

The Dawn

Published for the People now on
EARTH.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Each week,05
One year, if paid in advance, \$1.00
Entered Nov. 5th, 1894, at the postoffice, Ellensburg, Kittitas county, Washington, as entitled to second-class postal rates.
Office south side of Fourth street, between Pearl and Main streets, rear of Geddis clock.

ROBERT A. TURNER, EDITOR

TO CORRESPONDENTS: We invite correspondence on any subject of interest to the general public, and desire a reliable regular correspondent in every neighborhood or precinct in the county. In all cases the bona fide name of the writer must accompany the manuscript, not necessarily for publication.
Correspondence containing personal matter must be signed by the writer and must appear in print. We have enough to do fighting our own battles without fighting yours.

U. S. BOND SYSTEM.

Senator Beck, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate, January 12, 1872, stated that the bondholders had made out of the people, since the first bonds were issued in 1869, at which time the bonds were made payable in coin, over one thousand million dollars profit.

The senator furnished the figures for his statement and proved them by the government record. Let us see how it was done.

1862—During this year the government sold bonds valued at \$60,982,450 for which it received, however, only \$44,030,740 in gold. That is the 5.20 bonds were exchangeable for greenbacks, and the greenbacks we received were only worth that much in gold to the government. On this transaction the speculators made a profit of \$16,951,801. Besides this, the bondholder had also received in interest from 1862 to 1874, when the senator gave his figures, \$11,187,188, making a clear profit of \$28,139,989 the first year—a clear steal for which they did not give one cent, not even taxes, in return. When you remember that you have had and yet have to pay these bonds in coin, the full amount of the sixty millions, you will realize the full enormity of the steal.

1863.—In this year the government sold bonds to the amount of \$160,987,550. The greenbacks we received for them cost the speculators \$101,890,854, for gold was worth then \$1.59, which gave them a net profit of \$50,096,686. Add to this the interest we paid them for eleven years, which was \$35,468,017, and they stole from us that year \$94,555,713, all of which came out of the pockets of the farmers, miners and producers, for they alone create all wealth, and must eventually pay all debts and expenses.

1864.—This year the government sold bonds valued at \$381,292,250, for which it received only—as gold was worth \$2.01—\$130,697,636, or less than one half of their face value. The money speculators made a profit of \$181,994,613. Add to this interest for ten years, \$114,956,768, and they took from us that year \$396,551,382.

1865.—During that year the government—we, the thick-headed people, betrayed by our representatives—sold bonds to the value of \$279,746,150, for which we received, however, only \$207,213,090. The robbers retained for themselves, \$71,532,060. Adding the interest for nine years, \$48,627,307, and they stole in 1865 \$110,159,366. While some of you were offering your life's blood for your country, these cormorants were robbing you and your defenseless wife and children. How do you like it?

1866—This year we sold bonds to the value of \$124,915,400, for which we received only \$88,581,773, giving the money sharks a net profit of \$36,322,627. Add to this the interest for eight years, \$17,434,556, and they made out of us a total of \$53,557,183. While you are studying these figures, dear reader, please continue to remember that all this time, as fast as the government received these greenbacks it destroyed them, thus contracting our money circulation,

taking the life-blood out of the nation, and loading it down with an interest-bearing debt. Did you do it? Of course you did. You kept on voting with your old parties, both of which enacted the laws, making this robbery possible.

1868.—This year we sold bonds valued at \$421,469,550, for which the purchasers paid the government only \$203,805,503, giving them a profit of \$118,254,047. Add to this interest paid them for seven years, \$48,961,704, and that year they stole a grand total of \$167,915,741, which amount you and I have had to pay to these patriots (?) since.

1868—This year the government sold bonds valued at \$525,443,800 for which it received, however, only \$312,626,326, leaving a profit to the speculators of \$118,617,474. Add the interest for six years, \$40,542,287, and we gave away \$153,159,765.

Besides the 5 per cent bonds, the government sold during this time 6 per cent bonds amounting to \$495,139,550, for which it received, however, only \$123,957,410, giving away \$72,182,140. Add to this the interest paid them \$26,115,724, and they made out of the 6 per cents \$97,388,864.

