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CAN VALUE RISE OR FALL?

Mr. DeHart Takes the Position That Value Cannot Rise or Fall, but That Price Can

Editor Independent: By way of preparation for discussion of the Fowler bill we will once more look into the fundamentals of finance.

Value, being a ratio of exchange between two commodities, can it rise or fall? In 1876, for example, one ounce of gold exchanged for sixteen ounces of silver, and sixteen of silver for one of gold. Twenty years later, that is, in 1896, one of gold exchanged for thirty-two of silver and thirty-two of silver for one of gold.

Question: Is the ratio of 1 to 16 any higher or lower than 1 to 32?

Looking at these two ratios or values abstractly, we cannot say that one is higher or lower than the other. But, if we notice that in 1876 one of gold commanded only sixteen of silver in exchange, and that in 1896 one of gold commanded thirty-two of silver in exchange, then we begin to think that gold was more valuable in 1896 than in 1876, when compared with silver, and that it rose in value with respect to silver.

At this point we meet with a disagreement. The gold man says, that, if an ounce of gold exchanged for sixteen of silver in 1876 and for thirty-two of silver in 1896, silver fell in value; and that gold did not rise or fall in value.

If it is possible for value to rise, I should say that gold rose in value; and, if it did, then silver fell in value. It was impossible for gold to rise, without silver, at the same time falling in value, it is impossible for any commodity to rise in value, with respect to another commodity, without that other commodity, as the same time, falling in value.

I look out of the window and I see boys teetering on the fence. When one boy goes up the other goes down; and when one boy goes down the other goes up. So it is with silver and gold. If one goes up, the other must go down.

Since 1896 gold has not changed very much with respect to silver; but it has changed very much with respect to a great many other commodities. As shown by a high level of prices, it has fallen in value with respect to a great many commodities, which is equivalent to saying, that a great many commodities have risen in value with respect to gold. In this country a high level of prices means a large quantity of money for commodities, and a large quantity of money for commodities means a large quantity of gold for commodities—and a large quantity of gold for commodities means falling gold and rising commodities. But when we talk about commodities rising in value, to what do we refer? Evidently we refer to certain elevations of debt—certain taxes and other debts to be paid.

In this country we seldom talk about gold as rising or falling in value, but about all other commodities as rising and falling. Why is this? It is because our mints are open to "free" coinage of gold, and we are living on what is called a gold standard, which assumes that gold never changes in value; and that whenever there is a change of value, the change is produced by some other value. This is a perfect delusion, because one commodity cannot change without the other changing. If, for instance, meat rises in value; and if coal rises in value with respect to gold, then of course gold falls with respect to coal. But, when we talk about meat and coal as rising in value, to what do we refer? Evidently to certain elevations of debt which have to be climbed. This year those who have meat or coal to sell will have no difficulty in paying their taxes and other debts. If we do not refer to elevations of debt, we refer to elevations of gold, which will pay debts. A high value for any commodity in this country means a high amount of gold which will enable the owner to pay his debts or purchase other commodities.

In Mexico they seldom talk about silver as rising or falling in value, but about all other commodities as rising and falling in value. They even talk about gold as rising and falling in value, as we talk about silver as rising and falling in value. Why is this? Because the law of free coinage of silver, (no free coinage of gold), which is what they call a silver standard. They assume that silver never rises or falls in value, which causes them to assume that all other commodities are rising and falling in value.

Free coinage of silver in Mexico produces the same delusion with reference to value, that free coinage of gold does here. In Mexico the price of silver is fixed by law. This is a part of the law of free coinage of silver. The price of silver never rises or falls, unless the law should be modified, making it higher or lower. From the fact that the price of silver never changes, the people conclude that its value never changes. In this country we fix the price of gold by law. This is a part of the law of free coinage of gold. The price of gold never changes here unless we change the amount of gold for the gold dollar, as the price of silver cannot change in Mexico, unless they change the amount of silver for the silver dollar. As in this country the price of gold would rise by law by putting less gold into each gold dollar, so in Mexico the price of silver would rise by law by putting less silver into each silver dollar. As in this country the price of gold would fall by law by putting more gold into each gold dollar, so in Mexico the price of silver would fall

by law by putting more silver into each silver dollar. In this country we put 24 grains of pure gold (omitting fractions) into each gold dollar, which makes the price of gold \$20 per ounce, as anyone can see by dividing 480, the number of grains in an ounce by 24, the number of grains in a gold dollar. The price of gold being fixed in this way, the prices of all other commodities are regulated by supply and demand in the markets, that is, supply of money on the one hand and supply of commodities on the other. Thus, while we fix the price of gold by law, we leave the prices of all other commodities to be fixed by the markets, and therefore we have a legal price for gold and a market price for commodities, which latter rises and falls from time to time, while the former never rises or falls; and what we call a rise and fall of value is not really a rise or fall of value, but a rise and fall of market prices.

