

## LOOK TO CONGRESS.

TRoubles TIMES MAY BE EXPECTED.

Never Since the War Have the People So Anxiously Turned Their Eyes On Washington—A Voice From the Throne—Law Trampled Down.

All Eyes On Congress.

Congress convenes August 7. Then look out for some mighty interesting times. Never since the war have so many eyes been turned toward Washington. These are troublous times. The far is bound to fly when they get down to business. It is authoritatively announced that the sole object of the convocation is to deal with the financial situation, especially to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act. We are also told that the powers that be are satisfied that they have enough force in Congress to effect the repeal, else they would not have convened that body. While this may be true, as the result of skillful use of patronage and the party whip, it is safe to calculate on a lively struggle at the extra session. There will be enough silver men present to make it decidedly interesting to the goldbugs, whose schemes can be obstructed if not defeated. It is safe to calculate that the session will be unusual interest. Grover Cleveland has been forced to call the session by the sweep of the panic to which he has heretofore been wilfully blind. This panic, the Nonconformist says, has been foreseen by two classes of men. The money lords planned it and brought it about. They intended to produce just the condition of affairs that would exist. The other class saw what was coming and raised a warning cry. For years they told the people that our financial system was a pyramid standing on its apex, that our credit system was a row of cards and that when one went down the whole row would fall. Ten thousand times have Gen. Warner's words been repeated: "What is wanted is more primary money with which to redeem paper promises and to pay debts, and not more promises to pay gold." Both of these classes of men have been students of political economy. Both perfectly understand money and its functions. One class used its knowledge to rob the masses and accumulate fortunes which run far up into the millions. The other class used its knowledge in trying to defend the people from this spoliation. Now, at last, has come the day when every man must decide for himself whether he will throw in his lot with the robbers or the patriots, whether he will try to save this land to be the home of free and independent men or whether he will try to make it an Ireland of tenant farmers and miserable, half-paid wage workers, ruled by 20,000 millionaires. There is no dodging this issue any longer. Tariffs, negro supremacy, religious strife can not longer divide the attention of the public. The greatest battle of civilization is to be fought. The fate of the nation hangs upon the result. Even now the bugle sounds and the long roll is beating. "Fall in, boys, fall in. Your country expects every man to do his duty."

Has Mouth Complaint.

The member of Cleveland's Cabinet from Nebraska—he who parts his name in the middle—has delivered himself of a long interview on the Populist agitation and the financial question in politics. Secretary Morton says the Populist party is disintegrating and that the Democratic party, being committed to policies not in accord with the teachings of the Populists cannot have an alliance with them. He goes on at great length and makes statements which for downright diabolicalism are unequalled.

Mr. Morton says, "the great trouble of this question is because of the effect of Congress of both parties and demagogues influenced in their actions by the effect upon their prospects for re-election." There you have it, a frank confession from goldbug authority. Now couple Jay Gould's statement that they, the capitalists, spent millions in getting men friendly with their interests elected, with Morton's statement, and you will be able to see why a 135-cent gold dollar is considered sound, and 50-cent wheat and 15-cent wool an indication of getting down to a sound basis. Listen. Under one condition silver, the money of the country in every day use, the money that don't hide when panics come, may be coined, says this oracle of the one chance party. "Demonetize gold and silver both." There you are, the thing is done. The few thousands of creditors will then say to the millions of debtors, pay us gold, we won't take silver, it is not a legal tender, gold is nominated in the bond, gold we'll have. This means the end of silver, and Chinese conditions and slavery? No, not quite. There are 1,000,

000 men who voted for Weaver, who will never submit, never! Mr. Morton should be speedily pensioned for diarrhea of the mouth, and also retired. Such aggravated cases as his should not require lengthy debates, much less a veto.

Deliberately Lied.

During the last campaign the leaders in the Democratic party promised to reduce the tariff when they got a "chance." If they don't they lied. They are not doing it.

They promised to put silver on an equality with gold. They are not doing it.

They promised to abolish trusts. They are not doing it.

They promised to wipe out the national banks. They are not doing it.

They promised to "turn the rascals out." They are not doing it.

They promised to reduce expenses. They are not doing it.

They promised to reinstate Jeffersonian simplicity. They are not doing it.

