

Oct 31

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## Journal of Home and Bushandry.

VOL. XXII.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 24, 1891.

NO 32.

### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copies \$1.25. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies, \$6.00. Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c.

Congressman Otis will speak in North Topeka on the 26th.

This week's issue of the Kansas Farmer is an unusually good one.

The world's deficit of wheat and rye is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels. During the past year there were 249 new alliances organized in Kansas.

Affairs run more smoothly at Salina than republican politicians would like.

The alliance membership in Indiana is 35,000. Last year 200 new alliances were instituted.

What has become of Farmer A. W. Smith? Is it possible that he is not trying to run the state alliance?

The republican papers are fond of talking about Jerry Simpson's drinking, but forget all about Hanback.

The alliance parade and barbecue on the 30th is to be the grandest demonstration ever made in the Capital city.

The people's party need not expect to succeed if it fails to place itself honestly on a high moral plane. Old party methods will never build up a reform party.

A very successful meeting was held last night at the Lyon's school house in Monmouth township. A marked change in favor of the people's party is noticed in that neighborhood.

The people's party of Shawnee county has put a thoroughly clean ticket in the field. There is no reason why any one not satisfied with the old ring rule, should hesitate to vote it.

The Topeka Democrat turns every member of its party who does not sneeze when it takes snuff, across its knee and administers a sound spanking. Perhaps they will all take it without wincing.

It is said that C. Wood Davis, the statistician whose recent writings on agricultural productions, have become so widely known, will be urged for Congress in the Seventh district next year.

The alliance demonstration at Salina on Thursday was one of the biggest things of the kind ever seen in the state. A press dispatch admits that the enthusiasm equaled any thing witnessed last year.

When the earth gets dry and deep cracks are seen, fill them up with coarse sand, and so prevent the seams from uniting. This will enable the moisture to permeate the soil more readily. So says a writer in the Farmer.

The malicious representation of the Peffer and Burton debates by the associated press would fully warrant our committee in treating all future challenges for joint debate with silent contempt. The garbled reports of these debates, sent out by the money-gratic hirelings, entirely ignore the masterly argument presented by the Senator with such telling effect as to convert many of the most bitter partisan republicans. While the associated press remains in the hands of the hired hessians of Wall street, we advise our committee to ignore all challenges.

We are really glad that the Topeka Democrat comes out for straight democracy. There are so many non-partisan candidates for judge, J. B. Johnson, but that won't work. The entire ticket is already scooped, gentlemen, you might as well engage passage on the Salt river craft for the whole crew.

The Topeka Telegraph, (German) is one of the hardest of hard money papers. It would take crooked necked squashes on subscriptions rather than greenbacks.

There have been some people hanging around Salina this week foolish enough to say that if their favorite candidate for president of the state alliance was not elected the whole organization would be disrupted. How very much some people still have to learn.

Senator Peffer is inclined to eulogize the republican party more than is demanded by the facts. The party was grand in its youth. It began to decline almost immediately after the war. It was corrupted and polluted by contractors and speculators during the war. The party was made to suffer from an influx of old dough-face democrats who rushed into it as soon as they found it was to rule. They brought with them their old plunder system. The old free soil element in the party largely deserted it. These accretions brought corruption, and these depletions took away much of its virtue. Every principle was sacrificed to money making schemes. For more than twenty years the party has been the tool of corporate interests and speculative swindling. Its policy cannot be defended and should never be excused.

J. R. Burton tried to entrap Senator Peffer on the sub-treasury plan, by asking him if he was in favor of it. The Senator made a very judicious answer, if it did not scintillate like Burton's Aurora Borealis. He did not commit himself to the plan. He did commend the general principle involved which is simply some method by which interest on money may be reduced to a mere nominal rate, not sufficient to make money loaning a business, but just enough to pay for handling. This is the end to be sought. If it can be gained by some other means more simple, it should be done. It is a too common error for people's party men to be sticklers for their particular methods. What is to be desired is, first, an agreement as to the end sought. Let there be perfect unity on this general question first of all. Then will come the question of means. If any proposition that may be presented cannot be agreed upon, it will be folly to persistently urge it, even though it may have gained a place in the platform. Any measure opposed by any considerable element of the party, and by all opposing parties, cannot be expected to win. Except on questions of moral and vital issues private opinion must be kept subordinate. For example, the sub-treasury plan cannot be made a test of party fealty. The great end proposed to be accomplished by that plan, or by the Otis monetary scheme, or by many other proposed schemes, all will unite upon. That the temperance reform is a part of the people's party reform is generally agreed. But whether to be accomplished by prohibition as in Kansas and Iowa or as the people's party in Ohio have suggested, is not settled.

The republicans are now offering to trade off Sheriff Wilkerson and John Brown in order to save their non-partisan candidate for judge, J. B. Johnson, but that won't work. The entire ticket is already scooped, gentlemen, you might as well engage passage on the Salt river craft for the whole crew.

State Alliance. News special from Salina. Salina, the beautiful queen city of the wheat belt, is gaily decorated in honor of the state council, now in session.

The address of welcome by Prof. Gains, of the Salina state normal school, was an eloquent tribute to the alliance and its principles, and the response by W. H. Utley fitly connected the educational and agricultural interests of the state.

Notwithstanding the talk of contention and strife invented by the opposition press, the members of the council are working harmoniously for the good of the alliance and the promotion of the cause. We were told that the alliance of this county had broken up, and we have been convinced of the truth of that assertion as it required 358 wagons to haul in the pieces today. The procession, including the wagons, marching clubs, and horsemen, was one hour and five minutes passing the gate and stretched out three and a half miles in length. The enthusiasm with which the eloquent appeals of the speakers were received indicates the determination of the people who are enlisted in this movement.

Reports from all the counties represented indicate a steady gain all along the line. Let the oppressed of every land rejoice!

Every people's party man in the state outside of Shawnee, will expect the capital county to do its full duty on the day of election. The county precincts all expect Topeka to also do its duty. Come out and vote, every man. We have a straight ticket. Vote it straight.

### Repudiation.

The people's party has never proposed the repudiation of any debt. It stands for the very highest moral principles in social, commercial, and political life. The people's party is led by the farmers of Kansas and no men on earth have manifested a more rugged devotion to the requirements of justice and equity.

The Shawnee county alliance at the September meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we denounce the effort to fasten upon the Alliance the stigma of "revolutionary and anarchistic schemes as a vile, villainous slander upon this organization whose loyalty to the government and obedience to all the forms of law are well established.

Resolved, That we do not now and never did endorse any schemes having the slightest tendency toward the repudiation of any just obligation or debt, public or private. On the contrary we are engaged in an effort to place every debtor upon the farm or in the city, in a position whereby he can earn the means with which to pay his debts and become a free man.

Resolved, That we call upon the voters from the fields, the workshops, and the marts of trade, regardless of former party affiliations, to join with us at the pending election, and administer a stinging rebuke to the vilifiers of the Farmers' Alliance, whose devotion to the great principles of industrial liberty and equal justice is now characterized as repudiation and anarchy by a gang of officials who have been drawing their support from the public treasury.

Don't stop to bicker over trifling details or quarrel about methods, but buckle down to work and let us deliver Shawnee county from the power of the rascals who have been fattening at the public crib for so many years.

### THE ALLIANCE.

The Oregon Alliance: Excessive rent is eating the life out of the business enterprises not under the fostering care of monopoly in almost every city. The percentage of our people living in tenement houses is yearly increasing. The mortgage foreclosures are daily wrenching from hard-working, honest farmers the homes they love. There are 1,500,000 tenement farmers in the United States. There's occasion for alarm.

The People's Forum: Merchants, are you prosperous? If so, we congratulate you. Are not collections difficult? Is the tariff the reason the people can't pay their debts, or is the reason to be found in the fact that the debtor does not have the money? Do you think the reason you make small sales, owing to the people having an overproduction of comforts, or to their lack of means to purchase? Are the reasonable demands of the people for food, clothing and shelter all satisfied? If so, you may expect to effect few sales and the people, of course, are prosperous and happy.

The Milton Star: Quite a number of uninformed farmers labor under the delusion that the Alliance movement is of very recent origin, and will have but an ephemeral existence. Such is not the case. Texas, the state of its birth, has held her twelfth annual state Alliance, and the order in Texas is much stronger in numbers and more united in purpose and more determined in resolution than ever before. The order, however, in many of the states is young in years but strong in spirit and growing fast. The order now in the United States numbers about four million members.

