

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

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 concentrated 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 vast fortunes 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 demonetized 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 fatten usurers, 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 demonetization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers 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 for 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 consummated, 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 either own the people or the 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 improvement.

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 unperverted 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 Pincocracy, 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.

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Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS, LOST MANHOOD, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN.

Many men, from the effects of youthful indiscretion, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease; and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE, hundreds of cases having been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

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FOR WOMAN AND HOME

CURRENT MISCELLANY FOR THE HOUSE CIRCLE.

Hints About How to Dress the Little Girls—Simplicity in Capes Has Vanished—The Culinary Department and Household Hints.



CHILDREN'S gowns were never prettier than they are this season, for there is such a variety in the soft, clinging materials in the fascinating art colors, and the full skirts, large sleeves, wide collars, and full

berthas are especially becoming to their little, slim figures. Fine nainsooks, cashmeres, and thin, light colored silks with rosebud patterns are used for the little guimpe dresses worn by the little dames from four to six years old, and lace embroidery and narrow velvet ribbon and tiny braid are used for trimming on the waists, while the skirts are quite plain, with a broad hem. One pretty model of a guimpe dress suitable for a girl of 10 is made of red cashmere, and the low necked waist is cut like a blouse, pulled into the belt and neck, and left open about two inches down the front, where it is faced back with a bias band of red velvet, two inches wide. A row of small brass buttons trim the inside edge of this, and velvet rosettes fasten the front at either side, at the belt and neck, over the dainty white guimpe. Camel's hair, serge, quaint plaids, and all sorts of wool fabrics, including the rough boucle goods, plain or flecked with color, which are worn so much by grownup folks, are fashionable for girls old enough to go to school. Made in the low cut short sleeved style and worn over a nainsook guimpe or a waist of cashmere or silk of a contrasting color. These dresses are very serviceable and stylish. If the material is thick it is filled only at the belt and quite plain at the neck, where a band of velvet or lace insertion over a collar may finish it. The short puffed sleeve has the lame band which trims the round neck. Plaids are used in combination with plain goods, and a pretty school dress is made with a plaid skirt or plain wool blouse waist and wide straps of plaid going from the belt over the shoulders. —New York Sun.

A Sorrowful Girl. Faithfulness had a lover and she treated him coldly. Did not know she loved him until he was gone. Now she has a heart broken and wishes him back, but does not know whether she may safely tell him so. She seeks advice. Answer: It is one of the unfortunate conditions of society that young women are not permitted to express their preferences in matters of this sort. Perhaps the young man is as deeply grieved as she is and two hearts may be kept under by the conventionalities of life. The writer has the keenest sympathy for estranged lovers, but in this case he is powerless to advise. Why not send this copy of the paper to him? Perhaps if he read this paragraph it may suggest to him that maybe you were not indifferent, after all.

Simplicity Avoided. Every small girl should have at least one party dress. She will need it. Before Dame Fashion became so extravagant in her ideas, children's party dresses were made of fine muslin or dotted Swiss. Now silks and satins have taken the place of the more simple fabrics, and the small girl's party frock may be as elaborate as her big sister's ball gown. A party dress for a girl of five, though exquisite in design, aptly illustrates the extravagance of the age. The little skirt, which is as full as a dressmaker's skill can fashion it, is made of baby-blue bengaline. The waist of blue chiffon over silk has a blouse effect, the yoke being outlined by an elaborate design of cream colored lace. A ruching of chiffon encircles the baby neck. The leaves are of bengaline, made short

Walnut Wafers. One half pound of brown sugar, one half pound walnut meats slightly broken but not chopped, three even tablespoonfuls of flour and one fourth teaspoonful of baking powder, one third teaspoonful of salt, two eggs. Beat the eggs, add the sugar, salt flour and lastly meats. Drop small spoonfuls on buttered pans and bake until brown. Butternut meats are also nice.

