

CONCERNING KANSAS.

ASHAMED OF KANSAS.

(A PARODY.)

About Ben Morrill, banker, "from the West,"
Saw in his room one night a spectral guest,
Who sat within a blaze of sulphurous hue,
His eyes alternate fiery red and blue,
And wrote in letters dazzlingly bright
Upon a tablet black as Pluto's night.
Whom Morrill trembling asked, "What writ-
est thou?"

"The names of those," he answered, "we allow
To rank the highest in hell's proud esteem."
"And is mine there?" he queried. "Nay, we
deem

None worthy here save those who steal a state,
Who deal in bribes and perjury; who prize
Of justice while they rob the poor they make,
And ruin a commonwealth they could not
take.

No, my sweet sir, you are too goody good
To train in such a devilish brotherhood!"
"Yet, are they not my friends?" the banker
cried.

"My name with these I see must stand beside:
Write me, good friend, upon thy roll of fame
As one ashamed of Kansas. Know my name!"
The demon bowed and laughed upon his way,
And told the joke a thousand times that day;
Returning, bore a book wherein displayed
The names of men whom paltry passion
swayed.

Who wrecked the cause they championed by
a word

As false as foolish, traitorous as absurd,
Which, like the savage missile, wildly th own,
Hissed harmless o'er the foe and smote their
own.

To one the slogan of a winning fight,
Pelted the speaker's hosts in headlong flight,
So bowing low, "This is my Burchard book."
The fiend announced it with a cross-eyed look.
He flung it open on the banker's bed,
And lo! Ben Morrill's name stood at the head!
—H. M. GREENE.

NOTES.

Dr. Wetmore, of Emporia, has been elected by the board of charities as Superintendent of the insane asylum at Oswatomie.

A. G. Stacy, who was secretary of the last republican senate, has engaged to take editorial charge of the Parsons Independent, a Populist paper.

Twenty-five of the Sanders men convicted at Leavenworth for obstructing the mails, are in the Topeka jail serving a thirty days' sentence, which will expire this week.

Although Congressman Funston's star is on the wane he may yet fill another public office. He has been nominated for road overseer in Carlisle township, Allen county, where he lives.

City Attorney Tillotson, of Topeka, is getting a touch of high life. He is under arrest for libel, the charge having been brought by a juror in the famous sewer case, whom Tillotson had said was bribed.

The Kansas City Times says: "The republican papers ought to get together and adopt a line of policy on Bill Hackney. Some roast and revile him, and say they are glad he is gone, while others get on their knees and beg him to come back.

The Hutchinson Gazette is pretty certain that there is a scheme on foot to effect a fusion by withdrawing Morrill and Blue so that republicans can vote for Overmyer and Lowe. That is possible, but it wouldn't be a good plan to build too much on it.

The Topeka Press in line.

The Topeka Daily Press has hauled down the democratic ticket from the head of its columns, and placed the People's party ticket instead. In explanation of this move the Press said in its last Sunday edition:

"The republican party in Kansas to-day stands for the corporations against the masses. It stands for the rich against the poor. It stands up for Kansas when it possesses the offices and is ashamed of Kansas when it has been driven from power by the just indignation of the people whose rights it has outraged and whose interests it has ignored. This party is now attempting to regain the power of which it has been justly deprived. The methods it is using are those it has employed in the past to

hoodwink and to prey upon the people.

"The election of Major Morrill to be chief executive of the state and his associate upon the republican ticket means the return to power of the old regime whose corruption, speculation and dishonesty in office have been the disgrace of the fair state of Kansas. The overthrow of the old rotten regime was due to a wise combination of the better elements of the state. The return of this crowd to power can only be brought about by the disintegration of these elements. To effect this result corporation influence, personal greed for office and the cupidity of those who esteem self aggrandisement an object to be attained, higher than the interest of the state and above the welfare of the people, have been brought into powerful play to separate the masses of the people in the interests of the election of the republican ticket.

"Whether or not the wisest counsels have prevailed among the elements opposed to the republican party is not now a question to be discussed. The simple problem is, shall the republican party return to power by reason of the disintegration of the voters opposed to it. For our part we say, no! Every fiber of our nature and every prejudice of our being are opposed to the return of the republican party to power, and for this reason the Press adopts the only course by which the republican party can be defeated. It does this conscious of the fact and honest in its belief that a great majority of the democratic voters of the state of Kansas coincide in its conclusion and will endorse its action by their votes upon election day.

"For this reason and in order to attain the object desired, the Press places at the top of its columns the entire Populist ticket, with faith in its triumph at the polls and with the assurance that its election will subserve the best interests of the state of Kansas."

Taxes on Pullman Cars.

