

# OSAGE VALLEY BANNER.

VOL. 1.

TUSCUMBIA, MILLER COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1879

NO 5.

**Osage Valley Banner.**  
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 Constable - J. N. SCOTT.  
 Post-office address, Tuscumbia.

**TERMS OF COURT:**

**CIRCUIT COURT:** Meets Fourth Monday in  
 March and Third Monday in September;  
 G. W. MILLER, Judge.

**COUNTY COURT:** Meets First Monday in  
 February, May, August and November;  
 W. R. WYBENT, presiding justice; JOHN  
 S. JONES, 1st district, HIRSH REED, 2nd  
 district, associate justices.

**PROBATE COURT:** Meets Second Monday  
 in February, May, August and Novem-  
 ber; JAS. H. TODD Judge.

**CHURCHES:**

M. E. Church - Tuscumbia 3rd Sunday, Morn-  
 ing and evening, and usually on Sat'y eve'g  
 J. M. HANCOCK, pastor.

M. E. Church - Mt. Pleasant, at 4 o'clock  
 p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev  
 RYANVILLE, pastor.

M. E. Church Iberia, 2nd Sunday, morning  
 and evening, J. M. DANBY, pastor.

CHRISTIAN Church Tuscumbia, 4th Lord's  
 day, morning and evening, W. P. DORSEY  
 pastor.

WRIGHT'S School house, near Little Salin  
 1st and 3rd Lord's days, J. H. D. TOMOR  
 on the 1st and L. E. MELTON on the 3rd.

SPRING GARDEN, 4th Lord's day, W. F.  
 FINLEY, pastor.

SALFUM Church, on 4th Lord's day, 11 o'clock  
 a. m. Sun's Duties, 1st cor.

BAPTIST - For the year commencing Sept.  
 1877. The time of meeting of each church in  
 this Association is ruled by Saturday.

UNION Church - Meets 4th Saturday in each  
 month, J. M. Hibbs mod.

RIG RICHWOODS Church - meets 2nd  
 Saturday in each month, S. O. BURKE, mod.,  
 T. M. MARCHANT, Clerk.

LITTLE RICHWOODS Church - meets 1st  
 Sat'y in each month, J. M. Hibbs, mod.

PLEASANT POINT Church - meets 1st  
 Saturday Eid, John Smith, mod.

WET GLAZE Church - meets 1st Saturday  
 J. M. Hibbs, mod.

GRAVES HILL Church - meets 2nd Sat'y  
 no pastor.

NEW SALEM Church - meets 4th Saturday,  
 Mid. Duncan, mod.

SABBATH School, at Mt. Pleasant, 3  
 o'clock p. m. every Sunday, D. H. AUSTIN  
 Supt.

Osage River Association will meet with  
 Little Richwoods Church, Miller county, six  
 miles west of Iberia, on Thursday before the  
 first Saturday in September, 1879, S. O.  
 BURKE, Mod. W. H. McCubbin, Clerk.

**A. F. & A. M.**  
 Tuscumbia R. A. Chapter No. 87.  
 A. F. & A. M. meet at their hall the Second  
 Saturday after full moon each month.  
 H. BRADLYFORD, H. P.  
 Wm. H. Haunstein, Sec'y.

Tuscumbia Lodge No. 487, A. F. & A. M.  
 meet Saturday on or before full moon in  
 each month.  
 H. BRADLYFORD, W. M.  
 H. C. TODD, Sec'y.

Brunley, U. D. A. F. & A. M., hold reg-  
 ular communications Saturday night on or  
 after full moon in each month.  
 J. L. CONNER, W. M.  
 C. S. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

**I. O. O. F.**  
 Tuscumbia Lodge, 305.  
 I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings every  
 Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
 L. T. JOHNSON, N. G.  
 H. C. TODD, Sec'y.

Pleasant M. Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F.  
 Hold regular meetings every Saturday, at  
 7 o'clock p. m.  
 J. P. SPALDING, N. G.  
 A. J. LOVE, Sec'y.

Iberia Lodge, No. 840, I. O. O. F. meet in  
 regular communication every Saturday even-  
 ing, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
 ISRAEL LATCHUM N. G.  
 LAWRENCE T. JAMES, Sec'y.

**Abram Fuikerson,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 Real Estate and Claim Agent.  
 Tuscumbia Mo.

**T. B. Robinson,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 [Office at present in the Court House.]  
 Probate business, Collections, Partitioning  
 Lands and Quitting Titles a Specialty.  
 Has been Clerk of the County and Circuit  
 Courts for 12 years, am familiar with the  
 Records, have the only ABSTRACT OF  
 TITLES in the county. Charges reasonable.

