

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1891. The house apportionment bill yesterday passed the senate, without amendment of any character, by a strictly party vote of 37 yeas to 24 nays.

Democratic representatives held conferences yesterday with Senator Gorham relative to the programme to be followed in the house, and it is likely that today assurance will be finally given that no republican senator will again call on the force bill.

The possibility that the next congress may witness some important tariff reform legislation does not seem to have attracted the attention which the facts undoubtedly warrant. The present republican majority is fourteen, but the election of Senator Hill, Vilas and Peffer, with the possibility of a low tariff man to succeed Senator Farwell, will cut this majority down to ten.

The docket of the committee on rules of the house is full to the brim of requests that certain days be set apart for special legislation. A scramble for precedence is sure to mark the closing days of the session, but it is impossible to predict which measures will be successful. The most important measures which will probably be disposed of before adjournment are those which relate to the reclassification of the salaries of the various government clerks, the giving jurisdiction of United States courts, and the silver bill.

As to "Paternalism." KIND, SIR:—In your friendly, but pointed comments on the plan presented by "South Bend Again" in your recent issue, you made the point that government paternalism must be universal or not at all. I will not follow you in your criticism as to practice of republican legislators in the matter of favoritism, for I learn that the alliance is investigating that matter.

If it be true then that the husbandman is the life sustaining element, then all others are merely adjuncts adding to the comforts, convenience and well-being of the nation. After all, the greatest editor and publisher that ever lived composed not with the humblest farmer in the sustenance of human life.

the good of the whole; and as fertilizers were added to the earth they would first be taken into the trunk and a proportionate share to these limbs increasing the vitality and deepening the green foliage; each proud of itself and a general pride in the whole.

But now the trunk "the farmer" feels that some of the limbs are too exacting, too avaricious, and not content, and even have obtained a mortgage on the parent stock. While this over exacting is sapping the vitality and life blood of the trunk "farmer."

While I appear to be the direct recipient, we are all the recipients as a whole. While, Mr. Editor, you have not failed to notice that the farmer's business is run on a different plan; his is a game of chance, for he may call Mary Jane, "the faithful," and also the children "their pride," around him and deliver unto them his spring sermon with all the earnestness of that delivered on "the mount," and earnestly and vigorously with that hoe and rake in hand endure the heat and burden of the day; yet Providence may so shape results that what was expected in wheat was found to be chaff.

But the business world outside of the agriculturist is run on the per cent. plan. So much for invested capital and so much for running expenses, and yet a fair dividend. But 'tis said "more business men break up than farmers" and men use this statement of possible facts to soothe the farmer. A farmer break up! Tell me who wants his place? Nobody. The farmer, he who has learned to live on nearly nothing because the chances are against him; he who, when the earth has responded to his labors, sees the product thereof cornered, bought and sold as if the producer was cast iron and had neither body nor soul that the jobber should respect.

Keen Kutter's Wit. Kansas has served notice that it has invested enough in fireworks senators. Always kept in the middle of the road, you meet something bigger than yourself.

Mr. Secretary, from Ellinwood, has moved into town and opened up a business shop, a branch of business not represented in Clinton since Mr. Miller left. He occupies the Storck building vacated by Mr. Weisk.

The republican state of Kansas retires to private life to-day the man who has conspicuously defamed Mr. Cleveland. The republican state of Wisconsin elects to the senate William F. Vilas. Mr. Cleveland's warm personal friend and supporter. All of which is in line for 1891.—Kansas City Star.

NEIGHBORHOOD HAPPENINGS.

HOISINGTON.

Sam and Jim Pearson have purchased John Wilson's city property. Mrs. J. A. Garges is over at Great Bend taking medical treatment.

J. E. Heizer and family will move to the state of Washington next week. There is much speculation as to what shape our city election will take next spring.

It might not be out of place for us to remark that sidewalks are needed in Hoisington.

A number of farmers have been making use of the pleasant weather by plowing for the spring crops.

We understand that Mr. A. Striweise contemplates putting up a large stone business house on the corner of Main and First.

Fenno Bros. put up a quantity of six-inch ice the first of the week. It took the best of care in flooding to secure ice of that thickness.

Several young men of this city and vicinity became rather hilarious Friday night. On Saturday a number of them were brought before his honor, the police judge, and asked to discharge from five to ten dollars each and costs.

