

## People's Party campaign hand book

### Section 2, Pages 31 - 53

This People's Party election campaign book of 1898 details the major political issues of the party and its political platform.

Creator: Peoples Party State Central Committee

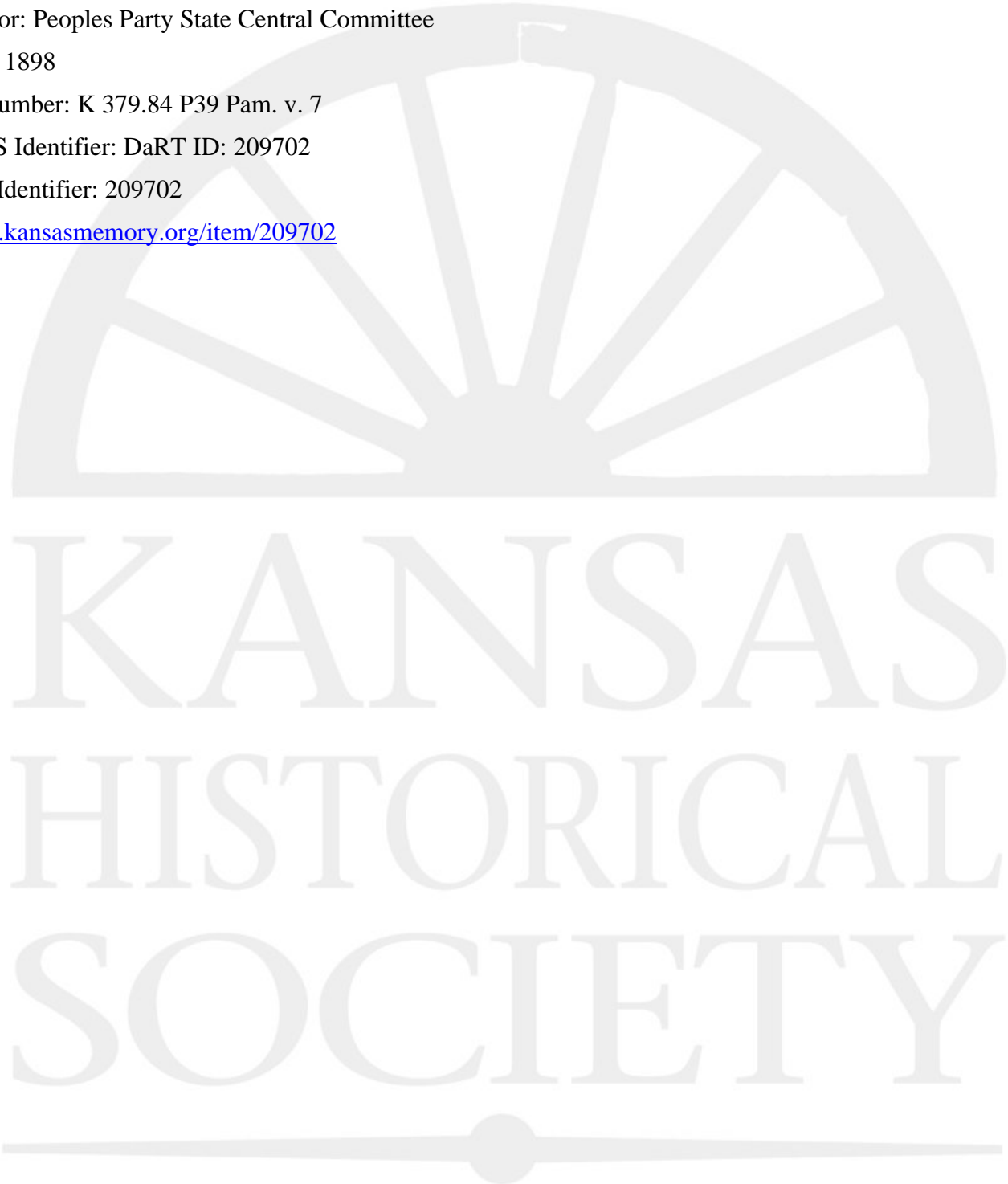
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economic and financial conditions will surely result from the legislation suggested.

A list of vacant lands in the State is also given, by counties, of government, railroad and school lands, which will be of vast benefit to home-seekers and investors.

The possibilities of this department have been made so evident under this administration that the People's party now propose to add to its strength and stability by making it an independent department of the State government. Two States in the Union have already taken this wise step and Kansas should not be behind.

In line with this plan to strengthen the labor department is the demand for the enactment of a law for free public employment agencies, with the Bureau of Labor as a clearing house. Five States have already taken this important step. They are Nebraska, Missouri, Montana, Ohio and New York. The department in Nebraska is under the control of the Secretary of the Populist National committee and has been given a thorough trial with the most satisfactory results. The Missouri department speaks flatteringly of this branch of its work and urges its extension.

The system in brief provides a place where those seeking work can register, free of charge, their names, address, character of work wanted, etc. Employers fill out a similar blank telling what they need, and the department notifies the laborer by postal card where he can find work. It has proven by actual test

to be inexpensive and thoroughly beneficial.

The wholesale robbery and oppression of the coal miners of the State of Kansas by the owners of the mines is little known and not at all realized by the people of the State. Some of the ways in which he is robbed by overcharge for powder, oil, for company doctor, fee for company blacksmith, etc., are fully set out in the report of Commissioner Johnson. This report ought to rouse the public conscience and lead to measures for his relief.

A most fruitful source of oppression and plunder against him has been through the system of screens and company scrip. The story of Attorney General Boyle's fight to secure the enforcement of the law regarding these twin iniquities has been told in another part of this book. The companies are resisting the law with all their power, and its standing now rests with the courts.

Another matter of which the miners complain is imperfect inspection. A rigid system of inspection carried out to the letter would correct a great many of the abuses now existing. To accomplish this calls for a thorough revision of the inspection laws. The present department cannot do it. It is an impossibility for one man with the limited means now at his disposal to cover all the territory. The department must be enlarged, the State districted and a sufficient force provided before results can be accomplished. This the People's party stands pledged to do, and a thorough revision will take place at the next Legislature.



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Treasurer.



GOV. JOHN W. LEEDY.



## *Twenty Laws Passed by the Last Legislature*

No single Legislature since the admission of Kansas as a State has passed so many beneficial measures as the Populist Legislature of 1897.

Following are some of the laws it passed:

1. An act regulating the organization and control of banks. (See page 98, session laws.)
2. An act authorizing cities to obtain gas light, electric light, electric power, water or heat either by purchase or construction. (See page 167, session laws.)
3. An act providing that contracts fixing a different time for the bringing of actions than that provided by law are void. (See page 182.)
4. An act to establish trial by jury in cases of contempt of court and to restrict the power of judges and courts in contempt proceedings. (See page 205.)
5. An act requiring clerks of the Appellate court to account for the fees collected. (See page 201.)
6. A law putting the clerk of the Supreme court on a salary and requiring him to account for fees collected. (See page 215.)
7. An act to prevent blacklisting. (See page 226.)
8. An act shutting out the Pinkerton detective force by forbidding the hiring

of non-residents as peace officers. (Page 230.)

9. An act reducing the fees and salaries of county officials. (Page 273.)
10. An act taking the weighing and inspection of grain away from the boards of trade and placing it under the management of the State. (See page 306.)
11. An act fixing the liabilities of insurance companies. (Page 320.)
12. An act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in mines. (See page 339.)
13. An act requiring railroads to furnish return transportation to shippers. (See page 355.)
14. An act providing for the recording of the assignment of mortgages. (See page 345.)
15. An act for the protection of motor-neers. (See page 369.)
16. A school text-book law. (See page 377.)
17. A stock yards law. (See page 448.)
18. A law for the taxation of mineral reserves. (See page 456.)
19. A law requiring the reports of telephone and telegraph companies, and providing for their taxation. (See page 457.)
20. A law prohibiting trusts. (See page



W. H. MORRIS,  
Auditor



J. D. BOTKIN,  
Congressman at Large.





## *The State Agricultural College.*

One year ago the State heard much of "the outrage at Manhattan," "the raid on the Agricultural College." In fact, the need for some such overhauling had long been realized by students, and the Topeka Capital itself severely criticised the slack policy of the management. That the Republican organ fired its heaviest guns after all the departments of the State had become Populist has been interpreted to mean that the Republicans desired to incite the Populists to do something at Manhattan, which they had not the courage to do themselves, and then to make capital of it.

The new management has now been in power one year. What results have they to show? In place of members of the old faculty whose unfitness was conceded, the present board has appointed professors educated in the best institutions of America and Europe, and a credit to any educational institution.

While all are provided with the elements of a general education, those expecting to farm are given a farmer's course; those looking toward mechanical pursuits are given a course in mechanics and engineering; young women desiring to fit themselves for house-keeping and for teaching the arts of cooking and sewing are given a special course in household economics; while students undecided as to their future work are admitted to a course similar, except as regards training for citizenship, to the old course, which was until recently required of all. By the first three courses in particular, students are trained to use their hands as well as their heads, and are fitted for the world.

The present management realizes that the worker should not only work, but enjoy the fruits of his work; hence, they furnish to students systematic instruction in history, economics and the science of government. For so doing they have been savagely attacked. Their critics know that when the people become enlightened present conditions will be changed. Such a prospect is not attractive to them.

