

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

The Four Hundred Dance While the Four Million Starve.

The two articles following are both taken from the New York World of Sunday, Dec. 11, 1894, and both incidents occurred on the same day in the same city, and were published as mere items of every day occurrence in one of the leading papers of the greatest nation of the world—and very few people thought of comparing the two items:

MAHAR STARVED TO DEATH.

The Man Went Without Food for Eight Days and Dropped Dead Beside the Brooklyn Tower of the Great Bridge.

James Mahar died of starvation yesterday noon at the Brooklyn city hospital. A native American, he had walked the streets of New York, without food for eight days, looking for work, and late Saturday afternoon fell exhausted and unconscious at the Brooklyn tower of the great bridge.

At the hospital all that science and unrelenting attention could do was done. A special nurse gave her undivided attention to him, and nutriment was administered at frequent intervals, but the patient relapsed into insensibility.

Said Dr. Molin, the house surgeon, as Mahar drew his last breaths:

"It is a clear case of starvation—nothing else. There are indications of Bright's disease, due directly to exposure and lack of nourishment, but otherwise he has no ailment save exhaustion. In most cases it is impossible to save a patient when he is as far gone as this one, although we pull them through sometimes. After being entirely without food for eight days, the organs are unable to assimilate even milk and whisky, which we generally use."

Mahar was 35 years old and was single. He was 6 feet tall and dark hair and blue eyes. He had no relatives in the city. He stopped with a family named Maloy, on State street, Brooklyn, for some time, but for a week or two had been wandering.

RULE BY MONOPOLIES.

THAT IS WHAT THE COUNTRY IS COMING TO.

The Legal Machinery So Manipulated as to Make Debs and His Colleagues Offenders Against the United States Court, Instead of Against the Railroads.

This is what the country is fast coming to—government, not by the people, but by the corporations. Government, not by men, as its founders intended, and justice demands, not by money. Every day something occurs to demonstrate this, the latest being the conviction and sentence of Mr. Debs and his six companions in the board of management of the American Railway Union for their having ordered and conducted the strike in sympathy with the Pullman workmen last summer.

In this case the legal machinery is so manipulated as to make Debs and his colleagues offenders against the United States court, instead of against the railroads, in order to render their conviction of some wrongful act—anything so as to convict them—the less intolerable to the public. If they were sent to jail on a charge of something done against the railroads, it was doubtless reasoned, public opinion would not stand it; but let it be made out that the offense is against the court, and of course everybody will say that while it is too bad, yet it must be endured. The courts must be upheld, you know. But while the hand is the hand of Esau, the court, the voice is the voice of Jacob, the railroad, who in this deceptive manner swindles the workingman out of his right to go on a strike. And the workingman in this case represents the entire people.

Mr. Debs takes the injustice done him quite like a man and a patriot, and will carry the case to the Supreme court during the few days allowed him for an appeal from his six months sentence. In an interview he said:

I am a law abiding man and I will abide by the law as construed by the judges. But if Judge Woods' decision is the law all labor organizations may as well disband. According to him every strike is a conspiracy and is unlawful. Even if our wages are reduced 50 per cent and if two or more of us decide to quit rather than submit to the reduction we are guilty of conspiracy. Of course, he says, strikes are all right if they are peaceful, but who can tell when violence will follow a strike? In the strike of last summer every effort was made by the leaders to prevent violence. We warned the men to respect property rights and even to keep off the right of way of the railway companies. Judge Woods intimates that this advice was given for the effect it would have on the public and that the strikers were not expected to heed it. What right has he to draw such an inference? There is nothing in the evidence to prove it.

If the Supreme court does not prevent this wrong being done Debs and his associates future generations may hold it responsible for precipitating the bloody revolution into which the people of the United States are being forced for the protection of their rights and the overthrow of the reign of plutocracy.—Iowa Tribune.

Is the judge greater than the people who make the law?

THE PATRIARCHS' BIG BALL.

Ward McAllister, the Social Lion, Takes Mrs. Morton to the Supper Table and Mrs. Stevens Accompanies Baron Fava.

The Patriarchs' ball, which was held last night at Delmonico's was as large, or larger and as gay, if not gayer, than any of its predecessors. Immense golden hanging baskets were a novel and effective feature of the floral decorations by Small. They were Egyptian in shape and heaped with masses of gorgeous roses, swung by broad satin ribbons across the center of the huge mirrors which line the beautiful big ball room, and between the windows.

