

THE PROGRESS.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes of Interest Gathered From Around About the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1892.

Special Correspondence to The Progress:

President Harrison will not attend the Columbus day celebration in New York City. Mrs. Harrison had a bad turn early this week and her condition is now considered so precarious that he fears to leave her even for one day. A Personal friend who was with Mr. Harrison when he first heard of the resolution of sympathy concerning Mrs. Harrison's illness that was adopted by the convention of the national associations of Democratic clubs in New York, says he was deeply affected and that he made no attempt to hide the manly tears that dropped from his eyes.

A number of very important political conferences have taken place here this week and public curiosity to know what was going on has been intense, but the secrets have so far been well kept. Gen. Clarkson and Mr. Hobart of the Republican national committee admitted that it was political business that brought them to Washington, but further than that they declined to gratify the curiosity of either political friends or opponents. It is known while they were here they conferred with President Harrison, Secretary Foster, Col. Dubbey and several other prominent members of their party, and it is presumed that the conferences were very important to have caused two members of the national committee to leave their desks at headquarters at this stage of the campaign. The Democrats have an idea that something sensational is being prepared by the Republicans for use in the closing days of the campaign, and there have been a number of things, small in themselves, occurring around at least two of the government departments that tend to leading an air of probability to the idea.

A complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern and Union Pacific railway companies that will excite interest everywhere. It is charged that these railroads carried the delegates from California to the Republican and Democratic national conventions at about one-half the regular prices, and that they compelled the delegates of the People's Party national convention to pay the regular price for tickets, although there were more of them than were carried to either of the other conventions. What the complaint in this case wants decided is whether railroads have a right under the present laws to thus discriminate against a part of their patrons, and a good many others will be equally interested in the decision.

The news from the Florida and Georgia elections has had a marked effect in stiffening up the Democratic backbone, but but at the Farmer's Alliance headquarters they do not appear at all down-hearted over the result. They say they never have made any claim of carrying either of these States, although they expected a larger vote in Georgia than they got. The Republicans can have assumed an oh-we-knew-it-all-the-time attitude towards these elections, and few of them express any hope of getting electoral votes from the South, notwithstanding the confident claims made by some of the party leaders of carrying Tennessee and West Virginia.

It is said that what are known as the Silver States are no longer put in the Republican column by the national managers of that party when figuring on the result, as they are almost certain to be carried by the People's Party. Mr. Clarkson practically admitted that when he was here.

The United States Supreme Court will convene next Monday for the October term.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Preserve the Negro From the Blandishments of the Demagogue.

KENTVILLE, La., October 13, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:
As both the People's Party and the Democratic party profess to favor white

supremacy and opposition to the force bill, to prevent anyone from being elected from the Fourth Congressional District who favors the force bill, it is suggested that an election be held some time prior to the general election in November, in which none but white voters of the Democratic and People's Party be allowed to participate. In this each party can have an equal number of sworn commissioners, who shall, in the presence of everyone who wishes to see, count the vote and certify to the result as correct. The returns can be sent to another committee chosen by the Congressional Executive Committees of the two parties, composed of an equal number of each party, whose duty shall be to declare the result of the election as shown by the returns as certified to at the various precincts, each party pledging itself to abide by the result, and vote for the successful candidate at the general election in November. By such election white supremacy would be secured, and the negro preserved from the blandishments of the demagogue, the potent and corrupt argument of the plutocrat, and the wiles of the cunning and the vicious. WHITE SUPREMACIST.

THE HONEST FARMER.

He Insists Upon Having His Vote Correctly Counted.

ALDEN'S BRIDGE, La., October 12, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:

The action of the Congressional Committee for the Fourth District, in adopting primaries to make nominations, doing away with conventions, was unparadeled and unprecedented, according to Democratic usage.

This move of the bosses has created no little commotion in Democratic circles, and have put Democrats to thinking. The Democratic party, so-called, have drifted a long way from the Democratic land marks since 1860, and still slide drifts.

Democrats are becoming alarmed at the prospects of the future. Their old party, that which was governed and run by the people, is now in possession of the National bank presidents and the State bosses. It is no longer a party of the people, and for the people, but a machine by which the favorites are kept in office—by this scheme and cunning of the bosses—and against the express wish of the people at the ballot box. The people cannot and will not endorse this robbery much longer. They will forsake this modern Democratic party, and unite themselves with a party of the people, whose platform of principles advocate clean-cut Jaessonian Democracy, which will be more congenial with their own views. The name of Democracy alone has held the people in obedience for years, but it has at last lost its savor, and the old name only remains to remind the Democrats of what it once was.