The new management found at the college a tuberculous herd of cattle, carried on the inventories at thousands of

dollars. These cattle they tested; and, in the interest of the public health, slaughtered the diseased ones and burned their carcasses.

Dairymen have long felt that the Agricultural College should maintain a dairy school. The old management was indifferent to this demand. The new, unaided by any special appropriation, have established a school and carried it successfully through one term.

With the appropriation granted by the Populist Legislature the college has erected and equipped a domestic science hall, probably the most complete institution of its kind west of the Mississippi. In this building young women are taught the arts of cooking, sewing, and household management. This building, furthermore, is a model of wisdom and economy in the use of public funds.

In reply to the empty charge that the Populists are wreckers of educational institutions, and especially of the Agricultural College, attention is called to the fact that the only important buildings erected at the Agricultural College for years were allowed by Populist Legislatures and built by Populist regents. Of such buildings there are two, the library building, erected during the Leedy administration, and the domestic science hall, erected during the Leedy administration.

The present college administration has taken two important and popular steps in the direction of public ownership and operation. It has established in the domestic science hall a dining hall, at which wholesome lunches are furnished by the college to students, faculty and employes at cost. It has also authorized a book store at which, beginning September 28, books and supplies are to be furnished to students at cost.

Twice during the former administration the enrollment fell off, but last year it increased from 734 to 803, reaching its maximum, and graduating the largest class ever sent from the institution. Through all the opposition that partisan malice could bring it has marched triumphantly, and it is for the people to say whether its present successful management shall be continued.





## Penitentiary Coal.

We declare for a law that will confine the output of the penitentiary mine to the needs of the State Institutions, to the end that these institutions shall not in the future be placed at the mercy of a combination of private corporations.—Platform.

The persistency with which the Republican managers keep harping on the matter of penitentiary coal requires a statement concerning the output at the State mine. Republican legislation in 1879 provided for the sinking of the shaft and the putting of the surplus output, after the needs of the State had been satisfied, upon the market in competition with the coal dug out by the free miner. From early in the 80's it has been the custom to advertise for sealed bids for this surplus output and let the contract to the highest bidder. The law passed by the last Legislature did away with the contract system and required the directors to dispose of the surplus output direct to the consumer. The amount of coal placed on the market for the past fifteen years for the fiscal year ending June 30th in each year is as follows:

Year.	Bushels sold.
1883 .....	499,904
1884 .....	633,690
1885 .....	718,015
1886 .....	833,062
1887 .....	969,443
1888 .....	1,310,898
1889 .....	1,095,487
1890 .....	1,098,729
1891 .....	1,117,117
1892 .....	880,974
1893 .....	813,139
1894 .....	905,697
1895 .....	607,128
1896 .....	445,513
1897 .....	298,654
1898 .....	391,039

These figures are taken from the clerk's report for each year and are official. They show that the output of coal at the mine under Warden Landis has been less than under Warden Lynch and dispose of the cry that the present administration has been flooding the market with penitentiary coal.

The manner of disposing of this surplus output needs also to be considered. The Republicans took charge of the penitentiary early in 1893. Bids were asked for to be presented at the May meeting. O. S. Hiatt and W. D. Majors

put in bids and the bid of Majors was accepted.

### UNION MINERS PROTEST.

At the meeting of May 25 a protest was received from the local union complaining against allowing the operators of the Riverside Mining Co. to have control of the output of the penitentiary mine, and the board passed a resolution to the effect that whereas they had been informed the Majors bid was in the interest of a coal mining company that the contract be rescinded and new bids be advertised for.

The minutes of August 13 are as follows:

"T. W. Eckert announced that it was 12 o'clock, and time to receive sealed bids for the surplus output of the penitentiary coal at the Kansas State penitentiary commencing August 14th and ending June 1st, 1896."

"Mr. James F. Getty, attorney for W. D. Majors, appeared before the board and protested against the board reletting the contract and opening bids to relet the contract on the ground that W. D. Majors was the legal contractor and the board could not relet the contract."

"T. W. Eckert, chairman, opened sealed bid of O. S. Hiatt, which was as follows:

"Gentlemen:—In compliance with your published proposals for sealed bids for the output of the penitentiary mine dated June 8th, 1895, I desire to submit the following: For screened lump, \$1.25 per ton, grate \$1.25, nut \$1.75. Check for \$1,000 enclosed."

"The board of directors awarded the contract to O. S. Hiatt, he being the highest and only bidder as per his bid above."

Minutes approved by T. W. Eckert and M. M. Beck, directors.

### RUSHING THINGS.

On December 6 the following order appears in the minutes, which are approved by T. W. Eckert, M. M. Beck and Lair Dean, as directors:

"ON MOTION THE WARDEN WAS REQUESTED TO DETAIL EVERY ABLE BODIED MAN, NOT OTHERWISE ENGAGED, TO DO WORK IN THE MINE AT ONCE. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAL MINE IS ALSO HEREBY REQUESTED TO SECURE THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE FROM THE MEN UNDER HIS CON-





### TROL, CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY AND PROPER DISCIPLINE."

The character of the coal turned out was such that the contractor refused to receive it, alleging that the failure to take out the sulphur, slate and stone made it impossible for him to sell the coal and on March 26, 1896, the directors resolved:

"That no further or additional amount of coal shall be delivered to the said O. S. Hiatt untill full payment is made by the said O. S. Hiatt; the surplus of coal to be sold to the best advantage to some other party or parties pending the advertisement and awarding of the annual contracts as provided by law."

Minutes approved by T. W. Eckert and M. M. Beck.

### WARDEN LYNCH SELLS COAL.

Warden Lynch came to the rescue of the board this month and tendered his services, as shown by his voucher on file which says "To expense to Topeka and return to sell coal."

On April 6 the board authorized the publication of a notice for bids, as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Penitentiary at the office of the Warden until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday June 10th, 1896, for the surplus coal of the penitentiary coal mine for a term ending June 1st, 1897, the successful bidder to take no less than 50,000 bushels of coal during the months of April, May, June and July, and not less than 75,000 for the month of August, and the entire output of coal during the remainder of the year except wagon trade and the supply of State institutions.

T. W. ECKERT,  
M. M. BECK,  
LAIR DEAN,  
Directors."

Failing to get satisfactory bids the board readvertised, and on November 6, 1896, three days after election, the following proceedings were had:

"Bids for the surplus output of coal received from the Southwestern Fuel Co. by W. E. Thomas: \$1.16 for lump, \$1.16 for grate and \$.80 for nut. On motion of M. M. Beck the contract was awarded to the Southwestern Fuel Co."

Minutes approved by T. W. Eckert, M. M. Beck and Lair Dean, Directors.

This was the last order made by the Republican board in relation to coal. Under the order issued to Warden Lynch, "To DETAIL EVERY ABLE BODIED MAN, NOT OTHERWISE ENGAGED, TO DO WORK IN THE MINE," no effort was made to find other avenues through which to use the convict labor and the new administration came in confronting a condition that required it to work the men in the mine or let them remain idle. It also inherited from the old administration a quarrel with the contractor regarding the quality of the coal furnished, and on the 6th of April,

1897, when the contract expired, there were forty cars standing on the tracks billed and charged to the contractor upon which demurrage charges had piled up to the amount of \$480. Arrangements were made by which a part of this was shipped to the State institutions, the railroads remitted their demurrage charges and the contractor took the rest of the coal under his contract.

### PRISONERS WITHDRAWN FROM THE MINE

An effort was at once made to find other work for the prisoners. Work was resumed on the State road and a brick plant was opened, but there still continued to be a surplus of coal. The bad management of the Lynch administration in not properly cleaning the output had destroyed the demand for penitentiary coal, and for the month of April, 1897, \$1 per ton was the best bid the directors could obtain and the surplus for that month was disposed of at that price.

### THE PRICE RAISED.

Experienced men were put in charge of the mine and proper cleaning facilities were used, with the result that the board was enabled to raise the price of the next month's output to \$1.20 for lump or 4 cents more than the yearly contract awarded by the old board. This price remained in effect until October 1, when it was again raised to \$1.30 for lump, a price one-fifth of a cent per bushel higher than that received at any time during the Lynch administration.

These statements of fact show that not only has the output of coal been reduced at the penitentiary under a Populist administration, but also that the State has realized more per bushel than it did before under a Republican administration.

### WHERE THE COAL GOES.

The great bulk of the coal put on the market goes to supply the wagon trade right at the mine.

Warden Landis' biennial report gives total, coal sales other than wagon trade and coal supplied to state institutions for the eight months beginning December, 1897, as follows:

	Bushels.
W. R. Van Tassel, Leavenworth City.....	375
Basehor Creamery Co., Leavenworth Co....	850
Ole Johnson, Clay Center.....	450
Starkweather & Keith, Clay Center.....	850
H. R. Dutt, Soldier.....	775
R. E. Southern, Holton.....	450
Quackenbush & Co., Holton.....	1163
Nebraska State Penitentiary.....	5788
W. H. Klemp, Leavenworth City (lump)....	12511
F. Wittrock, Leavenworth City (lump).....	13523
Total.....	36,760





## ***PROBLEM.***

The 57 foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Kansas in 1897, collected \$1,586,104.61 in premiums and paid back \$578,667.39 in fire losses. How much did Kansas lose by the deal?





Inquiry developed the fact, that W. H. Klemp has for years, bought slack either from the contractor or director from the Penitentiary. His furnace consuming just about the surplus of pea and dust coal from the Penitentiary mine not required for prison use. Also that F. Wittrock, who has coal business at Leavenworth has been, for some time, retailed Penitentiary coal in that City.