The following recapitulation of profits will show at a glance the transaction:

	Net profit
1862	\$ 28,138,986
1863	94,555,713
1864	306,551,582
1865	110,159,367
1866	53,757,183
1867	167,915,741
1868	153,169,765
On 6 per cent bonds	98,398,864
Total	\$1,012,337,204

In this connection permit me to show you from the United States treasurer's report of 1892 what we have paid in interest on bonds since 1862 and up to and including 1891: Total, \$2,481,454,408.

This is interest on your money which was destroyed. In addition to this interest you have paid the bondholders a clear profit of \$678,561,382, or a total of profits and interest of \$3,160,015,099.

If you can't decide what you ought to do in politics, just look in the interest of your wife and babies.

A POPULIST legislature made some just and righteous laws, but remains for a republican supreme court to declare them all unconstitutional.

PAY your taxes like men—it's law and you are powerless to defend yourself—until such time comes when we can get a supreme court that is in sympathy with the people. The high taxes will prove a blessing to the people in the end, and will be a boomarang to the republican supreme court.

We are a nation of law-abiding people, and believe in living up to all laws, but we are tired of seeing all the way from \$60,000 to \$80,000 paid out to legislators to make laws only to have them declared unconstitutional by a supreme court, and the people are getting tired of this business too.

We do any and all kinds of job printing that we can, that is brought to us, either by private parties or by county officials, and ask no questions about it. We have never asked a county official for a piece of work of any character and all the work for county officials that has come to us, came entirely unsolicited on our part.

A REPRESENTATIVE elected to the Ohio legislature, who is a republican, made his canvass on this question: "If Hanna is the friend of labor, who in heaven is his enemy?" Mark's friends in that district cut his ticket in tatters and shot him full of holes with their ballots, but he won, and Hanna has not answered the question yet.

Remember THE DAWN office when in need of job work.

THE decision of the supreme court, composed of republicans save one—Judge J. B. Reeves—on "The Deficiency Judgment Law," will add 10,000 votes to the populist state ticket this fall. The people must get in touch—elbow to elbow—and crowd out the corporations and their tools who sit on the supreme bench. Down them with your votes or they will choke you with court made laws. Hit 'em as hard as you can and as fast as possible.

The Guilty Party Howls.

"Populist legislation reinforced by the senseless practices of populist office holders has imposed grievous burdens on the small householder and poorer classes."—P.-I.

What infamous lies some people can tell. The republican supreme court knocked out the exemption clause that has heretofore kept thousands of people in Washington free from tax, because of their property holdings not exceeding \$300. Besides it is no injustice to a man or woman to bear their just proportion of taxation in support of a well regulated government, either county, state or national—provided that government is economically administered in the interest of the masses, instead of the classes. The decision of that court on the exemption clause will bury the republican party of Washington so deep that it will not hear Gabriel's horn when it toots for a judgment day, and it will bury the party face downward too, so the harder it scratches the sooner it will get home.

Music.

To all those who wish to perfect themselves in the study of music, I will for the next three months offer special inducements. All those taking two lessons a week on piano at 50 cents per lesson, will receive one lesson each week in vocal culture, voice building free of charge. MRS. C. ATCHERSON.
Room 20 Elmira Block.

Normal News.

The attendance at the literary exercises last Friday evening was larger than usual. Whatever the explanation this is encouraging. We trust that the citizens of Ellensburg will learn that the exercises are worth attending, and that while they are encouraging the pupils by their presence, they are also reaping some benefit themselves. Roll call was responded to by quotations after which the following program was rendered:

- Vocal solo - Miss F. Young
- Recitation - Miss Flossy Abbott
- Essay, "Wadsworth" - Miss Mabel Coe
- Piano duett - Miss Thorp
- and Miss Lulu Scott.
- Essay, "Mission of the Beautiful in Education" - Prof. Getz
- Recitation - Miss C. Hiddleston
- Violin Solo, - Prof. Stanley
- School paper - Miss Olga Davis
- Vocal duett - Mrs. Hart
- and Miss Claire Stevens.

Miss Rock, of Seattle, entered school on Monday of this week. She was here all of last year. She has been teaching for the past 6 months and now returns to finish her work and graduate at the end of this year. We are always glad to welcome.

Miss Irvin has returned to school after an illness of some days.

Miss Lislernde is compelled to leave us for a time on account of some ailment. We especially regret this as she is a very faithful student.

