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REVOLUTION PREDICTED.

The French Are Not Thirsting for Blood, but They Want Reform.

PARIS, January 1.—It is a vague but safe prophecy that the year which was ushered in to-day will be a year of great events in France. All Europe has been making predictions of what it has immediately in store for the people. The pictures which are drawn in other capitals are most of them gloomy. London critics, such as the *Times*, persist in declaring that it will be a year of blood, and that a new reign of terror is at hand. St. Petersburg alone seems disposed to take a hopeful view of the outlook for Russia's republican ally.

The events of the last few days, while in some respects ominous, do not shake the confidence expressed in this correspondence a week ago, that the crisis is at least postponed. The public passion is cooling down a little for the time being, and the popular mind is in a more analytical mood. There is no tendency toward indifference or condemnation of the great public crime, and the penalties which the people's verdict will inflict will not be severe because delayed. The great danger lies in the fact that the utmost advantage will be taken of the national scandal by the enemies of the republic.

This week's events furnish the gravest evidence of the existence of a carefully prepared campaign against the present form of government. The propaganda of revolution has been introduced this week in every province and every village in France. The methods are the same everywhere. It is impossible to explain the reports which come in from the whole country by any arguments of natural coincidence. The monarchists, the reactionists, the Boulangists, the socialists have everywhere joined hands. They preach revolution almost openly. They would tear down the government, or the people in power, which is the same thing in the eyes of the masses. "Drive out this government of thieves" is the war cry which the promoters of revolution are putting into the mouths of the people. Everywhere save in Paris itself, has this work been going on for the past week.

A different policy has apparently been designed for the capital. Sedition is not openly preached here, except in a few newspapers. The work in Paris is being done in the socialist and other organizations of the workingmen. There is a disposition in many places on the part of the votaries of revolt to openly take the name of revolutionists. Such language, as was used at the meeting of Monday last Thursday was not uncommonly coldly advocated repeating the attempt of 1871. M. Geusede recommended the subject of the su-

the different sections of socialists in Paris should unite for a determined revolution and a "march on the Elysee." Various organizations of revolutionists have already appointed members of a "committee of public safety," which shall organize a march against the chambers on the opening of parliament.

All this would be terribly alarming if the enemies of the republic had in view a single object. The only thing they can agree upon, however, is the overthrow of the present regime. The rope now the pedestal of government as it had dragged it from position, separate into a dozen guilts in as many directions. Liberty would fall into the hands of anarchy would reign. They will not know this. They will not in the can blood again for the sake of a few score perfidious is the object may be uprising and in plan pursued, but there will be no series of France until there is a nations of object in view beyond part, we st republican agitation and to the looking public officials, ask the edic cent alike. The Bona a thousand tionists incidentally ad-excite pub-jects, but there is no honesty an response to the latter might be abe will develop the se-offense imp the plot, if one exists. This inquisi- viour of the country" unfair and u- known to make a We do not d week. Perhaps some a defense of A- mpleted.

petent to make has taken no open do not undertake-pression of seditious acts. We bell- nably by compelled times indiscreet- ible consequences. so plainly on ses of revolutionary sions. In fact, surely inflame large view published and anarchists into Ocean during the movement is political campaign, a to fear in the Nonconformist has ment can not nection with its ch of a series of unwise but absol- te and dynamite but when the ago, when the st- mates that she w, the prefects of republican party, re summoned to betraying the inter- instructions by party through the, their courses in give some of the e, ose instructions have in its possessi, on for believing charge. We enter, is keeping well this method of assa, agitation, and Give us your evid, ing if some ex- nensense. e soon.

THE CHEROKEE

Laying politics as ar- dated with a the Kansas legislatur- ar the center H., ADVOCATE a joint resolution fav- ing of the Cherokee There are thousands of having been led to be-

THE RAILROADS.