In Mexico they put (we will suppose) 371 1/4 grains of silver into each silver dollar, which is the amount we put into our silver dollar, and very near the amount the Mexicans put into their dollar; and this amount makes the price of silver by law in Mexico \$1.29 per ounce, as any one can see by dividing 480, the number of grains in an ounce, by 371 1/4, the number of grains in a silver dollar. By putting this amount of silver into each silver dollar and by keeping the mints open to free coinage of silver in Mexico, the prices of all other commodities are regulated by supply and demand in the market, that is, by the supply of silver money and the supply of commodities in the market. In this way, in Mexico, they have a legal price for silver, which never changes, and market prices for all other commodities, which are always changing or liable to change. In Mexico they buy and sell gold in the market as we buy and sell silver in the market. In Mexico a high price for gold is a high amount of silver for gold, and a high amount of money; just as in this country a low price for silver is a low amount of gold for silver, and a low amount of money for silver.

Thus we see, that, while value cannot rise or fall, nevertheless the people are constantly speaking of it as rising and falling, just as they speak of the sun as rising and setting.

We find also, that the apparent rising and falling of value is produced by giving a stationary or legal price to gold and leaving the prices (value) of all other commodities to be regulated by the markets; or by giving a stationary or legal price to silver and leaving the prices (values) of all other commodities to be regulated by the market.

One is the gold standard system while the other is the silver standard system. Under the former everything must revolve around gold. Under the latter everything must revolve around silver. Either system is well adapted to make the people believe, that value can rise and fall, whereas in fact it is only price rising and falling. Either system is well adapted to deceive a nation.

"Price is the expression of value in money." By knowing the price of a commodity in the market we know its value in money. This is not knowing much, because the price may be different a subsequent time or at another place; or the value of money itself may be changed at a subsequent time; or the meaning of the word "price" may be changed at a subsequent time. At the present time in the United States the price of everything in the market is the quantity of gold for which it exchanges; and this price is high or low, according to the quantity of gold in the gold dollar and the quantity of gold in the country or market and the quantity of other things used for money (or gold). If we should close our mints to free coinage of gold and open them to free coinage of silver, then the price of everything in the market would be the quantity of silver (money) for which it exchanges; and the price would be high or low, according to the quantity of silver in the silver dollar, the quantity of silver in the country or market and the quantity of other things used for money (silver).

Under our present system prices are very unstable. They are up and they are down. One thing, however, is very certain, namely, value itself cannot rise or fall; and that what we call a rise and fall of values is only a rise and fall of prices.

JNO. S. DE HART.
Jersey City, N. J.

The tory government of England has a way of doing things that is somewhat astonishing to the outside world. There is a statute that allows the government to proclaim a sort of martial law in Ireland when there is an extraordinary increase in crime. The last government report shows that crime has decreased 88 per cent in Dublin and is far less than in any portion of England, whereupon the government proclaimed Dublin under the crimes act.

Who wouldn't be a banker? Secretary Shaw is going to pay them their January interest on the 1st of October, three months in advance. He will also pay \$19,400,000 bonds of 1904 and pay 5 per cent premium for them, that is, he will pay them a year in advance. There is nothing under heaven's blue sky like being a bondholder and banker under a government run by the republican party. That is the way it has been done ever since the bondholders and bankers got hold of the government seat.

UNCLEAN POLITICS

Prof. Vincent Exposes a Scheme to Trap the Unwary by Hypocrisy

One of the most reprehensible methods of the tax-shirkers that has yet been detected was uncovered a few days ago in a western county.

It is proposed to sneak into power in the hypocritical garb of virtue.

The robe of religion is to cover the forms of corporate agents until "after election."