**E. C. Swalem,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 Will practice his profession in Miller and  
 adjoining counties.

**Jacob Gantt,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 All business entrusted to his care will be  
 promptly and faithfully attended to.

**Isalah Latchum,**  
 Attorney at Law, Notary Public and  
**LAND AGENT.**  
 Iberia, Mo.  
 Will practice his profession in Miller and  
 adjoining counties.

**Geo. T. White,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Jefferson City, Mo.

**H. B. Hamilton,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Jefferson City, Mo.

**W. S. Pope,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Jefferson City, Mo.

**Joseph R. Edwards,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
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**A. F. NIXDORF,**  
**Practicing Physician and**  
**SURGEON,**  
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**J. B. MCGEE**  
**Physician Surgeon and a**  
**ACCOUCHER,**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 Diseases of Women and Children made a  
 speciality.

**H. BRADLEYFORD**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.

**J. L. CONNER,**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
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**G. W. SHELTON**  
**Physician Accoucher and**  
**OCULIST.**  
 Rocky Mt., Mo.  
 Special attention given to diseases of  
 Women and Children

**G. O. W. TREMAIN.**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
**OCULIS and AURIST**  
 P. O. address, Tuscumbia, Mo.

**O. A. Bowman,**  
**DENTIST,**  
 California, Mo.  
 Will visit Tuscumbia on the 4th Tuesday  
 of each month and remain two days.

**DANIEL CUMMINGS,**  
**Notary Public & Land Agent,**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.

**Wm. E. LURTON.**  
**No ary Public & Conveyancer,**  
 Jim Henry Township,  
 Miller - - - County - - - Missouri.  
 Will attend to all business entrusted to  
 him promptly.

**THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.**  
 Published at Jefferson City, and circu-  
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It is valuable to the legal profession, for  
 each number of the weekly contains from  
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## VARIOUS TOPICS.

The Northern Growers Convention  
 met in St. Louis yesterday.

The Greenback Convention will  
 convene at Chicago on the 15th of March.

Several cities are making desperate strug-  
 gles for the rebuilding of insane asylum No.  
 2 in their midst.

The representatives of Christian county  
 have introduced a resolution to abolish the  
 grand jury system.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called  
 for the redemption of another twenty mil-  
 lion of five-twenty's.

The ice broke above the St. Louis  
 bridge broke last night on the 25th  
 ult., doing but little damage.

Clerk Kellie says most emphatically  
 that the Democrats are the "bad boys",  
 what is it that he called Bob.

The U. S. Senate finance committee re-  
 commended a reduction of the tobacco tax  
 from twenty-four to twenty cents.

Thos. Griffin, Jr., of Morgan county was  
 recently lodged in jail for refusing to pay a  
 fine for selling whisky without license.

Slowly slides the slimy slush,  
 Sweetly swims the slummy slum:  
 Slippy, slidy, slimy slush,  
 Spattering, splattering, sopping slum.

The U. S. Senate committee reported  
 adversely on the memorial of the Missou-  
 ri Legislature asking the removal of the Na-  
 tional Capitol to a more central portion of  
 the Union.

Here's the cause of scarcity of eggs:  
 Editor St. Louis Star.—I can get away with  
 110 eggs, hard boiled, inside of thirty min-  
 utes, for \$3 to \$100. man and money ready.  
 John T. Eckler.

Mr. Chas. Mensch, who lives a short dis-  
 tance east of town, is the owner of a cow  
 that has given birth to four calves within  
 the last eleven months, and all four are alive  
 and doing well.—California Democrat.

We don't know what cold weather is  
 here. The Denver News says when the mer-  
 cury gets so out there that it pulls the ther-  
 mometer off the nail, the weather is consider-  
 ed a little cool and bracing like.—Ex.

The public authorities at the capitol of  
 Mexico have made preparations for a round  
 of pleasure, lasting two weeks, for the Chi-  
 cago, Boston and New York merchants,  
 who are visiting Mexico to obtain trade.

At a Cabinet meeting on the 25th the  
 crossing into this country of Sitting Bull and  
 a number of his people was confirmed, and  
 the opinion is not withheld that this Indian  
 advance suggests trouble in the spring.

The California Democrat says a class of  
 sharpers are going about the country swin-  
 dling farmers by selling a new kind of oat  
 at \$10 per bushel, and contracting to take  
 all the farmer raises next season at \$7.50 a  
 bushel. They get the farmer's note, sell it  
 to the nearest bank and skip out.

