

DEFYING THE LAW.

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"But will they shoot?" was asked.

"Will they shoot?" exclaimed the governor, with emphasis. "Well; you ought to have heard them cheer when I told them to shoot."

"What effect will the present disturbances have upon the dispensary law?"

"It will strengthen it," he said promptly. "These continued disturbances have been brought on by the low-down whisky element, and by the violent opposition to the measure which the cities have made. The issue is whether the state is to be turned over to hoodlums and toughs, or be governed by its intelligent citizenship. The result will be in favor of the dispensary."

COXEYITES IN TEXAS.

There is a Military Hughes and Also a Governor Hogg.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 29—The United States industrial army of 700 men, of which Gen. L. C. Frye is the commander, is not moving on Washington very rapidly. At last accounts received here by Southern Pacific railroad officials last night, the entire army was still camped at Finlay. The people of El Paso fearing that the army would turn back and visit their city again, are endeavoring to raise sufficient money to pay for a train with which to bring the army to San Antonio, and negotiations are pending with the railroad officials for securing the lowest possible rate for the men. The Southern Pacific officials state that they are perfectly willing to haul the men if their fares are paid. The injunction prohibiting the men from interfering with the movement of trains is still in effect in El Paso county. The company of rangers under command of Capt. Hughes, who were guarding the railroad company's property at Finlay, were withdrawn to-day upon the following telegraphical order from Gov. Hogg:

AUSTIN, Texas, March 28—Captain Hughes, Finlay, Tex. By what authority are you in the service of the Southern Pacific company, guarding their trains at Finlay and preventing the removal of the starving men at that point? You are hereby commanded to remove your forces from Finlay and to interfere in no manner whatever unless either side resorts to arms.

[Signed] JAMES S. HOGG, Governor.

HOUSTON, March 29—The following correspondence passed between General Manager Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific and Governor Hogg, yesterday and to day:

General Manager Kruttschnitt, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, Houston:

Reliable reports have reached me that your company and connecting lines, in other words the Southern Pacific now dominating your line, has brought into Texas from other states about 700 men and left them at or near Finlay in a desert where they are being murdered by starvation and exposure. As your company and the one that dominates it have brought them into Texas you must carry them out or transport them to some place of refuge. You are given a reasonable time from this date to do your duty in the premises, or, failing, submit to the consequences from the state of Texas. Take due notice that this state will not submit to such wholesale murder of any human beings on her soil without testing the company's life and every right claimed by it under Texas laws.

JAMES S. HOGG, Governor.

MANAGER KRUTTSCHNITT'S REPLY.

General Manager Kruttschnitt replied:

denying the accuracy of the governor's information. Continuing, he said the industrials forced the company to haul them.

"They seek to seize our trains and appropriate the property against persistent remonstrance, and the destruction of our legal rights and in spite of our appeals to you, supported by proof which your reply shows that you held. As we understand the law, officers are not authorized to interfere for our protection."

"We have simply refused to surrender our trains and yield our property to them. We have so far taken no affirmative action, and have not taken or contemplate a single step in the premises except in obedience to the plainest provisions of the law, and any reports to you to the contrary are wholly untrue. If we are failing in any duty we are not aware how to cheerfully perform it if pointed out.

"Whilst the men have reached their position by force, overcoming us, and whilst we are not under the slightest obligations legal or moral to do so, nevertheless we will at once order our trains to take them to El Paso, if you so desire, but no further, and with the expectation that the company nor its employees will be subjected to any penalties prescribed by any ordinance of such city for the voluntary carrying of such men into their limits. This is purely gratuitous, without the slightest recognition of any legal or other obligation resting upon us in the premises or any lawful right or any power on your part to require and enforce it."

To this end the governor replied laconically: "You are advised that the state of Texas stands by its notice to you of yesterday and will not multiply words on this subject.

J. S. HOGG,
Governor."

The Commonwealth Army.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 2—The Coxey "On to Washington" army has reached this place and its number has grown to over 400. It seems to be growing steadily.

DENVER, April 2—Gen. McCook looks upon the Coxey army as dangerous.

"The weather has been against the army so far," he said to-day, but the 1st of May I fully believe there will be an army of 150,000 hungry, half-clad men clamoring around the national capitol. The spectacle of such a vast army of alleged workmen asking for employment in order that they may not starve is something new in the history of the world.

"If the national troops are ordered out to drive them away, who can imagine the complications that may arise? Those men of Coxey's army have friends and sympathizers in every state of the union. To me it seems that the country is approaching a crisis such as faced it only once before, and that was at the time of the great rebellion."

The Wells Medicine company, of Lafayette, Indiana, are the proprietors of Craft's Distemper Cure for horses and other domestic animals. The results from using this remedy are very gratifying. It has been clearly demonstrated that it will cure distemper when used in the early stages of the disease. Most veterinary surgeons will tell you that distemper cannot be cured. This is because they have never tried Craft's remedy. Those of them who have given it a fair test use it in their practice and would not be without it. Every farmer should keep it in his stable ready for use. Write to the proprietors for their neat little book on distemper which they give free.

To the Militia.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 31, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the Kansas National Guard:

I desire through the press to express my gratitude to you. I took charge of the office of adjutant general of the state amid the most intense political strife, with a terrible prejudice from my political enemies, and a deep jealousy, and insatiate desire for my place by some of my pretended political friends. This in brief was the condition when I accepted the position.