The character assassin is to stalk forth in the guise of a Sunday school superintendent or a minister of the gospel, "until after election!"

It is not the first time religion has been made the cloak for wrong doing. In all ages, and in all countries, scheming and designing men have used as tools the devotees of religion.

Do not mistake me. We are not attacking any church nor churches, nor any religion, but only the scheming men who are now using religion as a cloak for their villainous plots of character assassination.

One and two years ago certain religious enthusiasts organized a secret and underground organization pledging its members to support only "clean" men at the polls—but a committee was given power to select the "clean men" after all nominations had been made.

If such an organization were open, and composed of good citizens of all religious denominations—a sort of "committee of public safety"—little could be said against it, but when it is organized in the dark—a secret cabal—it comes to be a veritable dagger aimed at the most vital spot—the character of whomsoever is attacked. It is like the Italian Mafia—plunging its death-dealing stiletto in secret and in darkness.

Political success is so highly prized by those who would continue in power the agents of tax shirkers and tax fixers that they have resorted to this dangerous method of warfare. We do not say that the Methodist church consciously has undertaken this role, but scheming men in that church are seeking to do their unclean work while hiding behind religious robes. Religious enthusiasts are to be deceived by hypocritical cant and led into an ambush "until after election."

An organization is being engineered by men in the Methodist church, and men of other denominations are to be inveigled in occasionally to give it a non-sectarian and ultra-religious cloak. The "avowed" purpose of this secret cabal is the election of "clean men" to office.

If there were unclean men—the society or religiously—on either of the tickets before Nebraska people, there might be excuse for such a plan to defeat them, but when it is conceded that all the candidates on all the tickets occupy an unusually high plane, morally and religiously, what excuse can there be for such unusual, drastic and un-American methods?

The animus of the whole thing is understood when we remember that Mr. Mickey is a Methodist. His supporters have published far and wide the fact that his active support secured many thousand dollars to help a Methodist college. It is proposed to keep such things prominently before the membership of the secret organization and at the close of the campaign the committee who is to name the "clean men" will include Mr. Mickey among those recommended for the votes of the members. A change of ONE vote in each voting precinct would mean a change of about 2,000 votes in the state, and a change of FIVE in each precinct by this hidden hand, this secret cabal, would assuredly work a complete reversal of the verdict that would be rendered by the people in an open and manly contest.

The prize is worth the effort. The corporations rode rough-shod over a political convention and secured the nomination of "Our Man Mickey," around whom they could easily throw the cloak of religion and with hypocritical pretenses they hope to secure his indorsement by the people.

The utter hypocrisy and dastard villainy of the conspiracy is understood when it is recognized that the opponent of Mr. Mickey, and the man whom it is proposed to stab in the dark, is everywhere recognized as fully the peer, if not the superior, of Mr. Mickey in his devotion to the best interests of society, socially, religiously and educationally. Mr. Thompson has been in public life nearly as long as much as Mr. Mickey, and the undisputed fact that his administration of the office of mayor of Grand Island is warmly indorsed and commended by every reputable citizen of that city, of all church denominations and every political party—that fact speaks in bulge tones of his uprightness and for the "cleanness" of his personal and official life.

And it is proposed to stab him in the dark by the insinuation that his life has been unclean, by indorsing another man as being "clean!"

Those character assassins would not dare utter a word directly against Mr. Thompson. His life is above reproach. His family is the pride of his city. His personal efforts for the benefit of a college of another denomination have been as valuable as the institution as were Mr. Mickey's efforts for the Methodist college, but his friends have not sought to use that fact as a bait with which to steal votes from Mr. Mickey. Mr. Thompson has always stood for purity in public and private life. He has repeatedly sacrificed personal ambition for the success of the principles he held to be right. He has never betrayed a friend, nor struck a foe in secret. His entire life of about a quarter of a century in Nebraska has been an "open book" and in the "lime-light" of many

a political campaign, no blot on that book has yet been pointed out—and it is such a man that the character assassins must strike by innuendo and in the dark—a man whose armor is flawless and in front, and whose courage is such that he has despised the protection that is available only in flight or against the secret assassin.

The Central Farmer protests against this un-American method of political warfare, and it warns all friends of good government that tricks like the one described above will be resorted to whenever it is thought a vote can be secured by deceit from the unwary.

