

CORRESPONDENCE.

ATLANTA ALLIANCE, Cowley Co., Kan.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—At a regular meeting of Atlanta Alliance No. 96, held on October 6th, the sisters unanimously endorsed the resolutions adopted by the sisters of Verdigris Alliance No. 873, Montgomery county, Kansas.

LENA BARR, Secretary.

TONGANOXIE, Kan., September 24.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—At Friendship Valley sub-alliance last evening we had up for discussion the subject of papers unfriendly to our cause and injurious to those of our alliance members who are subscribers to some of these unfriendly papers, and members who do not support reform and alliance papers. A vote was taken after a discussion on the subject, and the meeting decided to load our own guns as far as possible. I then took the names of four new subscribers to THE ADVOCATE.

E. B. KECK.

From Morris County.

COUNCIL GROVE, October 4.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Permit me to say that the alliance rally held at Council Grove on Tuesday was a grand success. Nearly four thousand people were present. Mrs. Fannie McCormick, S. M. Scott and John G. Otis made speeches in the afternoon. Judge Miller spoke in the evening. The alliances were all represented and the procession was large. The Wilsey, Dunlap and Council Grove bands were present and furnished excellent music. G. W. Coffin, Jr., editor of the Wilsey Bulletin, was present. He was formerly secretary of the republican central committee, but has taken the stump for the people's party and has made his paper a great means of help. The ticket in this county is a good one and will be elected in spite of Morris county being the weakest alliance county in the state. S. M. Padgett, of the Dunlap Courier, is also doing good work for the alliance cause. We are on top in Morris county and intend to stay there. FARMER.

VICTORIA, Kan., October 6, 1890.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—As C. A. Henrie stands condemned as being implicated in the Coffeyville dynamite plot, I will say it is not the first criminal offence he has committed. He was raised in Pottawatomie county and when a young man was promised one hundred dollars if he would burn a house so the owner would get the insurance. The house was burned, but the insurance company obtained the above facts and did not pay. But in carrying goods out of said house, Mr. Henrie "kiddnapped" a trunk which contained valuable jewelry and started for Missouri, but was arrested at Atchison by the sheriff and brought back with the stolen goods, and Mr. Henrie thinking an "honest confession was good for the soul," turned state's evidence on the fellow who owned the house that was burned.

I appeal to the voters of Kansas; do you want to vote with a party whose governor will cause to be appointed such a man to an office? Do you feel safe with such a man to handle the records of our state—a man who the court record shows was guilty by his own confession? And I further say, knowing Mr. Henrie as I do, Governor Humphrey dare not demand his resignation, as he is just the fellow that would give the Coffeyville business away.

REPORNER.

A Grand Success.

CORINTH, Kan., October 2.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Again the country people came out en masse to our alliance picnic. Fully two thousand people listened earnestly to the speaker, Brother Prather, and candidates Shinn, and O-

born, while the woods around were filled with young people who listened to more interesting talk. The people were disappointed when they found that our candidate for governor was not there, but we had a little hope left yet. We kept looking for a telegram announcing his arrival in Downs, and at half past three it came, saying that he would meet us at the opera house in the evening. He came and found a crowded house. He gave us a splendid talk, and invited us all to come down to Topeka and make him an informal call during his term of office, saying that he would always be found there, and not send in any card, but come right in and ask for Willita. It is no wonder we feel hopeful of success when we see the crowds and the enthusiasm manifested at these gatherings. Let every locality help keep the ball rolling, and with such speakers as we have and the character of our men, combined with the principles of our party, we are sure of success. Already the old parties begin to smell something very strong in the air. The g. o. p. leaders are uneasy, as it is quite noticeable at these meetings of ours. We hardly get over one rally till we are anxious for the next.

Secretary Corinth Alliance No. 1493.

BANNER CITY, Kan., October 13.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—You no doubt have heard through some source or other, that the alliance is all falling to pieces out here in Dickinson county. I will state, without fear of successful contradiction, that the alliance has never been in a better condition, as regards numbers and standing, than it is at the present time. The people are dropping into line every day. There is a grand revival going on all the time, and new converts taken in. Our speakers are doing a grand work here in this county. It is rather amusing to see how the o. p. s. get let down by some of our speakers. All they do is to defame the speakers and sling all the mud they can. They will not come out square and argue or defend their party, but will wait till the speakers are gone, and then give them abuse. It was quite amusing at our open meeting here last Thursday night. Brother H. A. Hart, from Enterprise, addressed the people on the live issues of the day for the people's party, and there were a few rank old republicans present and all they could say of the speech was, "It's a lie! It's a lie!" It seems that all they can do is to slander our speakers. They have no grounds to argue upon. It is hard for them to try to defend their party when the very best men that were ever in the party have either left it or are dead. They know that the people's movement is destined to sweep the o. p. s. out of existence. They see we are determined to succeed, and it makes them tremble.

