

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The People's Party Platform Adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the 116th 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 this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

PREAMBLE.

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 capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, 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 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 industries. 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 a suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious efforts 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, 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 from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation which established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whom it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to 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 planned 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, the united brotherhood of free men.

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 depend; 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 remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all men and women of the country, therefore:

WE DECLARE

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 will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation 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.

PLATFORM.

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; that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the 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 moneys 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 to facilitate 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 transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

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

Vehicles as the World's Fair.

It may not be generally known that the Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O., carried off the highest awards at the late World's Fair. It is said they had the largest and handsomest display and sold more goods than any other carriage exhibitor at the fair. Two Medals and one Diploma for strength of work, beauty of finish and cheapness of price, are honors and distinction that no other carriage manufacturers were shown. If any of our readers want a reliable vehicle of any kind, write for their catalogue "D," with prices.

To Hot Springs, Ark., and return \$23.35 via the Missouri Pacific route Feb 13th. Call on Paul D. Smith, C. P. & T. A. 8201 O street, Lincoln, Neb.

WORMS in HORSES. The only SURE CURE for the Worms in Horses. Never fails to do what it is recommended to do. Try it. Send five in U. S. postage, and I will send you half; or out this ad, take it to drugist, and pay five. D. S. STEWART, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A New Plan for Dealing With the Liquor Question.

I am a reformer generally, but of late it has been applied to politics; and without said reformation none others will come. Let us try to reform politics by taking whisky out of our political conventions, and allow no one to represent us in office, except those who do not use distilled liquors. That will be a good beginning. Then we will follow it up with the reduction of the use of spirituous liquors. Will give you my plan farther along.

First let us see what the consumption of liquor is in the United States. In 1890 it was one billion gallons, being an increase of about 8 per cent over the last decade before, and 2 per cent over the increase of population, at the same time not more than 1 per cent of the total was used for any other purpose than as a beverage. The use of it as such is destructive to the mental faculties; and if so, nothing very good can be looked for politically, morally or religiously from it. Nothing but depravity follows the use of distilled liquors. A diagnosis of its use shows, first the habit is formed, then when drunkenness begins disease commences, and gets worse unless checked, the same as typhoid fever or any other disease. If not stopped it will terminate fatally.

No two diseases act the same way on the system. All diseases tend to the destruction of the entire system. All can see that the liquor disease gets worse and worse until it ends often in delirium tremens, "snakes in the boots."

Now for the remedy. In 1840 the Washingtonian society was started in Baltimore. Your humble servant joined it in 1843. Many societies have been started for the suppression of the use of spirituous liquors, (distilled "liquid damnation" if you please), and the jails, penitentiaries and lunatic asylums speak in loud tones for its suppression; the schools and churches are also strong allies against it; and the Prohibition party is fighting for its annihilation. But the combined influence of all those societies, together with the prayers of the Christian world, does no good; for the vice is on the increase, as above shown.

What is to be done? Things look dark. We have the saloons, with all their paraphernalia, entrenched behind the law, and we have fought them in all shapes and have charged their batteries all without success.

Now suppose we do as Washington's army did at Yorktown, Oliver Perry on the lakes, Jackson at New Orleans, Grant at Appomattox: stratagem was what made the British lion roar twice in our history, and the rebels in 1864.

Now my plan is, to work the reform movement to haul off our troops from the face of their vaulted cannon, and let the saloons alone; as above; and as the present law is to arrest a drunk man, fetch him up before the officer and make him pay a fine—that is a precedent. Now we will change it a little, and when the criminal, that the law has made, is brought before the officer, have him be compelled to tell where he got his liquor. The judgment shall be that he be taken to the Keeley cure and compelled to stay there until the faculty says he is cured. And compel the man that let him have the poison pay the court charges, also his fare and expenses of the cure.

This is granting the gold cure of Dr. Keeley is a genuine cure. It has been investigated by eminent men and they find it effectual, that it stops all desire for liquor, and not more than one in a hundred ever gets drunk again. If he does, send him not less than five years to hard labor, or to the U. S. army. We should look on a drunk man with pity, as he has been duped and caught the disease, and we should heap our anathemas on the man that gave him the diseased appetite.

I think this plan will reduce the drunkards, also reduce the amount of liquors sold, and the saloon business will not be so profitable and saloons will be reduced in numbers. Besides, the bondsmen for the saloon man will be more cautious in the bond signed, as they will be responsible for the expenses of the drunkards. It seems to me that by this plan the liquor business would be killing itself. Temperance societies have not stopped it; and prohibition does not prohibit. Maine, Kansas, Iowa, testify to the past.

