

NEWS FROM THE TOPEKA CAPITAL.

We submit the following exhibitions of baffled rage, the editorial utterances of a paper whose shameless course in the late campaign is unparalleled in the history of politics.

Never since the days of the Know-Nothing organization has an oath-bound secret political society been permitted to exist in any state in this union until Colonel Polk and his confederated conspirators invaded the soil of this state, and with oaths and secret plottings inaugurated their vile scheme to hand over the destiny of the fairest state among them all to the control of a class of men who fought four long years to destroy this government.

When did Colonel Polk and his confederated conspirators invade the soil of Kansas? Has it come to pass that the Capital and its party so absolutely own the soil of Kansas that the loyal farmer citizens of the state may not invite a loyal citizen of Georgia and a loyal citizen of North Carolina to attend and address a convention of the organized farmers of Kansas without the event being characterized as an "invasion?"

If we mistake not, the confederated mortgage owners of Kansas farm lands who a short time since in the city of Topeka organized a syndicate for the avowed purpose of "inducing immigration" are far more to be dreaded, as invaders of the soil seeking to get control of the people, than were our southern brethren whose only mission was in the interest of the laboring people. Yet this same Capital speaks of the advent of the great farm mortgage syndicate as a beneficent event.

The Kansas alliance is of southern origin, and the men who organized and controlled its movements, imported with it the Ku-Klux and White Terror methods used with such brutal force by the proslavery party of the south against the negro owners of the former slave states. Hereafter every true Kansan, no matter what his party predilections, will bow his head in shame whenever it is recalled that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1850, men were driven to the polls, like flocks of sheep, and compelled by threats and intimidations to vote against their honest sentiments.

The Kansas alliance is very much like Topsy, it "just grewed." It grew out of the necessity for just such an organization. And like unto Topsy it is destined to be very closely related to the destiny of both the north and the south.

We see a great many "bowed heads" among the politicians these days, but we do them the credit to believe that they are bowed in shame because they did not call a halt to the infamous proceedings of the Topeka Capital before it compassed their political ruin.

If there was a single instance in all Kansas of a voter being driven to the polls like a sheep, and compelled by intimidation to vote against his sentiments, it was some poor, weak victim in the toils of a hoodler, some one who was watched and hounded until his keeper made sure that the vote was deposited according to the terms of the bargain and sale.

They have elected five members of Congress to go to Washington and assist the democratic party of the south to organize the House of Representatives and control the legislation of this nation. Every one of these men, Otis, Simpson, Davis, Baker and Clover, will take their seats on the democratic side of the House. Every one of these men will vote for a rebel brigadier for speaker of the House. To all intents and for all purposes they will be democrats of the southern stripe, all will follow the lead of the most extreme men of that section. They owe their election to the same disreputable methods; the same night raids; the same blood-curdling oaths;

the same defiance of good order and decent behavior, and the same stifling of the true sentiment of the people as does Breckenridge, of Arkansas. This binds them hand and foot, and they must necessarily walk in the path marked out for them by their political taskmasters. Thank God they will last but one term. Two years from now they will be buried so deep that their short sojourn in the legislative halls of the nation will appear as an "iridescent dream." Their election will be regarded by the good people of Kansas as one of those inflictions that will exempt the citizens of the state from all future punishment.

Who told the Capital where our Congressional delegation would seat itself? The Capital's effort to seat the people's representatives with the democrats is vain. Moreover it is not likely that these representatives will follow republican precedents closely enough to show as much favoritism to rebel brigadier generals as did that party in making one "fresh from the conflict" United States attorney general, another postmaster general and so on through the long list.

How do Kansas farmers feel, anyway, to be insulted in this fashion? Does the Capital really believe that the farmers are spiritless and insensate fools not to resent such comment on their action?

ENGLISH MILL OWNERS PLEASSED.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., NOV. 14.—The *Northwestern Miller* to-day publishes an extended account of the annual meeting of the Pillsbury-Washburn flour mills company in London. During ten months ended August 31, the earnings of the company were \$176,358. The total expenses were \$33,512, gross profits \$142,846. From this amount is deducted \$19,000 for preliminary expenses, interest, etc., leaving a net profit of \$123,846. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared and \$28,000 was transferred as a reserve fund. The directors expressed themselves as highly pleased with their investment.

Where is the farmer who has paid all the expenses of the season and large preliminary expenses incident to the establishment of his business and realized a profit of 10 per cent. on his investment? This London company has good reason to be "highly pleased with its investment." English and foreign capital everywhere is undoubtedly well pleased, and will continue to be well pleased with its American investments so long as this government encourages a peaceful conquest of our country by the power of money. This alien ownership of American industries and American lands is one of the questions before the people in the coming contest of 1892.

WHEN one republican paper lies, nearly all the others take up the lie promptly and pass it around. They continue to do this even since the close of the campaign. They ought to know each other well enough not to do this unless they desire to deceive their readers. Some one started the absurd story that President Polk would use his influence for the election of Judge Peffer to the United States Senate, and that he would even visit Kansas for the purpose of urging his preferences. Thereupon nearly every republican paper in Kansas repeats the silly tale with numerous comments. Of course it is a lie, and every man of good sense ought to know it. Without saying aught either for or against Judge Peffer's candidacy, it is sufficient to say that President Polk's sense of propriety will not permit him to say anything upon this subject.

