

The Goodland Republic.

Just over J. L. Adams

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY PAPER.

VOLUME VI. NUMBER X.

GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 30, 1891.

\$1 50 PER YEAR.

SHOWN UP

An Attempt to Razzle-Dazzle the People's Party.

The Interests of Farmers and Railroad Men Shown to Be Identical.

The Enemies of the People's Party Seek to Prejudice the Railroad Voters-- Their Argument Shown to Be False-- The Defeated Alliance Bill.

There is an attempt to set at variance these two elements of our community. Now everyone knows that many of the railroad employes here are, or have been, claim holders and farmers; and that many of the employes at this point have not only invested their savings in town property, but in farms in this county also, and have and propose to farm their land. Moreover, these two classes of our people mingle in a pleasant and friendly manner. Many of the railroad employes have married farmers' daughters. So we may say there is no jar or clashing of interests here.

But the alliance legislature, it is claimed, proposed measures last winter which, if carried out, would cut down the wages of the railroad employes. Let us investigate this subject. The bill proposed by the lower house of the Kansas legislature last winter was 13 per cent less than the present rates and 20 per cent higher than the present law of Iowa. And in Iowa the law has not operated to lessen the wages of railroad employes.

A gentleman, employed on the railroad at this place, said to us Sunday last: "I know that the wages are better in Iowa than here, and the law there requires the railroad companies to pay \$5,000 for a man killed and the same amount for the loss of a limb, or whatever damage he may prove in court."

Now a man recently lost a part of his hand on the road here. The company paid for the surgical treatment and gave him full pay while recovering and gave him a brakeman's uniform which is worth about \$45 and gave him a passenger run. The wages are less as brakeman on the passenger than on the freight runs. He gets \$45 and less wages, and a verbal promise of a conductor's position after awhile. He is required to sign off all claims against the company for further damages before he goes to work. Forty-five dollars for being crippled for life and the loss of wages for a lifetime. Generous ain't it? How does this compare with the "granger" law of Iowa?

Suppose the people's party idea of the government ownership of railroads should prevail, then every man crippled would be pensioned for life, and the widows and children of men killed would be amply provided for. Do the grangers want to damage the prospects of railroad employes? Not much, and don't you forget it.

Now we ask the attention of all railroad employes to the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the recent people's party convention held at Goodland:

Whereas, It is also alleged against the people's party movement "that they are in favor of legislation that will reduce the wages of railroad employes and at the same time increase the cost of living by forcing up the price of farm produce," therefore, be it Resolved, That we are in favor of a square deal, and while we desire reasonable freight rates and a fair price for our produce, we also rejoice in the prosperity of railroad employes and desire to see all industrial classes receive "living wages"; and that we are for the oppressed against the oppressors.

Does this look as though the people's party here were against the railroad employes?

Now, be it remembered, that the leading spirits in the present "independent fusion ticket, anything-to-beat-the-people's-party-move-ment," are the identical parties that have heretofore fought the railroad people in municipal and school board elections and in the removal of the postoffice, and that they have spoken with contempt and scorn of the railroad employes.

Finally the farmers of this county appreciate what the Rock Island has done for them in the matter of free transportation and freight in last winter's relief measures and the free coal it distributed. There is necessarily no enmity between the people's party of this county and any and all just demands of the road.

One thing the corporation may not look upon with approval, viz: The bill the alliance sought to pass forbidding the employment of private armed detectives in the case of railway strikes, and making it a penalty so to do. Was this against railroad employes? and does not the farmer make railroad employment possible?

THE KANSAS ALLIANCE.
SALINA, Kas., Oct. 29.—Last Thursday was a big day for the farmers' alliance in Kansas. By numbers and demonstration it appears that the

alliance in Kansas is as enthusiastic as it was last fall and that the farmers hold the key to business and political situation of the state. The city of Salina was besieged with members of the order and at 10 o'clock not less than 10,000 of them had gathered about the city. Every road leading to the city was filled with wagons, buggies and horsemen. At that hour the procession was formed and it moved through the main street of the city to the fair grounds. While the demonstration was in progress President McGrath was delivering his annual address. It was in accord with his oft repeated declarations that the alliance must preserve a business organization intact; that to enter politics as an organization is to impair its usefulness. He urged the speedy adoption of both a local and general co-operative system. He hoped that all jealousies and political differences would be laid aside and united support be given to those in charge of the business affairs of the body. He stated that during the past year 249 sub-alliances have been formed. The committee on credentials reported and asked if delegates from counties behind with their dues should be seated. It was, after a long discussion, decided to seat them. The council then adjourned to take part in the parade which was then passing through the streets.

President McGrath, national lecturer, John Willets and Mrs. Vickery, vice president, headed the council in the procession.

At the fair grounds an immense dinner was awaiting the participants in the parade. Jerry Simpson was the favorite with the crowd and his name was conspicuous on the banners. One of them read: "For President of the United States, Jeremiah Simpson." One old woman was seated in a wagon immediately behind, busily knitting, and on one of the streamers floated this legend: "Jerry Shall Have Sox this Winter."

