

VOX POPULI

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

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

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been 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 demoralization of silver, and the oppression 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 purpose 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 employes.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

LANDS.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia.

LAWRENCE McFARLAND, Secretary, New York.

M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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

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 have been doomed to a life of suffering. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have discovered new and concentrated remedies, the accompanying prescription is offered as a CERTAIN AND SURE 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.
- R—Erythroxylon cocca, 4 drachms. Jaborandi, 2 drachms. Helonias Dioica, 4 drachms. Gallesium, 5 grains. Ext. Iridium sinense (alcoholic), 2 grains. Ext. leptandria, 2 scruples. Glycyrrhiza, q. s.
- Take 30 pills, 4 or 5 times a day, 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 powers of this restorative are astonishing, and its use is considered for a short time as a "change of habit," but it is a serious condition to one of renewed life and vigor.
- To those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by sending \$1, a sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 100 pills, which will cure most cases, for \$5. All letters should be addressed to—
- NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON FOR WOMAN'S WEAR.

The Plumed Hat May Go—The Boa of the Hour—The Newest Collars—The Conqueror's Grave—Notes for Woman Only.



felt trimmed most simply with black ribbon and practically rain-proof. A favorite fashion rolls the brim straight back in front, and sets a great bow a little at one side of the roll as the only trimming; indeed, it is made conspicuously lonesome in this class of hat, so that the choicest effects may be associated with severe simplicity. But these very plumes are an obstacle for the would-be savers of them, because their beauty makes their possessors long to display them at every opportunity. So the befeathered hat is favored by the great majority, even for outdoor wear. One of the handsome types of those hats that set women in a rush for shelter at the first fall of rain or snow is pictured here. It is round, of black velvet, and garnished richly with black ostrich plumes, bows and rosettes of black satin ribbon set off with and seemingly fastened by rhinestone buttons. Ten plumes are employed in all, and, as indicated, little height is added thereby.

Dutch bonnets are in high favor for dress occasions. They are being made so wide at the sides, however, that the girls at the theater not only crush against each other's sleeves, but touch hats also when they move a little from an upright position. Side combs are another fancy of the hour and are being made so rich with jewels that the more expensive ones come attached to each other by a chain that passes about the head at the back and is made secure by a bent gold hairpin. An elaboration of this idea is shown that jewels the chain and makes it part of the ornamentation of the coiffure. It is secured to the central prong of the black comb, this comb and the side ones constituting a set.—Florette, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Spring Novelties.

The flower boa is the novelty of the hour. It is the most becoming neck adornment that the Gotham girl has yet worn. So popular are these dainty conceits of flowers, ribbons and lace that even the tailor made young person has stooped to wear one. Some of the most fetching are made of a plaited frill of black lace with a deep red rose caught in each plait. The collarettes which hang over the corsage to the waist line. The yellow laces so popular at present are combined with flowers in making these boas. One seen recently was composed of little bunches of violets. The flowers were sewn to a ribbon foundation and encircled the neck, being finished in front with a jabot of creamy Russian thread lace. An effective flower boa for half mourning was made of a ruff of white silk caught here and there with little clusters of black violets. In front the silk hung down in two stole-like bands, which were lined to make them stiff and trimmed with tiny frills of fine black lace. With this boa a lace and jet bonnet should be worn. A charming creation is a fluff of white lace

CRUSADE IS starting in behalf of the curling plumes that are now so fashionable. Its devotees insist that feathers are not good taste for street wear, but their number is not yet very great. As a substitute they suggest enormous hats of dull black ribbon and practically rain-proof. A favorite fashion rolls the brim straight back in front, and sets a great bow a little at one side of the roll as the only trimming; indeed, it is made conspicuously lonesome in this class of hat, so that the choicest effects may be associated with severe simplicity. But these very plumes are an obstacle for the would-be savers of them, because their beauty makes their possessors long to display them at every opportunity. So the befeathered hat is favored by the great majority, even for outdoor wear. One of the handsome types of those hats that set women in a rush for shelter at the first fall of rain or snow is pictured here. It is round, of black velvet, and garnished richly with black ostrich plumes, bows and rosettes of black satin ribbon set off with and seemingly fastened by rhinestone buttons. Ten plumes are employed in all, and, as indicated, little height is added thereby.

