

Laws of Financial Death.

1. The law putting two exceptions on the GREENBACKS passed Feb. 25, '62.
2. The NATIONAL Bank Law, passed Mar. 25, 1863.
3. The Contraction Act, passed March 6th, 1869.
4. Credit strengthen act, passed on March 18, 1869.
5. Fund the National debt, passed July 14th, 1874.
6. Demonetization of silver, passed on March 12th, 1873.
7. The resumption act, passed Jan. 14, 1875.

Dawn

Keep in the Middle of the Road.

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ROBERT A. TURNER, EDITOR.

REMEMBER THAT

That we print two editions of DAWN, a WEEKLY and a MONTHLY edition. The Weekly costs 50 Cents per Year and is read by the best class of people regardless of party affiliation. It exposes fraud and corruption wherever found and asks no quarters from friend or foe.

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OUR WASHINGTON CITY LETTER.
FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11, 1894.

This has been a fateful week in Congress. The House deliberately crushed the administration currency bill and gave its czars—the committee on Rules—a black eye, by voting down the order reported from that committee, fixing a time to vote on the currency bill, by a vote of 129 to 122. There is still talk of a new currency bill that will get the support of the silver men by providing for an extended use of silver money, but the general impression is that no financial legislation will be had at this session and that an extra session of the Congress must be called. There is little regret in or out of Congress over the defeat of the currency bill, which had very few earnest supporters, even among those who were its professed friends. The trouble was that few believed the bill would afford any real relief either to the Treasury or to the country; and the belief is general that the currency bill would have been defeated by a larger majority than was the order, if it had reached a direct vote.

No bill that is not satisfactory to the silver Senators can pass the Senate. In fact, a conference of silver Senators this week decided that no bill should be allowed to reach a vote which does not provide for the unlimited coinage of silver. Speaking of this decision Senator Teller said:

"We shall not yield an inch so far as unlimited coinage is concerned. I do not say that we shall have to have free coinage. On the contrary, I think that the government might charge, as is proposed, the difference between the market and the coined value of the bullion

as seigniorage for coining. What we insist upon is that coinage shall not be limited to \$50,000,000 or to any other sum."

Senator Jones, of Ark., says of the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver:

"There is no reason to fear any disturbance of the financial world if coinage under this plan should be authorized. If the owners of silver bullion get from the government only the same price they get in the market they will not rush to the mints, but the fact that they can do so will give silver a better standing."

Coxey was in Washington this week. He expected to have talked to a Congressional committee about his non-interest bearing bond scheme, but was compelled to be satisfied with talking to a sub-committee of four members of the House Ways and Means Committee and to such individuals as he got a chance at. He also expected to have explained the scheme to President Cleveland, but when he called at the White House private Secretary Thuber met him with the old story about arranging a time for an interview with the President and sending a note to inform him of the time he should come to the White House. That note was never sent, and Coxey left Washington without seeing the President. He says he will come again, and announced his willingness to run for President.

Neither the National Arbitration bill prepared by Labor Commissioner Wright nor any other bill dealing with the subject will be reported to the House, unless those interested in such a law shall de-

clare in favor of some measure with more unanimity than they have done up to this time. The opinions received from labor leaders by the House committee on Labor are so wide apart that the committee cannot make use of them in preparing a new bill, and the result will probably be no labor legislation.

Just why the House should keep up the farce of pretending to hold evening sessions to consider special matters your correspondent is unable to see. At a special evening session this week at which a very important bill; providing for the codification of the pension laws, was supposed to be the subject under consideration there were just fifteen members, including the Speaker pro tem, present.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals handed down two very important decisions this week.

The first, that the indictments against the witnesses who refused to answer questions asked by the Senate committee which investigated the sugar scandal are good and that the witnesses must stand trial for the offense charged in the afore-said indictments; and the second, that the Secretary of the Treasury was right in refusing to pay out money for bounty on sugar after the repeal of the bounty law.

There was, so to speak, a post-script attached to the last decision which was the most important part of it. That was the declaration of two of the three members of the Court that Congress has no Constitutional right to grant sugar or any other sort of bounties to private citizens. This has long been a disputed question, and, notwithstanding this decision, it will continue to be until our highest judicial body—the U. S. Supreme Court—has expressed its opinion thereon.

Why Horses are Cheap.

Congressman Babcock is responsible for the following good story, which has caused a great laugh at the National Capitol, where the scenes of it is laid:

Two farmers from Wisconsin were discussing the cheapness of horses all over the country. One insisted that horses were cheap because of the general use of electricity on street cars.

The other man did not agree with him. "No," said he, "horses are cheap because everybody is taking to bicycle riding. A young feller buys a bicycle nowadays because it don't cost him anything for care. At night when he is through using it all he has to do is to run it under a shed, and next morning it is ready for him to ride away on. He don't even have to carry it."

Both parties to the argument stubbornly maintained their side, and there was no agreeing as to what caused horses to be so cheap. Near by stood a German who had been a listener to the argument and whom both knew. They asked his opinion.

"What do you think is the cause that horses are so cheap?" they asked.

"I vill tell you vy horses are so cheap if you want to know," said the German, emphatically; "it is because dere is so many tammed jackasses in Washington."

Don't buy tin cans and jugglery when you can buy a standard gallon of Pure Maple Syrup for one dollar at the BOSS BAKERY

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