

**VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION!**

**Package Men, Seat!**

Last Thursday, the news reached us that the lower house of congress had passed the Wilson bill by a vote of 120 to 93, and on Friday, the president tolled the death-knell of the o. p. hell-holes by signing the bill, thus making it a law. Package vendors all over the state are packing up their stuff and leaving the state. The package house was of few days and full of trouble. All Kansas is rejoicing. Good riddance of bad rubbish.

**The People's Ticket.**

Candidates nominated by the People's convention at Garnett, last Saturday, are as follows:

For representative, J. M. Alexander, of Welda township. Mr. Alexander is a farmer—has followed the plow for many years. He is a man of superior intelligence and unquestioned ability. In debate he has few superiors. He is abreast of the times, knows the wants of the people, and is in full sympathy with ALL the reforms of the day. He will be a representative of whom the people of Anderson county will be proud.

J. W. Miller, candidate for probate judge, is also a farmer, who lives in Rich township. He has also been engaged in school teaching, and ranks as one of the best educators in the county. He is well qualified to fill the position for which he is a candidate.

We are not acquainted with W. H. Hudson, candidate for clerk of the court, but we are informed that he is an excellent man, a good citizen, and well qualified for the position.

Manford Schoonover is the candidate for county attorney. Everybody in the county knows him, and it is useless for use to add anything more. His legal ability cannot be questioned.

Mrs. Eva H. Neville, the candidate for superintendent of public instruction, is well known. As Miss Eva Hobart, she filled the office of superintendent one term, some years ago. She stands at the head of her profession, and no other teacher in the county is better fitted to occupy the position of superintendent of schools than is Mrs. Neville.

A. M. Canady, the nominee for county commissioner from the eastern district, is a careful, pains-taking farmer with a business head on his shoulders. He is thoroughly conversant with affairs in Anderson county, and whatever he may do in the capacity of commissioner will be done in the interest of the people. A better selection could not have been made for the position.

UNDER the teachings of latter-day demagogues as to political issues, many people are led to believe that a political issue is one thing, and morality another; hence they act and vote under this belief, claiming, for instance, that the great political question now is to place every citizen in the possession of the fruits of his labor, and protect him in it, and look after the morals afterwards. Now, then, let us briefly consider what constitutes a moral question, and wherein moral questions differ from business and political ones. A moral question is evidently one which involves right and wrong, justice and injustice. There we see right and justice is moral, and wrong, and injustice is immoral.

Take the various questions that are now being agitated in our politics, and you will find the question of right and justice involved in each and every one of them. The question of placing every citizen in possession of the fruits of his labor is a moral one, because it is right and just. The matter of accumulating wealth by forming combinations to corner the market is wrong and unjust, because it is robbing labor of its just fruits, and there is no difference in principle between wealth thus gained and that gained by the thief. Then this is a moral question. Is it not a moral question whether the government shall tolerate robbery under the pretense of legitimate business. Would it not be a moral question to attempt to repeal the laws against horse-stealing and house-breaking? When a body of speculators and railroad corporations take from the mass of people without their consent a large proportion of their earnings, for which they give nothing in return, surely this is a question of right and wrong, of justice or injustice, and, undoubtedly, is a moral question, unless the eighth section of the decalogue has been repealed. Take the tariff under the pretense of protecting American labor, which takes from the laborer every year 18 per cent. of his earnings, the utmost of which it does is to take from one and give to another, and so operates as to enable strong corporations to oppress the poor man in his rights and take advantage of his necessities. Then, in duty to what a government owes its citizens, is not this a moral question? Can the people, through the government officers which they create, do any act which wrongs one portion of the community, or that takes from the poor and gives to the rich, and that not be counted a moral question? Also every individual citizen ought to have the liberty to determine the terms on which he will render service to another. So should the farmer have the liberty to determine on the price he receives for his produce. If not, then liberty of contract is a mockery when one side has liberty to contract and the other has not. There can be no liberty of contract where one side is willfully deprived of all liberty except the liberty to take any price or wages offered. Whether or not such a state of affairs shall be perpetuated in this country is certainly a moral question. It is also a moral question whether or not a municipal, state or national government should, for a sum of money, enact laws to incorporate and legalize a traffic that stands behind, and is the legitimate parent of 75 per cent. of the crimes committed; which robs the tax-payers of their money to pay the expenses of prosecuting and keeping said criminals, and also robs labor and robs women and children of that which is justly theirs. Hence, we say that all questions of government which affect the people for good or evil are of necessity moral questions which are in politics. Otherwise, we have no politics.

