

THE ROTTEN EGG PARTY.

Rotten eggs are getting to be the regulation republican argument of late. Republicans caught the inspiration from Georgia democracy, and its influence is spreading rapidly in Kansas. First Mr. Otis was egged at Princeton. Next we hear of the egging of H. N. Boyd at Brown's school house in Republic county, and now comes the report that the People's party procession was egged at Jerry Simpson's meeting at Smith Center on the 19th inst. This is all good news for the People's party. Our people and speakers can well afford to suffer these indignities for the good of the cause. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" is a maxim that finds abundant illustration in the methods of Kansas republicans in this year of grace 1892.

Let's take a sensible view of it. Two years ago, men from Kansas and other northern states bore messages to their brethren in the south, telling them that a great reformation was going on here. They told the truth. They told them that the People's party would elect the state ticket in Kansas. In that they told what would have proven true had not the republicans resorted to some of the vilest tactics known to politics to compass our defeat. Then came our county elections of 1891, in which many counties were, by fusion, carried against us, and this was heralded in the south as a republican victory. Now, what would we think of the Populists of Georgia if, in consequence of all these results and misrepresentations, they had turned and voted against us? But they didn't, as the last Populist vote of nearly 100,000 will show. That many voters in Georgia are loyal, and if they are not strong enough to prevent the criminal element of their state from stealing the election, it is not their fault, but a good reason why we in enlightened Kansas should gather our forces and show them that there is one state in the union which cannot be outraged by organized capital. Kansas always leads.

CANDIDATE LEWELLING says the republican party has outlived its usefulness. Not until the constitution is enforced and voters all over the country enjoy in fact the guarantee of a ballot cast and counted. The republican party is the only party that dare insist upon this fundamental right.—Capital, October 19.

How many centuries of republican rule is it going to require to secure the enforcement of the constitution and the guarantee of a ballot cast and counted? If these things are not now assured, whose fault is it?

THERE seems to be some doubt now as to whether Ingalls is a "republican republican" as he styled himself last spring, or one of the latter day, stand up variety that believes in preaching something this year and going back on it next year.

THE opening day parade of the Columbian exposition was almost equal to some of the Populist processions in Kansas. It was ten miles long, which is long enough to be called a "fizzle" by the republican press if it were in Kansas.

SOME POINTS FOR GOVERNOR HUMPHREY AND HIS FRIENDS.

Republican Harmony and Success Can Best be Secured by Keeping Political Tricksters Out of Office.

From the Topeka Capital (official republican state paper), April 27, 1892.

The interviews offered the public yesterday by Governor Humphrey, intended to be facetious and unconcerned over the articles published in the Capital, fail to offer an answer or an apology to the people of Kansas for using executive patronage and influence to secure another office nearly a year before the gubernatorial term has closed. The governor, in order to cover his own haste to promote himself, calls attention to the satisfactory appointment of Bishop W. Perkins as senator. The Capital has not discussed nor referred to Senator Perkins, who, we are pleased to say, is doing his official work in the senate in a very satisfactory manner to the citizens of Kansas. The Capital and its editor have never found fault publicly or privately with Senator Perkins for taking what was offered him by Governor Humphrey. We are not discussing Senator Perkins at this time, but Lyman U. Humphrey, who as governor of Kansas is better known for his lack of courage in performing his official duties than for any other qualification of head or heart. We have known well and personally every governor who has served Kansas since it was admitted into the union, and while some have not worn the laurels of scholarship or statesmanship, Governor Humphrey is the first and we hope he will be the last to whom the humiliating sneer, "he has the backbone of the angle worm," has been applied by men of all parties, but oftentimes by republicans. The governor, in all his interviews yesterday, carefully prepared and revised by him, did not fail to assure the people that there was no bargain in the appointment of Senator Perkins. The governor doth protest too much. The Capital has not charged that there was a trade, but that thought has been in everybody's mind, and has no doubt been expressed more frequently than any other comment upon the governor's present hunt for another office. Governor Humphrey stated in one of his interviews regarding the senatorial contest of last winter that the editor of the Capital said: "If I would appoint him United States senator he and his Capital would send me to congress." If we did not know that the governor carefully revised this interview after it was written we should certainly place the above inaccuracy against the reporter. As it is we can only say that the subject of congressman of the Third district was never mentioned by either of us at either of the interviews during that week. While all were puzzled over the "playing" of three or four men of fully the calibre and standing of the governor, we are sure at that time no one conceived it possible for Governor Humphrey to have the gall to run for congress a year before his term expired. That our readers may see the character of the governor's reply, we give herewith from the Kansas City Journal, the gem, the particularly brilliant and dignified gubernatorial effort:

