

his toil, in pastoral, idyllic solitude, under the shadow of his own abode, together with his loved family.

Here you find the good and law-abiding citizen, who faithfully and loyally bears his part of the legitimate cost of keeping the community properly governed; and is raising a family that honor their parents and do honor to the nation in growing up to good citizens. And he recruits the degenerated parts, commonly commercial centers, with faithful guardians of the public weal; because now as before, nations get their best statesmen, philanthropists and public servants from the ranks of the humble farmer.

In the past, through want of more intelligent training, the unsophisticated, frugal, honest, mind-his-own-business farmer, seems to have been, and still is, amongst the most inviting and submissive objects and victims of plunder to the marauding encroachments of the commercial financial freebooters or money sharks.

In old feudal times the land-barons exacted labor by unlimited compulsion from everybody they could enslave and force under their yoke. The small landholders, then as now, were their nearest and most handy victims. The child from the cradle was bound for this thralldom. And the barons, fixing their greedy eyes on their objective prey, their financial scheme was: How can I subject those farmers, producers and laborers to my will? How can I make them work for me, feed and clothe me, build my castles, and do my fighting? They gained their object, mostly, and enslaved one third of the population of Europe under feudal bondage.

The same victory over human progress, that the land barons gained in times past, the now-combined land and money barons are aiming at today, in a little different form, better adapted for their purpose in our days. But in the main it amounts to the same. It will, if not stagnate all progress, it will retard our agricultural education and material progress, to an extent that reckless, neglecting, egoistic statesmen probably have not dreamed of; but if not checked, it will wake him up some day; when too late, he will see, that what has been lost cannot be retrieved.

The financial reform is now fairly before the nation; so much so, that it seems as if no amount of hostile conspiracy can hinder it to ripen in favor of the people, when the backbone of money-aristocracy—will be broken. But we cannot help to admit that the outlook for a powerful and desperate resistance is very conspicuous. Money monopoly will take upon itself:

1. The mantle of charity, by taking care of the national finances.
2. Governmental paternity, in taking upon itself the great mission of saving the people from democracy.
3. It will, maybe, offer the fatherly care and the love of the Cæsars and the Neros, on conditions that the people submit tamely to their governmental system.
4. It will present to the nation the necessity of an American modern aristocracy, dividing the people in: the lords, the middle class and the lower class.
5. It will propose to tear down our

charter, the United States constitution; and

6. It will propose to put down the divine democracy of brotherhood and fraternity (typified by the great Master of Nazareth) now abused, perverted and soiled by the same old and common enemy, for more than seventeen centuries.

And after these fomenting and reforming processes have been gone through, "the future farm" will show itself as the natural outcome of pending economics, social and political reforms, long prepared for by a kind and all-seeing Providence.

Signs are very propitious now for a general growth of advanced higher intelligence amongst farmers, through the very efficient labors of our best professors in agricultural science, in all our agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Better times are soon coming.

Note G—What are the financial conditions of the farmer today, throughout this mountain region, as a result of the last twenty years' wicked financial legislation?

Ignorance may in some instances be blies, because if people did not know the cause of their afflictions, their ill-will against the perpetrators might not be raised. Not a few of our leading statesmen assume ignorance and ignore this question, for reasons best known to themselves; like Admiral Nelson at Copenhagen, ignoring facts and looking in a other direction.

The farmer's present average indebtedness per capita is not less than fifty dollars, and likely amounting to more than 40 per cent of the value of the farms; bearing interest at the rate of more than 10 per cent; to be paid in gold at the appreciated value of 50 per cent, obtained by the selling of farmers' productions at a depreciated value of more than 45 per cent.

Besides, the farmers are almost everywhere financially discriminated against. In the greater part of his exchanges, he, on an average, pays the fruits of his three days' labor for the fruit of one day's labor he buys. That this is so can easily be proven. Experts have set the value, for instance, on a self-hinder at thirty-five days' farmer's work; and almost all other farming machinery and implements at the same rate.

When leading men of our Territory, not many years ago, predicted financial troubles, and advised the people not to incur any but unavoidable indebtedness; and also the presiding Bishop of the Mormon Church counseled the people to adopt measures of utmost economy; the consequence of those unheeded warnings is today felt very severely by the people in our valleys. And when the loving mother drops the silent tear, her family being in want of necessities which the father cannot furnish, besides being cut short in educational accomplishments that are not taught in the district schools, as well as in very much needed improvements in their homes, etc., notes are taken by a righteous Judge.

While the toiler suffers want, and more or less gradually sinks in true and efficient citizenship—the usurer, the vampire, the wealthy consumer floats in affluence and luxury. What

a consummate political bankruptcy in our great republic, now over a century old in political experience! What statesmanship!

It is said that consequent upon the ethic-religious fall of the classic nations, when the augurs of the temples met one another, they laughed. Well they might. And when our financial augurs in Wall street predict financial outlooks upon the strength of their own wicked conspiracy, when they meet, they might as well laugh—having the most advanced republican nation with a population of over sixty-five millions in their pockets.

Our beloved grand republic, how deeply thou hast been entangled in the snares of political demagogues!

C. A. MADSEN.

## AN ANSWER AT LAST.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Perhaps a little friendly discussion will help Uncle Dan Romine to obtain his degree in the free and unlimited coinage of silver and though I cannot brag of three years' education in that subject, being a veritable freshman, still I must put in my oar to try to keep the silver boat afloat and answer some of Dan's heresies.

First of all he asks the question: "Is it not a fact that silver can only be on a parity with gold when the values of the relative weights of the two metals are equal?" By this I take it that he means that a silver dollar is of equal value with a gold dollar only when sixteen ounces of coin silver is worth the same as one ounce of coin gold. To this question I answer unhesitatingly "no." The value of silver bullion depends on the demand for it, but the value of a silver dollar depends on its purchasing or debt-paying power; the worth of a silver dollar does not depend on the number of grains of fine silver it contains but rather the value of silver will adjust itself to the demand for it for coinage by the government. Let Uncle Sam say to the producers of silver "bring on your bullion and I will coin it up and put it in circulation to swell the volume of money at present in circulation and which is so greatly below the needs of the amount required as a circulating medium for the facilitating of the business of our great nation," and what will be the result? A demand will at once be created for the now despised metal, in less than a week silver will bring \$1.29 per ounce. Will it do anyone an injustice? No. The miner will not then be getting one cent more for his silver than experience has shown it costs to produce it, if those engaged in its production receive fair remuneration for their toil. Will anyone be made the poorer? No. For as the volume of money is increased, the price of every bushel of wheat, of every pound of wool, of every ton of iron, of every article produced by the brawn and muscle or the brain of man will be correspondingly increased. The only one to be affected by it will be the usurers who are now sapping the vitalities and paralyzing the energies of the masses, financially sucking their life-blood; will it do these an injustice? No; it will simply bring them back to the days prior to 1873 when through misapprehension of the