State Historical Society

# THE IOLA REGISTER.

REGISTER, Established 1866. COURANT, Established 1883. DEMOCRAT, Established 1886. ELSMORE EAGLE, Established 1890. SAVONBURGH PROGRESS, Established 1891.

IOLA, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894. VOL. XXVIII. No. 39

## PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

DENTISTRY.

S. Tozer—Office over Evans Bros' drug store.

Dr. H. E. Duncan.—Office over Post Office.

ATTORNEYS.

H. A Ewing. R. H Bennett
Ewing & Bennett. Office at Court House.

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CAMPBELL & HANKINS, Attorneys. A. H. Campbell, County Atty.; W. C. Hankins, Deputy County Atty. Office one door east of post office, up-stairs, Iola, Kans.

Foust & Son—attorneys and counsellors-at-law. Office two doors north of Northrup's bank, Iola, Kansas.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

K. and L. of S.—Iola Council Knights and Ladies of Security meets the first and third Friday nights of each month. R. H. Bennett, Cor Sec'y.

G. A. R.—McCook Post No. 51 meets the first Saturday on or before each full moon at G. A. R. Hall. All comrades in good standing are invited to meet with the Post. H. M Miller, P. C.

McCook Relief Corps, No. 145 meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at G A. R. hall. Mrs. M. L. Miller, Pres. M. E. Smeltzer, Secy.

Salem Chapter No. 4, Order of Eastern Star, meets in Masonic Hall 1st and 3rd Monday in each month. Mrs. Sarah Crow, W.M. Miss Nellie Colborn, Sec.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services on third Sunday of the month. Fred E. Stimson, Missionary in charge.

Christian, or Disciples—Corner of Broadway and Sycamore. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday nights. E. P. Trabue, pastor.

United Brethren—Sunday School every Sunday at 3 p. m., and preaching every other Sunday evening at first door north of Court House R. H. Bennett, Superintendent. J. W. Stone, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal—Corner of Jefferson avenue and Broadway. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited to all of these meetings. J. Hunter, pastor.

Baptist—On Sycamore street. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting every Sunday evening. M. F. King, pastor.

Reformed—Divine worship in the Christ Reformed church at 11 o'clock a. m. every Sunday. Evening services every two weeks at half past seven o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 10 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited to attend. L. S. Fanst, pastor.

Presbyterian—Madison Ave. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Everybody welcome. W. L. Sumner, pastor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. C. T. U.—Regular meeting every second and fourth Friday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Christian church during the summer.

Allen County Horticultural Society meets every second Friday of each month at 2 o'clock p. m. at G. A. R. hall. B. F. Pancoast Pres. R. S. Moore, Secy.

Iola Public Library—Over Northrup's bank. Open every Saturday from 2 to 5 p. m. Stock and membership tickets for sale at the room. Mrs. Wm. Knapp, Librarian.

T. S. Stover—Abstracter of titles. Has a complete set of abstract books for Allen county. The only one who makes investigation of titles a specialty. Iola, Kansas.

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COUPON NO. 28.

Bring or send this coupon to The Register office accompanied by

10 CENTS IN SILVER

and receive No. 28 of the World's Fair Portfolios. They are now ready for distribution and are worth twice the am't. Don't miss them!

☞ Do not send stamps.

If ordered by mail enclose one cent stamp with dime.

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Silverware Jewelry, Gold Spectacles, Rings, etc Musical Instruments, Strings, and Supplies. First Class Watch Repairing. Leader in Low Prices

H. Reimert Makes Suits to Order and guarantees a fit
Prices, $6 to $10 a Suit.
Opposite Kessler & Krueger's Meat Market

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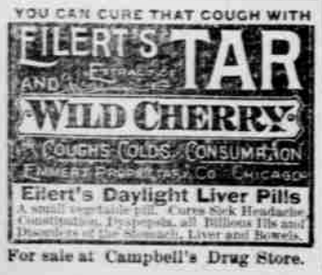

Eifert's Daylight Liver Pills
A small vegetable pill. Cures Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, all Billious Ills and Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
For sale at Campbell's Drug Store.