I hope anti-whisky people will take this thing up, and discuss it or a better plan for the suppression of this damnable vice. I am an obscure man in an obscure town. Can any good come out of Hazard? A. G. SWIGART, Hazard, Neb., Feb. 20, '94.

Ho Desires to Have the Referendum Explained.

LIBBY, Neb., Feb 21, 1894. Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:—Our readers are aware, we suppose, that the Initiative and Referendum plan is in very successful and in perfectly satisfactory operation in the Swiss Republic. ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT, January 14, 1894.

You will excuse me for trespassing on your time and space, but I would like to say a word or two in regard to the above quotation, from your paper. Having been connected with the Alliance movement since 1890 I have talked with many people in regard to the Referendum and I have yet to find the first one who understands its principles.

I can account for it only, that its very simplicity has prevented its recognition, or the merits of the system. We already have a partial use of the system of "constitutional amendments" to the people. It also has the merit of being non-partisan, as it can be used by any party. Now to make this proposition plain, take our maximum freight rate law, there were men in all parties who favored it. By use of the Referendum it could have been referred to the people, who would have voted on it subject to no partisan bias, and if carried by a majority it would have become a law. It is the only practical system of majority rule. There were men of all parties who favored the law, therefore it could not have been a partisan measure. What I wish to impress on the editorial mind is the fact that if it is to become a part of our state platform (I so understood the article) the reform press should publish a full explanation of the workings of the law, and its effects. I have been at work for three years trying to get the "reform press" to take the matter of the Referendum up, and place it before the people. It is the quickest and most desirable way in which to reach needed reforms, and I have yet to find the man who when he understands it, is not in favor of its adoption. FARMER.

A Co-operative Plan Proposed.

J. W. Logan's plan for organizing a universal co-operative association which will be self supporting:

- 1st. Each person must take \$100 in stock, which may be paid either in money or work.
2nd. Each member to be required to work four hours each day, which shall entitle him or her to board and room, and each member may go and come when he pleases, being only required to work when present. If he or she wishes to work for stock, then they will be required to work 8 hours per day, 4 hours to apply on stock, allowing say 25cts. per hour, or \$1 per day for 4 hours; stock to be issued in \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10, which will be received at par for any commodities the society may have to sell.
3rd. Each department shall be managed by a board of directors to be elected by ballot. Business of all kinds will be carried on.
All titles to be in the name of the society and all wages to be the same.
The mother of a healthy child which shall be left with the society shall be entitled to \$50 in stock and the child shall be cared for and educated by the society, the mother to have no care of the child unless she shall work in that department.

[Mr. Logan of Omaha proposes the above plan for discussion by our readers.—EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.]

The War Has Just Begun.

Yes, the war has just begun—the civil war by civil means. The tatonnet is rusty and the cannons cold, so let them remain. The weapons we should handle now are those of peace, and these should be so used as to win the victory by the ballot. The ballot—the gleaming, yet bloodless weapon of the thinking soul, and the safeguard of the millions. The reforms we are seeking must come through the wise exercise of the highest right we know, the right to express our views of men and laws by the secret ballot. Of nearly 70,000,000 people 14,000,000 have this sacred right of ballot resting on their manhood, and are to exercise it for the weal or woe of 1,500,000,000 human beings. How are they going to do this? No 14,000,000 men have ever had the concrete right to vote it one day in any country but this. And here do all wisely weigh this ballot right? In times past have not too many too lightly considered the worth and the power of this speechless slip of paper? Of what worth and power when one slip wisely or unwisely marked can change for good or for bad the destiny of this nation! What precious gift our forefathers gave when they laid the foundation of our free institutions! And they gave it for the people's good, that they might use it to make the most of themselves in its use. Then, to prevent its abuse they began a system of public education that the brain of the millions might become enlightened so as to merit this gift by wisely using it. For this our common school system was established. A system that may be and will be improved to do better work, and to have a deeper and safer influence on the public mind. For this we have reading circles, public libraries, teachers' institutes and lecture courses. The educator of the mind on passing events is the printing press. The nations can strike a weekly balance from its record of the world's doings. The millions can read what has been done and said through the week over the earth on Saturday evening. While all printed matter has something to do with education, the many-winged newspaper is the main creator of public opinion. The knowledge gatherer in all realms of inquiry speaks to all who may choose to read the papers. From what is thus said each one can take the measure of his own worth and safety. Our republic should have better papers for the creation of a more enlightening public opinion. A. B. LYNCH.