They have got the "chance." They have had the "chance" some time. They have not started to do anything they promised. They have lied.

Trample Down Law.

The leading men of this nation are trampling its laws under their feet. Cleveland has arbitrarily set aside the Geary Chinese exclusion law. Attorney General Olney, whose sworn duty is to prosecute railroads and trusts that violate the law, is in the pay of two of these corporations as their attorney. Carlisle is paying out gold on silver certificates from the \$100,000,000 reserve created expressly for the redemption of the greenbacks and nothing else. If such men openly and willfully violate the laws of the land how can it be expected that the people will respect them? We are on the very brink of revolution.

Talks Like a Fool.

Lyman Gage, chief of the banking fraternity of Chicago, says: "A bank's safety does not lie in its vast resources, but in the integrity of its credit." Lyman, where a bank has one hundred thousands of liabilities and ten thousands of assets, how much "integrity of credit" would be required to make that ninety thousand good? There is no statute, we believe, under which a man can be punished for talking like a fool.

Save Us!

The Government boarded the Duke of Veragua at a Chicago hotel one week. The bill was \$2,500, and was promptly paid by the Government—which means that much sweat by the producers of wealth—and now the Duke is said to be bankrupt and it is reported that a subscription paper is to be started in this country for his relief. This is not only disgusting but outrageous.

The fight is on.

The factory whistle of Western hills is silent.

WHEAT touched 61 cents in Chicago last Thursday.

The Denver Road says it is "free silver or a free fight."

The first clearing house certificates didn't seem to work.

It is just getting interesting. The big factories are closing down.

CONGRESS will convene August 7. July 7 would have been more business-like.

"GROVER'S puns" is what a Kentuckian calls the present "period of distress."

PLEASE notice that the "dollar of the dads" still floats on a par with the golden calf.

The tariff issue seems to be a "theory" now, and not a "condition" that confronts us.

NATIONAL and State Bank Currency do you want it? If you do, get into Grover's wagon.

SILVER League and general indignation meeting in Chicago August 1st. Get ready for it.

You will miss an opportunity to make money if you don't ask for particulars under "agents wanted."

ONE thousand silver speeches will be made in the Eastern States within the next three months. The friends of silver are "carrying the war into Africa."

BEFORE the election it was "repeal the McKinley bill," and silver was not an issue. Now it is "repeal the silver (Sherman) law," and the tariff is not an issue. The politicians have got a true bill against the people for being fools, and if the people are not careful they will be convicted of the charge.

A Great Streak of Luck.

B. W. Harriman, of Readfield, Me., is known among his neighbors as a lucky man, and it is no wonder, as the following story will show. One winter's day, some time ago, he was driving to his home and had with him a package of \$500 in \$50 bills. In order to keep it safe he put it under the seat and sat on it. All went well until he had nearly finished his journey when, happening to arise, a gust of wind scattered the bills all over. By great efforts he managed to find all but one, and this he was finally constrained to believe lost for good. One day the next summer Harriman happened to be standing in his barn door when a heavy wind sprang up. His attention happened to be attracted to a faded green object that looked like a leaf and was coming dancing in his direction. Harriman watched it, and saw it flutter directly toward him, and finally fall into the barn like a swan. He caught it and examined it. It was faded and worn, but through all the wrinkles of time he discovered the beautiful features of the \$50 that blew away from him the winter before.

Corsets for Warmth.

"Every now and then," said a gentleman, "fun is derived from reference to men who wear corsets. It is taken for granted that these individuals wear these articles in order to compress their waists and assume an aristocratic carriage. This is entirely erroneous. The idea of wearing a waistband so as to promote warmth in the stomach is an old Southern idea, sworn by and proved to be good by thousands of people. Keeping the digestive organs at a uniformly warm temperature makes digestion easy and provides against half the ills of humanity."

## OVER SEVENTY DEAD.

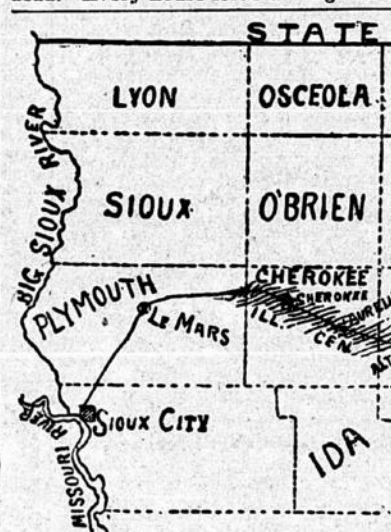
TERRIBLE RESULT OF THE IOWA CYCLONE.