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Individual responsibility larger than any Bank in Southern Kansas.

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Dealer in foreign and domestic exchange. Collection made at all accessable points and proceeds remitted on day of payment. Liberal discounts given to customers.

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Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange on Kansas City, Chicago and New York.
Makes collections in all parts of the United States

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Broom Corn, Grass Seed, Grain & Hay WANTED!

WILL SHIP FROM IOLA, LaHARPE OR MORAN.

COAL

The Famous Black Diamond, Lone Tree, and Wier City Coal; also Strip Coal, at cheap competition prices.

Will sell you anything you want, and buy anything you have to sell.

HAY PRESSES, PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES, Etc., Etc., FOR TRADE.

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Can show you some bargains in

REAL ESTATE,

Improved Land or Raw Prairie.

CALL ON HIM FOR LOANS OR INSURANCE!

Do You Want to Feed Your Crop

THIS IS THE SEASON TO FEED!

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

### Road Notice.

(G. F. Robins et al).

State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.

*The State of Kansas, to whom it may concern:*

WHEREAS, Application has been made by petition to the Board of County Commissioners of said county, for establishing a county road, as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the S E corner of sec. twenty-one (21), township twenty-three (23) south, range twenty (20) east of the sixth principal meridian, running north one mile. Also; commencing at the N E corner of section twenty-two,(22)township twenty three (23) south, range twenty (20) east of the sixth principal meridian, running west two (2) miles onthe north side of sections twenty-two(22) and twenty-one (21). Said roads situated in Allen county, State of Kansas, United States of America. Said roads to be forty feet wide. And Whereas, H. P. Fowler, G. O. Myers and J. C. Beatty viewers, and G. DeWitt, county surveyor of said county, have been ordered by said County Commissioners to view, survey and establish said road

Therefore, you are hereby notified that said viewers and surveyor will proceed, on the 18th day of September 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the place of beginning of said road, to view, survey and locate said road, and perform whatsoever other duties as are required of them by law: and unless you then file a written application with said viewers, giving a description of the premises on which you claim damages or compensation, your application for the same will be barred.

Witness my hand at my office in Iola, in said county, this 20th day of August, 1894.

JAMES WAKEFIELD, County Clerk.

### Sheriff's Sale.

(First published August 3, 1894.)

BY virtue of an order of sale, dated the 30th day of July, 1894, issued out of the district court in and for Allen county, Kansas in an action in said court wherein F C Prest was plaintiff, and William D. Matthews and Martha A. Matthews, his wife, L. D. Matthews and L. A. Matthews, his wife; S. L. Matthews, Levi Robinson, Elnora B. Claiborne, Joseph Cahn and Isaac Bachrach, partners as Joseph Cahn & Company, George J. Englehardt, Robert Winning, John A. Johnston, partners as Englehardt Winning & Company, Charles C. Rainwater, Simon L. Boogher and John B. Morris partners as Rainwater, Boogher & Company and C. H. Crabtree, G. W. Matthews, P. C. Padget and M. B. Padget were defendants, I will on Tuesday the 4th day of September, 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Iola, in said Allen county, Kansas offer at public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of each and every of the above named parties in and to the following real estate, in said State and county, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter[e¼ of ne ¼] of section thirty-six [36], township twenty-three [23] range nineteen [19] east of 6th p. m.

Said property will be sold as directed by said order of sale, without appraisement, and subject to a prior encumbrance of the principal note for $675.00 and interest as set out in plaintiff's petition and belonging to a stranger to this suit. C. C. AUSHERMAN, Sheriff of Allen County, Kansas.

[35-39] Beardsley, Gregory & Flannelly, attorneys. Kansas City, Mo.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First published Aug. 3, 1894.]

