CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Young Folks' Post Office.

CHARADE.

My first is in pain but not in head,
My second is in iron but not in lead,
My third is in pew but not in seat,
My fourth is in soup but not in meat,
My fifth is in old but not in new.
My sixth is in boil but not in stew,
My seventh is in strong but not in weak,
My eighth is in water but not in leak,
My whole is a party that is always for the right.

I will close by saying I would like to correspond with some of the cousins in this State.

Julia Edgerton.

Stedman N. C. Feb. 17, '94.

Mr. Editor:—I would like to join the Children's column. This is my first letter and I will make it short for fear of the waste basket. I will ask the children some questions:

What verse in the Bible has the word "table" mentioned in it twice? When was the first iron steamship built? When did the first newspaper advertisement appear? When was steel first made?

I will close with wishing success to the P. P.

Your unknown friend,
W. A. Jordan.

ANSWERS

La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Moses was 120 years old when he died.

Ahab coveted Naboth's vineyard.

John Quincy Adams was elected President and John C. Calhoun Vice President in 1825.

Bashi Crumpler.

Sarah was buried in the field that Abraham bought of Ephram. Sarah was 127 years old when she died.

Eddy Wilkes.

The Japanese make their houses of wood. They have no chairs, sofas or beds, but use their clothes for covering; they sleep on the floor, upon mats on which they sit during the day.

The natives of Venezuela build their houses on piles along the shores. A good many people of China live in boats.

The most powerful and intelligent nations are found in the Temperate zone.

Willie T. Gardner.

QUESTIONS.

When and where was the first President inaugurated?

What is Washington Irving sometimes called?

What did Godfrey invent in colony times?

In what year was the first census taken?

Willie T. Gardner.

Who discovered Labrador?

Who succeeded Mr. Fillmore in 1853?

Bashi Crumpler.

What was Washington's wife's name?

Eddy Wilkes.

Her Badge of Sorrow.

A New York woman who spent the summer in a Maine town secured throughout her stay the services of a woman as occasional assistant when there was company or any extra work of any sort. The woman was recommended as a worthy and needy woman, whose husband was lost at sea last winter.

The summer was nearly over when one morning the helper appeared in deep and evidently fresh mourning.

"Why, Mary," exclaimed her employer, "have you lost any of your children?"

"No, mem," replied Mary, "it's for him."

"Oh," was the answer, "I didn't know you were in mourning for your husband."

And this was Mary's pathetic and laconic explanation:

"When I was, I couldn't, and now I can, I am, mem."—New York Times.

THE COYOTE SCALP INDUSTRY.

Schemes of Californians Who Are After the Bounty.

The board of supervisors have counted and destroyed the coyote scalps for the quarter ending July 1, and the sum of the warrants is $2,650, indicating 530 scalps.

In addition to this, one honest man complied with all the oath bound requirements of the bounty act—such as that the scalps presented were from coyotes killed in the county within three months—over the scalp of a shepherd dog with these of four otters for puppies.

Another patriot, Frank Cronin, asked the board to certify to the scalps of greaser squirrels, whose whiskers he had cut off in order to assist his "affidavy." But the board declined. They were compelled to recognize old back numbers off the sides of barns and imported goods from Arizona, etc., but squirrels were too common to be popular.

A member of the board who has heretofore favored the bounty now says that it is a most unconscionable fraud and should be abolished. It would not be amiss to ferrit out those frauds and touch up the affidavit makers for perjury.—Fresno (Cal.) Republican.

Vicarious Punishment.

A sample of the way in which they do things in France was shown recently in the courts of Paris. M. de Sesmaisons, a former minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Hayti, at present residing in Paris, was annoyed by some comments upon his conduct while in America that appeared in the New York Tribune. The article spoke vaguely of his having acquired certain notoriety, and of his being irresponsible for his actions in the eye of the law.

As the New York Tribune has no property in France, M. de Sesmaisons judged it was useless to proceed against that paper, but he decided to indict M. Brentano, the proprietor of the Anglo-American library in the Avenue de l' Opera, where copies of the offending number were sold. The plaintiff asked for 50,000 francs damages. Without admitting so extravagant a claim, the court condemned the unfortunate news agent to pay 5,000 francs to the plaintiff, as well as a fine of 100 francs, and to insert the terms of the judgment in any 10 newspapers M. de Sesmaison may select.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Kossuth Weary of Life.