Warden Landis' report shows that the wagon trade which has always been supplied at the mines, amounted for the same period, December 1, 1897, to August 1, 1898, to 27,000 bushels.

### OUTPUT SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.

The demand for coal in the State insti-

tutions is growing larger each year as the several institutions increase their facilities. Careful surveys of the State's coal field indicate that in twenty years at the farthest the coal will have all been mined out. Every bushel put on the market only hastens the time when the State will not only have to go into the market and buy coal for the State institutions, but will also have to provide some other means of working its convict labor. It was a mistake ever putting a bushel of this coal on the market, and the People's party is pledged to enact a law that will restrict the output of the mine to the needs of the State institutions.

## Who the Candidates Are

### GOVERNOR JOHN W. LEEDY.

Governor Leedy was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 8, 1849, on a farm. He is now 49 years old. His education was confined to the common schools, but this did not prevent him from getting a thorough training in the school of experience. In this way he has acquired a fund of information, a practical way of doing things and the ability to overcome whatever obstacles there may be in his way.

He was originally a Republican. In 1872, he became a Democrat and in 1891 he began to affiliate with the Populists. He came to Kansas in 1882 and settled at Le Roy, in Coffey county, which place is still his home. He was married in 1876 and has three children, a boy and two girls.

He entered politics in 1892, rather unexpectedly to himself and his friends. The Senatorial convention for the Coffey-Franklin district nominated him for Senator. Franklin delegates, who were in the majority, were instructed for W. E. Kibbe, but a few violated their instructions and voted with the Coffey delegates for Governor Leedy. He made a vigorous campaign and won. In the Senate he soon became prominent as a fighter for railroad legislation and as a good member to avoid in a legislative fight. He carried his railroad fight before the railroad commissioners, where he was active in securing the adoption of a schedule of rates for the purpose of testing the board's power and securing such relief as it might be possible to obtain in that way.

At the Abilene State convention his name was considered for Governor. Senator Harris, Senator King and ex-Governor Lewelling each had a more formidable following, but his friends kept up the fight for him in a judicious but persistent way. When the break came he won. He was elected and his record as Governor is well known to the people. His party has now renominated him and will make every effort to continue him in office in order that the good work for Kansas people, which he has so ably conducted, may be continued.

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR A. M. HARVEY.

Lieutenant Governor Harvey is a lawyer by profession. He studied law in the office of Johnson, Martin & Keeler, and was admitted in 1893. In 1896 he thought he would like to be Lieutenant Governor and went after the place, winning handsomely at the Abilene convention. As soon as he was elected he went to work to thoroughly master the rules of parliamentary procedure, and his work as presiding officer of the Senate won the hearty praise of every member of the body. When the war broke out he decided to go to the front, and the Governor, knowing his capacity, was glad to give him a place as major of the Twenty-second regiment. His nomination at this time is a decided compliment. He was at the front attending to his duties. None of his friends believed it was advisable to press his claims, believing it was best to give his place to the Democrats. In fact, it was so ten-





dered. That party replied by almost unanimously giving him his old place on the ticket. His party friends were only too glad to do likewise. He will not need to be at home. No good citizen of Kansas will see his interests suffer while he is at the front serving his country. He will be honored with a larger vote than ever, and in so doing Kansas will honor herself.

### ASSOCIATE JUSTICE S. H. ALLEN.

Justice S. H. Allen is a native of Chautauqua county, New York. He was born March 19, 1847. He remained at his home until he became of age, having been reared and educated there. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, where he practiced until 1870, when he moved to Pleasanton, in Linn county. Justice Allen has not been an office-seeker. Prior to his election to his present place he had held but two offices, both of which were in the line of his profession. He was County Attorney of Linn county in 1874 and was elected District Judge of the Linn-Bourbon-Crawford district to fill a vacancy in 1890. He was defeated for the regular term in 1891. He is a thorough lawyer, a perfectly conscientious man and an untiring student. He has the honor, and to him is due much of the credit, of bringing the work of the court up to date. Of course the creation of the Courts of Appeals has materially aided in this work, but it could not have been accomplished without active and energetic co-operation on the part of the Justices. Justice Allen has four children.

### CONGRESSMAN J. D. BOTKIN.

Congressman Botkin is a man of whom all Kansas Populists are proud. He is an earnest, able and devoted advocate of the principles of the party. He was originally a Republican, afterward became a third party Prohibitionist, and in 1893 became a Populist. He was a Methodist minister at Wellington at the time and the dissensions which arose when he changed resulted in his resignation. He moved to Neodesha in 1891 and in the same year was nominated for Congress. He was defeated, and spent much of the following two years in political missionary work. This work was done faithfully and under the most disadvantageous circumstances. In 1896 he was nominated for Congressman-at-large. He was elected, having run ahead of his ticket. He has made a good showing in this place. His efforts to secure deserved recognition for the soldier in the matter of pensions

have been untiring and highly successful. He takes special satisfaction in laboring in their interest. His record is clearly in line with his promises and his re-election will be followed by the same devoted service.

### SECRETARY OF STATE W. E. BUSH.

Secretary Bush is a New Yorker. He has lived in the West nearly all his life, though. After securing a common and normal school education he became a teacher. Later he engaged in newspaper work. In 1878 he came to Kansas, locating at Burr Oak, in Jewell county. Here he published the Burr Oak Revue, which afterwards became the Advocate, which was removed by him to Mankato. He was originally a Republican, having cast his first vote for Garfield. He soon after left the party and became a Greenbacker. In 1890 he joined with the Alliance men in the movement which formed the People's party. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati and St. Louis conferences and was quite influential in the reform movement in north central Kansas.

He never ran for an office until he became a candidate for the nomination for Secretary of State, in 1896. In the convention he had the honor of winning over two as good men as H. N. Boyd and Lyman Naugle. Since his term began he has persistently attended to his duties and has done his best to be useful to his constituents. In this he has succeeded admirably and has won the confidence of his associate State officers. He has a splendid office force and the work of the department is done without fault. He has a family of three girls and two boys.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL L. C. BOYLE.

Two years ago when L. C. Boyle was named for Attorney General, Fred Vandegrift explained "that he went all the gaits there is." Time has shown this to be true. Whether fighting the high-salaried attorneys of insurance companies or the brilliant counsel for the stock yards company he has demonstrated his ability to maintain a place in their class. He is 32 years old, a graduate of Ann Arbor and a young man who has made a place for himself in this world. As County Attorney of Bourbon county he began to put in practice his theory that the way to win in politics was to serve the people to the full extent of one's ability. He fully believes in G. C. Clemens' theory that the people want a public servant to do something for them. From a boy with no advantages and little opportunity





nity for schooling he has by his own efforts grown to his present position, where he has won the admiration of the people of the entire commonwealth. His next two years in office will but add to his already splendid reputation and make him the foremost lawyer in the State.

### SUPERINTENDENT WM. STRYKER.

Superintendent Stryker has had as much hard fighting with corporations as any other member of the present administration with the exception of McNall and Boyle. He was born in 1857 at Strykersville, N. Y., and came to Waterville, Kas., in 1872. He had common school advantages but was anxious for more. He worked his way through school and secured a good education. He had to work for and earn it, but he succeeded. Much of the expense was borne by money raised from teaching school. He soon became connected with normal school work, having taught in the Fort Scott Normal. In 1888 he became president of the Central Normal college at Great Bend, and during his term it was built up rapidly. His educational experience has been of a character which has enabled him to become thoroughly conversant with the wants and needs of the schools of the State. During his term of office he has been an incessant worker for reform in school matters. He led the fight for the text book bill and was influential in its preparation. He then followed with earnest efforts to enforce its provisions. Already the people are seeing the wisdom of this legislation and his plan of extending its operations to all school supplies is becoming extremely popular. As a member of the school fund commission and in the various other duties of his position he has been active and zealous in his efforts to serve the people and thereby become a useful citizen and a valuable officer.

### AUDITOR W. H. MORRIS.

Capt. W. H. Morris is a Pittsburg man. He was a soldier and is a lawyer of reputation and ability. He is clean and honest and makes the best Auditor Kansas ever had in its service. A bill which passes his efficient force and which meets with his approval can safely be relied on as perfectly legitimate. He

is thoroughly committed to the belief that the law means what it says and that it was made to be obeyed. He obeys it to the letter and never allows any item which is not clearly authorized by it to be paid. As County Attorney of Crawford county he made the same kind of a record. He has surrounded himself with splendid assistants and two years more will enable him to put his office in such condition that it will be a model. Unfortunately, he is not now in the best of health. Rheumatic troubles have forced him to temporarily leave his desk and seek relief by treatment at Excelsior Springs. He will be on hand when the campaign begins and will do his part to secure the victory which is sure to come.