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Allen county, Kansas, wherein Albert Bromer was plaintiff, and James Paddock and Margaret Paddock his wife, and J. W. Bowlby and Emily Bowlby his wife, J. F. Corrigan, T. J. Beebe, Assignee of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of Kansas, a corporation, and T. H. Stevens, The Farmers Loan and Trust Company of Kansas, a corporation, Orlando F. Casteen, H. Llewelyn Jones and P. G. Walton, Trustees, and O. F. Casteen, F. G. Hobson and Levi S. Gould, Assignees of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of Kansas, a corporation, were defendants, I will on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, A. D. 1894,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Iola, in the county of Allen, in the State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand all the following described real estate situate in the county of Allen and State of Kansas, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-four, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, all in township twenty-three south, Range nineteen east of the 6th P. M.

Said property will be sold as the property of the above named defendants and without appraisement, to satisfy said order of sale.

C. C. AUSHERMAN, Sheriff of Allen county, Kan.

CHAS. O. ERWIN AND T. S. STOVER, attorneys for plaintiff. (33-39)

### Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

(First published Aug 24, 1894.)

STATE OF KANSAS, ALLEN COUNTY, ss.

J. S. Judd, vs. B. G. Culver,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Franklin county, in said State I will on

Tuesday September 25, A. D. 1894,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day at the court house in Iola in the county and State aforesaid, offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following described real estate to-wit: The undivided one half (½) of south east quarter (¼) of section nineteen (19) township twenty six (26) range twenty in allen county, Kansas.

Said property levied on and to be sold subject to a mortgage of $500 and interest at 10 per cent from Nov. 1, 1893 as the property of the above named defendant. C. C AUSHERMAN, sheriff

Sheriff's office Iola, Kansas, August 17, 1894. (38-42) W. H. Clark, attorney for plff.

### PUBLICATION NOTICE.

(First published Aug. 17, 1894.)

State of Kansas to Henry Heiser and Sarah E. Heiser, his wife:

You will take notice that you have been sued in the District court in and for Allen county, Kansas, by S. H. Standart, an assignee, and that unless you answer to the petition filed in said suit on or before the 28th day of September 1894 said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you accordingly, foreclosing a mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Heiser and Sarah E. Heiser to Crippen, Lawrence and company dated January 18th 1892, on the following described real estate in allen co. Ks to-wit: Lot one (1) and the south half of lot two (2) in block forty seven (47) in the city of Iola, and for the sale of said real estate, without appraisement, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage.

Witness my hand and official seal this 16 day of August 1894.

[L. S.] FRANK L. TRAVIS, Clerk of said Court.

(37-39) Beardsley, Gregory, & Flannelly atty's for plf

DO YOU INTEND TO BUILD A

HOUSE, BARN OR FENCE?

THEN REMEMBER THAT MY

LUMBER YARD

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN ALLEN COUNTY, AND THAT MY PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

L. L. NORTHRUP.

DR. WINCHELL'S
TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale at Campbell's drug store.

### JUST ARRIVED.

What is the little one thinking about?
Very wonderful things no doubt.
Unwritten history,
Unfathomed mystery!
Yet he laughs and cries, and eats and drinks
And chuckles and crows and nods and winks,
As if his head were as full of kinks
And curious riddles as any sphynx.

Who can tell what a baby thinks?
Who can follow the gossamer links
By which the mannikin feels his way
Out from the shores of the great unknown,
Blind, and wailing, and alone,
Into the light of day?—
Out from the shores of the unknown sea,
Tossing in pitiful agony,—
Of the unknown sea that reels and rocks,
Specked with the barks of little souls—
Barks that were launched on the other side,
And slipped from Heaven on the ebbing tide!

What does he think of his mother's eyes?
What does he think of his mother's hair?
What of the cradle roof that flies
Forward and backward through the air?
What does he think of his mother's breast,
Cup of his life and couch of his rest?