Greatest Severity Felt at Pomeroy. Where the Cyclone Raged for Only One Minute but Left Fifty Dead and One Hundred Injured in Its Wake.

Wrought Awful Havoc.

More complete details from the cyclone-swept section of Northwestern Iowa do not diminish its horrors. The latest reports give the number of dead at seventy-four, and it is said at least five more will die, while the injured number considerably over one hundred. A conservative estimate places the whole number that were either killed or injured by the tornado at 220. At Pomeroy alone over fifty are dead. Five blocks of residences were completely swept away, not more than kindling wood being left of them.

The disaster is the most dire one that has occurred in Iowa since the Grinnell cyclone. The loss of life at Pomeroy is not so great as at Grinnell, but the destruction of property will be more complete. At 6 o'clock Thursday evening a thousand happy people sat down to their tea-tables chatting cheerily, unconscious of impending danger. Friday morning more than half of them were wandering about homeless and half crazed, depending on charity for food and drink, while strangers were winding the grave-clothes around their dead. Every house left standing was a



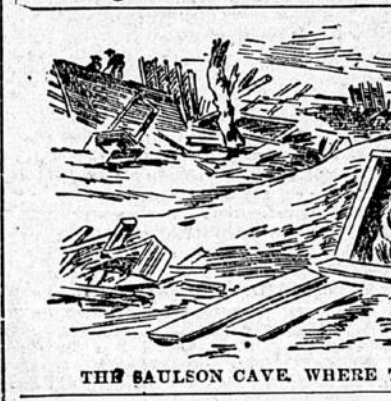
COURSE OF THE STORM.

hospital. Every citizen of Pomeroy mourns the loss of a relative or friend. Two hundred families are homeless, many having lost all they owned. Hundreds of people poured in on every train to view the ruins, and to every one of them the completeness of the havoc wrought by the tornado was painfully apparent. Sixty-five acres of debris is what is left of Pomeroy now. Imagine a gigantic pile of lumber scattered in every direction over a broad prairie and you have a good picture of this wrecked Iowa city. Nothing but the occasional shattered remains of a wall or the half-decayed gable of a dwelling rise above the level of the ground. The numerous



SOLE SURVIVORS OF AN ENTIRE FAMILY.

trees that surrounded the town have been swept away so completely that it would be difficult to believe that one ever grew there. One hundred and twenty-five residences, most a story-and-a-half or two-story frame; seven churches, all frame; one brick and a half-dozen frame business buildings constitute the total of buildings that were wrecked. Of course, the loss is not total. All the other business houses, probably fifty, were more or less damaged. Those who are compe-



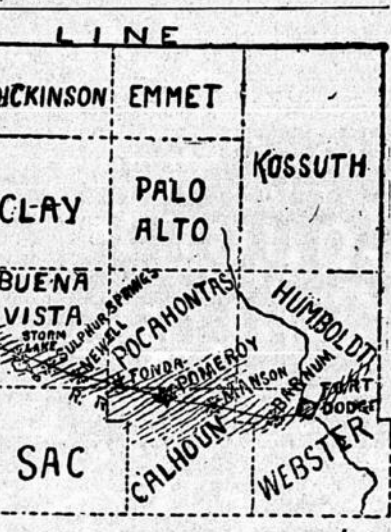
THE SAULSON CAVE, WHERE TWENTY-TWO LIVES WERE SAVED.

tent to judge say the loss in the city will not be less than a quarter of a million.

All in a Minute.