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCES OF KANSAS REPRESENTATIVES.

Of the 125 members of the Kansas house of representatives fifteen of them have had legislative experience in Kansas; the majority of them in the recent past.

Hon. P. P. Elder, of Franklin county, leads all the rest in experience as a legislator—having been connected with the territorial legislature of 1859 and of 1860. He was in the first state legislature of 1861; in the state senate of 1868; he was lieutenant governor in 1871 and in 1872. He was elected speaker of the house in 1877, and he was a member of the house in 1883.

Hon. Charles Drake, of Morris county, has served in the house from Lyon county in the sessions of 1866, 1869, 1870 and 1872.

Hon. William C. Webb, of Shawnee county, was a member of the house from Bourbon county in 1871.

Hon. John Seaton, of Atchison county, was in the house in the sessions of 1871, of 1881 and of 1883.

Hon. Frank M. Gable, of Leavenworth county, was in the sessions of 1879 and of 1887.

Hon. Joseph D. Hardy, of Brown county, was in the house of 1874.

Hon. J. S. Doelittle, of Chase county, was in the house of 1881.

Hons. William M. Rice, of Bourbon county; J. D. Williamson, of Doniphan; James H. Reeder, of Ellis; Washington Doty, of Marshall; A. H. Heber, of Meade; Otis L. Atherton, of Russell; George L. Douglas, of Sedgwick, and William M. Campbell, of Stafford, were in the house of 1889. The members from the counties of Brown, Chase, Franklin, Leavenworth, Marshall, Morris and Stafford are representatives of the people's party; the eight gentlemen from the other counties named above are members of the republican party.

The republicans have sixteen inexperienced members in their force of twenty-four. It has been remarked that at no time in the legislature of the state has there been anywhere near so few republicans in the Kansas house of representatives.

THE CONTEST FOR STATE PRINTER.

Were it not for the gross and unwarrantable misrepresentations of the press, the question of state printer would never have been mentioned in the columns of THE ADVOCATE. We find the following statement in the Leavenworth Times upon this subject:

Until recently Dr. McLallin, editor of the state organ, the Alliance ADVOCATE, believed that he had a sure thing on this office. Recently, however, editor Kies, of the *Newton Commoner*, W. E. Vincent, of the *Winfield Nonconformist*, H. T. Yount, editor of the *Alliance Tribune*, and others have begun a canvass of the alliance members of the legislature, and the rivalry threatens to wipe out the brotherly love existing between them.

We find similar statements to the above going the rounds of the press. We wish in view of the statements to define our position once for all, and whatever other falsehoods may be indulged in we hope our declaration may be accepted upon this question at least. We will state then that we have never made any request to any member of the legislature for support for the position of state printer,

nor do we intend to. We have never "believed that we had a sure thing on the office." We shall make no contest for the position, nor will there be any bitter rivalry, as far as we are concerned, that will threaten "to wipe out the brotherly feeling" existing between the editorial fraternity of the reform press of the state. Dr. McLallin is not in this movement for any office in the gift of the people. He undertook his editorial work without hope or expectation of reward except such as might come to him in the success of the Farmers' Alliance and the people's party. He has never sought an office and he never will. Others may announce themselves as candidates for the position, and resort to all the political intrigues known to politicians of modern times if they choose. If anything ever falls in the way of Dr. McLallin it will come uninfluenced by personal announcement or personal solicitation, and whether anything comes or not there will be no brotherly love sacrificed, and no abatement in the energy of THE ADVOCATE in support of the principles of the alliance and the purposes of the people's party. We hope it may not be necessary for THE ADVOCATE to refer to this subject again.

THE Kansas City Times quotes THE ADVOCATE's article on the question of prohibition and editorially misstates our position. We have nowhere indicated that we should favor resubmission. The article from which the Times seeks to draw consolation was simply preliminary to others that are to follow on this subject, and in this foundation upon which we propose to build hereafter we simply sought to make a fair statement of the true position of parties and of men. In doing this we would like to be permitted to state our own position also, and we regard the effort of the Times to forestall public opinion as a little unfair. We can afford to rest temporarily under this false imputation, however, for in the course of the discussion that will follow we shall leave no room for doubt upon this subject. We will simply say here that we are not and never have been in favor of resubmission.

THE Hutchinson News devotes about six inches of its valuable editorial space to an argument proving that the success of the people's party in Kansas is not a democratic victory, and that the democratic party will gain no votes in consequence of it. The position of the News is well taken and its argument conclusive. What is bothering us just now is the exact date when friend Easley made the discovery. It is but a short time since the News spoke of the people's party as a democratic aid society. Give us the date of the change of opinion, please.

WITH Grover Cleveland's record on the silver question and pensions to union soldiers it is folly to mention his name in connection with the presidency of 1892. Among the things that the next president must favor are a service pension and the free coinage of silver.