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WILLIS TO DOLE.

The American Minister Replies to the Hawaiian President's Specifications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The president to-day transmitted to congress another chapter of Hawaiian correspondence, including the dispatches which arrived from Hawaii at San Francisco, February 10, and reached the state department Saturday morning.

In a letter to Secretary Gresham, Minister Willis wrote concerning the anniversary of the revolution:

Sir: The first anniversary of the provisional government was celebrated last Wednesday, January 17, in accordance with the program set forth in dispatch No. 28, of January 16, by public reception, military parade, illuminations of executive buildings and a mass meeting at night. None of the foreign representatives participated in the observance of the day. No salutes were fired from the American, English or Japanese war vessels in port. The day passed with no disturbance. The representatives of foreign governments acted upon the instructions of their own government and upon their own responsibility, with the distinct disavowal upon the part of the representative of the United States that its action was either intended or desired to control theirs.

Frequent editorials, similar in character to those enclosed, many of them severely reflecting upon the president of the United States and his secretary of state and also upon Mr. Blount, have appeared in the daily press. As the Hawaiian question is now pending before congress and as the feeling here has been very intense, I have not thought proper thus far to take any official notice of them. I would be glad to have instructions from you upon the subject.

Very respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS, E. E. and M. P.

Mr. Willis inclosed reports of the speeches at the anniversary celebration, which showed that those who participated in the revolution still hoped for annexation to the United States.

The reply of Minister Willis to President Dole's long letter of complaint is also made public. In this Mr. Willis said: "Referring to matters that occurred before my arrival, I do not feel at liberty to discuss further than to say they were not at the time given the unfriendly construction now computed to them, nor do they, except in a very remote degree, bear upon your statements as to purpose to use force."

I come to the paragraph which quotes several expressions from an interview in a local paper of November 16. As this does not involve my "attitude," I have this to say—"The subject matter of the interview and the circumstances out of which it arose were known to you at the time. On the forenoon of Wednesday, November 15, the Hon. S. M. Damon, minister of finance, notified me in person that there were rumors of an attack that night on the ensuing night upon the executive building. The government did not credit these rumors but there were many people who had apprehensions upon the subject in consequence of which he informed me, the regular guard had been increased and one of the volunteer companies would be ordered under arms for the night. I remarked: "The Japanese consul general, the English minister and other foreign representatives have already called to say their people are apprehensive of mob violence and had asked me, as the only representative whose government had war vessels in port, to protect their people. The friends of the queen are also apprehensive as to her safety. I do not wish to interfere in any way with your domestic affairs, except with your approval. If you do not object, however, I will publicly announce the United States will co-operate to prevent mob violence. I will also state there will be no communication to your government from the president of the United States for several weeks."

Mr. Damon replied thanking me for the offer and saying no could see no objection whatever, and that such an announcement would go very far toward allaying excitement and relieving general anxiety. In reply to the questions as to whether the order calling out the volunteers could not be rescinded, he said he would go immediately to the executive building but he was afraid it was too late to make any change for that night.

The following evening I met Mr. Damon at a dinner given by Captain Barker on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, when he expressed his hearty approval and appreciation of my action and said the effect of the interview, which you quote had been to greatly relieve the apprehension of the community as to mob violence. On the following morning you called at the legation and being informed of the preceding facts, and as stated in your letter you expressed your satisfaction and approval of what had occurred. The representatives of the foreign governments and many prominent citizens expressed themselves to the same effect. The action taken was meant and understood at the time as in the interest of peace, humanity and good order, and will, after this explanation, no longer, I hope, be considered an evidence of hostility. Paragraph thirteen contains extracts from remarks published in a local paper of the 17th of last November, purporting to have been made by me to a delegation of the American league, and which you accept as correct. I state now nothing was said on that occasion which was intended or which could be construed into an unfriendly sentiment towards you or your government. As to written communications, the language used will answer for itself.

The minister at this point quotes the reports of his interview with Dole and Attorney-General Smith and concludes: "You further in paragraph 13 refer to your communication of November 29, revoking the general permission heretofore granted to the United States forces to land for drill. You assigned no reason for such action and I know of none. You were, however, promptly notified that such privilege would not thereafter be exercised, and that day no armed soldier of our gov-

ernment has been landed here for that or any other purpose.

Under our constitution, as you are well aware, congress alone has power to declare war. As the president distinctly announced he would only act "within the constitutional limit of executive power," he precluded the idea of using force and affirmed his declaration of November 1, delivered through Secretary Gresham, not to do anything which would cause injury to life and property of anyone at the islands.

