

THE POWER OF MONEY

TERRIBLE MEANING OF ITS USE IN THE LAST ELECTION.

If Boast of Money Power that They Can Do It Again Is Well-founded, the Republic Is Doomed - Now is the Time for Patriots to Ponder.

Corruption Funds.

The use of tens of millions of money to elect Major McKinley proves beyond controversy that the rich are opposed to republican governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." The contest, says the Silver Knight, was not between citizens of the United States exercising the right of franchise according to their best judgment, but between the people on the one side and the money powers on the other. The money used by the prevailing party was not expended to give the voters an opportunity to freely exercise their choice as citizens, because no large expenditure of money could be legitimately used for that purpose. The vast sums of money expended were confessedly used to influence the election and to prevent a free vote and an honest count. The poverty and dependence of vast multitudes of suffering people and the dishonesty of others furnished the opportunity, which was seized by the money powers, to subvert the will of the people. If it be asserted that the same result would have been attained without the use of

foundations of free institutions are subverted.

Nothing that the incoming administration can do can repair the injury to civil liberty which the expenditure of tens of millions of money inflicted in the last election. No matter how good Major McKinley's administration may be, it can never heal the wounds which the corruptionists who elected him inflicted upon our institutions. We already hear the boasts of concentrated wealth that the means they employed to prevent a fair election in 1896 will be redoubled if necessary four years hence. We are told on every hand that money is too powerful for the people of the United States, and that, whatever happens, the money powers will rule the country. If this be so, the rule of the people is already overthrown, and this is an oligarchy of wealth and not a republic of free men. We call the attention of the rich and powerful, who now seem omnipotent, to the history of the past and warn them against the danger of forcing the people to desperation. The people of the United States are long suffering. They love law and order and will submit as long as hope remains, but such examples as were furnished at the last election of wholesale corruption by the use of vast sums of money will destroy hope, and when that is done we have not the heart to predict what must necessarily happen. If the money powers deny that they are making war on free institutions, we simply call attention to the money they expended in the last election. No excuse exists, no apology can be given, no explanation

THE NEW GODDESS OF LIBERTY.



Lyman J. Gage, the new Secretary of the Treasury, will use all his influence to turn the banking interests of the country over to the national banks.—Denver Road.

money, we ask, Why were such vast sums of money collected and expended? There is no necessity of knowing the exact amount of money which the victorious party employed.

If the power of money can enable the rich to seize the government, as was done in the last election, the capacity of man for self-government is a myth and free institutions are a failure. The spending of \$50,000,000, or even \$10,000,000, in a Presidential election shows that the republic is in danger from concentrated wealth. Nothing can do more to destroy the faith of the people in free institutions than the fact that the party which spends the most money in elections is certain to be victorious. When the honest voters feel that the votes they cast are to be neutralized by the corrupt use of money in the purchase of votes or the manipulation of election returns, they will cease to regard the elective franchise as a protection of their rights or as furnishing them the power to maintain the free institutions established by the fathers. They will naturally look upon the money power as their enemy, and when they are satisfied that resistance to the encroachments of concentrated wealth at the ballot box is impossible history will repeat itself in this country and anarchy or revolution will follow.

The audacity and arrogance of the wholesale vote buyers in calling the people anarchists because their ballots are honest are exasperating in the extreme. What proof have they that the 6,500,000 who voted for Bryan were not actuated by the purest motives of patriotism? What claim have those who expended tens of millions to get votes that they are honest and law-abiding citizens of the United States when they are ostentatiously corrupting the foundations of justice and subverting the fundamental principles of free institutions? If anarchy is an effort to overthrow established government, why have not the money powers who buy votes and subvert the will of the people, which is the governing power, by corruption and fraud, anarchists of the most malignant type? The role of avarice is the most malignant, despotic, cruel and base of all forms of tyranny, and when that role is secured by money and the influence of money on the minds of representatives of the people is a mockery and the

can be made, for the expenditures of the vast sums of money which were used in the last election. It means corruption, fraud, anarchy and misrule and nothing else. The people still have faith, and they are organizing to again face the enemy of free institutions at the ballot box in 1898 and 1900.

We believe that civil liberty is not lost, and that the people will rally and by constitutional means restore the government of the United States to the people, for whom it was ordained. If they cannot restore it, we fear that the great republic will be the last experiment of free institutions on this earth. If liberty cannot be preserved in free America, the anarchy, bloodshed and barbarism which will follow will exceed the accumulated horrors which history records in the destruction of former civilization.

