

The Press and Banner

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Published every Wednesday at \$2 a year in advance.

Wednesday, June 3, 1891.

The Speeches Yesterday.

Mr. Terrell spoke at great length yesterday in the Court House, discussing national questions.

Owing to circumstances we heard only a part of Mr. Terrell's speech, and none of Governor Tillman's.

Mr. Terrell affected great contempt for four-by-four newspapers and talked very learnedly on National questions of which we thought he knew very little.

At the commencement of his speech the court room was filled, including the standing room in the aisles, but owing to the warm weather, and perhaps for other reasons, the aisle was soon cleared. A large majority, however, heard Mr. Terrell through.

Mr. Terrell said the Alliance was non-political, and had nothing to do with politics, which led us to believe that he was not fully informed as to Alliance matters in South Carolina.

He believed in equal and just taxation alike of the poor and the rich. This we thought was sound doctrine, and worthy of all commendation.

When he struck the Sub-treasury and "flexible currency" we were lost, and didn't catch on to the extent of his meaning.

We do not know how we can have more money at one time of the year than at another; and we did not learn from him how an impecunious citizen, who has nothing to sell, can get so to speak, any of this India rubber money.

What he said about the currency may be good doctrine, and it may be just right to pay our debts in a depreciated or inflated currency or a "flexible currency" that will stretch and draw up, according to our need, but we are not sure.

The gold coin we have is \$1.40 in gold, but we are not sure.

His plea is, we understand, first cousin to the greenback doctrine, but which doctrine was snuffed under twenty years ago, when the payment was resumed, and when U. S. bonds were issued on a gold basis at a reduced rate of interest. The Government having made a contract to pay its bonds and interest thereon in gold, it cannot now pay in a depreciated or "stretchable" currency. The same rule would apply to private contracts, and he made no explanation as to how a debtor who signs a note payable in gold, is to pay the debt in India rubber money.

Mr. Terrell said the "demands" of the Alliance was for a Sub-treasury, which would involve the building of an indefinite number of warehouses and the appointment of a legion of ware house keepers.

If by this means Southern people should be enabled to keep their cotton for higher prices, the Western hog producer and the Western corn and flour raiser might keep their product in like manner. It would be for that.

Mr. Terrell announced good doctrine in reference to aliens owning land in this country. The doctrine is all right, but he didn't seem to know that a law enforcing his principles, has been put upon the statute books some two or three years ago—or, at least, we have seen a statement in the newspapers to that effect.

The financial policy of a country is an important and intricate one, and he who assumes to assail a well established line of policy should be fully informed. All Mr. Terrell's ideas of getting the Government to help the citizen are merely theoretical.

The Government must receive its support from the people. The Government cannot support the people. Radical changes in public affairs are always attended with great disaster.

Another of Mr. Terrell's propositions, which worth hold water, is, that the farmer was credited with 55 per cent. of the wealth of the country, and that he paid 65 per cent. of the taxes. A moment's reflection, will convince anybody that that statement won't do.

If the office of the Auditor of Abbeville County is examined it will be seen that the farmer neither owns nor pays taxes on sixty-five per cent. of the property of this county, and we presume the same would hold good elsewhere, and even if he paid sixty-five per cent. of the taxes he pays only on what he owns.

Governor Tillman, followed Mr. Terrell, in a few remarks, which we learn, like Mr. Terrell's had some gratuitous and ill-mannered things at the newspapers.

We did not hear the Governor's speech, but we take it that he had reference to the Alliance newspapers. The day has passed, if it ever existed in Abbeville County, when any gentleman has anything to gain by senseless abuse of newspapers, and the public has come to believe that the speaker who seeks to destroy their influence has reason to fear the power of their criticism of his own acts.

The Governor's act in leaving Columbia just-meeting and combating the views or principles laid down by Mr. Terrell at Abbeville yesterday—created something of a sensation—it may be, created a schism among the Alliancemen, whose sole hope of success lies in unity of sentiment and oneness of action. We do not say that Governor Tillman is to be blamed for this, but we do say that we have heard that he remained over for this meeting.

