

OUR CHRISTMAS GREETING.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO OUR READERS ONE AND ALL. May today be the happiest of all the year. May no reflections of troubles cast shadows of coming ones be cast aslant your pathway to mar the pleasures of this Christmas day.

ROUND ABOUT REFLECTIONS.

The Wichita Beacon is credited with saying that the republicans in 1892 will not carry more than five western states. President Harrison is either a fool himself or else the masses of the American people are quite well wiser which.

The Ottawa Republican says that one of the bills to be passed by the next legislature is to have more rail in Kansas during July and August every year. Every time an irrigating ditch is opened in southwestern Kansas the land along its course appreciates in value from 50 to 200 per cent.

Two young ladies who keep a store in Salina have created consternation among the natives by hanging up a sign: "Step inside and examine our underwear."—Athlete Reflector.

It would be a political bonanza for the opponents of the republican party to help them pass the force bill but patriotism and a sense of duty to the country requires them to defeat it.

The g. o. p. bosses are becoming alarmed at the friendship existing between the farmers' alliance and the democratic party. It is all simply an uprising of the people against the republican rule.

The confiding committee of the Kansas senate has seen the alliance handwriting and has decided to reduce the state expenditures \$800,000. What a grand and glorious howl will be raised by the public sap-suckers!

The latest organization in Kansas is said to be "The Knights of Reciprocity." The membership, it is supposed, will be composed of men who believe in the principles of free trade but lack the courage to say so. The man who has the common sense to advance from the slough, called home market, to the foothills of free trade, called reciprocity, however is entitled to some respect.

In the age of recklessness and policy we want more men and women of principle. Men and women of earnest purposes and high aims, who do not say "What will others think?" but only "Is it right?" Who, when they know they are right will keep right on though all the world oppose. These can be trusted. Confidence in policy people will always be disappointed, but principle never deceives.

The Capital is now sporting double

led editorial demanding more money in circulation, but still supports the party that refuses to give it to us; and ridicules and denounces the people's party which is working to accomplish what it says it desires. Comment is unnecessary. Now it is in order for all the little fellows to take it up and take back all they have said about over production. Walk up boys and take your medicine.

In reply to the question: "Is marriage a failure?" a farmer said: "What, marriage? Well let's see. There's Lucindy gets up in the mornin', kindles the fire, milks six cows, starts four children off to school, tends to three others, skims twenty pans of milk, feeds the hens, likewise the hogs, looks after some motherless lambs, gets breakfast, washes up the dishes, gets dinner, etc. Way, man do you think I could hire anybody to do all that work for what she gets? Not much. It's a great success, sir."—Greely county Republican.

The investigation being made by Col. Nettleton and Professor Hay of the "underflow theory" is of vital importance to Kansas. J. W. Gregory, of Garden City, started the ball rolling a year ago and to his persistent efforts is due the work of these gentlemen on the mission above mentioned. Col. Nettleton is quite positive that the "underflow" is a sure thing in the Arkansas valley and that there is sufficient volume of water to take care of all our crops. This of itself is enough for rejoicing. It means that every acre of land from Hutchinson west will be thrabbed or quadrupled in value in two years and insure our farmers a crop that will soon lift them out of debt.

They Must Do Something. One lesson of the election—there have been many—which stares Kansans in the face is that the people and not the politicians must be consulted every now and then or something will drop with a dull thud. The action of the Kansas senate's codifying committee in outlining a schedule of reductions in official salaries, which will amount nearly to a million dollars a year, is a fine example of how thoroughly the republican managers have been frightened. Heretofore the people could be damned. Now the people are very dear. Their money and their prudent expenditure are matters of concern to lawmakers who never before looked upon the taxpayer except as an animal which furnished nutriment to the elect—which means the elected.

