

Does this eminent corporation attorney correctly define "the fundamental object of all civilized government?" Is that object correctly stated as "the preservation of the right of private property?" Let us see.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Six objects are here stated, but not a word is said about "the preservation of the right to private property." Going back still farther, to the Declaration of Independence, we find the rights for which "governments are instituted among men" stated as follows by the historic document:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Here again we fail to find Mr. Choate's "fundamental object" stated.

Turning to the new constitution which Mr. Choate helped to draft for the State, we find its purpose is defined as follows:

"We, the people of the State of New York grateful to Almighty God for our freedom in order to secure its blessings, do establish this constitution."

Still not a word about that which Mr. Choate says "all educated, civilized men" believe is the "fundamental object" of government. Looking to the exposition of the Federal constitution by the eminent Judge Story, we find (§49) the following comment on the preamble:

"The next object is 'to establish justice.' This, indeed, is the first object of all good and rational forms of government. Turning next to the opening sentence of Judge Cooley's 'Constitutional Limitations,' we find: 'A State is a body politic, or society of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength.'"

Still no mention of Mr. Choate's "fundamental object." He refers to a speech of Webster's which, however, he does not quote. Mr. Webster was a great jurist, but he was also an ambitious politician, and as such allowed his esteem for "the preservation of the right of private property" to carry him so far that he defended the government for coercing its citizens into the hunting of men, women, and children who were claimed as "private property" by others from whom they had escaped. We prefer the authority of the constitution itself to either Mr. Choate or Mr. Webster.

It may be argued that the right of private property is essential to the preservation of justice, or liberty, or happiness. But even so, it is not in itself the object or end of government, but merely a means to the end; and if the time should ever come when it would no longer a means to these ends, it would rightly be superseded.

The truth of the matter is that government is a great co-operative association, for the purpose of enabling the people to do better what they can not do so well acting independently of each other. By combining into a government, they can better defend themselves against foreign foes, and so they combine. They can in the same way better guard themselves, their lives, and their property against violence and fraud within, and so courts, police and militia are constituted. They can better in this way, so they have concluded in this country, provide for popular education, and so the public schools are established. They can better in this way take care of the dependent and defective classes, and so State asylums, hospitals, and almshouses are established. They can better in this way maintain an adequate water supply, and so the public system of water-works is established. But, strange to say, after doing all these things, and many more, such as maintaining the streets, paving and cleaning them, building sewers, supervising the erection of buildings, defending them from fire, guarding the public health by health boards and sanitary commissions; after doing all these things through this co-operative association known as a government, when one suggests that it is time to take charge in the same way of the transportation lines, of the telegraphs, telephones, and electric lights, and of those industries, such as coal mines, wherein products essential to the people are liable to come under the domain of monopoly—then we hear on all sides startled expressions of alarm, as though the foundation of government were being assailed by sacrilegious hands.

Isn't it funny?—New York Voice.

The Assault Upon Stewart

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

In regard to the occurrence of yesterday and the cause which led thereto, there is some conflict of statement, which I wish to set right.

First, let me refer to the cause, Senate File No. 222. This measure, as introduced, contained among other vicious features the following:

"If any school district for the period of one year, fail to maintain a school for a term of at least three consecutive months, or keep up its organization of officers, or if there has been an average attendance for three consecutive months of only five pupils, or less, such district shall lapse, and the money in the county treasury belonging thereto be divided among the other districts of the county."

I quote this portion of the bill to show the spirit of the measure and the object for which it was introduced. Section 2 provides that the maximum limit of any school district levy shall be fifteen mills, instead of twenty-five mills, as in the present law.