"Rothschildophobia."

It was only a few years ago the Denver Road said: "The bottom of all our troubles is the Rothschilds." For many years almost everybody branded us a Rothschild maniac or harmless, of course. Now show us a daily paper or any other paper that does not mention Rothschilds' name every day in connection with the settlement of international difficulties. It now transpires Rothschilds wants to bribe Maximo Gomez to accept the reforms suggested by the mother country, and for what? To save Rothschilds' Spanish investments. The hook-nosed usurer will find Gomez true to his country. His bribes will be spurned. There is a difference between Patriot Gomez and Tory John Sherman.

But as we were about to say, "Rothschildophobia" has broken out and it is going to stay broken out until the Rothschilds family are all hanged higher than Haman and their gold distributed among the people. This sounds harsh, but wait and see if our prophecy does not come true. The greatest and most powerful enemy mankind has today is the combine that owns or controls \$3,000,000,000 of the \$3,700,000,000 of gold in the known world. This ring is crowding the question of usury to the fore by claiming the payment of interest is of greater importance than government or life in the people. The people are gradually learning to realize that the

curse of humanity the world over is usury. The usurer must go berserk prosperity to the world returns. The king usurer of all is Rothschild. The attention of the world is being attracted to him. His greed is noticeable. When the people once get their attention fixed on him, then wait—the mob! It is the old story.—Denver Road.

Weak Banking System.

The campaign cry of "Government should go out of the banking business" sounds somewhat sarcastic when one of the greatest financial institutions of Chicago lies in its death struggles. Some of those very orators who asserted with so much certainty and emphasis that they alone were safe advisers are now helplessly ruined. It is not a fit subject for exultation by anybody. This ruin of the great brings terrible calamities and suffering upon those beneath them. When a bank or business house fails, it is a public calamity and genuine cause for general sympathy.

But it is a good time to consider better plans. Government institutions are sound. No runs are made on the government treasuries or postoffices in times of fright. When times are close, the government is not compelled to make them closer by withdrawing funds from circulation or hastening the payment of claims.

The banks are a good thing for business under ordinary circumstances, because the people have nothing better. But they are founded on a false system of mathematics so far as safety is concerned. They are founded on a system of credits instead of cash. When they are most in debt and when they are less able to pay their debts on demand, they make the most profit. When they are the soundest and the best able to pay, they make the least profit. Since the panic of 1853 their profits have been cut in two.

Our notion is that the government should establish postal savings institutions through its postoffice department, make loans at low rates on real estate, as Germany does, and issue all the paper notes and coin. There would still be much business for banks, and they could be conducted along safe lines, and the talented business men engaged in banking would find pleasant profitable occupations in other and safer lines. Make our financial system sound and scientific and more than half the troubles of life would disappear. The business men and poor would then have an opportunity to so adjust their affairs as to lay aside provision for old age and death.—Joliet (Ill.) News.

Responsibilities of Bankers.

When a bank assumes the task of taking the money of other people and holding it in safe keeping it incurs a moral responsibility from which no amount of merely legal technicality can excuse it. The case in point is that of the Dime savings bank, which has been paying its depositors 30 cents on the dollar. The people who deposited in this bank belong to the industrious saving men and women, many of whom have amassed comparatively small sums after years of effort. They went to the bank in perfect good faith, and the bank cheerfully accepted their deposits. In all good faith those deposits should be repaid in full. Instead, 30 per cent. is offered, and the depositors seem to be glad enough to get even that. They can't get the rest of their money for possibly months to come.

Wisely administered banks will always find patronage from depositors so long as they deal fairly. But the case of the Dime savings institution suggests with peculiar force the advantages which would accrue from the postal savings bank system, which would give to every small depositor the absolute assurance that his money is in safe hands. With the whole United States government behind it, the postal bank simply could not fail, however it might be managed.—Chicago Record.

Mark Hanna's Claims.

Hanna's claims to Senatorial honors at the hands of the Republicans are two-fold. In expertness as a hoodlum boss he is on a plane with such past masters as Quay, Elkins, Chandler and others of that tribe; in point of knowledge of trust manipulation the shrewdest lobbyist is his pupil, and in fortune he is entitled to a seat at the millionaires' club well up toward the head of the table.

It is de Boss Hanna to add that, having never dabbled in any politics except that of the "practical" sort, his usefulness to the interests he represents is unhampered by either knowledge of political economy or the high aims which distinguish statesmanship.—St. Louis Republic.

