

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor. WELLINGTON, KANSAS. KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Meeting of Young Christians. Fully 1,000 delegates from all parts of the state attended the recent annual meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, held at Kansas City, Kan. A number of prominent persons were present from other parts of the country.

Prof. Snow's Remedy. The report of Chancellor Snow on experiments with his chinch bug exterminator for the past year shows that field experiments were made in seventy-eight counties in Kansas last year. The total number of experiments made was 1,231. Of these 945 were successful, 137 were failures and 149 were doubtful.

A Rate Decision. The inter-state commerce commission has announced its decision of the cases brought by the Anthony Salt Co., and other Kansas salt manufacturers against the Missouri Pacific, and other Kansas roads. The case is dismissed as to points in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, but it is held that rates on salt to points south and southwest of Hutchinson, Kan., and St. Louis, Mo., do constitute undue preference in favor of Michigan as against Kansas salt and that they should be readjusted by the Santa Fe system so that while observing the law as to the long and short haul the advantage of distance belonging to Kansas salt fields shall be given to them in any territory supplied by lines which lie as near or nearer to Hutchinson than St. Louis.

Salt Men Complain. The Hutchinson Salt Co. has made complaint to the railroad commission that the roads have raised the rates from Hutchinson to the northern part of the state very considerable, and at the same time inaugurated a rate per mile from Chicago to points in Kansas that is less than one-half the rate per ton from Hutchinson to the same points, and they ask that the rates of a year and a half ago be reinstated.

Echoes of a Boom. The board of county commissioners of Sedgewick county lately instructed the assessor to tax all judgments the same as other personal property. Most of these judgments are held by eastern money men as relics of the Wichita boom and a great many are comparatively worthless. The result, it is thought, will be the cancelling of many judgments.

Plenty of Water at Topeka. One-third of Topeka was under water on the night of the 4th. During the day four inches of rain fell and by night Shunganunga creek, which extends around two sides of the city, had overflowed its banks and its valley was from half mile to a mile in width. Probably 300 houses had from three inches to a foot of water on their floors.

Minor State News. W. H. Meyers, a Topeka man 72 years old is missing. The recent heavy rains did considerable damage in northwestern Kansas. Appearances for the past few weeks would seem to indicate that the vocation of the rain maker is good.

The Methodist Episcopal church has over 15,000 ministers, 14,000 local preachers, 100,000 official members, and 300,000 Sunday school officers and teachers. The oldest woman in the country who is a preacher, it is thought, is Rev. Lydia Sexton of Seattle, now 93 years of age. She has been in the service about half a century.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

South Carolina is falling into line with the new party. The old bourbon democrats of that state will be left again.

The prosperity of the farmer and laborer means the prosperity of the manufacturer and business men. When poverty overtakes the producer the man of business suffers with him. Only the Shylock profits by the degradation of labor. Labor pays all debt and an enslavement of labor is a calamity to everyone except the money owners—West Coast Mail.

So the republican platform has dwindled down to "honest money," and the democratic platform has simmered down to "tariff reform," and each pair of words is what they call principles. But if you ask any of them to explain the principle involved, they fly right off the handle and begin to abuse the "calamity howlers." We would rather be a calamity howler than a nonentity.—Topeka Tribune.

There is a very common error current that the silver bullion bought by the government must be paid for in gold. The law of 1890 provides that the bullion purchased shall be paid for in treasury notes, and that these notes shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

The Great Reform is Sweeping Everything Before It—Nothing Can Turn the Tide—The People Thoroughly Awake to Their Interests.

Mr. George C. Ward, Kansas City, Mo. The situation in Georgia is watched with eagle eye by every politician in the land. The progress of the movement throughout the west and great north-west is dependent upon the result of the Georgia campaign. The daily press throughout the country is doing every thing in its power to crush the movement. The politicians of both old parties are exerting every nerve to drive the people back into the old organizations. They are waving the bloody shirt and crying negro supremacy in the south, and in the west it is "rebel brigadier."

These old threadbare stories have fired the people long enough. Rallying at the cry of these demagogues the people had forgotten their own rights and for twenty years have been robbed by those who pretended to be their friends. In the south these devices have ceased to move the people. They are now fighting for their just rights and nothing can side-track them. The bloody shirt has been buried and it is impossible for the "bully" politician to resurrect it.

Georgia's political situation to-day is this: A fight to the finish between the people and the politicians. The masses will win in this fight and the banner of

NO FUSION.

The National Executive Committee Unalterably Opposed to Fusion.

Within the last thirty days I have received so many letters inquiring about fusion with one of the old parties that I am compelled to make this statement to the public. These inquiries have all grown out of the reports that the old party press have been sending over the country. They are all pure fabrications without a single word of truth in them.