The Free Press: Most of the so-called farmers or agricultural papers are nothing but partisan papers, clothed in a garb calculated to deceive the people. The farmers cannot afford to support papers that are opposing their interests. For years these papers have taught the farmers that they should let politics alone, and that working harder and harder was the key-note to success, and most of the mischief that bad legislation has brought about must be attributed to this attempt to keep the farmer out of politics. It has been the schemes of money kings, and it is time that the people were opening their eyes to the true situation of affairs.

The People's Journal: Alliancemen as well as others should not believe one-half the reports of Alliance doings that are telegraphed to the city dailies from the east. They are generally framed to suit the schemes of the enemies of the Alliance movement, and if they can cause dissensions in the ranks of the Alliance on this coast, or deter farmers and laborers from joining the organization the object aimed at will be accomplished. The leading organs of both the great political parties either sneer at or boldly antagonize the Alliance movement, and the smaller fry copy their remarks as so much solid truth. From this time on till after the election next fall Alliance men may be on the lookout for all manner of "yarns" in a certain class of papers, calculated to injure a movement that is becoming a terror to the capitalists and monopolists whose golden riveted collars the conductors of such journals wear.

The Enterprise Gazette, Senoia, Ga.: Chauncey M. Depew is reported as having said: "Acres do not govern the country, but brains." He should have said dollars instead of brains. It would indeed be a good thing if the country were governed by brains, it certainly needs it. But it does not need the kind of brains possessed by the money powers and protected monopolists. Mr. Depew is by no means infallible and may find there are brains enough to be found on the acres of the farmers to govern this country.

### MONEY

can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upward, and most after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. **TRUE & CO., 411 W. 14th St., ST. PAUL, MINN.**

Some little fortunes have been made at work for us. In Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Joe. Horn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some men over \$200.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even the farmers are easily earning from \$25 to \$100 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. You work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failures unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine.**

\$5000.00 a year is being made by John C. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y. at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your spare moments to the work. All is new. Great pay FREE for every worker. We start you, furnish everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY LEARN. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, **STANSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.**

**\$3000** I undertake to help you to earn fifty dollars in one week of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars. Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$5000 a year. **TRACY NEW and SOLE ID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 450, Augusta, Maine.**

The Alliance in Kansas still challenge the admiration of all true members of the Order. The great work it has done will never be forgotten as long as political history is read. The work which it began last year is being vigorously carried on at the present time. During the past year the Order has increased in number and is still growing. The grand work in Kansas has had an influence on every other State by encouraging the brethren to more aggressive action. Many able defenders of the Alliance have been developed, some of whom have attained national reputation. The Alliance press of the State has been the bulwark of the Order. There are nearly two hundred reform papers in the State, the greater part of which are bright, vigorous and intelligently conducted; among them are some of the best papers in the Order. Kansas has endeavored herself to the Order, and its future will continue to be of great interest to the entire brotherhood. - *National Economist*

The Plow and Hammer: "An Honest Dollar" is the title of a sheet published by a company of designing millionaires for free distribution to poison the minds of the masses. In its last issue it quotes Cleveland and his secretary as opposed to the free coinage of silver, and in the same column quotes Harrison and his secretary as opposed to free coinage. As the free coinage of silver will hold a prominent place in the discussions before the people of Ohio this summer, it would be interesting to have these prominent party men speak to the masses from the same platform regarding this vital question. Possibly some of our Alliance men who are sticking to the old party might discover that there was no difference between the leaders who should drill in the same crowd.

The Gibbon Reporter: "Gentlemen go to work and make your farms productive and profitable. If then you need ready money your restored credit will enable you to borrow as cheaply as anybody. But let us hear no more about laws to enforce the highwayman's plea with the government." The above extract is from the Philadelphia North American of April 11. This is a leading Republican paper and a fair exponent of the plutocracy who are trying with might and main to destroy this nation. The reasonable demands of the suffering, toiling, sweating millions of American citizens is met with a sneer, or with advice given in a lordly, dictatorial manner, as of superiors to inferiors. These men little realize how near the deluge is, and their ignorance and vanity is in all human probability destined to reap not only bloody recompense for themselves, but a harvest of woe for the whole country.

All the tin yet made, or that will be made very soon, under the McKinley bill, is not equal to the brass of the trying to make political capital out of it.





SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

The country is short on money.

The Kansas City Times says "The Otis idea sweeps the pantry."

Bluff is the principal stock in trade employed by the Capital and the state house ring.

The dollar buys more now than ever before, but a few sharks have a corner on the dollar.

When a people's party man demands cheap money he means to ask for cheap interest, and not a worthless dollar.

Yes, sir, the dollar buys more of the products of labor than ever, but it takes just as many dollars to pay taxes as it ever did.

There is great activity at People's party headquarters. Secretary W.H. Bennington is working night and day and the most vigorous canvass of the country that has been made for years is being made.

J. R. Burton does not seem to have the slightest conception of the evils of which the people complain. He is completely dazed by the grandeur of the old republican party. He sees them as an owl sees at noonday.

The political craze has driven two wholesale grocers out of Topeka, and has caused the failure of many other firms. The brag and bluster of the Capital will not long suffice to keep out the business men on Kansas avenue, that they are suffering from the same cause as the farmers.

Our republican friends claim that 95 per cent of the business of the country is done on credit. If this was true it would certainly indicate a great shortage of money, since no one ever does business on credit when he can do a cash business. Every business man prefers a cash to a credit business.

The g. o. p. is busted. Lew Hanback of Ohio fame, and Capt. Johnson spoke to a rousing houseful at Mission Center, on the 16th. The audience consisted of one people's party man, one lady, two boys and twelve republicans. No wonder they want to have joint debates. It must be awfully dull speaking to empty benches.

Let the fiat of the people go forth that we want more money, good money, just such as Senator Peffer exhibited at the opera house, viz: greenbacks, and we want them made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, interchangeable with gold and silver. Let every dollar be clothed with equal power and all will have equal value.

J. R. Burton has read history to very little purpose if he has not learned of many cases where it would seem that nothing less than divine revelation has inspired men to action. The fact has been recognized and mentioned by the best and most philosophic of historians. The sneers of men like Burton, in such cases, are better for the people's party than any favorable words he might utter.

The blow and bluster of the Topeka Democrat about electing the democratic ticket in this county won't frighten any one. Last fall the Democrat claimed that the election of Robinson was assured, but he only received a small fraction of the vote of the state. The headquarters of the people's party is now thronged with new converts from both the old parties, and while the poll of the city has not progressed sufficient for us to make definite predictions upon results, we are confident that the people's party candidates will all be elected.

A True Story.

Twenty years ago a citizen of Kansas bought \$100,000 of government bonds at par. Desiring to go into the banking business, he deposited these bonds with the government and received a loan of \$90,000 in national bank notes as good as gold. The government taxed him 1 per cent per annum on this loan, amounting to \$900 a year, or \$18,000 for the twenty years. It also required him to deposit \$2,500 to redeem mutilated bills. He loaned the \$87,500 which he had left to the people of Kansas at an average of 12 per cent, \$10,500 per annum or \$210,000 for the twenty years. He drew 4 1/2 per cent interest on the government bonds, which amounted to \$45,000 per annum or \$90,000 during the twenty years, and then sold his bonds at a premium of \$28,000. The amount stands as follows:

Int. from the people,	\$210,000.
" " Government,	90,000.
Premium on bonds,	28,000.
Total,	\$328,000.
Less Government tax,	18,000.
Net gain,	\$310,000.

In the face of these facts the moneycratic hirelings say that national banks don't pay, and that we have the best banking system the world ever had. True, the national bank notes are good, but they are made good by the government and we pay the bankers \$310,000 for circulating \$90,000 twenty years. Gentlemen, the national banks must go.

Republicans and Democrats Unite Against the People.

Special to the CAPITAL.  
JUNCTION CITY, Kan., October 10.—The democratic mass convention met in this city today and nominated candidates for clerk, register, and coroner, leaving the remainder of the ticket vacant. This virtually indorses the republican candidates for treasurer, sheriff, surveyor and commissioner. The best of feeling prevailed in the convention and all are satisfied with the situation. The combination, with the prevalent good feeling, is certain to defeat the entire alliance ticket in this city. Junction City will vote solidly for the combination ticket. Without exception, the candidates are above reproach.

The republicans thus practically abandon the cause of the black man and cease their demand for a free ballot and fair count, while the democrats give up the fight for tariff reform. The principles that both these rotten old parties have advocated with so much vehemence, are brushed aside in the mad scramble for official place and power. Of course the plain people, the honest voters who compare the rank and file of both parties, will be disgusted with this scheme and administer a rebuke to the hoodle gang that they will not soon forget.

Jerry Simpson called at the News office Tuesday and expressed some surprise to find so large an institution.