When we consider these two propositions in connection, we understand that

their object was and is to destroy many of the school districts in western Nebraska, which are now making such a noble fight against almost overwhelming odds to give their children some education. To be reduced to a fifteen mill levy would make it absolutely impossible for hundreds of districts to maintain three months school per year any longer than they would be able to do so on credit, and then by the opposition of this most infamous act they would cease to exist; and again, in any district in which, from any cause, there was only five scholars attending the same, even though there was plenty of money to carry it on, still that district must surrender its organization, and this would be the effect of this most infamous, outrageous, and despotic measure. It may be very naturally supposed that among the few western members who were fighting against the odds to save their schools that considerable feeling was manifested. If a man possessed any feeling at all this measure would stir it up, and when we consider the stupendous stakes for which we were playing, I wonder that men can quietly and peacefully submit to such imposition. After a considerable and heated contest over these questions the majority offered us a compromise, which was simply adding insult to injury, as follows:

That if a country district could get the written consent of the county superintendent, to levy more than fifteen mills, they might do so up to twenty-five mills, and they agreed to strike out the first quotation referred to, but held that we must have the consent of the county superintendent in order to levy more than fifteen mills; and here is where the moneyed and corporate influence is expected to get in its work: by controlling the nomination or election of the county superintendent, they can thus exercise a despotic prohibitory power over the school districts, which would close the doors of hundreds of school houses, and refuse educational opportunities to our children.

It seems strange that there are American citizens who would willfully destroy our school system to save themselves a few dollars taxes, but if you study this bill and notice the persistent unanimity with which many of the eastern senators strove to secure their adoption, it is plain that such was their intention.

While I have believed for years that the laws were being systematically used to bring about a centralization of wealth, and a destruction of the values of our property, in order that it might be easily transferred without further investment, except a mortgage, I have not believed until this time that this same power would attempt to destroy the free school system of America, through the same medium; but the mailed hand of despotic capital never was more apparent in any measure than in this one. This was to be the first step,—the feler; the first encroachment which, in time, was intended to no only divest the common people of their homes, but to close the doors of their school houses against them.

It has been said, "that a people without homes will not quarrel with their rulers." A people without education will never have the power to lift the yoke of the tyrant from their necks. I want the people of this state to know that their school system is in danger. I want them to know what the measure is, and the means and men which are to be used to accomplish their purposes. While the Republican members of this senate, with but one exception, fought for this infamous measure, still I do not believe that the Republican voters of the state will endorse any such measure, nor the men who will stand up and fight for it, nor quietly excuse them for the attempt to pass such a law, if it should fail of passage.

After trying to clip the claws of this outrageous bill, and to some extent succeeding, it became quite apparent that it was going to be reported for passage. I assailed the measure, determined, if possible, to defeat such a result. I laid bare its character and its purposes, and the terrible effect it would have upon our country schools. It is true that I characterized the bill in strong and emphatic, but at the same time perfectly parliamentary and admissible, language. The champions of the measure, seeing their deformed and hideous suckling getting such a dressing, attempted to rescue it by a "point of order," and as I did not stop until I had finished my sentence, the mover sat down saying he would withdraw his point, but instead of being permitted to proceed, the chairman, (who was a banker and a friend of the scheme) continued to pound upon the desk, and attempted to put me down. In no way offered any violence in return, but simply preventing him from doing so, which was a very easy matter.

But this is not all, after carrying the matter so far as a violent and unwarranted assault, revenge must still be had for stating the plain facts in regard to the bill, and the same influence which would offer such a law, could be relied upon to ensure those who would oppose their schemes. But this is only one of the schemes to encroach upon the liberties of the common people. Step after step is to be taken until, in the words of Lincoln, "All of Liberty will be lost, and but dark and hopeless despotism shall remain."

It is high time that the people awake to the dangers into which they are being led by the power behind the throne, which intends to control the destinies of the great plain people, through the instrumentalities of political parties. Let no one be deceived.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" H. G. STEWART.

Manager Church's Griffith Faust Company which played at the Lansing again Monday evening is entitled to great credit. Especially is John Griffith worthy of the praises that have been given him as "the greatest living Mephisto." If all the rest of the company were bad, which they are not, to see Mr. Griffith alone is well worth the time spent. Such ability as he possesses is rare indeed.

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., says it will be impossible to extend credit on potatoes, as their stock is running low. They will furnish Alliances "carloads of late sorts delivered in Nebraska at \$1.30 cash. These would be choice seed stock.