The discovery of this conspiracy lends added significance to the old adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Watch for this enemy that will creep under cover into your midst, and expose its nefarious purpose. "Forewarned is forearmed." The agents of unclean government, masked and in hypocritical garb, will use deceit and misrepresentation at every turn, seeking to thwart the will of the people and enthrone injustice and wrong. Let every good citizen rebuke such methods and array himself on the side of justice and "equality before the law."—Prof. C. Vincent, in Central Farmer.

BALLOTS AND BULLETS

George Halsey Toothill Discusses the Question of How Millionaires are Made and How They May be Unmade

Editor Independent: I may not be able to talk in some of our public places, but I may be able to write something that means something. The ungodly millionaire with his powerful influence comes in by ballots and of ten times as many as many strikers know by bullets. He and his unrighteousness is likely to end either by the ballot or by the bullet, to his sorrow, in some revolutionary way.

President Lincoln forecast all of this in a letter to a friend just before his assassination. He wrote: "I trouble for the safety of my country with the wealth all in the hands of a few." And now our so-called Christian president, Roosevelt, on a political tour tells the voters that they might as well try to dam up the Mississippi river as to try to stop the trusts. Is it possible that this millionaire with his almighty dollar as his god, has more control over national affairs than the voters of this country?

If so, let the churches close their doors and stop their talk about this being a Christian nation. And to the voter I say, Stop calling this a free man's nation while you allow yourself to be driven like sheep to the election booth and there by ballot vote the man out of your own love and bread and meat out of your own mouth. The working people of the United States do not count for much in politics—they talk between elections and vote for what they imagine to be their pockets on election day.

GEO. HALSEY TUTHILL.
For general reformation; member of the American Press Writers' Association, No. 267,
No. 163 St. Marks ave., Brooklyn, New York.

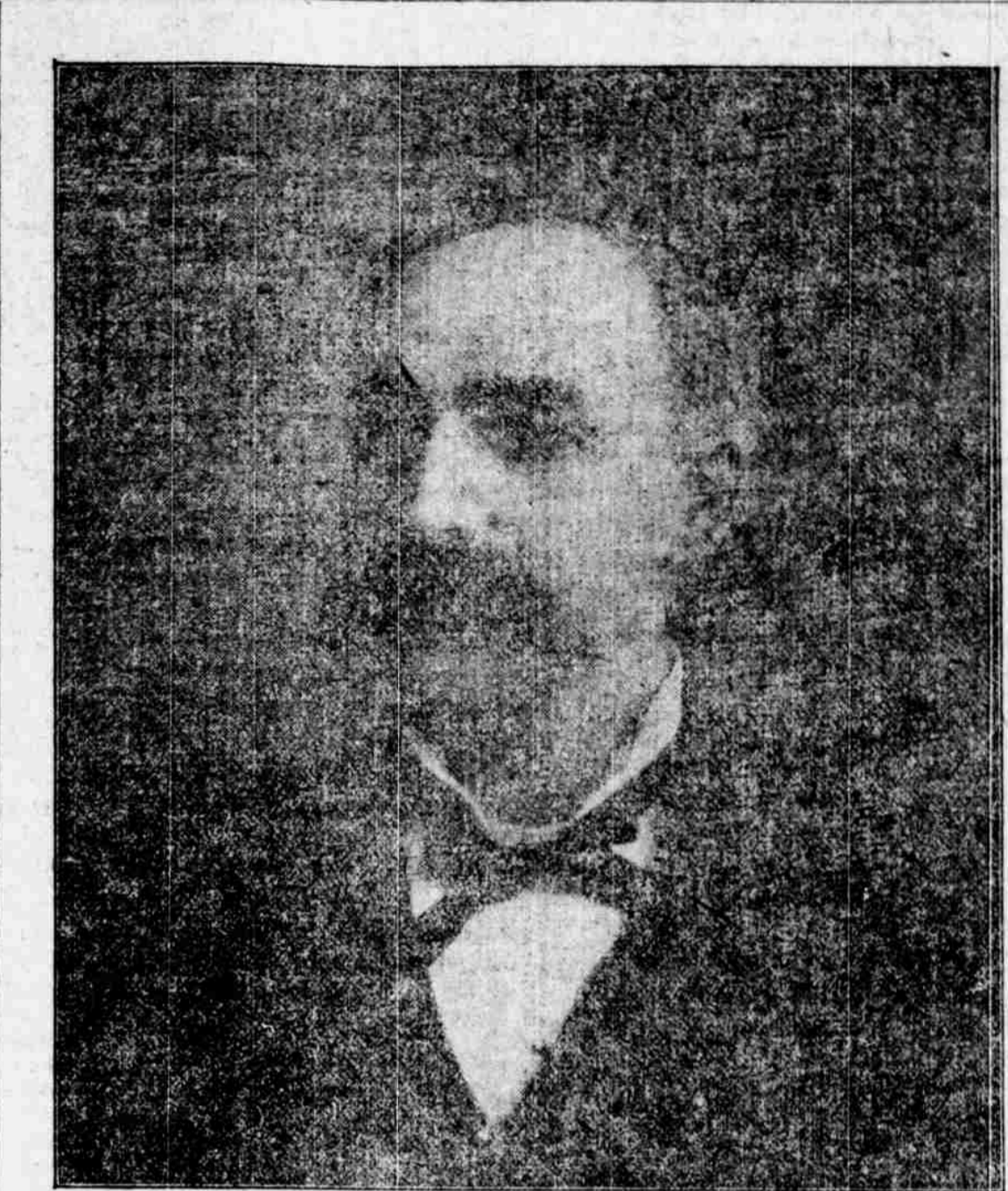
Still Whistling
The defeat of Mr. Rosewater at the primaries is confidently expected to be followed by his bolt of the republican ticket in the state as well as in the district. The situation creates no alarm, however, in republican circles. A brisk fight will only serve to bring out the loyal but lazy republican vote.—State Journal.

