

VOLUME OF MONEY.

NOTHING BUT ITS INCREASE WILL BRING PROSPERITY.

McKinley's Delusive Scheme to Relieve the People's Burdens by Increasing Taxation—Prosperity as Yet No Nearer Than It Was November 3.

"To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable, because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected."

So readeth the first verses of the first chapter of the New Dispensation of Messages. Let all Republicans lift up their hands and eyes and—crown.

Well, it is the same old bankruptcy lingo that we heard in the early part of 1893, by McKinley's fat (if not illustrious) predecessor; with the difference that in 1893, bankruptcy was upon the business of the country while now it has worked its way up to the United States treasury which has been bankrupt "for more than three years." With the conspiracy of the bankers with the administration in April, 1893, for the purpose of contracting the currency, in order to bring on a panic, and make it an excuse to repeal the only remaining law for the purchase of silver as money, and thus create a greater contraction of the currency—with all of this before McKinley's eyes, is he honest in ignoring all of these things as if they never had happened? Could a sensible, honest and patriotic man close his eyes to the want, misery and crime, that has grown out of that conspiracy?

Cleveland's plan was to prevent the people from having any more money to get, and it is now McKinley's plan to pick from the pockets of the wealth-producer, with a high tariff, what little money we have got. Fellow toiler, is there any difference in the character of the two men, when one prevents you from getting anything, and the other robs you of what you have got? Fellow-toiler, in either case you are left a bankrupt slave, just as the money power has planned to make you.

It is well remembered that in 1893, such papers as the New York Tribune said that the cause of the 15,000 failures in that year, was because of a fear of Cleveland's free trade legislation. Since the third of last November there have been failures at the rate of over 20,000 per year! It is because of a fear of high tariff legislation? Stand up, you lying Republican, and explain this thing.

"With unlimited means at our command," * * * Ah! There lies the whole trouble! The idea has crept into the oppressors' heads that the amount that can be robbed from the wealth-producer is simply incalculable and "unlimited." Those that have so long fattened upon that which they never earned will learn ere long that flesh and blood will not submit to every injustice. "Unlimited means!" God of the universe, what a lie! The whole land is pocked all over with business failures, and a large per cent of the wealth-producing masses are idle, and all that toll deeply engulfed in squalid poverty, and a bankrupt condition of the United States treasury has "existed for more than three years!"

With this universal lack of money among the wealth-producing people, where is the "unlimited means" to come from?

The "unlimited means" will not come from the wealth-absorbing class, for that gang of devilish hogs never did pay anything toward supporting the government, and never will, so long as money can make a scoundrel of a judge.

Did robbing Peter to pay Paul, or skinning a beggar to patch the hide of a landlord, or the plundering of a toiler to enrich a knave, ever produce general prosperity?

Does increasing the taxes on the people increase the volume of currency, and thus produce prosperity? Some political idiots imagine that prosperity is produced in that way. God pity the people when such knaves or tools run the government! This idiocy and knavery, under Cleveland, killed the Cleveland party dead as a door nail; and the same foreign and financial policy will kill the Republican party too dead to skin in less than two years. "So mote it be." The Americans have not much to brag about, for they only trade onion for garlic at the last election. The Lord pity us!

"We are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical (?) and prudent (?) administration of the government."

Good Lord, help us! Did any honest person ever expect a being on earth, or in hades, would have the unblushing cheek and devilish effrontery to declare that the late administration was "even an economical and prudent" one?

Every sensible and honorable man, woman and child in the land all know the late and blackest of all administrations sent up an immoral and improvident stench, so dense and stifling that it would strangle a skunk from Tophet.

If six months' association with Cannibal Hanna will make McKinley apologize for Cleveland, what will four years of association with the Cannibal do? Can any one comprehend the iniquitous character of the vile brood that dominates the words and actions of the people's servants? After "an examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail" to Mr. McKinley that more taxes must be piled upon the shoulders of poverty-stricken wealth-producers, in order to raise more than \$1,045,000,000 which it took to run the government "upon even an economical and prudent" basis, during the last two years! If McKinley and congress honestly want prosperity, they can produce it, in less than two months, by issuing to the people, through postal savings banks at a low rate of interest, all the money required to make all exchanges on a cash basis; crush the life out of every damnable monopoly, and give no more privileges to the money-absorbing hog than the toiler has got. Then we will have a prosperity that will cause the honest to rejoice, instead of the kind that makes devils giggle, such as we now have.