The people are not to be deceived any longer. They are reading and thinking for themselves, and are on the guard for foes without and foes within the alliance. We can expect that now and then a man will be found in the alliance who ought to be out. A member of the alliance has a perfect right to vote as he pleases, but he should not defame everybody in the alliance because they differ in their views. On last Saturday night, at our regular meeting, B. F. Lloyd, a member of Banner City Alliance No. 1941, was expelled from the order, every member voting to expel him. He had been doing all he could to break up the people's party here, slandering every one in the alliance—our candidates in particular. He was a disgrace to the order, and so he has been expelled. Yours for the cause,

A BROTHER.

McFARLAND, Kan., October 5, 1890.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Allow me to contribute a mite to the uprising of the spirits of the Kansas farmers.

We had a public meeting yesterday at the Pleasant Hill school house. Our candidate for county attorney, Brother J. H. Jones, Brother H. B. Jones, candidate for district clerk, and Miss Florence Dickinson, candidate for school superintendent, addressed the audience and were well received. There is no doubt of their being elected. In our alliance there is not one man who will scratch his ticket, (people's ticket, of course,) and there are but two or three outsiders (farmers) upon whom we cannot depend on voting our ticket. The main speaker of the day was Judge W. A. Peffer, to whom the large audience listened attentively for two hours. While he presented the dark side of the picture, showing by official reports that over 30,000 people are turned out of their houses and homes yearly in Kansas by their farms being sold by the sheriff, you could read the expressions of astonishment, and terror, I should almost like to say, in many an eye. And when Judge Peffer brought out the proof of J. J. Ingalls being implicated in that very business—when he showed how our government, by the serving of Shylocks and contraction of currency, is the cause of just this thing, and is the cause of the hard times experienced by the mass of the people, and when in his earnest appeal that things will have to come different, that the time is ripe now to try our emancipation by ballot, and that if we can not get justice by ballot, that we will have to shoulder arms and get justice, that we will not stand to be down-trodden any longer, you could see a determination in the eyes of the listeners that would not leave the old party demagogues in the dark as to the feelings of the farming class of the people. We are as anxious as anyone to come to a peaceful settlement if we can get justice, if we can get what belongs to us, the reward for our labor, but we have made up our minds that we will not be fooled with any longer. "You may fool some of the people all the time and you may fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

Judge Peffer is certainly a most impressive speaker, and we trust has done our cause much good in this vicinity. As the judge correctly remarked, people went home turning over in their minds what he said, and his speech here has left impressions not to be wiped out.

With greeting to all brethren and sisters of our great alliance, and hoping they will all stand firm in spite of the attacks of the enemy of our cause, I remain yours forever,

H. BOLLEKER,
Secretary 1381.

Messrs. E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, Kansas, have sold their brown perchoron stallion, Blanqui, (19817) (11446) which took first prize in his class, four year old and over, at the Kansas state fair, just held, to Ohio parties for \$3,000.

Campaign Badges.

The state central committee of the people's party have out a neat, handsome badge containing a fine likeness of J. F. Willita, the people's nominee for governor. The words, "People's Party" being at the head of the badge.

The proceeds from the sale of these badges will be devoted to the campaign fund by the central committee. The prices are: Plain satin ribbon, \$10 per 100; satin ribbon, gold fringe, \$20 per 100. Sample badges sent singly by mail, prepaid, 15 and 25 cents each. Address all orders to S. W. Chase, chairman people's party, Topeka, Kansas.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service, at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the legislature shall be held at the state capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6, For the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this state is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections two and thirteen of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section two of article three of the constitution: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary in every decision of the court. Any elector of the state shall be eligible to be elected or appointed justice of the supreme court. The justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be chief justice. The term of each justice of the supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1899. The members of the supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be justices of the supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one justice of the supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two justices shall be elected. The justices of the supreme court and the judges of the district court shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law: Provided, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each justice or judge each year; and each justice or judge shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the state or the United States, during the term of office for which said justices or judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the state during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the judicial amendment to the constitution;" those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 27, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Going west? If so take the Union Pacific, the best line.