The Farmers' Alliance,
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J. BURROWS .....Editor
J. M. THOMPSON.....Business Manager

"In the beauty of the lillies
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom
That transfigures you and me.
As he strove to make men holy
Let us strive to make them free,
Since God is marching on."
—*Julia Ward Howe.*

"Laurel crowns cleave to deserts,
And power to him who power exerts."

"A ruddy drop of manly blood
The surging sea outweighs."
—*Emerson.*

"He who cannot reason is a fool,
He who will not reason is a coward,
He who dare not reason is a slave."

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CORNER 11TH AND M STREETS,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

J. BURROWS, Editor.
J. M. THOMPSON, Business Ma'gr.

The Great Alliance Weekly and the Leading Independent Paper of the State.

SEVEN COLUMN QUARTO.

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Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE ELECTION IN OTHER STATES.

The returns, as we go to press, show that Flower (dem.) is elected in New York, Boies (dem) in Iowa, Russell, (dem.) in Massachusetts, and McKinley in Ohio.

Flower's majority will be between 20,000 and 30,000. Russell's majority will be very large, and McKinley's very small.

The result of this election places the administration between the devil and the deep sea. Its rebuke in Massachusetts, Iowa and New York is decisive, and its victory in Ohio is so small that it equivalent to a defeat.

OUR FRIEND MR. LAMBERTSON.

Last Thursday at St. Paul, Neb, Mr. G. M. Lambertson, of this city, in a political speech, assailed J. Burrows for receiving a pass. This was a week after the false charge had been made by the *Journal*, and several days after that paper had stated the contents of Mr. Randall's letter refuting the charge. If Mr. Lambertson did not know these facts he was inexcusably ignorant.

Mr. Lambertson has tried to make some political capital for himself by claiming the merit of representing the Alliance before the Inter-state Commerce commission. He personally solicited that appointment from Mr. Burrows, who secured it for him.

Later, and not long since, he solicited Mr. Burrows' aid in securing an appointment from the president on the same commission, which was given him.

Now, on the slightest pretext, without inquiry, on the chance of making a little capital for a tottering party, he assails Mr. B. in a very tender point—accusing him of being recreant to principles he was advocating in his paper, becoming an accessory with a sheet which he well knows to be utterly vile in desseminating a base slander. We state the facts. Comment is unnecessary.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN CALIFORNIA.

The first state convention of the people's party in California was held at Los Angeles on Thursday, October 22. Delegates to the number of 558 were present, representing all the organized reform associations of the state. A platform was adopted nearly identical with the Nebraska platform of this year, and a state central committee was named and organized. By far the largest portion of the convention was from the Farmers' Alliance, which is on a boom in California.

Thus California joins the marching column. The signal fires are lighted on her hill-tops, and the slogan of reform is being flashed over her valleys and mountains

VILE POLITICS.

The edition of the *B. & M. Journal* containing the false charge that Mr. Burrows received a railroad pass was circulated all over the state just prior to the election. This was done notwithstanding the publishers knew full well when they made the charge that it was false, and after they had received proof of that fact from Mr. Randall. We have never known such vile and dishonest practices in all our experience before. The party that is compelled to resort to it is in bad straits.

THE ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.

We have held our paper back one day, hoping to secure sufficient returns to warrant a decisive opinion as to the result. But as it may still be several days before this can be done, we go to press still in doubt.

Forty-two counties give Edgerton 36,734, and Post 43 894. This leaves forty-eight counties to hear from, the majority of which will give Edgerton majorities. So as we go to press we do not by any means give up hopes of Edgerton's election.

The two railroad sheets, the *Bee* and *Journal*, are claiming Post's election by 8,000 to 10,000. Of course the counties first heard from are the republican strong-holds.

There is a criminal falling off in the rural sections which should have given the largest independent vote.

If Nebraska is to be disgraced by again surrendering our highest court—the very citadel of freedom—to the railroad power, and elevating to it a moral leper and corporate tool, the farmers of the state, who are the first to suffer will be the ones who are responsible.

