People's State Ticket.

For chief justice, W. F. Rightmire, of Chase county.

For governor, J. F. Willets, of Jefferson county.

For lieutenant-governor, A. C. Shinn, of Franklin county.

For secretary of state, R. S. Osborn, of Rooks county.

For state treasurer, W. H. Biddle, of Butler county.

For attorney-general, J. N. Ives, of Rice county.

For state auditor, Rev. B. F. Foster, of Shawnee county.

For superintendent of public instruction, Miss F. McCormick, of Barton county.

The National Banks Must Go.

At the commencement of our war with the south, our government being without funds, Wall street kindly (?) tendered loans at from 25 to 36 per cent. interest, but congress being comparatively free from the evil influences of Shylock, refused to be bulldozed by the vampires who would take advantage of our country's distress to further their nefarious greed for gain, so congress hunts up the constitution of the United States and learn that they have power to create money, so they go to work and and authorize the issuing of $60,000,000 in treasury notes, not bearing interest, and payable for all debts, public and private, and as they did not contain the exemption clause, they were at par with gold, and wherever gold went the demand notes could go.

But the money sharks did not like it. They had gold to sell, and here was a chance to become millionaires at the expense of a suffering country, and they didn't propose to let the government make the money of the country for that would make the government and the people independent of Shylock and his gold, and if this kind of business was allowed to go on there would be no market for his gold and his occupation would be gone.

The gold and silver of the country were in their possession and they intended we should buy it, either by fair means or foul, and as congress had made provision to supply the country with money, they resolved to act at once and nip this measure for the people in its incipiency, so in four days after the passage of the act to supply the people with legal tender government money, a banker's convention was called to meet at Washington to devise means to compel us to buy their gold. There were four delegates from New York, three from Philadelphia and three from Boston, who immediately began to plot against the people, and right here congress commences its internal work of legislation for themselves and the vampires of the gold room, and the result of their scheming was the passage of the exemption clause on the greenback, which was passed February 25, 1862. The gold thieves had accomplished their purpose; they had made a market for their gold by having inserted on the greenback the clause which reads, "except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, which should be paid in coin." They had made the market, now they must see how much they can make the people pay for their gold. At one time they run gold up to $2.85—that is, if you wanted one gold dollar you had to pay two dollars and eighty-five cents in greenbacks. Think of it, you old soldiers who were paid in greenback currency at its face value, and which you sent home to your families, that Shylock robbed them of from 50 to 75 per cent when purchasing the necessaries of life. It was face value for Shylock; a depreciated currency for you. Are you going to stand it any longer? It was a part of old gold-bags' plan to depreciate the greenbacks so he could get possession of them to buy government bonds. With greenbacks at face value, and by means of the exemption clause he could turn his gold into greenbacks at an enormous profit.

Now comes the national banking scheme to help Shylock further rob the people. Shylock invests his greenbacks in government bonds at face value. Upon the bonds he draws gold interest in advance, and by means of the bank scheme he has 90 per cent returned to him in the form of national bank notes, and with these he opens up a banking house and graciously loans you these notes at any rate of interest he can extort from you—notes, mind you, that were virtually given to Shylock for nothing, and upon which he is drawing two interests from the same investment—one from the "government" and the other from the people.

Now then, farmers and laborers, the first plank in our platform says, "We demand the abolition of the national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes," etc. If congress had the power in 1861 to issue legal tender treasury notes to prosecute the war, they have the same authority to again issue treasury notes to the people. The government never had any use for the national banks; it was a creation of the bankers to get hold of the people's money and make them pay tribute to them, and at one time the First National Bank of New York (John Sherman Bank) had the free use of $43,000,000 of the people's money. Now when we want a little money to tide us over the hard times we are called cranks, notwithstanding we offer the very best security—our farms. Oh, how strange it is that people will be so blind to their own interests, and when you ask them if it would not be better to get the money from the government at one or two per cent. they say, "Yes, but don't want to leave the party." Don't they know that congress is made up principally of bankers and members of syndicates? and that England has a great deal to do with running this government? and if things don't change soon they will be tenants to English lords? Don't they know that the house of Rothschilds own $800,000,000 of our bonds? Don't they know that English capitalists are directly interested in demonetizing silver? Don't they know that European capitalists sent an agent by the name of Ernest Seyd, of London, with $500,000 with which to demonitize silver, and which was accomplished? and if you don't believe it, read the Congressional Record of April 9, 1872, page 2032. Wake up, farmers and laborers, ere it is too late.

WELDA FARMER.

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Winfield, Kansas

As soon as you read this paper, hand it to some neighbor, have him read it and hand it to another neighbor, and keep the ball a-rolling.

The St. Louis Platform.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or state, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. 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 revenues, national, state or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

The Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent extortion of usurious interest by and form of statutory provisions.

9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate and a reasonable extention of time before the confirmation of sheriff's sales.

10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor of necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Ice Water in Radiators.

An enterprising hotel keeper in Kansas became so much fatigued with having guests come up to the counter and fire the Is-it-hot-enough-for-you shot at him that he resolved upon a mild and agreeable revenge. His house is fitted with steam radiators, which in the winter carry steam and bring mosquitoes from their haunts in February, reminding the guest of a summer hotel on the Jersey coast.

But in the summer it is hot and the pipes are idle, and even then the people come streaming in and want to learn if the atmosphere is sufficiently sudorific to be agreeable.

This set the hotel man a-thinking, and all of a sudden an inspired thought came to him. He would pump ice water through the radiators.

That is what he is doing now. Ice water under a tremendous pressure is forced through the pipes. The rooms in that hotel now make the average hotel refrigerator blush. They put it to shame.

When a guest now comes up to the register and begins, "Well, Mr. Jones, is this ho—?" etc., Mr. Jones breaks in with, "Yes, it's pretty warm. 'Front,' show the man to No. 56."

After that guest has been in his room five minutes he rings for a fire, and the question about the temperature is forever knocked out of him. It does seem as if the smartest men in the world were getting into the hotel business.—Hotel World.

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Christian friend, read that again.

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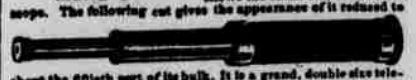

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