

# GOLD-BUG THREATS.

## WILL FORCE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Sheriffs Will Be Perched Around on the Worm Fences of the Country. Like Blackbirds Watching a Corn Crop.

The following bluster is an extract from one of the broadsides being sent out by the "sound currency" committee, to be used as supplements to cuckoo papers:

"Three-fourths of the people who favor free coinage without personal investigation have a sneaking idea that they can pay their debt easier with a debased currency than under the present tortoise, slow-going process. But this is all a dream born of the lurid imagination of your typical free-silver advocate. The creditor who holds a mortgage on the farmer's land is not exactly an idiot himself, and the moment it becomes clear that free coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio will be legalized in this country thousands of mortgages will be foreclosed by men who propose to have their loans paid in good money. The free silver dupe may argue, with tears in his eyes, that the price of silver will be immediately jerked up to the desired point in the markets of the world as soon as our mints are opened to the metal. But the hard-hearted creditor doesn't belong to that class of reasoners, and he will turn the former out, bag and baggage, then and there, with the money in which the creditor has confidence. Just before the dawn of that happy silver day—when the silver lining of the clouds will be coined into good government dollars—sheriffs will be perched around on the worm fences in the country waiting for mortgages to mature, like blackbirds watching a corn crop."

Ye gods, what patriotism! This is the kind of stuff with which the organized plunderers are trying to frighten the "ignorant rabble."

It's all a game of "boo!" The entire sheet sent out by the committee is composed of just such sinister threats and ridiculous hog-wash as this.

It is intended for fools—but it won't rub in. The people know that they can more easily pay their debts when money is plenty than when it is scarce.

Neither are the debtors all idiots. They know that a real estate mortgage cannot be legally foreclosed until maturity, or until there is a default in the payment of interest.

They know, too, that the capitalist cannot force payment in gold, unless he has made a special contract.

They also know that even after maturity of his mortgage, the laws of most of the states give the debtor from one to two years to redeem his land. In the meantime the price of the land will so far advance as to give the debtor such an equity in the land as to enable him to make a new loan at a lower rate of interest, which is bound to follow an increase of the currency.

Of course, the hard-hearted creditor will do all he can to crush the people and get hold of the lands, which are advancing in price—but the people themselves are not feeling very tenderhearted toward the extortionists and contractionists, who, by the destruction of half the money of the country, have forced the people into debt.

If the creditor has no confidence in the money of this government, the sooner he gets out of the country the better.

If he will not submit to the voice of the majority of the American people, he is a traitor, and should be hanged.

When "the dawn of that happy silver day" comes the hogs will find that the banks and railroads have been kicked out of the governing business—and their bluff has no longer any terror.

The sheriffs, too, will be elected as friends of the people, not as bloodhounds for plutocracy.

The people seek only justice in the restoration of American money to the standard under which the great debts of the nation were incurred—and the fellows, who have conspired to contract the volume of currency, deserve to lose all they have gained by such contraction.

The spirit of 1776 and 1861 is being aroused in the people, and it is foolish bragadole for the cowardly bushwhackers of plutocracy to attempt scaring the American people from their purpose.

When a majority of the American people vote together for free coinage of silver, then they will also control the munitions of war—and if the traitorous goldbugs rebel, they will be treated with a dose of their own medicine.

The people are not to be mocked forever, and such threats as the above only make the people more determined to overthrow the tyranny that dares thus to threaten them.

Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord—and when the "capitalists" attempt to overthrow the nation for revenge, they will find that the Lord is on the side of the people, and that the safest place for bloodsuckers is on the other side of the Atlantic ocean.

### A Word to Voters.

eter, it is time for you to think! n't be a dupe any longer! n't be lured by old party hacks! e leaders of both of the old parties corrupt and wholly dishonest. In God's name, don't be a dog to wag recognition to these political masters! Get up out of your hypnotic sleep, and get on a move for political independence.

