Goodland Republic.

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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1907.

FUTURES.

The Wall Street Journal is becoming uneasy. It says: "For centuries the supreme court was how shall the great majority secure liberty and equality of opportunity against the power of the small privileged minority. The time may come when the problem will be reversed, and when the question shall be how to preserve the rights of the small minority against the power of the great majority. Looking at it from every point of view the tyranny of a despotic majority can be more unjust and do more harm than the tyranny of a despotic minority."

The Journal is looking far into the future for trouble.

So long as the American people provide, in their tariff, shelter for the trusts that oppress them; so long as they give to the national bankers the privilege of loaning the people's money to the people; so long as a handful of men are permitted to control the insurance business of the country and a coterie of "captains of finance" are permitted to manage the transportation business; so long as the trust magnates are allowed to fix the price the producer receives and the price the consumer pays; so long as every agency of man and of government—the farmer's product, the means of transportation, the state legislature, the congress and all too often the court itself—seems to have been created for the special use and benefit of men who neither toil nor spin, and so long as men who raise a voice in protest against these conditions are discouraged in their good efforts by the failure of their fellows to appreciate their labor, or by the attacks of an ignorant or a venal press—there is not great need for worry concerning "the tyranny of a despotic majority!"

Let the Wall Street Journal direct its attention to the undue power wielded in this country by "the small privileged minority."—Commoner.

FARMERS UNPROTECTED.

It is perhaps not generally known that there was imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1906, 70,879,179 pounds of cotton to the value of $10,873,433, which makes the price 15 3-10 cents a pound in the country from which imported. It is estimated that there will be imported from Egypt alone this year about 115,000 bales of cotton, which will cost $10,000,000, as the Egyptian cotton being long staple of the sea-island variety, it sells for a much better price than our upland cotton. This imported cotton only competes with our sea-island product and as there is not sufficient of that quality raised here to supply the demand, it is probable that the price of the home product is not reduced by those imports.

As there is no tariff on cotton the southern planter is not protected from competition, but as he is now receiving a fair price for his product with a rising market, he is making money.

The republican theory of protecting the wheat farmer with a tariff tax of 25 cents a bushel is shown, by the low price of wheat during the past year, to be useless, because no product can be protected from competition, by placing a tariff tax on it, of which there is a surplus that must be sold abroad. Our surplus of both cotton and wheat must be sold in the markets of the world in competition with the surplus of other countries and the demand in those markets regulates the price of the whole crop wherever grown and wherever sold.

The tariff tax on wheat was not included in the Dingley law to protect the wheat farmer, but as deceptive snare to lure him to continue to vote the republican ticket and the republican leaders who enacted a tariff on wheat knew they were trying to deceive the wheat farmer when they put it into the law. They would have likewise placed a tariff tax on cotton to try and deceive the cotton grower, but as these were all democrats such a tariff tax would have been politically useless.

The growing political independence of the farmers of the wheat-growing states has been brought about by their discovery that protection does not protect the farmer, but does impose a heavy tax on him by the high prices that the tariff protected trusts charge for what he buys. Those intelligent farmers who have always supported democratic policies know this and now their republican neighbors are also having their eyes opened.

Where He Saved Money.

"A good retort," said Charles W. Kohlsaat, commissioner general of the Jamestown exposition. "It reminds me of the retort of the duelist—a thing I heard about last month abroad.

Two duelists were taking the early train for Fontainebleau, their place of meeting.

"'A return trip,' said the first duelist to the ticket agent.

"'Single for me,' said the second man quietly.

"'Aha,' blustered the other, 'you're afraid you won't come back, are you? As for me, I always take a return.'

"'I never do,' said the second man. 'I always take my return half from the deadman's pocket.'"

Aboriginal "Caplas."

In the recently printed "History of the Town of Middleboro, Mass., there is a footnote quoted from "The New England Memorial," which gives a curious example of Indian courts and the rules of practice in them. An Indian court in Barnstable county, presided over by an Indian magistrate, issued the following warrant to an Indian constable:

"I Hihoudi,
You Peter Waterman,
Quick you take him,
Fast you hold him,
Straight you bring him
Before me, Hihoudi."—Youth's Companion.

Our tea cup tea is going fast and giving satisfaction. A tea cup and saucer free with every pound. Dunly, Cross & Hagan.

AT THE BOARDING HOUSE TABLE.

