

**STARVING STRIKERS.**

**The Pullman Employees Objects of Charity.**

CHICAGO, August 21.—Governor Altgeld spent several hours to-day in conference with a committee of citizens of Pullman, who were called upon to give him information regarding the starving strikers. He was told that 2,436 families have been helped since the beginning of the strike, and that about \$20,000 had been given the relief committee, all of which has been expended. "I don't know just now what methods I shall take to aid these men," said the Governor, "but something must be done. I have written a letter to Geo. M. Pullman regarding the matter. Until I receive a reply, I am not at liberty to make the contents of the letter public." It is possible that Governor Altgeld will issue a proclamation setting forth the pitiable condition of the strikers and calling for aid.

**PULLMAN, ILL.**

**PULLMAN'S PROFIT**—The public is interested in the profits of the Pullman company. Its operations for the last two full fiscal years, ending June 31, resulted as follows:

1892.		1893.	
Earnings	\$8,061,681	\$9,200,682	
Royalties, profits, etc.	1,941,275	2,186,211	
Total revenue	\$10,002,956	\$11,386,893	
Operating expenses	\$3,428,806	\$3,825,940	
Other expenses	1,613,104	1,637,508	
Dividends on stock	2,300,000	2,500,000	
Surplus	\$2,259,046	\$3,423,245	

Thus after declaring a dividend on the stock of 8 per cent the company had left a surplus in 1893 large enough to have warranted an extra dividend of over 10 per cent, and in 1892 it could have declared an extra dividend of 8 per cent above the 8 per cent actually divided. Ever since 1876 this company has paid dividends of from 8 to 9 1/2 per cent, and rare has been the year in which it has not carried a large sum to the surplus account, which in the main has not been invested in the plant of the company, and is presumably available in large part for division among the stockholders—an aggregate sum to date of some \$24,000,000, or within \$12,000,000 of the entire amount of capital invested from the stock.

**Free Coinage.**

The People's party declare for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." We remember at the meeting of the National Alliance at St. Louis in 1889, to which we were a delegate and member of the committee on demands, the question of free coinage came up in committee. A resolution had been sent to the Alliance by a convention of free silver men held in the city a few weeks previous containing quite a long statement on the question of free coinage. Out of deference to the silver convention the committee adopted the resolution as its position on silver. At the next meeting of the committee we with others secured a reconsideration of the vote on the silver question, and had the plain demand for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver" put in its place. This plank has been in every Alliance demands adopted since, and stands there at the present time. At Omaha the addition of "at the ratio of 16 to 1" was made to eliminate all possible misconstruction of the term. Such action on the part of the Alliance and Populist is in strong contrast to that of the two old parties. The first seeks through brevity and plain terms to inform the people just what their demands are, while the second through useless verbiage seeks to conceal and confuse as to the real meaning of the terms employed. The Populists are in favor of free coinage first, last, and all the time, and need no watching or coaching when the time comes to vote. Neither one of the old parties can be trusted out of sight with this issue.

Silver men should vote with the Populists.—National Watchman.

The LOUISIANA POPULIST is published at Natchitoches every Friday, is devoted to the education of the people upon the great economic issues of the day. Subscribe for it, only one dollar a year.

**Profits to the Sugar Trust.**

Congressman Wilson declared during the caucus on the tariff bill that a specific duty would show precisely what benefit the trust would get, while it would be impossible to determine this accurately under the ad valorem system. He said that the sugar trust, becoming convinced that the Senate schedule would be adopted, had made heavy purchases of foreign raw sugar. He then made the startling statement on the authority of a leading Democratic Senator that the trust had bought sugar to the amount of \$112,000,000 in the foreign markets, in anticipation of the Senate sugar schedule receiving the approval of the President. Under the Senate schedule the trust would reap a profit of \$40,000,000.

He further said "the sugar trust had the people by the throat," and that it was now a battle between the people and this great monopoly.—National Watchman.

Cotton Plant, Columbia, S. C.: Every reform politician in the South agrees on the necessity of a union with the West in national political effort. But they all seem to want to form a new party for that purpose—what might be termed a fourth party. Now, we have been unable to see why the thing couldn't be done just as easy as falling off a log by joining the People's party. It has our principles—it cast over a million votes in 1892, big nest egg—it is thoroughly organized in every Western and Southern State except this, and what more could you ask? Maybe some politicians like to work in the lead, and that may be the reason for their desiring a new alignment.

