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J. S. HYATT, Bus. Mgr.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

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

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixtieth 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 legislature, 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 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 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 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,

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. We demand that postpaid savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange. 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-U. S. soldiers and sailors.

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 McFAHLAND, 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 the trouble scarcely ever being suspected. They are distressed for everything but the right one. Our extensive codex 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 medicine. R—Erythroxylon cocca, 4 drachms. Jerubeb, 3 drachms. Melissae folia, 2 drachms. Gelsemium, 5 grains. Ext. ignea, 2 grains. Ext. lepraria, 2 scruples. Glycerine, q. s. Mix. Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m. and another in going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every weakness in either sex, and especially in those of a nervous and delicate constitution. The restorative powers of this medicine are astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nervous condition to one of renewed life and vigor. To those who would prefer to obtain it of us, we are sending \$1.00 a sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by mail from our laboratory, or we will forward by express, which will cure most cases, for \$2.00. All orders promptly answered.

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

Rations for Milk.

Experiments to determine the value of various rations for milk production have been in progress at the Iowa experiment station, the results of which have been recorded in Bulletin 14. The experiment extended over a period of eighteen months the cow being weighed and the milk tested at intervals while the different rations were being fed. This experiment indicates that corn meal fed with corn fodder, or corn ensilage results in the more rapid decrease of milk and its fat and solids, than the advance in the period of lactation justifies. That corn meal fed with sorghum ensilage results in very rapid decrease in milk fat and solids, and that the combination is not profitable. That corn meal fed with roots and clover hay is palatable and gives good results. That the substitution of bran and oil meal for half the amount of corn meal resulted in a marked increase both in quantity and quality of milk, increase in quality being even more marked than the increase in quantity. That good pasture can be substituted for part of grain ration. That farmers who feed corn exclusively may have better yields, better sustained, by also using clover hay, oil meal and bran, or other albuminous feeds—Rural World.

A Rich Manure.

The old-fashioned notion that manure from pigs or fattening hogs is richer than that from other animals, is mainly due to the fact that hogs are generally fed on grain or other concentrated food. Hogs have also the faculty of putting on more fat from the same feed than other animals. Even when they are fed corn, their manure is rich, for they put in their excrement the flesh-forming elements, richest in plant food, and use chiefly those that go to make fat, and which are of little value as fertilizers.

Stock Notes.

A hornless bull is a safeguard to human life. The cheapest beef is that made on good pastures. Vary the rations occasionally to keep up the appetite. Allowing the cat to run down helps to give the lies a start. Cattle need light; do not compel them to live like rats in a hole. Profitable beef cattle belong to special regions, breed and treatment.

About two-thirds of the food eaten by a half grown animal goes to maintenance. Many western farmers will have to feed their cattle more with reference to the manure. It is very poor economy to half starve calves; keep them growing from birth to maturity. When the lower grades of cattle will not pay the best plan is to breed and feed something better. Bran and oil meal with roughness make cheep feed in many cases for cattle than corn and roughness.

Scattering the feed out on the ground may save some work occasionally, but does not economize feed. We may make mistakes in feeding and caring for the cattle too often; there is no necessity for repeating them. In a majority of cases, as the number of thoroughbred or good grade cattle decreases, the age of turning to market increases. At present prices it requires the best of management to feed beef cattle for market with profit, and it is only through the best cattle that it is possible.

Household Hints.

- Sheet-iron pans for cake and bread are preferable to tin. To preserve tomato catsup and improve its flavor, add a tablespoonful of brandy to each quart. When about to scald milk wet the saucepan with cold water to prevent the milk from scorching. When you buy raisins for cooking purposes, seed them, wash and thoroughly dry them and put in a glass jar with tight lids. Currants also. In mixing omelets two general rules should never be forgotten. One is never to use more than eight eggs for any one omelet; another rule, not to beat the eggs too much. A distinguished French physician insists upon it that raw oysters are extremely nourishing, and that in all cases of impaired digestion and nervous troubles they are an excellent tonic. To tell a good cod when you go to the market examine the fish just above the tail. In a good healthy cod the body is round and plump. The lower half of the fish will be almost cone shaped. Iron pots should always be boiled out first with wood ashes and cold water. Then thoroughly washed and they are ready for use. Skillets, griddles, iron gem-pans and waffle-irons should be well greased and allowed to burn off once or twice before using. Reserve the water in which the green peas have been boiled. Add to it some well reduced stock, or some of Liebig's extract, and at once a delicious soup is produced. The French never throw away the water in which vegetables are cooked. With proper seasoning they convert it into a palatable, wholesome and economical potage or food. A handsome laundry bag may be made of a heavy damask towel with a showy red border. Cut the towel in two and sew on pieces of tany-red three-eighths of a yard long to each half. Join these at the sides for a bag and make a hem at the top wide enough to run in a red ribbon two inches wide. The fringe ends at the bottom are fastened together with herring-bone stitch in red silk, which may continue all around the sides.

California and Utah Excursions.

The Burlington runs on every Thursday a tourist sleeper, leaving Lincoln at 12:15 p. m. for Salt Lake, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Only \$5 for a double berth, Lincoln to Los Angeles. These excursions have proved very successful from the fact that they are conducted personally by a Burlington employe. For full information regarding tickets, apply at B. & M. depot or city ticket office, corner Tenth and O Streets.