The Democratic masters of the Fourth District have openly denounced the People's Party as a mere suckling compared with the strength of the great Democratic party; and even Mr. Blanchard has said "that if he was the Democratic nominee," under the special mode of nominating, that he would defeat Mr. Guice by 3,000 majority. Now, Mr. Editor, we don't believe any such thing; but we do believe that this remark of Mr. Blanchard is a leader to the argument to be used before the people, in order to prepare their minds for what is coming, and will be expected, by the action of the one-man-election-law of Louisiana. The people's party in order to get at the expressed will of a majority of the white people of this district, are willing to submit this proposition for Mr. Guice and Mr. Blanchard to run in a white primary, and the one receiving the majority of votes cast to be declared the nominee for Congress of the white voters of the Fourth District. This is nothing but fair and equitable between white men, if the Democratic bosses are willing for the white people to have a voice in who shall represent them in Congress, let them accept this proposition. What say you, Col. J. M. Hollingsworth? This proposition is not official on my part, but if you say you are willing to accede to this plan of getting at the will of the people, then it will be made official by the Congressional Committee of the People's Party in five days. But if it is not accepted,

then the masses can prepare themselves for the conflict. We know what is coming, and we warn the Democratic bosses not to force their schemes of oppression too far upon the patient and long-suffering people. The yeomanry of the land has stood this tyranny for years without uttering a murmur; but the time has come "when patience ceases to be a virtue," and now the people demand justice at the hands of those whom their votes have elevated to office.

In former years the masses were taught that it was their duty to submit to the will of the political bosses, and ask no questions. But since corruption has become so rife, and the people have learned the value of their rights, they will no longer stand the oppression of these political despots.

The people are for peace; but if their candidate is counted out after receiving the majority of the white votes of the Fourth District, we have fearful forebodings of the result, as the temper of the people can no longer be restrained.

The Democratic returning officers have already indicated that the People's Party will have to represent them on the board of commissioners at this point, and this proves conclusively their intentions. They fear the eye of justice to cast upon their impious work of getting away with the ballot of the honest farmer and laborer, like it was done in the election of Foster and McEnery. "WOO, HAY."

IN THE LAND OF SUNFLOWERS.

How Thrifty People Utilize the State Flower of Kansas.

[Special Correspondence.]

ARLINGTON, Kan., Oct. 4.—Beginning with the middle of July and lasting until late in October, Kansas does her best to earn her right to the title of the Sunflower State. The little black-eyed Susans that grow along creek banks and hide under the trees are the first to make their appearance, and as many as a hundred will be found on one little bush. They are followed in a few weeks by a larger yellow-headed sunflower, which is the shiest of all varieties.

It is found only in occasional spots, bearing but one or two blossoms on each stalk, that lack the peculiar resinous smell that is part of the beauty and attractiveness of the other varieties. From its delicate appearance it might be called the invalid of the sunflower family.

There are about twenty different kinds of sunflowers in July that struggle about one after the other—a sort of an advanced guard to proclaim the coming of the real Kansas emblem flower that bursts into bloom about the middle of August. It is a drooping plant and often grows to an immense size. The leaves are heart shaped, and the sunflowers are the largest known. When cultivated in gardens the seed pod alone often measures seven inches in diameter. It grows on creek banks, fills up unsightly hollows in the towns, casts a shade along dusty roadways, claims a corner in every flower garden, nods in at the second story windows of houses, runs riot in the fields, climbs the fences to get in the way of the plow in the corn field, and in a sunny, impudent way claims the whole state as its territory and empire.

Thrifty people save the seeds for chicken feed; the leaves are used for fodder, the stalks make good fuel, and the time is coming when the farmers will convert the seed into oil. They make an oil that is little inferior to olive oil. An acre of land will produce sixty bushels of seed, and each bushel is equivalent to a gallon of oil. The flower yields the best of honey, and besides being the prettiest thing in the state it can be made very useful.

The women wear them for corsage bouquets, fill vases with them for every room in the home, paint them on china for the dining room and on lampreons for the parlor. The children of the state are found all over the house. The children make gum of the wax that accumulates on the stalk. The maiden who wears them in her hair has a lover who wears the badge of a sunflower to denote his patriotism, and the old folks love their brightness while condemning their cheerfulness in sturdily growing and blooming where corn and oats will refuse to live.

They are the state emblem of loyalty and patriotism. Intervened in every part of the state history, they have furnished a theme alike for the patriot and poet. Albert Bigelow Paine, the Kansas poet, says of the sunflower—and all Kansas people echo him:

When all the sky above is just ex blue as blue
can be,
An the prairies air a-wavin like a yaller driftin
sen,
Oh, 'tis here my soul goes sailin an my heart
is on the boom,
In the golden fields of Kansas when the
Sun-
Flowers
Bloom.

FRANKS L. GARFIELD.