The storm did its terrible work in one minute's time. Just before dark great banks of black clouds massed in the southwest and another in the west. About 7 o'clock the two threatening piles moved toward one another and then joined. The clouds took on a green tint, which was pierced with the sun's rays for a moment. Then darkness set in rapidly. The elements seemed to form about the combined clouds, though scarcely a breeze stirred the tree-tops in the streets of Pomeroy. Those who were watching the phenomena say that a column of smoke like a cloud dropped to the ground and gathered in strength as it advanced toward the town. They recognized it as a cyclone and gave the alarm. Many sought shelter in cellars and others mounted horses to flee from the path of the coming destruction. There was a dash of hail, a blinding flash of lightning and deafening peal of thunder. Men and women ran wildly

about the streets shouting and gesticulating. The cyclone struck the town at the southwest among the scattering houses in the outskirts. Rocks and chimneys and sides of buildings were wrenched loose and were thrown to one side. On to the more densely populated district the monster of destruction swept, leveling all before it and leaving in its wake a cloud of splinters and wrecked homes, death and demoralization. The people were panic stricken and fled here and there amid the flying timbers until stricken down to the earth, mangled, torn, and dead. While the tornado lasted it was pitch dark, except for the vivid flashes of lightning which lit the weird and awful scene. The rain came down in torrents, the roar of the thunder and the storm was deafening. The air was full of sticks, stones, mud, horses, cattle, pigs, chickens, houses, machinery, bricks, human beings, and everything that was unable to resist the force of the terrible tempest. It was all over in a few seconds. Oh, what a piteous spectacle greeted the eyes of the agonized survivors! Dead people were on every side. Husband and wife lay on the ground, their glassy eyes turned heavenward and the bodies rent and torn in the most cruel manner. Mothers and their little babies were found stark dead, with their brains oozing out of their crushed skulls and their life blood soaking the sod beneath them. Rescuing parties at once set out, and the dead and wounded were brought in as fast as men could work. The telegraph and telephone lines were blown down, and the master of a hotel on a horse to Manson for help. He succeeded in flagging Vice President Harahan's



COURSE OF THE STORM.

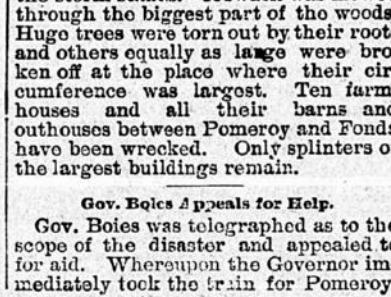
special train, which flew back to Manson, and help from all the towns along the line was soon on hand. Fifteen surgeons were soon caring for the wounded. The Good Templars' Hall was turned into a hospital, and the old postoffice building did duty as a morgue. The shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying were mingled with the agonizing moans of those so suddenly bereft of their dear ones. It was a sight that beggars description.

Sweep of the Storm.

As shown by the accompanying map, the tornado started a short distance west of Cherokee and followed closely the Illinois Central Railroad, cutting a swath from one-quarter to one-half mile wide and completely demolishing everything in its path for a distance of sixty miles. All along this strip, in addition to the devastation wrought at Pomeroy, Fond, Storm Lake, and other towns in its path, are wrecked homes and ruined farms. The actual loss of life in the path of the storm through the country cannot yet be accurately stated, but it is known to be great, and the damage to property is tremendous. Thousands of acres of corn have been destroyed. In many large fields of corn nothing is left but the roots, and in some instances they have been torn out. It is difficult to estimate the loss, but it will reach far up in the thousands. Not a barn, or a house, or shed, or fence, or tree in the path of the storm stands. A swath was moved through the biggest part of the woods. Huge trees were torn out by their roots and others equally as large were broken off at the place where their circumference was largest. Ten farmhouses and all their barns and outbuildings between Pomeroy and Fond were wrecked. Only splinters of the largest buildings remain.

Gov. Boies Appeals for Help.

Gov. Boies was telegraphed as to the scope of the disaster and appealed to for aid. Whereupon the Governor immediately took the train for Pomeroy.



THE SAULSON CAVE, WHERE TWENTY-TWO LIVES WERE SAVED.

