

Rice, Norton, Comanche and Chautauqua counties, all of which is lost.

In charging this investment of \$10,000 in Hamilton county bonds to incompetency or dishonesty, the Capital has failed to realize that ten or fifteen times as much incompetency and dishonesty has been manifested in the past by republican boards. All we desire is simple justice. Every imaginable plan has been tried, and every imaginable scheme concocted to defraud the state through the purchase of bad bonds since the present administration came into power. The board has rejected about \$200,000 in bonds during the past year, because they were not considered good securities, and out of \$700,000 worth so far purchased, these \$10,000 of Hamilton county are the only ones whose validity has ever been questioned, and even in this case the chance of the state losing anything is very remote.

There is one other matter mentioned in the Capital which deserves attention. It is stated that Simon Greenspan offered these same bonds to the commissioners some time ago, and they were refused, and the Capital then says: "Why the school fund commissioners refused the defaulted securities a year ago and took them this month is not explained." Allow me to say that Mr. Greenspan never offered these bonds to the school fund commissioners. Mr. Greenspan did offer some bonds of a western county for sale which were found on investigation to be worthless, and this discovery, connected with the fact that Mr. Greenspan was in partnership with Auditor Hovey in a very questionable transaction connected with some Gray county bonds, made the board very suspicious of him. It was, therefore, determined that no bonds offered by him would be considered, no matter how they might appear on their face. Not satisfied with receiving a direct refusal from the board, Mr. Greenspan has had these same bonds, or parts of them, offered to the board through several different channels, thinking that they might be purchased through favoritism to the party offering them, but they have in all cases been refused. Possibly this may have made him feel a little sore. No other motive for his statement can be imagined.

In closing, allow me to say that the present board challenges investigation of its work from beginning to the present time, and I believe that the work of no other board for the same length of time will show as careful investment of the same amount of money in securities, bearing as high a rate of interest with as small a proportion of bad investments, as that of the present board. Vary respectfully,
H. N. GAINES,
Secretary School Fund Commissioners.

Judge Johnson Restrained.

After Judge Johnson, of the Shawnee county circuit court, granted an injunction restraining the superintendent of insurance from taking further action in investigating the Hillmon insurance case. Mr. Snider, as plaintiff in error against the Connecticut Mutual and other companies, applied to Justice Allen of the supreme court and obtained an order suspending the proceedings of Johnson's court, until the case could be heard in the supreme court. Mr. Snider was required to give a bond of \$1,000, conditioned that he shall pay all damages that may be sustained by the defendant because of the order if the judgment appealed from be affirmed.

For good People's party argument get Weaver's "Quadrangular Debate." See our premium list.

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GROWING STRONG.

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tenant Browne and trickled down his sealskin overcoat.

The contributions at Homestead were surprisingly large. They consisted of 100 pounds of bologna sausage, 200 pounds of fresh meat, five bags of flour, twelve bushels of potatoes, five barrels of bread, 500 pairs of stockings and a lot of soap and chewing tobacco.

OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., April 9.—The whole territory is stirred up over the Coxe movement. A large hall has been secured and enlistments are going on night and day. Regiments will also be organized at Oklahoma City, Kingfisher, El Reno, Perry, Stillwater and Norman, and next week the division will move on to Washington.

INDIANA.

ELWOOD, IND., April 9.—A gang of about 100 tattered recruits on their road to join Coxe's army have arrived in this city. They spent only a few hours in this city soliciting food and clothing, and started on their march eastward. They expected to overtake Coxe some time next week.

UTAH.

OGDEN, UTAH, April 9.—Judge Riner granted an injunction restraining the Southern Pacific from bringing the army into the territory, but it was served about the time the train arrived at Ogden. Last night the soldiers all quietly retired in the Southern Pacific round house. Up to noon to-day there has been no change in the situation in connection with the industrial army. Kelly, leader of the second contingent, is expected from the West at 6 p. m., and the men seem confident he will dictate terms to the governor.

ILLINOIS.

MONMOUTH, ILL., April 9.—This city was literally swarming last night with supposed recruits for Coxe. Their dress and actions were above the ordinary, every day tramp. They arrived unheralded by the box car accommodation and evidently halted here to add supplies to the commissary. They left town on foot, however, going eastward.

FRYE'S BRIGADE.

ST. JACOBS, ILL., April 9.—Gen. Frye's army, consisting of over 400 men, are encamped here near Silver creek. They present a destitute appearance. The citizens of this town collected provisions for them. A warm lunch will be given them to-morrow, and it is reported that the Vandalia road will transport them from here east. Rev. Sweeney preached to them at their camp to-day.

COLORADO.

DENVER, April 9.—Gov. Waite will interpose no obstacle to the advance of the San Francisco division of Coxe's army through Colorado. "I have refrained," he said to-day, "from taking a position for or against Coxe's plan of campaign, but it may result in good to the country if a large body of the unemployed will present itself at the national capitol."

SOUTH CAROLINA BEHAVES.

Governor Tillman Makes a Few Remarks on National Politics.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8.—Everything is quiet throughout the state and it is conceded that the politicians and so-called conservative element have been at least temporarily defeated in their fight against the reform administration and the dispensary liquor law.

While the Associated Press correspondent was at the executive mansion to-day the governor read a letter he had received from a western Populist, in which

the writer said that the only thing he did not admire about the governor's political course so far was that he did not have the moral courage to come squarely out and call himself a Populist. The governor then called attention to the fact that many of the northern and western papers were speaking of him as a Populist governor. Then, after a little deliberation, he said:

"Yes, they call me a Populist. I will tell them that I am the true representative of Jeffersonian democracy in the lead in American politics to-day. Let me tell you I don't see anything ahead now but for the southern democrats to combine their forces with the western Populists and go into the next national campaign on new party lines. The northeastern democrats and republicans are now together. It is a combination of the moneyed interests."