Reform Reflections.

If McKinley is really the advance agent of prosperity, he has got a long start of his employers.

If money talks, it would be interesting to know what it has to say about the recent bank failures.

The persistency and bitterness with which Bryan is being abused by the Republicans indicate that his chances for 1900 are steadily improving.

Hanna calls McKinley the Moses of America. As Hanna is doing all he can to create a wilderness for the President to grope through, he ought to know what kind of Moses it takes to come out politically alive.

McKinley's new tariff bill will probably have the names of the campaign subscribers that are interested in each industry attached to the several paragraphs as reminders for 1900 when they may be "touched" again.

The country may draw comfort from Mr. Cleveland's assertion that there is a "surplus" of \$128,000,000 in the treasury, but people will be apt to ask him what has become of the other \$170,000,000 for which he sold the bonds.—Richland.

FLOODS ALONG THE OHIO.

Reports of a Rise on the Ohio River and Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Rain has been falling almost constantly since Friday night, accompanied at times with thunder and lightning. The inevitable result will be a considerable rise in the Ohio river. Dispatches to the Times-Star show that the Big Sandy river is booming, that three inches of rain has fallen at Cattleburg in the past forty-eight hours and that thousands of logs and railroad ties are being carried away. A still further rise followed heavy rains up the Sandy. At Huntington the Guyandotte river is higher than for several years, with a still greater rise to come. A great many logs are washed into the Ohio river. The streams up the Kanawha river are also pouring out rapidly, bringing down great quantities of timber and railroad ties.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 24.—Heavy landslides are reported on all railroads throughout southwestern Virginia. There has been a steady rain for forty-eight hours. The loss to timbermen will go far into the thousands. The Norfolk & Western railway bridge at Lavalotte is reported washed away. Trains on all other lines arrive here many hours late.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—The Times has the following advice from the flooded districts in the state:

At Sparta, Ky., Charles Holton, the 19-year-old son of J. W. Holton of this (Gallatin) county, was drowned in the floods following the terrific rains of the past two days. Others are reported missing and more than twenty-five families were compelled to flee from their houses by the rising waters of Eagle creek. Young Holton attempted to cross the creek on his way home from a call on a young woman. The water is eight feet deep in the houses along the creek and the loss in cattle and hogs has been great.

At Frankfort, Ky., the rains of the last thirty-six hours have sent the Kentucky to about the high water mark and the river is full of logs from above. The big iron railroad bridge is threatened and the tenement houses along the river bank are flooded.

At Richmond, Ky., the heavy rains have caused great damage in the country, the flood being the worst in fifteen years. The large dam at White's mill has been swept away, thousands of fodder shocks have been ruined and many turnpikes are submerged.

A War of Extermination.

CANEA, Feb. 24.—The English, Italian and Russian consuls have returned from Selinos, accompanied by 170 Mussulman fugitives. They were unable to hold conferences with the chiefs of the belligerents, who are conducting a war of extermination. Both sides have mutually massacred prisoners. Two thousand civilians and 250 Turkish soldiers are resisting the advance of the insurgents with three cannon. Their position is extremely critical. The consuls proceeded to Canadeo on board ship. The Christians there, although advised of their arrival, fired on the consuls, in spite of the white flag of truce which they carried. The consuls returned to Selinos, where the Christians occupied fresh positions. Here, also, the consuls were fired upon, the shots rattling all around the ship. The insurgents have hoisted their flag at Halepa, but they have not fired on the Turks, who have planted a flag 1,500 yards from the insurgent position.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—An official dispatch received here from Admiral Pottier, the commander of the French squadron off Canea, island of Crete, states that the admirals have informed their respective governments that anarchy continues to increase in Crete and that they cannot any longer be answerable for the avoidance of conflicts unless they are authorized to prevent the landing of all provisions and the powers obtained the recall of the Greek troops and warships. The admiral adds that during Sunday, in spite of the repeated protests by the commanders of the foreign fleets, the insurgents' outposts continued to advance and engaged in a fusillade with Turkish outposts before Canea. After consultation, the British, Austria, German and Russian ships opened fire and only ceased when the Greek flag was lowered.

Pugs Getting Ready.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 24.—Corbett and his friends do not like the cry of sickness from the Fitzsimmons camp. They are afraid that the Cornishman is getting ready to flunk out of the match or else is working for a postponement. The Californian will not submit to the later proposition under any circumstances. He is timing his training so as to be ready on March 17. A week's delay might prove fatal, as Corbett appreciates that in that time he might go stale or train off an edge.