Every established local newspaper receives subscription from large cities which puzzle the publisher to account for, but the New York Times lately threw some light upon the matter. It says: "A wholesale grocer in this city who has become rich at the business, says his rule is that when he sells a bill of goods on credit, to immediately subscribe for the local paper of his debtor. So long as his customer advertises liberally he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead and invariably went for the debtor. Said he: 'That man who is too poor to make his business known is too poor to do business. The withdrawal of an advertisement is evidence of a weakness the business men are not slow to act upon. There is nothing like it.'"

PAWNEE ROCK.

It is very possible that something may "drop" in Pawnee Rock shortly. Pawnee Rock is gaining quite a reputation as a town for foot races.

Sickness still continues among the little folks around Pawnee Rock.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cummins on Saturday morning, Jan. 24th, a little girl. Mr. Cummins is all smiles this week over the event.

Willie, the youngest child of H. R. Lewis, has been very low with spinal meningitis week. It was thought Monday evening that he could not possibly live, but at this writing he is much better and thought to be in a fair way to recover.

Geo. Park, of the Hoisington Dispatch, gave a statement of the amount of wheat, cattle and hogs that had been shipped from that point in the past season. Of wheat, he reports 201 cars; cattle, 79 cars; and of hogs, 11 cars. Pretty good Bro. C., but listen to a better one. J. B. Baker shipped close to 275 cars of wheat, Bailey & Moses in the neighborhood of 175 cars, and S. B. Dempree 31 cars, making a total number of cars of wheat about 460. Of cattle and hogs we are willing to concede the largest number to Hoisington. Only about 1000 hogs having been shipped from here.

CLIFLIN.

Mrs. Welsh was at LeCrosse Sunday visiting her husband who is buying wheat there for E. L. Chatten & Co.

Mr. Secretary, from Ellinwood, has moved into town and opened up a business shop, a branch of business not represented in Clinton since Mr. Miller left. He occupies the Storck building vacated by Mr. Weisk.

Supplies had his cart demolished Saturday evening while hitched near Chatten Bros. lumber yard, by some one, who was slightly top-heavy, driving a lumber wagon against it and mashing the cart against a post pile. Sam said nothing but thought lots in a glass and another christian.

Paul Schmidt, Cliflin's pioneer saloon keeper, has been confined to his house most of the time for the last three weeks owing principally to the strange and hostile attitude of the county attorney. But he resumed business at the old stand Saturday, where he sells cigar, cigars, tobacco, sweet cider, etc., etc.

Some little feeling is being expressed for Henry Lanz just now on account of Sunday's arrest for violation of the prohibitory law; because it is thought the bold, brazen and open way that others have been allowed to dispense the ar-

ent for most two years induced him to depart from the paths of rectitude. It does not look just right that the man should be punished and the others who sinned one hundred times his once be allowed to escape with impunity, even if they should show a disposition to discontinue, which they do not or they would not be stocking up with new goods. It is only a question of time, boys, till you will be in the toils, for the red haired man means business. His red hairs are honorable and so is his effort to do his duty in trying to enforce the law, and now if you continue and get caught, charge it up to your own foolishness and get out as best you can. A little honor and sympathy is due the man who gets caught and then quits, but he who persists in open rebellion against the laws of the state that he relies upon for protection of property and self merits public scorn and the fullest penalty of the law.

A slight accident happened two of our local sports Saturday while they were shooting a Flobert rifle, whiling away the time. Target practice had become tiresome when a turkey appeared on the scene about thirty yards away. It was too tempting to resist a shot. One shot was fired but the turkey paid no heed more than to look inquiringly around when he settled back again as composedly as ever. The second shot was fired with no effect on turkey. The range being considered too far, the sports with their guns started in pursuit of smaller game. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were confronted by John Stoskopf wiping blood from his cheek and uttering words more expressive than elegant. John had been shot. One of the bullets fired at the turkey had hit a board and glanced off at an angle of about 45 degrees, passed through a window glass in Chatten Bros. lumber office and struck him on the prominence of the cheek bone about an inch and a half below the eye, cutting through the skin enough to make the blood run freely and frighten him considerably. It is needless to say the boys were frightened. When it was known the gun was dropped and all adjourned for the drug store where the wound was examined and dressed. When it was found to be only a skin wound, the bullet having dropped out, a feeling of great relief was felt which broadened into audible smiles. The extemporaneous party then dispersed, all good natured and thankful that it was no worse. Sam and Dr. have concluded to do their practicing tomorrow on the Cheyenne, where turkeys are scarce and checks are scarce.