Read and think for yourselves, and don't be lured by such conscienceless political scoundrels as assume to tell you each year how you shall vote. If you would throw off the burden of

poverty and slavery that the old parties have loaded upon you, liberate your ideas and give your reason rope.

You cannot afford to be led to the slaughter like a sheep in the shambles. If you have any manhood about you be a man!

You cannot fail to know something of the rascality that has been going on at political headquarters. You know conditions are wrong.

You must be aware that the conditions you struggle against are unnatural and due to the errors of government. Vote for men and measures that will right these wrongs.

Read up and study the conditions, and you will see a light shining around and about you, and a new song will come to your mouths. Voters of Texas be men, be freemen! Don't be dupes and slaves!—Southern Mercury.

### FREE SILVER IN MEXICO.

An Intelligent Business Man Disproves the Gold Bugs' Misstatements.

The Memphis Appeal, of recent date, contained the following:

Major Jules A. Randle, a resident of Monterey, Mexico, but a citizen of the United States, has written an interesting and timely letter to J. W. Gaines, Esq., of Nashville. Mr. Randle is an old-fashioned Democrat, a man of pronounced views and marked intelligence, and thoroughly equipped to give a faithful, interesting, and instructive history of the effect of free coinage of silver in Mexico.

The letter is as follows:

J. W. Gaines, Esq., Nashville:

You desire to know the effect of free coinage of silver in Mexico. I have been doing business in Mexico since 1866, and since 1880 have lived in Mexico, consequently, have had a good opportunity to know the country and its conditions. I operated, bought and sold property there from 1866 up to date. I mean the present silver dollar—when it sold in New York at \$1.06 to \$1.12 in American gold, when a gold dollar was worth \$1.32 to \$1.34 in greenbacks. Then Mexico was not in a flourishing condition. A very few men controlled the finances and the country was in constant revolution. The poor and middle classes had but few rights or privileges, and hence, naturally arose dissensions. Today we have a liberal, progressive government, paying its debts, and its affairs managed for the benefit of Mexico and her people. In the past fifteen years we have built thousands of miles of railroads, and with but few exceptions, none of them have been in the hands of the receiver, and no reason on God's earth for one of these, save from a sharp financiering standpoint often adopted by American speculators. The Mexican government has given large subsidies, and notwithstanding the Lombard and Wall street brokers, who seem to run the great American government, they have signally failed to cripple and demoralize Mexico.

Yes, sir, we have free and unlimited coinage of silver, and it buys everything we want in Mexico, without inquiring what London and its sister city, New York, are paying for silver. Mexico is prosperous under free coinage. We have no strikes, no corners on money or any merchandise, no trusts or syndicates controlling the people or the government. The panic of 1893 in the United States was unknown in Mexico except through American visitors. Rents, wages, products and landed interests have in no way been affected by American panics, or by the low price of silver. There is not a vacant house in my city (Monterey), nor have we had a business failure for years. Monterey has 60,000 population.