Mr. Fish, of Minnesota, writes: "That fusion matter is the rankest kind of a fraud, a lie of the deepest dye." The same report comes from Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The following is a resolution offered by Mr. Washburne, at a session of the executive committee at St. Louis, June 1891, which was unanimously adopted, and will show how the committee stands on this question, and what fusion advocates may expect from us:

Resolved, That the national executive committee is unalterably opposed to fusion with any other political party, and will not recognize any individual, committee or organization that proposes or enters into such fusion, as affiliated with the people's party.

Fusion means confusion, and will lead to nothing else. We want all the votes we can get. We want every democrat and republican to come with us, and we would like to have every office within the gift of the people, but we can't afford to secure either votes or office by bartering away our principles.

"EVERY WORD TRUE!"

So Says the Writer of That Famous Letter.

He Reiterates His Statements, Produces Additional Proof and Clearly Defines His Position.

[N. Y. Sun.]

It would be difficult to measure the interest and comment, not to say excitement, which the published letter of Dr. R. A. Gunn, which appeared in the papers yesterday, has occasioned. The prominence of the doctor and the unusual nature of the letter have both tended to add interest to the subject and make it really the talk of the town.

I called upon Dr. Gunn at his residence, No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. I found the reception room crowded, and it was only after an hour's waiting that I succeeded in obtaining an interview.

Dr. Gunn is a distinguished looking man, and impressed me at once by his manly bearing and air of sincerity. I took the seat he courteously offered me, and said: "Are you aware, doctor, of the commotion your letter has caused?"

Dr. Gunn smiled, and replied: "Things out of the ordinary usually cause comment. It is not a common thing for physicians to indorse and cordially recommend medicines other than those in the Materia Medica. History is full of instances of scientists who have indorsed discoveries they believe to be valuable, and have been denounced for so doing, and yet these same discoveries are blessing the world to-day. I hope I have the manhood and courage to be true to my convictions, and that is why I so openly and unhesitatingly indorse Warner's Safe Cure as being the greatest of modern discoveries for the cure of diseases which have baffled the highest skill of the medical profession."

I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.

"How long have you known of this remedy, doctor?" I asked.

"Nearly ten years," he replied. "My attention was originally called to the Safe Cure by a serious case of Bright's disease, which was considered hopeless, and yet, much to my surprise, under its use the patient recovered. I have tried it in other cases since then constantly, and my original faith in its power has been confirmed. I have seen patients recover from inflammation of the bladder, gravel and Bright's disease when all other treatment had failed, and I have found it especially efficient in all female troubles."

"Can you specify any particular cases, doctor?" I asked.

"That is a delicate thing to do," the doctor replied; "but, as I always keep a written record of my cases, I can accommodate you."

Thereupon the doctor opened his desk and produced his record book. Turning over the leaves he said:

"Here is a case of a gentleman who was a great sufferer from inflammation of the bladder of long standing. He had consulted a number of physicians without benefit. When first consulted I myself tried the usual methods of treatment, but without success, and I finally advised him to try Warner's Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured."

The doctor turned a few pages further, and then said:

"Here is another case. It is that of a gentleman who had frequent attacks of renal calculi, which, as you know, is gravel forming in the kidneys. He had never been able to prevent these formations, but after an unusually severe attack I recommended him to try the Safe Cure, which he did, and, although it is three years since he took the remedy, he has never had an attack since."

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suddenly exclaimed:

"Here is a most remarkable case. It is that of a lady who had suffered for some time from Bright's disease. She became enfeebled, and about the fourth month suddenly became blind, had convulsions and finally fell into a state of coma, caused by uræmic or kidney poison. Several physicians who saw her said she could not live, and in this view I fully concurred. As she could still swallow I said, as a last resort, that she might try Warner's Safe Cure. They did so, and to the surprise of every one she recovered. She has since given birth to a living child, and is perfectly well."

"These are certainly most wonderful cases, doctor," I said, "and while I do not for a moment question their authenticity I should consider it a great favor if you would give me their names. I think the importance of the subject would fully justify it."

"In the interest of other sufferers I think you are correct," Dr. Gunn finally observed, after a moment's thought. "Both the lady and her husband are so rejoiced, so grateful, and over her recovery that I know she is only too glad to have others hear it. The lady is Mrs. Eames, wife of the well known customer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health to-day."

I thanked the doctor for his courteous reception, for the valuable information imparted, and I feel assured that his generous and humane nature will prevent him from feeling other than glad at seeing this interview published for the benefit of suffering humanity.

IS THE SANCTUM.—Applicant (after climbing six flights of stairs)—"Have you an opening here, sir, for a humorous paragrapher?" Editor (glancing at window)—"We have, but it does not work easily during the frosty weather. You had better use the stairs as a means of exit."—Black and White.

It may have been observed that coasting as an amusement has its drawbacks.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL MOTTO: "WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE."—Pack.