We have heard expression of the belief, that the officers, lecturers, and other leaders of the order, must of course side against the Governor and with Mr. Terrell. Alliancemen must stick to their order, and no division of sentiment will be allowed, especially from officers and lecturers.

During his official career the Governor has been quite busy. Nearly every day he has done something to make the newspapers interesting.

He has written perhaps more letters than any other Governor ever wrote in six months. He has stopped \$100,000 of annual phosphate revenue.

He has been interviewed by more newspaper reporters than any other Governor in the Union.

He has left the Governor's office, and come to Abbeville, where he met Lecturer Terrell and it may be, has created more or less division of sentiment among Alliancemen on the subject of the Sub-treasury. Whatever may be said of our Farmer Governor, he is a worker, and if he doesn't furnish sufficient ground for stirring up a lively campaign next year we are no judge of small matters.

Should Business Tax be Taxed?

The South Carolina Railroad has been assessed at \$20,000 a mile. However, the Chamberlain says that a tax of a road like that can be effected for less than \$10,000 a mile, the former assessment.

A proper question for the State Officers, the Legislators, or the Courts, is, how should railroads be assessed?

In the first place, the railroads generally own no land. They have no more than the right of way. Should that be taxed? The owners of the land along the road are paying taxes on the land.

Should the business and business part of railroads managers be assessed according to their success?

If railroads are to be so taxed, then a different rule will be applied to railroads that is applied to farming lands. Farms are supposed to be assessed at their value, regardless of the profits which the owners realize.

As the railroads own very little land, except possibly their depot sites, the property of the railroad should come under the head of personal property, except the depot lots which should be returned as other houses and lots are returned.

The true way to assess railroads would be on an itemized statement of the amount rails, cross-ties, the number of engines, cars, bridges &c.

And every road that has the same grade of iron, engines, cars, &c., should be assessed at the same price, without regard to whether the Railway Company were making or losing money.

According to our view of the matter, only the value of the material and the cost of putting it together should be taken into consideration.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

Should one rule apply to the ordinary business of the county, and another to railroads? If one lives in a town makes good profits in running business, would that warrant the County Auditor in assessing the horses and vehicles of that stable at a higher price than the same grade of horses in a stable which did not unprofitable business?

Change the railroads no more than their property is worth, and then give credit for all their outstanding bonds which may be returned for taxation and then adopt the same plan for the debtor citizen and a better and more equitable state of affairs will exist.

The Money Question.

It is amusing to notice the number of national financiers that have been developed at the different cross-roads.

Men talk flippantly about the abolition of the National Banks, without being able to manage a one-horse farm successfully, or, if he happens to be an editor, without being able to edit and print a country newspaper in such a way as to bring a reasonable success even so small an enterprise. Actually, they know so little about the financial policy of the country that they have no appreciation of the magnitude of the subject, or else they do not take into consideration the diversity of interests in the wide range of territory which it governs.

Men will talk about unlimited credit of silver, and the free coinage of silver, without knowing even the difference in the meaning of the terms.

Men talk about the great need for more money, and expatiate on the benefits to be derived from a larger circulating medium, but as far as we have noticed, very few of such national financiers have ever told us how to get the coveted money, even after it is minted or printed.

Unless we have something to sell, we do not know how our people are to get it.

Unless our people learn to save at least a fraction of their earnings, we do not see how this world's goods are to become comfortable in this world's goods.

There are now tons of gold and silver in Washington and New York which we could get if we had any valuable commodity to offer in exchange.

If a railroad is built in the South we go to the North for the money. Very few of our own people have money with which to buy railroad bonds.

Although State bonds are exempt from taxation, yet very few of our people buy them. They are carried off to Wall Street, and then we, as the debtors pay tribute.

As the money to buy State bonds and railroads must be got into circulation through exchange for valuable commodities, it seems to us, if each individual would direct his energy and mental faculties in the effort to produce something to benefit his own condition, it would be found that there is at present enough money in circulation to make him comfortable.

The great question of national finance is one of such magnitude that very few financiers have studied the subject with great care.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which surround him, and devote his whole energy to the solving of the question of the individual financial position, and leave the national finances for others to solve.

We suggest, therefore, that each individual citizen adapt himself to the conditions which