Throughout the state the democratic vote has gone with the republicans. This, in the face of Broady's withdrawal, the endorsement of Edgerton by Morton, Boyd and other leading democrats, and his support by the democratic organ, the *World-Herald*, is very significant. Democratic endorsement of several candidates in Lancaster county was a positive injury. If a straight democratic ticket had been nominated it would have been much better for the independents. The only officer we elected in this county, viz: clerk of the district court, had two opponents. The lesson for the independents is "keep in the middle of the road." No old party fusions or complications.

The democrats of the state have practically endorsed the republico-democratic combine of last winter.

We believe that the cutting down of Post's estimated majorities, which is sure to take place as the official returns come in, and the majorities for Edgerton in the counties yet to hear from will secure his election. But it will take several days to decide these points.

In the majority of the judicial districts the independents will probably win. Bush in the First, Allen in the Ninth, Beal in the Tenth, and Tibbetts in the Third, are elected.

The slowness of the returns under the new law will make it impossible to give full results in less than a week.

THE DANGER OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The above is the title of an article in the November Forum, by U. S. Senator John L. Morgan, of Alabama. This article is a very incomplete, loose and disjointed review of the causes that led to the formation of the Alliance, the mistakes in its organization, and its relation to the agricultural industries of the southern states. It is mainly valuable as showing how narrow a view of the great movement now going on in the country may be taken by a man occupying the exalted position of United States senator. However, some of the views expressed by Senator Morgan entile him to be classed among the calamity howlers; at the same time the distinguished writer could not sufficiently divest himself of the shackles of bondage to the democratic party as to take any but a partisian view of the movement in the southern states. Mr. Morgan is not only a democrat, but he is a state rights democrat of the Calhoun school, and believes that relief from "the power of capital" must come through state legislatures rather than through congress. It seems to be the hardest thing in the world for an old school state rights democrat to realize that this is a nation. But after asserting that remedial measures must be reached by state legislation, Mr. Morgan makes the following admission:

"The corporations charted by the states were all intended to be primarily for the benefit of agriculture as the foundation and support of all other industries and vocations. Their proper regulation and restriction by the states would have secured that purpose. *But when congress threw the weight of national legislation in their favor they became the oppressors and destroyers of the agricultural class and of other industrial people.*" How state legislation can remove the "oppression" of national legislation Mr. Morgan does not undertake to inform us.

Mr. Morgan's estimate of the character, responsibilities and patriotism of the farming class is a very just one, and may be gathered by the following paragraph:

The farmers have been slowly but steadily forced into this attitude against their common aversion to all forms of class legislation. Their vocation, in which there are elements and incidents of personal rights and responsibilities that are not so fully observed in the closer and more intimate associations of men who labor in shops and in gangs, gives to them an independence of thought and action that makes them conservative,—slow to act, and considerate of the general welfare. They act in concert only on pressing occasions, for the redress of grievances or for the common defence; and hence they remember with sacred pride that it was in their blood that American liberty received its baptism, and that their power has decided every vital event of our history, in war and in peace. No great political event has been accomplished in our country without the consent of the agriculturists; though some great evils have been endured, because of their patient patriotism, until they were no longer to be tolerated.

He speaks of the industrial changes of the last half century as a "complete revolution which has placed them [the farmers] under mortgage to the concentrated money power."

He also says, "It was not the abolition of slavery that caused this revulsion in the farming industries. * * * * * In fact, the destruction of the property value of southern slaves was not a loss of wealth to the United States; it was simply a transfer of that wealth from the southern farmer to the northern and European capitalists. In the speculations of our bonded debts; [viz: in the changing of the standard in which it is to be paid] in the speculative dealings in gold, in the profits of national banking, in the war features of the tariff, and in interest, the value of every emancipated Negro has been more than twice paid by the taxes levied indirectly on agriculture."

And the senator might have added that as a further result of these occult forces the producers of the nation are now in debt to the capital class in the enormous sum of thirty thousand millions of dollars, and that the national debt, if estimated in products, is a much greater burden than the day the war closed. As to financial matters Senator Morgan says:

Then, in financial matters, the farmers feel that they have been surreptitiously deprived of a clear constitutional right to have the free coinage of gold and silver, on a ratio of value to be fixed by congress, in accordance with the historical experience of the country. They insist that the silver dollar has never done any harm to any industry of our country; that it was innocent of any dishonesty, until its alleged hidden sin was discovered by countries that produced much gold and no silver, and by men who could control, through the concentrating agencies of banking and other corporations, the major part of the entire volume of gold in the country, and so regulate all prices. They further insist that it is not needed that we should have only a gold coinage to pay balances that we do not owe, and will never owe; that gold is only needed to pay the gambling balances of the stock-brokers; and that we should use in our own country the hundred million dollars of precious metals that we get from our mines every year, as a basis of redemption of national promises. They insist that it is illogical and unjust that they should pay taxes to enable the United States to issue to them through the national banks the money with which to pay those very taxes, giving to the banks a large profit for a needless business routine, and large exemptions from taxation.