A. J. Cushman of Marcus, Iowa, would like to supply Alliances at a reduction of 10 per cent from his list price, with several choice kinds of seed potatoes, corn, oats, barley, etc., but regrets that his finances are such that he must have cash. List prices are: Measure barley, 85c. per bu.; 10 bu. or more 75c. Mammoth Mountain barley, \$1.25, 10 bushels or more \$1.00. White Snow oats, 60c. 10 bushels or more 50c. Bonanza oats, 60c. 10 bu. or more 50c. Red Texas oats, 50 cents per bushel. Kringboil corn, \$1.10 per bushel. Other corn sold out. Green Mountain Potatoes \$1.25; 10 bushels or more \$1.15. Burbank, \$1.20, 10 bushels or more \$1.10. Earley Everette, \$1.20, 10 bushels or more 1.10. Six weeks market, \$1.40, 10 bushels or more \$1.25. Grain cleaned and sacked in American A grain sacks. Mrs. J. T. KELLIE.

MR. J. T. KELLIE'S LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

SANTEC, S. C. Mar. 18, 1895. Mrs. J. T. Kellie, Sec. of Neb. F. A. & I. U. DEAR SISTER—I am extremely sorry that I could not answer your postal card sooner. The weather has been so bad here this winter, so much snow, sleet and rain, that the roads are nothing but mud and slush—the worst winter we have had for a number of years. Brother J. W. Sanders, who was appointed to receive all contributions for your people, will send you today what we have collected. There were about 35 or 40 bushels of corn and 100 pounds of flour that were donated to your people by the F. A. & I. U. of this county. There not being enough to ship we concluded to sell what we had and send you the money. Times are hard and money scarce among the farming class of people, owing to the low price of cotton, that being our money crop. After paying off their guano bills and liens for supplies they have very little money left. A great many of our small farmers are quitting the farm and going to the factories to work. It is not much better at the factories, as the wages are so low. They can barely make a living. How long this condition of affairs is going to last God only knows. We are needing relief from oppression, and that very bad. If this condition lasts many years we are a ruined people. We will be nothing but serfs for the plutocrats of the country.

I was in hopes that we could have gotten more for your people, but the bad weather and bad roads have prevented some from donating because they could not haul it to the depot, such as corn and peas, as it is about all the farmers have got. The railroads refused to ship it free, it being so far to your state the freight would be more than the corn is worth; so you can take the money and do the best you can with it. It is now our busy time getting ready to plow. We are behind now two weeks in our farming, but if we can have good weather from now on we can soon catch up with our work.

Dear sister, if the distress among your people gets any worse let us know; we will have to make greater efforts. Our county Alliance meets on the 12th of April. If you think best I will bring it up before the county Alliance at that meeting.

With the best of wishes for the prosperity of your people, that they may make an abundant crop and get all the relief they need; and for the success of our efforts to better the condition of mankind, I am fraternally yours, until it is accomplished. J. W. JAMES, Sec. and Treas. Union Co., F. A. & I. U.

The Silver Monomania

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The leaders of both old parties would feel relieved if they could "sidetrack" the Populists on the silver question. A gold standard would be more simple to control than the double standard and they prefer it, but they are conscious of their power to control both, and in case silver should be restored they would control it. Fiat money at cost of issue, is the financial plank in the Omaha platform that they fear, they could not control that, and they will use every artifice to switch us off. "Hold fast to that which is good;" it is only a question of time, if the Populists are true to their principles, and maintain an independent organization, when we shall get all our demands. Education is all that is necessary for our "nation to be born in a day." No sidetracking. No fusion. C. H. KING, Sherman County, Nebraska.

All Fours.

A well-known horseman has discovered a fact in natural history which may not be generally known. It is that all four-footed beasts, in making the first movement in walking, running, or any sort of forward motion, always employ the left hind leg as a starter. Even a child if put down on all fours and bidden to advance in that position, will make the first move with his left leg, his hands at the time occupying the place of an animal's forelegs.

MISS KATE FIELD

Editor and owner of Kate Field's Washington, of Washington, D. C., a paper devoted to the cause of temperance, stated in a recent speech that the prohibition laws, as enforced in the several states were not promoting the temperance cause, and her advice would be to make moderate allowance of mild beverages. In her estimation this would help the temperance cause more than prohibition laws. Miss Kate's head is level, and as to mild drinks we recommend Anheuser-Beck Brewing Association's Beer.

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