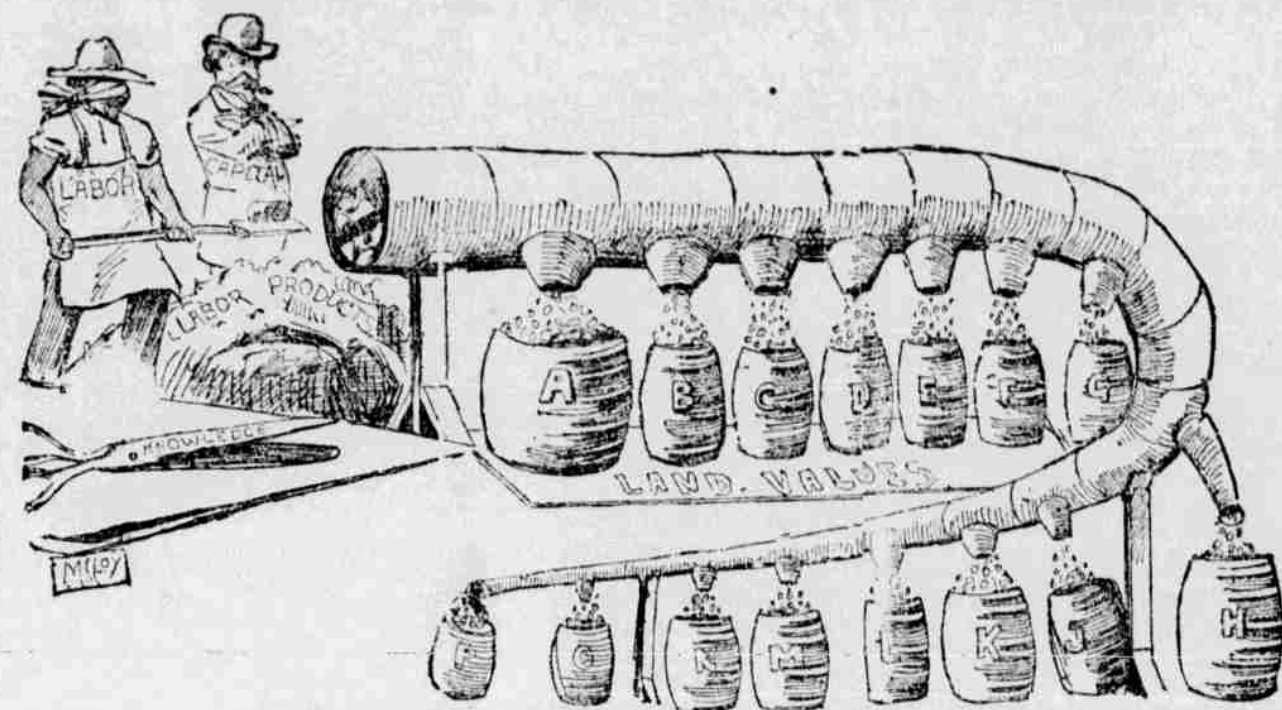
I have lived in the city of Monterey, state of Nueva de Leon, and since 1880 we have doubled our population and increased our business a thousandfold. High tariff in the United States and the speculators in silver, backed by the American government, have made Monterey in particular and Mexico, generally, the most prosperous section of the North American continent. The Windom ruling on the lead ores that were flowing into the United States and right afterward the McKinley bill made Monterey one of the grandest smelting towns on the globe.

That ruling and tariff caused a large portion of the Mexican trade to go to Europe and added millions of money to the people who seem to manipulate Washington. Our country and its customs and habits seem to me to be catering to England and adopting or trying to ape English manners and customs. The wealth of the United States is rapidly falling into the hands of a favored few, and if this thing goes on for 25 years more lords and dukes will be as plentiful as they are now in Europe.

I am an American and have retained my citizenship and have always felt proud to say that I am an American, but now I see my country drifting into such an aristocratic government controlled by trusts, and that money controlled largely by foreigners, that I tremble for the future. The all gold money proposed by Mr. Cleveland is humbuggery. If all the gold and silver of the world were put in circulation you would injure about one thousand men and benefit millions. Being a Democrat I am for the great majority.

I am a lifelong Democrat, but in the next election, if we can't find good Democrats to lead us, we'll vote for the man who or party which has the nerve to stand by the dollar of our daddies. Very truly, Jules A. Randle.

The Missouri and Iowa Democrats occupy opposite positions on the silver problem. Now the question is, how will the vote in 1897?



THE WORM OF THE MODERN MONOPOLY MISERY DISTILLERY.

A represents ground rent.  
B railroad franchises.  
C street car franchises.  
D telegraph franchises.  
E gas, electric light and telephone franchises.

F interest on private and public bonds.  
G extravagant appropriations by con-L parasites.  
H unnecessary state, county and city expenditures.  
I protected manufacturers.  
J wages.  
K pensions.  
L superstition.  
M profits after the clippings.