The republican politicians who endorse the proposed general reductions in salaries know as well as does anyone else that the house of representatives will hardly accept the measure of sweeping reduction, of lopping off here and trimming there, which the senate proposes, but they hope to pose as honest friends of the honest farmer. Having lost their grip they desire to do something which shall restore it, hence this play.

The alliance men will no doubt meet them at least half way, while refusing to swallow the entire proposition, which is altogether too comprehensive to receive the sanction of men who believe in paying others well for honest work.

The main point in the whole matter is that the action of the senate codifying committee goes to prove that the majority party has learned something. Instead of remaining arrogant it becomes docile. It finds that after all it is a creation and not a master. It has been led to see that voters really have ideas, and that to remain secure in their confidence one must recognize them as being reasonably conspicuous upon the political map.

That was a great day for the tax-paying Kansan when at the polls he impressed this truth upon men who had believed they owned him. The Times now has hopes for radicalism in Kansas. Its representatives are learning fast. Heretofore it has sought rather to be tutor than pupil. A season upon the repentance stool will do it good. The party is alive to the fact, for the first time, that in order to hold the confidence of the people it must do something.

The platform adopted by the farmers' national convention demands a low tariff for revenue only; free and unlimited coinage of silver; laws against alien ownership of land, and against corporations holding out of use lands beyond their needs; laws against gambling in grain; state and federal control of transportation and finally the substitution of sub-treasuries for national banks to make direct loans at low interest.

This Register tries to claim the honor of closing the joints, in one column, while in another column it endeavors to taffy the joint keepers and make it appear as though that paper was their strong champion. Bah! Why don't you unfurl your colors and stand by them, if you must kick up a quarrel with your neighbors.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Their strength must rest at last not upon their numbers but upon the wisdom of their policy; and true wisdom would seem to advise the concentration of their efforts upon such measure of relief as can command ready support of all their genuine friends and will not antagonize those principles of government to which thousands of their most ardent well-wishers are devoted.

While it may be true that the members of the farmers' alliance are very much divided as to their official programme, there are plain indications that they are agreed upon some points. The republican majority in congress may well study the news which comes from the alliance's convention today, to the effect that the delegates one and all denounce the federal elections bill.

The fact that the southern members of the farmers' alliance are almost solid against the proposed third party movement, while the western members are as solidly in favor of it, is significant. The former are about all democrats, while the latter are largely made up of those who have formerly acted with the republicans. This state of things affords additional proof of what was demonstrated in the recent elections—that the republican party has far more to fear from the farmers' movement than the democracy has.

What the farmer needs to learn is that the prosperity of other industries is built up largely at his expense; that the taxing power of the government is used to draw his substance from him to enrich favored interests and that it is impossible for him to escape mortgages so long as the fruits of his labor are sold in competition with all the world, while the cost of what he buys is enhanced by taxation for the benefit of others. When he understands why prosperity attends other pursuits and leaves him to struggle with mortgages, he will learn that the remedy is to be found not in third party movements but in an intelligent choice between the two parties, one or the other of which must prevail in our national politics.

Speaker Reed, the patron of the force bill, accuses the farmers' alliance of "impertinence" in its resolution denouncing that bill, while Lodge, its author, says the farmers are "ignorant and don't know what they are doing." The trouble with Reed and Lodge, and all of that ilk, is that they have a vastly exaggerated opinion of their own "statesmanship," and too little of that of the people, who constitute the court of last resort in legislation and public affairs—the breath of whose mouth makes and unmake "statesmen" of the Reed and Lodge calibre. They are born aristocrats, who have no faith in the popular government as organized in the American constitution.

The Farmer in Politics. It is not to be wondered at that the farmers of the country are at last taking an active interest in politics and are making their influence felt. And why should they not? Their prosperity is at the basis of all prosperity. It is useless to deny the fact that the farmer has been discriminated against in national legislation, but whether or not it has been international is a matter of opinion. Certain it is that he has felt the brunt of many a financial crisis, while others, whose toil is not to be compared to his, have successfully avoided embarrassment or conveniently made an assignment and avoided financial responsibility.