Places for Senators.

Morrill Will Continue at the Head of the Finance Committee. Washington, April 6.—The report that Senator Morrill would retire from the chairmanship of the senate finance committee on the reorganization, to make way for Sherman, is without authorization from either of the senators. The latter is at the head of the republican membership on foreign relations, which in certain contingencies would be a more important committee than even the committee on finance, and stands next to Mr. Morrill on the finance committee, so that in the event of Mr. Morrill's retirement Mr. Sherman would then be entitled to his choice between the two. Financial questions are his specialty, and it is altogether probable that if the opportunity to choose between the two were given he would select the committee affording work most in accordance with his inclinations.

The names most prominently heard in connection caused by the retirement of Senator McPherson are those of Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Senator Wolcott of Colorado, and Senator Platt of Connecticut, the first two being favorable to silver and the last opposed to it. Senator Wolcott's name is also mentioned in connection with one of the vacancies in the committee on foreign relations, and it is considered probable that in view of Senator Cameron's long service in the senate and of his attitude in favor of a protective tariff policy as well as of silver, Mr. Wolcott's friends may agree to a compromise.

Peace Will Bring Trade.

Guatemala, April 5.—The Mercantile Community has congratulated the government on the peaceful adjustment of differences with Mexico and says heavy orders for goods will now be placed in the United States and Europe. For prurigo senilis, that eruptive affection of old age, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best specific.

Thought to Have Been Effectually Disposed of by the House.

Springfield, Ill., April 6.—Soon after the house convened this morning Mr. Jones of Iroquois, from the committee on revenue, reported Mr. Merriam's "anti-Catholic" bill. Mr. Merriam moved that it be recommitted to the committee on education. This, it is thought, effectually disposes of the bill. After advancing a large number of bills to third reading, the house adjourned to 5 o'clock Monday evening.

"ANTI-CATHOLIC" BILL DEAD.

In the senate, Mr. Fisher introduced a bill providing for the taxation of dining and sleeping cars operated and used in this state and not owned by the corporations operating them. The bill is intended to compel payment of taxes by corporations outside of this state which operate on roads in Illinois. A schedule is provided for, which shall show the number of sleeping and dining cars owned outside the state and not owned by the railroads operating them that are used during each month of the year and the number of miles each month the cars have been run, and the total number of miles the cars have been in and out of the state. The state board of equalization shall assess for taxation the average number of cars coming within the provisions of the bill, and the assessed value of the cars shall bear the same proportion to the entire value that the annual monthly average of miles that such cars have been run or operated within the state shall bear to the annual monthly average of the number of miles that such cars have been used or operated within and without the state. The bill does not apply to cars operated and owned within the state.

The Crawford bill allowing the organization of pawnbroker societies came up as the pending question on second reading. Senators Wall, Green, Humphrey and others opposed the measure, the former moving a postponement for one week. Mr. Green said that as he construed the bill it would allow pawnbrokers' trusts in large cities, and permit them to organize subsocieties. The motion to postpone carried by a vote of 17 yeas to 10 nays.

The bill allowing boards of education to establish kindergarten schools and the Bogardus train robbery measure were advanced to third reading. Senator Littler asked consent to have his revenue bill made a special order for next Thursday. Objections were offered by Senators Humphreys and Campbell of Hamilton. Mr. Littler then moved a suspension of the rules. No quorum was manifest on the question, and the senate adjourned until 5 o'clock Monday on motion of Senator Crawford.

United States Ship Marblehead Ordered to Hurry to Bayroot, Syria.

Washington, April 6.—The United States steamship Marblehead, now at Gibraltar, was cabled yesterday by Secretary Herbert to proceed with all dispatch to Beyroot, Syria. The commander-in-chief of the European station, who will sail immediately on the San Francisco, now at Palermo, for Smyrna, was instructed to order the vessels of his command to visit also Alexandretta and Adana to confer with the United States consuls and resident American citizens, and if it is found that there are good grounds for the apprehensions expressed in these quarters concerning a probable massacre of Christians, to intimate to the responsible authorities that this government will afford full protection to American citizens living peaceably in that part of the world under its treaty guarantees.

Freight Wreck on the Alton.

Alton, Ill., April 6.—A fearful wreck occurred this morning at Wood River bridge, on the Chicago and Alton cut-off, about half a mile north of East Alton. A long, heavy, freight train was coming down the grade when the middle of the train bulged out and fifteen cars were piled on top of each other. Four men were killed outright and two fatally injured. None of them are known, but are supposed to be tramps who were stealing a ride. The injured men were brought to the hospital in this city. The wreck was caused by the train being too heavily loaded behind, and when the brakes were put on the front cars the weight behind was thrown onto a flatcar in the middle of the train, crushing it to atoms and wrecking the other cars.

Will Protect Americans.

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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 tariffs? What are the arguments for and against protection? What do the Socialists want? What would be the conditions if Socialist 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? Who 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 were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days? Who was President of the United States in 1849-1859-1869? 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? When 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 is 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 Coxy 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 cars? What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice? See "Hill's Political History of the United States."