Several healthy lies have recently been set afloat by republican papers regarding the lowering of taxes on Pullman cars by the Populist board of railway assessors, and the collection of old taxes. In order to make these lies appear more plausible W. F. Rightmire published a statement, which in spite of the falseness on the face of it, has been given wide circulation. It was a libelous thrust at the governor and attorney general, whom it charges with favoring the Pullman company in the matter of taxes. In answer to a request Attorney General Little made the following reply:

"In 1886 the state board of railway assessors for Kansas assessed the coaches or rolling stock of the Pullman car company, the same as other railway property in Kansas. The Pullman company claimed that it was an Illinois corporation and that the stock of the company was assessed in Illinois and that the company could not be compelled to pay taxes on its property in this state. The company therefore commenced an action in the United States circuit court against the officers of sixty-five counties to enjoin the collection of the taxes levied upon the Pullman cars. The federal court here decided that Kansas had a right to assess and collect taxes on Pullman property. The Pullman company appealed this case to the supreme court of the United States and the decision of the circuit court was affirmed. After the supreme court of the United States had affirmed the decision of the

circuit court, the Pullman company then began to settle with the different counties and to pay the taxes due each. There was some question about the 50 per cent. penalty, and one case has been continued since that time in the federal court here. In 1892 the company settled with forty of the counties. In 1893 the company settled with eighteen of the counties. In 1894, prior to April, the company settled with seven counties, and on the 18th day of April, 1894, the company settled with the last county, which was Sheridan county, and paid to that county \$14.58, the full amount due, so when this last settlement was made with Sheridan county last April there was not a single dollar due from the Pullman company to any county in the state.

"I find in Attorney General Ives' report the following statement concerning this case: 'During my term of office, the supreme court of the United States has passed upon the right of the state of Kansas to tax property belonging to the Pullman Palace Car company, and hold that the state had a right to levy and collect such taxes.' The Pullman Palace Car company acquiesced in this decision and last spring made a return of property, and as I am creditably informed has adjusted satisfactory the delinquent taxes in almost all the counties of the state wherein they were due. My attention had never been called to this case and I had no knowledge that such a case was pending. Rightmire says he called my attention to this case. This is absolutely false. I never talked with Rightmire about this case in my life, and the statement made by him that I told him that it was none of his business and that we were running the state and would run it in our way, is absolutely false and Rightmire knows it. The truth is, that just as soon as the United States court decided the case the company began to settle with the counties, and on the 8th day of last June, when Rightmire wrote this letter there was not a farthing due from the Pullman Palace Car company to any county in the state and Rightmire could have easily acquired this information if he had had an honest desire to do so.

"This old case No. 6118 is still pending on the docket of the United States court here, but at the next term the company will dismiss the case and judgment will be rendered against it for costs, and I was assured by Mr. Dallas, of the firm of Rosington, Smith & Dallas, that the court costs will all be paid by the Pullman company. Just why it was that Rightmire wrote such an infamous letter, when in a few moments he could have discovered the whole truth, one can only imagine. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. LITTLE,
Attorney General.

A Republican Effort.

An effort was made to give Mr. Kirkpatrick's campaign in the Third district a good start by firing off several big guns at Fredonia last Saturday. The politicians from nine counties and some from outside the district were there, and together with the unregenerated of Wilson they made up a respectable sized audience.

Major Morrill, R. W. Blue, Bernard Kelly and ex-Senator Ingalls were the four speakers who dispensed as many kinds of doctrine to the tired audience. Morrill blamed the democratic administration for the hard times, and tried to explain that the republican platform was just what the silver advocates of Kansas wanted. Then he looked very wise and said "the republican platform demands that there shall be a maintenance of the

parity of values of the two metals," and emphasized the fact that one kind of our present money is just as good as another. He did not state plainly that all our money is fiat but his audience doubtless understood that. The remainder of the major's speech was about obeying law.

Ex-Senator Ingalls talked about his retirement, and roasted the democrats mercilessly. He said: "The Populists have fallen from grace, but democrats furnish an illustration of original sin and total depravity." Bernard Kelly talked about pensions, and poor, old Blue was compelled to wrestle with the tariff question. This was intended as a means of keeping him from getting on to the money question and putting his foot in it. But he did wander away from the tariff long enough to say he was always a bi-metalist and that the state platform was just the thing. They do say his speech was quite a departure from the Kansas City one.

ANOTHER CHAPTER

Containing Declarations and Confessions of Men Who Progress.

The ADVOCATE has published letters of W. P. Hackney, T. L. Bond, Dr. T. J. Rude and David Martin, all republicans, each giving his reasons for refusing to support the republican ticket this campaign, and has also mentioned the conversion of J. B. Hindman, republican, of Olathe, and Grant W. and W. P. Harrington, democrats, publishers of the Hiawatha Democrat. We now have the confession of F. W. Frasier, a Cloud county ex-democrat, and those of E. B. Whaley of Topeka and M. A. Wilson of Atwood, both ex-republicans. Mr. Whaley was recently a member of the republican state committee:

F. W. FRASIER.

EDITOR CLYDE VOICE:—Permit me through your columns to give my reasons why I refuse to longer affiliate with the democratic party under its present leadership. Coming into power two years ago, it was in a position to give the country wholesome legislation; but it has violated every pledge it gave and every promise it made in the platform which secured for it the grand victory of 1892.

In its platform the democratic party "recommended the prohibitory 10-per cent tax on state bank issues repealed." But the democratic congress killed, without debate, a bill introduced for this purpose.

The platform "denounced republican protection as a fraud." But after the jugglers in congress complete the tariff bill, it will require a powerful lens to discover where democratic revenue begins or republican protection ceases.

The platform demanded "the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal." Nevertheless, the democratic congress discriminated against silver by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and the president, by vetoing the seigniorage bill, finally completed its overthrow.

The platform denounced "the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor." And yet a democratic congress permits the agents and representatives of trusts to dictate the schedules and shape tariff legislation.

Having repudiated its platform, I can not see how the party, with its record of broken promises, and with the president's settled financial policy becoming the policy of the party, can again go before the people and expect them to