* * *

Now he thinks he'll go to sleep.
I can see the shadow creep
Over his eyes in soft eclipse
Over his brow, and over his lips,
Out to his little finger tips.
Softly sinking down he goes!
Down he goes! Down he goes!
See! He is hushed in sweet repose.

*J. G. Holland.*

## Editorial Notes.

THE frontispiece of *Mc. Clure's Magazine* for September is a charming portrait of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, and the opening article is a no less charming relation, by Mr. Stevenson, of how, soon after their marriage, he came to write "Treasure Island," and of the unusual conditions under which he executed the work. Pictures of the houses and scenes in which the Stevensons lived at the time, and several portraits of Stevenson himself, accompany the article.

IN his examination before the U. S. Strike Commissioner Monday, Eugene V. Debs said: "It was not the railroads, or the army, but the power of the United States Courts that beat us." That is a frank admission that the strikers were violating the law. If they had not been the courts could not and would not have touched them. In what position does this declaration of the chief officer of the strike leave that party which made such indecent haste to sympathize with the rioters and condemn the railroads and the soldiers? Mr. Debs himself does not blame either the railroads or the army for his defeat, but lays it all upon the courts.

MRS. LEASE was billed to make a speech in New York last week, but she wrote *from the State Insane Asylum*, to say that her health was hopelessly broken and that she could not make any campaign speeches this fall. Mrs. Lease has been ill now for nearly six months, and during all that time, instead of going home to the care of her husband and children, she has lived at one of the State Institutions, boarding at the expense of the State, and attended by physicians paid by the State. And she draws her salary from the State all this while, with regularity and dispatch. Will some Populist kindly take space in the Register to explain how this conduct on the part of Mrs Lease fits in with the idea that the People's party is the party of honesty, economy and reform?

The "trial" of Professor Ely, of the Wisconsin University, for heresy, reminds us Kansans of the political adventures of the board of regents that "convicted" Professor Canfield at the Kansas University, two or three years ago.—*Ottawa Journal.*

But the Board of Regents at the Kansas University didn't "convict" Prof. Canfield. So far from doing that, in the very midst of the fight against him it raised his salary from $2500 to $3000. Did that look like a "conviction"? Prof. Canfield left Kansas and went to Nebraska because Nebraska offered him an opportunity for wider work and $2000 a year higher salary than Kansas could give him. Everybody who cares to know the facts in this matter could have learned them by this time, and the stale lie that Canfield was driven out of Kansas by Republican intolerance is only repeated by those who do not want the truth to be known.

MRS. LEASE is not the only member of the State Administration who boodles board and lodging off the State. Topeka papers say that W. S. Wait, the treasurer of the Board of Charities, has not been home since last spring but lives at the Topeka Insane Asylum, where he has a room, eats food paid for by the State and is waited on by attendants paid for out of the State treasury. This Mr. Wait by the way, is the Reformer who had his niece put on the pay roll of the Industrial School for girls, as a teacher, although there was no vacancy. But worst of all, the girl was of unsound mind, utterly incapable of holding a teacher's position if one had been vacant. Nevertheless she drew pay from the State for several weeks. These statements are not Republican lies, dear Populist brother. They are acknowledged and admitted facts.

SOME time ago the charge was made that Dr. Pilcher had emasculated a number of the boys in the Imbecile Asylum at Winfield. The charge was such a foul and terrible one that the Register did not even allude to it, believing that it must certainly be false. A few days ago, however, Dr. Pilcher published a letter over his own signature in which he frankly admitted that he had performed the operation, and attempted to justify himself by saying that it was necessary to prevent the boys from harmful practices. Dr. Pilcher invited investigation and the Winfield *Courier* accepted the invitation, and we give in our supplement this week the result of its investigation. It is a terrible story, a story of barbarous and cruel outrage upon helpless and feeble minded children. The man who committed it ought to be in the penitentiary, and in a great many States he would be. And the Administration which appointed and sustains him ought to be defeated in every precinct in Kansas.