The smaller red ball room, on Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was adorned with a profusion of white roses, lilies, orchids and palms, and the blue room, where the Hungarian band played for the dancing in the auxiliary ball room, was gorgeous with masses of American Beauty roses.

After the supper Mr. Franklin Bartlett led a spirited cotillon. Mrs. John Seward, Jr., who fairly glittered with diamonds, was his partner. She wore a rich ribbed silk gown of mauve color, trimmed on skirt and corsage with yellow flowers.

Among the gowns worn that of Mrs. George Gould, of white satin, embroidered in sun rays in gold and pearls, was greatly admired, and was very becoming to her brunet type. The necklace and ribbon in her coiffure were as superb in diamond ornaments as any in the ball room.

DON'T MISUNDERSTAND.

There Was a Decrease of Gold in This Country During the Year.

The coinage of nearly one hundred million dollars of gold during the last year should be understood. Gold is exported in our coin and imported in the coins of other countries. Suppose we export \$50,000,000 and import \$50,000,000. There is a coinage of \$50,000,000, but no increase of gold. Then there was gold coin used in the arts that will offset a portion of the year's coinage. Gold coins used in the arts (making watch cases, jewelry, gold leaf, etc.) last year amounted to over \$1,000,000 according to the statement of Mr. Preston, the director of the mint. The facts are that there was sent out of this country during the last fiscal year (ending July 1, '94) \$4,172,065 more gold than was sent here from foreign countries. (See report of director of the mint.) There was produced in our mines \$35,955,000 in gold during the year 1893 (year ending Jan. 1, 1894). And the use of gold (coin and bullion) in the arts for the same time amounted to \$12,633,528.

In the last eighteen months it can be safely said there has been no net increase of gold in this country, but on the contrary there has been a decrease. So that when the director of the mint says that the gold coinage during the last fiscal year (\$99,474,962) was the largest ever executed at the mints in this country in a year, it should be understood that such fact has no significance whatever so far as it relates to the volume of gold in this country.—Missouri World.

Mortgage Indebtedness.

Here are the official figures of Porter's census estimated per capita, the debt by each commonwealth fastened upon its inhabitants individually:

Alabama.....	\$26
Arkansas.....	13
Arizona.....	30
California.....	200
Colorado.....	206
Connecticut.....	107
Delaware.....	96
District Columbia.....	236
Florida.....	40
Georgia.....	15
Illinois.....	100
Idaho.....	35
Indiana.....	51
Iowa.....	104
Kentucky.....	25
Kansas.....	170
Louisiana.....	23
Maine.....	149
Maryland.....	62
Michigan.....	92
Mississippi.....	14
Montana.....	66
Massachusetts.....	144
Minnesota.....	153
Missouri.....	80
Nevada.....	48
New Jersey.....	161
New Mexico.....	43
North Carolina.....	13
Nebraska.....	126
New Hampshire.....	50
New York.....	386
North Dakota.....	141
Ohio.....	71
Oregon.....	73
Pennsylvania.....	117
Rhode Island.....	106
South Carolina.....	12
South Dakota.....	110
Tennessee.....	33
Utah.....	39
Vermont.....	81
Wisconsin.....	72
Washington.....	84
Wyoming.....	49

BALANCE OF POWER.

THE POPULIST PARTY A POWER IN THE LAND.

If the Votes Cast for Its Candidates Were Thrown to Any One of the Old Parties the Other Would Go Into Oblivion—Will Keep On Growing.

The Minneapolis Tribune to off set the wonderful gain of 600,000 votes which it now admits the People's Party made in two years has the following to say:

But the probability of continuing such a percentage of gain is as tenuous as most of the Populist theories. There is much less significance in a large percentage of gain by a new and small party than our Populist friends imagine. If a newspaper starts out with one subscriber and gains another, its circulation has increased 100 per cent, at the same time it has not received no positive addition. A gain of 600,000 votes in a great country of about 70,000,000 inhabitants is a mere bagatelle; it cuts very little figure. It shows up well in the vote of a party that had only a million votes all told in 1892, but as a positive gain it is not important. Six hundred thousand votes might be taken off or added to the aggregate of republican ballots without producing any more effect upon the average results than a single fly bite produces upon a cheese.

The returns are not in sufficiently for us to note what changes 600,000 taken from the republican vote would have had this year. But a few figures on the election of 1892 as to the effect 600,000 taken from the democratic or Populist column and added to the republican column would have had. The electoral vote as cast stood rep. 145, dem. 277, Pop. 22.

