

## NO MORE FUSION.

Editor Advocate:—I have carefully watched the course of your paper during the past few months and have been deeply impressed with the wisdom of your suggestions and advice. A new party cannot afford to make many blunders. If ever the People's party needed cool heads to direct its movements, it is now. It is useless to shut our eyes to actual facts. The People's party is split into fragments over the question of fusion. It is not over a question of principle; it is simply a question of policy. Fusionists and middle-of-the-roads alike believe in the great underlying principles of the Omaha and St. Louis platforms. On the question of Democratic fusion they are divided and the bitterness is daily growing. If our Western Populists could be made to comprehend the intensity of feeling on this subject that exists among their Southern and Eastern brethren they would call a halt in their fusion policy. Fusion helps a few men into office, but it never yet advanced a great moral principle. It degrades whatever it touches. Napoleon Bonaparte never lost a battle until he fused with royalty; from that moment his doom was sealed. A few years ago we had a Greenback party that bid fair to sweep the nation. Here in Maine we swept the State two years in succession. Then came the fusion abomination, and the Democratic party, which had been at death's door, was revived by the new, fresh blood which was poured into its veins. The Greenback party, however, was killed. The moment that deathly work was accomplished the Democracy sunk back into its former corrupt and rotten condition. Reform was dead; but Democratic plebunters flourished.

A similar condition of affairs exists today. A year or more ago the Democracy was at death's door. Then came fusion with the young giant of Populism. Behold the result! Democracy is to-day swaggering in its old slavery-day style and telling the Populists to "go to the niggers, where they belong." The People's party, which was almost ready to grasp the reins of power, is shivered and broken. Tammany Hall is again on top, and Perry Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, telegraphs his congratulations to the country!

This is what has become of fusion. If the policy is continued, a few more men will obtain an office, but the cause of reform will be shrouded in death.

Is it too late to stop this awful sacrifice of principle? Not if the advice of ex-Senator Peffer is followed. The men who have labored for years and sacrificed their all for a noble cause must step to the front and demand in thunder tones that this fusion business must cease. The men who are actual reformers must get together under one banner. There may be a few less Congressmen elected for a year or two, but the cause of reform will be the gainer. The People's party has never been benefited in the slightest degree by any man who has been elected to Congress by a fusion vote. It never will be benefited in this way; on the contrary, it will be steadily weakened. Such men from the moment of their election become Democrats to all intents and purposes. The State of Kansas furnishes more than one living illustration of the truth of this statement.

This thing has gone on until our people all over the country are in a ferment. When clouds are sufficiently charged with electricity it requires but a slight shock to produce the lightning's flash. There is trouble ahead unless a halt is called.

How can this matter be settled and this reform go on? I will answer. Follow the advice of ex-Senator Peffer. He is the one man in the entire West that sees the situation with the broad vision of a statesman. Peffer towers above the plebunting mediocrities by whom he is surrounded, and who can appreciate neither his genius nor his patriotism. Let the true reformers get together as soon as possible and map out a line of action. If it is deemed necessary to adopt a new party name, then let it be done. It is principle that reformers are after—not names. But of one thing our Kansas friends may all rest assured, and that is, that the new name will not be "Democracy." There are eighteen hundred thousand of us who supported Bryan last year but will never do so again. There is no power either in heaven or hell that will compel us to do so. Ponder well these facts before you attempt to force Bryan and Democracy down our throats

for the second time. Those tricks never work but once.

Let us have an early national convention and compare notes. Let us reaffirm all the cardinal doctrines of the People's party. Let us proclaim to the world that it is not a Governor in Maine or a Sheriff or Congressman in Kansas that we are after. This action will command the respect and admiration of the world. Then let us nominate a broad-gauge statesman like Wharton Barker, for President. When this stand is taken the People's party will again become a power instead of a laughing stock. Again will our banners swing proudly to the breeze, and the toiling millions rally to a standard that represents a nation of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Auburn, Maine. L. C. BATEMAN.