The money power, as we term it, is a relic of royalty when it claimed everything by virtue of royal prerogative.

J. C. Hebbard and W. W. Wiley will speak on the issue of the campaign at Indian Creek school house, Saturday, Oct. 24.

In his speech Tuesday night Ex-Congressman Lew Hanback declared that if it came to that point he would join the democratic party rather than the people's party. Just as we would have it. That is where he would belong, drunk or sober.

I am glad to notice that in some places the republicans and democrats are uniting to overthrow the so-called people's party. The state of Kansas would get along somehow with low tariff, frequent defalcations and laws poorly administered; it might exist even with saloons, but if the views of the people's party should prevail, where is the man of sense who would care to say that Kansas is his home.—Judge McFarland.

O, yes, they are willing to sacrifice every principle in order to retain a few petty offices—anything for votes. But, Judge, is't this a back handed slap at the democrats who are looking to for help?—we mean this reference to "low tariff, frequent defalcations and loans poorly administered."

From Southeast Kansas.

The Hon. J. G. Otis sends the following from Columbus:

We are here in the southeast corner of Kansas, and are about ready to start for Toronto, in Woodson county. Our meeting yesterday was a mammoth affair. The procession was four miles long, and it was estimated that there were 6,000 people on the ground. Mrs. Marion Todd was here and spoke. We also had a meeting in the evening. The people's party in Cherokee county is full of vigor and will carry everything before it.—J. G. Otis.

The great meetings now holding in the state are remarkable for more than one thing. They show the earnestness of the people, their desire to hear the truth being only equaled by their determination to overthrow the present system of public robbery as soon as it is brought to their notice. The people are long suffering, but once aroused and as well try to stop the cyclone in its fury as to try to check this management of the people to right their wrongs. Senator Peffer says give us more money and we will go back to our old party affiliations. The Senator is mistaken, the people will never lay down their arms until every wrong has been righted. Further, the people propose to ride over the railroads at actual cost, and have their produce hauled at cost. The telegraph lines run in the interest of the people, the coal mines, the water way, and in short, we propose now that we are in fighting trim to make labor honorable, exalt brains above dollars, honesty above trickery, and make this government, in fact, what it is in name—a government of the people, for the people and by the people.—R. E. Jones.

Friend Jones, as well as some others, does not seem to comprehend Senator Peffer's idea. His remarks in regard to the issue of three dollars of greenbacks for every dollar of gold and silver, as a condition on which the people's party would disband, was probably intended simply as a challenge. It would be safe to say, perhaps, that if this had been done at first, the people's party would not yet have come into existence.

J. B. Johnson in his speeches about the county, says that \$13 a month was enough for the soldier. It was all they needed for chuck-a-luck.

Trade at Home.

Farmers are not trying to force an unnatural retail price for their products, but to secure as near as may be, that price for themselves without the intervention of middle men and speculators.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat says there is an abundant supply of money in the country. We have heard bigger lies than that before today. No matter how small the amount of money there may be in the country, the trouble is not there. We might have ten times the present amount and be no better off. It is right here that many people's party theorists make their mistake. The trouble is not found in the amount, but in the manner in which the money is controlled. This money, whether more or less in amount, is manipulated by a few men. It is not permitted to flow freely. The natural laws of political economy are not permitted to operate. There is much in the law of supply and demand, but that law is destroyed by combines, trusts and speculators. Destroy the speculative power of money and allow it to perform its functions freely, and one great reform would be accomplished.

The Want Is Supplied.

What we want is the "Farmers' and People's anti-monopoly party," with a platform such as the Illinois yeomanry have nailed to the mast. It reads: "This organization is opposed to railroad steals, tariff steals, bank steals, and every other form of thieving by which the farmer and laboring classes are robbed of the legitimate fruits of their labor."—J. K. Hudson.

It Is Falling.

The grand old republican party, with its history, its victories, its glorious martyrs, has become a place of refuge for thieves, railroad and salary grabbers, whisky and Indian rings, and must fall to pieces from its own rottenness.—J. K. Hudson.

Evading the Issues.

An entire evening wasted in listening to a profitless debate between J. R. Burton and Senator Peffer. Burton spent an hour in casting brilliant coruscations of merest twaddle before a vast audience. If he has the least idea of the tendencies of the hour, he gave no signs of it beyond the admission that times have been hard and are getting better. He dwelt upon immaterial questions, as whether or not demand notes and seven-thirties once circulated as money. That they did so circulate is within the clear recollection of many now living. He denied that the currency was ever contracted, when the record shows the contrary—when in fact that question was one of the issues and that it carried as asked by the bondholders late in the sixties and seventies. These are all irrelevant questions. Senator Peffer wastes time on them. They are not pertinent. If there has been no contraction so much the worse for the republicans who are now fighting the bondholder's and the speculator's war.

The point is that times are getting from bad to worse. Poverty, want, and starvation increase yearly. Labor seeks employment in vain. Women and children are glad to work at starvation wages, and such wages are all that most employers can afford to pay, and then are liable to fall into the jaws of grasping money lenders.

On the other hand wealth is accumulating in a few hands as never before in this land. We are rushing speedily into the old world condition. Republicanism, except in name, is dying out. Our lands are gone. Labor goes a begging. Hundreds stand ready for every profitable opening just as this same condition in the old world is sending foreign young men here to fill all our railway offices and clerkships.

It does not do to attempt, as Mr. Burton does, to give this diseased condition of things a local coloring. Poverty and want is growing in the east as in the west. Aristocratic capital is accumulating there more than in the west, and men like Burton are its willing tools.

What is the cause of this diseased condition? They deny that it is contraction, and we confess that this is not by any means the principal cause. But if it is not that, and if this result has come about, under a system of expansion of the currency, then what hope have we for the future? Burton absolutely gives us none. The republican party gives us none. There is really, from their own point of reasoning, no hope for the people; there is nothing to save us from the pauperized condition of the European masses, except revolution of our system—a moving forward.

Senator Peffer, in three sentences noted a remedy. In five minutes he gave utterance to the only thought of the evening worth mentioning. Make usury impossible. Destroy the speculative value of money. Do this and we have a remedy, or a partial remedy at least. Money does not serve its purpose in speculation. It is not one of its functions. It is not even intended as a medium of exchange. Its office is simply to measure the value of things to be exchanged. Destroy the perverted use of money and, we have a remedy for existing evils.

Burton was eloquent and magnetic, and as irreverent as he was forceful.

Toiling Children and Idle Men.

From the Independent, Deadwood, S. D.  
A million children working in the mines and shops of this country, and a million able bodied men tramping over the county in search of employment! Puny children working all night with an overseer standing over them with a strap to keep them awake, while strong men are unable to find employment! Women keeping death at bay with their needles sixteen hours per day, or worse still, compelled to find their bread in brothels or at the hands of a libertine! And in the face of all this the plutocratic anarchists howl that there is no need of political and social reform.

Reform Press Association.

News special from Salina.  
The Reform Press association of the State of Kansas, in session at Salina, on the 20th day of October, 1891, hereby reaffirm adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, the Citizens' Alliance and other industrial organizations summarized and embodied in the Cincinnati platform of May 20, 1891, and further declare that we reaffirm the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted by this association at its meeting in the city of Hutchinson, on the 24th day of February, 1891, and in order that there may be no mistake as to the true sentiments of this association upon a question concerning which we have been maliciously misrepresented, we hereby specifically declare

That we favor a liberal service pension to every soldier and sailor who has a record of honorable service in the army or navy of the United States.

Second, we pledge ourselves to favor every measure that shall be designed in any manner, to render full and ample justice to every union veteran.

Third, we favor the payment to every union soldier and sailor, a sum sufficient to make good the difference between the currency in which he was paid and the money in which the obligations to the bondholders were paid.

Fourth, we favor these propositions not as a charity nor in consideration of fealty to or affiliation with any political party, but because of honorable service rendered in the army of the United States.

Don't Do It.

Don't be fooled by the politicians. Don't be carried away by the glittering pyrotechnics of such men as J. R. Burton.

They have no sympathies with the people but are the tools of their masters. To be sure they are liable to be kicked into the gutter whenever that best serves the purpose of said masters, but now they serve them well.

Don't worship party any longer. Parties should not be idols but servants.

Bankers and money lenders are nothing but parasites upon the public. They serve no good purpose. Speculation is not business. It produces nothing. It exchanges nothing. Speculation in money is next to speculation in blood. Money must be made to give up its speculative value. Don't be deceived on this point.

Don't be afraid to speak your convictions, nor to vote them.