### HOW TO SAVE AND SPEND MONEY.

A Thrifty Merchant and His Profligate Son.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—All Paris is talking of the prodigal extravagance of the young son of ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker over the low wages and petty tyranny of the floor bosses is serious.

Since the publication of the employees' grievances and their steps to organize for self-protection, detectives have been employed in Wanamaker's store to find out the employees who have joined the union. The new labor league, which numbers over one thousand, threatens to go out in a body if any of their number is discharged. The league, which is known as the Retail Employees' Protective Association, claim that they are paid but \$4 a week, and are subjected to petty and unnecessary fines for trivial faults. The delegates from the different lodges have formed a mutual protection agreement with the Knights of Labor, and at a meeting of District Union No. 1120, K. of L., a resolution was passed pledging moral and financial support to the employees in their efforts to obtain more liberal wages and conditions of labor.

It is common knowledge in Philadelphia that the Wanamaker employees below a certain grade have a few privileges and have to bear greater exactions than employees of any other dry-goods firm.

Paris newspapers speak of the banquet of the guests, among whom were a number of young titled Frenchmen. Paris newspapers speak of the banquet as magnificent, but in bad taste.

### A Primary Lesson in Finance.

A bright boy whose father is one of fortune's favorites, finds among the other presents in his stocking on Christmas morning a \$10 national bank note on the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill. At the breakfast table the boy begins to ask questions about the bill:

"What is it good for?"

"That is money, my son. It will buy anything you want."

"But what makes it any better than any other piece of paper?"

"Because the government says it is good. You can see the signatures of the register of the treasury and the treasurer of the United States on it."

"What did they sign it for?"

"To know that the government stands good for it and will see that the promise on its face is kept."

"What promise?"

"The promise of the bank to pay ten dollars."

"Is that what it is?"

"Yes. It is a promise to pay money, and not money itself, strictly speaking."

"Then the bank sends out these promises to pay money?"

"That is it exactly."

"What makes people take them?"

"Oh, everybody is glad enough to get them, because they can buy anything they want with them, and the government's guarantee makes it sure that no one will lose anything on them."

"That must be a nice thing for the bankers. If I should get some promise to pay money nicely printed with

green and black and red ink would people take them for money?"

"No, indeed. Whatever put such an idea into your head? Banks couldn't do it if it wasn't for the law."

"Well, why does the law let some folks' promises to pay go for money and not others?"

"Because the folks who make these promises to pay are rich and have lots of money of their own."

"Oh, then, it is on the principle that 'to him that hath shall be given.'"

"No, not that, but they use their money to buy government bonds and then put the bonds into the hands of the secretary of the treasury and he gives them the notes."

"Oh, they trade off the bonds for notes and the government gets out of paying out any more interest on the bonds it takes in."

"Not so fast, you young financier. The government only holds the bonds to make sure that the bills will be paid. It keeps on paying interest on them just the same as if the bankers held them."

"Well, I suppose that is fair. The banker gets interest on the government bonds but he has to pay interest to the people who take these notes of his for what they have to sell."

"Wrong again; you seem bound to get the cart before the horse. The people who get these notes from the banker pay him interest for the use of them."

"What! Pay him interest because they take the promises to pay?"

"That is exactly what they do. The promises to pay circulate as money and they pay interest for the use of the money."

"It seems to me that is getting the cart before the horse. When you make a note in a promise to pay money don't you have to pay interest on it to get anyone to take it and let you have anything for it?"

"Yes, but in the case of the banks it is different."

"You bet! I should say it was different. The banks draw interest on their notes and you pay interest on yours."

"You are getting it straight now."

"But isn't a bank note a debt just the same as your note? Don't it show that the bank owes so many dollars to the man who has it."

"Come right down to the point of the matter, I guess that is about the size of it."

"Then as you pay interest on what you owe, the more you owe the poorer you are, but with a bank it is different. They get interest on what they owe and the more they owe the more money they make."

"I suppose that is true, too."

