

THE PLATFORM.

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 blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this 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 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 industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and 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, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek 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 purposes of the national Constitution—"To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for 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 of freemen.

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, equal rights and equal privileges are securely established for all the men and women of the country.

We declare, therefore—

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 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 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 employes.

Fourth—We demand that 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 exceeding 2 per cent. per annum, be provided, as set forth in sub-treasury plan of Farmer's Alliance or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

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

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

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax.

Eighth—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.

Ninth—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.

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

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

Twelfth—The land, including all the natural sources 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 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.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's Party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

First—Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

Second—Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

Third—Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Fourth—Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens

classes of the world, and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Fifth—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 the said law.

Sixth—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 officials.

Seventh—Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

Eighth—Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

Ninth—Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by said manufacturers or to patronize any merchants who sell such goods.

"The People's Party at the outset to secure permanent control of the party organization unaffected by the interests of those in public service does hereby in national convention assembled at Omaha, on this 4th day of July, 1892, establish this ordinance as fundamental law of party organization, viz: No person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the federal or any state or municipal government, including senators, congressmen and members of the legislature, state and local, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party, and a copy of this ordinance shall be annexed to every call for any future convention of the party.

FRICK'S RECORD.

The Enevitale Results of His Quarrels With Employes.

A prominent leader of the Homestead millmen thus recounts Manager Frick's record in labor troubles:

"Three times in the last seven years has the militia been called into the field for service. Each time their duty was to aid Frick in reducing the wages of his employes.

"In December 1885, the troops were called out because of a strike in the coke regions. They were not called upon to fire, but before the troubles there were ended eight men were killed and twenty-five wounded. H. C. Frick won his fight and wages went down.

In April, 1891, occurred the coke troubles in Fayette county. Twelve persons were killed and twenty wounded. Women and children were among the victims. H. C. Frick was successful, with the aid of the troops, and miners' wages, then very close to the starvation point, were still further reduced. Now the militia is here in Homestead, called out for the third time by H. C. Frick. They have not shot any of our people. The armed Pinkertons, who preceded them, attended to the necessary slaughter.

"The whole business career of Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick has been attended with strikes and slaughter. The first strike in Homestead was in 1882. Sixty or seventy armed policemen of the Pinkerton force were brought here, and many people were shot down and badly wounded though fortunately none fatally. Rioting continued for six months. Duquesne mill was the scene of similar occurrences in 1890.

"Braddock for the past fifteen years has had to go through the same experiences as every other mill town under control of the Carnegie interest. In January, 1891, four Slavs were killed and many wounded. Three Slavs were convicted of murder in the first degree. "In 1888 there was a strike which lasted four months. A force of 180 Pinkerton men was brought in to aid in reducing wages, and they shot two men dead, besides wounding many others.

"In 1885 Braddock saw a strike in

tion and the ~~Angels of Labor~~ were beaten. Pinkerton's special coal and iron police took possession of the town and the strikers were starved and frozen into submission. It was during the winter months. Every year from 1874 to 1885, wages were reduced at Braddock. There was not one increase.

"Shortly after the inauguration of President Grover Cleveland the men demanded and obtained a 10 per cent raise of wages. The next year saw it cut down, however, and it has been going down ever since.

Our new song, entitled "The Weak Must Go to the Wall," gets in some tremendous blows against the money, land and transportation monopolists and shows how the ballot box must give protection to the weak. This is a four plate song which no independent club, alliance or labor organization can do without. It educates and arouses all. See our ad. elsewhere.

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