

JAS. G. BLAINE declared in a speech that "God Almighty made gold and silver money."

If the national republican convention declares for free silver at 16 to 1 I shall leave the party.—Gov. MCKINLEY.

If the democratic national convention declares for free silver at 16 to 1 I don't see what I can do but vote the republican ticket.—J. G. CARLISLE

We acknowledge the receipt of a bundle of *Sound Currency*, a semi-monthly magazine published by the Sound Currency Committee, No. 52 William Street, N. Y. We find many things of interest in this little paper and have salted it down for use in the next campaign.

We want to thank our readers for the many favors they have so kindly done for us, and we venture to beg them to continue to do what they can without any inconvenience to themselves, in the way of sending in subscribers. We are doing all this work on the DAWN, for the good we hope it will do; but it can only benefit those who read it.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Rev. A. M. Allyn, of Spokane District, Missionary for E. Wash., convention and a former pastor of the Baptist church here, will address the people in that church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Public school closed yesterday.

Frank McCandless returned from Denver, Colorado, yesterday.

J. L. Brown, J. B. Davidson and A. Mires will deliver addresses on Decoration Day.

become a mother without being a wife, would harmonize sweetly with the songs of Heaven. Their teaching was a lie!

And now remember the dark results of the voting hiatus of 1880 "was a deeper cut in the heart of labor than was the legislation of 1850."—H.

Of the Compromise, it was said by that New England divine, El-nathan Davis:

"A forced, embrace by the black ghoul of slavery, of the Goddess of Liberty, and her resisting it, will cause the blood to flow in this land till the ground is made rich by the red effusion."—*Sermon in M. C.*

The matchless genius of Henry Clay was expended, to exhaustion, in getting the measure through Congress. It was a measure of fearful import—the mightiest mistake of statesmanship known in time. The blind leading the blind, for a century, on the slavery question, made such a mistake possible.

And like all agreements with wrong; like all compromises with sin, it was to be a *finality*—it was to fill up the vacant niche in the Temple of Time, on that subject, so that never again "should a dog wag his tounge." Never again should the question of slavery be touched.

"It was settled." So Mr. Clay declared.

"No more agitation," rang the voice of Mr. Yancy.

"Let him be *anamatha*, who says that slavery is not divine," was the dulcet speech of M. Mason.

"Weo to him that buildeth a city in blood," swelled out from that then despised name—Garrison.

"There was silence in Heaven, and jubilees in hell," was uttered by—H.

The Compromise measures included six items:

1. Establishing the Northwest

bowed in abjectness to their god—slavery.

There was a third party that did not bow—

The Liberty party.

That party talked about slavery, and for its talking got many a free "ride on a rail."

William L. Yancy said: "The slavery question is settled, and there is to be no more agitation. He who would agitate deserves to be shot."—*His letter to Hatch.*

Wm. Lloyd Garrison categorically asked him: "You say the question is settled, and there is to be no more agitation, and he who would agitate deserves to be shot." "Sir; the question is *now* infinitely unsettled: the agitation has only just begun, let the bullets come; they will settle it."—*His colloquy with Coffeen.*

The Abolitionist—the third party—said: "Let the agitation go on, truth will take care of itself."

Calvin Fletcher said: "There shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in the United States, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party is duly convicted."

He was denounced as fanatical and criminal. The spirit of arrogance on the part of slavery, was fearful to contemplate.

Wm. H. Sewart wrote: "I fear the encroachment of slavery. The Compromises are but a pretext. That power will claim that it shall own *labor*, and the issue will become IRREPRESSIBLE."—*Letter to Heckman.*

This letter came to light through A. C. Bell, and found way to the fruitful pen of Stringfellow, and so enraged him that he hurled back upon Mr. Stewart this bit of rhetoric:

"All who labor for their daily bread, or who are dependent on their labor for subsistence, are

opinion, (as the Act of March 18th, 1869) but it is a mere pretext, an entrance wedge to still further and more devilish raids upon the rights of man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Remember this, in 1852 the Democratic party was the avowed champion of the slave power. But the Whig party was more than willing to do its bidding. The conventions met to put candidates in the field for President. Pierce was chosen by the Democracy, a man of the North, unknown to fame, "but his trainers knew him well."—*Phillips.*

The platform said in effect: "No more tinkering with the slavery question." The let alone policy was fully adopted. The Whigs put up that great name, General Scott, and said in their platform, "No more agitation of the slavery question."

Horace Hreely said: "I spit on the platform, but endorse the man."

The slave power was then also the MONEY POWER.

Three billion, five hundred million dollars in slaves gave it a power so potent, that it could take a Free Son of the North, turn him in to a bass wood man, put a dough face upon him, and he would bow as abjectly to the oligarchy of the lash as does the hindoo devotee to the grinning idol of his worship.

*Continued next Week.*

C. A. Tonneson, Sec'y. State Board of Horticulture, Tacoma, Wash., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Second Biennial Report of the State board of Horticulture of the the state of Wash.

Have you read the advertisement of "Breakers Ahead?" If not, read it at once and then send for a copy.

OLYMPIA, May 20—Special—A question that has been causing considerable discussion among county attorneys throughout the state is one that has lately been submitted to Assistant Attorney General Haight, the chapter of the laws of 1895 reading "An act relating to penalty and interest on state county and municipal taxes, which became due and payable in the years of 1893 and 1894, and declaring an emergency." The question raised is, has the county treasurer a right to allow any rebate of either penalty or interest on taxes levied for the year 1892?

Taxes for 1892 become payable in December, 1892; 1893 taxes became due and payable in January, 1894. There was no tax that became due and payable in 1893 to which this law can apply.

Mr. Haight is of the opinion that that the law does remove the penalty on taxes levied in the year 1892, and the words "due and payable" refer to the time when the taxes must be paid by the taxpayer, not to the time when he has a right to pay them. The taxes levied in 1892 were payable in 1893 in the sense that the taxpayer was obliged to pay them before the first of April, else they would then become delinquent. Prior to that time and before the close of 1892 he had the right to pay the taxes, but was not obliged to pay them. Mr. Haight has therefore advised prosecuting attorneys throughout the state that the act enables the taxpayer to pay the taxes levied in 1892 and 1893 without paying any interest or penalties thereon.—P-I, Seattle.

#### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the Ellensburg P. O. for the week ending May 18.

Dixon, Mrs. Mary.	Henry, Mrs. Patrick.
Ludr z, August.	McCowley, Mary.
Morgan, Mr. Frank.	Morrow, John.
Robinson, R. G.	Scribner, Mr. Ira.
Smith, Carrie E.	Scott, Rev. J. C.
Vinton, T. J.	Watt, Joseph

W. H. PETERSON, P. M.