The American tariff league, after having for years presented McKinley to the American people as the greatest statesman of modern times, hardly waited until his funeral was over and then began to denounce him and his views because of that Buffalo speech. So hot and bitter was the attack that six of its most active and influential members resigned. The league declared that reciprocity was free trade in disguise and it would have none of it. The league fights Roosevelt as bitterly as it ever fought any democrat.

It is a large and active part of the republican party and as long as there is between the Bryan democrats and those who repudiate the Kansas City platform. It appears to The Independent that there is about as much trouble ahead for the Henderson republicans as there is for the Kansas City platform democrats. Meantime the populists go on their way in peace and never have any differences over principles.

According to George Fred Williams the plutocrats captured the democratic organization in Massachusetts because the guardians of the common people were off guard, and that nine-tenths of the democracy of the state are with Bryan and the Kansas City platform. Out here in Nebraska the populists who have made the fight for equal rights at the funeral was over and none are never off guard. They stand at their posts night and day the whole year round.

Every one who knows anything knows that the products of American manufacturers are sold cheaper to foreigners than they are to Americans. Any one familiar with the Dingley tariff can easily tell what that difference usually is by adding to prices charged foreigners the Dingley tariff duties. But the Henderson republicans will not endure for a moment a suggestion that those duties should be lowered. So you pay your money and take what is given you.



GOV. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

GREAT PROSPERITY

Mr. Watkins Calls Attention to the Enormous Increase in Nebraska

Farm Values

Editor Independent: Thank you for your truthful assertion that I prefer to figure for myself. The railroad tax bureau referring me to the facts contained in census bulletin No. 133, I discover something not in the republican campaign book: The farm wealth of Nebraska in 1890 was 511 million dollars; this included lands, improvements, buildings, machinery and live stock. In 1900 the same was worth 747 millions, an increase of 236 millions. The farms increased from 113 thousand in 1890 to 121 thousand in 1900. Allowing one laborer to each farm, 121,000 laborers increased their wealth by the above amount, or at the rate of about \$2,900 for each one of them.

Our republican friends point to this as evidence of great prosperity; but a Rockefeller, a Morgan, or an Armour has made the above amount and it never occurred to them to mention the fact.

Again, they tell us that interest rates were never so low. You can get all the money you want at 5 per cent. Well, with all our labor we have not increased our wealth at that rate, computing it as simple interest—no not to exceed 4 1/2 per cent computed annually; and yet they expect us to believe we are awfully prosperous.