The farmer has had plenty of time to find that he is too often at the mercy of the unscrupulous speculators, whether the latter be men who frequent the board of trade or politicians who make a business of being as mercenary as possible. The only remarkable thing is that he has not rebelled long before this.

Perhaps one reason why the farmer has not received more consideration in legislative halls before this is because until recently the law making power of the nation has virtually been vested in the east. It has only been recently that the influence of the west, due to its enormous growth and prosperity, has been felt at Washington, and now that it is being felt at last the fact is also beginning to be recognized that the center of population, of wealth and of political power itself is certainly and surely moving westward.

In the recent elections the farmers of the west spoke in no uncertain tones. They showed that they are beginning to realize the fact that while for generations they have been the backbone of the country they have been steadily ignored by congress and the products of their labor forced to become little more than chips on a gambling table.

The farmer works hard and is deserving of his reward. There is no laboring man that labors harder. If he now rebels against excessive freight rates and high tariffs which limit his market who can blame him? Without him no nation on earth could exist.

Without the products of his toil civilization would speedily relapse in barbarism. Without his sturdy manhood and untiring industry the great balance wheel of the nation would be motionless.

Then let no one regret that he has at last entered politics in earnest. By doing so he is fulfilling a duty to himself and to the people, for a conformance with his demands means more equitable legislation for the entire country.

Correspondence from Illinois. Editor of Democrat: Permit me to occupy a small space in your paper for the benefit of some of your readers who want some information in regard to the prices of farm lands and rents here.

I will say that in this part of Illinois (Logan county) land is high, ranging in price from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Grain rent from two-fifths to one-half, in the crib on the farm, and frequently the grain must be delivered in the market. It is a hard matter for a man to rent a farm here unless he makes application some months in advance.

The corn crop this year is good in this part of the country, making an average of about forty bushels per acre; the wheat and oats crop very light; the apple crop very light and of poor quality; vegetables in abundance, except potatoes, they were almost a total failure. The summer and fall have been very dry; well water very scarce, many farmers having to haul water from the streams for their stock where they are so situated that they cannot drive stock to the water. There is a great deal of complaint here about hard times.

To anyone contemplating moving east I would say you had a great deal better stay where you are than to move here. I expect to work here as long as I can get employment at paying wages; when the work stops I expect to ship for Kansas. We have had a beautiful fall here, no cold weather yet; to interfere with work.

Horses, cattle and hogs are very low here; wheat 90 cents per bushel; corn 42; oats 32; potatoes \$1.25; apples \$1.50; butter 20 cents per pound; eggs 20 cents per dozen. Republicans very scarce, and but few in the market since the great "land slide." This county, once republican by about 500 majority, is now democratic by 600 majority. We close, hoping the day lines may find the many readers of the best paper printed in central Kansas well, happy and prosperous.

Yours Respectfully, W. A. HANGER.

The Best Sugar Industry.

Last year the farmers of Germany raised beets and made them into sugar. The farmers of the United States raised corn and burned it for fuel or fed it to hogs. The farmers of the United States paid the farmers of Germany \$16,000,000 for their beet sugar, but Germany did not buy a pound of the corn-fattened pork of the farmers of the United States. The balance of trade in that direction was just \$16,000,000 against us. Now if a few of the corn raisers of the United States had turned their attention to sugar making from beets they might have had that sixteen millions of dollars; and they in turn would have taken the corn-raisers' hogs at good prices.

Why should the American farmers continue to raise more corn than they can sell, and buy sugar of a country that prohibits its citizens from using American products? Why not raise beets and make their own sugar? There are a dozen states in which the soil and climate are as well adapted to beet culture as the most favored portions of Germany. Indeed the American beet shows better sugar qualities than the German product. The German is content when his beets average 12 per cent. sugar, but experiments with beets raised in Barber county show an average of 19.23, while in some cases it ran as high as 20.89.

