

Where is justice?

Rush along your prosperity.

Debs is in jail and the people are thinking.

The People's party is the anti-monopoly party.

The plutes are going to Europe to spend their "prosperity."

A majority of the governments in the world own their own railroads.

The bankers in this country have caused more suffering than anything else.

The British ought to be made to evacuate New York and Washington city.

The more the democrats try to settle the silver question the more unsettled it becomes.

Anything declared by government to be a legal tender in payment of debts is money.

The bankers and money-shavers are the "men who control" democratic politics in Kentucky.

Free silver will not drive the British out of this country, nor will it restore to the people their rights.

The democrats rotten-egged Ralph Beaumont in Texas. This is on a "parity" with the party.

Educate the masses on the money question, and don't allow the silver issue to obscure everything else.

There will be no silver lining in the next National Democratic platform; it will be a gold bug affair or a straddle.

The bankers think it an imposition to have to pay one per cent for the money they loan to the people at ten per cent.

The Memphis silver convention was composed principally of democrats who are clamoring for free silver inside of the party.

The free silver democrats in Kentucky will have an opportunity to vote for free silver candidates only in the People's party.

There are some questions which laws and courts won't settle. Chattel slavery was one of them and debt slavery may be another.

Cleveland never loses an opportunity to appoint a corporation lawyer to a position where the interests of corporations can be served.

The republicans are indorsing Cleveland's administration by adopting his policy in their platforms. The democrats in Kentucky have followed suit.

The men who want free silver "inside the Democratic party" are the same fellows who wanted it three years ago and voted for Grover Cleveland.

This year the western and southern democrats are telling us what great tyrants and usurers the gold bugs are—but next year they will be voting with them.

The democrats are passing free silver resolutions this year, and next year they will be voting for gold bug candidates. This shows that the party is not to be trusted.

There were many genuine friends of free silver at the Memphis convention, but the majority of delegates who attended will vote for a gold bug if he is nominated by their party.

Democrats and republicans who are still harping on getting free silver inside of the party, are only lackey-boy for the gold bugs. They will vote for the gold bugs when nominated.

What the silver democrats ought to do is to sue for a divorce from the gold bug wing of the party and let that element join the republicans. It would push out the honest voters in the republican party.

The bond syndicate is still taking care of the reserve \$100,000,000. Their contract for protecting it expires October 1st, but it is thought that a new deal will be made with them by another issue of bonds.

It is no credit to the courts to say that they are the most popular with that class of people who have amassed their wealth by methods which would be called stealing if it was not legalized by special legislation.

Olney, a corporation lawyer, at the head of the president's cabinet, and Debs, the friend of the people, in jail. This is the kind of government the people are submitting to. The democrats gave it to us this time.

The democrats of Texas are resorting to rotten eggs for argument. It is about as respectable as any kind they can offer. Fully as pure as the cause they represent, but on account of the disgusting smell they should not be used in the presence of ladies.

If the democrats would pass resolutions pledging themselves to vote for no man who did not favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and then a resolution pledging themselves to stick to that pledge there would be some sense in holding conventions.

Organize Legions.

There is plenty of money—for the bankers.

Hold on to your gold; don't let it go to "Yurrop."

The free silver Democrats are cooking crow to eat in 1896.

Plenty of prosperity for the banker and bondholder—no one is doubting that.

The masses are coming to the People's party, and the politicians we don't want.

The "sound money" cry "sounds" like slavery to a man who knows just a little.

The people demand money, it is only the usurers and speculators that demand gold.

The devil and the two old parties have been having a picnic making people hungry.

The Democratic party now represents both a condition and a theory—a bad condition and a worse theory.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Putting Debs in jail will not settle the question.

The democrats are now so busy fighting among themselves that they have no time to fight the republicans.

The democratic and republican state platforms of Kentucky are almost exactly alike—the contest is for spoils.

The country is getting in a bad way when its policy is dictated by liars and libertines like Cleveland and Carlisle.

Thirty years of old party rule—thirty thousand millionaires and three million of tramp—the trinity of political prejudice.

There is a good deal of talk about Cleveland's backbone. The trouble with it is that the stiff part of it is on the wrong side.

The Standard Oil company is reaching out for the gas privileges in some of the great cities. It wants more worlds to conquer.

The Supreme court of Illinois has rendered a decision which will result in breaking up the whisky trust. Give the court a button.

The best thing about the Memphis silver convention is that it was more largely attended than the gold bug convention at that place several weeks ago.

A speech by a free silver Democrat or Republican is a sort of "Walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly" affair. Both old parties are spiders' dens.