Louis Kossuth, who is now in his ninety-second year, has for some time past been growing increasingly weary of life, and now in every message to his compatriots he expresses the hope that he may soon be relieved of the burden of the flesh. Last week, in writing to a society which had congratulated him on his ninety-first birthday, he said, "It will be a blessing for me if your congratulations are the last I receive, as I earnestly hope they will be."

Today, again, a private letter is published, in which the ex-dictator of Hungary says: "The weight of years bows me down. My old hands indeed do not yet tremble, but my eyesight is darkened. I see only the outlines of objects, and can read neither manuscript nor printed matter. I write without being able to see the words, and while in this condition I have been obliged not through any contract, but by a promise, to finish a book." Kossuth here refers to the new volume of his memoirs, which is now in the hands of the printer.—Vienna Dispatch in London Standard.

Ingratitude.

President Carnot has been singularly ill requitted for a generous action. It will be remembered that in 1889 a man named Perrin fired a revolver at the president, fortunately only with blank cartridge, as the latter was leaving the Elysee to proceed to Versailles on the occasion of the centenary of the opening of the famous states general. Perrin was arrested, tried for his offense and sentenced to four month's imprisonment. As he was the father of a large family, M. Carnot took pity on him and immediately on his release gave him an appointment in the octroi, or town dues service, of Crepy-en-Valois.

Recently it was discovered that Perrin's accounts were irregularly kept, and it turned out on inspection that he has for a long time past been misappropriating public money and making false entries in the books to conceal the fact. The judge of the assize court of the department of the Oise has sentenced him to the maximum penalty—two years' imprisonment.—Paris Correspondent.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893. —I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Are entirely removed by P.P.P

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

Jonathan and His Continent.

By MAX O'RELL (Author of "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull, Jr.," Etc.) and JACK ALLYN.

Translated by Mme Paul Blouet. Copyrighted by Cassell & Co. New York and published by special arrangement through the American Press Association.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is a remarkably clever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing the Anglo-Saxon race. The book from which the following extracts are made is his latest production, and material for it was gathered during his recent visit to America.

XXXII—NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB.

The Twilight Club Light and Activity Everywhere.

To show the point to which intellectual activity goes in America, I cannot do better than speak of the Nineteenth Century club.

Two or three years ago Mr. Courtlandt Palmer (since deceased) conceived the idea of inviting his friends to meet twice a month in his drawing room for the purpose of discussing the important questions of the day. His invitation was accepted with alacrity, and thus the club, which consists of lady members as well as gentlemen, was formed.

The association proceeds in a manner as simple as it is practical.

Is it decided, for instance, to pass an evening in discussing socialism? The president invites a well known Socialist to come and explain his views before the members of the club; he invites, also, an anti-Socialist of talent to answer him.

The Nineteenth Century club opens its doors to all new ideas anxious to pierce through to the light.

One evening was devoted to the discussion of sectarianism. The president of the club invited a Catholic priest, an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian minister, a Unitarian and, unless my memory misleads me, an Agnostic.

Another night, the subject chosen was "The Triumph of Democracy." The first orator, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, set forth that everything is for the best in that best of democracies, the American one. The second, on the contrary, brought forward much eloquence and many figures to prove that the governmental system of America is worthless and rotten. All these debates are enlivened with humorous remarks, anecdotes, flashes of wit, and clever repartees. Needless to say that they are conducted with the utmost courtesy. The most trenchant weapons employed at these tournaments are sarcasm and banter, and the Americans are adept in the use of both.

As soon as the debates are over, the audience repairs to an adjoining room for refreshments and to criticise the opinions advanced during the evening. The meeting turns into a conversazione, or a reception, at which the president's wife does the honors.

I saw nothing more striking during my stay in America, nothing which appeared to me more hopeful for the future of the country, than the sight of these crowds of four or five hundred people, men old and young, young girls and matrons, all in fashionable evening dress, met together to learn something and to keep themselves posted. I have heard young ladies read papers of their own composition at these meetings, and their discourses were as clever as those of their gentlemen antagonists.

