

FISK DEFIANT!

The Real Sentiment of the South and West Boldly Expressed.

The Conspiracy of the Money Lending and Manufacturing

States and the Rothschilds to Rob and Plunder the Producing States Exposed.

The Clergy Asked to Join in Denouncing the Crime—The Property of This

Country Fast Passing into the Hands of the Plutocracy—The Prophecy of Lincoln being Fulfilled.

A Dissolution of the Union Threatened—Alliance with the South, Mexico and the Central

American Republics Hinted at—The Impenetrability of Cleveland Demanded. The Greatest Arrangement

Of the Gold Conspirators Ever Made.

Speech of Col. A. C. Fisk, of Denver, Colo., President of the Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association before the American Bi-Metallic League, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1892.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have reached the crisis of financial legislation in this country. Since the day silver received its death blow by traitorous hands in the National Congress, under some plea or pretense, the American people have been hoodwinked, and the producers have been systematically robbed, in the interests of the creditor classes of this and foreign countries, until these robberies have reached a point where they cannot safely be carried any further.

In the world's history, from the earliest dawn to the present day, never has there been such a gigantic system of robbery perpetrated against any people, as the crime of 1873 inflicted against the toiling masses of this country; and history will forever record that act of treachery as the greatest crime that has ever been enacted, and the perpetrators of it will go down in history as the greatest band of robbers and banditti that ever disgraced any age.

In 1861, the southern half of this Republic, under the apprehension that some of their property rights would be disturbed, resorted to arms. That awful struggle and its termination are still fresh in the minds of all. In 1862, the creditor nations saw that the war would create an enormous debt, and they thought they had discovered a veritable bonanza, a country marvelous in wealth and resources had engaged in a struggle that would require vast sums of money to carry on. The field of plunder was before them and we fell an easy prey. The first agent sent to this country put forth a circular through the banks to the effect that the creditor nations had determined upon a plan which should eventually enslave the producers and debtor classes of this country. It stated in substance that the great debt which would grow out of the war would be used as a measure to control the volume of money, that to accomplish this, bonds would be used as a banking basis, that money issued directly by the government could not be controlled, but that they could control the bonds, and through them, the bank issues.

Those whose business it is to control the legislation of the world and see to it that debts shall be contracted into one volume of money, until they control the evidences of debt, and then secure legislation that shall provide that the debt shall be paid in a different and dearer standard, mapped out a plan for spoliation in this country that has never been equalled. When this vast sum of debt was contracted, gold was at a premium of 200 per cent or more, and the \$3,000,000,000 of bonds sold by this government would not in all probability have secured one half that amount in gold.

From 1861 to 1865, the so-called financiers of America were kept busy providing money with which to carry on the war, but just as soon as the struggle had ended, then commenced a series of negotiations by John Sherman and his co-conspirators in crime, with the Bank of England, Rothschilds, the Barings, and the Imperial Bank of Berlin, to increase the value of the debt. One would naturally suppose, that having purchased the bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, they had received a sufficiently large unearned increment; but not so, in addition to the national debt, the states, cities, counties and towns had issued bonds, aggregating thousands of millions of dollars, and there were also private debts of infinite amounts represented principally by mortgages on real estate. The greater portion of the debt was payable in lawful money, the interest on the public debt being payable in coin.

In 1866, the agents of the gold trust being then in Washington secured the passage of an act containing a pledge to pay in coin, or its equivalent, both principal and interest of all national obligations, not especially provided to be paid otherwise. This was the first step. The second was enacted one year later, which was done by an act which provided for refunding a portion of the public debt. The interest should not only be paid in coin, but the principal as well, and the very standard of that coin was nominated in the bond. Thus they so complicated the second chapter in the infamous class legislation as a part of their plan to enslave the American people. The effect of this legislation was to enrich by an unearned increment the creditor class of the Old World and their conspirators in crime in the United States, by pledging the nation to a payment in a medium more valuable than that provided for in the contract.

When these bonds had all been dis-

posed of, redeemable in coin, both silver and gold, of course the next chapter in crime was to double the already increased value of these obligations, by striking down one-half of the automatic money power of this country, one of the greatest advantages of the great fame and name of this distinguished warrior, who held such a high place in the affections of the American people, the gold lords of the Old World selected John Sherman as their agent to carry out their design to impoverish and enslave the millions of this country, and they found in him a willing, able and loyal conspirator.