President Cleveland keeps a guard over himself and his family which is additional evidence of the scriptural phrase, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

The best reason we have for believing that the Democratic party will not give us free silver is that it has had not less than eight chances to do it and failed.

It is growing plainer every day that most of the silver conventions being held over the country are for the purpose of keeping the Democratic party from going to pieces.

The victory of Cleveland and Carlisle in Kentucky ought to convince the democrats who are trying to get free silver "inside the party" that they are barking up a gold bug tree.

Why not have an international convention with Great Britain with a view to changing the national holiday from July 4th to the day of the year on which silver was demonetized?

A New York paper recently sent out questions to the governors of the southern states wanting to know how they stood on the silver question. Only two replied. They seem to be afraid to monkey with it.

And now the militia of Missouri are asking for an armory. It seems as though we are bound to have peace if we have to fight for it. The more civilized we become the more soldiers it takes to protect (?) us.

The People's party forced the financial issue to the front and the People's party will settle it. The two old parties are compelled to meet it but they will hedge and dally just as they did with the tariff question for 20 years.

During the eleven months ending with May our exports decreased to the amount of \$74,000,000 and our imports increased about that much. The new tariff law seems to be working the wrong way—increasing the trade of other nations instead of ours.

At the recent meeting of the Republican National league the discussion of the silver question was suppressed. The delegates were afraid to tackle it. The next meeting of the league was also put off until after the holding of the national convention. Trouble is in store for the republicans as well as the democrats. The People's party is a unit on that and all other important issues, and presents the only refuge for dissatisfied and disgusted voters in the two old parties.

IN UNCLE SAM'S PARK.



Grover the I. (to the good-lookers on the end of the bench)—"Keep away from me, you nasty, radical, forward things! I won't have anything to do with your cheap silver proposition." Old Gals on the other end—"Dot's ride, Grover dear; dey vas n ot conservative und sound like us girls vas. Our gold talks." (That's right, the old pelicans seem to have scooped him in. —Ed. Denver Road.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

EXPRESSIONS FROM EX-SENATORS EDMUNDS AND PLATT.

Openly Declare in Favor of the Government's Owning and Operating Its Own Telegraph as a Part of Postal System.

The Voice of New York gives the following interviews:

"I have for many years been a hot-foot supporter of a government postal-telegraph system," said ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, to a Voice correspondent the other day. "I believe intelligence should be communicated, the same as our mails, through the post offices of the country. Some twelve years ago I introduced several carefully prepared postal-telegraph bills." In answer to the question, "Have your views changed any since then?" the ex-senator replied very emphatically, "No"; and to the question, "Have your opinions grown more strongly in favor of the proposition," he answered, "They couldn't be any stronger."

The records of Congress show that the proposition for a government postal telegraph has been repeatedly before both houses of that body since the time spoken of by Mr. Edmunds, only to be drowned in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph monopoly. The Voice of December 21, 1893, gave the utterances of many postmasters-general in favor of a government telegraph, from the very introduction of the invention down to the last administration.

Senator Edmunds spoke strongly in favor of a postal telegraph system in the Senate on January 20, 1893. The post-office appropriation bill, which proposed a reduction of postage from 3 to 2 cents, was under discussion. Senator Edmunds said:

"What the United States, in regard to its postal affairs and the welfare of its people, needs more than anything else is the construction of a postal telegraph, beginning moderately between great points in the country and all intermediate points, and then extending it, just as we have the mail system, as the needs of the community and fair economy would require, until every post-office should have or be within the reach of a postal telegraph. That is what ought to be done, and what will be done within a few years beyond all question."

"But I beg the stock operators in New York not to suppose that I for one am in favor of the United States buying out any telegraph company anywhere. I am in favor of the United States building its own postal telegraph and managing it in its own way, and leaving the gentlemen who are engaged in private pursuits to pursue their operations in their own way as private pursuits."

"We introduced into the postal system not long ago a provision for carrying merchandise, but we did not think it necessary to buy out the operations of the Adams Express Company, or the Union Express Company, or the United States Express Company, and so on, although what we did very seriously diminished their profits and impaired their business. Everything that the United States does operates in that way upon the interests of its private citizens—everything except the appropriation of money directly."

"I propose the initiation of a postal telegraph for the United States that involves the simple proposition of authorizing the postmaster-general to buy the poles and the wires and the machines, and set up its lines, first, along the great post routes of the country, north and south, and east and west, and then, as time goes on and economy will warrant it, the extension of them to every hamlet in the country."