The New York Tribune in a lengthy  
 article on migration says: In 1878 the sales  
 of new land in the West amounted to the  
 enormous quantity of 14,000,000 acres, and  
 that at least 600,000 people took up their  
 residence in the new parts of the West and  
 Southwest. These settlers were from the  
 older states of this country.

Sen. Tor Cockrell's bill provides that  
 the national bank notes, about \$322,000,000,  
 shall be called in and redeemed, and no na-  
 tional banks shall be established, the  
 present legal tender notes are also to be called  
 in, and treasury notes equal in amount to  
 the legal tender and national bank notes to  
 be issued.

The California Democrat man was in a  
 terrible rage last week because some-  
 body stole the last ham of meat from his  
 smoke-house; he could not express his con-  
 tempt for a man who would steal from a  
 printer. And even favors the whipping  
 post on account of it.

Remember, Bro. Anderson, those that  
 have must lose!

The ways and Means Committees of the  
 two houses have had under consideration the  
 general appropriation bill, and have agreed  
 upon the following appropriations for the  
 next two years:

Governor's Private Secretary.....	\$ 2,500
Traveling expenses of the Superin- tendent of Public Instruction.....	600
Clerks in Auditor's office.....	13,400
Apprehension of criminals.....	10,000
Clerks in Secretary's office.....	12,000
General con. Fund Supreme Court- building.....	10,000
Clerks in register's office.....	6,000
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	2,000
Clerks in Adjutant-General's office.....	3,000
Payment of costs in criminal cases.....	450,000
General contingent fund for jail- ors, etc.....	4,000
Judge of Weston Court of Common Pleas.....	147
Assessment and collection of the revenue.....	250,000

The pleuro-pneumonia having made its  
 appearance in a shipment of fat cattle from  
 Boston to London, the British Government,  
 it is reported, determined to forbid further  
 shipment of American cattle to English ports.  
 The live stock trade between America and  
 European ports has of late years grown into  
 a large business, and any sudden disturbance  
 of trade relations will operate severely upon  
 American dealers and ship owners who have  
 large contracts for future delivery and trans-  
 portation.

## WEALTH IN MISSOURI.

The total taxable wealth of Missouri, ac-  
 cording to the assessor's returns for 1878, is  
 \$428,329,213—the items being as follows:  
 Real estate \$439,663,930; 428,000 horses val-  
 ued at \$21,000,478; 199,403 mules valued at  
 \$7,942,918; 4,189 asses and jeanies valued at  
 \$178,936; 1,626,050 neat cattle valued at \$19,  
 689,412; 1,199,999 sheep valued at \$1,410,  
 489; 3,076,117 hogs valued at \$6,298,366;  
 all other live stock \$43,135; money bonds  
 and notes \$35,556,939; brokers and ex-  
 change dealers, \$2,095,637; corporate companies, \$7,  
 836,250; all other personal property, \$41,045,  
 410; railroads, \$24,118,415; telegraph com-  
 panies, \$203,756; bridge companies, \$1,800,  
 000. As compared with the previous year  
 there is a decrease in the number of horses  
 of 195,476, and in value of \$253,372; an in-  
 crease in the number of neat cattle of 128,261  
 and in value of \$1,069,043; an increase in the  
 number of sheep of 61,615 and in value of  
 \$110,624; an increase in the number of hogs  
 of 734,889, and in value of \$946,480; an in-  
 crease in money, bonds and notes of \$51,662,  
 766; an increase in returns from brokers and  
 exchange dealers of \$912,183; an increase in  
 the returns of corporate companies of \$5,745,  
 206; and a decrease in the value of railroads  
 of \$3,888,509. The \$208,756 returned by tele-  
 graph companies, and \$1,800,000 returned by  
 bridge companies are items returned from  
 the first time under these heads.