### TREASURER D. H. HEFLEBOWER.

State Treasurer D. H. Heflebower is probably the most wealthy man who has ever filled that office. He made his money before he got there, too. He was born near Charleston, Va., in 1836, and came to Kansas in 1857. He located near Bucyrus, in Miami county, and he still calls that his home, not having resided anywhere else during these forty years except during the eighteen months in which he has temporarily lived at Topeka. His home farm is one of the finest in Kansas. It contains 880 acres, and his total holdings reach more than 2,400 acres. He was a soldier, having been in the regular service and in the militia which was engaged in protecting the border against the depredations of guerillas and bushwhackers. He was a Democrat until 1876, when he became a Greenbacker. He ran on that ticket for State Treasurer in 1884. He is one of those sturdy men, whose earnestness of purpose in all things is a source of admiration to his friends. When he was elected to his present office he gave his bond for over a million dollars without securing the signature of a single bank. In the past the banks have been quite anxious to go on this officer's bond because it gave them a pull which could be used to financial advantage. Uncle Dave insisted that he was going to be free from all such influences and he is. He has run his office on the same principle that he does his private affairs and he has been successful in both cases. He has a family of six girls and one boy.





### *MAXIMUM FREIGHT RATE.*

We demand the enactment of a Freight Rate Law giving to a court of Railroad Commission, to be elected by the people, the power to fix rates and classification of railroads and the further power to compel the railways to make full reports with reference to their business.—Platform.

No question in Kansas has been more thoroughly discussed than the railroad question. The Peoples Party believes that the proper solution of the question is government ownership and that ultimately an enlightened public sentiment will demand such an exercise of sovereignty on the part of the government. Until that time it is the duty of the state to secure to its citizens the benefits of reasonable rates and protect them as far as possible from the unjust discriminations so prevalent in railroad management.

The right of the state to regulate railroads and prescribe what their charges shall be is no longer denied. The method of determining those rates is the only one that is any longer debateable. In the last session of the legislature the reform forces were a unit in demanding the passage of a maximum freight rate law. The question as to whether that maximum rate should be made by the legislature or by the Board of Railroad commissioners proved the rock upon which they split and caused the failure of all railroad legislation at that session.

The Federal courts have assumed that the question as to whether the rates fixed are reasonable rates is a judicial question and the recent decision in the Nebraska freight rate cases shows the impossibility of fixing a maximum freight rate by the legislature that the Federal courts will uphold.

The present board of Railroad Commissioners consisting of two Populists and one Democrat after a thorough study of the needs of railroad legislation in the state came out squarely in favor of a maximum rate to be made by the commissioners. In their last annual report they recommend:

First. That the Board of Railroad Commissioners should be empowered to establish and prescribe a maximum schedule of freight rates, and to revise and readjust the same from time to time as conditions require, for the rail-

roads doing business in the state, to and from all points within the state.

Second. That it should be empowered to make and prescribe the classifications of freight.

Third. That it should be empowered to classify the railroads in fixing freight rates according to the gross amount of their respective annual earnings within the state.

These suggestions of the Railroad Commissioners coming on the heels of the decision in the Federal Courts on the Nebraska rate case has united the Populist party in its demand for a commission with ample power to make rates and enforce them.

Iowa, the pioneer state in railroad legislation has had such a law for ten years. Its constitutionality has been upheld by the courts and its practicability thoroughly demonstrated. Under its operation rates have been reduced and the increased business this has brought has increased the net earnings of the roads so that both the producer and the roads have been benefited by the work of the commission.

A recent writer (Dixon on State Railroad Control page 195) says of the working of this law:

"The great benefit to the state of Iowa has been found in the development of home industry. New coal mines have been opened, new mills and manufacturing concerns erected, the jobbing business has extensively increased. Products are now exchanged much more largely between sections of the state than before, and people no longer look outside the state to find both a purchasing and a selling market."

The commission itself in one of its reports adds the following testimony to the benefits the citizens of Iowa enjoy:

"The farmer gets his supplies cheaper, his lumber, coal, salt, and other heavy commodities, at fair rates. He finds a market for a portion of his surplus corn, oats, hay, wood, timber, etc., at home, and save transportation. He markets many of his hogs in Iowa





packing houses, and saves freight charges. Wood and logs that lay in the timber rotting, the Iowa rates are making a market for; and new mills are sawing the latter up for use in excelsior, fencing-pickets, handles, boxes, and other industries unknown before. The railway policy of the long haul has, in a measure, been supplanted by the new system, and an exchange of products between different parts of the State is one of the commendable results. Hay and corn from northern Iowa are now sold at better prices in the dairy counties of Eastern and

Southern Iowa in large quantities, a thing hitherto unknown. These formerly paid tribute to Chicago."

What has been done for Iowa can be done for Kansas. The remarkable success of the present board in securing a voluntary reduction in the coal rates and preventing a raise in the cattle rates are an evidence of what Kansas can expect with a commission clothed with ample power to investigate all grievances and fix a schedule of reasonable rates and enforce the same.

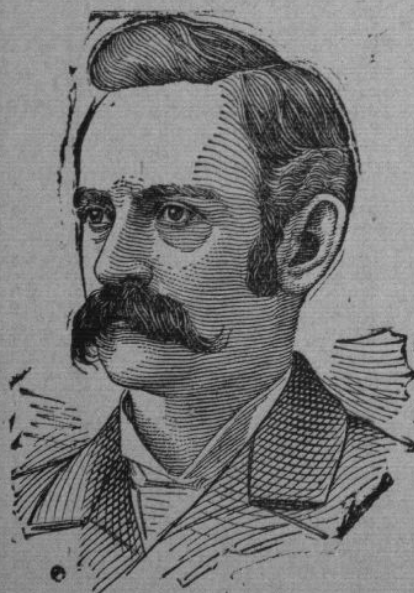
### Election Returns 1896.

	Bryan.	McKin- ley.	M. of R. Pops.	Gold Dem.	Pro- hib.	Leedy.	Mor- rill.
Allen	1,656	1,833	13	22	41	1,629	1,805
Anderson	1,890	1,780	7	14	58	1,849	1,776
Atchison	2,963	3,326	9	16	12	2,758	3,460
Barber	735	597	6	4	13	728	598
Barton	1,616	1,215	11	18	6	1,587	1,248
Bourbon	3,061	2,900	11	28	26	3,156	2,866
Brown	2,618	2,879	32	20	58	2,506	2,939
Butler	2,926	2,414	15	9	27	2,884	2,382
Chase	981	812	..	8	14	1,138	842
Chautauqua	1,293	1,359	15	10	7	1,276	1,359
Cherokee	5,108	3,505	65	46	61	4,970	3,518
Cheyenne	322	327	5	4	7	313	334
Clark	191	182	2	..	1	186	182
Clay	1,929	1,655	6	7	43	1,814	1,652
Cloud	2,129	1,718	8	9	35	2,080	1,729
Coffey	2,194	2,000	12	36	40	2,128	2,046
Comanche	172	142	1	2	..	169	141
Cowley	3,410	2,871	48	29	58	3,275	2,922
Crawford	4,757	3,868	70	88	48	4,634	3,885
Decatur	1,032	594	5	4	3	1,015	599
Dickinson	2,399	2,291	11	16	36	2,323	2,322
Doniphan	1,332	2,549	16	8	10	1,274	2,548
Douglas	2,573	3,582	21	17	70	2,467	3,505
Edwards	479	322	6	2	5	474	327
Elk	1,464	1,339	2	4	8	1,441	1,346
Ellis	1,051	460	6	13	9	1,008	475
Ellsworth	992	1,048	5	7	11	958	1,098
Finney	366	505	5	1	1	329	514
Ford	643	555	3	3	12	616	563
Franklin	3,152	2,609	6	9	42	3,098	2,601
Geary	1,171	1,051	3	8	18	1,111	1,068
Gove	204	279	9	14	7	191	306
Graham	648	343	4	3	5	639	354
Grant	60	51	1	..	..	57	54
Gray	133	153	..	..	..	123	162
Greeley	76	121	1	..	2	67	127
Greenwood	2,062	1,835	11	10	13	2,017	1,849
Hamilton	216	185	..	3	2	206	190
Harper	1,332	812	1	11	18	1,292	835
Harvey	1,680	2,082	17	17	38	1,643	2,092
Haskell	54	81	..	3	..	48	88
Hodgeman	224	262	1	..	2	221	262
Jackson	1,955	2,158	10	11	23	1,887	2,146
Jefferson	2,276	2,322	11	19	30	2,199	2,284
Jewell	2,342	1,902	8	7	33	2,316	1,922
Johnson	2,462	2,313	18	23	39	2,419	2,289
Kearney	175	172	..	1	..	146	196
Kingman	1,393	988	5	12	22	1,365	1,004
Kiowa	245	250	8	3	4	244	247
Labette	3,669	3,206	30	20	43	3,648	3,211
Lane	191	241	..	2	5	187	242
Leavenworth	4,665	4,004	19	21	49	4,081	4,355
Lincoln	1,385	787	5	12	8	1,353	846
Linn	2,424	2,153	12	21	19	2,385	2,173
Logan	175	274	1	3	2	173	276
Lyon	3,276	2,860	8	8	84	3,130	2,950
Marion	1,699	2,285	18	26	27	1,675	2,235
Marshall	2,776	3,052	34	29	41	2,703	3,072
McPherson	2,324	2,269	13	14	31	2,269	2,283
Meade	195	203	1	1	3	188	207
Miami	2,812	2,541	86	23	20	2,738	2,575
Mitchell	1,889	1,428	9	1	29	1,850	1,461