In New York alone there exist many other societies of the same kind. Among others, I might name the Twilight club.

Impossible that Truth should hide her face in a country where there is such a flood of light.

XXXIII—THE CLIMATE.

It Incites Jonathan to Activity—Do Not Lose Sight of Your Nose in Winter. Great Contrasts.

It is to the bright, bracing climate of North America that the activity of Jonathan is mainly to be attributed.

The cold in winter is excessive, but you do not suffer from it; for my part, I scarcely noticed it. It makes one feel full of life.

The air is charged with ozone and electricity.

Stimulants are not needed, and few Americans drink anything but water at meal time on ordinary occasions. A bottle of wine goes to the head sooner in America than half a dozen would in England or the north of France.

Drunkenness is not a national vice in America. On the contrary, it is rare even among the lower classes, and does not exist in the higher.

When a drunkard is picked up from the gutter, the passer by says: "It is a European just come over."

I have often admired the sobriety of the Americans at great dinners, which are sometimes prolonged to the midnight hour. After dessert, no more wine.

The foreigner who visits America during the winter only suffers from the suffocating heat of the rooms. With fur wraps and the ears well covered he has nothing to fear, unless it be his nose, which I would advise him to keep an eye upon. It is the same in Canada—nothing but open sleighs. The driver buries you in furs.

The frequent and very sudden changes of temperature in winter, and the great difference between the temperature of the houses and that of the outer air, is very trying to the foreigner.

An American, to whom I was complaining of this one day, and who would not stand anything like criticism of his country, said:

"My dear sir, those changes are very healthful. They stir the blood, quicken circulation, and are as good as a Turkish bath."

XXXIV—JONATHAN'S ECCENTRICITIES

Everybody Will Know Them—They Are Dished Up in a Most Attractive Fashion.

Jonathan measures everything by his own gigantic ell. The result is that America is the home of all forms of eccentricities, of all forms of daring. Jonathan considers that everything is to be had, it is but a question of will and money. How much?—So much—Done.

Parisians remember very well the American millionaire who, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, wrote to the town council of Paris to ask for the loan of the Arc de Triomphe, which he was anxious to decorate in honor of the wedding. He was politely informed that the Arch was not to let. "Then I will buy it," he replied. "Name your price."

A Bostonian once conceived the idea of entertaining his friends with the performance of an oratorio. His drawing room being much too small to hold the party he wished to invite, he set about hiring the cathedral of the place.

Such things as these make us Europeans smile, and we say: "Those Yankees are crazy." Certainly they are a little bit touched.

In America the most preposterous ideas find partisans—and subscribers.

Thus, I saw in one of the most widely read American newspapers the announcement of a company recently founded, with a capital of $500,000, called:

"Matrimonial Infidelity Insurance company."

Each sufferer, upon presenting proofs, is to receive from the company a check as a sort of court plaster to patch up his lacerated feelings. I would not advise you to put a cent into the concern. I have no confidence in the dividends of an enterprise which might have some day to pay a fabulous sum to a Mormon whose twenty or thirty wives had taken it into their heads to desert in a batch.

As a specimen of small and harmless eccentricities I extract the following from an American newspaper:

"Mrs. Margaret R., of New York, had her leg amputated the other day, and insisted upon its having a Christian burial it her family lot in Calvary cemetery. A death certificate was made out by the doctor, setting forth that the leg had died by amputation at the Chambers street hospital, Nov. 29, that it was 50 years old, married, and part mother of a family."

The thing being quite natural, the newspapers make no comment upon it. It only supplies it with a good heading, something like "A Leg Gone to Heaven in Advance of its Owner."

XXXV—AMERICAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

They Are Among the Wonders of the World in O'Rell's Eyes.

The Americans of today are so blase on the matter of advertisements that it is difficult to attract their attention without getting up extravagant baits for their eyes.

The most effective bait is the illustrated advertisement. Here, for instance, is the "Capilline," which makes the hair and whiskers grow as if by magic. You have to be so careful in handling the stuff that if a drop should fall, say, on your nose, a tuft of hair would almost immediately grow thereon.