With honesty, and an ordinary amount of common sense, no president will be "regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together," for there would be no need of congress convening oftener than once in four years in time of peace.

H. D. McDowell.

Brookfield, Mo.

GOLDBUG GOOD TIMES.

The First National bank of Co-manche, Tex., has suspended.

W. O. Drake, grocer, at Brockton, Mass., has applied for relief in insolvency.

Whittingill Bros., dealers in dry goods, at Louisville, Ky., have made an assignment.

Martin U. Crosson, agent, grocer, at Waterbury, Conn., has made an assignment.

G. Schomberg, jeweler at Columbus, O., has given a chattel mortgage for \$25,000.

M. B. Israel, dealer of clothing at Atlantic, Iowa, has given a chattel mortgage for \$6,000.

Augustus C. Traeger, hotel and restaurant proprietor at New Haven, Ct., has assigned.

F. A. Hoyt Company, a corporation, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The Keene (N. H.) savings bank, which suspended some time ago, has resumed business.

The Allegheny woolen company, limited, has also made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

W. E. Glasscock, dealer in clothing, dry goods, and shoes, at Beloit, Mont., has made an assignment.

Richard M. Hoar, mayor of Houghton, Mich., and a leading merchant, has made an assignment.

Butler, Crawford & Co., wholesale dealer in coffee and spices at Columbus, Ohio, have made an assignment.

The Jacob Keffeler company, dealer in dry goods, etc., at Sturgis, S. D., has given a chattel mortgage for \$9,800.

The Withrow carpet company, dealer in carpets and draperies, at Rockford, Ill., has confessed judgment for \$3,000.

Calkins & White, manufacturers of children's shoes, at Rochester, N. Y., have given a chattel mortgage for \$8,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the United Press of New York a general assignment for the benefit of creditors was made.

Albert Kuttelberger, proprietor of the Maryland steam bleach and dye works, of Baltimore, Md., has made an assignment.

The banking house, whose suspension was announced, is the Weymouth Old Bank, one of the oldest in Dorsetshire. The liabilities amount to \$2,500,000.

Over 1,000 weavers employed in the silk mills, owned by Givernaud Bros. in West Hoboken, Homestead, and Hackensack, went on strike Saturday for higher wages.

Public Ownership of Monopolies.

The big bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn is owned by the two cities, and according to the New York World the receipts amount to two million dollars a year and is a steady source of profit to the people. Fares have been reduced until it is free to persons on foot. Better wages are paid and the men who collect fares do other work about the bridge have better treatment than those serving any of the corporations. It is an illustration of the benefits of municipal ownership and as an object lesson can not fail to create an impression highly favorable.

Lame Distribution the Trouble.

People are hungry and starving by the millions in the United States and world generally and yet our national agricultural department solons are saying there is over-production by farmers and they must diversify products if they would sell what they grow at paying prices. If all had enough to eat there would be no surplus of anything edible.—Ft. Madison Democrat.

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

May there be no delay in enacting higher tariff laws. The sooner we learn that salvation does not abide in the breeches pocket of a higher tariff the better.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Both Ballington Booth and Booth-Tucker, the Salvation Army men, have been talking as if they recognized the fact that monopoly and only monopoly is responsible for the submerged tenth.—Cincinnati Common Cause.

Populism consists in an earnest, sincere and honest desire for economic reform, and not in a frantic desire to warm a seat at a pie counter.—Reno (Ok.) Coming Events.

They tell us that the new tariff law will be a great thing for the poor man because it will make more work. It will "make more work" in the sense in which Pharaoh made more work for the Hebrew brickmakers when he refused them straw; in the sense in which the spilling of grease over the floor makes more work for the housewife, or the rain that wets his hay makes more work for the farmer.—Harrison Times.

