

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 strengthening act, passed March 18, 1869.
- 5. Funding National debt, passed July 14th, 1874.
- 6. Demonetization of silver, passed on March 12th, 1873.
- 7. The resumption act, passed Jan. 14, 1874.



Keep in the Middle of the Road

VOL. 2.

ELLENSBURG, WASH., NOV. 2, 1895.

NO. 12.

ROBERT A. TURNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Coin's Financial
School

Sells for 50 Cts. per copy but we offer...

THE DAWN
One Year For
50 CENTS!

A Tale of Two
Nations

Price 50 Cents and

THE DAWN
One Year For
50 CENTS!

Both of these books are great Educators!

MC. CRAW'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

FALSE STATEMENTS.

MONSTROUS LIES TO MIS-LEAD THE PEOPLE. "A NIGGER IN THE WOOD PILE." GOLDBUGISM IN THE NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

BY AN OLD SCHOOL TEACHER.

It is fresh in the minds of some people that our last legislature passed a law to permit the state to publish school books for the benefit of parent and pupil. It is also fresh in our minds that our great and good "constitootional" governor vetoed the bill. It is also a fresh circumstance that he, the aforesaid governor, with his obsequious committee, afterward met and adopted school books for the state. Although he did not have to do it; although the law regarding it is purely optional (to adopt new school books or not), still our great and good "constitootional" governor hastened to do so, as every parent knows—when, with a large amount of profanity, he reaches for his large and emaciated pocket book to dig up the wherewith to equip his little ones with the means to go to school. It is also very fresh in the minds of ye honest people that a certain other acting governor of this state got his name mentioned in a very unsavory way in connection with a big bribery case about this same text book matter, by endorsing a very fat check which he afterwards claimed he did not know the contents of and which, in order to get of, he had to appoint a prominent Olympia lawyer superior judge of Thurston county—because the aforesaid lawyer happened to know too much about the inwardness of the whole transaction, and the exact relation

which the [acting] governor occupied towards it, and was editing a newspaper. But, parden us, we did not intend to mention this, and please don't think that we would insinuate for a moment that our present great and good "constitootional" governor would do any such thing. Oh, no! He only vetoed that bill to save the "constitootion," and then hastened to call his committee together to adopt a few hundred thousand dollars worth of new school books simply for the good of ye dear people. What we want to call particular attention to is that among the governor's new school books is one called "Ellis' History of the United States." This book has some very choice passages in favor of "sound" money, which have caught our good governor's eagle eye and caused him to adopt said history in a jiffy. There is no Populistic rot about here; no wild and woolly free silver crankism about this little book. Not much! The governor don't intend that the sweet, innocent little cherubs who ponder our nation's history shall drink in any zursed heresies of this sort. He proposes right here to forestall any such a dire calamity. If the reader will turn to page 263 of this history which our children are to study in the schools for five to come, he will discover the following rare gems of knowledge.

* * * "During the war the government issued notes, commonly called greenbacks which were redeemed aftet 1879 in gold."

And again this great historian remarks, on the same page:

"In 1878, silver having been found in great plenty in the west, the so-called Bland law was passed, by which from 24,000,000 to 45,000,000 of silver dollars were coined every year until 1890. Silver had fallen in price, compared with

gold, and a new law, the so-called Sherman act, was passed, requiring the government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion every month, at the market price, and issue notes on it at the rate of \$1 for each 374 1/4 grains of bullion. These notes were redeemable in coin. In order to sustain the nation's credit these were redeemable in gold on demand."

And again, on page 264, our governor's wise historian writeth as follows:

"In 1893 a financial panic spread over the country, caused largely by the decreasing value of silver as compared with gold, which was attributed to the effects of the Sherman law. This law was repealed by a special session of the Fifty-third congress in November of the same year. In 1893 there was in circulation money of all kinds to the amount of \$1,593,726,000."

Who says the governor's school history is not "sound" on the money question? It is true that it defends the democratic administration gold bug theory of the worthlessness of silver and the cause of the panic, but then, you know, when the "sound money idea," so dear to the hearts of us national bankers, gold gamblers, bond hucksters, usury grabbers, and financial syndicates generly, is in peril, our good republican governor must rush to the rescue and see that the children of this great state are educated in opposition to the "damnable doctrines of the free-silverites and fiat lunatics."

Now let the reader carefully go over those paragraphs again, and especially the parts in italics, and he will soon discover the "nigger in the wood pile."

Try the DAWN for one year, 50c.

BEYOND ALL EXPERIMENT.

PROGRESSIVE REFORM.

NEW ZEALAND HAS THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

MACAULEY'S NEW ZEALANDER.

He Tells of the Steps His Government is Taking to Insure Its Perpetuity.

Macaulay's New Zealander is stopping at the Grand hotel in this city. He is a member of the New Zealand parliament from Wanganui, named A. D. Willis, who has been making a trip around the world. He is telling how woman's suffrage, the government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, government insurance, government banking, co-operation in public works, the doing away of large land holdings, Henry George's single tax theory, and other things only dreamed of in the rest of the world are known in the practical every-day life of that southern land. All these things, he says, have been brought about by their legislature and are far beyond the experimental state. Speaking at the Grand, Mr. Willis said:

"The mass of the people is the first consideration with us altogether, and everything is being done for them; from the government ownership of railroads down to loaning money on land. I have been for some months traveling in different countries in Europe and the United States, and find that everywhere a great deal of interest is taken in our government on account of the many new departures we have made and the desire to know how our new experiments, as they regard them, are coming on. But we have got far beyond the experimental stage. I have received the greatest kindness from Americans everywhere, and I am leaving the country with a kind feeling toward the people, but with a decided dislike for their system of government, by which wealth is represented and not the people.

"We have killed the monopolies and therefore have no corruption in high places; a dishonest act by a public officer not having been heard of for years. The government owns and operates both the railroads and telegraph lines, which are run entirely in the interest of commerce, without profit to any London or New York aristocrat. The land, too, is practically free from the land monopolists, as we have a graded tax law which exemts homesteads, to a certain number of acres, from taxation. Every acre, however, above the homestead limit is taxed, and the larger the holdings the higher becomes the rate of

Continued on 2nd Page