

The Advocate

Published Every Wednesday by the
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

S. McLALLIN, President,
J. F. LEMBURGER, Bus. Manager,
W. T. BROWN, Sec'y Treasurer,
S. McLALLIN, Editor,
Mrs. ANNIE L. DYGGS,
J. C. HERBARD, Associate Editors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One Copy One Year \$1.00
Twelve copies one year \$10.00
Clubs of Twenty copies or over, \$90 each.

Advertising Rates.
Display Matter, 15 cents per line, Agate measurement (14 lines to the inch)
Reading Notices, 30 cents per line.
Address all communications to the
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.
Topeka Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., DECEMBER 17, 1890.

(Entered as second class matter in the Post Office at Topeka, Kansas.)

SPECIAL CLUB LIST.

The Advocate & National Economist	..\$1.75
" " Chicago Express	.....1.75
" " Dexter Free Press	.....1.75
" " Nonconformist	.....1.75
" " Kansas Commoner	.....1.75
" " Toller	.....1.85
" " Kansas Farmer	.....1.75
" " Weekly Nationalist	.....1.50

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Previous to the election THE ADVOCATE held, undisputed, the position of the leading paper in the state of Kansas in point of circulation. The great political triumph of the people's party has given our subscription list a great impetus, bidding fair to double during the coming year. Subscription books and mailing list open for inspection at all times.

Read the following letters from advertisers:

CRETE, Neb., Dec. 14, 1890.
THE ADVOCATE Publishing Company.

GENTLEMEN:—Replying to your favor of recent date referring to further advertising in your valuable paper, we have been very much pleased with the results, and toward spring we hope to do more. Yours respectfully,
E. F. STEPHENS, Nurseryman.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 8, 1890.
TO THE ADVOCATE, Topeka, Kan.

GENTLEMEN:—We are pleased with the results of our advertisement in your paper this fall, and will include your paper in our spring list to commence in January. The order will probably be placed through N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia.
SIDNEY TUTTLE & Co.
Nurserymen.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kan., Dec. 16, 1890.
Publishers of THE ADVOCATE, Topeka, Kan.

GENTLEMEN:—The short notice that you published in THE ADVOCATE of November 19, 1890, has brought me the following business, to-wit: One case for the supreme court of Kansas from Stafford county; one for the supreme court of the United States from Cherokee county, and I am now in correspondence about a case in Mitchell county, and another case in Franklin county, near Ottawa.

Having thus learned of the potent influence of THE ADVOCATE as an advertising medium, please insert a double column advertisement of one inch of space in THE ADVOCATE for one year at your regular rates. I shall make arrangements for establishing my permanent office in Topeka by January 30, 1891, and will make a specialty of the trial of causes in the supreme court of Kansas and in the United States courts.

Having worked for insurance companies a large portion of the time during the past three years I could refer to Thomas S. Chard, manager of the Fireman's Fund, Chicago, Ill., or to Wm. Trembor, secretary of German Insurance company, Freeport, Ill., but would prefer to look after the interests of the policy holder if possible.

If of enough importance I will look after cases in the various district courts of the state and try the same.

You can from the above gather enough to make a suitable card for your advertising columns, and I trust to your judgment to arrange the same.

Hoping for as large returns in the future and that THE ADVOCATE may rise higher and become a more potent force in guiding the people, I am most truly yours,
W. F. RIGHTMIRE.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE 51ST AND IN THE 52ND CONGRESSES.

The Harrison and Morton national administration, prior to November 4, 1890, with the persistent mental and moral obtruseness, with which it has seemed to be invested, might have deemed itself to be sailing on calm and peaceful waters, so that it might have exclaimed:

"And not a wave of trouble rolls
Across our peaceful breast."

John J. Ingalls as President pro tem pore of the United States Senate, and Thomas B. Reed, as Speaker of the House—themselves constitutional bosses—regarded themselves as political monarchs of all that they surveyed, and that republican possessions of responsible official position lay in their respective pathways down even to the dawning of the twentieth century.

The executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government were in absolute control of the "grand old party," without much doubt in the republican mind, to at least March 4, 1897, which might close a second presidential term for Benjamin Harrison! Two-thirds of the National Judiciary [was composed of republicans, and with 44 states fully represented in both branches of Congress, the republicans would have 12 majority in the United States Senate, and twenty-four majority at least after counting out all of the opposition members of the house, that Reed and his immediate cohorts cared to in the House of Representatives for the Fifty-First Congress. But a great political revolution has been wrought out, and a brief showing of it is herewith presented—a division of the American Union being made into Pacific states, Atlantic states and states in the great valley of the Mississippi.

These divisions are made for the purpose of showing the strength of the respective divisions of our common country, and their unity, otherwise of interest.

The seven Pacific states, only three of which, participated in the last presidential election, are taken as the territory, mainly west of the Rocky Mountains and extending to the great Pacific Ocean.

The whole republican majority of 12 in the United States Senate comes from these seven states—the only opposition member of the Senate being Hon. George Hearst of California thus making the list to stand as follows:

51st Congress.		52d Congress.		Adm. loss.
House Reps.	Opp.	House Reps.	Opp.	
California	4	2	4	2
Nevada	1	1	1	..
Oregon	1	1	1	..
Washington	1	1	1	..
Idaho	1	1	1	..
Wyoming	1	1	1	..
Montana	1	1	1	2
Totals	10	2	9	2

The only administration losses in the next Congress is from the state of Montana, where Representative Carter was beaten at the polls on November 4, by W. W. Dixon. The administration obtained the two United States Senators from this state on the jesuitical plea, that the end justifies the means, and that political might makes right.