"Well," said Neverthink, the clerk, at the boarding house breakfast table, as he spread a biscuit with his fork, "I see this man, ex-Senator Burton, has confessed out in San Francisco. That was quite a graft mixup out there, I guess."

Miss Chubky, the fat school teacher, hurriedly put her coffee cup down and coughed. Then she laughed.

"Now, what do you think of that?" she said. "Ex-Senator Burton out in Frisco! Oh, Mr. Neverthink, you'll be the death of me yet. You'll make me laugh myself to death. You ought to read the newspapers."

"What's the joke?" asked the clerk, folding a pancake preparatory to putting it in his mouth.

"Why, ex-Senator Burton isn't mixed up in that San Francisco affair. He's from Kansas City, Mo. He never was in Frisco, so far as I ever heard."

"Pardon me, Miss Chunky," came from Wheat, the grain man, "but aren't you wrong about Burton's being from Kansas City? I think—"

"There you go again, Mr. Wheat. Of course, anything I say in your presence is wrong. In fact, when you're near I'm a regular knownothing," and the fat school teacher cast a look of scorn at the grain man. The latter went down behind his newspaper and there was silence for a moment.

"Well, didn't somebody confess to grafting out there in Frisco?" asked Neverthink.

"Sure," said the fat school teacher. "It was this man Rueff Schmidt."

"Didn't they try to blame the big fire on him, Miss Chunky?" asked Miss Primm, the little old maid.

"Oh, no. I think not," was the reply. "The earthquake caused that, beyond a doubt."

"I thought," said Neverthink, stirring his coffee round and round, "that the Japs got mixed up in that trouble and that President Roosevelt wasn't going to let them go to school."

"Silly boy!" came from Miss Chunky. "At the time of the earthquake and fire there were no Japs in Frisco."

"Did they fire them all out?" asked the grain man from behind his paper.

At first the fat school teacher thought the question was meant seriously. "I think not," she said. Then the quiet laughter of the grain man made her realize that he had sprung a joke and that she had "bitten."

"But, by the way, Mr. Wheat," she added, "I'd rather you wouldn't spring any of your coarse witticisms at my expense. You ought to be playing endman in the minstrel show of George Cohan. You're funnier, I think, than even George Primrose Dockstader. But your work is coarse."

The grain man did not reply. The railroad man next to him smiled faintly.

"I thought," said Neverthink, "that it was just the other way. I understood the Jap school children wanted to labor and the president said, 'No, sir; you'll go to school.' Then when he did it this Queen Alexandra, dowager empress of China and Japan, got sore."

"Goodness me, Mr. Neverthink, said the fat school teacher. "Why on earth don't you put in a few minutes a day and read the newspapers? You talk idotically. The empress of China has nothing to do with Japan, further than to keep Siam out of her hands. And Queen Alexandra is the wife of England's kaiser, not of China's mikado."

"That so?" said Neverthink, innocently. "I thought it was the other way."

The grain man smiled at the railroad man and the latter smiled back. But they both kept discreetly quiet. Everybody was busy eating for a couple of minutes and then Neverthink said:

"I see Harry Thaw has got his lunatic commission. Looks like that fellow can get anything he wants, eh?"

"He didn't want it," responded Miss Chunky quickly. "He says he'd rather go to the electric gallows than to an insane asylum."

"They call them nut factories, don't they, Miss Chunky?" asked Wheat without a smile.

"Not at all," replied the fat school teacher haughtily. "'Nut factory' is slang for 'iron foundry.' Iron nuts are made for bolts at such places."

"Is there such a place as a cocoanut factory?" asked Wheat.

"Funny again, eh?" came from Miss Chunky. "It seems to me that after each meal here I have to sit down and take a rest. Mr. Wheat's alleged jokes make me so tired."

Again Wheat went out of sight behind his paper.

Wanted.

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B 31

BURTON'S DEMOCRATIC SPEECH

HOT SHOT FOR THE NATION'S POLITICAL TRUST.

Says That the People Should "Elect Their Laws" and Every Official By Direct Vote.

Topeka, May 18.—For over two hours last night ex-Senator J. R. Burton held the close attention of a good-sized audience at the Grand with all the power of his old-time oratory. Many who listened to him did not agree with him, but they gave him their attention. All of Burton's steadfast friends were there and some who have ever been his enemies.

When Burton announced upon his return to Kansas from the Iron county jail that he would lecture upon "The Political Community of Interests," there was expressed a curiosity to know just what the term signified. Burton made it plain last night. In his language the political community of interests consists of a combination of four men in the national house of representatives and the president, which combination controls the politics of the country, every department of the government and the commerce of the nation.