Potato Soup. Six boiled and mashed potatoes, one quart of milk, one fourth pound of butter. Season with salt and pepper. While mashing add the butter and pour in gradually the boiling milk. Stir well and strain through a sieve heat once more. Beat up an egg, put in the tureen and pour over it the soup when ready to serve.

Everton Cake. One cup and a half of granulated sugar, two thirds of a cup of butter six egg whites, one cup of sweet milk two and one half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with lemon. Two thirds of this mixture to be baked as two layers of jelly cake; the remainder to be baked in same shape after adding two table spoonfuls of molasses, half a cup of seeded raisins, three chopped figs, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a tea spoonful of nutmeg and allspice and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Layers to be put together with frosting, with the dark cake in the center.

No Economy Here. Once upon a time a plain, black velvet cape was considered the height of fashion. But times have changed. Velvet capes are still the vogue, but all simplicity has vanished. According to the present fashion no cape can be trimmed too much.

Velvet capes are adorned with fur, jewels and lace and yet it is all done so skillfully that the effect is perfect. One of the most fashionable capes of the hour is of black velvet, made very

full and falling a few inches below the waist line. Around the bottom there is a much frilled ruffle of ermine, so made that the lining of pale green brocade is visible here and there. Above the ermine frill applied to the velvet are Van Dyke points of cream Russian lace studded with imitation emeralds and jets. These points make an exquisite trimming. The collar is a double Medici. Outside it is of ermine and inside is the pale green brocade. The cape is charming for a theater wrap or for calling. —New York World.

Seed Cookies. Beat in a mixing bowl one egg lightly, adding gradually one cup of granulated sugar with a Dover egg beater; add one half cup of new milk, and before mixing add three and one half cups of sifted flour and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir well, then add one half cup melted butter and one teaspoonful of caraway seeds. Stir until fine and white, then drop into a buttered dripping pan, pat out evenly with the hand, sprinkle with sugar and bake. When cold in the pan, cut into small squares and put where they will keep moist.

Fashion Notes. Some new petticoats are of satin, with narrow bias ruffles bound with the material; others have ruffles with bright ribbon stitched on as binding, and one specially handsome one has the ruffles bound with the velvet. Another has a number of thick cords stitched in the ruffle, also forming a band at the edge. This is supposed to give a little spread to the skirt; but those ladies who walk a great deal have objected to it on account of its ability to wind around the ankles and render walking difficult or wearisome.

Alaska sable, seal and otter are among the most popular furs for general use. In New York and toward the south a great many short capes are worn. These are useful for all weather except the most severe, when heavier garments are imperatively demanded. The greatest care must be used in changing from long to short garments, as severe colds are invariably contracted if there is any carelessness in this direction.

Ermine is essentially a full dress material, and is not so appropriate for ordinary wear as most other furs. Indeed, it is like diamonds and point lace, having its special field of usefulness, outside of which the best taste will never bring it.

There are many ladies who seem to have a mania for silk linings. Whatever the outside of the dress may be, the lining is of silk. Some rather inexpensive camel's hair costumes have silk linings and are worn over silk petticoats. An imported skirt of black moire has a lining and dust ruffles of old rose taffeta silk, and a skirt of India camel's hair is lined with cardinal taffeta with a dust ruff made of double rows of black and cardinal taffeta with pinked edges.

WALNUT WAFFERS. One half pound of brown sugar, one half pound walnut meats slightly broken but not chopped, three even tablespoonfuls of flour and one fourth teaspoonful of baking powder, one third teaspoonful of salt, two eggs. Beat the eggs, add the sugar, salt flour and lastly meats. Drop small spoonfuls on buttered pans and bake until brown. Butternut meats are also nice.



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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.

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By Thomas E. Hill.

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What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city?
What does a Republican believe?
Why is a Republican and favor high protective tariff?
What are the arguments for and against protection?
What do the Socialists want?
What would be the conditions if Socialistic principles prevailed?
What do the Populists desire?
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?
What do the Nationalists want?
Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries?
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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