Life is something more than a grab game. Human happiness is more than this. It is more than a fortunate accident. It was intended to be a God-given right. Burton may ridicule the idea of God in politics. He may revile the thought of revelation in politics. Don't be deceived by such irreverent twaddle. Don't encourage a system that forces men into a struggle, hand to hand, for life and happiness. Man is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Don't favor a system that makes the pursuit vain for the greater part of humanity.

The Question of Loyalty to the Flag.

Since the publication of the little episode in the Oakland school district, concerning the purchase of a flag to float over the school house, we are reminded by Representative Stevens, of the 16th district, that the House, at its recent session, passed a bill authorizing school boards to levy a tax for the purchase of national flags for our common school; and that the Republican Senate let it sleep the sleep of death. Yet they talk of disloyalty to the flag. Rats!—Alliance Tribune

There is no periodical published that so thoroughly meets the requirements of the entire household as "Peterson." Its varied contents offer at the same time entertainment and instruction. The November number is full of fine illustrations, and among its stories are "Christine," by Miss M. G. McClelland, one of the best short stories we have ever read by this popular author, and "The Gap Between," by Frank Lee Benedict. "The Isles of Many Names" is a charmingly illustrated sketch. Minna Irving contributes a beautiful poem, "The Flight of the Birds." "Folk-Lore of Finger-Rings." "Unholstering at Home," and "Some Interesting Relics," are all good and full of useful information.

The Spirit of Kansas is the oldest agricultural reform paper in the west.

The people's ticket is the only one upon which the working men have representation.

One thing is quite certain—the sub-treasury plan could hardly make matters much worse than they are.

If the import duty is paid by foreign countries, why did a reduction of the tariff on sugar, reduce the retail price of sugar in our market?

Ohio is having joint debates without any very marked effect. Kansas has been debating and abating the joint question for a long time.

The republicans are making a fight in Shawnee county equal to that of any presidential campaign. The people's party is their recognized opposition.

No people's party paper in the state has such a plant as that of the Kansas News Co., the publishers of the Topeka News and the Spirit of Kansas.

Republicans claim that 20,000 Ohio democrats will vote for McKinley. Certainly they will. McKinley is a fit representative of the moneycratic combination of democrats and republicans.

Moneycrats are preparing to swap off the republican and democratic candidates in order to retain their hold upon a part of the spoils of office. No deals, boys, it's not boodle we are after.

The republicans always insisted on fighting the war of the rebellion over, during every campaign, until Cleveland issued his famous tariff message, when they went back to revolutionary times and went to fighting England

The candidates on the people's party ticket are all good, worthy men, who really need the places, while the bankers, money lenders and office holders on the republican and democratic tickets, are already well provided for. Give the boys a chance. The good things ought to be passed around occasionally.

The Leavenworth Times exhorts its readers to "jump in and earn corn bread". We suppose Dan thinks that white rolls and porterhouse steak are especially reserved for the fat, slick, coupon clippers, who earn nothing. Many of the kid gloved moneycratic strikers think that corn bread and water are good enough for people who actually earn a living by toil.

W. H. Vanderbilt wears a \$10 suit when he travels.—Leavenworth Times.

We presume he traveled across the Canadian line to buy it. The stingy old miser invests his surplus wealth in government bonds to escape taxation, and republican financiers are extending the bonds as they fall due, so as to give him a chance to continue his tax dodging scheme. The people's party proposes to pay off these government bonds and compel the money lords to pay taxes just like common folks.

The Topeka Seed House, 304 and 306 Kans. Ave., Topeka, wholesale and retail Grain, Flour and Feed, Corn, Oats, Shorts, Bran, Baled Hay. All brands of Topeka flour. Goods received on consignment.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY, FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December. A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

### Class Legislation.

Our republican friends seem to base their opposition to the measures proposed by the people's party upon the theory that they represent class legislation, and in pressing this objection, republican orators discredit the record of their own party by the declaration that we have already had too much class legislation. All will admit that there is altogether too much class legislation now upon the statute books. Upon that point we are, it seems, with them agreed.

But who is responsible for that class legislation? Surely it is not the people's party. It must be the republican or democratic party. We suppose no one will question that declaration, and we are still therefore, thus far in substantial agreement. But when they state that the people's party is proposing additional class legislation, we join issue.

Class legislation is that legislation that grants favors to one class to the detriment of other classes. It is taxing one industry for the benefit of others. The people's party opposes all such legislation, and is pledged to repeal all such laws. Legislation that benefits one class and does not injure any other class cannot be termed class legislation in any proper sense.

Let us test the measure proposed by the people's party, according to these definitions of class legislation. We propose that the government shall issue money and loan it directly to the owners of real estate at two per cent per annum. This legislation would most assuredly benefit the class who own real estate, but it proposes to tax no one but those who are thus benefited, and does not even tax that class unless they avail themselves of the benefit and accept the loan, of their own free will.

The same is true of what is known as the sub-treasury plan, which provides for the loan of government made money upon corn, wheat, cotton and wool. The producers who avail themselves of its privileges are required to pay in interest, storage, &c, &c, all the expenses of the transaction. It is urged that the consumers would be injured by an advance in the price of the commodities thus stored, but this point is not well taken. The products are now stored by speculators, and it can make no difference in the price to consumers whether the produce is stored and held by the farmer or speculator.

Under the present conditions, Kansas farmers are compelled to sell their products at the low prices that prevail during the period immediately following harvest, and the New York and Chicago speculator who takes advantage of the glutted market, buys the produce, stores it, and makes in all the advantages of the future rise in price. We want the merchants and mechanics of Kansas to consider whether it would not benefit them to have these profits retained in this state by the Kansas farmers.

A few days ago we were paid ten silver quarters of Mexican money. It was silver,—money of intrinsic value, good, as some of our calamity howlers tell us, at its face value, any where on the face of the earth because of this intrinsic worth. Yet these silver quarters were worth just ten cents each at the bank, fifteen cents less than the fiat of the United States government stamped on a bit of silk paper. In this country whatever the government says is money, is money. In other countries it will be worth just its value as scrap metal, unless the fiat of the government makes it worth more.

### Important to Ladies Only.

We want a woman to every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichol's Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages from \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses. Settlements monthly; Position permanent. \$8.00 outfit free; increase 18 cents stamps to pay postage etc. address with references, G. D. NICHOLS & Co., 25 East 14th St., New York

## CENTRAL MILL AND ELEVATOR.

J. B. BILLARD, Proprietor

FLOUR, MEAL & FEED, GRAIN, GRAHAM AND HOMINY, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND COAL.

SILVER LEAF FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

Terms Cash. Telephone 318. COR. KANSAS AVE. & A ST. NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

## Western Foundry AND MACHINE WORKS.

R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r.

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing and Fittings, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES Topeka, Kans

## INTER-OCEAN MILLS.

PAGE, NORTON & CO., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## Millers and Grain Merchants.

Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour: WHITE LOAF, High Patent; DIAMOND, High Patent; BUFFALO, Straight Patent; IONA, Straight Patent LONE STAR, Fancy.

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**  
CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND  
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only safe, pure, and reliable pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metal boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse substitutes and imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, no dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 10c in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. None Power. CHICHESTER CHEMISTS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Ex-Senator Ingalls could have been a great republican leader in his state and the nation after his defeat by the alliance. That he is not is more due to the supreme egotism and cold-blooded selfishness of the man than to his lack of ability. Forgetting the gallant, self-sacrificing fight of his party that went down to defeat with him, this supreme worshiper of himself turned his back upon the political friends of a quarter of a century, as well as those who laid aside their convictions and gave him a loyal support.—Capital.

We cannot refrain from dropping a tear of sympathy in this hour of thy tribulation. Brother Hudson, you should take warning, and no longer smother your convictions in order to support such cold-blooded hypocrites as Johnson, Humphrey, Higgins & Co. While the light of reform holds out to burn, the vilest backslider may return. The News would be glad to welcome the editor of the Capital back to the fold.

One more year will finish this era of brag and bluster at reforming the world.—Capital.

Stupid ignorance! Was not the editor of the Capital in this same era twenty years or so ago? Was he not full of brag and bluster then, and is it not true that when he dropped out his place was filled by scores of others, and so the reforming work went on more vigorously than ever? There are really no signs of a lull, except such as are conjured up by the politicians. But what if one should really exist? Storms gather their fury at such times, and when they break forth again down go the oaks of the forest. Be patient. Don't get too deep into the brag and bluster yourselves. Next year's blast may be a settler, even though it be dull now.