These objections to our present system, enhanced by the fact that there is no legal means for increasing the volume of the currency to meet the rapid increase of our population and business, are potent with the farmers, as they are, also, very grave in the minds of our wisest financiers. They reason, and logically, that there is not a wide margin of difference between the issue of "fiat money" and our plan of making $600,000,000 of national bank notes redeemable in $346,000,000 of greenbacks, and those, in turn, redeemable with $100,000,000 of gold, kept for that purpose in the treasury, $80,000,000 of which Secretary Sherman bought at par with silver certificates. The farmers have been taught some very loose lessons, in the direction of "fiat money," by statesmen who have "climbed the golden stairs" late in life.

* * * * * * *

These and other grave wrongs have at last called the farmers into combined action, and, when they so act, declarations of independence such as they made at Mecklenburg in 1775, and battles such as they fought at Concord in the same year, are not to be regarded as unexpected events when justice is in need of defenders, and oppressions are to be checked.

We have made the above extracts partly to show the drift of Senator Morgan's article, and partly to show that conservative men in very high places are using language as forcible as that which invtites the anathemas of the old party press upon the Alliance men of Nebraska.

The only danger to the Alliance that Senator Morgan points out is the invasion of it by "selfish politicians who have crept into its counsels." There is no doubt much force to this criticism. This danger is more threatening to the Alliance in Nebraska at this time than ever before. Of course Senator Morgan more especially applies his criticism to the southern Alliance. He not only criticises the Alliance for admitting improper persons, but also for excluding "tried friends engaged in other pursuits." The difficulty of drawing this line in exactly the right place has not occurred to the senator; but there is no doubt more danger in opening the door too wide than in the exclusion which may result from it.

In the main Senator Morgan's article is a good one. While it does not take a very broad view of the situation, it proves that there is more in the senator's mind in regard to the questions involved than he chooses to reveal.

The Alliance has been in active existence about twelve years. It began with the plainest and humblest of the farming class, well-to-do farmers as a rule holding aloof from it at first. It is remarkable what a change has come over public sentiment since its formation. It is only quite lately that the questions which it took up and began to agitate twelve years ago have excited the attention of the classes who assume to be the leaders in politics and literature. *Now*, every magazine is vieing with its fellows in its efforts to present the ablest articles on the questions which the Alliance has long been considering. These classes followed the farmers in these discussions, instead of leading them. They will probably also follow them in their conclusions. The farmers of the country are the leaders of public sentiment, and are the most progressive as well as the more safely conservative portion of our people.

"Money is an idol, worshipped in every clime without a single temple."

From a Prohibitionist.

PAPILLION, Neb., Oct. 22.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—As one who sympathises with the people's party, and the independent movement generally, I ask a little space in the columns of THE ALLIANCE to present some of my views regarding the present revolution in politics. Let us go back to where the call was issued for the great Cincinnati convention. When I read the call for that convention I looked forward to the event as the dawning of a latter day, and hoped that a new party for reform *complete* and *thorough* was to be the result of that convention. The 19th of May came and the hosts of honest toil from every part of the country assembled at Cincinnati. With gladness I welcomed the 19th of May, 1891, and hoped for the grandest results. I watched the convention. On the 20th it got fairly down to work and the new party was born—the people's independent party. But the largest task before those delegates was the formation of the platform. The work commenced. One plank after another was adopted amid bursts of patriotic enthusiasm. The plank touching on the money question was adopted. It suited me. The alien ownership of land was touched upon, and was my idea exactly. One great question after another was brought up and treated in a way that met my most emphatic approval. The evils touched were handled rightly and no compromise was made on any of the leading evils. I hailed such a course with delight. Finally the prohibition question was brought up, and a plank favoring the suppression of the liquor traffic introduced. Out of 1,454 delegates present only three favored the adoption of the prohibition plank—so I am informed by a leading independent who was a delegate to the convention. I was disappointed! I stepped back from the ranks I had so nearly entered and said, "Never!" The new reform party was for reform until it came to the liquor question, and there the reform work ended. I was a reformer, but I could not hold aloft such questions as the free coinage of silver, the alien ownership of land, etc. and say they were the greatest questions before the American people, when I knew that the liquor question involved more millions than did any three combined questions handled in the Cincinnati platform—no, I couldn't do that. I couldn't say that such questions were greater than a question which meant either the rule or ruin of American politics. When I read the action of the Cincinnati conference in the prohibition plank I was disappointed. The prohibition sentiment of that convention (which seemed very small) was defeated unmercifully, and the people's party was muzzled by the liquor traffic in the first hour of its existence. And this was to be the reform party!