Montgomery	3,132	2,714	29	27	21	3,109	2,789
Morris	1,456	1,484	10	15	19	1,429	1,467
Morton	38	52	1	..	1	32	53
Nemaha	2,478	2,568	27	11	29	2,446	2,549
Neosho	2,601	2,177	22	16	21	2,539	2,214
Ness	526	354	13	1	26	521	366
Norton	1,260	941	6	3	35	1,227	958
Osage	3,481	2,903	34	5	65	3,404	2,924
Osborne	1,403	1,325	4	17	24	1,387	1,325
Ottawa	1,486	1,256	2	5	27	1,455	1,263
Pawnee	635	499	2	11	8	628	502
Phillips	1,507	1,374	15	10	19	1,463	1,401
Pottawatomie	2,276	2,308	5	23	14	2,229	2,319
Pratt	820	621	11	2	11	815	632
Rawlins	609	499	6	2	1	600	440
Reno	3,051	3,373	15	22	45	3,005	3,344
Republic	1,910	2,033	9	11	38	1,874	2,019
Rice	1,731	1,729	7	19	70	1,705	1,713
Riley	1,443	1,890	2	20	28	1,442	1,865
Roos	971	817	6	5	19	945	840
Rush	643	515	7	4	6	632	514
Russell	823	902	11	5	19	788	919
Saline	2,334	1,706	9	10	12	2,261	1,734
Scott	161	91	1	..	1	157	85
Sedgwick	5,434	4,122	25	17	86	5,454	3,868
Seward	78	100	1	..	1	77	99
Shawnee	5,536	6,958	61	31	90	5,011	7,049
Sheridan	384	252	2	28	3	387	303
Sherman	437	291	1	1	2	405	321
Smith	2,019	1,385	10	7	33	1,967	1,392
Stanton	57	55	1	..	..	55	57
Stafford	1,276	710	3	1	22	1,241	721
Stevens	101	48	..	..	..	96	50
Sumner	3,048	2,515	21	12	44	2,989	2,514
Thomas	490	304	2	2	4	480	308
Trego	340	256	..	..	3	326	263
Wabaunsee	1,442	1,586	11	12	24	1,421	1,556
Wallace	124	181	6	..	..	118	190
Washington	2,391	2,514	20	39	19	2,363	2,487
Wichita	192	214	..	..	3	178	221
Wilson	1,959	1,852	10	7	10	1,929	1,873
Woodson	1,189	1,288	14	7	14	1,161	1,299
Wyandotte	6,882	6,852	77	80	47	6,436	6,770
Total	171,675	159,345	1,240	1,209	2,231	168,041	160,530



SECRETARY OF STATE W. E. BUSH.



ASSOCIATE JUSTICE S. H. ALLEN.





### VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN 1896.

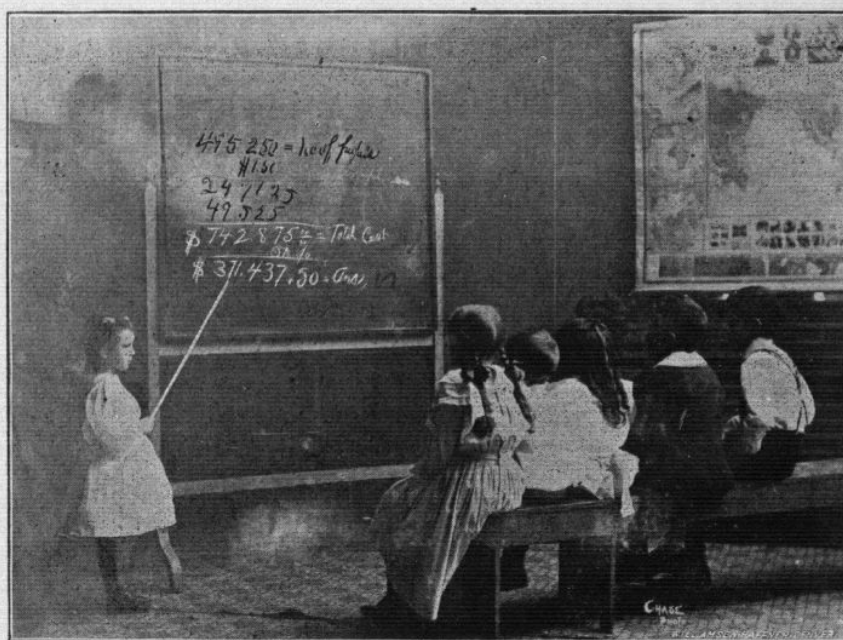
ALLEN.		
19-DeWitt, R.	1,809	
Coffman, P.	1,664	
ANDERSON.		
18-Carmichael, R.	1,767	
Stevens, P.	1,893	
ATCHISON.		
2-Seaton, R.	1,864	
Cain, D.	880	
3-White, R.	1,593	
Ernst, P.	1,815	
BARBER.		
74-Haberlein, R.	600	
Patton, P.	660	
BARTON.		
79-Larimer, R.	1,224	
Wright, P.	1,595	
BOURBON.		
20-Ury, R.	1,516	
Biddle, D.	1,344	
21-Goodno, R.	1,378	
Goodno, P.	1,817	
BROWN.		
40-Smith, R.	2,819	
O'Neil, P.	2,542	
BUTLER.		
54-Satterthwaite, R.	2,355	
Gillespie, P.	2,934	
CHASE.		
Johnson, P.	1,105	
Snyder, R.	839	
CHAUTAUQUA.		
51-Shouse, R.	1,324	
Burkett, P.	1,283	
CHEROKEE.		
24-Gray, R.	1,072	
McGrath, P.	1,966	
25-Weldy, R.	2,435	
Wellep, P.	2,984	
CHEYENNE.		
108-Lockwood, R.	310	
Crosby, P.	357	
CLARK.		
96-Bone, R.	181	
Ravenscraft, P.	188	
CLOUD.		
62-Stoner, P.	2,101	
Raines, R.	1,709	
COFFEY.		
32-Condit, R.	2,056	
Outcalt, P.	2,106	
COMANCHE.		
95-Jackson, R.	163	
Bell, P.	150	
COWLEY.		
52-Beekman, R.	1,187	
Brown, S. R.	1,618	
53-Elliott, R.	1,634	
Jaquins, P.	1,777	
CRAWFORD.		
22-Gregg, R.	2,094	
Cassin, P.	2,480	
23-Brown, R.	1,758	
Loomis, P.	2,061	
DECATUR.		
103-Patchin, R.	594	
Street, P.	1,011	
DICKINSON.		
58-Bennett, R.	2,318	
Vickers, P.	2,310	
DONIPHAN.		
1-Stuart, R.	2,531	
Elliott, P.	1,237	
DOUGLAS.		
13-Barker, R.	1,799	
Dunakin, P.	1,290	
14-Henley, R.	1,659	
Moore, P.	1,173	
EDWARDS.		
93-Beezley, R.	314	
Mallin, P.	444	
ELK.		
50-Hanson, R.	1,313	
Barkley, P.	1,474	
ELLIS.		
90-Wilson, R.	457	
Basgall, P.	643	
ELLSWORTH.		
81-Seaver, R.	1,062	
Essick, P.	961	
FINNEY.		
116-Burtis, R.	523	
Craig, P.	330	
FORD.		
97-Fitzgerald, R.	655	
Webb, P.	559	
FRANKLIN.		
15-Baker, R.	2,598	
Simmons, P.	3,119	
GEARY.		
45-Stebbins, R.	1,090	
Muenzenmayer, P.	1,110	
GOVE.		
105-Heckman, R.	298	
Sprague, P.	199	
GRAHAM.		
101-Hanna, R.	446	
Wallace, P.	542	
GRANT.		
120-Maxwell, P.	59	
Byers, R.	49	
GRAY.		
122-Hollenbeak, R.	169	
Bowlus, P.	120	
GREELEY.		
112-Brown, R.	139	
McGlashen, P.	60	
GREENWOOD.		
49-Burt, R.	1,822	
Singleton, P.	2,025	
HAMILTON.		
118-Ford, R.	188	
Tapscott, D.	216	
HARPER.		
72-Heise, R.	828	
Mott, P.	1,303	
HARVEY.		
66-Jackson, R.	1,935	
Parmelee, P.	1,741	
HASKELL.		
121-Heminger, R.	75	
Stotts, P.	60	
HODGEMAN.		
98-Bradley, R.	244	
Hunter, P.	238	
JACKSON.		
38-Gates, R.	1,116	
Ash, P.	963	
39-Bacon, R.	975	
Taylor, P.	934	
JEFFERSON.		
4-McCarthy, R.	1,222	
Brown, P.	958	
5-Dickey, R.	1,050	
Marks, D.	1,320	
JEWELL.		
86-White, R.	1,960	
Farrell, P.	2,254	
JOHNSON.		
12-Johnson, R.	2,301	
Hibney, P.	2,399	
KEARNY.		
117-Haywood, R.	128	
Lawcks	100	
Chapman	110	
KINGMAN.		
73-Fairchild, P.	1,352	
Cannon, R.	1,040	
KIOWA.		
94-Reed, R.	253	
Winters, P.	238	
LABETTE.		
26-Bender, R.	1,670	
Johnson, P.	1,900	
27-Lough, R.	1,525	
Walters, P.	1,712	
LANE.		
115-Lobdell, R.	232	
Sears, P.	202	
LEAVENWORTH.		
6-Graves, P.	1,433	
Hill, R.	1,095	
7-Peck, P.	1,366	
Hackbush, R.	1,663	
8-Keefer, P.	1,326	
Spencer, R.	1,283	





