



Lucas Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SEE HIM "SWAT 'EM" BOTH.

There is no hope of relief from the conditions that now curse the American people, until both of the old parties have been destroyed. They are the willing and subservient tools of corporate power, and are utterly unable to perform a single noble and patriotic act. This is the sentiment that is breathed forth by every line and picture in VOX POPULI, the illustrated Populist paper that is now producing such a political sensation throughout the United States, and from the columns of which the above cut is taken.

VOX POPULI is a 16-page publication, and more than half of each issue is given over to Pictures and Striking Cartoons. The statistical matter of each single number is worth more than the subscription price for an entire year (\$1.00). The circulation of VOX POPULI is general throughout the United States. Every leading Populist takes it. In the campaign of 1895-6 it will appeal to the eye and the intellect of more people than any other journal in the nation. Whether poor or well-off, you cannot afford to do without VOX POPULI. Single copies are sold at 10 cents, but any subscriber to the paper in which this advertisement appears, who wishes a sample copy, can get the same by stating that they are subscribers and sending 4 cents in stamps to cover postage, etc., to VOX POPULI, St. Louis, Mo. VOX POPULI and THE WEALTH MAKERS, both one year for \$1.50. Address: The Wealth Makers, Lincoln, Neb.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hired army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demoralized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to famine us, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demoralization of silver, and the oppressions of the users may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution:—"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore,

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day communitated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations

will stifle down the people of this people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LANDS.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unpurverted Australian secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman, Marshall, Illinois.
J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia.
LAWRENCE McFARLAND, Secretary, New York.
M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Notice our cheap clubbing rates with "The Prairie Farmer" and "The Picture Magazine." Send in your subscriptions. You will want good reading matter for the family during the long winter evenings.

KANSAS BLOCKADES RAISED.
Pleasant Experience of "Katy" Passengers—Missouri Pacific Freed.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 11.—The twelve passengers who were snow bound for thirteen hours on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad near Selma arrived here this morning.

The men took turns in carrying coal over the drifts from a caboose which was stranded a short distance ahead. The coal supply was limited and all of the passengers suffered from exposure.

The two Missouri Pacific trains which were snow bound near Yates Center arrived on regular time to-night. They have been blockaded for three days and nights.

The Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota train with passengers, which was stranded at Waverly, was moved as far south as Mapleton, twenty miles north of this city, last night where it encountered more drifts and is still fast.

MANY DEATHS IN EUROPE.
Germans and Austrians Frozen on Roads—Influenza Raging in Spain.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—In many places in Germany the mercury registered 15 to 20 degrees below zero. The Rhine, Neckar and Main are frozen for long distances. Many persons have died on the road.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—A severe bora is prevailing at Trieste, Fiume and other places along the coast. The weather is so extremely cold that the streets are deserted and the theaters closed. A hurricane at Petersburg has done much damage. Numerous deaths caused by the cold are reported from the country districts.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The severity of the winter has caused a great increase in the mortality. Influenza has attacked all classes.

THE STORM IN THE EAST.
Train Service in Bad Shape—Much Damage Done in the South.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The storm which swept over the East yesterday still hovers in the vicinity of New York and threatens to continue for an indefinite time.

The delay of mail and passenger trains caused great anxiety among those who expected friends to arrive. All Western and Northwestern trains were between four and five hours late. At Columbia, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga., and other Southern points the records for low temperature were broken, and vast damage was done to truck farms. Every place reported intense suffering. The peach buds of Georgia have been killed and the worst is feared for the trees.

Relief for Two States.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.—A special meeting of the council has been called for to-night by Mayor Davis, who will ask that money be contributed to the drouth sufferers in Western Kansas and Nebraska. Mayor Davis sent his check for \$100 to-day to Governor E. N. Morrill of Kansas as a personal offering for the relief of the sufferers in Western Kansas.

The Santa Fe Blockade Raised.

PERRY, O. T., Feb. 11.—For the first time in four days trains passed through from Kansas City on the Santa Fe to-day, the blockade having been raised. This town received the first mail and express from the North since Tuesday to-day. For 300 yards snow, ice and sand were banked from four to eight feet deep in a long cut.

Theatrical Troupes Snowbound.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The companies of a number of New York theaters played here yesterday afternoon at the press club benefit, but were unable to get back to New York last night on account of the heavy fall of snow and many of the most prominent houses had to be closed.

Dr. Davis, crown and bridge work, 11th & O.

The National association of popular lumber dealers and manufacturers met in Cincinnati Friday. Reports showed that business had been unprofitable for two years and a plan was presented for a national corporation with division offices in various lumber divisions.

PAY FOR MEMBER'S CLERKS.
Permanent Assistants for Some Congressmen Provided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house in committee of the whole resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Bartlett of New York to pay the clerks of members during the recess of congress. No quorum appeared on the vote on this question yesterday, but to-day one did and the amendment was carried—124 to 59. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee gave notice that he would demand a yeas and nays vote in the house.

TRIBLYISM FOR REVENUE.
Fashionable New York Women Managing a Show of Scenes and Songs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—"Scenes and Songs from Tribly" were given at Sherry's this afternoon and evening for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten association. Several well known amateurs appeared in the tableaux and Mackenzie Gordon sang. Among the patrons and patronesses are Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, etc.

Bird for Labor Commissioner.
TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—Governor Morrill sent to the senate for confirmation the name of W. G. Bird of Kansas City, Kan., to be labor commissioner to succeed J. F. Todd.

HEART DISEASE.

Fluttering, No Appetite, Could Not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My husband induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous.

MRS. HARRY E. STARR, Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.00, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a low price.

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve.

It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate:

What are Democratic principles?	Who were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days?
What does a single-tax advocate propose?	Who was President of the United States in 1849-1850-1860?
If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm?	Who have been the occupants of the presidential chair since 1879?
What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city?	Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration?
What does a Republican believe?	How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other parties have we had in each and every Congress?
Why has a Republican and favor high protective tariffs?	How many lawyers in each Congress? Whence originated the names of "Brother Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," "Loco-Foco," "Silver Greys," etc., etc.?
What are the arguments for and against protection?	What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave Law, etc., etc.?
What do the Socialists want?	What of the Biographical record of the great leaders in our early history, including Washington, Patrick Henry, Hamilton, Webster, Franklin, Clay, Calhoun, Jefferson and others?
What would be the extent of Socialist principles prevailing?	What has thrown so many people into idleness of late years?
What do the Populists desire?	Why so many tramps?
If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money and all money came out and into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprise started up and everybody had employment, what then?	When did the coal miners' strike begin? and what was the extent of that movement?
What do the Nationalists want?	What are the facts about the Pullman strike, the American Railway Union and the boycott of the Pullman car?
Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries?	What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice? See "Hill's Political History of the United States."
What do the eight-hour advocates propose? If working certain hours yields certain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit?	
How could women be benefited by voting?	
What started the financial panic of 1893?	
Who commenced the trade against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law?	
Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars	

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