We are not unmindful of the fact that wages in America are higher than they are in Germany; but the difference is not sufficient to overbalance the advantage we get in improved quality of raw material and the saving on transportation, together with the further consideration that the government will pay a bounty of two cents per pound on all the sugar made in the United States.

"I am of course grateful to my friends who stood by me in the fight. I am going to the senate as a democrat, and in full accord with national democracy. I am in full sympathy with the alliance but whatever may be obtained through the national democratic party."—Ivy, the alliance United States senator from S. C.

The Register last week published the above, double headed and quite prominent, without comment. We are somewhat surprised to see that paper so freely endorse a good, level headed democrat who talks so plainly and to the point. Can it be that Caraway is getting ready to flop? Your action, Bro., concerning the item above quoted, needs explanation.

NEIGHBORHOOD HAPPENINGS.

Ellinwood Items. From the Advocate. A daughter of Joe Koelsch is reported as being quite sick.

Walter Koch, who has been very low with pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

The Ladies Circle of the G. A. R. wish to extend their thanks to all who so kindly assisted them for their fair and supper, especially those not members of the society.

Mr. Hotchkiss our newly elected county attorney, will soon remove to Great Bend, but will continue his business here, having admitted Mr. Toepek as a partner, who will have charge of the office here.

At the meeting of Aaron Reed camp No. 147 S. of V. held last Friday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Captain, A. C. Ward; 1st Lt., David Reaugh; 2nd Lt., U. S. Clark; representative to division encampment, David Reaugh; alternate, M. S. Clark.

At the semi-annual election of Couer deLeon Lodge No. 130 Knights of Pythias, the following officers were elected: C. C., John Denker; V. C., T. H. Rohlfing; P., Perry McCollough; M. of E., Frank Baker; M. of F., C. A. Hartley; K. of R. and S., A. Steckle; M. at A. Wm. Ludwind; Representative to grand lodge, G. F. Koch. The first meeting in January the installation will take place, and as many of the brothers as can should attend.

Hoisington. From the Dispatch.

The Hoisington State Bank has plans laid for the erection of a building in the spring.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whetsell died Thursday night and was buried Friday afternoon.

Mrs. A. S. Cooke and children arrived from Garden City Sunday, and it is needless to say that A. S. is a happy man.

We understand that the Catholics have partially contracted for lots in the eastern part of town on which to erect a church building.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are not sparing any pains to make their coming ball, on the 31st, a success in every particular.

Died.—In this city December 11, 1890, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Huston, funeral services conducted at the house by elder W. J. Downing, pastor of the Christian church of this city.

Pawnee Rock.

From the Leader. Little Opal Baker has been sick for the last week with diphtheria.

Our farmers are hankering after a good rain. A soaker would not come amiss just at this time.

Henry Lindas returned from Kansas City last evening and will spend the holidays at his home, returning to college at the close of his vacation.

The alliance enterprise spoken of last week is progressing finely. The charter has been sent for as also the first invoice of coal, and also lumber. Mr. John Hall was elected chairman of the board of directors and F. T. Belt secretary. Walter Belknap has been chosen weighmaster. They start with a capital stock of \$1,000.

The electric light question is being agitated once more in Great Bend, with a view to resurrecting the old plant. They surely need some amount of light down in that neck of the woods. What with the elegant walk (?) is the Denon and the darkness (?) to it, while the Republic (?) is down. To advance.

Clavin Cullingsworth—St.

From the Banner. Mrs. Byers of Heizerston, MOYES, her daughter, Mrs. Weltmer, Maine's place.

If there is any country that can't Y. these parts for fine winter weather, would like to hear from it.

Mr. Polzine of Danube, is the happy father of another bouncing boy which took up its residence with him on Sunday last.

If you meet Will Giles and notice an unusual smile on his countenance, you can credit it to the fact that a bright girl baby arrived at his house Sunday.