LINCOLN.			RENO.		
83—Krusc, R.	837		76—Botkin, R.	1,703	
Lambert, P.	1,183		Watson, P.	1,673	
LINN.			77—Keddie, R.	1,543	
17—Jones, R.	2,130		DeBard, P.	1,444	
Dingus, P.	2,410		RUSH.		
LOGAN.			91—Piwonka, R.	528	
110—Giessler, R.	292		Rothwiler, P.	629	
Gee, P.	160		RUSSELL.		
LYON.			32—Vogelgesang, R.	900	
47—Lambert, R.	1,473		Kellogg, P.	784	
Wright, P.	1,357		SALINE.		
48—Bradfield, R.	1,368		64—Anderson, R.	1,747	
Gray, P.	1,909		Bean, P.	2,190	
MARION.			SCOTT.		
56—Burkholder, R.	2,252		114—Epperson, P.	141	
Mowrer, P.	1,704		Rochester, R.	97	
MARSHALL.			SEDGWICK.		
42—Moore, R.	2,931		67—Eckstein, R.	1,452	
Goeltzer, P.	2,777		Merrill, P.	1,860	
McPHERSON.			68—Hatton, P.	1,175	
65—Williams, R.	2,293		Irwin, R.	1,272	
Hamlin, P.	2,054		69—McLean, R.	1,410	
MEADE.			Rutledge, P.	1,728	
123—Painter, R.	180		SEWARD.		
Wehrle, P.	216		124—Aker, R.	99	
MIAMI.			Wood, P.	69	
16—Holdermon, R.	2,559		SHAWNEE.		
Russell, P.	2,721		35—Brooke, R.	1,598	
MITCHELL.			Pence, D.	1,522	
84—Ward, P.	1,805		36—McKeefer, R.	3,023	
Kettle, R.	1,455		Holliday, D.	2,335	
MONTGOMERY.			37—Larimer, R.	2,083	
28—Guilkey, R.	2,763		Keith, S. R.	1,095	
Fulton, P.	3,095		SHERIDAN.		
MORRIS.			104—Bayles, R.	338	
57—Miller, R.	1,445		Metzler, P.	345	
Harvey, P.	1,501		SHERMAN.		
NEMAHA.			109—Winn, R.	277	
41—Johnson, R.	2,571		Smith, P.	448	
Meek, P.	2,418		SMITH.		
NEOSHO.			87—Ingle, P.	1,884	
29—Cox, R.	2,175		Whittaker, R.	1,397	
Jones, P.	2,577		STANTON.		
NESS.			119—Wilson, R.	57	
99—Venard, R.	378		Montgomery, P.	55	
Kelson, P.	500		STAFFORD.		
NORTON.			78—Shroder, R.	78	
102—Gray, R.	942		Carr, P.	1,205	
Foley, P.	1,226		STEVENS.		
OSAGE.			124—Ridenour, R.	57	
33—Stavley, R.	1,614		Dalton, P.	78	
Trueblood, P.	1,859		SUMNER.		
34—Hook, R.	1,316		70—Lawrence, R.	1,576	
Jamson, P.	1,482		Hackney, P.	1,729	
OSBORNE.			71—Tuttle, R.	1,907	
85—Eckman, P.	1,339		Harbaugh, P.	1,248	
Fouts, R.	1,357		THOMAS.		
OTTAWA.			106—Hampton, R.	330	
63—Tomlinson, R.	1,253		Clark, P.	443	
Richards, P.	1,494		TREGO.		
PAWNEE.			100—Lawson, P.	334	
92—Thorp, R.	540		Cockrell, R.	244	
Fell, P.	585		WABAUNSEE.		
PHILLIPS.			46—Stuewe, R.	1,475	
88—Barg, R.	1,387		Palenske, P.	1,555	
Turner, P.	1,426		WALLACE.		
POTTAWATOMIE.			111—Perry, R.	172	
43—Buell, R.	2,279		Graham, P.	136	
Fitzgerald, P.	2,243		WASHINGTON.		
PRATT.			60—Longley, R.	2,454	
75—Thompson, R.	669		Wilcox, P.	2,349	
Brown, P.	785		WICHITA.		
RAWLINS.			113—Grimes, R.	202	
107—Hudiberg, R.	473		Washington, P.	187	
Lewis, P.	568		WILSON.		
REPUBLIC.			30—Benedict, R.	1,789	
61—Arbuthnot, R.	1,870		Davis, P.	2,001	
Doyle, S. R.	1,970		WOODSON.		
RICE.			31—Finney, R.	1,272	
80—Taylor, R.	1,625		Pemberton, P.	1,190	
Feighner, P.	1,738		WYANDOTTE.		
RILEY.			9—Edwards, R.	1,040	
44—Polson, R.	1,822		Armstrong, D.	2,390	
Powell, P.	1,502		10—Cubblison, R.	1,945	
ROOKS.			Hewlett, D.	1,465	
69—Reville, R.	844		11—Steine, R.	1,656	
Congor, P.	913		Taylor, P.	1,540	





### **PROBLEM.**

There are 495,250 children of school age in Kansas. Under the old system of school books it cost not less than \$1.50 per year for each pupil for books. The new law passed by a Populist Legislature reduces the prices of books one-half. How much will it save to the state each year? Answer \$371,437.50.





## *The Republican Party and Soldiers' Pensions.*

So persistent have been republican professions of devotion to the welfare of ex-Union soldiers, so profuse their platform promises, so emphatic their assertions that officials of other parties could not be entrusted with these sacred interests of the nation's defenders, that the great mass of veterans looked forward to the election of "Comrade McKinley" as the beginning of a most liberal pension period. The Republican national platform of 1896 says:

"The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril."

The state platform adopted at Hutchinson the 8th of last June says:

"We favor the most liberal construction of all pension laws, in the spirit of their enactment, without technical obstructions or requirements. We urge that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in all appointments of the state and nation, as provided by law."

But all these promises and pledges have been rudely broken. "Comrade McKinley" is the first president since the war who failed to give the old soldier "generous recognition" in his first annual message.

From two to five old soldiers, worthy and capable, were candidates for each position on the state ticket before the late Republican convention, all were turned down except one who was given the least desirable position. Within the patronizing territory of every postoffice in Kansas are old soldiers with first class fitness to serve as postmaster, but Republican congressmen and ex-congressmen and congressional candidates working through a Republican senator upon a Republican president and postmaster general, have turned down almost all such candidates and "preference was given" to dapper young politicians in open violation of law and platform pledges. These political heelers must be rewarded or placated, or both, and

must have the offices. The old soldiers are supposed to be loyal Republicans who care for nothing but platform promises.

### COMMISSIONER EVANS.

Every old soldier knows that the present is the most niggardly and cruel administration of the pension bureau since the war. From every section of the United States have gone protests against Mr. Evans' infamous methods and demands for his removal.

The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Wichita, Kans., April 20 to 22 of the current year adopted the following resolutions:

"The administration of the pension bureau has been dilatory for years, disappointing and unfriendly to the thousands whose claims have been rejected or neglected. Rules of evidence have been enforced with narrow constructions; calls for evidence have been based upon slight and formal defects in evidence already supplied; the rating of boards of medical examiners have been arbitrarily rejected, overriden by the medical examiner of the department; rules of practice have not been made known to the soldier or widow claimants, and they have been held to a knowledge of the practice which they could not be presumed to have, and the bureau has failed to administer the law in the spirit of gracious candor which belongs to our national pension laws; the head of the bureau has been indiscreet and apparently unsympathetic, and his utterances have wounded the sensibilities of the soldiers."

The American Tribune, a Grand Army paper published at Indianapolis, in its issue of February 17, 1898, printed the following resolutions adopted by Shiloh Post, No. 49, of Newport, Ind.:

Whereas the ex-Union soldiers of this country rejoiced when the act was known that William Lochren had been removed as Commissioner of Pensions and H. Clay Evans substituted in his stead, and believed they had a true, patriotic friend who would deal fairly and honestly with them, now find out to their sorrow that they have been sadly disappointed, and instead





### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Broderick.	Ballou.
Atchison .....	3,331	2,759
Brown .....	2,850	2,537
Doniphan .....	2,503	1,281
Jackson .....	2,189	1,843
Jefferson .....	2,314	2,224
Leavenworth .....	4,057	4,204
Nemaha .....	2,560	2,450
Pottawatomie .....	2,311	2,217
Total .....	22,115	19,513
Shawnee .....	6,958	6,536
Total .....	29,073	25,049
Less Pottawatomie ..	2,311	2,215
	26,762	22,834
Republican majority in the district,	3,928.	

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Harris.	Peters.
Allen .....	1,810	1,646
Anderson .....	1,792	1,857
Bourbon .....	2,870	3,166
Douglas .....	3,503	2,508
Franklin .....	2,685	3,079
Johnson .....	2,294	2,403
Linn .....	2,128	2,409
Miami .....	2,521	2,748
Wyandotte .....	6,315	6,491
Total .....	25,919	26,307
Fusion majority in the district,	388.	

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Kirkpatrick.	Ridgely.
Chautauqua .....	1,358	1,277
Cherokee .....	3,510	4,958
Cowley .....	2,871	3,366
Crawford .....	3,818	4,625
Elk .....	1,333	1,450
Labette .....	3,196	3,665
Montgomery .....	2,734	3,132
Neosho .....	2,189	2,583
Wilson .....	1,840	1,978
Total .....	22,849	27,034
Fusion majority in the district,	4,185.	

### FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Madden.	Curtis.
Butler .....	2,888	2,402
Chase .....	1,142	845
Coffey .....	2,163	2,020
Greenwood .....	2,088	1,818
Lyon .....	3,314	2,830
Marion .....	1,675	2,276
Morris .....	1,457	1,481
Osage .....	3,467	2,830
Shawnee .....	5,126	7,219
Wabaunsee .....	1,440	1,561
Woodson .....	1,179	1,301
Total .....	26,643	25,889
Pottawatomie .....	2,276	2,308
	28,165	28,951
Less Shawnee .....	5,536	6,958
Total .....	22,629	21,993
Fusion majority in the district,	636.	

### FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Vincent.	Calderhead.
Clay .....	1,978	1,614
Cloud .....	2,074	1,761
Geary .....	1,129	1,060

Dickinson .....	2,367	2,264
Marshall .....	2,713	3,032
Ottawa .....	1,487	1,284
Republic .....	1,882	2,009
Riley .....	1,475	1,861
Saline .....	2,275	1,731
Washington .....	2,355	2,505
Total .....	19,735	19,101
Fusion majority in the district,	634.	

### SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	McCormick.	Ellis.	Burton.
Cheyenne .....	274	324	51
Decatur .....	997	579	31
Ellis .....	595	541	306
Ellsworth .....	727	1,070	188
Gove .....	171	299	19
Graham .....	595	357	39
Jewell .....	2,206	1,892	119
Lincoln .....	1,260	812	94
Logan .....	151	273	21
Mitchell .....	1,731	1,499	76
Norton .....	1,187	918	44
Osborne .....	1,302	1,311	85
Phillips .....	1,447	1,344	63
Rawlins .....	535	442	55
Rooks .....	920	805	57
Russell .....	707	893	74
Sheridan .....	345	317	25
Sherman .....	387	287	26
Smith .....	1,872	1,382	89
Thomas .....	448	301	32
Trego .....	288	259	44
Wallace .....	112	189	6
Total .....	18,237	16,106	1,547
Fusion majority in the district,	2,131.		

### SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

	Simpson.	Long.
Barber .....	719	623
Barton .....	1,596	1,240
Clark .....	188	181
Comanche .....	175	142
Edwards .....	483	325
Finnay .....	326	529
Ford .....	638	574
Grant .....	56	55
Gray .....	131	156
Greeley .....	72	122
Hamilton .....	213	186
Harper .....	1,291	843
Harvey .....	1,690	2,106
Hodgeman .....	226	259
Haskell .....	50	87
Kingman .....	1,348	1,049
Kiowa .....	250	253
Kearny .....	156	183
Lane .....	186	243
McPherson .....	2,302	2,256
Meade .....	193	210
Morton .....	36	53
Ness .....	539	372
Pawnee .....	634	502
Pratt .....	807	646
Reno .....	3,069	3,398
Rice .....	1,725	1,763
Rush .....	634	524
Scott .....	160	92
Sedgwick .....	5,254	4,248
Seward .....	78	101
Stafford .....	1,248	747
Stevens .....	98	48
Sumner .....	2,984	2,565
Stanton .....	55	57
Wichita .....	179	223
Total .....	29,789	26,966
Fusion majority in the district,	2,823.	





dealing fairly and squarely with those who are at his mercy, he is putting every obstacle in the way he possibly can to prevent the adjudicating of old pension claims and pension increases of soldiers who are deserving, in many cases, of more than twice or three times the rate now paid them. We have become very tired of seeing the old pensioners of the late war traduced and denounced as frauds by a few yellow-back journals of the East, and have become disgusted in knowing our present Commissioner of Pensions is truckling to the clamor of these detestable and vicious papers: Therefore,

Resolved, That Shiloh Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newport, Vermillion county, Ind., earnestly requests President McKinley to immediately remove the Hon. H. Clay Evans from the office he has proven himself unworthy to fill.

Resolved, That we are tired of his contemptable tactics in trying to avoid and prevent worthy and broken-down soldiers from getting the pittance they are justly and honestly entitled to receive.

Resolved, That we recently got rid of one sand-bagger in the name of William Lochren, and we are bitterly opposed to having his place supplied by another one.

Resolved, That these resolutions, expressive of our contempt for the present commissioners of pensions, be spread on record, and that the adjutant of the post is hereby instructed to forward a copy to President McKinley.

All know that Mr. McKinley appointed this man Evans and could remove him any hour. The fact that he does not remove him at the request of the Grand Army of the Republic is proof that the policy of the pension bureau is satisfactory to the president.

#### LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

The Republicans have a clear majority of more than 50 in the house. The minority made repeated efforts to induce Speaker Reed to appoint the committees, especially the invalid pension committee, during the extra session a year ago. This he refused to do until the last hour, and was sustained by all Republican members. Four and a half months were spent chiefly in

idleness, while 4,000 or 5,000 private pension bills accumulated. Congress met on the first Monday in December. The chairman of the invalid pensions committee did not call that committee together until the latter part of January. The committee is composed of 10 Republicans, 3 Democrats and 2 Populists. The chairman holds all pension bills under lock and key and presents to the committee only those he wishes considered. He carries out Mr. Reed's well known policy of opposition to pensions. Only about 500 private pension bills out of about 5,000 have been considered by this committee and placed on the house calendar, and most of these were senate bills.

These 500 proved as many as the House could find time to consider, although it has during this term been in session forty-three weeks. House rule 26 requires a pension session every Friday night. Forty-three Friday nights have occurred, but only fifteen pension sessions have been held.

Do you ask why so many Friday nights were skipped? It is a matter of record that Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Dalzelle or some other Republican leader, was accustomed to arise in his place on Thursday afternoon and moving that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Monday. It is matter of record that the minority members always voted against this resolution, while all the Republican members always voted for it, and, being in the majority, carried it, thus knocking out the Friday night pension session. It will thus be seen that the dastardly pension policy of the President and his Commissioner pervades Congress itself.

Commissioner Evans in a magazine article for August predicts that "future legislation by Congress will restrict rather than facilitate the granting of pensions." As he speaks for the Republican party the old soldiers may know what to expect in future from that party.

In contrast to this policy we point with pride to the splendid pension records made by our Kansas Populists in Congress, and invite a thorough investigation of the same. It will abundantly demonstrate who are the real friends of the old soldier.





### *Organization of Kansas Troops.*

During the past few months Kansas has furnished four regiments of troops for service in the Spanish war. Three regiments of white men were recruited under the first call, the recruiting stations having been so located that the people of all of the various parts of the state were given a fair chance to enlist. The men secured were the flower of Kansas youth and the record that they have made as efficient and loyal soldiers has added to the good name of the great state of Kansas.

The companies were allowed to elect their own officers and whoever the men selected was promptly commissioned by Governor Leedy. He appointed regimental officers representing the three political parties and all of his work in organizing the troops was conducted on strictly non-partisan lines, with the result that no Kansan has had occasion to apologize for the troops from this state.

The high record in drill secured and maintained by the Kansas boys has shown beyond doubt that no mistake was made in the manner in which they were recruited. This view is especially emphasized by the fact that Kansas regiments are graded higher in the matter of general efficiency than dozens of militia regiments which are serving with them. The latter seem to be of the impression that hard drill or extended instruction is not necessary in their case and lack of attention to

these matters has enabled the Kansans to pass them.

When the second call came Governor Leedy decided that, inasmuch as the white people of the state had had a fair opportunity to enlist and the colored people had not been given a chance, it was justice that they should be allowed to fill the full quota of new troops apportioned to Kansas. In addition to this Governor Leedy went a long step further and ordered that all company and regimental officers be chosen from their own race. Under the call only two battalions of new troops were authorized and these were mustered easily and are now at Santiago doing their duty as soldiers.

Every officer is a colored man, all of the company officers being elected by the men as the white officers were chosen.

Governor Leedy took the course that he did purely and solely because he recognized the colored man as a citizen of Kansas to whom justice demanded that the same treatment be given as was extended to other citizens.

The officers chosen are men of education, sense and fitness for military duty and the general conduct of the men while in the mobilization camp was of such character as to fully justify the Governor's confidence in them. All Kansas is proud of its soldier contingent and none, who have the welfare of the state at heart, have any but good words for either officers or men.





## Recapitulation.

Two years ago the Populist party was before the people. It won and the people can well be congratulated on its victory. There was a great contest going on. It was a contest between the people on the one side and the corporate interests on the other. It was a contest between the man and the dollar. In the state the man won; in the nation the dollar was victorious.

In that memorable fight unscrupulous genius was on the one side; sturdy honesty on the other. All the brains that were purchasable on the market were bought up and used against the people. Libel after libel was uttered to ridicule and discourage the discontented masses. Nearly every man of supposed uncommon ability was sent into Kansas to turn the drift of popular opinion. The people had formed convictions and they stuck to them. Events have proved that they were right.

### FALSE PROPHEESIES.

One of the most common prophecies made during that campaign was that if the Populist party won at the polls the credit of the state would be ruined, the money of the eastern capitalist would be withdrawn, its people would flee like refugees from a pestilential plague, and ruin would follow. The Populists won, their representatives were inaugurated, they have since controlled the three branches of state government and what is the result? Since the state was admitted into the union it has never had credit equal to that of today. It has increased in population. Through the grace of providence and the sweat and toil of its people its condition was never more prosperous from a financial standpoint. Its banks are overflowing with money which, unfortunately, cannot be put to profitable use for reasons that every student of economics will understand.