Before this arrangement had been entered into, between the gold lords and Mr. Sherman, during some debate, Mr. Sherman said: "I say that equity and justice will be amply satisfied if we redeem the bonds at the end of five years in the same kind of money, at the same intrinsic value it bore at the time they were issued." This was in 1867, before Sherman had been retained. During the summer of that year he visited the money centres of the Old World, and had many confidential conferences with the Bank of England and the Rothschilds, and remained abroad until late in the season of that year, going to Paris at the time the monetary conference was in session, and endeavoring to secure an agreement or recommendation that this country should adopt a gold standard. On the eighteenth of May, 1867, he wrote a letter to Mr. Suggs, the Commissioner for the United States, in which he recommended the adoption of the single standard, and in which he stated: "If this is done, France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making two standards of value."

On Sherman's return to the United States, he secured the services of Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, and induced him to recommend Congress to demonetize silver. There followed him from Europe hordes of lobbyists, and they secured the co-operation of John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency; Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House; Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury; and Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint. With these officials, aided by the foreign missionaries and representatives of Wall street, a crusade began. The tone of public morals and integrity of officials in that day was far above what it has been since, and the American Congress elected to legislate in the interest of Americans, could not be induced by the free use of gold to bow down and worship the crowned heads of Europe. Conklin, Stevens, Morton and a host of patriots, occupied seats in the National Legislature in that day. John Sherman was also there, but for a different purpose from those I have named. With all the assistance with which Sherman was surrounded, he was unable to induce the American Congress to commit this crime against their constituents.

The invasion of France by a servant, leading a mule upon which was riding a youth, was as great and momentous a one as any to which France was ever subjected, because that youth was the first great Duke of Guise entering France from his native province of Brittany. That fixed the Guise dynasty upon the nation for three hundred years, and made Saint Bartholomew possible, peopled America with Huguenots, and culminated in a saturnalia of blood in the French Revolution. But of far greater importance was the invasion of America, so far as it affects the laborer, the agriculturist and the debtor classes, which occurred in 1873, when the army which was then besieging Congress under the generalship of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Senate, was re-enforced by an English Jew banker, the representative of the gold trust of the Old World, who landed in New York with half a million dollars additional ammunition, and behind this amount was placed his credit four and a half million dollars more, with which to lay permanent siege to the virtue or cupidity of American statesmen. His was a familiar name, become more familiar since, Ernest Seyd. This Napoleon of finance hurriedly surveyed the field, and then satisfied himself that the American Legislature was securely entrenched in the esteem and affection of the American people, and that no direct attack upon their honor could be successfully made; therefore, their destruction and the destruction of the American people, must be wrought by exploding a bomb in the fortress. Acting upon this suggestion, he prepared a bill, innocent enough in its title, revising the laws relative to mints, assay offices and coinage. This is the bill that demonetized the silver dollar, which it did by simply omitting that coin from the enumeration of coins of the United States.

This child, conceived in iniquity, born in sin, did not exhibit any symptoms of life for more than two years after its birth, and not then until the life blood of the Sherman, the Rothschilds, the vipers of Wall street and Lombard street, and the parasites of civilization generally, had been generously infused into its debauched body. It then slowly showed signs of life, its web wings fluttered, and when unentombed from its dark recesses, gilded with the glitter of the harlot, it was let loose to prey upon civilization by consuming the substance of the producers of free America. This grim spectre has created a cloud in the financial horizon so dark and so threatening, as to completely obscure the vision of the producing and debtor classes, and the observant of all classes begin to hear mutterings which omen thundering down the ranks of the producers, and which will ere long strike with irresistible force and reverse the inverted pyramid upon which our financial structure rests.

The advocates of "honest money" talk about intrinsic value and money of ultimate redemption. If we return absolutely to a single standard, where are we to get the gold on which to base a currency sufficient for the wants of this growing country? No one knows, even approximately, how much gold there is in this country, and those well informed on the subject no longer place any reliance on the figures given out by the Treasurer of the United States. Director Leach says: "The element of uncertainty in these official tables has been, first, the actual consumption of coin in the industrial arts, and, second, the

amount of coin which finds its way out of the country without being recorded. Director Kimball, in 1888, stated: "In years past we have often insisted that there must be an error in the item, because the most industrious inquiry failed to bring to light a considerable portion of it. At present there is at least \$275,000,000 of the total that cannot be accounted for."