Burton denounced in the bitterest of terms the present system of government and took each official from postmaster up in turn, but when it appeared that the next official to be denounced would be the president, he would present the palms of his hands and in most sarcastic tones say:

"I must not take the other step, I must not. The king can do no wrong."

Burton began with the formation of the first government and followed that line down to the formation of the government of the United States. He showed wherein every govrnment up to the time the federal government was formed finally became a despotism.

"And," he said, "have we yet learned how to make a government that is not a despotism? So far, it is an experiment. The dominant idea with Washington and those other good men who formulated this government was not 'how much power can we give this creature?' but how little. They said 'we must so arrange it that no one man nor body of men shall have too much power.' Their idea was to create departments for the different branches of government and arrange them so that no one department should be able to coerce another.

"Our forefathers even went so far as to divide the legislative department into two branches—the house and the senate. Their idea was to make it hard to pass laws. But we have learned the trick and it is not difficult at all. Our forefathers knew what happened in the time of Justinian. He found thousands of laws that no lawyer could understand. He burned them all in disgust and started all over again. Unless we are careful we will be forced to have a bonfire of our own one of these days. Every two years we make a book of laws here is this state. They are making them in every other state. And down in Washington they are making them every year. It is an easy matter to make laws—that is, for the political community of interests to make laws."

In attempting to show how far the government has wandered from the ideas of its founders the ex-senator showed how the latter had planned to keep the legislative and executive branches separate.

"But this has been bridged over," he said. "Is it not a fact? The postmaster belongs to the executive branch. The congressman belongs to the legislative branch. Suppose the postmaster of Topeka should die tonight. What would you do? Why early tomorrow morning a delegation would take the train for Leavenworth and there would ask a man—a congressman—who he was going to appoint postmaster. Do you think that a congressman should name the postmasters of a state? No. Just as far from that as possible. Then the question arises: How does the congressman get these postoffices? Let me tell you. There is but one way that he can get them. He buys them, and can get them in no other way.

"No, he doesn't buy them with money. The president has these offices to give out. He gives them to the congressman. The congressman accepts the gifts because they will help him in his state. But why does the president distribute them to the congressman. What does the president want with a congressman? What does he want with a senator? Does he want him in the interior department? Does he want him to help out in the various other executive departments? Oh, no. He wants him for but one thing. To make laws. He wants him to make laws to suit the president."

Mr. Burton then voiced a tirade against the system of appointing federal judges—more political patronage held in the palm of the "political community of interests." He concluded the tirade with the statement: "Because of this system not 10 per cent of the people in the country have full confidence in the federal bench, from the supreme court down."

Another bridge between the different branches of government pointed out by Mr. Burton is the veto power given the chief executive and the custom of transmitting messages to the legislative branches. He stated that the veto power was intended as a means to kill legislation that had been passed by mistake.

Returning to the "Community of Interests," Mr. Burton said:

"Four men in the national house dominate it as completely as I dominate my stable boy. The speaker, the leader of the opposition and two men at the head of the committee on rules form a combination that is supreme. This combination was perfected by that masterful man, Speaker Reed. But it had been in its formation for half a century. And this sort of condition does not apply to the house alone. There is the same sort of a ring in the senate. The chairmanship of the appropriations committee and the finance committee with five others control everything. Of course other senators can speak. Any senator has permission to talk any time, on any subject and as long as he wants to, but they do the legislating. Add to these eleven men the president of the United States who holds the scepter over all and you have the political community of interests.

"These twelve men can dominate the legislation of the country; they can dominate the judiciary of the country; they can take any of you and send you to jail or take your property away from you. They have the power to do that whether you have committed any crime or not. And if you give them too much trouble they may have the will.

"You hear a great deal about the 'interests,'" continued Mr. Burton, "about commercial interests, but let me tell you that these twelve men control ten thousand times more than the 'interests.' The representatives of the 'interests' are ready to fall at the feet of this combination any time it says the word."

Mr. Burton showed how all of the attempts of the formulators of the government to keep the different departments separate had been bridged over until it was no longer a bridge, but a platform that connected every branch with every other branch and made them as one. Here he found the "centralized government" against which he is making war.

