



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.

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 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 hiring labor, 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 demoted 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 enterprises, 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 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 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 power 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 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.

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 unpurported 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. TAUBENCK, Chairman, Marshall, Mo. 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.

Errors of Youth. SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN.

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, 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 trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Being our extensive college and hospital practice, we have discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered with a full and complete explanation of its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

R - Erythrorrhoyi cocca, 4 drachm. Ferri-bisulphid, 1 drachm. Helonias Diodes, 1 drachm. Celastrolin, 8 grains. Ext. Ignatius sanare (alcoholic), 2 grains. Ext. Ligustrum, 2 scruples. Glycorin, q. s. Mix.

Make 99 pills. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m., and another on going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative power of this restorative is astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, feeble, nervous condition to one of strength, life and vigor.

To those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting \$1 a sealed package containing 20 pills carefully compounded, will be sent by mail from our private laboratory, we will furnish 50 packages, which will cure most cases, for \$5. All letters earnestly confidential.

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Members Summoned to Meet April 18—Cabinet Changes.

Ottawa, Ont., March 23.—Parliament has been summoned to meet April 18. The remedial order calling upon Manitoba to re-establish Roman Catholic schools in the province was promulgated yesterday. It will likely result in the resignation of Patterson, minister of militia, who represents the strong protestant constitution of West Huron. The cabinet changes to follow are these: Secretary of State Dickey will become minister of militia, and the portfolio of state will go to Dr. Montague.

Cuban Rebels Defeated.

New York, March 23.—A special cable to the Herald from Havana, Cuba, says: "News has been received from Santiago that Gen. Garrich made a sortie last Monday with a force of 100 cavalry and 100 infantry and met a party of thirty bandits led by Valenzuela. The insurgents were defeated after a hard fight. The government reports that five insurgents were killed, and that guns and horses were captured. Gen. Garrich, it is reported, met and defeated another party. All is quiet, the report says, in the other provinces."

Progress in the Utah Constitution.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 23.—In the constitutional convention yesterday the committee of the whole took up Sec. 4 of the preamble and declaration of rights referring to taxation of church property, etc., and after a long debate it was laid on the table. The section referring to suspension of the habeas corpus precipitated considerable discussion. Sec. 10, referring to trial by jury, was being discussed at adjournment.

It Looks Bad for the Peace Plans.

Yokohama, March 23.—It is expected the negotiations for peace between China and Japan will not be successful. The army is the dominant power in Japan and the military men are bent upon continuing the campaign. Fresh troops are being hurried forward. In the house of representatives notice has been given of a motion declaring that the time for peace negotiations has not arrived.

Shanahan Offers a Measure in the Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., March 23.—Mr. Shanahan this morning introduced a bill amending the civil-service bill in accordance with Gov. Altgeld's desire. By the terms of Shanahan's bill the salary of each civil-service commissioner in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants and less than 100,000 shall be \$1,000 a year and cities of from 25,000 to 50,000 \$500, while not more than \$3,000 a year shall be expended for clerks, etc. The salary of the chief examiner is fixed at \$100 a year.

Mr. Sterchline introduced a bill limiting railroad fare within incorporated cities to 5 cents between all stations.

Mr. Walleck introduced a bill providing a tax of 10 per cent on the gross earnings of racing associations and limiting racing to thirty days each year.

Richard Vaux Is Dead.

Philadelphia, March 23.—Richard Vaux, ex-congressman and ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, died at his home here this morning of a gripe. He was taken ill over a week ago. Richard Vaux was born in this city away back in 1816, and his father, also Richard Vaux, was the founder of Philadelphia's present school system. Phil served as city recorder of Philadelphia for seven years, without pay, and he was defeated three times in the mayoralty race—in 1842, 1845 and 1854—but he was elected mayor in 1856. In 1853 he was defeated again, and he subsequently succeeded to the seat of the late Congressman Samuel J. Randall after the latter's death.

Rebel Leaders Killed.