Since the Cincinnati convention I have read of a number of proposed schemes by which the new party proposed to control the liquor business, one of which was published in THE ALLIANCE. Efforts at "control" are useless and futile. Control and regulation of the rum-traffic have been tried, and you well know with what results. If you can control the liquor evil by some ingenious plan why don't you handle the other evils by some "plan?" You, as a true representative of the people's party offer no compromise to trusts, combines and the other evils handled in your platform. Now if you can't compromise with such evils why compromise with the saloon? As I look at the matter, these schemes for regulating the saloon are offered to hold the temperance vote in the independent movement.

THE ALLIANCE favored prohibition in Nebraska last fall. It did a grand work for the amendment. When it saw the action of the Cincinnati convention it endorsed the platform adopted there, and began its work for the new party. Has the saloon triumphed and the temperance people given up the fight? Have we surrendered? I say no! A thousand times no! I am a reformer and am almost a people's party man, but I value the homes of America and the lives of our people, more than I do the free coinage of silver, the government ownership and control of railroads or the prohibition of trusts and monopolies. If the new party is truly a reform party, why not make it a reform party complete and thorough? And why don't the reform press advocate reform in truth and indeed?

When the people's party adopts that prohibition plank in its national platform, then I am an independent from the ground up. Until then I am a prohibitionist—a party prohibitionist from teeth to toenails.

If you can give me any light on the relation of the people's party to the prohibition question, I'd be glad to read it—or are they any relation? You have my hearty thanks for the use of this space. With best wishes for your success, I am yours for reform complete and thorough.

A PARTY PROHIB.

We cheerfully accord to our friend the space asked for.

We will now ask our friend if the fact he states as to the overwhelming opposition to the adoption of a prohibition plank was not very remarkable? The patriotism, temperance and morality of 1400 delegates composing that convention cannot be doubted. Neither can it be supposed that the convention was in any way packed against prohibition. These things being true, our only conclusion must be that the delegates almost unanimously agreed that it was unwise to adopt a prohibition plank. Their reasons for thus agreeing may have been various. It is not necessary to discuss them. But suppose that the abstract question of prohibition had been presented to the convention, disconnected with the party question, would the vote have been so overwhelmingly against it? That is, was it not probably true that while a vast majority of the delegates were opposed to a party on the sole issue of prohibition, that an equally large majority would have favored prohibition as an abstract proposition? In this state last fall nearly eighty thousand electors voted for the amendment, while only about six thousand voted the party ticket. Isn't that fact a very striking illustration of the actual condition of public sentiment on this subject?

Our correspondent probably very well understands that the power which defeats prohibition is the money making power of the saloon. If the political influence of this power was out of the way—if the element of profit in whiskey selling was eliminated, does our correspondent for a moment doubt that prohibition would be adopted in Nebraska the first time it could be submitted?

Now the independent reformers have made a proposition which would not only destroy the saloon as a money making, but as a social institution as well. This proposition more than any ever before made opens the way for prohibition—in fact would make prohibition absolutely certain as the next step forward. And yet amazing as it may seem, the leading prohibitionist orators and organs denounce it unsparingly. We admit we cannot understand it. It looks as though they were not sincere reformers, and cared more for party agitation than for the destruction of the saloon.