ELLINWOOD. The masquerade ball given by the Happy Hour club, was a complete success in every particular. Several were present from other towns. Over fifty-five couples were masked. Great Bend politicians are always at it and just now are getting ready for spring election. Up to date we have heard of fourteen different men spoken of for the office of mayor. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh. He gave us Ingalls and "Bill Force" and has taken them both away. Praise God from whom all blessings flow. H. Sprinker went up to Great Bend yesterday, to have a surgical operation performed. His tonsils were enlarged to such a degree that he had trouble in swallowing, and they had to be cut down a little.

ALBERT.

Herman Feten is now the proud father of a bouncing boy.

Joe, Bennett, of Pawnee Rock, was in our village on Friday last.

W. E. Winget expects to leave for Nebraska the latter part of this week.

Geo. H. Delette left last Thursday for Chicago, where he goes to visit his son.

Rev. R. J. Davis was accompanied last Sunday by Mr. Sanderson, of Chase, and Mr. J. C. Calvert were visited by friends from Rush Centre on Sunday last.

Rev. R. J. Davis will commence a series of meetings at this place on next Saturday evening.

Messrs. J. Teten, J. F. Gallon and Miss Ada Gallon visited Great Bend on Friday evening of last week.

Mrs. Jno. Gallon had her hand severely burned one day last week, while trying to light the fire with kerosene.

The young folks, of Albert, intend giving an entertainment on next Friday evening. A small admission fee will be charged for a hat collection.

The year 1891 will go down in history as the one which recorded the passing away of sectionalism. The farmers had their full share in bringing about the glorious change and for that history will honor them. With Ingalls an era goes out. With Ingalls an era comes in. The era of bloody graft politics and class legislation, of which Ingalls tried to be and was a high priest, is ended. The trick of keeping the people excited with sectionalism while taxation, transportation and the treasury were fixed to suit the few rich, was over and the man who knew no other trick has no business in western politics.—Kansas City Times.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

It Helps a Foreign Railroad to a Successful Business.

We reproduce the following letter of an English officer and financier, as published in the United Service Magazine, of London, and in the Literary Digest of New York, January 17th. A careful perusal of the letter will demonstrate to the thoughtful reader the fact that the McKinley tariff is far reaching in the injury it does to the American people. It will also give an idea of what the people across the water think of republican methods as compared with the democratic idea of a government of the people for and by the people.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway has made Canada. To any one who knows the Dominion well during the ten years which have elapsed since, on October 21st, 1880, the contract for its construction was signed, that fact is as clear as the sun at noon day. We are continually receiving enthusiastic accounts from Englishmen of the wonderful work that has been done by the Russians in pushing their Asiatic railway toward the frontier of India, as if it were matter of violent rejoicing for us. No adequate recognition has been accorded to the yet greater work of our own countrymen—I say our own countrymen, for Canada is England, unless we let Goldwin Smith write it away or Erastus Wiman sell it. The Russian railway has been constructed by a despotic government for strategic purposes, and the whole resources of a great empire have been employed in carrying it through at all cost. The English enterprise has characteristically been the work of a private company, absolutely unassisted by the English treasury, and yet achieving for the English nation, scattered over the world, a service of the highest Imperial importance.

The passing of the McKinley bill has greatly hastened and facilitated the scheme for the establishment of a line of mail steamers from Vancouver, which, connecting with the Canadian Pacific, will carry to Australia and New Zealand products from Canada, the natural complements and fair exchange for those which the colonies at the antipodes will supply. The accomplishment of this scheme will supply a chain of communication and commerce throughout the empire, independent of the risks of interruption in time of war, which will certainly attend the Suez route.

"It was practically certain that, unless this railway were built, British Columbia, invaded by hosts of United States emigrants from San Francisco, and having all its commercial relations with the state of Washington, Oregon and California, could not be kept within the Dominion, and that the whole of the Pacific seaboard, with its treasures of coal and gold and lumber and fish, would pass into the hands of the United States, leaving the rest of Canada a hopeless *cul de sac*.