"Pa, when I grow up I ain't going to sell groceries like you. I am going to be a banker."

### Show This To Your Minister.

Bearing in mind that what is meant by usury in the Bible is the taking of increase for the loan of money, read the following texts and ask your pastor to preach on the Bible doctrine of usury:

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him a usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury.—Exodus xxiii: 25-26.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner, that he may live with thee. Take thou no usury of him, or increase; but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, or lend him thy victuals for increase.—Leviticus xxv: 35-37.

Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury.—Deuteronomy xxiii: 19.

And there was a great cry of the people and of their wives against their brethren the Jews. For there were that said: We, our sons and our daughters are many; therefore we take corn for them that we may eat and live. Some also there were that said, we have mortgaged our land, vineyards and houses, that we might buy corn because of the dearth. There were also that said, we have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. Yet now our flesh is as the flesh of our brethren, our children as their children; and lo, we bring into bondage our sons and our daughters to be servants, and some of our daughters are brought into bondage already; neither is it in our power to redeem

them; for other men have our lands and vineyards. And I was very angry when I learned their cry and these words. Then I consulted with myself and rebuked the rulers and the nobles and said unto them, Ye exact usury, every one of his brother. And I set a great assembly against them. And I said unto them, we after our ability have redeemed our brethren the Jews, which were sold into the heathen and will ye sell even your brethren? or shall they be sold unto us? Then held they their peace and found nothing to answer. And I said, It is not good that ye do; ought ye not to walk in the fear of our God, because of the reproach of the heathen, our enemies? I likewise, and my brethren and my servants, might exact of their money and corn. I pray you let us leave this usury. Restore, I pray you, to them, even this day, their land, their vineyards, their olive groves and their houses, also the hundredth part of the money (this looks as if the usury was only one per cent interest) and of the corn, the wine, and the oil, that ye exact of them. Then they said, We will restore them. . . . And the people did according to their promise.—Nehemiah v: 1-13.

### Get Together.

There is nothing which plutocracy so much fears as intelligent organization of the farmers for political effort.

The individual is easily overwhelmed by an organized power and it is by a practical appliance of this fact that corporations are demoralizing every legal authority in the land.

It is through ignorance of this fact, that unorganized farmers are being one by one turned out of their homes.

Old party speakers are never found advocating organization among the farmers, yet they are never found condemning the organization of bankers and speculators.

This is illustrated very forcibly by the attitude of Secretary Morton of Nebraska, as presented on two different occasions.

From his speech in this city, Oct. 16, 1893, we clip the following advice to the farmers:

"Less legislation and more learning, less gregariousness and more individuality, less dependence upon association with the alliances and the grangers, and more self-reliant independence, based upon acquired facts, is a fair statement of the interests of the farmer."

This same Secretary Morton in referring to the communication of J. R. Buchanan, writes John DeWitt Warner as follows:

"My object in sending you this letter of Mr. Buchanan is to give you a thorough business man's view of the situation. The letter shows how fallacies flourish among the farmers of the west and south. The letter also points out to you the necessity of immediate coherent and organized action in behalf of sound money." This now is his advice to the bankers.

Individual action for the farmer, but "coherent organization" for the speculators.

When Morton gives advice concerning organized effort, it is all owing to who will be benefited what that advice will be.

Organization among the farmers never fails to secure the downfall of such fellows as this Secretary Morton.

It is through the organized strength of corporations that he holds position and power.

Every association of the farmers has led toward industrial liberty and this fact should not be overlooked.

The watchword must be "organize and educate."

There is no good reason why farmers should permit themselves to be forever the prey of designing politicians. While they continue to "go it alone" they will remain the easy victims of organized speculators.

This is a question of vast import and one that cannot long be ignored. The farmers must get together or be one by one crushed down by organized greed. Bankers and speculators never fail to vote together when their interests are at stake. There is but one hope and that is "get together."—Chicago Express.