## WAS IT A DREAM?

The songs of the animal kingdom had died  
 out like the wales of the departed year; the  
 leafless and spectral-like branches on the  
 mighty monarchs of the forest were swayed  
 and fro, like a tempest tossed ship on the  
 mighty deep; the electric fluid conductors on  
 the temple gave forth a metallic like ring that  
 sounded like the clanking of chains reaching  
 down from the great unknown; the warring  
 elements, with gigantic stride, passed with  
 all their deeply furry over hill, through  
 valley and o'er plain, as like unto a resurrection  
 more; the brute creation, unsheltered, sought  
 its death some bottling-crag, and trembled  
 with deadly fear. The canine, feline and bo-  
 line sought, side by side a warmth that nature  
 had denied them. While in the midst of this  
 scene, the drowsy god overlook us and in  
 iron-bound fetters held us. We were in the  
 twinkling of an eye, wafted from the plain  
 below to an animal which had required great  
 fame, surpassing all belief, still held by the  
 countless god were shown sights which did  
 "harrow up the soul, and make each particu-  
 lar hair stand on end like the quills on the  
 frightful porcupine." We were shown the  
 records which were kept by the hand of man  
 when Time was, but alas! no more. Were  
 pointed out, where the mighty lay.

Were told that time and honor were but  
 mockeries. Ambition, not worth was crown-  
 ed. Was shown where a wife mourned and  
 would not be comforted. Saw where Death  
 walked, and around him thousands lay—  
 he sulked: "More! more!" While the cold  
 beads of perspiration stood on our brow, the  
 god released us and we found ourselves on  
 the shore of Time. The warring elements had  
 ceased, the god of day was peeping above the  
 eastern horizon—peace and quiet reigned su-  
 preme.

We taxed our five senses to the utmost as  
 to whether we really were on this side—the  
 great river of Death between. When the  
 horrors, which these scenes had occasioned,  
 were partially erased from the mind's eye,  
 we drew a long and mighty breath from  
 where our being comes in contact with moth-  
 er earth, to the upper-most extremity there-  
 of; and began a train of reflections in this  
 wise: Was this harrowing scene we had un-  
 derpassed to have an interpretation? Was it  
 owing to the depraved state of humanity we  
 had this vision vouchsafed unto us? Did the  
 dismal well in the dense forest foreshadow  
 any dire calamity to humanity? Did the elec-  
 tric rods we saw and heard have any signifi-  
 cance in pointing to the power who rules the  
 Supreme Courts above? Did this heteroge-  
 nous assemblage of the animal kingdom have  
 any bearing on the subject?

Did the god of summer close our eyes that  
 we might have a foretaste of the final end so  
 often predicted?

While in this train of grave reflections our  
 organs of hearing were greeted with a well  
 known sound of earth, earthy. It was no less  
 a personage than one of the members of that  
 illustrious family spoken of in Holy Writ-  
 ings whose followers the evil spirits entered  
 and they were cast into the seas and were  
 drowned. This noted personage whose being  
 has been rejected by the children of the most  
 High's chosen—and neglected, down-trodden,  
 shamefully abused personage, in the  
 well known dialect of the race, in genuine  
 hog-dialect tongue, addressed his conversa-  
 tion to our ears in the following: "Ug! we!  
 we! Ug-ug-ug!" We took an unobserved  
 position, and bent upon watching the gain-  
 ing of an honest livelihood by so determined  
 a character as was before us, we saw mother  
 earth torn up and in the twinkling of an eye  
 as it were, he had gained what he had long  
 sought, and with an exultant shout cried,  
 Eureka! Having gorged sufficiently, he be-  
 took himself to the sunny side of the temper-  
 ature and in all probability had day-  
 dreams of his illustrious country cousins or  
 dreamed some tow game on friend or foe.

We consulted the family almanac as to his  
 pedigree and found he had descended in regu-  
 lar order from the great gascutus stock, of  
 honorable mention in Mother Goose's series  
 of ancient lore. This personage has now be-  
 come a daily visitor, and has taught us a most  
 philosophical lesson—"root hog or die."  
 Which has been duly impressed on the back  
 of a solid dollar, \$20 1/4. We intend to  
 profit by it in future.

[Continued.]

## ADDRESS OF THE

Missouri State Executive Committee  
 OF THE  
**Greenback-Labor Party.**

St. Louis, January 8, 1879.

CITIZENS:—The new year came with joyful  
 tidings to our patriotic friends from every  
 State in the Union. In the midst of over-  
 flowing gratitude and unparalleled sufferings,  
 from the money famine created by forced  
 contraction to resume specie payments, we  
 have yet good reasons for mutual congratula-  
 tions at the close of the year. A small party,  
 under the venerable patriot and humani-  
 tarian Peter Cooper, as candidate for Presi-  
 dent, polled 32,640 votes 1876, when at the  
 State elections of 1878 the National party in-  
 creased its votes to 1,200,000, without estimat-  
 ing the votes in Georgia and other Southern  
 States.