"Despite the great success which attended the railway in 1880, the progress it made was not because of, but in spite of, the circumstances of the year. The crop of that year throughout the north-west was a disastrous failure. This year (1890) the Canadian wheat crop is the most magnificent that has ever been reaped there. It is estimated to be in quantity and quality between twofold and threefold of that of 1889. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of this fact, both to Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is not the transport of the wheat crop, alone or chiefly, that will make the difference to the line, but the two millions of money which will be poured into the pockets of the farmers. After the long years during which they have been waiting for success, it will enable them to improve their homes, their farms, buy horses and machinery, will put money into the pockets of the tradesmen of the towns and villages, and generally will keep business in full activity all over the lands supplied by the railway.

"It by no means follows that hereafter the McKinley tariff bill will injuriously affect the Canadian Pacific. On the contrary it will, probably, during the time that it lasts, which does not seem likely to be very long, establish the Canadian line as the link between Europe and the far west and Australasia. The people of the north-western states who depend on the Canadian Pacific for the cheap transport of their goods, may be safely set to take care that they are not deprived of the means of moving them. The authors of the tariff bill after their recent rebuff are not likely to attempt any more restrictive action of that kind.

"The command which the C. P. R. has obtained of direct control to the Atlantic by securing control of the New Brunswick lines, will be all the more important because of the passing of the McKinley bill. It only remains to rivet the last link in the commercial chain, i. e., direct communication with Australia by steam and telegraph.

and the girdle of the empire will be complete. Meanwhile, every hour that the monopoly is left to the United States line between San Francisco and Australasia is sapping British trade, British connection and British sentiment, in favor of the United States. Naturally so; and who can blame the patriotic energy of that country, of which every citizen is an active patriot at home and abroad, by sea or shore?

"Today there are born Englishmen, men of education, professional manufacturers of public opinion in the press, who suggest the surrender of Canada to please America; and there are many more who hold the same opinion in a sneaky sort of a way that they hardly like to confess to themselves. An American who would seriously make a suggestion for the surrender of United States territory to a foreign power would today run the risk of being lynched. For four years the people of the now United States poured out blood and treasure to maintain the integrity of their empire. We would not apparently pay a penny in the pound to keep ours, and listen without indignation to American advice to disintegrate ourselves and give them the largest lump. Why this difference between the old and young branches of same stock? Is it that insular England has reached the dotage of nations, or have we national softening of the brain, as well as fatty degeneration of the heart?"

"Mr. Carnegie would tell us the different standard of American and English patriotism is due the triumph of democracy in America. Yet, for all practical purposes, democracy is today as triumphantly triumphant in England as in America. In America are the children of many nations, yet they are all Americans. The strife between democrats and republicans is accentuated by the quadrennial scramble for office, from postman to president; but the road to political performance never lies, as it sometimes does with us, in the repudiation of national rights and national honor."

One Effect of the Australian Ballot.

We thought in adopting the Australian ballot chiefly of the advantages of secret voting and the escape from corruption at the polls, but incidental to this a gain has come which is perhaps even more important than these obvious advantages. It has thrown the voter substantially upon his own resources. If he can read and write he is able to cast his vote independently, and if he can not read and write the reproach of it is a sting which he does not like to endure. The impulse to the least instructed voters which the Australian ballot has given to prepare themselves to vote intelligently is an educating influence, the effect of which we are hardly yet beginning to feel. It for the first time connects politics with the public school in the right fashion. The secret ballot is a powerful incentive to a man to vote his own sentiments, and to induce him to become intelligent enough to act for himself. The incentive to this result is an indirect outcome of the new system of voting, which will go far in time to help us to better politics, as well as greater independence in political life.—Boston Herald.

A Costly Official.

The figures furnished in reply to a resolution recently offered in the United States Senate by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, show that Mr. John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections for the southern district of New York, is an exceedingly costly official. Since 1872 Mr. Davenport has drawn for his individual services \$210,491, whilst in the same time the supervisors of election in the same district have drawn \$317,024. In 1875, 1877, 1878, and 1887 Mr. Davenport seems to have failed to put in a bill for his valuable services. Leaving out these four years, his average pay has been at the rate of more than \$14,000 a year, whilst the entire supervision has cost nearly \$87,600 a year. With such figures to whet their appetites, it is no wonder that violent republican partisans, hopeful of becoming supervisors, are shouting themselves hoarse for the passage of the odious force bill now before the senate.

Vogelius vs Ingalls.

"Ingalls has slayed Voorhees, and lying his hide on a fence," was the talk heard in Kansas a year or more ago following the famous intemperate "bloody shirt" diatribe by Senator Ingalls in the United States senate.