Time and again we see the denial of the statement frequently made that millions of homes in America are in the clutches of the money lenders. As a specimen of such rot we reproduce the following from the Farm and Home, the leading agricultural journal of New England:

"The Western farm mortgage lie has about run its race. It has caused untold injury by the stock given to the credit of Western farmers. It has caused the security of farms to be viewed as loan, and obliged money lenders to loan on farms only at higher rates of interest than prevailed on city real estate. But now comes Edward Atkinson with these conclusions, based on the Federal Census of farm mortgages:

"More than one-half of the Western farms are free from mortgage of any kind. Less than one-half are subject to a mortgage which on the average amounts to less than one-half the value of the mortgaged land. One-half of the money loaned on mortgage has been loaned by citizens of the same state in which the mortgaged farms are situated. The average life of the farm mortgage is less than five years. Ninety per cent. or more of the money borrowed on mortgage has been for the purpose of buying or improving the land. The indebtedness on mortgage of Western farmers to Eastern capitalists, or others who do not dwell in the same state in which the farms are, is less than 12 per cent. of the true value of the farm lands of those Western states. The Western farmer is to a greater extent creditor than he is a debtor."

Does the Farm and Home suppose

## THE LAW VIOLATED.

AND THE OLD PARTIES ARE THE VIOLATORS.

Instead of Redeeming Treasury Notes in Silver, the Republican and Democratic Administrations Have Ruled That They Are Payable in Gold.

In League With Spoilers.

President Cleveland, on April 21, 1893, authorized the publication of the following statement: "Inclination on the part of the public to accept newspaper reports concerning the intentions of those charged with the management of our finances, seems to justify my emphatic contradiction of any statement that the redemption of any kind of treasury notes, except in gold, has at any time been determined upon or contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other member of the present administration."

This statement has never been contradicted, and of course it must be accepted as the purpose of the administration to pay outstanding treasury notes in nothing but gold coin on demand. The President has construed the Sherman act of 1890 as giving him the authority to do so. That act provides: "That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver purchased under the provision of this act, into standard silver dollars, until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion, purchased under the provisions of this act, as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for."

The Southern Mercury says that this act cannot be construed to mean anything else than that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin enough of the silver bullion purchased under the act, into standard dollars to redeem all the treasury notes issued under said act. The Treasury notes referred to expressly say on their face, "The United States will pay the bearer on demand—dollars in coin," and are endorsed as follows: "This note shall be a legal tender at its face value for all debts, public and private, except when otherwise provided for in the contract." In other words, it means that it is not a legal tender for any debt contracted to be paid in gold. It is given in payment for silver bullion and is redeemable in silver dollars on demand.

Up to July 31, 1891, there had been coined under this act of 1890, \$16,564,350, and for the year ending June 30, 1892, \$8,329,467, while the purchases of silver bullion under it, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the month ending May 21, 1893, \$143,189,874; leaving uncoined and unavailable as money \$118,296,057, which is simply that much retired which amounts to a contraction of that amount, hence, it is evident that this law has been ignored by both the Harrison and Cleveland administrations.

Instead of redeeming these Treasury notes in silver, the Republican and the Democratic administrations have ruled that they are payable in gold, and have permitted alien agents to collect them in gold, which they have shipped to Europe, and in this manner pave the way for the issuance of more gold bonds. It is, therefore, plain that the administration is in league with these conspirators to spoliolate the people. Who has demanded that these Treasury notes be redeemed in gold? Did the taxpayers of this nation do it? Does not the law specially say they shall not be redeemed in coin silver dollars?

What is the history of that class who are now manipulating our Government? From 1866 to 1872 the people of this country were more prosperous than ever before or since. These very same schemers obtained control of affairs and, under the lead of Secretary McCulloch, produced the panic of 1873, as well as the present infamous conditions. So bold have they become that a Republican and a Democratic President ignores a plain, positive law of the Government. This autocracy manifests also by the appointment of a representative to a foreign Government, while the Senate is in session, without the approval of that body, also by dictating to a Governor how to enforce the law in his own state. Carefully peruse Cleveland's statement, and the law quoted.

The Farm Mortgage Lie.

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Does the Farm and Home suppose

that no one reads the reports of the U. S. Census Bureau? How it can have the cheek to make such a statement as the above when the official census returns for 1890 show that the per capita farm mortgages of sixteen average agricultural states is as follows: "Alabama, \$26; Connecticut, \$107; Illinois, \$100; Indiana, \$54; Iowa, \$104; Kansas, \$170; Maine, \$49; Massachusetts, \$133; Missouri, \$80; Nebraska, \$126; New Hampshire, \$50; Oregon, \$73; Pennsylvania, \$117; Rhode Island, \$106; Tennessee, \$23; Vermont, \$84."