Change of votes	Would have given the republicans	Electoral votes
20 476	" Arkansas with "	8
20	" California "	1
7 480	" Colorado "	4
2 685	" Connecticut "	6
2 49	" Delaware "	3
12 651	" Florida "	4
961	" Idaho "	3
13 497	" Illinois "	24
3 563	" Indiana "	15
2 698	" Kansas "	10
20 011	" Kentucky "	12
10 565	" Maryland "	10
14 953	" Mississippi "	7
21 740	" Missouri "	17
2 270	" Nevada "	3
7 488	" New Jersey "	16
17 753	" New York "	33
16 345	" N. Carolina "	1
119	" N. Dakota "	1
21 674	" S. Carolina "	12
19 372	" Tennessee "	12
20 838	" Texas "	11
2 088	" Virginia "	1
3 273	" Wisconsin "	1
69 731	" Wyoming "	3
26 480	" Alabama "	11
40 530	" Georgia "	13
20 430	" Louisiana "	10
540	" Ohio "	1

Or a change of 427,010 to the republican tickets would have given them the entire vote in the electoral college, and yet the Tribune editor asserts that the change could be made "without producing any more effect upon average results than a single fly bite produces upon a cheese."

If he meant average results to the party he is away off.

If average results to the people then he is no doubt right as between the republicans and democrats.—Dakota Ruralist.

COUNTERFEITING.

England Finds Our Cheap Silver a Veritable Godsend.

Some time ago we published an anonymous letter from California, claiming the writer held indisputable evidence that American dollars were being coined in England.

At the time we placed very little confidence in the story, but since then Mr. Gordon Clark of Washington, who has lived in England and has friends there on the inside of affairs, has lately received a confidential communication stating that certain London banking houses are striking off American and Mexican silver dollars and sending them abroad. The Mexican coins go chiefly to Asia and the American dollars to the West Indies. From there the latter go to the United States in place of gold, to settle balances between the West Indies and the United States.

Thus counterfeiting has become a regular part of the monetary war which England has been waging against this country since the demonetization in 1873. But the London counterfeiters can not be punished for buying American silver at its commercial value and turning it into full legal tender dollars equal to gold. Sherman, Cleveland and our other statesmen (?) have arranged things in that way.

P. S. As I am well acquainted with Mr. Clark—at one time acting editor of the North American Review, and whose recent book, "Shylock," has caused such a stir—entire credence is given here to his statement and to that of his correspondent.

H. E. TAUBENACK, Chairman National Committee People's Party.

The banks offer to pay only one-half of 1 per cent interest for the privilege of destroying the greenbacks and issuing bank notes to loan. The people are willing to pay 2 per cent direct to the government to destroy the bank notes and issue more greenbacks.

ARE YOU AN HONEST MAN?

Then Join the Party of the Common People and Let Us Work Together. We believe the voters of both old parties are honest and will not be found voting with dishonest parties any longer than the time when they learn the truth.

The People's party has heretofore been largely built up from the republican party. That party being in power its dishonesty was more apparent than that of the democratic.

But now that the democratic party has had a chance and its leaders have shown themselves even worse than the republican leaders, the people are leaving it. Honest men will not longer vote the ticket, and they know that the republican party is against the people, so that they can not honestly turn any way except toward the new party of the common people.

The People's party has no prejudice or grudge against a man for having voted with a party that he thought would serve the interests of the people. But now that he knows the true disposition of democracy, if he does not cut loose from it, he deserves not even sympathy in his misery.

As men, we receive you into the People's party. If you believe in our principles, work with us. That is all. The party does not reward you for this; you reap the reward yourself, and we shall all be benefited together. It is as much to your interest as to ours that you should join us. If you are not honestly seeking the good of the whole people, you are not worthy of our consideration.

The general good is the object of the People's party. If you are an office hunter, tetter stay in the old party a little longer, until you become humble enough to accept a place in the ranks as a worker.

Workers are what we want. We will make officials of some of them, of course, but if we could secure the enactment and enforcement of the principles of the Omaha platform into law, without electing a single official our purpose would be served.

We invite you for justice and humanity—not for spoils.

If you are an honest man you can not take offense at the terms of enlistment.

Notes by the Way.

THE President's recommendations were all for plutocracy's interests.

THE way to bring greater prosperity to the bankers is for congress to adopt the Baltimore plan. The way to bring prosperity to the whole people is to abolish the present banking system, issue more legal tender government paper money and institute government banks.