Bob Fitzsimmons commenced work Monday with a four-round bout with Hickey and a half hour's work with Rober on the wrestling mat. He finished the morning's routine with bag punching for twenty-five minutes. He showed no fatigue from the work. He does not expect to do any road work until the strip of ground a mile in length, now being cleared of snow is in good shape.

That Six Day Race.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—At 11 p. m. yesterday the score in the bicycle race is: Schmeier 742, Ashinger 667, Miller 664, Lawson 634, Smith 585, Stewart 623, Hale 664, Hanser 577, Bradis 573, Hannant 563, Blakeslee 538, Fleming 501, Mierstein 498, Leslie 516, Halbrecht 520, Hill 545. Schmeier will fall short of the forty-eight-hour record made at New York, but will beat the six day race. It is conceded that Hale cannot win.

HE DON'T LIKE IT

Our Consul to Cuba Can't Stand the Indignities From Spaniards.

OUTRAGES ARE TOO MUCH FOR HIM

Desires to Return to America Before His Blood is Boiled Away—Havana is Alarmed and Spaniards Excited.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Havana correspondent of the Times, writing under date of February 20, says:

General Lee, today, in discussing his course in connection with the arrest of Americans, said: "I am under orders from Washington, and I must obey instructions from headquarters. The department authorizes me to act a certain way, and I but carry out my orders. I came here unprejudiced and determined to form my opinions by what came directly under my observation.

"From the moment I landed my American blood began to boil, and if I stay here much longer and am forced to witness all the indignities heaped upon my countrymen without restraint, it will literally all boil away.

"They trample on our flag, hiss us on the streets. Americans are murdered, robbed and imprisoned; indignities are heaped upon our women, and every atrocity conceivable for a Spaniard to put on Americans is thrust upon us."

A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Consul-General Lee cabled his resignation to Secretary of State Olney on Sunday night. His written resignation, with a letter giving his reasons for wishing to give up his office, will reach Washington by the first mail from this port.

I understand that the secretary of state is ready to accept General Lee's resignation at once, but that President Cleveland is unwilling to have the consul-general leave Havana now.

The resignation was tendered because the administration did not see fit to endorse the consul-general's recommendations for what he believed necessary to be done to properly protect American citizens in Cuba.

No instructions have been received by General Lee from the state department since his resignation was called.

A dispatch to the Sun from Havana says:

Havana is alarmed. The Spaniards are widely excited against Consul-General Lee and the Americans.

The report was circulated that American warships were coming from Havana, by request of Consul-General Lee, and the indignation of the volunteers was so intense over the report that, fearing a demonstration against the United States, the Marquis of Alameda privately called to his office the colonels of the battalions of volunteers in this city and assured them that the report was absolutely false, and that General Lee, in investigating the death of Dr. Ruiz only obeyed instructions from the state department at Washington, given in a friendly, peaceful spirit.

Greece Must Withdraw.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—Greece has been ordered by the powers to evacuate Crete at once.

This action is the result of a circular note recently sent to the powers by the government of Russia requesting them to join in the demand that the sultan authorize the powers to act jointly in the pacification of Crete and the organization of a system of autonomy for the island, retaining the integrity of the Turkish empire.

The assent of the powers to this proposal having been obtained, the notice for Greece to evacuate followed.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 25.—Fire was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning in the governor's palace, a building constructed of wood, and in a very short time the structure, with all its contents, was burned to the ground. During the progress of the fire there was considerable excitement in the town but there is reason to believe that the fire was not of incendiary origin, but was due to accident.

ATHENS, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Canea says that during the fire in the governor's palace there the governor's safe fell from the floor on which it stood into the ruins and burst open. The safe contained 7,000 pounds Turkish money. The soldiers, who had gathered about the burning building and were engaged in trying to extinguish the flames, upon seeing the contents of the safe exposed, tried to steal the money, but were prevented by the European officers, who directed the sailors under their command to fire a volley of blank cartridges at the would-be robbers.

Mrs. Gougar's Plea.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Helen Gougar, the woman suffragist, made the third oral argument ever presented to the Supreme Court by a woman. She appealed to the court to declare that women have an equal right with men to vote at general elections. At the general election in the fall of 1894 Mrs. Gougar offered to vote in the precinct in which she lives at Lafayette, and on being refused, brought suit to compel the election officers to receive her ballot. The court refused her petition and she appealed. She declared her suit to be a plea for freedom in a government which derives all its powers from the consent of the governed.