I would like to call Mr. Crane's attention to his error in releasing the railroads from taxation. His argument will apply to all other industries the same as to the railroads. I pay annually a few dollars of taxes—say \$50. I have to collect this money, most of it, from the dealer in farm produce. The railroads collect at least half of theirs exactly from the same source; so I cannot see why the railroads should be released and I should not. Will he explain?

Query: Bryan says there are trusts in free trade Great Britain. I had seen this statement from a number of republicans, but there is no use making them for information. Will he kindly tell what lines of industry are organized into trusts?

GEO. WATKINS, Farmer, Verdon, Neb.
(Mr. Watkins' deductions from the census figures make a great showing. 121,000 farmers have increased the value of their holdings about \$200 a year for ten years, and a goodly portion of that was in the rise in price of land—something they, individually, had no power to cause.)

Mr. Watkins takes the right view of Mr. Crane's suggestion as to railroad taxes. Every dollar of taxes shirked by railroad company means that much bigger dividends for the eastern and European stockholders. If it were a fact that a railroad company could recoup itself by raising rates, there would be little resistance to any effort to raise railroad taxes. Of course, in a way the patrons of a railroad must pay its taxes; the patrons of a railroad must pay the license; the passenger must pay the fare; the store must pay its taxes; and so on. But exemption from taxes in any of these lines would simply mean larger profit for the owners, because freight rates are fixed at the point which will bring the greatest net returns, be that high or low; and whisky and clothes will be bought at the saloon or store selling the best goods for the least money.

While The Independent indorses the democratic demand that the tariff shall be taken off all lines controlled by trusts, it is inclined to believe that railroad discriminations in freight are much more potent in trust-building than the tariff. Even with absolute free trade in everything, goods from foreign countries could not reach Nebraska in competition with American "rust-made" goods, unless they were given a clothing rates equally as low. For example Russian oil could not

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Prof. Dawes Replies to an Attack Made Upon His Administration of the Deaf School at Omaha

Editor Independent: In a recent issue of the State Journal a lengthy letter appeared, written in the plural number, and signed by the superintendent of the Nebraska school for the deaf. The name of the party, or parties, to whom the communication was addressed is left out. This suppression reminds one of the reply of a girl to the caution of her escort: "Do not tell any one that I came home with you." "No, I will not; I am just as much ashamed of it as you are." This remarkably illogical production bears date of July 31, 1902, and appears in the Journal's news columns September 25. About the time that the letter was written there was common talk that the plural superintendent's position had been traded off by the powers that are, to a "heavier weight in politics." But the "deal" was not consummated, and there has been some speculation as to the reasons for the failure. It may be that this plethora of words and stringency of ideas was the price of "we" holding the job.

The allegation is made by this plural superintendent that "there was a deficiency in the funds of this institution during the Poynter administration up to April 1, 1901, of over \$7,000." Many will question the statement that Poynter was governor for all the period mentioned, and there is just enough truth in the amount of the deficiency to make it a dangerous falsehood. An examination of the auditor's books will show that the actual deficiencies were \$2,147.61; to this amount should be added an estimated amount for expected deficiencies; \$2,962, making a total of actual and estimated of \$5,109.61. There should be credited against this amount, unexpended balances \$129.26, surgical operations, appendicitis and paraphimosis, for which no appropriations, or estimates could be made; \$120; deficiency on new school building, permanent improvements and not entering into these matters of comparison, \$309.50, making a total of credits of \$552.86. Leaving the actual and estimated deficiencies of \$4,556.75, and a thousand of this was paid for stokers for the furnaces. These were bought on a long time guarantee and are really permanent improvements. The major portion of the deficiency was due to the great advance in the prices of iron and steel fittings during the spring and summer of 1899. The entire heating system had to be reconstructed and new boilers purchased to take the place of those condemned by the inspector. Much of the pipe and fittings more than doubled in price after the appropriations had been made and before the material could be bought. It will also be recalled that it was during 1899 and 1900 that prices advanced on food stuffs, and not last year and now.

The appropriations for the biennium ending April 1, 1901, were made in the winter of 1899, and upon estimates prepared in the fall of 1898, based upon the prices prevailing at that time. The sharp advance in the cost of all classes of goods, more especially in iron, flour and other trust-made articles, showed that the estimates were too low. Had prices remained at, or near the figures used in the estimates there would have been no deficiencies. The legislature of 1901 added \$10,000 to the maintenance appropriations to provide for this increased cost for the present biennium.