"Electricity is just as much a part

of the forces of nature and of this world for the transmission of intelligence as a locomotive is, or as the old post-horse was; and it is too late at this day to say that, because the world has advanced in the means of disseminating intelligence the telegraph, under the constitution of the United States, is not an appropriate means of the postal system just as much as it is to transmit letters."

Hon. Orville H. Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, in the same debate, January 10, said:

"I cannot understand how it is that a government like ours, that professes to be in advance of the world, that boasts of its progressive spirit and tendencies, that boasts of its inventions, that boasts of the utilization of the arts and sciences within its borders, should fall back on the slow railroad and steamboat for the transmission of its messages, and allow quick transmission to be in the hands of a single corporation, substantially, in this country."

"I said the telegraph to-day was the rich man's mail. The transmission of letters and messages is a government function; it pertains to the government, and it ought never to have been suffered to go out of the hands of the government. We ought just as much to utilize the telegraph as to utilize the sending of letters by the railway."

"If the government, as it ought to have done under the statute of 1866 authorizing it to do so, had taken control of the telegraph system of this country, it would have saved last year \$7,000,000 to the people of this country."

Senator Edmunds introduced his bill for a postal telegraph December 4, 1893. Other bills looking to a similar purpose were introduced during the same session by Senator Hill, of Colorado, and Senator Dawes. They were all referred to the Senate committee on post-offices and post-roads. That committee was also authorized by the Senate to investigate the affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and hearings were held at which the company was represented by its president, Norvin Green, Counsel William M. Evans and others.

Senator Edmunds' bill proposed to have a board composed of three heads of departments to establish four leading trunk lines—north, east, south and west—the actual building to be carried on by the corps of engineers of the War Department, branches being established from the main line from time to time as money should be appropriated and as there should be use. Compensation for right of way and for the purchase of materials should be fixed by the secretary of war, subject to the approval of the president; the right of eminent domain could be exercised where post-roads were not used; all claims thereafter for land damages, telegraphic instruments, patent rights, etc., should go to the Court of Claims at Washington.

In support of his propositions, Senator Edmunds said to the committee, January 14, 1894:

"I am perfectly satisfied that Congress has the constitutional power to do what is proposed, and in any one of the forms that are proposed under several constitutional heads—commerce, war, post-office, and I might add finance—on the same principle that the Supreme Court held that the old national bank law was constitutional, although all that the constitution said was that Congress might borrow money, might have a treasury department, and might levy taxes, and therefore presumably Congress must have the power to provide the means to carry on the fiscal operations of the government. If a bank was thought to be wise for that purpose, it was constitutional. So that I think the constitutional question is beyond the range of fair dispute."

Work like a slave, live like a dog and vote like a fool.

EMPEROR GROVER!

The Money Power Would Give Cleveland That Power.

At the meeting of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association at Atlanta, Ga., Capt. J. H. Martin, of Memphis, exclaimed, in the course of a speech:

"Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, receives a salary of \$50,000 a year. He should be given \$100,000 and be elected for life!"

The press report of the occurrence says:

"Hardly had the words been uttered when cheer after cheer fairly shook the walls of the building and reached to the street beyond. Time and again President Leigh rapped his gravel for order, but the shout still went up, while men waved their hats, wildly applauding a sentiment so expressive of their individual convictions."

"The empire is at peace—let us have peace." That is the sentiment of the gold-worshippers. The infamous plot put on foot during the civil war by the money power to destroy republican institutions, and aided by Governor Morton, of New York, is now being actively pushed.

The American republic is in far more danger to-day than during the darkest hours of the civil war. That power of greed that has ground the people of every nation into degradation is steadily pushing its insidious work, and its aim is monarchy and despotism. The first steps are the gold standard and the standing army.

The beginning of the end is here, and the demonstration over King Grover at Atlanta is in line with the other developments of the past few months.

With the financial system of England grinding labor into the earth; with an ever increasing burden of interest-bearing bonds to enslave the people; with the purchased decision of the Supreme court, which frees wealth from taxation and piles the burdens of government on labor; with the power given corrupt and venal judges to make laws above the constitution and to abolish the right of trial by jury—with all the wrongs starting us in the face as recent developments, coupled with the wild applause of the infernal, brutal suggestion of monarchy, why should not every true man prepare to resist the encroachment of despotism, if necessary with force?

The fight between liberty and despotism is on, and it is a fight to a finish. The people must arouse themselves for resistance. We must win the conflict—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!" We must win, or be slaves to tyrants!—Kentucky Populist.

Is the Constitution Null and Void? The constitution is the supreme law of the land.