ONE thing is certain: If the Lewelling administration is being lied about, it is Populists and not Republicans who are doing the lying. It was Mrs. Lease and Lawyer Smith and Senator Taylor, all Populists, who said that the administration was boodling the dives and lotteries of Kansas City. (And a jury agreed that what Lawyer Smith said was true.) It was a Populist who brought the charges against Warden Chase, and against the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, and against the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Imbecile Asylum, and against the Topeka Police Commissioners. In short every serious charge against the Lewelling Administration rests upon the voluntary testimony of Populists. Is it likely that these people would lie about the officials of their own party?

### DEMONETIZATION AND PRICES.

EDITOR IOLA REGISTER: You invite some Populist to show through the columns of your paper why it is that wheat is cheapened by the demonetization of silver while corn, etc. is higher in price than for some time.

The problem is so easy of solution that I am surprised that one of your sagacity and ability should ask it. The whole question hinges on the supply and demand of money and grain. Wheat is an article of univeral consumption in all Caucasian countries, consequently its value is regulated by the markets of the world. But corn and oats are purely local cereals, therefore the demand for them is local and the price is fixed by the supply and demand in the localities where they are extensively used.

Wheat is produced largely in countries having little money, consequently cheap labor. But its price is fixed by the supply in Liverpool *and fixed on a gold basis.*

Free coinage of silver in this country would increase the volume of money and thus add to the local commodity value not only of wheat but also of all other cereals and other property. The same reasoning applies to cotton for the same reason, viz: Its value is fixed in a gold standard market, that is England.

Very Truly Yours,
CHAS. S. RITTER.

The foregoing would be a very reasonable reply to our query if the statements therein contained were true. But unfortunately for his argument, like so many statements made elsewhere by our distinguished contributor, they are not true.

Take the statement, for example, that corn is a purely local cereal, that we do not export any of it and so the price is regulated entirely by the home supply and demand. Now the Government reports show that in the year ending June 30, 1892, the United States exported $42,570,421 worth of corn and corn meal,—nearly one-fifth as much as the total value of our wheat and wheat flour export. We have no exact figures of last year's or this year's exports, but a paragraph in an exchange states that during the last fiscal year our exportation of wheat and flour fell off twenty-five per cent, while the exportation of corn and corn meal increased twenty-two per cent. Corn meal now enters into the German army rations, and it is otherwise more generally used in Europe than it ever was before (thanks to the Harrison administration), and our judgment is that this fact will raise the price of it instead of lowering it, as our contributor seems to think is the case with wheat. Now the theory of those who hold that demonetization of silver has lowered the price of wheat is that if a single cargo of wheat goes to a foreign market, then the price paid for that cargo sets the price for the entire product consumed at home. If that theory holds good for wheat it must also apply to corn, and so the price of all the corn we consume at home must be regulated by the price "fixed on a gold basis" which is paid for the $42,000,000 worth we sell abroad. And this being the case we maintain that our query, "If the demonetization of silver has kept wheat down, why has it not also kept corn down?" remains unanswered.

If demonetization of silver and a contracted currency are responsible for the decline in the price of wheat then we should expect to find that price declining steadily ever since the alleged demonetization took place. But such is not the case. We have before us the record of the price of wheat in the Chicago market, and we find that the highest price reached in 1873, the last year before the demonetization act took effect, was $1.28. But the next year the highest price was $1.30½, and three years afterwards the price was $1.76½. And beginning with 1878 there were four years when the lowest point reached was $1.32, while the price ranged from that to $1.43½, and that was no longer ago than 1880. And it was no longer ago than 1888 that it struck $2.00. The prices we have given are the highest prices reached during the year named. Objection might be made that this price was speculative. Well then take the lowest price, and we find that in 1873, while silver was still "as good as gold" wheat sold as low as 81½ cents, while in 1874 the lowest price reached was 83½, in 1875 .83, in '76 $1.01½, in '78, .81½, in '79, .86½, in '80, .95½. In fact, we find that in just half of the 18 years following 1873 the price of wheat was higher than it was in 1873. Is it not absolutely untrue then to claim that the demonetization of silver has lowered the price of wheat? In 1877 the highest point reached by wheat was $1.14. In 1880 the highest point reached was $1.43½. Yet silver was demonetized just as much in 1880 as it was in 1877. How then is the rise in price to be accounted for? If one takes the ground that the decline in the price of silver is responsible, and *alone* responsible, for the decline of wheat does he not necessarily tie himself to the proposition that every time silver goes down wheat also must go down? And when the market reports show that this has not been the case, what is he going to do about it?