In the matter of the water supply, permit me to say that the system for the institution is such that the cisterns, reservoirs and stand-pipe can only be cleaned during the vacations. This was, and should always be done. If, as the language and date of the undirected communication of the plural superintendent would seem to imply, this was neglected in the summer of 1901 the governor would have been granted in executing the plan to "remove for cause." When the property of the state was turned over to the new superintendent a receipt was given in which the following language was used: "Also the property known as 'real estate' in good sanitary condition."

(Signed) R. E. Stewart, superintendent of the Nebraska school for the deaf. This was signed after twenty-two weeks of investigation in a vain effort to find some defect with which to find fault. And a part of that investigation was made with imported assistance.

The inventory of the property belonging to the state, and receipted for by Superintendent Stewart, contains a list of more than four times the amount of property listed in the inventory given to me by Superintendent Gillespie.

In the matter of a system of instruction in the school: The records of the board of trustees will show that they adopted the state course of study for graded schools as the course of study for the school for the deaf. This course of study is the work of a committee composed of the best teachers of the state and is recognized by the educators of the state as being as good as can be produced for the work up to the ninth grade.

In regard to the industrial department and kindergarten. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the needs of this kind of instruction for the hearing, everyone recognizes their importance. The necessity for such instruction is greatly increased on account of deafness. Dr. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education, says: "It becomes evident that, if the school is to prepare for the arts and trades, it is the kindergarten which is to accomplish the object." "All the methods of

compete in Nebraska with the stuff made at Whiting, Ind., because it could not get the same freight rate.—Ed. Ind.)

WOULDN'T HAVE IT

The Platform That was Rejected With Scorn by the Democratic Ban Eaters' State Convention

Tuesday, October 14—Seward, afternoon; David City, evening.
Wednesday, October 15—Columbus, afternoon; Fremont, evening.
Thursday, October 16—Pender, afternoon; West Point, evening.
Friday, October 17—Plainview, afternoon; Neligh, evening.
Saturday, October 18—Albion, afternoon; Fullerton, evening.

The platform that was drawn up by George Fred Williams and which was rejected with so much scorn by the democratic state convention of Massachusetts is such a model document for terseness and sledge-hammer blows on the thick hides of corporate robbers and plutocratic supporters of a government by the rich for their further enrichment, that The Independent prints it. After indorsing "the last great protest of the national party against accumulating evils," it is as follows:

"First—That the power of the people be extended so that laws may be made and legislative enactments vetoed by direct vote at the polls.
"Second—A prohibition upon judges in equity to create offenses, and then try offenders without jury and sentence them without right of appeal.
"Third—Taxation in nation and state which shall require full contribution from wealth and bear as lightly as possible on labor and the poor.
"Fourth—The repeal of tariff duties which protect monopolistic trusts and the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis.
"Fifth—Liberty and self-government everywhere under the stars and stripes.
"Sixth—The enactment and enforcement of drastic criminal laws against monopolistic trusts.
"Seventh—The public ownership or control of public utilities.
"Eighth—An eight-hour day for all labor.
"Ninth—Stringent laws to prevent the use of patronage of corporations to influence legislation or political actions.
"Tenth—Honest reciprocity with other nations, especially with Canada and Cuba.
"Eleventh—State co-operation with the national government for the speedier improvement of Boston harbor.
"Twelfth—The arbitration of industrial disputes such as the present coal strike.
"Thirteenth—Not only just laws, but a party which means to enforce them."
The latest dispatches say that the real reason for the hatred of the reorganizers was on account of the prebamble, which was as follows:

"A heartless capitalism, born of greed and nourished by law, is perverting our institutions and morals, invading press, pulpit and college and oppressing labor and trade. Its system has one aim, to increase the hoard of the wealthy out of the toil of the people. Its method is to secure grants or immunities of privilege, and it is rapidly bringing trade, lands, money and inventions under monopolistic control, and its hand guides the helm of government. Its reign is no longer endurable.
"The democracy of Massachusetts indorses the last great protest of the national party against these accumulating evils. The success of a faithful democracy was never more necessary to the maintenance of our liberties and the greatest happiness of the greatest number."

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