

WEEKLY DAWN.

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R. A. TURNER, EDITOR.

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OFFICE, Rooms 5 & 6 in CADWELL BLOCK.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1894.

A HAPPY Christmas and a Merry New Year to YOU ALL.

WHILE the question of validating the illegal issue of county warrants was under discussion, the idea was advanced by some of the papers that it was necessary to validate the warrants in order to maintain our credit and induce foreign capital to come here for investment.

We stated at the time our reasons for supporting the measure were that the services had been rendered and the county had had the benefit of the same, whatever they were, and should pay the debt.

We thought then, and still are of the opinion, that the submission of the question of validation, was ill timed. That it advertised to the world at large, the extravagance and mismanagement of our county affairs, wherein it appeared necessary in running our county for less than two years to pile up an indebtedness of over \$81,000 in excess of the limit allowed by law.

We cannot for our life see where such advertisements as those will strengthen our credit or induce capital to seek investments in our midst. The assessed valuation of property in Kittitas county for the year 1894 is \$4,064,047. It is a well known fact that the property in this county is assessed at its full value and in many instances, for more than it would possibly bring in the market (not at a forced sale either.) On this assessment is made a levy for tax purposes, 18 1/2 mills—nearly two per cent. This state of affairs could only have been brought about through the extravagance and mismanagement of our county officials.

Next month the recently elected officials take their office. Among that number are a majority of the Board of Commissioners. We hope they will signalize their entry into

office by inaugurating a system of rigid economy. We did not expect economy in the management of county affairs by the old board, they were not built that way.

Dispense with the services of a janitor and let each officer care for his own office. During terms of court the bailiffs can care for the court room. The Sheriff, together with his deputy, can perform the duties of his office and look after the jail. The Clerk, having for political reasons, shown his ability to run his office without help excepting, during terms of court, should be required to continue in well doing during his incoming term. We now come to the last but not least item of expense about the court house—the Auditors office.

The Auditor and one deputy can do all the work of that office and not hurt themselves either, provided they both work. While it is not generally known, it is a fact, that this county has had an Auditor for 4 years who has let his deputy and clerk do the work, while he has sat on his chair and talked politics and manipulated the wires except, when he was off on his biennial two weeks military encampment trips, where he drew his \$2 per day from the State, or off on his semi-annual hunting trips in the mountains of 10 days or two weeks durations at a time. On all of the aforementioned trips, he drew his salary as Auditor the same as if he was in his office talking politics.

When the people of Kittitas county elect a man to office, they expect him to work, they don't pay him his salary for his good looks.

We hope the incoming Commissioners will see to it that each officer discharges his duties according to law.

THE partisan press may howl as much as it pleases about the farmer getting out of debt, claiming that is where all the trouble lies, but monopoly would quail to see those conditions established which would aid in freeing labor from debt.

They do not want him out of debt. Monopoly and greed want the iron heel of oppression upon the neck of labor, keeping him in debt; making him a slave to them forever—the only thing they despise is the racket raised about it.

Let the serfs be humbled and quiet and they have no fears of robbing labor; but the agitation of these fearful wrongs is calculated to fan into fury a smouldering volcano.

If the preachers of to-day would preach sermons acceptable with God they would have full houses.

Bartholomew Withdraws And Denounces the A. P. A.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 25, 1894.

To the officers and members of Spokane Council, No. 13, A. P. A.

Just before the city spring election of 1894, in Spokane, I was requested to join the organization now known as Spokane Council No. 13, of the A. P. A. I was under the impression, that it was an organization known as the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. This society, I have since learned, is non-secret, and its headquarters are in New York city, and its sole object is to obtain the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, which shall forever divorce Church and State in this country, to the following effect:

"No State shall pass any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropriations; payment for services, expenses or otherwise, any Church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

I never suspected that I would have to take the following obligation:

1. Never to favor or aid the nomination, election or appointment of a Roman Catholic to any political office.

2. Never to employ a Roman Catholic when the services of a Protestant can be secured.

How can I, a member of F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., A. O. U. W., P. O. S. of A., K. of L., G. A. R., and Ex-Prisoners of War Association, keep that obligation? I have to do one of two things, break the obligation taken in all of the above orders or break that of the A. P. A.

I prefer to withdraw from the A. P. A. for the following reasons:

In a word the A. P. A. seeks to build a social system on the basis of sectarian proscription.

The principle of constitutional liberty, on the other hand, from the American point of view, forbids the imposition of any disabilities on account of any religious belief.

Perhaps no recent pronouncement has been more effective in calling attention to the grave importance of the issue, than the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Colum-

bus, Ohio, an eminent Congregational divine, in an article which appeared in a recent number of the Century Magazine. After speaking of the "discouraging out break a-fresh of the 'Ancient Feud of Protestant and Romanist,'" Dr. Gladden goes on to say:

"The time seems inopportune for such an outbreak. The occupant of the papal throne is perhaps the most enlightened and the most progressive pontiff who has ever occupied that throne. The whole policy of the Church under his administration has been tending toward a reconciliation with modern civilization, thus in effect reversing the tendencies of the preceding reign.

This is the administration which the anti-Catholic zealots have chosen to attack; it is in the presence of these hopeful movements of the Roman Ecclesiasticism that they are seeking to uncover the smoldering embers of religious animosity. * * * For one, I confess, that I can not look with complacency upon the attitude of some of the Roman Catholic leaders toward the public schools; and their attempts in cities where they have the power, to use the municipal machinery for their own purposes, are not reassuring. So far as the schools are concerned, the encouraging fact is that the multitudes of the Roman Catholic layman, and not a few Priests, are loyal supporters of our system of public education. Firm and reasonable treatment of the subject will strengthen this element, but a policy like that of the A. P. A. will drive the entire Roman Catholic population into complete alienism."

During the war I served under that great cavalry leader, Sheridan, and in my regiment and company were Catholics who fought as well as Protestants; thousands of Catholics shed their blood and gave up their lives on many a battlefield that this nation might live and this Union be perpetuated. Others served with me in the prison pens of the South; starved and died in Andersonville, Libby and on Bell Island.

When President Lincoln called for troops he did not ask them their religion; he did not refuse the services of the 69th N. Y., or 9th Mass., and 6th Conn., Irish regiments, nor did he refuse the services of General Maher and General Corcoran and their Irish Catholic brigades.

Both on land and sea the Catholics fought side by side with the Protestants and their religion was never questioned. Can I, at this time, bind myself with an obliga-