Their Earnings Increased in Proportion to the Decline of Western Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—A preliminary report on the income and expenditures of railways for the year ending June 30, 1892, compiled by the statistician to the interstate commerce commission, will soon be made public. The gross earnings of 128,349.99 miles of railway are shown to have been \$951,026,159, from which the gross earnings of the entire railway service of the United States are estimated to have been \$1,222,711,698. This is an increase of \$125,950,803 over the earnings of the previous year, or an increase of \$608 per mile of line. The operating expenses for the year were \$814,722,080, being an increase of \$32,334,189, which leaves an increase in net earnings of \$18,116,114, or \$2,472 per mile of line. A comparison of passenger and freight service shows the larger proportion of increase in earnings from operations to have come from freight service. The actual increase in revenue from passenger service was \$31,500,023, or \$247 per mile of line as against an increase in the revenue from freight service of \$91,506,671 or \$349 per mile of line.

It is observed that the railways on which there has accrued the largest increase in gross earnings per mile of line are the lines connecting the wheat growing territory with the seaboard, and the lines in the southern states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It is significant, however, that on these railways there has been an increase in operating expenses nearly equal to the increase in gross revenue. The report shows that the aggregate gross earnings of sixty two roads, each of which enjoys an income in excess of \$3,000,000, is \$794,476,331, being an average increase of \$12,814,171. The average gross revenue per mile of line for all roads is \$8,840; a classification of the sixty-two roads in question shows that eight receive each an income in excess of \$20,000 per mile of line, for ten the income per mile of line is between \$13,000 and \$20,000, for thirteen the income per mile of line is between \$7,443 and \$13,000, while the income from each of the remainder is less than \$7,443 per mile of line.

The density of passenger and freight traffic is also given for the roads whose gross revenue exceeds \$3,000,000, from which it appears that in some parts of the country there has been healthy expansions of trade during the last two years, while in other parts the increase in traffic of 1892 does little more than balance the loss of traffic in 1891. In the southern gulf states, Tennessee and Kentucky, the tonnage per mile of line was in 1890, 394,096; in 1891, 405,905; in 1892,

499,926, showing a permanent gain. On the other hand, in the territory of the trunk lines east of Buffalo and Pittsburg the tonnage per mile of line was in 1890, 1,900,295; in 1891, 1,763,330, and in 1892, 1,935,404. The poor relative showings of 1891 is in part accounted for by the new lines built in the state of Pennsylvania, but the figures indicate a decided fluctuation in business.

CHICAGO, January 1.—The year just ending has been a prosperous one for the railroads centering in Chicago. Every one of them is able to show handsome gains in both gross and net earnings notwithstanding the fact that rates have been comparatively low during the greater part of the year. At the same time there has been such a rush of business as to seriously embarrass any of the roads, taking the twelve months together the volume of freight and passenger traffic has been enormous. The amount of freight, exclusive of live stock, into and taken out of Chicago is estimated, reach a total of 10,000,000 tons. At the same time the many of the various lines say that it has been very expensive year for them on his of the heavy outlays necessary in handling next year's business. A very large proportion of their funds have been set apart for this purpose for this reason some of the companies are compelled to postpone contemplated increases in dividends.

Mexican Conspiracy.

MONTREY, MEX., January 1.—The Mexican government, through the of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, governor state of Neuve Leon, has secured evidence implicating 100 p Mexicans of the state of T and the Mexican frontier in the revolutionary movement. This is in the nature of a secret revolution pronouncement distributed to those believed to be in sympathy with the cause. The document outlines the policy of the proposed new government and the plan of revolution.

The pronouncement pronounced to be a tyrant and a traitor who robbed the people of their rights, who could be overthrown only by force. Mexico is declared to be in a state of siege, and the Mexican people are called to arms. Catarino Garza is named supreme chief of the revolutionists, and he will, the pronouncement says, call general election for a constitutional convention as soon as the revolutionists possession of the capital. Free suffrage and a real election is the revolutionists. The document by Prudenciano Gonzalez Juarez, Julian Flores, Jus and 197 others.

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