EXTRACTS FROM KANSAS DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM:

Fourth—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver, the money of the constitution, under such conditions as will preserve from time to time the parity value of these metals as money, and not as articles of commerce. We also demand the continued use of our greenback currency and such other paper currency redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the government as the business needs of the country may demand. We believe that the gold basis of currency is insufficient and that the welfare of the great body of the people requires and we urge that every possible effort be made to induce the other commercial nations of the world to agree with us upon a common basis for a free bi-metallic coinage of both gold and silver.

The delegates selected by this convention are instructed to vote for Grover Cleveland and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination in order that he may be enabled to execute the policy upon which he has united the masses of the country, and that his patriotic course while in office may be vindicated; that in their votes in said convention the delegation shall vote as a unit; a majority of the delegation determining what the vote of the entire delegation shall be; that the delegation shall continue to vote and work for Grover Cleveland so long as there is a reasonable chance for his nomination.

at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It is the "discretion" of the Wall street treasurer that makes the mischief.—Nonconformist.

The following warning appeared in the New York Tribune at one time: "The time is near at hand when the banks will feel compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which in any emergency the financial corporations of the east can act together on a single day's notice with such power that no act of congress can overcome or resist their decisions."—Great West.

The following North Carolina counties have recently indorsed the St. Louis conference: Edgerton, Moore, Idell, Durham, Gaston, Burke, Warren and Rockingham. Previous to the action of these counties, the St. Louis platform had been indorsed by the following counties: Chatham, Franklin, Richmond, Wake, Tyrrell, Catawba, Sampson, Wayne, Dublin, Bertie, Wilson and Chowan. The old north state takes her time about it, but she gets into line all square.

Says the Morning Call: "Senator Henock, of Santa Barbara, is in town and says that much unbusiness is being felt in southern California because of the Farmers' Alliance. The republicans are beginning to see the drift of events and are standing by themselves, but the danger is not over by any means." We should say it wasn't—it is just beginning. "Standing by themselves" is good, but in the light of past events, it is not at all unlikely that they will be obliged to do as they did in Kansas—namely, "stand in" with the democrats in a common fight against the alliance and the third party.—West Coast Mail.

Livingston is reported to have said repeatedly at Washington that he could come back to Georgia at any time and in a half dozen speeches put the alliance and people's party where he wanted them. In a word, he thought he carried the alliance in his vest pocket. He knows his mistake now. Less than one hundred people, all told, turned out to hear Livingston at Decatur, the day after his defeat at Douglasville. Even his Atlanta crowd had deserted him, and not a man from the counties roundabout did him the honor to go to hear him speak. The democrats have got the worst of it in every joint debate yet held, and they know it. They are demoralized and desperate, and only keep up courage by the most reckless misrepresentation of the facts, regarding the meetings held.—Atlanta (Ga.) People's Party Paper.

Editor Southern Alliance Farmer, Atlanta, Ga.

The New York World concedes Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina to the people's party. If Cleveland is the nominee all the southern states will go with the people's party.

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There is but one thing for us to do—"keep in the middle of the road," hoist the black flag and neither give nor accept any quarter. Anyone who expects any of the old parties to give us any financial reforms by fusion, in my opinion is a mental deformity.—H. E. Tansbence, Secretary National Executive Committee.

Rarely does Kansas fail to lend an element of picturesqueness to a political campaign. This year the Kansas democrats inscribe on their banner a motto which, for originality, beats the world. It is "Cleveland and Free Silver." Other state conventions want one or the other. But the Kansas democrats want both. The Kansas platform declares unreservedly for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and the instructions to delegates are equally emphatic in ordering a united vote for Grover Cleveland so long as the latter's name may be before the national convention. If the thought occurred to the convention that Mr. Cleveland is the mortal enemy of free silver coinage, there is nothing, in either platform or instructions, to show it. It is just possible that the peculiar combination of Cleveland and free silver is madness with a method.—Chicago News.

"Honest John." Thirty years ago Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was nominated for congress. He was so poor that he had to mortgage his home to get funds to carry on his campaign. At five thousand a year his salary for thirty years would amount to only \$150,000. But his check is good for several millions anywhere. Now it takes a good deal of economy to raise, educate, feed and clothe a family in thirty years on \$150,000 and save several million dollars out of it. "Honest John" says "you can't legislate money into a man's pocket." Sherman is not the only poor fellow who has become rich in this way. That is the reason legislation is all against the masses.—Progressive Farmer.

The soldiers and sailors of this nation saved the union for the money loaners. The money bags ought to pay them liberal pensions. It is not right to ask the toiling producers to stand the expense of pensions through taxation. Senator Peffer's bill is in line with good sense. His idea is to tax the millionaires through the levying of an income tax to provide a fund for pensions.—Denver (Col.) Road.

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