Since 1862, when the government began to issue paper money, \$5,200,000,000 has been issued of all denominations to July, 1892. There had been redeemed on the first day of July, 1892, \$4,860,000,000, leaving outstanding \$640,000,000. The basis for the redemption of this vast sum of paper varies, part being in gold and part in silver certificates. This \$100,000,000 in gold held as a reserve, is held to redeem notes that will never be presented. United States Treasurer Hyatt estimates that the aggregate loss on all these issues would not be less than \$8,700,000. In this estimate he does not include the fractional currency, the 50, 25, 10 and 5 cent silver pieces. There is carried on the books \$15,000,000 of this fractional currency, not one dollar of which will ever be presented, as it has long since all gone out of circulation, and is now held at a premium ten times as high as gold.

This paper money has been destroyed in railroad wrecks and fires and will have to be taken out of the liabilities of the government by Congressional enactment.

From a carefully prepared report of the money in circulation by N. A. Dunning, in the November Arena, he conclusively shows that the entire money in circulation is \$310,000,000, which is less than \$5 per capita, and not to exceed \$2 per capita in gold. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that there is \$400,000,000 gold in this country. The product of gold in the United States last year was about \$30,000,000, which is below the average for the last ten years. Should silver be finally demonetized, silver mining would practically cease; and as nearly one-half the gold is found in silver bearing ore, it is fair to presume that the production of gold would also decrease, so that the production of gold in this country would not likely exceed \$20,000,000 per annum, and as that is not as much as is consumed in the arts, how long would it take for this country to be denuded of its gold?

Eduard Suess, a geologist of world wide reputation, has just published a book at Vienna entitled, "The Future of Silver." His conclusions are summarized in the following sentences: "It follows that, supposing the continuation of metallic coinage (and I see no possible substitute) silver is bound to become the standard metal of the earth. The question is no longer, whether silver is to become once more a full value coinage metal, all over the earth, but what trials Europe will have to undergo before it reaches that goal." This book is written from a purely scientific standpoint, by a man in the front ranks of the science of geology, a German having no interest in the production of silver. His arguments, in spirit, consequently are, that owing to the condition prevailing in all gold mines, the production of gold is bound to decrease, while the production of silver may be increased to meet the demand of increasing population, the development of new industries, and the extent of civilization all over the world.

Our population is increasing about 3,000,000 annually. As our government debt is still \$2,000,000,000, which must be paid either in gold or silver dollars, if silver is finally demonetized how will this country be able to redeem its obligations, and how long will it be before we would be forced into insolvency? Where are we to get the gold to pay the interest on the railroad bonds, and other debts held in Europe? It seems to me, that is a question that should interest the holders of our securities as much as it does us. With a single standard, one financial scare in Europe would drain this country of all the gold that we now hold, so that there would not be a single dollar of money of ultimate redemption. This country ought to have a per capita circulation of at least \$50 instead of \$5, which it is claimed we now have; but as there is some uncertainty about the losses in gold, silver and paper, let us admit that there is \$10 of all kinds of money, per capita, in circulation to-day (although in my opinion that is double what is actually in circulation), how are we going to get a sufficient circulation to do the business of the country? Of course any sane man will understand readily, that to return to a gold standard means absolute insolvency and bankruptcy in this country, the absolute enslavement and impoverishment of the producing and debtor classes; but they have determined that that condition of affairs shall not occur, but that there shall be a per capita sufficient for our increase in population, the development of our resources, and the expansion of business.

With silver restored as money, which it will be within two years, the gold product of this country will probably be \$40,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000, under a single standard. The silver product would likely increase from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, which would give us \$140,000,000 gold and silver bullion; \$40,000,000 would be consumed in the arts, and \$100,000,000 coined into money. How long, with this increase, would it take to give this country a per capita of \$50, which no one will contend is too high? The increase in population being 3,000,000 yearly, to supply this increase with a per capita of \$50, would require \$50,000,000 more than the total amount of money that could be coined. To increase the per capita of our present population, it would require \$2,000,000,000, and to retire the national bank notes, \$30,000,000, and \$150,000,000 for the increase of population, making \$2,700,000,000.

We need this per capita at this time, but suppose we were to reach it in five years, with the \$150,000,000 yearly increase in population it would require \$700,000,000 of product of gold and silver annually to supply it. Suppose we were to reach this amount in ten years, leaving out of this calculation the \$30,000,000 to retire the national bank notes, it would then take \$410,000,000 per annum. Is there likely to be this amount of gold and silver produced in this country or the world to supply the needs of this country alone? The deluge of silver they threaten us with would be a grateful, much needed and refreshing shower indeed.

