the Wall Street letter published in the Chicago Daily Press, which resulted in the bankers taking such steps as destroyed the paper. The Press is no longer published.

I was bord at Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, April 6, 1843. My father, Rev. James Gilruth, was well known all over the state years ago.

He has an abolitionist concerning chattel slavery. I am an abolitionist concerning wage slavery.

Yours fraternally,
T. W. GILRUTH.

Here is the circular. Read it. Think over it. Ye boastful yeomanry of a (once) glorious republic. We must be robbed of our homes. We must be made a tenantry, that we may not "quarrel with our rulers." Is there a man in this plague stricken land who has a drop of patriotic blood in his body, whose heart will not flie with indignation, and whose spirit will not rebel against such diabolical treachery as this? Read it, friend, and if it doesn't make a Populist out of you, we must decide that you are the one or the other of the two things, a fool or a tool.

WALL STREET, N. Y., March 21, 1892.

Developments abroad this week have been quite as important as those at home. The appointment of a receiver for the speculative banking house of Murrits & Co. ends a long agony among capitalists, and is a long step towards the final liquidation of England's latest financial folly. The continental crisis which has long been pending seems to be at hand.

The failure of the leading banking house at St. Petersburg a few days ago, the suspension of a Paris bank to-day, more intense financial distrust in Spain and Portugal, and the political complications at Berlin, all point mistakably to a climax of the wretched condition of financial and political affairs that has existed upon the continent for years.

It is not to be wondered at that the American market, no matter how sound and healthy it may be, should stand still in the face of these events, and the others of which they are the precursors.

London having relieved itself of a surfeit of securities extensive sales of its holding of Americans, and by so doing has filled her bank vaults with American gold, is in a position to take care of its holdings of Argentine securities, for which there is practically no market at present.

English bankers, brokers and investors certainly will not touch continental securities unless they should fall in value to such figures that might tempt bargain hunters, for all of these securities have been tabooed in the London market and will continue to be until capitalists determine whether or not to bring on a general war between European nations. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the minor and local financial troubles of the continent will be limited to those who are locally responsible for them—that is, as far as the misfortunes of any nation can be confined within its own territory.

Out of all this disorder a better and sounder condition of affairs will be developed by the imperialism of capital, but the process of reaching that basis will inevitably be slow, tedious and costly. A gold basis for money circulation must first be established.

We must proceed with caution and guard well every move made, for the lower orders of the people are already showing signs of restless commotion.

Prudence will therefore dictate a policy of apparent yielding to the popular will, until all of our plans are so far consummated that we can declare our designs without fear of any organized resistance.

The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor in the United States should be carefully watched by our trusted men, and we must take immediate steps to either control these organizations in our interest, or to disrupt them.

At the coming Omaha convention to be held July 4, our men must attend and direct its movements, else there will be set on foot such an antagonism to our designs as may require force to overcome. This at the present time would be premature; we are not yet ready for such a crisis.

Capital must protect itself in every possible manner, through combination and legislation.

The courts must be called to our aid, debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages foreclosed as rapidly as possible.

When, through process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of Government—applied by a central power of imperial wealth under the control of leading financiers.

A people without homes will not quarrel with their rulers. History repeats itself in regular cycles; this truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world.

While they are doing this, the people must be kept in a condition of antagonism.

The question of tariff reform must be urged through the organization known as the Democratic party. And the question of protection with reciprocity must be forced to public view through the Republican party.

By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting each other over questions of no importance to us, except as tethers to lead the common herd.

Thus, by discreet action, we can secure all that has been so generously planned, and thus far successfully accomplished.

[Signed] H. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.

To the Bankers' and Brokers' Central Committee of Chicago, Ill.

[STRICTLY PRIVATE.]

Keep on the Armor.

Napoleon is credited with the saying that in a conflict at arms that the side was victorious which first renewed the offensive and went in search of the next battle. In a measure this is true in politics. The party sustaining apparent defeat may resume the conflict immediately after election in a manner presaging ultimate victory.

The Republican party, flushed with success, will doubtless do little during the next two years except quarrel over the spoils of office. The Democratic party, discomfited, disorganized, overwhelmed with defeat, will so long debate whether to disband, reorganize, go over to the Populists or form a new party, that their previous prowess will have gone glimmering and their opportunity to rally their forces and achieve victory in '96 will have passed from their grasp.