The last congress, strongly Republican, voted almost unanimously that bimetallism is the best and a necessary monetary system; and President Cleveland, nominally a Democrat, endorsed the vote. But in the estimation of both congress and president we mustn't have the best and necessary system without Europe's consent!—Farm, Stock and Home.

For several years past the number of the unemployed has been steadily increasing, and many have died from starvation and exposure, but during the past winter the results of enforced idleness have been much worse than ever before. The daily papers have day after day been filled with horrible accounts of suicides, deaths from starvation or disease caused by insufficient food and clothing, yet at the same time the ruling class was rioting in luxury.—The People.

Let us establish the principle of arbitration at home, if we want to arbitrate so badly. Make the railroads arbitrate with their employees instead of hiring the military to shoot them down.—Twentieth Century.

The Nicaraguan canal company don't want the earth, they only want \$100,000,000, a very modest request.—The Orthonomic Era.

What the poor need is not alms, but an opportunity to earn a just equivalent for their labor; and they also need to learn how to vote right at all elections.—Coming Events.

The shipbuilders at Cleveland, Ohio, have won their strike against the tyranny of Mark Hanna. Wonder if the gold bug papers will announce the going to work of the successful strikers as another indication of returning prosperity.—Uncle Sam.

If direct legislation was in force the people would vote on the silver question, independent of all others. They would say whether they wanted postal savings banks, government telegraph and railroads and would say whether greenbacks should be retired, in fact all matters of great interest would be passed on by the people instead of being trusted to a lot of so-called representatives, whose highest aim is to reap the greatest reward for themselves regardless of the interests of the majority. There is no assurance under our present system that the men elected to office will fulfill their pledges; in fact, experience proves that they do not. Under direct legislation the people would make no laws; officers would have no promises to fulfill, for every law would represent the voice directly of the people interested.—Chicago Sentinel.

Pictures of destitution are accompanied this year by cuts in wages.—Ex.

MR. ALLEN'S TARIFF SPEECH.

He Opposes High Taxes Upon the Necessaries of Life.

Senator Allen has delivered a speech on his resolution declaring it to be unconstitutional to impose tariff taxes on the necessities of daily consumption, in order to enrich certain favored classes at the expense of the masses.

The Senator's remarks were in the nature of a legal argument, showing the constitutional limitations on the taxing power of Congress. He said:

"I place myself on the solid and impregnable ground that under our Constitution Congress does not possess power to tax the people to enhance the private fortunes of the few, and that the full measure of the taxing power is reached when a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, is imposed. Any other construction would lead to confiscation and incidentally to enforced repudiation, the two worst conceivable forms of anarchy and disorder in a civilized state; and such a deduction, when carried to its legitimate length, would lead to the subversion of all order and the rights of persons and property. We cannot serve the people and the money power at the same time. Their interests are deadly antagonistic. What is for the common welfare is against the trusts and the pools."

Mr. Allen spoke more than an hour, and at the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was referred to the finance committee.—Silver Knight Watchman.

Sauce for the Goose.

The federal judge gazed with great severity at the bank wrecker.

"This is the third time," he said, "that you have broken the law."

"Well, judge," replied the bank wrecker, "I decided that that law is unconstitutional."—Twentieth Century.

GOVERNMENT BANKS.

A MEDIUM FOR CIRCULATING MONEY.

The Parties Who Clamor Most for Gold Are Those Who Advocate a Credit System — Lack of Money Causes Panics.

E. E. Ewing in Silver Knight Watchman: That the money shall be issued by the government without the intervention of banks of issue is the demand of the Chicago platform, and the People's party St. Louis platform. And that there shall be a sufficient volume of money put into circulation to do the business of the country as nearly on a cash basis as possible. This is about as far as those and former platforms of the People's party have gone.

How that right quantity of money is to be measured, put into circulation and kept there has not been considered other than by an individual here and there. It is so self-evident that there is not gold and silver sufficient to answer as money to transact the vast business of any civilized country that no one has even raised the question.

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