# THE BRUTE ACT.

## GOLD BRUTES NOW ABUSING R. G. HERR.

Because He Was Unable to Meet Truth with Truth They Blame Him for Not Falsifying—What One Paper Says.

The following from the Boston Herald shows the crafty trickery of the hiring political liar:

"If the matter were more serious it would be a subject for annoyance and regret that in the debate going on between Hon. Roswell Horr of Michigan and W. H. Harvey of Illinois, the author of 'Coin's Financial School,' the sound money side of the argument should be taken by one so little fitted as the ex-congressman of Michigan for the discussion of the financial question. As a humorous stump speaker Mr. Horr has few equals, but the currency question is not a problem that can be settled by a joke or a humorous figure of speech. Mr. Harvey is a plausible writer, a skillful dealer in half truths, and so far as study of the subject is concerned, must be many times the superior of his opponent in range and variety of information. To have a man put up in public debate which is advertised all over the country who, upon trial, shows that he cannot cope with his adversary, is, with the unthinking at least, to cast discredit upon the side which he is defending."

Oh, no! It was not a serious matter. Strange, however, that the goldbugs should have made such a hullabaloo about how they were going to break up "Coin's Financial School" and stop the "silver craze" all at one swoop.

Strange, too, that the goldbugs, having their choice of a champion, and being themselves the challengers, should have selected a "stump speaker" like Horr.

Were they only joking? Did they think the "School" such a farce that a jackass could Bray it out of existence?

If the goldbugs are not posted on the currency question, as the Herald complains of Horr, then why do they set themselves up to educate the American people?

If their cause can't stand in debate, why don't they just admit that they have no cause?

Surely, with all the truth on their side, as they claim, they ought to have somebody with sense enough to prove it.

Surely they are not all ignorant. If they are, they should post up. Maybe that after they learned something about the currency question they would be in favor of "free coinage, 16 to 1, without asking any other nation on earth."

Most men want proof, and it is surprising that a man should be a goldbug or anything else and not be able to tell why.

Certainly it will cast discredit upon the cause Mr. Horr advocates, with the THINKING people, to know that he was unable to cope with his adversary.

Mr. Horr was, before the debate, regarded as the ablest defender of goldocracy—and the result shows that he had a weak cause. No doubt about his eloquence and all that—but the truth was on the other side, and such being the case, no man on earth could have downed Harvey.

### The Main Issue.

Never since the war has there been more discussion of the money question than during the past three months.

The free coinage champions are the most enthusiastic, active and aggressive, and representing the views of a large majority of the people, naturally their meetings are the largest, their books are most widely read, and success seems already within their grasp.

But the gold standard fellows are active too. They are long-headed schemers, and working hand in hand with the leaders of the two old political parties, they expect to divide the silver vote so that the minority may rule.

It seems absurd, but the handful of gold-bugs opposed to the people have as the matter now stands a better show of winning than have the silver men backed by the sentiment of the masses of the American people.

That is because sentiment won't elect silver men. It requires silver votes, all cast for the same set of candidates, to elect silver men. Democratic and Republican silver men will throw their votes away trying to reform the two gold-bug parties. The Populists are solid for silver, and will not fuse with either old party to help elect gold-bug officials. So that as it now stands the silver men are in three camps and the gold-bugs are practically a unit, having control of both old parties, and being sure of getting their own candidates elected, if they can only manage to keep the silver men from bolting their parties.

The gold-bugs assume all virtue, and their cry of "sound money" is only a catch phrase by which they will try to dodge the question.

There can be no doubt of the honest intentions of the silver men, and no doubt that they consider independent bimetalism the best means of securing "sound money" in sufficient quantity to transact the business of the country.

The talk of international bimetalism is a farce, and the question must be decided for America by Americans only.

The silver men have the best of the argument and the majority of the people on their side. Now if they will only vote together the thing is settled, and the howl of the money brokers may go on forever.

This "sound currency" cry sounds hollow to a hungry man out of a job?