ORGANIZE and stand together.

**Tyrant Reed.**

The tyrannical tendency of the plutocratic classes was never better illustrated than by the course of Speaker Reed. He is the agent of the money power and the oligarchic interests of the East; and he has no more respect for the great masses of the people than the Czar of Russia—apparently not so much. Hon. C. H. Vanwyck called on him a few days ago in the interest of the Conger and Butterworth bills; and he has reported to us the contemptuous and sarcastic manner in which he alluded to farmers as a class. The speaker of the house of representatives is presumed to be the servant of the whole house, not a portion or a fraction of it; and his duty is to carry into effect the fairly expressed will of a majority of it. In practice this principle is daily violated by Mr. Reed. He has changed the time-honored rule of impartial procedure into a mere party caucus in which only a majority of but one party dictates. He has utterly destroyed the principles of free government as they should be applied in the conduct of a great law-making assembly. He has made himself the tool of the men who bought the presidency and bought or stole their majority in the house. This power cares for tools and votes, but it does not care for the parties or the people. To enforce a wrong ruling, by which the silver bill as amended by the senate, was to be put into unfriendly hands, Mr. Reed had to go out of the ranks of his party for recruits. These recruits were forthcoming from Democratic ranks. Thirteen Democrats joined with the Republicans to defeat this bill. But yet Mr. Harrison threatens to veto the measure if it finally passes, on the ground that it was passed by the aid of Democratic votes. It might as well be understood that the contest now waging is big with the momentous issue of liberty against slavery. Tyrants will arise at every stage of the fight, as the interests of the plutocrats may require them. Their commonest disguise will be that of patriots, but they will always wear the livery of partisans. If the people fail to recognize them as they appear, it shall not be our fault.—*Farmers' Alliance, Lincoln, Neq.*

**Can Secretary Windom Explain?**

A resolution was introduced some time ago by Congressman Dockery calling on Secretary Windom for information why the six million trade dollars held as bullion in the Treasury had not been coined into standard dollars as required by the trade dollar redemption act, in addition to two millions per month under the Bland act. It was last week reported favorably and passed the house. It seems that the trade dollars have lain dormant in the Treasury ever since their redemption, in plain violation of the law, which requires their immediate coinage into standard dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is not trying to increase the currency, but to hold it down.—*Iowa Tribune.*

SEE OUR OFFER TO CLUB-RAISERS.

**Pass it Around.**

Does any one know of any census enumerator who has failed to take and report the amount of mortgage indebtedness of any one?

OFFICIAL—GENERAL CIRCULAR LETTER. To the Brotherhood under the jurisdiction of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

BRETHREN:—From articles recently published in the Great West, the Alliance journal devoted to the commercial interests of the farmers in Minnesota, and other papers devoted to the cause, it seems that there is great cause for apprehension that the census being now taken will not properly show the indebtedness upon farms as evidenced by farm mortgages as was intended by the law passed that should govern the superintendent of the census this year. The object for evading the requirements of that law is patent to every thinking man, and that is, that it will furnish official testimony to counteract what everybody knows to be a fact, that the country is covered with mortgages, and that the mortgages, upon farms are a fertile source of oppression and lack of prosperity. It is not strange that a certain class in the country should be interested in making such showing from an official source; but it is highly important that the farmers of this country should know if the census is being improperly taken, and that the result obtained will not be correct. To this end I deem it best to address you as a member of the Order, and request that any member who is personally cognizant of any failure on the part of any census enumerator to properly take a record of all the mortgage indebtedness, should investigate and verify his belief in regard to the matter, and send a note to me at this office, when I will take pleasure in looking it up. Do not jump at conclusions, and make a report simply because the enumerator has not interrogated you personally, but find out if possible whether he has taken a record in your county, or whether he has interrogated any member of your family, or whether he has received the proper information from the party holding the mortgage; in fact, whether it is possible for him to have obtained the information at all. Most especially would notice of cases where the enumerators have failed or refused to accept information on that subject be important. Let it be remembered that we are not actuated by any desire to find fault or pick any flaw in the administration of the census matter, but that we simply want to arrive at the exact truth, and know that the result secured shall be correct and reliable.

C. W. MACUNE, Chm. Ex. Com.

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