

PEFFER'S BOLD SPEECH.

Cheaper Money Wanted and Must Have It.

HEAVY MORTGAGES IN THE WEST.

What He Knows of Wall Street Men and Methods—Farming Fifty Years Ago and Now—The Manner in Which Railroads Do the Business.

NEW YORK, June 23.—About three-fourths of the seats in the large hall in Cooper Union were filled last night with appreciative listeners to United States Senator Peffer from Kansas, who spoke on the third party movement. The chairman of the meeting told his hearers that one of the arguments against the third party was that they had no leader. In America, he said, no leader was needed, and at no period in a nation's history was a man needed to fill a gap that one was not found.

The Old Parties Denounced.
He then called upon the secretary, Mr. Stanton, to read a series of resolutions which denounced the old political parties and charged that the government had been run in the interest of trusts and monopolies, and that the issues of free trade and the tariff are fictitious ones and are forced upon the people for the purpose of diverting attention from the more important questions of land, money and transportation.

Senator Peffer said that thirty-two years ago a man from the western prairies warned the people of the east against a power that was seeking to control legislation. That man said then that all should be slaves or all should be free.

Peffer's Pungent Remarks.
"I am the lineal descendant," said he, "of that man, and I tell you here in the center of the moneyed power of the country, which is greater than the slave power, that Wall Street moneyed interests have the people by the throat, and you of the east and we of the west must destroy that power or it will destroy us. When the men of Wall Street dictate a policy to the secretary of the treasury it is adopted. When they oppose it it is defeated. Whenever the bankers of Wall Street need any money they ask their partner in Washington to assist them, and he does it."

"But when the farmers ask their friends in Washington for a dollar they never get a farthing, nor do they get any assistance through legislation, and all this we intend to change. We do not propose to take away a man's property; on the contrary, we will protect every man's property. We are not anarchists. We will arm our legions with the ballot and not with the bayonet. No rumbling cannon or grim visage war will march with our armies."

Fifty Years Ago and Now.
"Fifty years ago the farmer made his own implements, spun his own clothing from fiber grown on his own farm. He did not need money, because his wants were supplied by barter, not by sale. In place of the shoemaker, who came once a season to make the shoes for the family, six storied buildings turn out shoes nowadays so cheap that the farmer sells his product for cash and buys his shoes in the stores. Nowadays it is only bonanza farming that pays. The capitalist who owns 30,000 or 40,000 acres, and hires an army of help where one reaping machine mows sixty-five acres in one day, that is the only sort of farmers who make money."

No Money in Farming.
"I came through Massachusetts and as I drove over the Berkshire hills I counted no less than seven signs offering farms for sale. The owners all said that there was no money in farming. We want cheap money. I don't mean money that is worth nothing. We want good money, any kind, but we want it at a lower rate of interest than we are now paying. If a man invests his money in a farm he has to work hard to get a small interest. If another man invests the same amount in a mortgage his money goes to work the instant the deed is signed."

Pays His Respects to Bankers.
"He can afford to sit in idleness and let the other fellow work for him. The men of Wall Street who write 'Twenty-eight Years in the Street' and tell how they gave their money to save the Union, didn't tell that they bought the bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, at 12 per cent. interest, and when the victory was won and peace reigned they immediately went to work and had these bonds made equal to a gold standard."

Heavy Mortgages.
"Those same men want the secretary of the treasury to figure on the 2 per cent. bond now. Suppose he lets the farmers have a little money at 2 per cent. Our lands are as good as their bonds. If they don't give us cheaper money we will fight. These are not threats, but warnings. In Iowa there is \$199,000,000 in mortgages at 104 to the head. Of this one-third is on city lots and two-thirds on farm property. In my own state, for the past ten years, \$400,000,000 has been recorded in mortgages. Of that amount \$160,000,000 is for farms, the total value of the farm lands being \$168,000,000."

How Railroads Work It.
"The railroads, which are managed by able financiers than farmers, mortgage their property for four and five times their value."

Senator Peffer spoke of the importance of women in politics, and pointed to his own victory over Senator Ingalls as the result of their aid.

On Trial for Thirteen Years.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 23.—The trial to test the sanity of Jonathan Jones, who, in 1878, killed David Roberts in Boomer township, was begun here yesterday. For thirteen years Jones' case has been before the courts. He has been tried repeatedly, and twice the case has been taken to the supreme court and the verdict set aside. The last trial occurred four years ago and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

Professor Mowbray Dead.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 23.—Professor George M. Mowbray, widely known as the inventor of nitro-glycerine, died last night after a protracted illness, aged sixty-six years. He was an able chemist and was for several years employed in that capacity at the Zylonite works here. He leaves a widow and adopted son, H. Sidons Mowbray, the well known artist in New York city.

Angered by the Employment of Negroes.
WASHINGTON, Pa., June 20.—A riot and strike is in progress among the miners at Meyersville. So far no serious outbreak has occurred, but is expected every moment. The cause of the outbreak is that colored men are to be employed in opening a mine. The white miners objected and a general fight occurred. Sheriff Lockhart and several deputies have gone to the scene.