The labor expended in mining gold and silver is the only labor that produces actual money. The demand for most of the products of labor, is limited only by the supply of money in the hands of the consumer. With silver de-

monetized, there would not be as much gold produced as would be required for non-monetary purposes. In that case, what will the gold trust do for money of ultimate redemption?

I am told that the white metal is so offensive to the lords of Wall street, that the beautiful song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold" is no longer sung by those who compose a part of New York's four hundred; they have substituted in its place:

"What care we for labor, that piebald crew? Our passions we draw from the rich and the poor. Our courtiers control the great wealth of the land. And smile in th'ir haughty, the people be damned."

The Rothschilds and John Sherman are insisting that we shall do business on a per capita of \$2, which is likely at the first financial storm, to be wholly wiped out, leaving us without one dollar of credit money.

Let us see what this means for the American people. When silver was demonetized cotton was worth 16 cents per pound; wheat, \$1.50 per bushel. The wheat crop for the past two years has been about six hundred million bushels; at \$1.50 per bushel this would amount to \$900,000,000, but at 60 cents, the present price, it would amount to about \$360,000,000, making a loss to the wheat grower of \$540,000,000. The cotton crop has been three billion, five hundred million pounds; at 16 cents per pound, the price it would maintain with free coinage, would be \$567,000,000. But at 7 cents per pound, the present price, it is only \$245,000,000, a loss to the cotton producer of \$315,000,000. The loss on corn, oats, dairy and other farm products, will amount to fully \$395,000,000, making a total loss to the producers of at least \$1,250,000,000 annually.

The loss on the wheat crop, is just about the total expenditures of the National government, and could silver be restored, this loss on the wheat crop would pay the government's expenses; and the value of all other crops would be used to accumulate the wealth of the people. The value of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, hogs, cattle and hay of this country in 1892 is estimated at \$2,550,000,000. The fixed charges against the producers, consisting of expenses of the National, State, county and municipal government, interest and dividends on railroad stocks and bonds, interest on real estate mortgages, and other private debts aggregate \$3,000,000,000 which is \$450,000,000 more than all the farm products produced in this country, which I have named.

If silver was demonetized, it would go immediately to \$1.29 an ounce, and foreign speculators would be obliged to pay that price. The Asiatic trade compels them to buy one hundred million of ounces of silver annually, which they must do or abandon that trade. England is compelled to buy one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat annually from the United States, India and Russia. India would not be a competitor if silver was demonetized.

With silver at \$1.29 instead of 83c, the India rupee would cost the British merchants 44 and 4/9 cents instead of 28 and 1/2 cents, and India wheat instead of 4 and 1/2 times 28 and 1/2 cents would cost 4 and 1/2 times 44 and 4/9 cents a bushel; or \$2 would be the cost of India wheat laid down in Liverpool, instead of \$1.28 as it is now. And of course American wheat would bring at least that price. Can anyone explain why wheat in the great Northwest is 45 cents a bushel, and \$1.28 a bushel in Liverpool? As an aid to solve this question, it may be said that the Rothschilds, the Bank of England, the New York Central railroad and the Vanderbilt control the wheat elevators on the Black and Caspian seas, and a line of elevators at New York extending to the Dakotas, and control the supply, which may have some effect on the price.

Let us see who gets the benefit of this great drain on the American farmer. More than three-fourths of the bread stuffs of the Nation are produced in the Western and Southern States. The Eastern or manufacturing States consume of bread stuffs and other farm products, very much more than they produce, and they therefore entered into a conspiracy with the crowned heads of Europe, to force down the value of all farm products, that they might purchase what they consume at fifty cents on the dollar. The States of Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas in 1880 had a surplus of nearly five hundred million bushels of corn, and about a hundred million bushels of wheat. The States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, in the same year had a deficit of three hundred and fifty million bushels of corn, and fifty million bushels of wheat. At the prices of those staples at that time, this would amount to at least \$200,000,000 which was purchased at thirty per cent less than its value, or \$60,000,000. This is the amount which the East gained by reason of their treachery to the West in joining with Rothschilds to demonetize silver. In the year 1890, the same Western states produced one hundred million bushels of wheat, and seven hundred and fifty million bushels of corn more than they consumed, while the same Eastern states consumed sixty-five million bushels of wheat and four hundred and fifty million bushels of corn, more than they produced, which was depreciated in value by reason of the demonetization of silver, fully forty per cent or \$40,400,000.