The sixteen Atlantic states include

"the old thirteen," with Vermont, Maine and Florida and from which there are 16 administration and 16 opposition Senators.

51st Congress.		52d Congress.		Adm. loss.	
House Reps.	Opp.	House Reps.	Opp.		
Pennsylvania	21	7	18	6	
New York	19	15	11	23	16
Massachusetts	10	2	5	7	10
Virginia	4	6	..	10	3
New Jersey	4	3	2	3	4
Maine	4	..	4	..	..
North Carolina	3	0	1	8	4
Maryland	3	2	..	6	6
Connecticut	3	1	1	3	4
N'w Hampshire	2	..	..	2	4
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..
Vermont	2	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	1	6	..	7	2
Georgia	..	10	..	10	..
Florida	..	2	..	2	..
Delaware	..	1	..	1	..
Totals	78	62	44	96	68

The administration majority in the 16 states, as above presented, is 16 in this Fifty-first Congress; in the Fifty-second Congress, the opposition majority is 52, which shows an administration loss of 68 in a membership of 140. In the Second congressional district of Rhode Island, there was no candidate who had a majority of all the votes cast, but as the administration candidate was in a minority, he is morally certain to be beaten at the special election in that district.

It may be noticed that of the 95 members in the so-called nine northern states, in the above list, the administration elects 43 of them.

In the group of twenty-one states, in the valley of the Mississippi, situated mainly between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, there are some most startling facts to those who insist upon the future supremacy of the republican party in the nation.

Here in this seat of empire there are at present 21 each of administration and of opposition United States Senators.

51st Congress.		52d Congress.		Adm. loss.	
House Reps.	Opp.	House Reps.	Opp.		
Ohio	15	6	7	14	10
Illinois	13	7	6	14	14
Iowa	10	1	5	6	10
Michigan	9	2	3	8	12
Wisconsin	7	2	1	8	12
Kansas	7	..	2	5	10
Minnesota	5	..	1	4	8
Missouri	4	10	..	14	8
Indiana	3	10	2	11	2
Tennessee	3	7	2	8	2
Nebraska	3	..	..	3	6
Kentucky	2	9	1	10	2
West Virginia	2	2	..	4	4
South Dakota	2	..	2	..	..
Alabama	1	7	..	8	2
Louisiana	1	5	..	6	2
Arkansas	1	4	..	5	2
Colorado	1	..	1	..	..
North Dakota	1	..	1	..	..
Texas	..	11	..	11	..
Mississippi	..	7	..	7	..
Totals	90	90	54	146	112

One may readily notice that in the foregoing group of twenty-one states thirteen of which would be designated before the reconstruction period as "free states"—that they contain 110 Representatives in Congress. The national administration in the Fifty-second Congress can claim thirty-one of them, which is 28 per cent. of the whole number.

Going back to the Thirty-fourth Congress, which was elected the same year of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, an t which House of Representatives then chosen, after a protracted struggle, in February, 1856, elected Nathaniel P. Banks, jr. of Massachusetts, the first republican

speaker, there has not from that beginning of the triumph of the republicans which culminated in a national victory for Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860, such an overwhelming visible defeat of the party like this recent one.

As Acting President Millard Fillmore in the half-century year of 1850 was an avowed and persistent obstructionist in those movements that sought to put a limitation on the spread of the patriarchal institution; as President Franklin Pierce in 1854 seemed willing that the dark pall of slavery should most effectually overspread the fair prairies of Kansas; as President James Buchanan in 1858 was more than willing to force the Lecompton constitution upon the freedom-loving people of this great central Kansas, so, in 1890, President Benjamin Harrison approves with alacrity the McKinley tariff bill, John Sherman's silver measure and other legislation that the plutocracy of the land may imperiously demand. He might take warning by the fate that overtook the silver-gray whigs and the pro-slavery democrats, but it is not probable that he will. Like Ephraim of old, he seems joined to his idols. Let him alone, but meanwhile let not the people forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

A WORD AS TO THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

THE ADVOCATE of December 3, in an article on "Congressional Election Results in Kansas," took certain figures on votes for candidates for Representatives in Congress from the "official state paper of Kansas," presuming that those would be reliable; but it has discovered an error in the following returns for the Fifth district:

John Davis, people	.....17,340
William A. Phillips, republican	.....12,729
Park S. Warren, democrat	.....3,249
Total	.....33,319
Davis' plurality	.....4,597
Davis' majority	.....1,388

The vote should be:
Davis 19,482
Phillips 13,998
Warren 3,337
Total 36,817

Davis' plurality 5,494
Davis' majority 2,145

Taken by counties, "Honest John Davis" was 369 votes short of a majority in Marshall county and 323 short in Riley county. His majorities were 98 in Dickinson, 133 in Republic, 225 in Geary (so called,) 239 in Washington, 250 in Ottawa, 443 in Cloud, 640 in Clay and 809 in Saline county, the home of ex-Congressman William A. Phillips, whose wife was reported to be an A. No. 1 political organizer.

CAN the average republican realize what the dire portents for his party means, when in the Fifty-second Congress not a republican will be in the House of Representatives from Nebraska, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and but one from each of the states of Connecticut, Minnesota and Wisconsin; but two from each of the states of Indiana, Kansas and New Jersey; but three from Michigan, five from Iowa and Massachusetts each, six from Illinois and but seven from Ohio and eleven from New York?