I culled the following advertisement from one of the New York papers:

"AS COLLECTOR OR SALESMAN.—Slim, sleek, slender, sharp, shrewd, sensible, sarcastic Yank, seeks a situation in some store (notice the attractive whizzing of the s's), hotel or office, as collector or salesman; has highest references, and push and cheek of an army mule; can sell goods or collect bills with any man on the continent of North America (Bucks county, Pa., included)."

On a hairdresser's shop I read: "Tonsorial palace—Professor Rogers has your hair cut under his own supervision. How is it cut?—As you like it (Shakespeare)."

President Cleveland, wishing one day to see a certain circus performance, sent to retain a box. The circus proprietor immediately hired, and sent about the streets of the town, a small army of sandwich men, carrying an advertisement worded as follows:

"The president of the United States with his young and beautiful wife will honor the circus with their presence this evening."

There was such a demand for seats that numbers of people were refused; but Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, having heard that their names had served as an advertisement, did not appear.

Many a friedless man of the law sends his card around to the occupants of the various prisons. As an improvement upon this, I would suggest—and I do not doubt it has already been done:

"Mr. X., advocate, presents his compliments to the gentlemen of the light finger, and hopes to be honored with their confidence. No fees unless the case is won. Mr. X. is eloquent, persuasive, tender, pathetic, impulsive, violent, just as the case may demand. He can disconcert witnesses and touch the jury. Many great criminals owe him their liberty and even their lives."

In the smoking room of the Germanic one day an American, who sat near me, said:

"I believe you are going to America to lecture, sir?"

"Yes," I replied, "I am."

"Who is booming your show, may I ask?" he said in the most natural way in the world.

Upon getting this Americanism explained I had the satisfaction of finding that my interlocutor's question simply meant in English: "Who is your impresario?"

The greatest "boomer" in America is the great, the only, the unique Barnum.

Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, pursued by fate, is every five years the victim of a conflagration. His fires happen with terrible regularity. While I was in America his tigers and elephants were burned out of house and home. Scarcely had the flames been extinguished when there were paragraphs in the papers to say that Mr. Barnum's agent was buying fresh animals for the "biggest show on earth," and all over the walls of America's cities were to be seen flaring posters representing Phineas Barnum rising from the flames like a modern phoenix.

Mr. Barnum holds in small esteem the man who lets slip a chance of making money. He would think it quite natural to offer $2,000 a week to Gen. Boulanger to show himself in his museum, and would think it very unnatural that the general should refuse such a handsome offer.

One day Mr. Barnum took it into his head to make an offer for the house in which Shakespeare was born. The English fired up at the idea, and he had to abandon his project and be satisfied with Jumbo.

If every European nation were to become a republic, the dethroned monarchs could go and make their fortunes in America, and the greatest ambition of Mr. Barnum would be realized.

My impresario had just engaged me for a lecture season in the States and Canada.

"I shall have two Europeans on my list next year," he said, "Mr. Charles Dickens and yourself. I wanted two others, but they are not to be had."

"That is not very flattering," said I, "but who are the two Europeans you cannot get?"

"Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill," he replied quite calmly.

Then he added with a sigh:

"Yes, Gladstone would have made a lump, and Churchill would have been an elegant success."

TO BE CONTINUED.

FREE

Free To Sick People

DR. HATHAWAY'S Celebrated 64-Page Medical Reference Book FOR MEN AND WOMEN Sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.

The most valuable book ever published. A SURE HEALTH BRINGER to sick men and women.

The Doctor is known as the leading and most successful specialist on Catarrh, Skin and Blood Diseases, Kidney and Urinary Troubles, Nervous and Physical Debility, Lost Vitality, Blood Poison, Stricture, Female Weakness, etc. Address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.
22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

PURE DEMOCRACY.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Omaha Conference of Laboring People, 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 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 demorlized. Most of the State have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzeled, 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 bodly stolen to build up collossal 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 mode 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.

THE OLD PARTIES ARRAIGNED.