THE democrats of Alabama begun to feel their Oates a little too early. They are about to choke on a Kolb.

LAWs made by lawyers for the purpose of furnishing attorney fees can not serve the people who pay the fees.

HAVEN'T heard of any farmers and laborers being called in to consult about the new currency scheme, have you?

THE solution of the currency problem now under discussion in congress will increase the difficulty of solving the labor problem.

THE sharks are pulling out the gold reserve again to scare congress into passing the new currency bill. Another bond issue is expected about Feb. 1.

A GREAT time to talk of destroying \$350,000,000 of legal tender currency, when the government is borrowing money at the rate of a hundred millions a year.

WHY, you chump, don't you know that they have already issued bonds for the people. There isn't a man in the country so poor but gets some of the bonds—to pay.

Now we understand what the plute papers were talking about when they wanted "confidence" restored. It was in order to work the new Baltimore confidence game. Couldn't do it without "confidence," you know.

THE "business men" of the country are principally autocratic machines, repeating after the bankers words that mean their own enslavement as well as that of the wageworkers. The business men will find out where they are at when the bankers get through using them as tools and begin to squeeze the blood out of them.

THE Newfoundland banks have suspended, and their currency, which was supposed to be "reasonably safe," to use Secretary Carlisle's phrase, is worthless in the hands of the people and of numerous holders in Quebec and Ontario. The fisherman had been paid in it for their season's work, and find that the return for their hard toil is no better than waste paper. Mr. Carlisle's proposition to drop the government guarantee from our bank note system means precisely such losses to American citizens as are now visited upon every family in Newfoundland.—Globe Democrat.

DECISIONS ARE LAW.

BUT MIGHTY POOR LAW AND WORSE JUSTICE.

Whose Fault Was It That at the Same Time the A. R. U. Went Out on a Strike Some Other Fellows Had a Grievance of Their Own to Settle?

In speaking of the sentence of Debs, Attorney Darrow said: "The decision is bad law, but the sentence is remarkably lenient." Unjust, but lenient.

A remarkable combination of right and wrong.

Robbing a man of his liberty, then consoling him with the thought that he might have been treated much worse.

After all, it is "remarkable leniency" on the part of a plutocratic judge, when he had a chance at such a powerful leader of labor as Debs, not to have sentenced him to prison for life.

Might just as well have sentenced him twenty years as six months for nothing.

This thing of decisions of judges taking the place of law is worse than "bad law." Bad law is bad enough, but bad decisions without any law at all to support them are worse than anarchy.

These things breed revolution.

Since the Judge reasoned back to Debs as the cause of the riots, why not reason a little further back to Grover Cleveland and George M. Pullman. They were causes prior to Debs, and should have suffered the penalty.

Or perhaps the thirty years republican rule is responsible, since it built up Pullman and the railway corporations and forced the laborers to either work at starvation wages, or be shot down for a "change."

Either the republican party or the change ought to be sentenced to prison.

Or perhaps the judge who issued the injunction, interfering with the legal rights of Mr. Debs ought to be imprisoned.

Or perhaps the Railway Managers association that decided to support Pullman before the railway strike was ordered, was the original cause of the trouble.

And perhaps the booby soldiers who blew up a cannon while trundling it about the streets, killing innocent women and children, were the cause of some rioting.

Or perhaps the fool people of the United States who submit to such outrages all ought to be imprisoned.

Or perhaps the producers of the currency are guilty of overproduction, forcing the capitalists to increase their facilities for gobbling to such an extent that they produce riots. Or perhaps it was Columbus who discovered America thus opened the field for the creation of this free American spirit that opposes plutocracy. Or perhaps it was a mistake that the world was created at all, since the fact that it exists has made room for anarchists.

Or perhaps the A. R. U. ought to have waited until the coming of the millennium before it struck, so that nobody else would have had a grievance to settle at the same time.

They should have waited until all the other unemployed people of Chicago starved to death, so that they could not have taken advantage of the disturbance to wreak their vengeance upon the greedy corporations that rob them of a chance to earn a living.

"Contempt of court." How can we have anything else but contempt for such a contemptible court?

Now and Fifty Years Ago.

Resolved: That congress has no power to charter a United States bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the law interests of the people.

This is plank from the democratic platform of fifty-four years ago.

Now the blind leaders of this blind party are trying to lead it into turning over one of the most important constitutional and just powers of the government to the banks.

There is quite a difference between the democratic party of now and then. Perhaps you have noticed it.