"What a pity you were born in Canada," said a by-stander to the seventh district statesman. "No pity at all," was the prompt response. "We'll have the constitution changed when I grow more ambitious."

In the afternoon Jerry delivered an address, and in the evening the joint debate between Senator Peffer and J. Ralph Burton, a Republican, was heard in the hall.

L. L. POLK.

The National Tribune, of Washington, D. C., a paper that is published in the interests of the old soldiers exclusively, publishes the following in a late issue:

COLONEL POLK'S WAR RECORD.

We have received a large number of requests from our readers for the military history of Colonel L. L. Polk, of the farmers' alliance. There have also been serious charges that he was in authority in command, at times—at the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.

We have made a tiresome examination of the confederate archives, without much result. He appears to have been too obscure a man during the war to make much figure in the records.

He first appears in the archives—December 31, 1862—as third lieutenant, Company I, Fourth-third, North Carolina.

February 28, 1863, there was another similar entry. He was then at Kinston, N. C.

October 31, 1863, he was reported under arrest, but no explanation is made as to charges, or the disposition made of them.

August 31, 1864, he appears on the rolls as a second lieutenant.

December, 1864, he is reported absent on leave.

February 4, 1865, his resignation was accepted.

In the confederate adjutant and inspector-general's record there appears no special assignment to Polk.

This is all the documents show so far.

The New York Press, one of the staunchest republican papers in the land in a recent issue published a two column history of President Polk; speaks of him as an old rebel soldier, who, after the war returned home and took up the battle of life, had financial difficulty years ago, paid every dollar of indebtedness, and started anew with varying success. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church, and is considered a first class man. The Toledo Blade in answer to an inquiry by a subscriber, tells substantially the same story. Neither of these papers mention his connection with the Salisbury prison. The Tribune report should forever settle these stories.

MONEY FOR MCKINLEY.

How the Ohio Republican Campaign Fund is Being Raised.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.—A special to the News from Columbus, O., says: Chairman Neal of the democratic state committee, has secured possession of a subscription list of contributions to the republican campaign fund in Ohio, made by protected concerns at Pittsburg. The firm names of twenty-seven iron working companies are on it, and the total amount subscribed is \$23,900. It is supposed that the same system of assessments for this purpose has been carried out through all the state of Pennsylvania, and not less than \$200,000 has been sent into Ohio from these protected industries to elect McKinley.

THE FUSION

The Democrats and Republicans Combine.

Their Platform: "D--- the People's Party in Every Shape."

The Two Old Parties Combine and Put a Ticket in the Field Against the Instant People's Party--The Ticket--The Resolutions--The Joint Debate.

The fusion of the democrat and republican parties was consummated in the convention held at the opera house Saturday. The convention met at 11 o'clock a. m. and arranged the preliminaries to come off in the afternoon and evening. At 1 o'clock the convention assembled and nominated the following ticket:

For county clerk, E. J. Scott.
For register of deeds, J. W. Hedges.
For treasurer, M. D. Cuthbertson.
For sheriff, William Walker, jr.
For surveyor, F. V. Padlock.
For coroner, H. P. Gandy.
For commissioner for the Second district, R. W. Finley.

A communication was received from the people's party, proposing a joint debate in the evening, and a committee was appointed to make the arrangements. The following resolutions were adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

First. We congratulate the independent act of the independent voters in calling this independent convention in the interests of an abused and suffering public.

Second. We condemn the people's party for misrepresenting the financial condition of the great state of Kansas.

Third. We condemn the people's party for misrepresenting the financial condition of our business men.

Fourth. We condemn the people's party for misrepresenting the financial condition of the farmers of this state.

Fifth. We condemn the people's party for misrepresenting the condition of the wage earners of this state.

Sixth. We condemn the people's party for electing officers who are incompetent, unscrupulous and dishonest, to high places of trust.

Seventh. We condemn the people's party for being controlled by ringsters and party bosses.

Eighth. We condemn the alliance commissioners for refusing to assist the farmers of this county to procure seed wheat in the spring of 1891.

The substance of these resolutions seemed to have been: "D--- the people's party any way."

The joint debate came off in the evening and a large crowd gathered to hear the discussion. Hon. John G. Otis, member of congress, led in a speech of an hour's length which was a masterly presentation of the principles of the people's party. He was followed by Lafe Thompson, ex-county attorney of Norton county, in an hour's rambling among the supposed colossal heresies of the people's party. Mr. Thompson was followed by George Spaulding, ex-county attorney of Phillips county, in a half hour's talk, claiming that the people's party advocated the issuance of irredeemable paper currency in an unlimited amount. The "Parson" closed the debate and leaves the merits of the discussion to the opinions of those present. A good deal of enthusiasm was shown on both sides, and merriment prevailed all through the debate, either side cheering their speakers as their several sentiments approved the speaker's utterances.

Danger Signals.

The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad bonds aggregating \$3,000,000 in Kansas and Nebraska were "froze out." The taxpayers must pay principal and interest of these railroad bonds:

Goodland bonded for.....\$ 10,000
Itasca township bonded for..... 20,000
McPherson township bonded for... 12,000

Total.....\$42,000

Now the corporation sends out its ukase for all its employes to vote solid against the people's party on pain of dismissal from employment. Are we a free people?