Will the Peoples party avail itself of the opportunity now afforded to immediately renew the conflict all along the line and push forward to final victory in the next presidential campaign? This much desired end can be attained if the necessary onward march is promptly and properly made. But the work must commence at once—throughout every state, county and voting precinct. Speakers must be kept in the field expounding the principles of the Omaha platform. Reform books and phamplets and leaflets must be purchased, even by those who can but poorly spare the money, industriously circulated and brought to the notice of those honest voters in the old parties who have not got their eyes open.

People's party papers must be subscribed for, loaned to neighbors, and better supported financially. Reform editors, especially, must keep in the harness, hew to the line as before, and refuse to be drawn away from the path of duty by glittering bubbles seeming to emanate, from the basin of prosperity. Individual work in the line of political reform must be pushed with energy in every walk of life. And work will win; there will be no victory without it.

Let every man who voted the Populist ticket at the recent election be up and doing, looking about him in search of the next battle. Keep on the armor, move steadily forward and the next great battle of the ballot will give us the executive and both houses of Congress. Then the rule of the people will be firmly established.—Chicago Sentinel.

What Do the People Expect?

Why should the people rehabilitate the Republican party?

Is there the remotest idea that the Republican party changed?

Is it not the same old corrupt party that went out out with Harrison?

If it was so corrupt as to deserve defeat two years ago, why should it be reinstated now?

If it spent a billion dollars of the people's money in one year under Harrison, will it not do the same again?

Has it changed or done works mete for repentance since it startled the country by its corruption and frauds?

Is the defeat of the Democrats by the election of the Republicans not a change of parties without any change of principles or politics?

How supremely ridiculous it is for the people to jump out of the frying pan into the fire, to change from one corrupt party to another equally corrupt?

Both of the old parties have been condemned for their corruption and debauchery of the public trust. Why should the people not condemn both and try a new party?

If a business man should discharge one employe because he had robbed his safe and employ another who also robbed him, would it be common sense for the business man to discharge this second man and employ again the first one who robbed him?

That is precisely what the people have done at the late election. They discharged the Republicans in 1892 for robbery and corruption, and in 1894 discharged the Democratic party for the same cause and employed the Republican party again.

Are the American people a set of fools? Do the people understand what liberty means, or are they only fit to be slaves and serfs? Are the American people capable of self-government? If so, they have not so declared by their actions. Is not the political action of the American people the most nonsensical and ridiculous that was ever witnessed?

Magnificent Results.

Although the monopolistic daily press is systematically suppressing returns of the Populist vote, enough information can be gathered to show that not less than two million votes have been polled. This in itself is a magnificent victory, and one that the most enthusiastic reformer may well be proud of. Nobody expected that the People's party was going to "sweep the country." All that was expected was a largely increased vote—and that has been attained. Let this vote be doubled in the next two years and it means victory in 1896.

The outlook never was more hopeful than at the present moment. The chances are all in favor of a rapid and healthy increase of strength in the next two years.

Under Cleveland's administration there will be no rallying of the Democratic forces. On the contrary it means a rapid disintegration of the Democratic party. A few Democrats will go to the Republican party where they belong. The greater portion, however, will naturally affiilate with the People's party. The Republican landslide (through Democratic indifference) will so inflate the leaders of the g. o. p. that dissensions will inevitably arise—and destruction follow. We predict a bigger row in the Republican camp during the next two years than there has been in the Democratic party during the last two.

And more than all, the hard times will continue. Those men who have foolishly voted the Republican ticket, believing that it would result in better times, will soon see their fatal mistake. All of which will tend to strengthen and build up the third party. The one thing to do this is to rally the forces on with the fight.—Chicago Express.

A Magnificent Campaign.

At no time in the history of this country has there been a political campaign conducted on a higher plane of principle, under greater disadvantages, against more obstinate and powerful adversaries, and with more uniform and general advancement than the campaign of the People's party in the election of 1894.

Without money, they held monster meetings of the people and made magnificent demonstrations of enthusiasm and strength, Without a daily press, they combated the sophistry of the old politicians and scattered broadcast millions of phamplets and documents containing unanswerable arguments favoring their party principles. Without bribery or official patronage, they rallied to their support the honest, thinking, independent voters of the land—the great heart, so to speak, of the common people of the Republic.