WHILE congress is talking about "refunding" the greenbacks, it should also make provisions for refunding what has been stolen from the producers of this country during the last quarter century.

WELL, congress has decide to "revise" Carlisle's hurried scheme for revolutionizing the currency—to make it a little more revolutionary and a little more republican to please the next congress.

In the same issue of a great daily paper that recorded the conviction of Eugene V. Debs at Chicago for forming a labor organization, we notice that the whiskey trust was in session at Peoria and completed a plan of reorganization.

VOLTAIRE said that originality is nothing but judicious imitation. But where two parties imitate each other and both are abasms, that is republican and democracy.

"REPUBLICAN TIMES."

THE G. O. P. IS NOW ON TRIAL.

With the Certainty of a Republican House and Senate After March, Business Even Grows Worse Than Democracy Made It.

[Oklahoma State.]

The following is the sweet refrain that comes into the office of the State every afternoon. Going, going, last call, "fine span of mules, \$26, going, last call, sold for \$26!" These are good honest republican dollars, twenty-six of them buy a pair of mules. "Going, last call, horse, harness and cart for \$13.25, going, last call, sold for \$13.25." Honest dollars; thirteen and one quarter of them buy a horse, wagon and harness. "Vote the republican and democratic tickets you whelps," "going, last call, a fine 2-year-old filly, all sound and going for \$7."

"Last call and sold for \$7." It takes a 2-year-old filly to get seven of them. Which way did you vote at the last election you poor devil of a farmer who exchanged the 2-year-old filly for seven honest dollars. "Going, going, third and last call, a fine horse and saddle sound in every limb and a good riding pony. Going, last call and sold for \$8.75." Good honest dollars; none of your silver basis about them. It is only the horses that are on the silver basis. Vote that way you whelps; vote for an honest gold dollar and put your horses upon a silver basis.

And the above scenes can be seen every day, and are seen by 300 farmers of Oklahoma county, and the poor devils look on as though it was a huge joke on the poor devil who is compelled to make the sacrifice. The other day a mule sold for \$7 and dropped his ears in shame to think that he was worth so little. But 200 farmers stood by and it did not cause a blush of shame to come over their cheeks. The mule had sense enough to know that the transaction was a devilish shame. The poor dupes of farmers had not sense enough to know it. They belong to the yellow dog crowd that "vote the ticket straight;" one of them voted as he shot; another one of them was born a democrat, his father was a democrat, and his father's father was a democrat and he sucked democratic milk, and to tell the truth he was still a calf; and when night came they all went home to raise mules to buy honest dollars, the kind of which it takes a mule to get seventeen. And when election day comes we have to pit our intelligent votes against an animal of that kind—not the mule but the man—and they call this popular government.

As to the Future Policy.

The following are Senator Peffer's views as to the future policy of our party.

"Populists wisely placed the money question first in their platform. The money power now agrees with us that this is the leading issue of the time. Its representatives in high places have removed from the statue books the last vestige of law requiring the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of paper money. They have brought the business of the country to a gold basis; they have stopped the coinage of all other kinds of money and now they propose to withdraw from circulation our government paper and substitute bank notes in its place, thus placing the people's business affairs at the mercy of the speculators. We can not escape the issue if we would. It is up to us. The practical question for us to determine it, how can we best concentrate the voice and vote of men who take the same view that we do of this great and pressing issue? A proper discussion of the money question involves every idea in the Populist platform. We need not and ought not to abandon a principle we hold dear, but we can press our leading idea more boldly, more aggressively and more exclusively than we have done, and with this key solve the problem yet to come.

Where the Bounty Went.

Under the Cleveland sugar tariff one great trust gets all the tariff at the republicans boast that it was no so under the bounty system.

How much better was it?

The records of the treasury department show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the payments of bounty on sugar aggregated \$12,099,899, of which \$11,114,290 was on cane sugar, \$853,174 on beet sugar, \$17,3 on sorghum and \$116,121 on maple. Of the bounty on cane sugar \$10,866,896 was paid to producers of Louisiana, \$223,166 of Texas, \$23,113 Florida and \$155 of Mississippi.

The records also show that \$11,114,290 bounty on cane sugar was paid to 578 producers, an average of \$195.66 to each producer. The amount paid as bounty on beet sugar was divided among seven producers or factories, making the average payment to each \$2,173.99.

WELL, suppose that silver should take the place of gold in the treasury—one is as useless there as the other.

We don't care whether "foreign investors" are alert, or inert, or in the bottom of the sea.