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 enterprises 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 century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievious wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the exising dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or retrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignor in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, ring, trust, watered stock, the demonetization af silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. Taey propose to sacrifice our homes, wives and children on the alter of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaries.

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 to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated.

THE WAR IS OVER.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—"To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insur domestic tranquility, 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 classes. 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 power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case the postal service) as rapidly 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.

THREEFOLD DECLARATION.

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 issue 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 remdied and eeal rights and equal deivileges securely established for all the men and women of the country. We declare, therefore—

1. 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.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an eqivalent 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.

3. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own them, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any and 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 national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

PLATFORM PLANKS.

1. 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 exceeding 2 per cent, be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

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

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

d. 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 revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered,

1, We demand that postal savings bands be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

2. ransportation being a means of change and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. he telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transportation of news, should be owned and operated in by the government in the interest of the people.

3. he land, including all the national resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purpose, 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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PLATFORM.

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 resolution expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

1. Resolved, hat 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 State of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. Resolved, hat 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.

3. Resolved, hat we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to Ex-Union soldiers and sailors,

4. 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 laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

5. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the effort of organized workingmen 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.

6. 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 hiered assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials.

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

8. 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.

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

TELL WHERE YOU SAW IT.

The subscribers to THE CAUCASIAN read every advertisement in it. Business men advertise in THE CAUCASIAN because it pays them to do so, and not out of sympathy for the success of the paper. Always tell our advertisers where you saw their advertisement. tf.

DO YOU WANT TWO PAPERS?

We will send you for one year THE CAUCASIAN and any of the following papers for the amount opposite:

Dakota Ruralist,	$1.35.
People's Party Paper,	$1.75.
Iowa Farmers' Tribune,	$1.75.
National Watchman,	$1.75.
Missouri World,	$1.40.
Virginia Sun,	$1.75.
Kansas Commoner.	$1.50

For the above amounts we will send you two papers one year.

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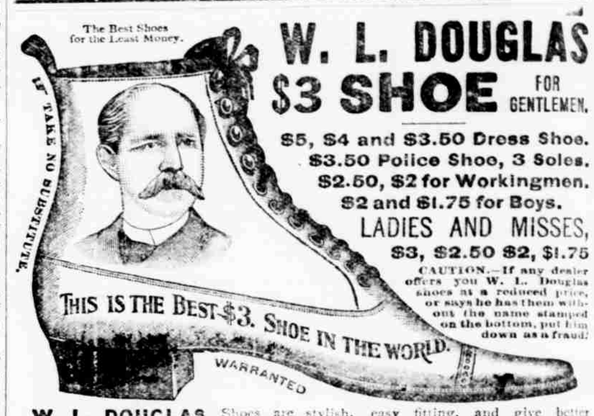

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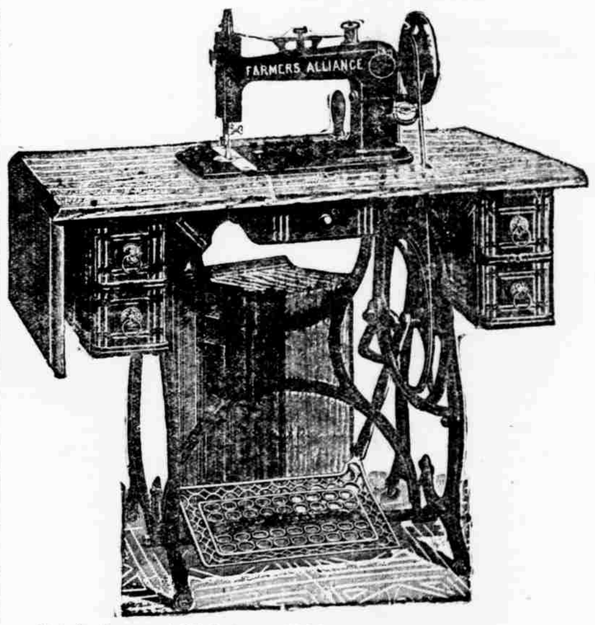

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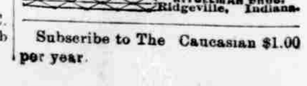

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