By placing farmers at 50 per cent. of the population, and one-fifth to be adults, the indebtedness on each farm in Kansas is \$1,700. This looks like prosperity! Its old tale over again, "fix the agricultural and religious press and we can then enslave the people," which we see is being done. Is not the Hon. Mr. Atkinson one of the fixers?

Shylock Did It.

Who wants a gold or single standard? The money-lender.

Who wants to demonetize silver? The money-lender.

Who wants to retire the greenbacks? The money-lender.

Who wants dear money and cheap products? The money-lender.

Who wants national and state bank currency? The money-lender.

Who wants a system of finance which is subject to manipulation to the extent that panics can be produced? The money-lender.

Who holds the majority of mortgages? The money-lender.

Who crowds the mortgagee and forecloses mortgages? The money-lender.

Who bids in the property at a very low price? The money-lender.

Who gets the benefit of the sacrifice made? The money-lender.

Who makes landlords on the one side and tenants on the other? The money-lender.

Who is responsible for the process which crowds more of the products of the soil and of labor into the dollar? The money-lender.

Who controls the national indebtedness of the entire civilized world? The money-lender.

Who ruined Australia? The money-lender.

Who ruined India? The money-lender.

Who has his clutches on the throat of the world's industries? The money-lender.

Who caused the downfall of Egypt? The money-lender.

Who caused the spark of life to depart from Rome? The money-lender.

Who caused the collapse of Babylon? The money-lender.

Who put the exception clause on the back of the greenback? The money-lender.

Who passed the national banking act? The money-lender.

Who contracted the currency in 1866-67-68? The money-lender.

Who demanded the credit-strengthening act? The money-lender.

Who demonetized silver? The money-lender.

Who caused the panic of 1873? The money-lender.

Who dictated the resumption act? The money-lender.

Who opposed the Bland silver law? The money-lender.

Who forced the passage of the Sherman bullion law? The money-lender.

Who took gold out of the country? The money-lender.

Who is responsible for the present money panic? The money-lender.

Who will be the gainer in the financial race for existence that is now being run? The money-lender.

Who is ever looking out for No. 1 and himself? The money-lender.

Who must the people dethrone in order that they may gain complete independence? The money-lender.

SIMON HATCHETT.

The Ohio Ticket.

The People's party of Ohio met in Columbus and nominated a full state ticket. Over four hundred delegates from all parts of the state were present. A splendid ticket was nominated and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Everything went off harmoniously. The principles of the Omaha platform with some additions were reaffirmed. Considering that it was right in harvest, the number present was a surprise. Following is the ticket: Governor, E. J. Bracken, Columbus; Lieutenant Governor, M. B. Cooley, Vinton; Treasurer, W. H. Taylor, Champaign; Attorney-General, J. H. Rhodes, Fremont; Supreme Judge, C. T. Clark, Columbus; Dairy Commissioner, T. N. Hickman, Morrow; Member Board Public Works, Matthew Barber, Allen County.

And This Is Jeffersonianism.

The Duke of Veragua's hotel bill at Chicago was \$2,600! Just think of it, reader! \$300,000 of the people's sweat money taken from them by taxation and spent on two pigs of that incestuous royalty, that has blighted the earth and enslaved mankind for thousands of years! It will take 7,000 American girls and boys twelve months in debasing drudgery to accumulate this \$300,000 thrown away on the representatives of that class which our fathers drove from this country at the point of the bayonet, but little more than a hundred years ago. They are returning like the locusts of Egypt to eat our substance and enslave our sons and daughters at the request of a so-called Democratic administration!

Are They Fools?

This nation has in wealth over sixty thousand million dollars. It has over seven hundred million in clean cash lying in its treasury vaults. It only owes eleven hundred million, and yet there are men who are trying to create the impression that our credit is suffering and we ought to issue more bonds to sustain it. Are the people fools?

That's Different.

An association of bankers has recently offered a large reward to any one who will kill a bank robber. If the people will now get together and offer as much to any one who will kill a robbing banker there will be a chance for some fellow to kill two birds with one stone.—Lamar (Mo.) Review.