Miss Thompson, Miss Sampson and Miss Minnie Davies recited choice extracts from Shakespeare on Monday morning at opening exercises.

On Tuesday morning Miss Stowell gave a talk on Joaquin Miller, in which she told us something of his writings, his peculiarities and his home.

Miss Farnsworth recited on Friday morning of last week.

Mrs. Hart was absent a part of the week, and Miss Grines took her place at the piano.

LETTER TO TAXPAYERS

COMMISSIONER NEWMAN MAKES SOME TELLING POINTS.

He that shows the High Taxes Are Going to Pay our Debts and Interest on the Same.

In my last article in speaking of the assessment of the property of the Northern Pacific R. R. Company, I said nothing about the N. P. Coal Company's shaft, about which so much has been said, and for which we have been so severely criticised. From all the knowledge we could gather at the time of the sitting of the Board of Equalization we believed that it would involve the county in a big law suit without gaining anything in return. In the mean time, in order to get more light upon the subject and to get some precedent to go by, our County Auditor Mr. S. T. Sterling, has corresponded with some seven or eight counties in the east, three of the replies of which are as follows:

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 2, 1898.
S. T. STERLING, Esq., Ellensburg, Wash.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of February 23, to hand in reference to assessing shafts of mines. We do not have same on our assessment records, but have the surface improvements assessed, such as breakers* and other improvements. The hole in the ground of itself is hardly assessable, unless the shaft you have reference to is worked, you may assess it for what it is worth to the proprietors in the matter of revenue.

We assess a colliery, that is the breaker and improvements at mines; then the coal lands are assessed separate at from \$50 to \$250 per acre according to the richness of the vein. First-class colliery is assessed at \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Yours respectfully,
HORACE F. REBER,
Commissioners' Clerk.

*Breakers are heavy machinery for breaking up the lumps of anthracite coal.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, LA SALLE COUNTY.

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS, Feb. 19, 1898.
S. T. STERLING, Esq., Ellensburg, Washington.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of Feb. 15th, will say that in our county, I do not understand that the shaft itself is assessed, but the coal and mining rights are assessed separate from the surface.

Yours truly,
F. A. HATEWAY.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

SCRANTON, PA., Feb. 21, 1898.
S. T. STERLING, AUDITOR AND RECORDER, Kittitas Co., Wash.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 15th, inst., seeking information as to the assessment of coal shafts, would say that in the county we assess the breaker and improvements. I cite you one assessment as an example: "5th Ward, Scranton D. L. & W. R. R. Co., Hyde Park Mine. Breaker, \$25,000; Buildings, \$1,000; 63 muler, @ \$30, \$2,520; Coal, \$18 per foot; coal surface, \$100 per acre." This valuation is supposed to represent a one half value, but in fact is not one-third. Trusting this will give you the information desired, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
E. E. ROBOTHAN, Acct. Clerk.

Two or three of the counties he wrote to did not have coal shafts within their limits. Westmoreland county he has not yet heard from. Thus it will be seen that in older settled communities where mines have been in successful operation for scores of years, those in authority do not think a hole in the ground assessable.

Now leaving the matter of the assessment of the shaft of the N. P. Coal Company, we turn our attention to the question some people

This space is reserved for STOWELL & STEINMA The Grocers.

are asking, viz: "To what purpose will the taxes be put that are now being paid to the county treasurer?"

Under the provisions of the new revenue law of 1898, outstanding county indebtedness must be paid. On the 30th day of June, 1897, or the winding up of the fiscal year, our county indebtedness was \$22,457.61 and in order to meet this a levy of 1.39-40 of a mill was laid—7 mills was levied for county purposes; 2 mill for road and bridge; 2 mills for bonded indebtedness and 1-40 of a mill for old soldiers' indigent fund. Thus it will be seen that nearly four mills of the levy is for indebtedness and interest on indebtedness.

To show the bad policy of running in debt, the June 30th, 1896, financial statement of our county, shows that there were over \$80,000 of warrant indebtedness and on these unpaid warrants \$37,000 in interest had accrued. This amount was added to the principal and the second issue of \$117,000 of Kittitas county bonds were sold and on these we are now paying 6 per cent, making compound interest on \$37,000. Now I am fully aware that many people in this county are in favor of making a low assessment and making a low levy, and run in debt \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$30,000 as the case may be a year and then bond the county, thus placing future generations in financial slavery to pay the debts their fathers contracted.