A little unpleasantness occurred at the hotel on Sunday evening. A certain young man got too full on the "forbidden juice" and became so noisy and used such abusive language that the landlord had to drag him out. We will not give the name this time, but should it occur again we certainly will.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. of Ellinwood, gave a fair and supper last Wednesday evening at which a large crowd was present. The net proceeds were \$55.25, and the order will clear about \$45.00. All present had a most enjoy-

able time. The tables fairly groaned under their burdens of the many good things, until the editors got in their work and then—the groaning was done by the other parties. If brother Feder's paper doesn't appear on time this week you can set it down that he's fondered, but will be all right in a few days.

Pay the Veterans. "That the veterans of the war, their widows and orphans, should be treated with the utmost consideration admits of no question. They are entitled to more than gratitude—they should have justice. We do not like the service pension idea because the men with whom we are dealing are in no sense dependent. What they should demand is justice, not charity. Nor is there any need of pensions when the nation justly owes them a debt long deferred. Let us a nation pay what we owe and the service pension talk will cease and the country will enter on an era of genuine prosperity. In our humble opinion the right thing to do is to pay them the difference between the depreciated currency they received and gold. For example: suppose a soldier was in the army four years and the currency he received was worth 40 cents on the dollar; he should now be paid a sum sufficient to make that equal to gold. It would amount to from \$800 to \$1,000 for each soldier or his dependent ones. By such action the nation would discharge a sacred debt and acquit itself with the highest honor. And to discharge this debt full legal tender greenbacks should be issued. We would thus pay a sacred debt and put in circulation the increased volume of money so much needed by the business interests of the country."—Kingman Democrat.

We fully endorse the above editorial, and believe that, should the plan therein suggested be carried out the soldier and his widow and orphans would be more quickly receive their just dues. We do not look upon the old soldier as a "ward" or "dependent," but as a man who earned good round dollars in the preservation of the Union, and who should be paid to the full value of a dollar. Pay the veteran as the bond holders were paid, in "money" worth as much as any other money, and he will not ask for alms. The old veterans are not a set of beggars; neither should they be considered as a bone of contention between two great political parties. We honor them as brave soldiers, their deeds have shown it; and instead of our great leaders quarreling and wrangling over how much or how little they should be paid, the aim should be to simply do them justice—pay them every dollar the government agreed to pay them.

Cannot Pay. There lies in Houlton jail, Arrostook county, Maine, a young man who seems doomed to pass his life within its walls. He owed a wealthy merchant of that section a sum of money and refused to pay. By some legal technicality under the debtors' law the creditor had the young man put in jail. The latter remained stubborn, however, the creditor paying \$2 a week for his board till six months had expired. The prisoner then said he would pay the debt, but under the law he must pay all the costs and his board. This he could not do, so he is still in jail, and his creditor says that as long as he lives he will pay the man's board, and has made his will according to which \$2,000 will be set aside to keep the prisoner in his cell till death releases him. The prevailing opinion seems to be in some of the eastern states that a debtor has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. Reduce the currency until it is not obtainable to pay debts and some of the millionaires of the east will insist that people ought to make immediate payment. They do not seem to have ever planned that blood cannot be extracted from a man's veins.—Wichita Beacon.

The Republic made to enable the elections, are more than to itself of the discontent inside with McKinleyism. The Chicago Tribune continues to batter that piece of monumental folly, the McKinley tariff law, with greater vigor than ever. It says: "Americans will not stand increased prices in times of profound peace, when raised by act of Congress for the benefit of voracious mill bosses. The duties on woolsens have been advanced 3.5 per cent, and those on raw wools from 5 to 15 per cent. Who but a natural fool thinks this can be done without adding largely to the price of woollen goods?" The Tribune further declares that it was the fear of higher prices that beat the Republicans, that higher prices are coming, and that it was for just these higher prices that the "mill bosses" pushed the bill through.

