

STATE CONVENTION.

Call of the People's Party State Central Committee.

A delegate convention of the People's party of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka on Tuesday, June 12, 1894, convening at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, state superintendent of public instruction, associate justice of the supreme court and congressman at large.

The several counties in the state will be entitled to representation at said convention as follows:

Table listing Kansas counties and their number of delegates. Includes Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Brown, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Grant, Graham, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln.

The basis for said representation is two delegates at large for each county and one additional delegate for each 350 votes or major fraction thereof, cast for R. S. Osborn for secretary of state, determined by adding the vote cast for him in 1890 and in 1892 and dividing the result by 2. Delegates to said convention will be elected by a regularly called county convention of the party and it is recommended that conventions for the election of delegates to this convention be held in all counties in the state on the 24th of May, 1894, and that the primaries for electing delegates to said county convention be held on Tuesday, May 22, at such places as may be designated by the call for county conventions. It is also recommended that at the county conventions held for the purpose of electing delegates to these conventions, the county central committee for the campaign of 1894 be selected and that said committee meet immediately after the adjournment of said convention for the purpose of organizing; that the selection of the county committee be made the first order of business in said convention after permanent organization. The secretary of said county convention will forward to the state chairman a list of the delegates and alternates, together with a list of the county central committee as selected immediately after the adjournment of said convention. It is recommended that in the selection of delegates to said state convention, the several conventions refrain from electing any state officer or state employe. It is further recommended that all persons, irrespective of former party affiliations, who believe in the free

and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; who believe in more money and less taxes; who believe in strict economy in government affairs; who believe in a graduated income tax; who believe in the government ownership of railroads; who believe the promises made by the government to the soldier when he enlisted be strictly fulfilled; who believe that freight and passenger rates in Kansas should be based on the actual cost of construction and legitimate expense of operating the railroads, and that such rates should be reduced to correspond with the reduced prices of the products of labor; who believe that the wages due railroad employes should be a first lien on all property of the road, payable before any other claim, whether the road is operated by the company or by receivers, and that no officer or stockholder of any railroad should be appointed receiver thereof, and who believe that the legislation outlined herein will restore prosperity to the country and enable thousands who are now tramping the country in enforced idleness to secure profitable employment and enjoy the fruits thereof, be invited to participate in the primaries and conventions. By order of committee. JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL, CHAS. S. DAVIS, Chairman. Secretary.

Suffrage Mass Meetings.

A "sweep" of 100 two-day county mass meetings has been arranged for May and June. Four of these meetings will be in progress each day. The dates are, in part, as follows. It will be observed that they overlap:

- The following meetings will be addressed by Mrs. Chapman-Catt, Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. Jenkins: May 15-16—Hawatha, Brown county. May 16-17—Seneca, Nemaha county. May 17-18—Frankfort, Marshall county. May 18-19—Washington, Washington county. May 21-22—Concordia, Cloud county. May 22-23—Mankato, Jewell county. May 23-24—Belleville, Republic county. May 24-25—Manhattan, Riley county. May 25-26—Chapman, Dickinson county. [Mrs. Chapman-Catt.] May 26-27—Clay Center, Clay county. May 27-28—Junction City, Geary county. May 28-29—Enterprise, Dickinson county. May 29-30—Minneapolis, Ottawa county. May 31-June 1—Beloit, Mitchell county. June 1-2—Stockton, Rooks county. June 2-3—Osborn, Osborn county. June 3-4—Gaylord, Smith county. June 4-5—Smith Center, Smith county. June 5-6—Phillipsburg, Phillips county. June 6-7—Oberlin, Decatur county. June 7-8—Atwood, Rawlins county. June 8-9—St. Francis, Cheyenne county. June 9-10—Norton, Norton county. June 10-11—Goodland, Sherman county. June 11-12—Colby, Thomas county. June 12-13—Oakley, Logan county. June 13-14—WaKeeney, Trego county. June 14-15—Ellis, Ellis county. June 15-16—Russell, Russell county. June 16-17—Ellsworth, Ellsworth county. June 17-18—Salina, Saline county. June 18-19—Lincoln, Lincoln county. June 19-20—Hill City, Graham county. June 20-21—Waldo, [Mrs. Diggs.] June 21-22—Hoxie, Sheridan county. June 22-23—Plainville, [Mrs. Diggs.]

- The meetings at the following places will be addressed by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Miss Helen L. Kimber and Mrs. Rachel L. Child. May 15-16—Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. May 16-17—Emporia, Lyon county. May 17-18—Burlington, Coffey county. May 18-19—Garnett, Anderson county. May 21-22—Ottawa, Franklin county. May 21—Leroy, [Miss Anthony.] May 22—Osawatimie, [Miss Anthony.] May 23—Pomona, [Mrs. Child.] May 23-24—Paola, Miami county. May 24-25—Pleasanton, Linn county. May 25-26—Ft. Scott, Bourbon county. May 26-27—Girard, Crawford county. May 27-28—Pittsburg, [Mrs. Child.] May 28-29—Columbus, Cherokee county. May 29-30—Oswego, Labette county. May 31—Cherryvale, Montgomery county. June 1—Independence, Montgomery county. June 1-2—Chanute, Neosho county. June 4-5—Iola, Allen county. June 5-6—Yates Center, Woodson county. June 6-7—Neodesha, Wilson county. June 7-8—Howard, Elk county. June 8-9—Eureka, Greenwood county. June 11-12—Eldorado, Butler county. June 12-13—Arkansas City, Cowley county. June 13-14—Sedan, Chautauqua county. June 14-15—Winfield, Cowley county. June 15-16—Wellington, Sumner county. June 18-19—Kingman, Kingman county. June 20-21—Wichita, Sedgewick county. June 21-22—Newton, Harvey county. June 22-23—Marion, Marion county. June 25-26—Lyons, Rice county. June 26-27—Hutchinson, Reno county. June 27-28—Pratt, Pratt county.