J. E. McDONALD DEAD.

Another Once Prominent Democratic Statesman Gone.

A SKETCH OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

He Was One of the Most Notable Figures in National Politics—His Presidential Ambition Was Not Satisfied—His Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—Ex-Senator McDonald died at 11:35 o'clock last night. With Joseph Ewing McDonald there passes away one of the most notable figures in national politics. For over a half century has the greatest of old time Hoosier Democrats after Hendricks been before the people. McDonald was born in Butler county, O., Aug. 29, 1819, and his father died when he was an infant. When he was only eleven years old McDonald was apprenticed to a saddler. To this fact is due his sobriquet, "Old Saddlebags."

Took to Studying Law.
In the "thirties" McDonald determined to secure a collegiate education and become a lawyer. He was graduated in 1842 from the Asbury university, and four years later was admitted to the bar. After serving three years as attorney general he was sent to congress.

He served only one term in the house, being beaten for a return by Oliver P. Morton. He then became ambitious to go to the senate, and undertook the reorganization of the Democratic party in his state, which had been sadly demoralized during the war.

Elected Senator.
He was made chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and in 1874 the Democrats captured the legislature by a fair majority. In return for his services McDonald was elected to the United States senate and took his seat March 4, 1875. He held it for six years. During his term he made himself very popular socially.

His home at the national capital was a resort for senators and congressmen. Mrs. McDonald had been a wife before becoming the senator's bride. The senator acted as her counsel in proceedings which resulted in an absolute separation from her former husband, and the Hoosier Democrat shortly afterward married her.

Presidential Aspirations.
Few men of more intense partisanship than McDonald ever entered the senate. His platform then, as repeatedly expressed by him, was: "Jacksonian Democracy and Free Trade." Recently, however, when his party shouted the shibboleth of free silver, McDonald embraced every possible occasion to denounce the scheme to degrade the American dollar by making eighty cents worth a hundred cents. McDonald had a strong following in the 1884 and 1888 Democratic presidential conventions. Many Indianians favored his nomination for the presidency in 1884.

The national bosses of the party wouldn't listen to it, but put up Cleveland, with Hendricks for second place. Four years later he was pressed for the vice presidency, but Indiana was ignored. Since that disappointment the ex-senator has devoted himself to his profession. The funeral of ex-Senator McDonald will take place in Indianapolis next Wednesday afternoon.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

An Apparent Deficit of \$787,117—Captain Maclellan's Figures.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—The cash balance on the treasurer's books for the day was \$43,061,254, but of this sum \$23,027,411 was on deposit in national banks and \$20,239,950 was in fractional silver, leaving a deficit in the available cash of \$787,117.

Captain Maclellan, chief of the warrant division of the treasury department, said that the actual receipts for the month and the cash balance on hand at the beginning of the month slightly overbalanced the drafts he had drawn. The cash balance June 1, according to his figures, was \$10,128,000; the receipts up to Thursday were \$18,322,000; the receipts Friday were \$263,000, making a total of \$29,223,000. The warrants drawn, including Friday, he gave at \$26,441,000, making an excess of receipts and cash on hand of \$2,812,000. The reason for the difference between his figures and those of the treasurer is, he said, the fact that his cover the latest warrants, while the treasurer's statement is two or three days behind.

Novel Way of Collecting a Debt.
PUEBLO, Colo., June 22.—A constable of the town of Eads, in Kiowa county, held up the Missouri Pacific express for three hours. The salary of an employe of the road had been garnished by a citizen of Eads, but the company had neglected to settle, and the matter was placed in the hands of the constable. When the express stopped at Eads the constables boarded the cab of the engine and served papers attaching the same. Nearly three hours were spent in telegraphing the superintendent of the road, who finally ordered the payment of the money demanded by the constable. A postal inspector was on the delayed train, and it is likely that suit will be brought against the constable for intercepting the mails.

Locomotive Engineers Meet.
CONCORD, N. H., June 22.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held their meeting here yesterday. This is the first time the organization has met in this state. About 1,100 members were in attendance and nearly half as many ladies. Among the prominent members were Chief Arthur, Railroad Commissioner F. A. Stevens, of Boston; L. M. Butler, of Providence; S. F. Evans, of the New London division; E. L. Bemis, chief of the Fitchburg division; N. E. Green, master mechanic, and N. S. Lawrence, of New London.

Cheers for Parnell.
CHICAGO, June 22.—James J. O'Kelly, M. P.; William Redmond, M. P., and Henry Harrison, M. P., addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Irish-Americans at Central Music hall Saturday. Every reference to Parnell was loudly cheered. Thunderous shouts greeted a message received by Mr. O'Kelly, which read: "Parnell will visit Chicago in the autumn."

Quite a Find.
WASHINGTON, June 22.—A nugget of gold weighing thirty-five pounds has been found in the gold district recently discovered in British Guiana, and has been sent to England as a specimen of the auriferous deposits of that colony.

Weavers Return to Work.
FALL RIVER, Mass., June 23.—At a meeting of the Shove mill weavers yesterday it was voted to return to work today.

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