## Boycotts as a Weapon for Labor.

The Oxley Stave Co., of Kansas City, put in a hooping machine some time ago in its cooper shop. The men protested, and their protest being ignored, they boycotted the company's goods. The company went to the Federal court for an order restraining the men from continuing the boycott. It was granted, and the case went to the United States Court of Appeals. Judges Sanborn and Thayer sustained the decision, holding that the laboring men had no right to form a conspiracy to deprive the company of its rights to manage its own business. If such a thing was lawful, then a combination may be organized for the purpose of preventing the use of typesetting machines, presses, harvesters, threshers and thousands of other useful inventions.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell dissents from his associates in a lengthy opinion in which he says: "The only weapon of defense the laborer can appeal to is the strike or the boycott or both. These weapons they have an undoubted right to use, so long as they use them in a peaceable and orderly manner. This is the only lawful limitation upon their use. That limitation is fundamental and must be observed. It was observed in the case at bar, to its fullest extent. If these weapons are withheld from them, then indeed are they left naked to their enemies."

## Sheriff Kopley's Contest.

Sheriff R. B. Kopley, of Shawnee county, has instituted a contest of the recent election, the official canvass of the returns of which gives Porter S. Cook, his opponent, 126 majority. The papers filed in the case contain allegations that 295 votes cast for Kopley were not counted as legal votes. It is also alleged that 411 votes were counted for Cook which should not have been legally considered and that 285 ballots which bore distinguishing and identifying marks were illegally counted for Cook. Most of these ballots are alleged to have been cast without clipping the poll-book numbers from them as directed by the law. The names of ten voters who voted for Cook and who were not qualified electors were given. The case will be tried by the Probate Judge, who will associate with him in the hearing two disinterested parties. The case will probably go through the courts and finally to the Supreme court.

## Brown Replies to Charges of Irregularity.

In answer to the charge that the Board of Charities has bought 3-cent soap of a Kingman factory for 11 cents, the Kingman Journal, edited and owned by W. L. Brown, President of the Board of Charities, says:

"The soap referred to is known as 'Easy Wash Tablet,' made by Cates & Hobson, of this city, and has never been sold by the pound, to the State Board of Charities or any one else, but on the other hand is sold for 6 1/2 cents a bar in case lots. This is the wholesale price of the soap, and it is sold to the State for not a cent more or less than jobbers pay for it who buy in car-load lots. The same kind of soap does not sell on the market for 3 cents a pound, as no other firm but Cates & Hobson, of this city, manufacture it. They are the sole owners and proprietors of 'Easy Wash Tablet,' a soap rapidly coming to the front as one of the best, if not the very best, article of its kind made."

Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, has been elected President of the Pullman Car Company.

## Editorial Gossip.

The probabilities are that the purchasers of the Union Pacific railroad will bid high enough to secure the Kansas Pacific also.

The large number of co-operative stores in Kansas indicates that in a quiet way the people are learning how to live cheaply.

The value of domestic gold bullion deposited at the mints during the last fiscal year was \$60,618,239. The wheat and corn grown on Kansas farms during the same time was worth more than that.

There were 21,203,701 silver dollars coined at the United States mints during the last fiscal year, according to the late mint report. These were all 50-cent dollars, too, but they go for 100 cents fast enough.

Mr. Mulhall, an eminent English writer and statistician, says in the last North American Review that "the world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States."

The sensation occasioned by the story of an alleged discovery and publication of Pilate's account of an interview with Jesus Christ and of the circumstances attending the crucifixion, was short-lived, as it proved to be untruthful.

The outlook for the National (gold) Democrat party cannot be truthfully said to be encouraging. In Massachusetts, at the late election they cast 14,000 votes, while the regular or Bryan Democrats polled 79,000. They gave about 10,000 votes in Kentucky and 5,000 in Iowa.

The development of trade among the people of the United States has been phenomenal. It has no parallel in history. And yet we are but in the beginning. Kansas alone could support a population of 25,000,000, and that would be allowing more than two acres of land to the person.

The colored children of Alton, Ill., have been excluded from the schools where white children are taught, and the bitterness of feeling growing out of the exclusion was exhibited in the absence of colored people from the unveiling ceremonies of the Lovejoy monument. It is said that although much financial assistance was expected from people of color, not a dollar was given toward the work by any of them.