June 28-29—Greensburg, Kiowa county. June 29-30—Dodge City, Ford county. June 30 and July 1-2—Garden City, Finney county.

Plutocracy's Penalty.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—A gibbering idiot who edits a republican paper in Kansas says Coxe's army may cause a revolution. It would be as logical to say the turning of the hind trucks of a rear car makes the train go, and this is about as near an approach to sound reasoning as a republican editor can be expected to reach.

If revolution comes, the Coxe and other industrial armies will be incidents of it, not causes. If plutocracy lets these petitioners alone, giving them the same rights under the law accorded other citizens, nothing but a beneficial arousing of the torpid thought of the nation will result.

But will they be let alone and permitted to peaceably present their petition and disperse? It is sincerely to be wished they may be, but judging by past history they will not be. History teaches that plutocracy and aristocracy always bring on revolutions by an unnecessary and harsh use of military power and by the prostitution and abuse of civil power. I do not remember, after a rather extensive reading of history, of an instance in which revolution was inaugurated through violence by the common people.

But if revolution comes, or when it comes, the causes will not be in such demonstrations as the Coxe men are making, but in the long series of incompetent and corrupt legislation which produced the material for Coxe armies and rendered their protest necessary and proper. It is true that the demands of the commonweal are not wisely formulated nor made by the best method. Large sums of money spent for making a few good roads in a few localities would benefit only the owners of the lands abutting on the roads, and the men employed to make them, and this at the expense of others less poor. And it is equally true that the sum spent in marching to Washington would have been far more effectively spent in securing the right political action at the polls and the election of congressmen willing to do their duty without being petitioned.

But this is only equivalent to saying that people should be politically wiser and better than they are—that voters should know just what kind of laws are best for all the people and should vote for only such men as were capable and willing to enact such legislation as would secure all persons in their natural right to equal freedom and to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As the number of such men in any one county or city is so small as to cut no figure in elections, it could not be expected that these poor, hard-working sons of toil should know just what they want or how to get it. Nevertheless they do know they have been and are being cruelly wronged, and it ill behooves those with much better opportunities of knowing, and who assume to know, but have done nothing to prevent such wrong, to criticize their methods.

Thomas Jefferson, the greatest of statesmen and the most far-seeing apostle of freedom and justice, said a sorrowful but true thing when he wrote: "The tree of liberty will not flourish unless watered occasionally by the blood of tyrants and patriots."

Revolutions to redress political wrongs should never be necessary, and would never be necessary did people use the same common sense and honesty in public affairs as in private ones, but they do not. Men who are honest and truthful in

their private life are often the reverse in their political action, and everyone knows that governments are, as a rule, radically dishonest and politicians and politics very corrupt. Why is this so? Are the anarchists correct in saying that governments are by their very nature and in their essence naturally and inherently evil and that their reform is "an iridescent dream?"

We do not believe this is necessarily true of a properly conducted government and an intelligent people. But Senator Ingalls was probably right in reference to our present system, which was largely framed by that monarchist and republican patron saint, Alexander Hamilton, who said that power must be kept in the hands of the rich and well-born, and property rather than man be represented in government.

Our system of government is so indirect, and political power so far removed from immediate control of the people, that only the extreme optimist can hope for any reformation of real value to come in time to prevent the robbed and outraged masses from losing faith in a government that mocks at their misery and defies public opinion.

None of the progress of the past hundred years has yet been put into our national or state governments, and the machinery for their reformation is so cumbersome and costly that men seem to despair of success before making the attempt. Can it be done without a revolution? Yes, but it will not, as slavery could have been abolished without a war costing more than the value of the slaves, but was not.

If all intelligent and conscientious people would unite their efforts in favor of just and equal laws, there would be no occasion or talk of a revolution. If they do not, they must take the consequences, and they will not, but continue to say: "After us, the deluge." It was ever thus. W. Lawrence, May 4, 1894.

The gold reserve is being lowered each day. Over \$5,000,000 was drawn out last week, leaving only \$92,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 held to secure the \$346,000,000 greenbacks. Of course, they say it does not diminish our cash reserve. On the contrary, United States notes and treasury notes are given in exchange for the gold, and each withdrawal adds so much to the treasury available cash balance. If that be true, why not withdraw the entire amount of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, thereby leaving the available cash balance of the government that much more? The Sherman law was repealed in order to stop this outflow of the yellow metal, but it still moves.

How's This.

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