In the face of the combined opposition of both old parties, against an unceasing avalanche of ridicule, deception, misrepresentation, contumely and fraud, the banner of the people has been carried gallantly and steadily forward and now waves defiantly in front of the stronghold of the enemy. It was like the cool and steady advance of a long line of fixed bayonets in the hands of an army of veterans. Aye, it was a magnificent campaign.

Wheat 19 Cents.

Wheat selling for 19 cents a bushel! Think of it! The mainstay of mankind's existence, that from which comes the staff of life, selling for the paltry sum of 19 cents a bushel! It is almost beyond belief.

To the Palouse County it is a terrible calamity. To our financial interests it is almost as bad as a total loss of the crop. At this price the cost of harvesting will consume the entire poceeds.

The average cost of harvesting a twenty-five bushel to the acre crop is 18 cents per bushel. Six cents to cut it, 5½ cents to thresh it, 4 cents to sack it, and 2½ cents to haul it to market, making a total of 18 cents, to say nothing of warehouse charges. Where is the farmer's pay for the long, hard days spent in seeding? And where is his tax and interest money and store bills to come from?

A rise in the market is hoped for, but at present all eyes are turned toward the railroad companies for relief. They are now getting almost as much for hauling the wheat to market—14½ cents—as the farmer gets for raising it. It may be that the profits are not so large as that, but it is royal renumeration as compared with what the farmer gets for raising it.—Enterprise, Garfield, Wash.

Conditions in England.

According to Leon Levi the number of producers in Great Britain foots up 10,648,000, and their incomes £450,000,000: the number of non-producers is 4,350,000, and their income almost wholly from land interests and the labor of others is £800,000,000. Thus there are 6,118,000 more producers than there are non-producers, yet they draw $400,000,000 less than the non-producers. There are many millions of acres of idle land held by the aristocracy for parks, pleasure grounds and forests for game where the nabobs hunt and spend their worthless lives in luxury.

Under this wise system of government, that Mr. Cleveland desires to imitate, and whose sanction is a condition precedent to our coining silver, there are 5,000,000 paupers and one in five—that is, one-fifth of the population of London—die paupers, and 90 per cent. of the producers of wealth have such a meager income that they can scarcely keep soul and body together.

This is the condition of the producers of wealth in England. More is spent than is produced. Then, how does the country keep up? one would naturity ask. It can be answered by stating that all the balance of the world, including the United States, makes voluntary contributions of millions of dollars annually to make up for the waste of these English lords and dukes. The United States is in the lead as a voluntary contributor to this English snobbery. About one-third of the products of American labor goes to help replace this waste of the English nabobs. This has been going on for years. The people who produce wealth have been voting to continue this British robbery of American labor, but they are slowly getting their eyes open. The time is not far distant when the people of the United States will saw off this annual voluntary contribution to support the lords, dukes and duchesses of England. When England is once forced to depend on its own country for support the Britain will learn a lesson that will prove valuable. They will then find it necessary to dispense with much of this ornamental business, and increase the means of production and the wages of labor.

The Power of the Populists.

The power of an advancing army is better evidenced by its ability to fight, sustain defeat, move forward and fight again, than by the capture of isolated and unimportant though fortified positions. So, too, the real power possessed to-day by the People's party far transcends the power it possessed two years ago, when it carried five states, cast twenty-three electoral votes, and sent to Congress sixteen of its representative men.

To-day we have fewer offices but more votes. To-day we have the satisfaction of seeing the People's party taking second place in several states of the union—it can no longer be termed the third party.

To-day we hold the balance of power in the national Government—the Democrats the Executive, the Republicans the lower House, and the Populists that head-center of monopoly, the Senate. To-day we number at least 2,000,000 voters—honest, enthusiastic, working voters—each of whom will bring three recruits into the next conflict. The People's party stands to-day a young athlete in the arena of politics—too honest to be ridiculed, too powerful to be ignored, too determined in purpose to be treated with disrespect, Verily, the Populists have become a power in American politics.

Blaine Taught Populism.

James G. Blaine, in referring to the fight to kill silver as money of redemption, used these prophetic words on the floor of the House, February 7, 1878:

I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishment of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of prosperity, except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly $7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without the effect will prove distressing to millions and disastrous to tens of thousands.