The old party managers think they can reconcile wage workers to existing conditions, by asserting that a dollar will buy more now than it would twenty years ago. That is just what we complain of, the moneycrats have a corner on dollars, and we can't get a dollar without giving more labor or the products of labor, than we ought to give. We are short on dollars and it takes as many dollars to pay taxes and interest on mortgages as it ever did. The more a dollar will buy, the harder it is to get the dollar. The present conditions are in the interest of the bankers and moneycrats, who have the dollars, but the unfortunate worker, who has no money, and has a tax bill or interest coupon to pay, is obliged to do too much rustling to get the money.

Now is the time to look out for defective flues, the most prolific source of fires.

## PATENTS

Caveats and Re-issues secured Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted. Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge. Main offices directly across from the Patent Office, and attention is specially called to my perfect and long-established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches, for the most vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time. Rejected cases a specialty. FEE'S MODERATE and exclusive attention given to patent business. Book of information and advice, and special references, sent without charge upon request. J. K. LITTLE, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes, WASHINGTON, D. C. (Mention this paper) Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

## CANCER

and Tumors CURED: no knife, book free. Drs. GRANTON & NORRIS, No. 103 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

## PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Prevents the hair from turning Gray. Restores its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. Also, all Local Druggists.

## PARSONS' CONSUMPTIVE

The Parker's GINGER Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Pain in the Chest, HINDERCORNS. The only cure for Corns. Stops all pain. See at Druggists, or HIXSON & CO., N. Y. Store all pain. See at Druggists, or HIXSON & CO., N. Y.

## CANCER

and Tumors CURED: no knife, book free. Drs. GRANTON & NORRIS, No. 103 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

## BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR DARKNESS DAYLIGHT

OF LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE. A Christian woman's narrative of Mission work done "in the name of New York," as seen by a woman. It describes Gospel work in the slums, and gives a famous detective's 80 years experience. By Mrs. Helen Campbell, Col. Thos. W. Knox, and Inspector Thos. Byrnes (Chief of the N. Y. Police). With 100 beautiful photographs of scenes in Parked New York by Day and by Night. Pure and good, full of power of the Gospel,—a book for every home. Ministers say: "God speed it." Excellent women endorse it. Write for particulars, and send \$1.00 for a month's trial. "Hixson is no hindrance, for we pay freight and give terms." Write for circular to: A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn.

## GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

## Epps's Cocoa.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by the careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

## Health School of St. Louis, Mo.

Artistic Metal Workers. Jewellers, Engravers, Watchmakers, etc. All kinds of work done to order. Address: Health School, St. Louis, Mo.



**COLLINS & BURGIE**  
CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.

### LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

### LEADER COOKING STOVES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

### LEADER HEATING STOVES

FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. If your dealer does not handle these stoves write to Collins & Burgie, Chicago, Ill., for price.

## PLEASURE BOATS



## CANOEES.

Oars, rowlocks, paddles, masts, spars, sails, blocks, cleats, anchors, etc., etc.

**\$30 A BOAT FOR \$300**

THE PLEASURE BOATS OF AMERICA—DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE until you see my catalogue for 1891, send 5 cent stamp for it.

J. H. RUSHTON, Canton, N. Y.

N. Y. CITY SALESROOM,

H. C. SQUIRES, 178 BROADWAY.

## ST. JAMES HOTEL.

S. S. HUGHES, PROP. 118 West Sixth Street, TOPEKA.

The best \$1.50 a day house in the city. First Class in every respect.

## REMEMBER KLINCK

IS THE NAME OF THAT Wonderful Remedy That Cures Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Canker, and Bronchitis.

The testimonials to these FACTS are NUMEROUS and STRONG, similar to the following: From the Hon. Harvey D. Colvin, Ex-Mayor of Chicago:

CHICAGO, July 24, 1890. S. H. KLINCK—DEAR SIR: I am pleased to say that I consider your remedy the best medicine in existence, for the human afflictions you claim to cure. I suffered from catarrh with bronchitis for many years. During that time I employed physicians and faithfully tried many so-called remedies advertised to cure this disease, without any material benefit, when a friend induced me to try your remedy, claiming others had been cured by it. The first bottle gave me the most pleasing results. I have continued its use and I can say too much for it. It found me too near the grave for comfort and restored me to health again. It adorns my toilet stand and by using it occasionally I am kept well. I would not be without it if it cost \$5 per bottle. I earnestly recommend it to all my afflicted friends.

For Sale by leading Druggists. PINT BOTTLES \$1.00.

Klinck Catarrh & Bronchial Remedy Co., 62 JACKSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## DENTISTRY

Teeth Saved—Not Pulled. Crowns, Clean and Strong, on Broken Teeth.

S. S. White's Teeth on Celluloid Plates. Best and Strongest Made. Whole and Partial Sets.

EASTERN PRICES: J. K. WHITESIDE, (Graduate of Philadelphia Dental School.) East Sixth st. TOPEKA, KAS

**MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY FOR PATENTS**  
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address: MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

### NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the paper. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

"The rich man's sons have come into prosperity without having worked for it, and unless they have an inherited aptitude for the judicious use of wealth or of power the incidental control of either is pretty sure to make them worse than they would otherwise have been.

Primarily the introduction of manual-training departments in all the schools is intended especially for such boys as do not take readily to intellectual work at first. Many such are brought in under the compulsory-education law. But the manual departments are merely one class of means to a common end. They would encourage a genuine attachment to school life besides their intrinsic value as primary educators in the useful arts.

Our point of view both of nature and of life shifts constantly from one generation to another, and the popular poet is he who best idealizes his age's thought and aims. It is easy to see how the movements of the national life and the awakenings of intellectual activity a generation or two ago gave a particular power to the New England group of poets, and how the newly aroused interest in the beauty of rural nature gave to their landscape poetry a freshness of value impossible to their successors. They mainly addressed those familiar with nature and those also in whom the spirit of humanity was strong.

### HYPNOTISM

is a mystery, which, if it has any real existence, is all about us, yet into which we have not seen so far as a finger's length. As with electricity, we call it by name, and handle it with temerity, without knowing what it is made of, but unlike electricity it has not brought us any great gain so far, and has been the instrument of deceit and robbery rather than of good of any kind. Its tools are people of weak nature and "peculiar" temperament, blameless as murderers or thieves, perhaps, but tools at the best. The hypnotizer who desires the death of another does not pick out a man of much mental force to do his will; the weaker the agent, the more likely he is to do the work successfully.

### ARISTOTLE

maintained that all hurry is undignified and due to a defect of moral character. This raises the question whether haste and hurry have not a direct relation to the morals of a community. We are accustomed to speak of the "fast" young man, and the "fast habits" of certain classes of society, but the question goes deeper, at least if we may go to the Japanese for an opinion on the subject. The Japanese claim that there is an intimate connection between railroads and immorality. Thus, for instance, the Kokumin Shimbun says: "If we ask the people of San-Yoido about the results of the introduction of railways in their district they reply that the extension of the iron lines brings immorality and indecent habits on the part of the navvies, fraudulent practices by crafty tradesmen, and examples of extravagance by people from the capital. Everywhere these complaints are to be heard. Everywhere people lament the introduction of railways from a moral point of view."

### THE new dress reform movement

promises good results. It has been taken up by Chautauqua, endorsed by Miss Willard and the Woman's Christian Temperance union and in other ways demonstrates that it is conservatively planned. It prescribes neither bloomers, divided skirts nor other anomalies. It is aimed at the core of prevailing abuses in women's dress. It taboos the corset and says artificiality must cease. It does not make war on skirts, but it demands that these shall be healthful and artistic—heightening, not degrading, nature's triumphs in the human form divine. It is the latter feature that betokens success for the new dress reform movement. American women are to be taught Greek ideals, not Parisian fashion-plates. The health of the body, the development of the mind, are to be helped, not hindered, by the clothes a woman wears. The dress-maker of the future is to be an artist with an artist's soul. Raphael and Michael Angelo are to have their counterparts in the modistes that will make American women living models of esthetic grace.

## WAS BUT A BABY ROAD.

### THE BEGINNING OF TO-DAY'S GREAT TRUNK SYSTEM.

From Schenectady to Albany—How People Were Educated Up to the Idea of a Railroad and How the Idea Grew.

The railroads play so important a part in the comedy, or tragedy, of human life, says the New York Recorder, that it is somewhat difficult to realize that they have only existed in the United States since 1831. For several years before that time, however, the newspapers had discussed the subject of railroads, and in 1812 Mr. Stevens of Hoboken had advocated their construction, but nothing practical had been done until then.

In the Utica Sentinel and Gazette of August 23, 1825, appeared a letter signed "Improvement," in which the writer said: "I intend to show the probable expense of a single-edged railroad constructed for horse-power from this village to Albany, with conveniences for passing teams."