"There is but one remedy," he said, "elect every officer from constable to president. Elect your federal judges, elect your postmasters, elect your United States marshals. Elect every official and if necessary elect your laws. Send your representatives to Washington and tell them to pass only such laws as you suggest. Tell them that when they have passed them they shall send them back to you for you to vote upon. Do all of this if necessary and you will soon restore government to the people, where it was intended it should be."

TO ALL LOVERS OF NATURE.

Hear the tale of bygone ages,
When the world was all in warfare;
When the hosts of light and darkness
Sought to conquer with their forces,
When the Muses came in armor,
Held the spear and donned the helmet,
And the song was clad in iron.

In the clash of mighty weapons,
And the cry of warring foemen,
Fairy Story stood affrighted;
Stood affrighted and was weeping;
While the others fought to conquer
Her desire was but to flutter,
Like a butterfly in summer,
From the leaves to fragrant flowers.

So I prest her to my bosom,
Most beloved of the muses—
Took her to the sylvan meadows,
To the green and shady places,
Where the flowers nestled coyly
At the feet of forest giants,
Where the Rock of Ages speaketh,
And the brook an anthem singeth.

There, in Nature's blessed silence,
Have I slumbered, softly dreaming,
Till a fairy's wand of magic
Touched my ear to deeper hearing,
And I heard a thousand voices,
Heard the poppy and the daisy,
Heard the pine tree and the brooklet,
And the rock's enchanting story.

What I dreamed in sweetest moments,
What I felt in solemn silence,
What I heard of Nature's workings,
I have mirrored in these pages.
It is truth with fancy blended,
And to you, in love, I give it,
On my knees and humble-hearted—
And, I pray you, love the giver.

—Adolph Danziger, in The Circle.

JOHN HARTZLER

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WILL 2-CENT FARE BE ORDERED?

RAILROAD BOARD MAY GIVE PEOPLE THE RATE.

The Garbled Law May Be Relegated—How the 2-Cent Fare Works in Nebraska.

Topeka, May 20.—It is possible that before many weeks the traveling public in Kansas may be enjoying the pleasure of a real 2-cent fare law—one that will entitle every passenger to a rate of 2 cents a mile. The probabilities are that within a short time S. S. Ashbaugh, attorney for the state board of railroad commissioners, will appear before the board and ask them to make an order establishing such a rate.

If he does this it will be because of developments in Nebraska. Nebraska passed a 2-cent fare law last winter. The railroads threatened to fight it but did not. They have been testing it and the report has reached Topeka that they have found it remunerative. They have found that the passenger business has increased to such an extent under the new law that their receipts are not materially reduced.

The conditions in Nebraska are no more favorable to a 2-cent fare than they are in Kansas. Kansas is more densely populated than is Nebraska. It has no heavier grades and is just as much entitled to a 2-cent fare rate as is Nebraska. It is believed by those who are pushing the thing that the railroads will make just as much money off of their passenger business in Kansas under a straight 2-cent fare law as under the present mongrel measure. The increase in travel would make up the deficit caused by the cut.

Law Provides for It.

Under a law passed by the last legislature the board has authority to make an order upon proceedings brought by the attorney for the board. If Mr. Ashbaugh brings the suit it will be under the following section of the railroad law:

"Power and authority is hereby vested in the board of railroad commissioners, and it is hereby made its duty, to supervise all railroad freight and passenger schedules, rates, tariffs and classifications within the state of Kansas, and all rules and regulations governing car service, the transfer and switching of cars from one railroad to another at junction points, all charges to be made therefor, as well as the rules and regulations adopted by any railroad for the operation of its road in the running of its trains in this state, and immediately to notify the attorney for the board of railroad commissioners, whenever it has knowledge or good reason to believe that any of the laws of the state of Kansas relating thereto are being violated. It shall be the duty of said board from time to time to alter, change or amend any such rule or regulation established by any railroad company or companies or other common carrier, upon complaint as hereinafter provided, so that such schedule, classification, rate, rule or regulation shall be reasonable and just, and such amended, altered or new schedule, classification, rate, rule or regulation shall be put into effect by such railroad company or companies within not more than thirty days after receiving written notice of the order of the board; provided, that before such order is made by the board notice and a hearing shall be given, as required in section 9 of this act."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

United States to Sarah E. Walter, patent, northwest 22-7-38.

Charles A. Van Pelt to Laura M. Southwick, qcd, northwest 22-7-38—$1.

William E. Hodges and wife to Ben Stewart, wd, northwest 20-6-41—$1,800.