The governor, then turning suddenly in a somewhat excited and very forcible manner, said:

"I despise Cleveland and his mugwumps. He is no better than a republican. He has destroyed the democratic party. The South and West will be forced to unite and have a complete reorganization of party lines."

"The people who are afraid of the negro and other questions will have to cast aside their fears on those scores and come together on the one line of fighting the money combination. Cleveland has been working under the dictation of the New York bankers and bargaining with them in the matter of the issue of bonds. He promised the banks if they would take them there would be no more legislation on the silver question by this congress."

"Congress passed the seigniorage act and he vetoed the bill, indicating plainly the nature of his bargain with the bankers. The whole thing is such a scheme of robbery that he ought to be impeached for it. It is a shame and a disgrace. The idea of this great government having to beg a lot of Shylock's assistance is so outrageous that there is no language too strong in which to characterize it."

"Cleveland is owned body and soul by these scoundrels; he secured his nomination at Chicago through the influence of a subsidized press and with the votes he lacked thereafter exhausting such means, he bought with promises of patronage, which promises have since been redeemed; the goods have been delivered."

"His attempt to browbeat and debauch the senators and representatives was outrageous in the extreme. If these cowardly congressmen up there had any appreciation of their duty to their constituents at home they would impeach him."

"Consider the farce and treason to the interests of the masses of issuing bonds under a pretense of increasing the gold reserve when the same gold is paid in at one window and drawn out at another with silver certificates. And the same procession goes on till the silver certificates are exhausted and the people have to pay the interest."

"One more word as to Mr. Cleveland. I think that it is most outrageous his being dictated to and bought up by those bondholders. It is debasing his high office. He is abusing his power to dicker with such people and barter away the people's blood, even upon the pretext of financial relief."

"The newspapers which are snarling and snapping at my heels as being a Populist are the paid hirelings of his bosses. I am a Populist in the sense that I am for the people's rights, but there are many planks in the Populist platform which I do not endorse."

"If the silver congressmen will issue

a call for a silver convention and carry the war into Africa, we will teach these blood-sucking gold thieves a lesson in politics such as they have not had since Jackson's campaign against the banks. The farmers of the South and West will move onward in a solid body and demand legislation that will give them relief from the grinding poverty produced by 6 cent cotton and 30 cent wheat."

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Continued from page 1.

hard hand of labor, either of shop or farm, had not been extended to plead in their behalf. The senator seemed quite grieved over this fact, but it now remains to be seen what welcome he will extend to the farm and shop lobbyists who are marching hither from the protected states of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

It is rumored to-day that the order has gone out for frequent exercise of the district militia in the "riot drill" with a view to preparing for the arrival of the "commonweal army." Last night the Star editorially declared that it was "high time to stop treating the Coxe army as a joke, and to face the problem of a crowd of tramps marching under cranky standards and threatening both the national legislature and the material interests of Washington." It is by such base misrepresentations as this that the press seeks to alarm and inflame the people against the body of peaceful petitioners under the leadership of Mr. Coxe. If trouble ensues let it not be forgotten that the plutocratic side strove to foment it.
ANNIE L. DIGGS.

Fourth District Meeting.

A meeting of the Fourth congressional district central committee of the People's party will be held at Alliance hall, Emporia, Kas., on Monday, April 16, at 2 o'clock p. m. Every member of the committee is urgently requested to be present. The chairmen and secretaries of the various county committees are also cordially invited. Chairman Briedenthal will be present.

W. T. WALTERS, Chairman.

C. A. YEABOOT, Secretary.
Emporia, Kas., April 7, 1894.

The Dead Line.

Some of the issues containing installments of this story are about exhausted, and therefore it will be impossible to furnish the whole story in the paper hereafter. We have received some requests to publish the story in book form, and if these requests continue to increase it may be done. The ADVOCATE will be glad to get the expression of its readers on the subject.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, April 9, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, 63½ cents; May, 63½ cents; July, 64½ cents.
CORN—Cash, 38½ cents; May, 38½ cents; July, 39½ cents.
OATS—Cash, 31½ cents; May, 32½ cents.
PORK—Cash \$12.35.

LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, April 9, 1894.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.00@4.25; native cows, \$1.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.65; bulls, \$2.15@2.90.
HOGS—Bulk of sales, \$4.70@4.75; lights, yorkers and pigs, \$4.00@4.50.
SHEEP—\$5.00@6.50.

HORSES.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards horse and mule department, report the market as showing the usual activity.

Extra draft, 4 to 7 years	\$100 00 @ \$125 00
Good draft, " "	60 00 " 90 00
Extra drivers, " "	100 00 " 175 00
Good drivers, " "	65 00 " 90 00
Saddle good to extra	75 00 " 175 00
Southern mares and geldings	25 00 " 75 00
Western range, unbroken	30 00 " 50 00
Western ponies	12 50 " 30 00

MULDS.

1½, 4 to 7 years, extra	\$ 45 00 @ \$ 60 00
14" " " good	35 00 " 50 00
hands 4 to 7 years, extra	75 00 " 90 00
15 " " " good	70 00 " 80 00
15½ " " " extra	100 00 " 120 00
15 " " " good	90 00 " 100 00
16 to 16½, good to extra	100 00 " 135 00

Dutton House, Topeka, Kas., \$1.25-@1.50 p day