The writer then treats of railroads historically, and estimates that the cost of a single track road from Utica to Schenectady would be about \$3,350 per mile. He also declares that the whole road could be constructed for \$500,000. After various attempts and failures the first railroad called the Mohawk and Hudson, between Albany and Schenectady, was constructed and opened for traffic in 1831.

All the newspapers of the time had much to say of the new wonder. The American Railroad Journal of September 15, 1832, said: "The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad connects the city of Albany with Schenectady. The length is fifteen miles and sixty-nine chains. The delay and embarrassment resulting from the numerous locks and very circuitous course of the great Erie Canal between these towns (a canal which is, moreover, navigable only 220 days in the year, even when no accidents occur), induced a company to obtain an act of incorporation for the purpose of forming a railroad to supersede the grand canal within one year from the completion of that famed enterprise. The work was commenced on August 12, 1830, by the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng. Four hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-six cents have been, and \$156,693 will be, expended in completing the work according to the official report made in the Legislature of New York in January, 1832."

Governor Seward rode over the infant road soon after its completion and described his trip in this way: "We arrived at Schenectady at 3 this morning, and immediately were carried in post coaches, a distance of a mile and a half, to the present termination of the railway. There were in waiting three large cars, which the passengers entered. These cars differ not much as to the construction of the body from stage coaches, except that they are about one-third larger, and have seats upon the top. The body is set upon very short springs, which cause but little elasticity of motion. But the fore and hind wheels are equal in size, made of iron, and are about two and a half feet in diameter. They have rims 4½ inches wide, with a projection on the side next the carriage, which serves to keep the cars secure upon the rails, not suffering the wheels to vary from the track. The car is divided into two parts by a high, though not entire partition in the centre, the door admitting into the forward compartment being on one side of the carriage, and that admitting into the other on the other side. In each of these compartments were six passengers. On the top was the driver's seat and one other, each holding three persons; so that the car carried eighteen passengers with all their enormous bulk of baggage.

"Having mounted our vehicle, a fine large gray horse was attached to it by shafts exactly like those of a one-horse wagon. 'Ready!' said the stage man; the driver whistled to the gray; away went the car through hills and over valleys. Before we had done looking at our novel vehicle the car was stopped to water the horse under a bridge and, on inquiring, we found that we had come four miles in less than twenty minutes. The horse drank and then a fresh steed was immediately put in place of our gray. I mounted the top of the car, and standing up there, looking over upon the mountains beyond the river, was driven, in forty minutes more, to the present termination of the railroad; thus accomplishing the journey of twelve miles in eighty minutes, including stoppings."

In brief this was the beginning not only of the New York Central, but of the great railway system of the country. Much of the text of this article republished through the courtesy of the New York Railroad Men.

### A Dillike for Onions.

A painter had been commissioned to paint the image of a saint on the refectory wall of the convent. The price stipulated was very low, but it was agreed that the painter should have his meals provided at the expense of the convent until the work was finished.

ished. But the only food supplied to the poor artist was bread, onions, and water. The day for unveiling the fresco at length arrived. The artist stood around the altar, the curtain was removed. It was no doubt a very fine picture, but the saint had his back turned toward the spectators. "What does this mean?" shouted the indignant prior. "Padre, I was compelled to paint the picture as you see it, for the saint could not bear the smell of onions."

### Penelope's Ingenuity.

"Papa," said Penelope, turning suddenly from the piano, with a pretty blush playing on her cheeks, "do you think I am too young to be engaged?" "Of course I do," growled her father; "now, who in the world has put the idea of marriage into your head? What's his name?" "O, he hasn't asked me yet, but—well, you know."

"Yes, I know all about it, and I warn him that he'll know more about it if he comes fooling around you any more. Now, what do you want to think about such things as that for, Nellie? Haven't you the best home in the world?"

"Oh, yes, papa; but it would be awfully nice to be engaged, I think."

"How nice?" "Oh, nice to have a young man coming to see you every evening—"

"Humph! I'd like to catch him coming to see you every evening."

"And it would be nice to have a pretty diamond ring—"

"Haven't you enough rings?" "Well, I haven't a solitaire."

"Pen," said her father, seriously, "if I buy you a solitaire ring will you promise faithfully to give up all thoughts of this young man?"

"Yes, papa," she answered. "Very well, then; remember your promise. You shall have the ring to-morrow, although it's a sad piece of extravagance," groaned the old gentleman, walking painfully out of the room.

"Well," said Penelope to herself, "I may not be very smart, but I think that's the easiest way to get a diamond ring I've heard of yet. I must tell the other girls."—Tom Hall in Life.

### SO TRAVELERS TELL.

Probably the largest meteor that ever reached the surface of the earth lies on the plains of Incuman in South America, where it fell. It measures 7½ feet in length, and weighs between 14 and 15 tons.

In the manufacture of quinine there is quite as much misery as in the disease it alleviates. The making produces outaneous eruptions accompanied by a fever, the vapor from boiling solutions being the chief cause. Some can not work in cinchona.

France can no longer complain of being boycotted by royal personages as in the days of President Grevy. Very recently there was on French soil one emperor (Don Pedro), four kings (one of Greece, two of Servia, one of Spain), two heirs apparent (the prince of Wales and Taleb Bey of Tunis), one emperor's brother (the Grand Duke Alexis), and one heir-presumptive's wife (the countess of Flanders).

It is the unanimous testimony of travelers that Port Said is the wickedest small city in the world. All vessels passing through the Suez canal are detained there from three to six hours, and during that short time sailors and travelers become the victims of vicious men and women who are attracted to Port Said by the opportunities offered by its peculiar character. The outcasts of every great European city find in Port Said a congenial resting place.

### JUST FOR FUN.

Well, if that isn't the meanest trick I ever heard of! "What?" "They have sent an ossified man as a missionary to the Cannibal islands."—Indianapolis Journal.

## TERRIBLE KING JA-JA.

### HE HAD A BAD REPUTATION FROM WAY BACK.

The Terror of West Africa Exiled to the West Indies by the British—He Wanted Only Twelve of His Wives.

It is announced that Ja Ja, once Chief of Opobo, is dead. It will be remembered that Ja Ja was deposed by the English government some years ago, and that his case attracted a good deal of attention in the House of Commons and in the press of two continents. Opobo is on the west coast of Africa, a small district among the oil rivers of the Niger delta. About 1887 Ja Ja began making trouble. He had had a bad reputation from way back.

He told Captain Varney, of the Royal navy, says the Phila. Telegraph, twenty years ago that all sensible men were cannibals, and he said he knew nothing in the eating line that was quite so toothsome as a little boy's ankle. That was before Ja Ja was king, but even then he was getting rich trading with British merchants. A few years before Ja Ja built him a new palace, which was a gorgeous affair as palaces go in West Africa. Under each foundation post he buried a slave alive, about twenty in all, for no other reason, apparently, except to show that he had plenty of slaves to spare. Stories of his degraded barbarism have been told again and again.

Finally the crowning act of Ja Ja's cruelty came, and induced the British government to take his precious person into custody and put him out of the way of doing further harm. For years he had exacted tribute upon every pound of merchandise that entered or left his country. The white merchants at last decided that they would not be black-mailed by Ja Ja any longer. They told him that he might make as much money as he pleased in trade, but he must not meddle with their business. Thereupon he ordered his people to have nothing more to do with the white traders, and, suspecting that his dutiful subjects in one district were still trading with the whites, he marched his little army to the place and killed 700 people. Then the British sent an expedition to Ja Ja's country and made things very hot for him, and when they returned to the coast Ja Ja in chains was the most conspicuous feature of the procession.

What to do with the African terror was the next question. Deportation was decided upon, and Mr. H. H. Johnstone was commissioned by the British government to take him for a five years' exile to the Island of St. Vincent in the West Indies. They gave him an allowance of \$4,000 a year for spending money, and he had plenty of money besides of his own. He nearly died of homesickness, and before long sent a piteous appeal to England for a few companions to cheer him up. He asked that a dozen of his wives be sent to St. Vincent to share his exile. He thought his request was exceedingly modest, as he petitioned for only a small part of his harem. Not to encourage polygamy, however, the wise authorities decided that one wife was enough. They generously permitted Ja Ja to take his pick, and he sent for Patience.

Queen Patience came, and was usually in the society of her liege lord, who was old enough to be her father. She was a young thing, dark and dumpy, and was not at all regal or dignified in appearance. Cheap jewelry glittered all over her ample person. She had silks and satins, as well as calico gowns, and was as strikingly apparelled when she walked abroad as Ja Ja himself. The royal couple lived in a poorly furnished cottage with two or three attendants.