Havana, March 23.—The Governor of Santiago province reports that on March 18 General Garrich started from Bairre with 230 men. The troops overtook the rebels at Solis and killed five men in a short time. Among the dead were the rebel leaders Manuel and Pacheco and the aid-de-camp Setrada. All of the arms and ammunition of the rebels were captured.

St. Charles, Minn., in Flames.

Winona, Minn., March 23.—A serious fire broke out at St. Charles, twenty-two miles west of Winona. A request for aid was received here this morning and at 7:15 o'clock a detachment of firemen with apparatus left for the scene. Telegraphic communications with St. Charles was entirely cut off at 8:35 a. m.

Africans Sell Themselves Into Slavery.

Zanzibar, March 23.—Drought and locusts have caused widespread famine in eastern equatorial Africa. Villages have been depopulated and mission schools and churches have been closed. Many natives are selling themselves and their children into slavery to obtain food.

Pennsylvania Miners to strike.

Newcastle, Pa., March 23.—At a mass meeting representing 1,000 Beaver Valley miners yesterday it was decided that unless the old scale of wages be restored a strike would be ordered Saturday. The miners are getting 50 and 60 cents a ton, and want the old rate of 80 and 70 cents.

Gov. Budd's Secretary is a Woman.

Sacramento, Cal., March 23.—Gov. Budd has decided to appoint a woman as his executive secretary. She is Miss Josephine Todman, a graduate of the Hastings Law College, formerly a clerk in Budd's office and latterly assistant to the governor's private secretary.

Pugilist Sentenced to Prison.

Plattsburgh, Neb., March 23.—Pugilist Lindsay of Omaha, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing Fletcher Robinson, a prize-fighter, last year, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

His Resignation Not Accepted.

Washington, March 23.—Senator E. de Muruga, Spanish minister to the United States, admits the correctness of the telegram from Madrid stating that he had cabled his resignation and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs had refused to accept it.

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

TALKS FOR VETERANS

EMPEROR WILLIAM WANTS LIBERAL PENSIONS.

The Defenders of the Fatherland Are to Be Looked After—Prince Hohenzoln to Submit Suitable Proposal to the Reichstag.

Berlin, March 23.—The Reichsanzeiger upon the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I., grandfather of the present Emperor of Germany, publishes a decree addressed by Emperor William to the chancellor of the German empire. The emperor says "On this day, sacred to the memory of Emperor William I., I feel with especial keenness the necessity of making some provision, as he would have wished, for the men who obeying the summons of their commanders and rejoicing in the sacrifices staked life and health for the fatherland. I would, therefore, regard it with greater satisfaction if the officers, surgeons, officials and men of the army and navy who, in consequence of their injuries sustained during the time of service, forfeited their claim to a second year's active service in the calculations of their pensions, could henceforth have the difference thus caused made up to them. It would also give me satisfaction if the non-commissioned officers and men who took an honorable part in the campaigns of 1870 and 1871 or in the wars waged by the German states before 1870, and who are needy, could be granted assistance in the future. I do not lose sight of the fact that the circumstances admit the claims of only a number of men and that these only are considered. But it is my earnest wish that the gratitude of the fatherland should at least be manifested toward those who are in a position of indigence."

The decree then charges Prince Hohenzoln to submit the proposal and to carry out the details.

AMEND CIVIL-SERVICE BILL.

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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? What does a single-tax advocate propose? If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm? 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? 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 strike against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law? Who nationalized the railroads, the coal mines and various industries? Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days? Who was President of the United States in 1843-1850-1851? Who have been the occupants of the presidential chair since 1879? Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration? How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other parties have we had in each and every Congress? How many lawyers in each Congress? Whence originated the names of "Brother Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," "Loco-Foco," "Silver Greys," etc., etc.? What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave Law, etc., etc.? 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 has thrown so many people into idleness of late years? Why so many tramps? What is the history of the Coxey movement? When did the coal miners' strike begin and what was the extent of that movement? What are the facts about the Pullman strike, the American Railway Union and the boycott of the Pullman car? What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice? See "Hill's Political History of the United States."

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