When the national independent platform is adopted the proposition we have alluded to, viz; to make all the liquor traffic a government monopoly, will be incorporated into it. It will be the grandest step in advance ever taken on this question, and the beginning of its final solution. If all party prohibitionists will join all the others who are sincerely in favor of prohibition without the party this could soon be accomplished. That is the only union of forces that we consider possible. The mountain will not go to the mouse, so the mouse must come to the mountain.

THE WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

The excitement of the election is past, and the shortened days and lengthened evenings, when we have more leisure for reading and thinking, are upon us. One of these evenings, at least as often as once in two weeks, should be devoted to the Alliance meeting. The Alliance has been a great educator in Nebraska. There has been a great increase in the past five or six years in the number of ready debaters on nearly all public questions, and a great advance in correct knowledge of such questions and the way in which they affect the interests of farmers. The progress in these directions is the direct result of Alliance work. This educational work should be continued most zealously. All bitterness, if there is any, arising from divergent political views, should be banished, and all members should unite in an effort for still higher achievements in the educational direction. Nothing will so surely remove political differences, and the acrimony arising from them, as a knowledge of the true interests of the farming class. When it is realized that the interests of all farmers are exactly the same—that what is an injury to one is an injury to all, and that what benefits one benefits all—political differences and political acrimony must of necessity disappear. And partizanship must disappear with them. The politics of the farmer must be the advancement of himself and his class to a higher plane, socially and commercially. There is no higher politics in this country than this. That which will elevate and enlighten and raise to a higher level the great producing class of America will be of inestimable value to the nation and all its people.

Therefore we say to the Alliance, push your educational work. Organize discussions and literary exercises. For each evening some economic question should be made the leading subject, and some person appointed to prepare a paper upon it. These articles should be written out in full. After their reading the subject should be discussed pro and con, information sought and doubtful points settled. Where this is impracticable for one evening the subject should be continued until thoroughly understood.

Not to make meetings dry by too abstruse questions the entertainment should be varied by a short paper or two from the younger members, and all should be encouraged to take part. Music should be in the programme for every evening. A trained glee club is the best, but the organ and violin do very well.

In addition to the above a study to be carried on at all times is the theory and practice of parliamentary law. The meetings should be conducted in accordance with parliamentary rules, and thus be a valuable practical school in this indispensable accomplishment of legislators. The farm is to furnish more members of our legislature and congress than hitherto, and the training should begin on the farm.

We suggest one or two topics: Was any nation ever injured by too much actual money?

What is the nature and proper application of the Gresham law?

What are the proper relations of farmers to each other, and to persons engaged in other pursuits?

To what extent is debt justifiable?—how does it affect debtors, morally and materially, and how can it best be avoided?

An Earthly Paradise.

Prof. George M. Grant, writing of New Zealand in *Harper's Magazine* says:

"One is tempted to ask, for what other spot has the Almighty done so much? For no where is there a fairer land. Nowhere is labor more sweet, or recreation more shared in by all classes. Every township has its park, race course and play ground; the cities have these and every thing else that can be imagined. Picnics are universal, the long summers and bracing winters make open-air amusement delightful Sports are taken up eagerly, from coursing matches over rough ground and pig-stalking to cricket, foot-ball and volunteering. From the beginning generous provisions were made for schools and colleges, the people—in the South Island especially—having the spirit of the men who colonized New England. No one with eyes in his head can fail to see that the New Zealander of to-day is laying the foundation of a mighty state, though he may not be able to believe that one of his descendants is likely to sit on a broken arch of London bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

SOME SOLID FACTS.

Not To Be Read Unless You Have Time to Think.

If You Would Do Yourself a Service and Us a Favor Study These Points Carefully.

When the working voters of the country come to fully understand the money question they will do this: Demonetize silver and gold, and by constitutional amendment provide for the issue of such an amount of non-redeemable treasury notes as shall raise the price of goods in general to a level previously determined upon, this level to be maintained by a regular increase of the circulation to any amount that may be necessary; this currency to be a full, and the only legal tender, and receivable by the government for all dues.