Community Starving in Louisiana.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Feb. 19.—It is now definitely known that over 100 families in the Sixth ward of Calcasieu Parish are in a starving condition. One who has just been through the stricken district says that the only food obtainable is corn meal in small quantities. There is no feed for domestic animals, and they are dying by hundreds. The citizens of this city will hold a mass meeting to-morrow for the purpose of raising relief money.

WILL NOT HELP A SUBJECT.

America Too Slow in Coming to the Relief of a Citizen in Cuba.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 26.—(New York World Telegram)—The state department refuses to answer Consul General Lee's cabled question whether or not it will sustain, with a man of war, his demand that Spanish outrages upon Americans cease and that lives, liberty and treaty rights of citizens of the United States be respected by the Spanish authorities.

Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen of education, has just been murdered in a Spanish prison at Havana, and Charles W. Scott, another American citizen, has been kept fourteen days in solitary confinement with nothing to sleep on but a wet stone floor. Ruiz was kept incommunicado thirteen days before he was killed. To prevent Scott from being murdered General Lee demanded of General Alameda on Friday that Scott be brought out of close confinement and allowed to see friends. This was not done by Saturday and General Lee cabled to Secretary Olney the facts, asking how many warships were on the Florida coast and if one would be sent here in case it became necessary to enforce a demand. Not one word in reply to these questions came from Washington up to Wednesday morning—four days after the state department had been asked by the American consul general in an emergency if he can rely upon his government fully sustaining him in protecting the citizens of his country.

The emergency still exists. The Spanish authorities do not in the least respect the treaty stipulations that no American prisoner must be kept in solitary confinement more than five days and must be acquainted with the charges against him within twenty-four hours. No American prisoner ever was brought out of solitary confinement in a dark cell within the time specified.

RUIZ CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Dark cells—terrible holes—are used as places of torture to make prisoners confess. Ruiz went crazy in his and was clubbed to death because he made a noise.

General Lee has protested so much against such illegal treatment of Americans that he has become tired. The silence of Washington is disheartening. He never dreamed that the answer, "war ship dispatched," would not come back as fast as lightning could carry it. The wrong arm of the American nation is needed. Until it is extended, the situation will remain critical.

Crash into an Exp. car.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Three persons killed outright and several injured, three of whom, it is thought, may yet die, is the frightful result of a collision of two trains on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad with an electric car of the Calumet Electric road at the one hundred and third street crossing yesterday afternoon. The dead are: George O'Malley, motorman.

Peter Fuehrerprince, a cattle buyer. R. W. Young, a collector. The most seriously injured are: Robert Hines, employe of the Calumet company, may die. Henry Madison, conductor on the electric car, recovery doubtful.

Mary Moehle, internal injuries and serious bruises, may not recover.

F. A. Young, fireman for Chicago & Eastern Illinois, will recover.

The collision occurred shortly before 2 o'clock. The crossing gates of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road were down, but the motorman was unable to stop his car. It crashed through the gates directly in front of a rapidly moving engine attached to a southbound suburban train. The car was partially shattered by the collision that followed, but a moment later was ground into a thousand fragments by an express train bound toward the city, which crashed into the wreck. Eight or ten passengers were on board the shattered motor and were more or less injured. The engines of the two railway trains were also damaged and the fireman on the outbound suburban was thrown to the ground and severely hurt. The motorman was lying under the front platform of his car and was crushed to death. The mangled bodies of two of the passengers were taken from the debris and removed to the morgue. They were killed outright. The injured were taken to hospitals in patrol wagons.

Floods on the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26.—At 8 o'clock the Ohio river was sixty feet eight and one-half inches and rising at the rate of only three-fourths of an inch per hour. A standstill will undoubtedly be reached before midnight. A careful estimate made last night puts the number of families driven from homes at 900 in Newport alone. The damage in that city will not fall below \$150,000. The jail, court house and other public buildings shelter hundreds of flood victims. Churches and school houses will be thrown open if required. There were areas yesterday in Newport and Cincinnati and the firemen had to fight from boats. All railroads are still using temporary depots.

Train Rates Cut.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—In spite of the joint truce agreement it is no longer a secret that east-ern roads have been slashing grain rates, from Chicago to New York, for some time. But a halt has been called. Chicago grain shippers state that cut rates will be a thing of the past after this week. Those who have been enjoying a special rate, and few were not, have been notified to clean up their old business as quickly as possible, as tariff figures are to be put in force at once.