An Extreme Case of Protection. Forger Smith, of New York, who succeeded in getting hold of other people's money to the tune of \$300,000 or \$400,000, needs a word of excuse. Has he not heard protectionist orators all his life defending protection on the very ground that it simply transfers money from one man's pocket to another's, and that the country is therefore no worse off by such an operation, as the money remains in the country? That's grand protection doctrine.

A Sample Infant Industry. Dogme, pressed meats, vegetables and shims observed in tin all go up in tin cans. The children's appetites are being ruined. Pittsburgh syndicate may corporations. —to think over whether manufacture and request to start a plant not be the settled policy? Welsh labor? —Lawrence Record (Rep.).

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., December 25, 1890. When the republican caucus adjourned last Wednesday night there seemed to be a unanimity about the future program that was not realized yesterday. There was a good deal of dispute and discussion yesterday over the details of the caucus action, and it was quite evident that all the senators had not left Mr. Cameron's house with the same understanding. Senator Hoar for instance said yesterday that if the caucus showed one thing it was that the election bill could be and would be passed. He said that the programme was to pass the cloture bill before the financial bill was taken up, and that if the democrats opposed any objection to its passage it would put them in the position of desiring to obstruct the very legislation that Mr. Gorman had so earnestly and eloquently prayed for. Of course Mr. Hoar had in mind the fact that the rule passed to facilitate the passage of the financial bill would also enable him to close debate on the election bill.

From present appearances it would seem that the force bill will be passed, but the democrats say that until it is passed they are not going to give up the hope of defeating it. The democrats in the house yesterday seemed to think that the bill would be passed in the senate, and they were beginning to discuss what they should do when it came over to the house. They will demand a quorum of the republicans at every stage of the proceedings from the motion to appoint a conference committee until the conference report is brought in. The democratic policy in the senate has not been determined upon, and the committee on rules will not meet until Senator Blackburn has recovered from his present indisposition, the republican line of action will be held in obedience until then.

Tom Reed seems to be undergoing a change from the fact that he has given several instances lately of a desire to be liberal and fair to the democrats. This spirit was particularly noticeable during the appointment bill debate on Wednesday, when he admitted Mr. Washington's amendment to a vote, although it was evidently clear in his own mind that Mr. Washington was not entitled to this recognition. Yesterday, too, he listened patiently to the democratic contention that Mr. Farquhar had not the authority of the Merchant Marine Committee to call up the shipping bill, and then, after hearing Mr. Farquhar's presentation of the facts, decided against the New York member. The applause which greeted his decision must have been strange music in his ears.

A practical illustration of the operations of the new tariff law was given the house on Wednesday in the shape of a letter from the secretary of the treasury asking that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made to enable the lighthouse board to pay duties on imported articles used in the establishment of lighthouses, and on which the government has to pay duty. In his letter the secretary says that the illuminating apparatus used in lighthouses is not made in this country. "The duty on the parts," he adds, "which are mostly of metal, is 40 per cent. The fourth order apparatus, which is mostly used, costs 10,000 francs, or say \$2,000, the duty on which will be half the amount. Certain other articles needed in the establishment of lighthouses and not made in this country are also subject to duty." Under the new law, "the free entry of \$100,000 worth of imported goods is allowed, and an appropriation of \$100,000 made to enable the elections, are more than to itself of the discontent inside with McKinleyism. The Chicago Tribune continues to batter that piece of monumental folly, the McKinley tariff law, with greater vigor than ever. It says: "Americans will not stand increased prices in times of profound peace, when raised by act of Congress for the benefit of voracious mill bosses. The duties on woolsens have been advanced 3.5 per cent, and those on raw wools from 5 to 15 per cent. Who but a natural fool thinks this can be done without adding largely to the price of woollen goods?" The Tribune further declares that it was the fear of higher prices that beat the Republicans, that higher prices are coming, and that it was for just these higher prices that the "mill bosses" pushed the bill through.

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