It was charged that the citizens of Kansas who sought to change conditions in 1896 were repudiators and anarchists. Since then the people of Kansas have paid off a greater percentage of their indebtedness than the people of any other state in the union. When the present administration was inaugurated the state owed over \$300,000 to eastern capitalists; today it owes only \$25,000 and an effort was made to pay that, but the holders of

the debt would not accept it because it wasn't due. In some instances individual citizens of the state could not pay their debts before they were due without making affidavit that the money was the product of the encumbered property. Previous to the inauguration of Populism as the governing party and power of the state creditors were continually nagging debtors for the fulfillment of the bond in many instances before it was due. Then the courts were swamped in foreclosures; today a foreclosure is a rarity.

Instead of anarchy prevailing the most delightful reign of law has been witnessed by the people. No communities have been in rebellion, no riots have occurred within the state and no national guardsman has been called upon to gird on his saber in the cause of peace.

### THE PUBLIC SERVICE BETTERED.

The Populist party has rejuvenated Kansas. It has dignified and improved its public service. Wherever a barnacle was found he was removed and a man in harmony with the progressive purposes of the administration appointed in his place.

The business of the state is more honestly and economically transacted today than at any time in its history. Scandals and abuses are things of the past. Every man who departed from the honest standard of public service exacted by the administration, has been promptly removed. Birds of prey, male and female, haunt the corridors of the capitol no longer.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature met and passed more good laws than any ten legislatures in the history of the state. There may have been some dishonest men in the legislature, but the majority were above the influence of a bribe as is evidenced by the number of laws on the statute books, the passage of which could not be prevented by the power of money.

### SENATOR HARRIS.

The first important act that legislature performed was the selection of a United States senator. In his first year's service, by reason of his determined opposition to the Union Pacific steal, he saved his country a sum of money equal to his salary for 500 years.





### THE CORPORATIONS.

That legislature found the state with the hands of the corporations tightening about its throat. It compelled them to take their rightful places as the servants instead of the masters of the people. It defined their duties and prescribed their power and the executive officers of the state have made them toe the mark. They were told that the law would be the supreme power in the state. Those who refused obedience to it have had obedience enforced upon them. Those who overstepped the prescribed limits have been punished without fear or favor. In a word the Populist administration drove the corporations out of politics but not out of business as the enemy predicted. Many of them intend to stay out of politics permanently. They have already found it to be to their interest and profit.

### THE BANKING LAW.

That legislature passed a banking law that gives stability to the financial institutions of the state and security to depositors.

### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

It enabled cities to own and operate public utilities instead of paying annual tribute to corporations.

### CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

It took from the tyrant on the bench the power to punish for contempt and gave it to the people. It declared against the czar in the judicial functions of the state.

### BLACKLISTING PROHIBITED.

It struck down the vicious and pernicious system of black listing, a custom or institution palpably intended for the crushing of labor.

### THE PINKERTONS BARRED.

It declared that no non-resident city thug could set foot on the free soil of Kansas and intimidate labor under the guise of a Pinkerton detective.

### SALARIES EQUALIZED.

It reduced or equalized the salaries of officers to a sum commensurate with their services.

It declared that it would be a crime for street car companies to unnecessarily expose their employees to the rigors of the elements.

### A TEXT BOOK LAW.

It declared for a text book law that would remove the burdens of the patrons of education.

### THE STOCK YARDS MONOPOLY.

It declared that that giant monopoly the Kansas City Stock Yards com-

pany, and kindred corporations should do the business of the people for a fair remuneration.

Every member of the Populist administration has done things creditable alike to himself and the state.

### GOVERNOR LEEDY.

Governor Leedy, in times of war as well as in times of peace has been a worthy leader in the cause of the people. He equalized every man, black and white, rich and poor, before the law.

He insisted that the old soldier had a right to defend his country as many times as he desired.

He insisted that the negro had as much right to wear shoulder strap and carry a sword at the head of men of his own race as the white man.

He put his shoulder to the wheel in every movement in the interest of the people.

He asserts the doctrine of the rights of the state when the federal government sought to encroach upon its prerogatives.

He has insisted upon honesty and efficiency in every department of the state government.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL BOYLE.

The heroism of David of old does not compare with that of Attorney General Boyle. David fought only one giant; Boyle has fought and vanquished a score. He has met no Waterloo. Every battle of his has been an Austerlitz or a Marengo. His hardest fights have been where humanity was weakest. He has brought hope where there was despair and turned tears into smiles.

### SUPERINTENDENT STRYKER.

Superintendent Stryker raised the standard of public education. He separated the wheat from the chaff. He drove the drones from the hive and asserted the doctrine that no one but a scholar can teach the children of Kansas. His unwavering fidelity to honesty drove the American book trust from the state and saved the people hundreds of thousands of dollars. In three months he accomplished what the Republican party, during the seventeen years of its greatest power failed to do.

### WEBB M'NALL.

Superintendent McNall fought twenty battles against the insurance corporations and won every one of them. He smashed the insurance trust and saved the people hundreds of thousands of dollars thereby. He took the insurance swindler, whose prey was the





widow and the orphan, by the throat and made him settle up. He has turned more money into the treasury than any superintendent in the history of the department. He defied the assumed power of federal judges and today he has all his enemies on their knees craving for mercy.

In the eighteen months ending June 30, 1898, the insurance department collected and turned over to the proper parties the sum of \$133,363.78, as compared with the sum of \$116,733, collected during the entire two years of the Morrill administration.

#### JOHN BREIDENTHAL.

Commissioner Breidenthal has outlived the slaps and slams of an ignorant and prejudiced financial combine and has made every state bank in Kansas walk the chalk line. The depositors now know that if a bank fails it will have something more than the paper of Republican politicians for assets. His administration is a guarantee of security which no depositor will doubt. He has converted the banker from a politician to what he should be, a business man.

#### SECRETARY BUSH.

Secretary of State Bush wiped 5,000 fake corporations off the records of the state and made the balance come to the front and prove that they were legitimate and trustworthy. He did it without fear or favor.

#### AUDITOR MORRIS.

State Auditor Morris exacted monthly statements from state employees who had the handling of state property or state money. "You are the servants of the people" he said, "and you must account for your trust."

#### TREASURER HEFLEBOWER.

Treasurer Heflebower has handled the finances of the state and the treasury has not been plundered out of a penny.

#### COMMISSIONER JOHNSON.

Commissioner Johnson of the labor bureau has received praise from every state in America for his intelligent interest in behalf of the workingman.

#### THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The railroad commissioners have saved thousands of dollars to the people of the state. In the case wherein the hundred pound rate on cattle was wiped out a saving amounting to thousands of dollars was secured and there are plenty of similar cases.

#### THE SUPREME BENCH.

The Populist judges have the respect

and confidence of the bar and the people. The supreme court is a tribunal that is above suspicion for the first time in a great many years with the exception of the time David Martin was a member of it. He was a Republican in politics, but a non-partisan on the bench.

#### THE STATE CONVENTION.

All good things, however, did not come from officials. The Populists in the ranks have done things. At the last state convention they demanded the abolition of the metropolitan police system and like a true public servant, Governor Leedy established the principle of home rule upon its ruins.

It declared for a constitutional convention to remodel the rule and guide of law. Only one man in seventy now living in the state voted for the constitution that governs them.

It declared for state insurance at cost. While insurance companies have been taking several dollars out of the state in premiums for every dollar returned in losses, it has become apparent to the people that protection could be obtained through the state at a great deal less cost than under the present system.

It declared for the operation of stock yards by the state at cost. By this means it is intended that the excessive charges now being paid by shippers shall be reduced to the actual cost of operating the yards.

It declared for better labor laws for the protection of the man who forms the base of the real greatness of the state.

It declared for reform in many other ways; reform that interests the citizens who want Kansas to be the first state in the Union in progressive government.

It demanded railroad legislation of a character that will injure no railroad employe, no railroad company or citizen. A law that will be fair to all and legitimately beneficial to all. Populism never was and never will be an enemy to the man who works for a livelihood and no railroad employe need fear the results of Populistic legislation.

#### ITS MISSION NOT ENDED.

The mission of Populism is not yet ended and will not be ended until fair play, fair dealing, complete equality, complete security and indiscriminate justice shall prevail permanently. To these ends a continuation of public confidence and public co-operation is implored.





## THE SCHOOL FUND.

Q.—What is the amount of the Permanent School Fund?

A.—\$6,343,292.00.

Q.—How is the fund invested?

A.—It is invested by the School Fund Commissioners in State, County, City, Township and School District bonds.

Q.—How is the School Fund Commission composed?

A.—It is composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Q.—Of what does the annual school fund consist?

A.—It consists of the interest on the permanent fund.

Q.—How much of the permanent fund has been invested by the present board of School Fund Commissioners?

A.—\$606,782.00.

Q.—In what respect has the method

of the present board differed from that of former boards?

A.—So far as possible, the present board has made it a rule to deal directly with the municipalities issuing the bonds, thereby securing better terms for both the school fund and the municipalities.

Q.—Has this policy proven beneficial to the school fund?

A.—It has. For instance the annual school fund distributed since the beginning of 1897 is as follows: February, 1897, \$182,713.40; August, 1897, \$212,342.60; February, 1898 \$223,222.05.

Q.—How is it possible to make it beneficial for both the School Fund and the Municipalities?

A.—By securing a higher rate of interest for the school fund, and saving for the Municipalities the commission formerly charged by the bond brokers.

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