How long may I ask if we now have a levy of 2 mills for interest on bonds, how long would we have to continue in this policy, till the tax on the debt itself would be ruinous? Let me ask the advocates of that policy what would be our financial straits when the principal would become due. The benefit already derived from the high taxes of 1897 is apparent. I need to point to the fact only that at the beginning of 1897 no general county warrants were issued, and many persons sold their claims against the county at from 50 cents to 60 cents on the dollar. Since that time the county warrants have been steadily rising in value. From February 1st, 1898, all warrants under the new revenue law are cash, and all the old warrants issued under the old revenue law and before February, 1898, will probably be called and cashed before Nov. 1st, 1898. Thus it will be seen if a man act as a jurymen or as a witness or does anything for the county instead of getting 50 cents on the dollar, he gets 100 cents on the dollar; so that the very men who are now paying high taxes will get them back often times in cash warrants.

Again it is very plain to every man in the county that if we pay off the back outstanding indebtedness outside of bond indebtedness this year that the levy of two mills will not have to be made for the year 1899 and the school levy and road levies may not be so high and consequently the taxes for 1899 must be necessarily light.

The above is respectfully submitted to all candid men, irrespective of party affiliations.

J. M. NEWMAN,
County Commissioner.

Crayon portraits \$1.50 Agents charge \$1.98 Pautzke's Art Studio.

Wess Thomas and wife returned from the sound Tuesday, where they have been spending the winter with relatives and friends.

One Minute Cough Cure cures quickly. That's what you want—Stephens & Elwood.

A perfect substitute for electricity, absolutely non-explosive and oil saving—The Angle Lamp.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Fairview Items.

Sunshine, which dawns so bright, and so bright, Gives Fairview a twinkle, all the night.

On the morning of March 4th there was born to the late of J. A. Monahan, a baby John should be very proud to such a bright fellow come to on inauguration day.

Several hundred head of have been driven from this to the Columbia river range.

Quite a number have begun cultivate the soil in the vicin Fairview.

We are very glad to learn "Old Green Horn" is not dead, that he is still in peace, which supposed was pressed by "Brush Bill," however, we "Old Green Horn" for the invitation.

Mr. J. A. Monahan is getting some better, but is not yet able to walk in the sunshine, the way would love to see him.

School closed last Wednesday. The scholars and teacher will have a three weeks vacation, when C. Thomas will resume his usual ties. While the attendance has been rather small the past month up to this date, pupils have been coming in again. We hope after vacation the usual number will be enrolled and an enthusiastic effort will lead the pupils to receive the need of a practical education.

Mr. Harrison Houser has run his farm to James Huss and contemplates on moving to a lower part of the valley to take charge of his father's ranch.

Mr. S. T. Cox has been complaining of a swelling on his neck. Some would call it a carbuncle but we rather suspect it is an overdose of chicken legs and wings, received at the basket supper.

The girls are still wondering if Sam and Bill did not bid on the baskets.

Mr. Dennis and Bob Cicero a few days ago for Wenatchee lake. Their outfits were much like those of the Klondikers.

Hank Schnebly's family are improving very rapidly. The measles can not escape us this trip, but during the fine weather we do not fear them.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars in any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Remedy sent for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Public School News.

Banner rooms this week are Nos. 1 and 7.

Report for the week ending March 4th, 1898: Total no. enrolled, 439; av. no. belonging, 434; av. daily attendance, 421, cases tardiness, 1.

The following was the rhetorical program Wednesday morning: Events, Anna Sander, Roy Weaver, Papers, Ethel Pearson, Abe Kriedel, Glenn Fetterman; Henry Deviscourt. Recitations, Anna Meyers, Fred Sander, Katie Hoffman.

The following program was rendered last Friday evening by the Concordian literary society: Essay, Magazines, Flora Flemming Rec. "From Munsey's Magazine," Bright Bennett

Reproduction, M. Clure's Magazine, Anna Mueller

Rec. "Current Literature," Vernia Smith

Story, "Harper's Magazine," Mabel Carscaden

Reproduction "Cosmopolitan," George Meade

Rec. "Ladies' Home Journal," Bessie Painter

Story, "Scribner's Magazine," Byars Romane

Society Paper, Roy Weaver