Mr. Ritter says that the same reasoning that applies to wheat applies to cotton. We export cotton, he says, therefore the price of it is fixed in a gold market and therefore the price has steadily declined. Now the facts are that for 17 years after the act of 1873 the price of cotton fluctuated *only a fraction of a cent a pound.* We have before us the prices from 1877 to 1890 and during those years the lowest price was 9.28 cents, in 1889, and the highest was 12.03 cents, in 1881. Isn't it just as reasonable to say that the demonetization of silver raised the price in 1881 as to say that it lowered it in 1889?

There is one statement in Mr. Ritter's letter which we are very glad to see. And that is the declaration that the price of corn and oats is "regulated by the supply and demand in the localities where they are extensively used." That is an admission that we have never before been able to force out of a Populist. Heretofore all those with whom we have argued, have scouted the idea that supply and demand had anything to do with prices, and have declared that the demonetization of silver, the contraction of the currency, the plutocrats and the trusts and combines determined the price at which the farmer should sell all his products. This admission of Mr. Ritter's is, therefore, very refreshing, and really looks as if there were hopes of his complete mental recovery.

But since he admits that the price of corn and oats is fixed by the law of supply and demand "in the localities where they are extensively used," can he not see that to be consistent he must admit that the same law regulates the price of wheat and cotton "in the localities where they are extensively used," that is in the whole world? If he will study statistics with that theory in mind he will find it much easier to account for the fluctuation in the price of these commodities than to try to account for them by the fall in silver. Consider for example, the enormous increase in production of wheat in the United States during the past 20 years. In 1874 the total production was 281,254,700 bushels. It 1893 it was 515,948,000 bushels. Is it any wonder that the price should be lowered when the quantity to be consumed is nearly twice as great? And this is not all. During the past 20 years railways have been built into the interior of India and Russia, two of the greatest wheat countries in the world, and enormous crops which formerly never got beyond the province in which they were grown have now been added to the world's supply. And along with this opening of great wheat producing countries has come astonishing reductions in land and ocean freights. In 1874 it cost 28 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York, while in 1893 the rate was 14 cents,—just half as much. The reduction in ocean freights has been much greater, although we are not able to give exact figures. But putting all these things together—the enormous increase in the wheat acreage of the United States (22,000,000 acres in 1873, 34,000,000 acres in 1893) the building of railroads bringing the yield of India and Russia into the world's market, and the great reduction in cost of transportation—it is easy to see that the decline in price is due solely to the relentless operation of the old law of supply and demand. At least that conclusion seems to us to be inevitable. Wheat is lower now than it was in 1873 because there is more wheat brought into the world's markets now in proportion to the number of consumers than there was then.

Since we have started out on these questions perhaps Mr. Ritter, who maintains, we believe, that the Populist party is the only true friend of silver, would like to point out to the readers of the Register the record that the Populist Representatives in Washington have made on that question, showing us the character of the bills they have introduced in an effort to carry out the pledges of their party? And perhaps he would like to show how the demand for free coinage may be reconciled with the demand for flat money? Any contributions he may desire to offer on these subjects will be published with pleasure—subject only to the limits of reasonable space—and considered with courtesy.