For a man to be a party Nestor, which Hudson wants to be, and for him to be eternally stirring up fights, engendering quarrels and practicing political barter, is inconsistent. And it is particularly inconsistent for him to brew these quarrels out of his own disappointed political ambition, over a fire nursed by the breath of his own disruntled wrath, and to dance around the cauldron where his defunct aspirations and deceased odoriferous visions of greatness "shine and stink and stink and shine, like mackerel in the moonlight"—it is particularly inconsistent, I say, for him to croon over his nauseating brew a lamentation about other people's "greed for office."

What has the Capital said? That Governor Humphrey was not justified in using the patronage and influence of

his office in defeating other sbler and more deserving men for the position of congressman; that he was not a strong man for the party or the state; that he ran behind every state officer in his own county; that he was lacking in the elements of a successful campaign, and that this precedent of using the office of governor for his own political preferment was an outrage on the people of Kansas, regardless of party.

But this is not the most important argument against Governor Humphrey's ambition to remain in office. He has shown such a sympathy with violators of the prohibitory law in Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Kas., and Wichita, that to-day, with the governor's implied sanction, his unwillingness to demand the enforcement of the law, the saloons are run with a fine representing a license. If a governor occupied that chair whose letters demanding that the officers do their duty meant anything, the law could be enforced in every city. Is the promotion of Governor Humphrey to be based upon his failure to do his sworn duty?

There is another reason why Governor Humphrey should not be endorsed by a nomination to congress. For six months he has had a played out politician, a lazy political loafer, acting as his personal roustabout. This barnacle is borne on the rolls of the adjutant general as Lewis Hanback at \$100.00 per month, and has not in the past six months done one hour's work in the adjutant general's office. He has been kept traveling about looking after the governor's political fences, for which services the governor has drawn orders on the "contingent fund," which is under his personal control, for \$380.00. These orders given by the governor may be examined by any taxpayer in the state auditor's office, as they are among the public records open to all citizens. From December 16 to April 25, 1892, Mr. Hanback drew on five vouchers of the governor \$280.00 for "special services," "extra services," etc., to each of which vouchers was attached the following certificate signed by Governor Humphrey: "I do certify that the within was contracted by me for the state under authority of law, and that the amount therein claimed is correct according to such contract and is unpaid."

When Governor Humphrey signed those vouchers he knew Lew Hanback was receiving \$100 per month from the state, not one dollar of which he earned. He knew also that the private political work Lew Hanback was doing and is

doing to-day for him on the \$50 he drew on Monday, April 25, was not an expenditure of the money of the state warranted by exigencies of the public service or contemplated by law. It was not honest towards the taxpayers nor was it just towards the party that has honored Governor Humphrey overmuch already. Talk about serving the republican party with such abysmal politics as this! A republican party paper is expected to do a good deal for harmony, but there are times when a little plain truth will help to clear the atmosphere. When the pump of the interviewer is again put to work on our modest governor we hope he will drop the facetious mackerel and get down to a plain straightforward answer to the charges here made, which if true, are disgraceful to the governor and a humiliation to the party and state.

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