Ja Ja cut a great figure while in the West Indies. He was a short, thickest negro. He wore an Admiral's coat with immense bullion epaulettes over a yellow plush vest with big green enamel buttons. The vest was cut very low, displaying a large area of immaculate linen. His jean trousers had broad stripes of blue and red, and black silk hose, and a pair of gorgeous, flower-embroidered slippers covered his neither extremities.

On his head he wore a broad-brimmed hat of African manufacture, something like a sombrero, and in the band were stuck, at uniform distance, five long ostrich feathers.

In his ears were gold rings of unique design; and encircling his neck was a collar of shark's teeth, with a bear's tooth tipped with gold by way of a pendant. He wore white cotton gloves and many flashy rings as his fingers and thumbs would accommodate. Taken altogether, he was a sight fit for the gods, and astonished the natives.

Ja Ja was at last pardoned by the Queen. He had proceeded as far on his way to Opobo as Tenerife, on the Canary Islands, off the coast of Africa, where his death is reported to have occurred.

### Dug Gold to Plug Her Tooth.

Miss Edith J. Hutchinson went from Farmington to Madison one day recently with a piece of gold which she took from the mines at Swift river with her own hands, and had it inserted into the cavity of a tooth.

The piece of gold was placed near the center of the cavity and filled in with gold prepared for that purpose. Dr. Lancaster performed the operation, and says he believes Miss Hutchinson is the only lady in the land having a gold filling a part of which she took from the mines with her own hands.—Augusta Journal.

### GERMAN GIRLS.

They Are Much Less Merce ary Than English Girls.

German girls lack the freedom which American, or even English, girls enjoy; and while the Germans are never tired of vaunting the virtue of their women, the slightest intimacy on their part with the other sex, unless followed by immediate betrothal, is sufficient for gossip to lay hold of. Englishwomen are said to be prudish; but in the art of seeming shocked Gratchon beats her English sister hollow. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that German girls are much less influenced by the hope of marrying money than are the daughters of well-to-do classes in England. They will marry poverty in almost any form sooner than marry beneath them. Brought up as they are on the most intensely sentimental poetry of modern times, German women have a longing for more sentiment than they usually get in every-day life. If only half-way well treated, they soon get reconciled to the reality and make exemplary wives and mothers. Something like the independence of Englishwomen is met with among the German aristocracy. They are more cosmopolitan and less nationally typical than the middle-class women; they are more free from trivial qualities; but, although superior in manner, they do not show so high a percentage of happiness in married life. Where the women of the middle classes gossip and sulk, those of the aristocracy rebel and intrigue. Among the latter, divorces are very common, and it is not unusual to meet half-a-dozen divorced men and women at evening-parties in large towns.—Argonaut.

### The Largest Natural Bridge.

The most remarkable natural bridge in the world is probably the "Jisrel Hajar," which spans a gorge not far from the ruins of the Temple of Adonis, in the province of Lebanon, Syria. It is a flat piece of limestone rock from 10 to 15 feet thick, perfectly arched on the under side. The gorge is about 150 feet across, and the bridge is 100 feet above the rushing torrent below. It is surpassed, as far as magnitude is concerned, by the natural bridge in Rockbridge county, Virginia. This latter curiosity has an arch of 200 feet, and 240 feet above the water.—St. Louis Republic.

### INDUSTRY AND INVENTION.

Southern Pacific locomotives will soon use for fuel bricks made of coal dust and asphaltum.

There are 4,514 paper mills in the world, of which Germany, the greatest paper-maker, has 1,443.

Improved engine practice has caused the adoption of a mechanical device for constant feed of fuel to the furnaces.

An English woman has patented a device by which a skirt may be elevated neatly and evenly all around by a simple tug at a band.

Esquimo women are boot and shoe makers as well as tailors and matmakemakers. Boots are made of sealskin throughout, or else the legs of sealskin and the soles of walrus skin.

The first large quantity of American sponges ever sent to European markets, was recently shipped from Philadelphia. The lot comprised 8,000 pounds each of two kinds of sponges from the Florida coast.

A weighing machine has been invented which weighs cars at the rate of six per minute, the cars being moved along the track. A device automatically records weights on a piece of tape similar to that used on a ticker machine.

There is something about the cedar logs that are now being exhausted in Cape May county, New Jersey, and that are said to have been buried for more than 2,000 years, that imparts a soft and melodious tone to a violin, and the logs are being cut up for the making of such instruments.

Gutta percha is the gum of the percha tree, which grows in the Malayan islands and that locality. The price of this article has more than doubled within two years, chiefly because of the wastefulness of the natives in collecting the gum by felling the trees and the increased demand for it in insulating electric wires.

The statistics of the average size of families in the various countries of Europe are as follows: France, 3.05 members; Denmark, 3.61; Hungary, 3.70; Switzerland, 3.94; Austria and Belgium, 4.05; England, 4.08; Germany, 4.10; Sweden, 4.13; Holland, 4.23; Scotland, 4.46; Italy, 4.55; Spain, 4.65; Russia, 4.83; Ireland, 5.20.

Telegraph operators and electricians are greatly interested in the experiments of two enterprising New Englanders, who are said to have invented a new system of telegraphy. Vibrations of the air are to be used instead of electricity. If the new system be successful, the expensive methods of insulation now used by the telegraph companies will no longer be necessary.

Until recently the royal palace at Berlin has been lighted only by candles. Both the father and the grandfather of the present kaiser were opposed to gas, and would not allow it to be introduced into the palace. Emperor William has had gas put in and is now arranging for electric lights. The palace lacks all the modern improvements in the plumber's art and is devoid of bath-rooms, hot and cold water and steam or furnace heat.



**In A Bad Light.—Midnight Thoughts.**

Our friend J. C. Hebbard, who always has facts and figures at his command, has recently compiled a record of J. B. Johnson, candidate for circuit judge of Shawnee county. Much of it has been published before this. As ordinary campaign material, it is damaging. It shows him as he was on the liquor question. Usually we do not so much care what a man was. The pertinent question is, how does he stand now? Have his eyes been opened? Still we do have a fellow feeling for those who were able to see years ago that things were going wrong. There is something unpleasant in advice on old questions from those not yet over the threshold of reform, when one is led to marvel why such teachers could not see just as clearly twenty years ago as today, and why should they now reprimand and lecture others for not seeing what they themselves could not see until very recently.

But this temperance question is one which is too vital to be trifled with. It is a very essential part of the people's reform movement. It cannot be divorced or separated from it. There are those in the people's party movement not in sympathy with it. There are others who have been willing to hold the question in abeyance for a time. But those who comprehend this uprising of people in favor of genuine reform, well know that the suppression of the liquor traffic is an important part of that reform. Without it there is no hope of securing the friendship of the only element in the two old parties that is worth having. This is the only feature in this document against Johnson that is of value. Because he has been, and is yet unsound on this question, he should be repudiated by the best republicans and by the best democrats, just as any unsound temperance man in the people's party should be repudiated by the best men in that party.

And here is where this paper comes in conflict with some men in the people's party. But we hold the only defensible position in this matter. A reform party must keep itself reformed. Otherwise it betrays itself. There are whiskyites and demagogues in the people's party. It cannot be prevented. But it is no place for them. They can be kept from office and prominence, and if it is not done the party suffers. We want no Lew. Hanbacks and A. B. Campbells in the party, nor do we want or need their counterparts under some other name.

If this is not true this terrible arraignment of J. B. Johnson has no force whatever. But it is true, and this document, old as it is, ought to induce the good temperance voters of Shawnee county to defeat him. It is absurd in the people's party, however, to ask or expect this when they give countenance to the same class of men in their own party.

The people's party, if it has the least hope of becoming the great ruling party of the future, must be based in the highest moral sentiment. The progress of the age demands this as it has never done in any past age. The very vital movement against usury, the speculative use of money, is a high moral sentiment. So are all the efforts to alleviate the condition of the poor by preventing extortion and speculation. Among all the causes of poverty and human suffering there are none that surpass the drink habit. Its prevention, therefore, must occupy a large part of any reform work that seeks to increase human happiness.

It is thought along these lines that should be cultivated. The old stock arguments of the politicians have no value whatever. A politician will prove to a half willing audience, any proposition he may

The farmers and city wage workers have joined forces, and will never give up the fight until the country is free from ring rule. Ingalls and

Hampton have already been floored, and Hill and Platt must be likewise crushed. Johnson and Humphrey have also been weighed in the

balance and found wanting in all the qualities that befit the servants of the people. Industrial Liberty is the battle cry from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let all the people vote. Amen.

**In Union There is Strength.**



choose to make, on any of the ordinary questions of the day. Party platforms are purposely made catching and are intended to be evasive. It is only by casting out men who are unworthy that the people can do the best work, when they have unfortunately been put forward for office by still more unworthy party manipulators. The moral sentiment of the age requires the defeat of J. B. Johnson for circuit judge.