From the constitution all power should emanate. The constitution provides for the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government.

The constitution declares that every person is entitled to a speedy trial by an impartial jury.

The supreme court, in the Debs case, says a trial without a jury is constitutional.

Then, the only conclusion is that the supreme court has decided that the constitution is unconstitutional.

With the supreme law of the land abrogated, is there not anarchy as a natural result of the absence of all law?—Southern Mercury.

The best way for the Populists to make the silver question divide the Democratic party is to show to the masses that the Democratic party will never give the people free silver and that there is only one party that will—the People's party which don't trim platforms to suit every political wind that blows.

The Tories are running this country.

PARTIES BREAKING.

CONFUSION REIGNS IN THE TWO OLD CAMPS.

Let the Advocates of Free Coinage Come to the People's Party—We Are the Original Free Silver Party of the Country.

The "Kilkenny" cat fight now raging between the two wings of the hard or metal money factions is interesting and amusing to Populists. It is to be hoped that it will end in both factions killing each other; and introduce to our nation and the world the true money of civilization. Metal money is a relic of barbarism. It is property money or intrinsic value money. It is the hot-bed that produces usury, for if money is property it is right to buy and sell it. The metallic base for all money to stand on has deceived and blinded the world on the money question for thousands of years. Dealing in money is the result. Money is designed to do business with, and not to deal in. The true function of money is to express the value in labor of all articles to be exchanged.

Money has no more right to fix and regulate prices of property created by labor than it has to fix and regulate the weather. Labor does that, or ought to; for labor is the first price paid for all property. These are trite phrases and stale to reformers, but as there is an unusual awakening on the money question now, and the great majority of voters have not investigated the question, we need to repeat "line upon line and precept upon precept," and hold up first principles before their eyes continually.

The people have been deceived so long by the money mongers that they evidently think they can keep them deceived. Indeed it looks as if the high priests of the golden calf were deceived themselves. You have heard of wags telling big yarns to make children and fools stare, and repeating them until they believed them, and then told them for truth. These advocates of the gold standard say that the material used for money is the money. They tell us that if the material is not worth its legal face value, that it is dishonest money. They teach that law don't amount to anything in making money. Bean-soup Atkinson, one of their champion high priests, uses what he calls the "hammer argument." It is: Lay a gold coin on the anvil and hammer it, and the gold is worth as much as it was before; but lay a silver coin on the anvil and hammer it, and it is worth only about half as much as it was. Wasn't that a sledge-hammer argument though? If he had a debt to pay to some sheriff he would discover that his hammered gold was not money. If I had a ten-year old boy that had no more sense than to publish such a thing in a great city daily paper I would try to hammer a little sense into his head. It is almost incredible to believe that the whole tribe of gold bug money mongers believe such twaddle—that they really don't know that money is one thing and the material used for making it another—but if they don't believe these foolish, absurd, puerile things, then they are a set of awful big liars, for they claim to believe them.

This war that is splitting the two old parties is a god-send. Reformers have tried for a score of years to get the eyes of the people open, but the party chains were too strong. Now confusion reigns in the two old rotten camps. It is the golden opportunity for the People's party. Only keep in the middle of the road, and victory is sure. Let the advocates of the free coinage of silver come into our camp. The door is wide open. If they won't come let them stay where they are, for the People's party is working for reform from bottom to top, inside and out. We want government ownership of all monopolies. If we could get free coinage of silver, as we had it before 1873, and leave the monopolies owning the government, as they now do, we would gain nothing scarcely. The Omaha platform in full, with the initiative and referendum added, is what we need. We want voters, provided they are thoroughly converted. We want educated soldiers that will stand by our flag through thick and thin; men who cannot be bought, who will not compromise for the sake of present success.

"As God is God and right is right, The right is sure to win; To hesitate is cowardice, To falter, that is sin."

—Rev. R. D. Oglesby, in Chicago Express.

The banks in the east are loaning money to each other at one and two per cent interest, to try to deceive the people into the belief that money is plenty and easy to be had under a gold standard system of finance. In this they will hardly succeed inasmuch as everybody knows that the western and southern banks will not loan money at any rate except to depositors, and regular depositors. They do prove, however, that the people could loan money to each other at two per cent interest and that is one of the Omaha platform demands.

A careful count of the next house of congress shows that of the 244 republicans 220 are against free silver, while of the 105 democrats 30 are against it. There is a majority of 151 in the two old parties against it. If a careful poll of the people was taken it would be found that they favored it by at least 3 to 1.

When it comes to a fight that means anything in either one of the old parties the gold bugs always win.