These Are the New Collars. A few young women have been seen in town wearing the very latest thing in men's collars. The collar is a turned down affair, which stands as high as an ordinarily high upstanding collar. It is, perhaps, rather doubled than a turned down collar. It consists of a piece of linen which, when opened out, is about six inches high, or twice the

BECOMING TO FRESH FACES. height of a very high stand-up collar. One half is bent over and ironed close against the other. The two ends meet together in front. This is quite a recent invention in British neck wear, although it has naturally been worn longer in London than here. Collars of this kind helped to make Mr. Amarnith and Lord Reggie of "The Green Carnation" things of beauty. It is still sufficiently uncommon here to make the wearing of it a mark of the very latest fashion. Women who try to imitate various men's features usually fail to get an exact copy of the real thing. The few young persons who have these new collars are to be congratulated.

The Conqueror's Grave. The poet slowly wandered thro the city of the dead, down the broad avenues, up the narrow pathways and by the marble and granite dwellings, which clustered "neath the great evergreens and lonesome sycamores, hills of the valley and forget-me-nots. Each dwelling told a story for the ones within—a story of things said in the councils of state or nation, or of deeds done upon the field of battle, or the ordinary story of life. Monument and mausoleum, he passed them by with little more than momentary notice, and afar down the hillside, where the fragrance of the flowers was lost, where the white monuments of greatness were no more, he went over a lonely grave whose little headstone simply announced the sleeper's name and when Death came. It was of this sepulchre that the bard would sing—would thrill the pulse of humanity, and tell the better way of life. No, the sleeper had not been a statesman, nor a hero who had fallen on the field of strife. Yet the headstone marked the resting place of a conqueror, and one before whose conquests, victories of battle fields or of the diplomacy pale into trifles, and then vanish into myth. And this conqueror was a woman who, in life, lived for others; one in whose eyes the smile of kindness ever shone; one whose sweet sadness drove the pain from those oppressed by the inequalities of life and turned their eyes toward heaven. And when sorrow turned its cruel shafts against her, she met their sting with smiles of gentle firmness, before which the assaults of wrath ceased, to pain no more. When Hate came she vanquished it with love, and when evil passions came she rent their nets with that same gentle wave of that victorious hand that had slain Dispair.



THE BOA OF THE HOUR.

with here and there a jet crescent. By the way, lace bonnets are just coming into favor. Many of them are made entirely of lace, though when combined with jet they are perhaps more fetching.—New York World.

A Fad in Newspaperdom. The latest fad in newspaperdom is to get a woman's edition. I don't mean an edition devoted to that all-pervading creature, woman, but by women for the world at large. Now it is the Cleveland Plain Dealer, whose issue of Jan. 24 is gotten out entirely by women. As is generally the case whenever a woman or a lot of women start out to prove that they are as good as men, somebody (chivalric man, of course) gave them a good encouraging pat on the back by bidding \$1,000 for the first copy of the paper. We, womankind understand, are clamorous for the wiping out of all distinctions between the sexes when it comes to judging of their work. "A free field and no favor," is our battle cry. But when the favor comes in the shape of \$1,000 compliments and lots of pretty things said to show that we have broken masculine records, our discrimination blinks and purrs contentedly. This special issue of the Plain Dealer is as readable as usual. Quite as good as if the men had not all been streaking it down the front steps and the women up them, as the frontispiece shows them to be doing. Newspaper work has for such a long time now been legitimately woman's work and she has had so many years' training in its needs that there

Rice Waffles. Two cups of flour, one half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg beaten separately, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of milk, one cup of boiled rice (cold), one half cup of rice water. Sift the dry ingredients together into a bowl. Make a hole in the center into which put the rice and the water in which the rice was boiled. Add the well beaten yolk of the egg, the milk and melted butter. Stir until thoroughly mixed. Beat well, and add gently the white of the egg, which has been beaten to a stiff froth. Fry in a well greased waffle iron.

Egg Sauce. Put two eggs over the fire to boil hard. Put in a saucepan over the fire a teaspoonful each of butter and flour, and stir them until they are smoothly blended, then gradually stir in a pint of boiling water, season with salt and pepper. Let the sauce boil and place where it will keep hot; when the eggs are hard, shell them, cut into small dice and put them into the sauce.

Boiled Icing. Boil one cup of granulated sugar with four tablespoonfuls of water until it drops from a spoon in threads. Have ready the beaten white of one egg, and pour the sirup slowly into it, beating all the time. Flavor and spread on cake while warm.

Raymond A. Knight is a farmer of Columbia county, Ohio. He and his wife had a little tiff, and she refused to cook his meals. On this ground he is suing for a divorce.

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 Socialistic principles prevailed?
- What do the Populists desire?
- If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never lost 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 tirade 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?
- 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 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."

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