Grandma Democracy is having a frightful time over the framing of silver planks. In the big conventions the bodies which are responsible for democratic guide posts—where the administration earmarks are readily observed—"parity" cuts a great figure. In the small conventions, composed of the rank and file, there is a frequent attempt to return to a sensible demand, which is the word "parity," which is bothering the understrated—they don't know how to construe its meaning. Verily, "parity" covereth a multitude of sins.—Non-conformist.

A Senator who was on the floor of the House discussing the situation, said that the passage of the "popgun" bills by the House would be utterly futile. Notice had been served, he said, upon the House managers that not one of them could pass the Senate; that even a bill to change the date of taking effect of the bill would not be considered. "The Senate has enacted all the legislation on the tariff that it proposes to pass this Congress," was said to be the announcement of the Senator, who was speaking for his colleagues to the House conferees.—National Watchman.

Considerable interest is manifested in the probable action of the President with the tariff bill sent to him for approval. Some claim he will surely veto it; that he cannot, with honor, sign the bill. It must be remembered that Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat and the eating of dirt comes perfectly naturally. No matter how fiercely he might have assailed the bill in his letter to Mr. Wilson, he being a good Democrat will find some loophole through which he can come out after signing the monstrosity. Let no one think for a single moment that he will not sign the bill.—National Watchman.

A free ballot, free speech and free press—these are the three cardinal principles underlying the structure of our government, and the official who denies to any man the exercise of these rights is a usurper, a destroyer and a despot.—Ex.

Now that the tariff trouble is ended it may be well enough for Populists to turn their attention to populism. There are far more benefits remaining in the Populist platform, if honestly and earnestly advocated, than will ever be found in chasing after Democratic votes or fusion combinations.—Ex.

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**They Come.**

Below are only a few of the recent recruits to the People's party: P. E. Rowan, chairman of democratic central committee, Samborn county, S. D.

Frank Pixley, editor of the San Francisco Argonaut, a prominent republican paper.

Hon. E. M. Tracewell, a delegate to the late democratic state convention of Kansas.

Hon. S. T. Owens, editor of a democratic paper at Moscow, Idaho.

W. W. Williams, one of the editors of the Minneapolis Tribune, a republican paper.

Hon. Freeman P. Lowe, a prominent legislator of Minneapolis, Minn.

Col. L. N. Muir, a noted democrat of Independence, Mo.

Col. C. C. Conn, democratic congressman from Thirteenth Indiana district.

Capt. B. F. Bevelle, a prominent republican of Fort Scott, Kan.

The Eastern National and People's Leader, both democratic papers of Oklahoma, have joined the Populists.

Dr. J. B. Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., is out in a card renouncing his allegiance to the democratic party and declaring the People's party the only hope of the republic.

Last year Allegheny county polled only 346 votes. Recently a convention was held in which there were 474 delegates.

In McKeesport there were only three votes cast last year. Now there are four Populist clubs with 860 members. And still they come.—Issue.

**Settled at Last.**

Mr. J. P. Hadnot was in Colfax on Thursday looking after land matters. He informs us that he has lately had another batch of important homestead cases decided in favor of the settlers, viz: John Crump, R. W. Robertson, I. L. Wetherby, Milburn Tekell, R. G. Tekell and Loyd T. Body. In relation to the current rumor that railroad lands in Grant parish have been forfeited back to the government, Mr. Hadnot says he has a letter from Senator Blanchard, in reply to direct inquiry on the subject, and there is nothing in the report.—Colfax Chronicle.

We suppose that the above will be sufficient to satisfy some, who are still hoping that the Democratic party may do something for the poor man. These lands will not be taken from the railroad and restored to the people until the People's Party gets in power, so we advise all such to assist to power that party that is "of the people and for the people." The above clipping is from a Democrat to a Democrat and published in a Democratic paper, therefore we take it as good authority.

We can't help observing that the present industrial system produces friction, chronic strikes and perpetual war between capital and labor. This shows that it is not right. Properly adjusted, the relation between capital and labor would be friendly instead of belligerent. The present system must be changed before there can be either peace or prosperity.—Ex.

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