If these "visiting citizens" who describe the preparations, drills, etc., aboard our naval vessels, had made inquiry of the officers in command, their apprehensions would have been promptly allayed by the information that what they saw on that Friday, they could have seen on any third Friday in the month, it being the usual "squadron routine drill," viz., boat drill, fire party, arm and away, requiring the "packing of knapsacks," and other preparations which you detail.

I desire to state the only communication of the political character which I had with the queen was on three occasions. The sole purpose of these negotiations were, as you know, to secure proper guarantee from the queen as to life and property of all connected with the overthrow of the monarchy. These having been secured, I then, under the instructions of the president of the United States, presented his decisions, setting forth the reasons therefor and submitting to your government for its voluntary action. Minister Willis explains in detail all the other specifications of Mr. Dole.

EX MARSHAL WILSON SHOWN UP.

February 2 Mr. Willis writes Secretary Gresham as follows:

In my dispatch No. 10 of December 9, 1893, transmitting an interview with Colonel C. B. Wilson, former marshal of the kingdom, reference is made by him to a list of special and supplementary advisers whom he had selected and among whom were many of the most prominent and influential citizens. It was not claimed by Mr. Wilson, as far as I am informed, that the selection by him was with the knowledge or consent of these gentlemen, some of whom in the daily press and others to me in person, have so stated. Among these are Honorable Rich F. Bicketon, first associate justice of the supreme court; Honorable W. Austin Whiting, first judge circuit court and the Honorable F. A. Schaefer who explicitly disavows any knowledge of the said list and states the use of their names was entirely unauthorized and unwarranted. The same disavowal is made by the Hon. A. G. M. Roberson, the Hon. Paul Neuman, Messrs. James H. Boyd, Henry Smith, Thomas B. Lucas, W. M. Cunningham and others. It is doubtful whether any of those whose names were on the lists were informed of the fact.

A Banker Arrested.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—J. C. Yetzer, president of the defunct Cass county bank, of Atlantic, Iowa, was arrested at Council Bluffs last night on a charge of fraudulent banking.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Carr, wife of the Denver lawyer shot mysteriously week before last, has been released from custody for lack of evidence.

Signor Crispi, premier of Italy, is said to be suffering seriously from insomnia and to be desirous of retiring from public life.

It is reported from Denver, Col., that silver mines reopened after the troubles of last summer, will be closed again unless the price of silver shall rise.

General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, who is now in Philadelphia, reiterates his statement that he proposes to take further action against the bond issue.

William G. Bourne of Findlay, Ohio, whose daughter, aged 17, eloped to Kingfisher, Ok., with Barlow F. Foster, the married son of a wealthy citizen, has secured a verdict for \$15,000 against Foster.

A receiver has been appointed for the Kansas water and light company at Lawrence, and also one for the Topeka water company.

Four incendiary attempts were made to burn several of the world's fair buildings. It is believed to be the work of Junk dealers.

Willie Voig, a Choctaw Indian, was convicted of larceny and given thirty-nine lashes on the bare back.

Mrs. Lease is now in possession of her office on the board of charities, the supreme court having rendered a judgment of ouster against Freeborn.

A great iron drawbridge, to cost \$3,000,000, is to be erected across the Harlem river at New York.

Four persons at the Houston train wreck have been arrested. They are all colored.

Tobacco Deranged my Stomach and my Entire Nervous System—After Using No-to-bac I Gained Sixteen Pounds in Weight.

URBANA, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1892. Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph St., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—I used tobacco constantly from twenty to forty-three; I felt that I must quit, or my stomach would be completely gone. I read one of your advertisements and thought it was a "fake," but resolved to make one effort to quit. NO-TO-BAC came July 4th 1892, and I commenced to use it at once. The first two weeks I gained eight pounds in weight, in four weeks I gained sixteen pounds. NO-TO-BAC completely destroyed my desire for tobacco in two weeks, my appetite became natural and I ate breakfast a thing I had not done before in ten years, except simply to drink a cup of coffee.

(Signed) C. McDONALD. There are many tobacco users suffering from diseases attributed to causes other than the use of tobacco. Don't go on tobacco spitting and smoking your life away, but call at once at H. T. Jack Drug Co., Late in Neb. our agents, and get a box of NO-TO-BAC, or a little bottle that will tell you all about it. If you cannot call, write for book to THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, No. 45, Randolph St., Chicago, I. Inds.