* * *

Is the present standard dollar a just dollar? No. A just dollar is a stationary dollar, one that neither *appreciates nor depreciates*. Our standard dollar has been steadily *appreciating* for the past fifteen years. It will never be a just dollar until it has *depreciated* to an equal extent. It can only be depreciated by what is called an inflation of the currency. *Inflation* is the natural and only remedy for *appreciation*. *Remember* that money is not wealth, but only the tool that exchanges it.

* * *

How much money is required by the people of this nation for the most economical exchange of products, and for all business purposes? *No living man can tell.*

How shall we find it out?

By experiment.

Determine first what shall be the purchasing power of a dollar as measured by all staple commodities.

Then turn on a supply of legal tender treasury notes until the proper level is reached, and maintain it in the same manner.

Thus and thus only can this most important fact be determined.

* * *

The advantage of money is derived wholly from the using of it. It is worthless as a possession; of no use to him who cannot spend it. Therefore, all that we can desire in money is that its buying power shall be constant and continuous. If money be redeemed we lose the use of it. Redemption is not the life of money, but the death of it. If we can be assured that a certain peice of money will never be redeemed, but will be renewed when worn, and that its buying power shall neither increase nor grow less, but remain constant, we have then a perfect piece of money, no matter what it is made of. The buying power of money cannot remain constant unless there be a gradual, lawful and systematic increase of the quantity in circulation equal to the increase of business transactions; that is, occasions for the use of money.

* * *

Silver and gold coins manufactured at the mint, of required weight and fineness, are a constitutional currency. *United States Supreme Court.*

* * *

Except in speculative and gambling transactions, all loans are loans of wealth, accomplished by means of the instrument called money, and all debts paid are paid with wealth, money being used merely to transfer the wealth from the debtor to the creditor.

* * *

So long as the debtor class confines itself to the labor of producing the wealth out of which it must pay its debts, and leaves to the creditor class the business of making the money which must be used in debt-paying, the aggregate amount of their debts will never be smaller.

* * *

It has been found necessary for those who vote to attend also to the counting of the ballots. It is just as important that those who pay the debts should also attend to the making of the money.

* * *

The most momentous fact in the world. It is entirely within the *right* and the POWER of those citizens who owe THIRTY BILLIONS of DOLLARS, to make the money which they shall use in paying this enormous sum, and to determine its purchasing power. How to do this—at one and the same time preventing extortion and doing justice—can be learned by reading THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

LET YOUR SOUL SPEAK.

And Your Arm be Bared for the Mighty Work that Awaits You.

Great West.

The veil which has been cast over recent events in current history by a party collar press is too thin to obscure the mighty movements of the race. The associated control of the telegraph system cannot conceal it. The pulse of the toiler throbs with the birth of new ideas and the inspiration of a new gospel. A new fire has lighted the hill-tops of human experience—and a new alter is erected within the vale of human suffering.

The souls of the toilers of a hundred generations were buried alive—and they have turned in their coffins. Through the telephone of a new civilzation Labor speaks to the awakening present from the centuries of a cruel past! The party power which shackles the press through associated elements, and by purchase of editorial conciences, can but thinly cover the tense muscles of man, uplifting its arm universal. A voice thundering from its new Sinai cannot be suppressed. A new light upon the vast coast line of human enterprise emerges from the fogs of social sophistry, and insists upon its right to shine.

Every intelligent man and woman—from the shadows of the Pyramid—from the hither-Ural—from the basement dens of the metropoli—from the prison windows of hopelessness—from the prairies of a conquered wilderness—from behind every bank counter and syndicate railing—from the depths of woe and the stricken homes—all and everywhere—the human race trembles and thrills upon the very portals of a mighty change; and on every heart is written both Anxiety and Expectancy.

What are the notes which come to us with prophetic power?

It is the tread of toilers, beating with wonderous rythm up the avenues of Time, unto that higher life, through the portals of Self Government, where Labor takes from the hand of Greed dominion over the destiny of the human race! It unfolds a future of broad education, enlightned development, scholasticism, moral and intellectual power, wisdom from culture and contact—for the Angel now dwarfed under the poverty of hell.

That Voice proclaims that an earthquake mightier than the cataclysm at the planet's birth, is about to shiver the great social fabric under which humanity has been crushed. The cunning of knavery and the bravery of deceit shall no longer plume the wings of Hope for higher flight. The soul of Man gives birth to a new generation of statesmen, who already stand in the vestibule of the new epoch.