Ben Stewart and wife to Lardner Howell, qcd, northwest 20-6-41—$1.

The Equitable Land Co. to Frank Seely and Charles Norman, wd, northwest 29-7-39—$1 and other valuable consideration.

W. E. Dustin to William Boggs, sheriff's deed, lot 7 in block 72, original town Goodland—$26.

William Boggs and wife to C. M. Millisack, qcd, lot 7 in block 72, original town Goodland—$30.

Fred E. Barnett to Ida O. Wilhelm, wd, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, in block 44, Second addition to Goodland—$90.

Robert W. Mills and wife to Edgar S. Brandon, wd, southeast 3-6-38—$1,350.

Charles T. Killen to C. R. Thomas, northwest 29-6-38—$2,050.

United States to George Hess, patent, north half and southeast of northeast and northeast of southeast 14-10-41.

United States to heirs James B. Chambers, deceased, patent, south half of southeast and east half of southwest 18-10-40.

United States to William Cox, patent, northwest 20-10-40.

United States to Edmund L. Blanchard, patent, northeast 18-10-40.

United States to heirs of Edmund L. Blanchard, deceased, patent, northwest 17-10-40.

United States to John W. Knox, patent, northwest 7-10-40.

Charles W. Whitney and wife to John Hartzler, qcd, lots 6 7, 8, 9, 10, block 10; 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, block 11; lots 4, 5, block 13; all block 52; all block 54; all block 64; lots12, 13, 14, block 22; lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, block 27; lot 17 block 28; lots 2, 3, block 30; lot 1 block 32; lots 6, 7, block 33; lots 1, 2, 9, 10, block 34; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, block 6; lots 3, 4, 5, block 12; lots 3, 4, 5, block 24; all block 37; all block 63, all in the town of Voltaire—$10.

Charles T. Killen to Ulysses S. Jackson, swd, southeast of northwest, north half of southwest and southwest of southwest 5-6-37—$2,300.

Thomas J. Flesher and wife to James A. Horney, wd, northeast 10-8-37—$1,400.

Frank Seely to William A. and Walter A. Helvey, wd, northwest 29-7-39—$1,500.

General Trust Company to A. Scott, Ormsby, wd, southwest 34-9-38, southeast 2-8-41 and southeast 33-9-39—$1.

United States to David W. Miller, patent, lots 1, 2, and south half of northeast 5-7-38.

Asher B. Wilson to Wade Warner, qcd, lots 6, 22 in block 22, College or Third addition to Goodland—$1.

Louie T. Sharp and husband to George Bradley, qcd, 25 feet off east side of lot 8 in block 1, Sharp's addition Goodland—$10.

United States to Enoch E. Rogers, patent, northwest 6-10-41.

William Trost to Delia M. Reed, wd, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, in block 48, Second addition to Goodland—$1,300.

Fred E. Barnett to George P. Lyman, wd, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in block 44, original town Goodland—$250.

Fred E. Barnett to John Hartzler, wd, lots 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, in block 44, original town Goodland—$250.

John Hartzler and wife to George P. Lyman, wd, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, in block 7, Third addition to Goodland—$150.

C. P. Russell and wife to A. R. King, qcd, lot 10 in southwest of northeast 18-8-38—$5.

Fred E. Barnett to John Hartzler, qcd, lot 9 in block 44, original town Goodland—$25.

My Best Friend,

Alexander Benton, who lives on rural route 1, Fort Edward, N. Y., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is my best earthly friend. It cured me of asthma six years ago. It also performed a wonderful cure of incipient consumption for my son's wife. The first bottle ended the terrible cough, and this accomplished, the other symptoms left one by one, until she was perfectly well. Dr. King's New Discovery's power over coughs and colds is simply marvelous." No other remedy has ever equaled it. Fully guaranteed by T. A. Stevenson, druggist. 50c and $1. Trial bottle free.

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Not exceeding	20.00	5 cents	Not exceeding	20.00	10 cents
Not exceeding	30.00	5 cents	Not exceeding	30.00	12 cents
Not exceeding	40.00	10 cents	Not exceeding	40.00	15 cents
Not exceeding	50.00	10 cents	Not exceeding	50.00	18 cents
Not exceeding	60.00	10 cents	Not exceeding	60.00	20 cents
Not exceeding	75.00	10 cents	Nit exceeding	75.00	25 cents
Not exceeding	100.00	10 cents	Not exceeding	100.00	30 cents

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