Since then the legislatures of the Hoosier state and the old soldier commonwealth of Kansas have passed judgment upon these representatives, in recent senatorial elections, as follows: "Business has returned her 'favorite son,' the 'Tall Sycamore of the Wash-bash,' to the United States senate. Voorhees receiving 116 votes to 40 votes cast for Governor Hoover, republican. In the Kansas legislature, yesterday, the state boasting 100,000 old soldiers, John J. Ingalls received 38 votes to 106 opposition.

W. W. SOWARDS.

IN THE Leavenworth Standard Frank Lynch tells this little incident for the truth of which the Lawrence Journal vouches: "Jerry Simpson is in it. He always manages to keep up with the procession. He is at home on the desolate prairies of Western Kansas and in banquet halls of the rich. A party of Kansas newspaper men saw him in the royal cafe at New Orleans last week and he was presiding at a dinner table with the grace and ease of southern planter. He had on a Prince Albert coat and wore gold-rimmed spectacles. Before him was a delicious woodcock on toast, which he was eating with the style of a Chesterfield and washing down with claret of the choicest vintage. There is only one Jerry and each day he gives us an additional reason to be proud of him."

Different Coinage Laws.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:

It is really heart rending to contemplate the anguish of soul and extreme solicitude of John Sherman and the rest of the gold men over the poor, oppressed, down trodden, and much abused darkies of the south. Yet, it is passing strange, that just at the time these eastern bankers and manufacturers are passing laws in the interest of the creditor class and raising the tariffs, that the south should begin at once to bulldoze and kill off the good darkies, when the poor darkies in the south appeared to get along well enough at other times. The why of the force bill being needed twenty-seven years after the darkie was set free, is surely a conundrum; unless it is to divert the attention of the people from the thieving acts of these gold men. I think a brief review of the different coinage laws of this country will show a persistent effort on the part of the bankers and money lenders to rob the people for the last forty years, while the manufacturers have been willing and anxious to take dishonest advantage of every one at every favorable opportunity from the first.

In 1792 Hamilton, in his report to congress, recommended the Spanish milled dollar, containing 371 grains of pure silver as the unit dollar, and also that he found the commercial value of 247 grains of pure gold to be worth ten Spanish milled dollars and recommended to congress the coinage of this amount as one eagle; also half and quarter eagles in proportionate amounts and the coinage of one cent copper pieces; which report was adopted and became a law.

In 1793 congress made a foreign coin a legal tender at its coin value and provided for its reception in payment for all dues to the government.

In 1837 congress provided for the alloying of gold and silver coin. The gold was to be made one-tenth alloy of silver and copper in equal parts, and 238 grains was to be one eagle, with proportionate amounts for half and quarter eagles. Silver was made one-tenth copper and the dollar was to contain 412 grains of this standard silver. Congress further provided for the coinage of silver half dollars, quarters and dimes with proportionate amounts in them, and continued all former coins as legal tender.

In 1849 congress provided for the double eagle and the one-tenth eagle or gold dollar.

In 1851 the coinage of the three cent piece was authorized; but it was made a legal tender for only thirty cents.

In 1853 congress passed a law to make fractional currency 10 per cent light, and were made a legal tender for only 55, and this is the law yet.

In 1857 congress deprived all foreign coin of its legal tender quality, since which time it has only been received at its bullion value.

In 1873 congress declared that silver of any denomination should only be a legal tender for 85, and less and the gold should be a legal tender for all debt. The act authorizing the coinage of the so-called gold dollar provided that it should be a one-tenth eagle and did not say whether it was a dollar or not. Thus it will be seen that the only unit dollar we have ever had was the Spanish milled dollar (a silver dollar), and every person who bought a government bond, owned a greenback or held any other evidence of indebtedness issued before 1873 was entitled to 412 grains of standard silver, or the equivalent in gold for each dollar.

I think the only conclusion any one can reach is that those fellows who passed the act of 1873 were either a set of fools or scoundrels, and in either case they were totally unfit to make laws for any country. What ought we to do as a nation at the present time? Re-enact the acts of 1792 and 1837; then we have the old Spanish milled dollar and use foreign coin at its coin value; then the money question will not be the way to hinder trade with the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. If both of these acts were restored, as laws the finance of the country would be placed on an honest and solid foundation. Then the old farmer would have something in his pocket besides duns, and something to the bank besides notes past due.

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