Concerning education among Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, says: "Indian education during the past year has not shown much growth in the matter of school attendance as has been noted in previous years, yet it is on a better basis than ever before. In the development of its educational plan the Indian office seeks permanent, rather than quick, results in the uplifting of the Indian to a higher industrial and social plane, and the facilities for education have been enlarged and improved as a wider experience has dictated."

Is there any good and sufficient reason why candidates for office should be assessed for campaign expenses? A New York dispatch gives two items concerning the late campaign in that city. Randolph Guggenheimer, who was elected President of the Council of Greater New York, says that his expenses while running for the office amounted to \$7,270. Of this sum \$5,000 went to the campaign fund of Tammany Hall, and the remainder paid the rent of meeting rooms, and for music, printing, postage, and carriage hire. Justice-elect Edward F. O'Dwyer, of the City court, also certified to the County Clerk to-day that his expenses had been \$5,025, of which all but \$25 went to John G. Sheehan, of the finance committee of Tammany Hall.

Farming and grazing leases on Indian reservations are multiplying yearly. During the last year eighty-four such leases have been granted in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency. On the Pawnee and Ponca lands in Oklahoma there have been made during the past year 131 farming and grazing leases by the Ponca Indians, ninety-seven leases by the Pawnees and fifty-nine leases by the Tonkawa Indians. The price rose from 25 cents per acre for grazing lands to \$1.14 per acre for farming lands. On the Sac and Fox reservation in Oklahoma there have been granted during the past year twenty-five farming and grazing leases by the Iowas, eleven by the Kickapoos,

## A Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free.



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Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause BRIGHT'S DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISORDERS, DROPSY, etc. For these diseases a POSITIVE SPECIFIC CURE is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, called by botanists, the piper methasticum, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1300 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate, that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of ten years' standing. Many ladies, including Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, and Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md., testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Specific for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail FREE, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

sixty-six by the Sac and Fox, 100 by the Shawnees, and sixty by the Pottawatomies.

In case of a disputed will in Pennsylvania recently, Judge Brubaker, of Lancaster, rendered an important opinion. The testator sought to prevent litigation by declaring that any beneficiary that should contest should be disinherited. The will charged one of the heirs with a note to the estate which he asserted had been paid during the lifetime of the testator; but, under the terms of the will, he was estopped from contest. Thus situated he laid the matter before the court, and Judge Brubaker has rendered a decision to the effect that a will threatening disinheritance is not valid. Commenting on the opinion the Philadelphia Bulletin inquires, "If threats may be incorporated in a testament, what assurance can there be that vicious influences may not have dictated them—that is, interests outside of the parties involved?"

## Another Agricultural College Fake.

And now the joke is on the Regents of the Agricultural college. Because one Professor Bemis had got himself into trouble in the Chicago University by an attack upon corporations, and had gained the reputation of being an all-round crank, they supposed of course he was a Populist and so hired him to teach political economy. But now it turns out that he is a Republican, and the Regents are either going to fire him or put him to teaching history. —Iola Register.

Substantially the same paragraph as the above has appeared in several Republican papers. These papers either know absolutely nothing about the matter, or else they know that the above stuff has no foundation whatever. It is possible that Professor Bemis is a Republican, but it is an immaterial matter whether he is or not. He is an educator of splendid repute and will assist the present faculty in putting the college on the up grade after a series of years during which it had settled into an inert condition. Professor Bemis will neither be fired nor given a change of classes, no matter what ticket he may vote.

## Claptrap About Soldiers' Home Decision.

The Republican papers have been guilty of indulging in a good deal of claptrap in reference to the Supreme court decision as to the legality of the votes cast by the inmates of the Dodge City Soldiers' Home. The decision was the only one possible under our constitution, which provides that "No residence shall be gained or lost" by inmates of such institutions, and the fact that Judge Johnston concurred in the decision ought in itself be sufficient to brand as false the suggestion that it was unjust to the old soldiers. If there be injustice it is in the constitution and not in the decision of the court.—Kansas City Tribune (Rep.).

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