When England demonetized silver in 1819, compelling payments in gold, prices of every commodity decreased, cotton sinking in three months to one-half its former price; within six months all prices had fallen one-half, and by reason of the contraction of the currency, the industry of the nation was congealed, bankruptcies increased, distress was universal, and the owners of land numbering one hundred and sixty millions, by forced sales and foreclosure of mortgages, in seven years was reduced to one-seventh of the population lived on organized charity. The condition of industry and disorganization of labor, led to frequent conflicts between the people and the military and civil authorities.

(To be continued in next week's issue.)

WANTED.
White beans, honey, sorghum molasses butter and eggs to sell on commission.
J. W. HARTLEY,
State Agent.

Partner wanted to start a new grocery store. A person who is well acquainted in country can have one-half interest by investing about \$500. Reference. Address "Greener," this office.

ESTABLISHED 1877.
JAS. McMILLAN & CO.
MAIN HOUSE,
200 to 212 FIRST AVE. NORTH,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Minneapolis
Sheepskin
Exporters of **Tannery.**
FINE NORTHERN FURS.

BRANCHES:
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.
187 & 128 Kinzie St. 712 Pine St.
HELENA, MONT.

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS,
COUNTRY AND PACKER
Green Salted HIDES,
Calfskins, Dry Hides,
Pelts, Furs, Wool,
Tallow, Greases, Deerskins,
GIBBER & SANGRA ROY.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Security Bank of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.
Ft. Dearborn Nat. Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.
First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.
First National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.
Nat. Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

Liberal Advances Made on Shipments against Original Bill of Lading.
Shipments Solicited. Write for Circulars.
Shippers from this State Correspond with and Consign to Minneapolis House.

JAMES SCHULZ,
Yutan, Nebraska,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Percheron and French Draft Horses.
Every one Registered and a Guaranteed Breeder. No
Worn Out Stallions, no Culls.

Prices lower than the lowest when quality is considered. All select animals to make a choice from. Come and be convinced that I mean business. Long time, small profits and good horses may be expected.

IF YOU INTEND TO PLANT
SEEDS-ROSES-TREES
SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, ETC.

Why Not Procure the Best Direct from the Growers? Our Illustrated Catalogue, over 150 pages, offers one of the most complete stocks in the U. S. at right prices. Free to planters. Send for list today.

39 YEARS. 900 ACRES. 28 GREENHOUSES.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Lake Co., O.

FRANK IAMS,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER.
100 BLACK 100 PERCHERONS, FRENCH DRAFT-GLYDES & SHIRES.

Iams' Horses were "In It" at the great St. Louis Fair, and Kansas and Nebraska state fairs of 1891 and 1892. They were winners of 141 Prizes. Iams' World's Fair Horses are "Out of Sight." Iams' is the only Importer in Nebraska that imports his Percherons '91 and '92, and the largest Importer of Clydes and Shires in 1892. They arrived Sep. '92. All Blacks and Bays. Grey Horses \$300 Less than Blacks, Iams Guarantees to show you the largest collection of first-class BIG FLASHY DRAFT HORSES of the various breeds of the Best Individual Merit and Royal breeding, 2 to 5 years old—1600 to 2200 weight and at ALLIANCE RIFES AND TERMS, or cheaper than any live Importer or pay your fare to see them. Iams pays the freight.

TERMS: 1, 2 and 3 years Time at 5 per cent Interest. \$500 saved by buying of Iams. He does not want the earth and it fenced for profit. Good guarantees, every horse recorded. **FRANK IAMS** Write Iams St. Paul, Neb. on the R. & M. and U. P. railroads. St. Paul, Nebraska.

\$500,000.00 TO LOAN ON FARMS
IN EASTER NEBRASKA AT 6 PER CENT.
interest and a very small commission. Privilege given borrower to pay in installments and stop interest. Money always on hand. Write or call on us. **STULL BROS.,** 11TH AND N STS., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

WHOLESALE LUMBER
WYATT-BULLARD LUMBER CO., Omaha, Neb.
JOHN B. WRIGHT, Pres. T. E. SANDERS, V. Pres. J. H. M'CLAY, Cashier

THE
Columbia National Bank
OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.
CAPITAL - - \$250,000.00.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED
HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD Tablets will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in any form in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, causes no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop Smoking or Chewing in a few days.

For sale by all first-class druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. Ask for HILL'S Tablets, and take no others. Particulars free. THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., by mail, Address \$1, 53, and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, O.

WHEN IN DOUBT
"Try The Burlington."
J. FRANCIS, General Passenger Agent, Omaha.
A. C. ZIEMER, City Passenger Agent, Lincoln.