Laboring men—before you is a struggle as sure to come as the revolutions of the earth. Bare ye your arm for the work! It will be peaceful if you do your duty NOW—to delay means the awful arbitrament of force. Wait not for the resolutions born of despair—to-day your blows will be ballots, to-morrow you may sow dragon's teeth in furrows of a present opportunity. Destiny waits upon the hour.

Man—where will you be found? Speak to the Soul within you of the morrow near to come! Take your stand this moment—and from the hights sublime, where the love of Christ illumes the darkness of our history, reach up to the promise of God—and gather in the destiny that awaits. There is no heaven for cowards.

What Does it Mean?

Great West.

How little the great masses of the American people understand the meaning of the present revolution in politics. There is little question but that ninety-nine out of every hundred measure it solely by the immediate effect upon parties. It comes to them merely as the necessary removal of parties made corrupt by power by the substitution of another with better principles. This is true—but it is not the whole truth. It is a glimmer of the truth—the practical and immediate effect to be sought.

But above and beyond is a wonderful revolution in human affairs—unseen by the masses, but clearly visible to the keen eyes both of the statesman and of the crafty financier. The former is in doubt as to the effect of the approaching change, if it come, upon his profession of statecraft—office getting. The latter is *not* in doubt as to the effect upon his profession of finance—money getting. He knows full well that the silk-vested ten million who deal solely in the profits of labor, must—if the change come—do something protective and useful for society, or else join the army of the tramps.

This seems a severe, a singularly severe, conclusion; but it is the solemn truth. When it gets so that fifty millions no longer borrow of the ten millions the profession of the money-craft is gone forever—and profit will accrue solely to those who *do* something for some of the human race.

This is true It is too true for many to believe. It is too brilliant an era in human history for labor to look upon as real.

But the result is as positive and immediate as the revolution of the planets in their orbits.

For sixty generations most of the money has been made in such a manner that it had to be "borrowed" before it could exist. It could not circulate until some one borrowed it. It did not have real value behind it, except by assumption or pretense. In all nations it has been the product of a bank, and hence has been a debt creator by virtue of its having gone over the bank counter.

And it has ever been a cancer, eating out the heart of toil—inasmuch as more money must return over that bank counter than was issued therefrom—for interest.

And singular as it may seem, this "money" has always been "fiat," or unsecured money—just as with the present United States National Bank money, Bank of France paper, etc. There never was a greater fraud practiced upon the human race than the claim that this bank currency is "secured." It is always unsecured. The national "bond" or national credit given to a bank, is always an unsecured promise. Astonishing as this may seem, it is absolutely true.

What secures a United States bond? Why, a simple promise to pay which would be absolutely worthless in case of war or internal strife! No property pledged back of it? Not an item. The "revenues" are pledged—but the "revenues" could not be alienated for that purpose in case of trouble—that only trouble which would cause *demand* for payment—danger!

The whole vast fabric of money-making is a crafty plan, developed through ages of experience, to make toil yield of its profits to money makers, in order to get exchange. It is a stupendous crime resting upon ignorance weakness, superstition and power for its four pillars.

The removal of a debt-creator from the shoulders of the human race, and the substitution of money as a debt-lifter will be one of the stupendous changes waiting upon this People's Party. It will be so vast in its revolution that only the broadest minds can measure it.

Awake, oh minstrel of the race—and sing a new song! The great chords of a divine harmony are being swept by the fingers of the God—and the groans of Christ upon Calvary have become the orchestrion of the universe. Destiny awaits the human race!

Notice to People's Party.

By request of all the members of the National Executive Committee of the People's party, I call a meeting of said committee at the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 16, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

I have also been requested to invite the three members from each state constituting the National Committee of the People's party, and all other friends of our cause to meet with us on the above date. Let every one be present.

Reform Press Association please publish. H. E. TAUBENECK,
Chairman.

Marshall, Ill., Sept. 23, 1891.

All the difference between the land-loan plank in the Alliance plan and the present system of borrowing money on lands from the banks and capitalists is a little matter of ten per cent interest on the loan. This little item is what makes the people prefer the Alliance plan. The money mongers desire to continue to pocket this ten per cent, and this is precisely what the fight is about.—*Southern Mercury.*