The urgent need of political reform is often admitted in divers ways and by those who would not directly admit such necessity. A late number of Frank Leslie's newspaper, one of the most narrow of republican organs, unwittingly makes a good point for the people's party. It is glad to see the scholar taking part in politics. Massachusetts democrats placed a college graduate in the governor's chair. Now the republicans have nominated another for the same office. In this it sees a good sign, as the saloon keeper and the ward demagog has too long had a monopoly of politics. The consequences, it says, "have been most deplorable," the worst results being seen in our cities. Growing inspired it, exclaims, "God speed the scholar in politics! God knows we need him." And so we are again led to believe that the calamity howl is not made without cause. American politics, as we claim, is in a very bad way. Reform is needed. Even the blindest partisan can see this. The condition is deplorable, even after the thirty years' rule by the grandest party ever known in history. The paper published by the son of the president declares this to be the fact. It sees the evil more clearly than it does a remedy, which must be something more than a college graduate. To be sure our politics has become so low that intelligence and moral worth has found little encouragement in that field. Scholarship, however, is not always indication of reform or even of moral worth. More than this is needed, and more than this may be found in the people's movement. It is something to have the opposition confess the urgent, crying need of political reform. When this knowledge becomes more wide-spread, the means of effecting the reform will be forth coming.

**Always Harping.**

The papers are always harping on the number of aspirants in the alliance for public office. With about two-thirds of the voters of the state members of the alliance, it would be a reasonable estimate to make that there are two-thirds of the candidates who are members of the alliance. There are not relatively that number. But who is it that is making this herculean kick about alliance office-seekers, except the men outside of the alliance who want office? They are making the racket because they see their old game of securing office frustrated. Watch these whiners and it will be seen that they will be bobbing up serenely in a very short time with an announcement.—Alliance Herald.

**THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH.**  
A Point at Which the Demo-Reps Tried to Insert a Wedge.

Every reader of both Republican and Democratic papers, says the Topeka Advocate, north and south, has not failed to observe the tremendous effort everywhere put forth to inculcate the idea that the people of the south have no sympathy with the People's party—that they are Democrats and will remain so. If they feel perfectly sure upon this point it is difficult to see why they should devote so much space to the effort to prove it. When it comes to be known that there is a perfect understanding between the Alliance people of the north and south upon this, as upon many other questions, they may readily see what consummate asses they are showing themselves to be. When the question of organizing a new party was considered at Ocala, it was decided, after many consultations, that a convention should be called some time in the future for the special purpose of considering its feasibility. The date was at one time fixed, but afterwards reconsidered, and February 22, 1892, was finally agreed upon. The Cincinnati conference had nothing whatever to do with that convention. It was called by an industrial organization that was not in existence at the time the convention of February 22, 1892, was agreed upon. It very wisely shaped its policy so as to co-operate with the February convention; but the great mass of those organizations which had fixed upon that date as the time for considering the organization of a new party regarded the Cincinnati meeting as premature, and did not therefore choose to participate in it. Nobody in the north has at any time expected the southern states, that were not represented at Cincinnati, to ratify the People's party this year. There is, in fact, no particular necessity for it. We care nothing for the manner in which the southern states conduct their local elections. This is a matter in which we are in no way concerned. If the Alliance brethren of the south choose to capture the Democratic primaries and conventions and elect their men through these means it is no way concerns us. The only point in which we are interested in these local elections is that they shall elect Alliance men, and this they are doing with remarkable unanimity.

When it comes to a national election the case will be quite different. Success in a national conquest requires a union of the west and south, and this can only be brought about by a total abandonment of the old parties. This the people of the south understand as well as the people of the north; and on February 22, 1892, they will speak upon this subject in language not to be misunderstood. Before that time Alliance men of the north are not expecting them to officially declare for the People's party, though whenever the subject is mentioned in southern Alliance meetings the enthusiasm with which such reference is greeted clearly shows that the masses of the people are ripe for it. In fact they cannot be kept out of it. It is as impossible as to turn Niagara up stream. The current of public sentiment is as irresistible as that of the great cataract. It should be understood, however, that when the Alliance moves it moves in a body; and it will not do this until the time appointed, nor do we expect it to. All pointed, nor do we expect it to. All this tremendous effort of the plutocratic press to prove the south is not "in it" is therefore labor lost. It is a useless expenditure of wind.

FIVE two-cent stamps will get you a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

**PETERSONS MAGAZINE**

1892

EDGAR A. DAVIS  
REBECCA HARDING DAVIS  
LUCY H. HOOPER  
HOWARD SEELY  
ALICE MAUD EWELL

JULIAN HAWTHORNE  
M. G. McCLELLAND  
FRANK LEE BENEDICT  
EFFIE W. HERRIMAN  
ANDRE GERARD

DEVOTED TO  
**LITERATURE FASHION THE HOUSEHOLD**  
ENLARGED AND HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

IT AIMS to entertain, instruct, and help the ladies particularly, and the household generally. Its stories are from the pens of some of the most popular writers of the day, and are admitted to be the best published anywhere. Its Miscellaneous Articles are instructive and helpful, and include all matters of general interest to women, from the furnishing of a room to the making of a dress or bonnet. Its Fashion Department gives the newest and most stylish designs from the Fashion Centres of Paris, London, and New York, with full directions, and with A FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERN IN EACH NUMBER. Its Valuable Articles on Gardening, Housekeeping, the Kitchen, Care of the Sick, etc., are by competent writers.

**TERMS, \$2.00 PER YEAR**  
With large reductions when taken in clubs, and a large variety of choice premiums to those who get up clubs. Sample copy, with full particulars, to those desiring to get up clubs.

Address **PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,**  
66 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Non-Party Johnson.**

**A SONG OF THE SEASON.**

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the non-party candidate for judge;  
I don't care a cuss for the Alliance,  
But for Alliance votes I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the Repub candidate for judge;  
I don't care a damn for the Repubs,  
But for Republican votes I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the Prohib candidate for judge;  
I don't care a cuss for the Prohibs,  
But for Prohibition votes I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the Resub candidate for judge;  
I don't care a damn for Resubs,  
But for resubmission votes I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the Demo candidate for judge;  
I don't give a damn for the Demos,  
But for Democratic votes I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the railroad candidate for judge;  
I don't care a cuss for the railroads;  
But for railroad 'flooence I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the niggers' candidate for judge;  
I don't care a damn for the nigger,  
But for the nigger vote I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And the governor's candidate for judge;  
I don't care a cuss for Humphrey,  
But for Governor's 'flooence I will fudge.

I'm a party by the name of Johnson,  
And a candidate for circuit judge;  
I'm anything and everything to get there,  
And for anything and everything will fudge.

The Buckeye State comes to the front in the November number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. One opening page is a portrait of Senator John Sherman, who contributes a scholarly paper upon Ohio: Its History and Resources. They are thirty-five portraits of distinguished sons of Ohio, living and dead, and numbers views. In this number, Clara Morris, America's foremost emotional actress, writes about The Modern Emotional Drama and its Exponents, and Andrew J. Symington, the British writer, gives account of Iceland, and its Thousand Years. There are also half a dozen short tales.

The Plow and Hammer: "An Honest Dollar" is the title of a sheet published by a company of designing millionaires for free distribution to poison the minds of the masses. In its last issue it quotes Cleveland and his secretary as opposed to the free coinage of silver, and in the same column quotes Harrison and his secretary as opposed to free coinage. As the free coinage of silver will hold a prominent place in the discussions before the people of Ohio this summer, it would be interesting to have these prominent party men speak to the masses from the same platform regarding this vital question. Possibly some of our Alliance men who are sticking to the old party might discover that there was no difference between the leaders who should drill in the same crowd.

The Gibbon Reporter: "Gentlemen go to work and make your farms productive and profitable. If then you need ready money your restored credit will enable you to borrow as cheaply as anybody. But let us hear no more about laws to enforce the highwayman's plea with the government." The above extract is from the Philadelphia North American, of April 11. This is a leading Republican paper and a fair exponent of the plutocracy who are trying with might and main to destroy this nation. The reasonable demands of the suffering, toiling sweating millions of American citizens is met with a sneer, or with advice given in a lordly, dictatorial manner, as of superiors to inferiors. These men little realize how near the deluge is, and their ignorance and vanity is in all human probability destined to reap not only bloody recompense for themselves, but a harvest of woe for the whole country.

Enthusiasm for the people's party is increasing in the country.

Republican speakers are no longer trying to make converts. They aim only to keep the faithful in line.