Tenant and the Farmer.

Tennant was heard to say on the street Sunday that "the difficulty with this country is that the farmers were too dogoned lazy to work and farm their claims in good shape." This is an outrageous statement. Look at their calloused palms, their soiled clothing, their worn harness and jaded teams and say if this is so. This is the man who has ridiculed us for taking farm produce on subscription, and who owes all he is financially to the farmers and taxpayers of the county.

The Commissioners and Seed Wheat.

The facts in the case were as follows: "Anyone procuring wheat under the conditions in the matter complained of were required to produce approved endorsed notes, and anyone could get wheat anywhere on those terms. So

the commissioners rejected the proposition.

IN WASHINGTON.

The Mobbing and Imprisonment of American Sailors at Valpariso.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The headquarters for the national farmer's alliance, always a busy place, now reminds one of the national committee rooms of one of the political parties during a presidential campaign; there is the same hurry and bustle and the running in and out of telegraph messenger boys with dispatches. An official dispatch from President Polk, who is now in California, reports that the alliance in that state now has a greater voting strength than either of the political parties, its membership having grown in about thirteen months to more than 100,000. The same dispatch says that beyond the shadow of a doubt the alliance will elect the presidential electors in California next year. Dispatches from various sections of Ohio assert that Senator Sherman is certain to be defeated and estimate that the people's ticket, which although not formerly endorsed by the alliance as an organization, gets its strength from members of the alliance, will pool not short of 50,000 votes.

President Harrison and all his cabinet are agreed that the latest complication—the mobbing and imprisonment of United States sailors at Valpariso is a very serious one. Instructions have been cabled to Minister Egan, which include demands for satisfaction, which, while eminently right and proper, this government will not be in a position to enforce for some time to come should the present government of Chili see fit to refuse them. We have only two vessels on that spot, and the Boston, which sailed on Saturday for Valpariso, cannot get there in less than sixty days. It was not realized until the official report was received here how great an insult had intentionally been given the American flag by the Chilean mob, consequently the indignation is just beginning to manifest itself among the people, who express themselves as being willing to stand by the administration in any method it may adopt to obtain respect for the flag.

Senator-elect Palmer, of Illinois, who is now here making arrangements for quarters during the coming session of congress, is evidently not a Hill man, or he would not have used the following language in answering a question as to what he thought of the New York situation: "I find a disposition in some quarters to suspect Governor Hill of a lack of sincerity in desiring Mr. Flower's election. It is urged that Governor Hill is anxious to show that he is the only democrat who can carry New York. Now, if Mr. Flower, with all his patronage and machinery of the state under the control of Governor Hill, is not elected it seems to me that it will require a great deal of self-abnegation on the part of Governor Hill to make the democrats believe that he was not in some sense responsible. In other words, if he has the state so well in hand, there seems to be reason to expect Mr. Flower's defeat. If he has not, then we have been led to expect too much. The election of Flower will bring Governor Hill to Washington to take his seat in the senate with a great deal more prestige resulting from demonstrated power than he could ever hope for from defeat. Indeed in the latter event I do not see how Mr. Hill can be considered in the light of a candidate for the presidency."

There is some speculation here as to whether Mr. Wauamaker will in his annual report upon which he is now working, take occasion to hit back at Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt for the blow the latter aimed at him in that memorable letter to the president last winter, which, by the way, was given to the press before it reached the white house. As Mr. Wauamaker is a peaceable man it is hardly probable that he will rake up disagreeable by-gones to raise a row with Roosevelt, who is pugnacious to an unusual degree, owing perhaps largely to the fact that he is independent of the salary he receives from the government.

Mr. Blaine returned to Washington Saturday as quietly as he left it last May. He spent yesterday very quietly, a portion of it with Mr. Harrison; and today he was in his office for a while. But Mr. Blaine never was much of a promiscuous hand-shaker, for he soon tired of receiving the pleasant but none the less monotonous greetings of his numerous callers and escaped to his residence just a square away, where, as he has done ever since he became secretary of state, he will do all of his important work, from interruptions he always has when in the department. He is looking better than he has for five years, and he says he feels strong, but that he fears to boast until he has tested his strength by a little hard work.

We are now getting in our storage coal, and it will pay you to lay in your winter's supply now before the price advances. CHICAGO LUMBER CO.

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Call and look over our Stock of Goods. It will do you good.

C. M. MILLISACK, Goodland, Kans.

FOSTER, the Weather Prophet, predicts for October very cold weather with frequent storms and blizzards. If you wish to prepare for the cold weather, go to

DAWSON'S

There you will find the largest assortment and lowest prices. Their dry goods department is replete with new goods.

An immense line of flannels, Canton flannels, underwear, shawls, blankets, ladies' and misses' jackets and long coats, gloves, mittens, hats, caps, clothing, boots and shoes, arctics and flannel-lined shoes.

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FARM WAGONS, Havana Press, Drills, Harrows, Plows and Buggies for sale by

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ROAD CARTS TILL YOU CAN'T REST.

A full line of lumber etc.

Call on Barlow for any of these lines, he will treat you white.