The coin basis tyrants in the two old  
 parties had demonized silver in 1873, and  
 in 1875 had enacted a gold resumption for  
 January, 1879, when the treasury was to re-  
 sume and destroy all legal tender greenbacks.  
 The appalling horrors of rapid money con-  
 traction, and the ruin of trade as foretold  
 years ago by our greenback statesmen, in-  
 duced the last Congress to demonize silver  
 and preserve the present issue of greenbacks  
 from destruction. Honor to whom honor is  
 due. We demanded that Congress at its  
 last annual session should declare greenbacks  
 full legal tenders for all debts, coin interest  
 and duties, and direct the issue of coin cer-  
 tificates also as full legal tenders in sums of  
 \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500, to purchase the  
 gold and silver bullion for sale, at the market  
 rate, so as to enlarge the circulating medium  
 \$200,000,000 on the bullion purchased for  
 coinage, and avoid selling \$300,000,000 4 per  
 cent bonds to buy this bullion that could  
 not be coined in less than four years. The  
 \$32,000,000 interest to be saved for the peo-  
 ple and the \$200,000,000 coin certificates to  
 be added to the circulating money, in our  
 days of money distress and misery, caused  
 the money tyrants to oppose the bill. If  
 these two bills proposed to Congress by our  
 party had passed there would have been no  
 need of any other resumption than the opera-  
 tion of the laws would have produced. The  
 greenbacks becoming full legal tenders, they  
 would have risen above coin, at all points  
 except the commercial centers, while in Cali-  
 fornia, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, etc.,  
 they would have been 2 per cent, above gold  
 and 3 to 5 per cent, above silver. The coin  
 certificates would have had the same legal  
 value as greenbacks, and the national banks  
 would have been relieved of all necessity for  
 holding their own notes to prevent being  
 called upon for greenbacks. This great boon  
 was denied the people, and the Secretary of  
 the Treasury, amid universal suffering, has  
 forced resumption successfully upon the two  
 other measures of the Nationalists for the  
 preservation of greenbacks and the recoinage  
 of silver legal tender dollars.

With our plan of finance, gold, silver and  
 paper, would each have become full legal  
 tenders without any necessity for resumption  
 at all—and the people during the summer  
 and autumn of 1878 and this winter of 1879,  
 would have become prosperous and happy in  
 their financial arrangements. All their money  
 would have been from the first day of  
 July last as good as gold, and the green-  
 backs and coin certificates would have been  
 better than gold at all points of our country  
 far distant from New York.

Paper credits of the Bank of Venice repre-  
 sented a paper money of the Republic that  
 remained for 500 years, from 1284 to 1747 at  
 a premium of 20 per cent, above gold or  
 silver coins. The merchants of Venice wanted  
 a paper base not a coin base. The money  
 of the Bank of the Republic was based on  
 the sovereignty and wealth of the State alone.  
 Why did it rise above gold and silver?

About 300 years ago the coin basis system  
 of finance was invented and used by Italians  
 and Jews, who issued paper money drafts  
 and credits of banks managed by themselves,  
 promising to pay or redeem all notes in coin  
 on demand at the bank. This system of coin  
 basis banking soon grew into common use,  
 and in two centuries the Jews and bankers  
 have become possessed of a monopoly of the  
 coins in Europe and America. The poor  
 money changers of (A. D.) 1600 have now  
 become the masters and dictators in the old  
 and new world, under the coin basis system  
 of finance. The secret is simply this: The  
 banker issues notes from \$2 to \$10, in his  
 own paper to \$1 in coin in his vaults, and  
 draws exchanges and bills to the extent of  
 his credit and that all his associates through-  
 out the world. The profits in interest and  
 exchange soon absorb the whole capital of  
 coins in the country and the paper money of  
 bankers rapidly increased.

The growth of paper money has been so  
 great since the introduction of steam power  
 and electricity, as agents for production, that  
 it now amounts to 90 per cent of all the  
 money of Great Britain or the United States.  
 The coin basis system of finance has thus  
 magnified the banking capital, up, twenty,  
 fifty and even one hundred fold, so as to en-  
 able its owners to levy interest premiums and  
 discounts on ten to fifty times their actual  
 coin capital. Money being the lever that  
 moves all business, its usage in every form  
 adds vast profits daily to the capital, so that  
 in the space of two hundred years, it has  
 come to be the all controlling power in our  
 modern civilization; and has created an over-  
 shadowing monopoly of coin money, in the  
 hands of a few men, who give laws to busi-  
 ness, and to nations for their own permanent  
 profit, at the expense of all