But through the kindness of my commander-in-chief, and a liberal supply of patience, things improved with time. By strict economy we were able to give the guard regimental encampment in 1893. I say frankly it was not what I would like to have seen it, for the boys were subject to many inconveniences that they should have been spared. In these encampments I have had the pleasure of meeting every company and band composing the guard, except company "C" third regiment, stationed at Osborn. This exception I very much regret. I can assure the guard, that, after meeting them face to face and forming the acquaintance of officers and men, I can truly congratulate the state upon the high moral tone of the men composing the military department. It was my great desire to have the guard at the World's Fair, but found it beyond my power to succeed. I have done all in my power to improve the condition of the guard, and if I have failed I hope my actions will not be harshly criticised. Very much, and I may say with pleasure nearly all of the prejudice between myself and the guard has passed away, and I wish to tender to the officers and men of the guard my heartfelt and sincere thanks for their courteous treatment toward me and this office during my term, and may the state see fit to still more highly appreciate your true value. I retire from the office with no regrets, feeling that I have done my duty, as best I could under many trying circumstances. In conclusion allow me again to thank you and may the national guard of Kansas have a long, bright and peaceful future.

H. H. ARTZ,
Adjutant General of Kansas.

Equal Suffrage—Citizens' Mass Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a public mass meeting of citizens, and all interested in the passage of the pending amendment for equal suffrage, for the discussion of that question, at Representative hall, Topeka, Kansas, on May 9 and 10, 1894, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. All persons in favor of, or opposed to, or neutral on the question as to whether this amendment be adopted are cordially invited to be present and participate in the meetings.

There will be present at said meetings to address the people upon the question the following distinguished speakers: Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Carrie Lane Chapman, Mrs. Therese Jenkins, Mary E. Lease, Anna L. Diggs, Laura M. Johns and others.

We will endeavor to furnish entertainment for all who notify us one week previous to the meeting of their intention to attend. All communications should be addressed to Dr. Eva Harding, Topeka, Kansas.

J. K. Hudson, Margaret Hill McCarter, Judge A. H. Horton, A. B. Whiting, W. H. Biddie, Dr. Mary A. Stewart, Mrs. E. R. Biddle, C. W. Whitmore, Rev. E. S. Embree, Mrs. C. W. Whitmore, Mayor T. W. Harrison, J. M. Knight, Arthur Capper, Kate A. Whiting, S. M. Gardshire, F. M. Grover,

Mrs. S. M. Gardshire, J. H. Grover, A. J. Arnold P. M., Wm. R. Hazen, Eugene Wolfe Asst P. M., D. C. Tillotson, T. E. Bowman, Otis E. Hungate, Eliza W. Bowman, H. W. Ealer, J. J. McAfee, R. M. Fulton, Mrs. Fred Closs, Leon G. Currier, H. R. Hilton, D. L. Shelton, Mary A. Cornelius, H. C. Bowman, E. B. Merriam and wife, L. T. Yount, Mrs. R. C. Yount, A. B. Jetmore, Maria P. Jetmore, John G. Otis, Bina A. Otis, S. McLallin, Elizabeth Wardall, Geo. W. Carey, Mary A. Carey, A. H. Case, Rev. Linus Blakesley, S. B. Alderson, Thos. S. Lyon, and others.

History Repeats Itself.

In 1860 both branches of congress and the executive were held by the democrats. The opposition party had been badly shattered in the preceding national election by a most decisive victory of the democrats. A fundamental question, involving the natural rights of man, which had presented itself for legislation, had so divided the democratic party that when it met to formulate a platform and nominate a man to represent it, harmonious action was impossible. Divisions followed, personified in different nominations. A new party came into existence to champion the rights of man, and it was successful beyond anticipation.

To-day both branches of congress and the executive are held by the democrats. The republican party was so badly shattered in 1892 that it has no possibility of again carrying a sufficient number of states to place it in power. A fundamental question, involving the natural rights of man, has presented itself for legislation. A privileged class demand a continuance of its "vested rights," as it calls them, to rob labor of its products by enlarging the measure which measures them. A portion of the democratic party—the South and West—stand for the rights of the people, and is re-enforced by a portion of what was the republican party—the North and part of the West—which will never return to the republican party. The breach between the Douglas and Breckinridge factions of democracy in 1860 was not near so deep or so wide, as is the breach to-day between Jeffersonian democracy and Cleveland democracy. The two will never again harmonize on a platform and a man, and the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln will be championed by a political party. The political organizations of the whigs and the democrats in 1860 evolved a new party which went to victory; the political organizations of the republicans and democrats in 1893-4, will evolve a new party which will go to victory. The platform in its principal planks will be—government to issue money; banks of issue to be abolished; silver to be restored to the place it held prior to 1873; and an income tax to equalize the burdens of taxation. In 1860 it was a union on the declaration of "No Further Extension of the Slave Power;" to-day the declaration has the same meaning, but it reads, "No Further Extension of the Money Power." Watch the scenes shift and see the prophecy fulfilled.—Brockton, (Mass.) Diamond, March 23.

Arbor Day Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF KANSAS, March 30, 1894.

In compliance with a now well established custom, I, L. D. Lewelling, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby designate and appoint Friday, April 13, as Arbor day. Let our people manifest an increasing interest in the observance of this beautiful holiday, and lend willing hands in adorning parks, roadways, lawns and the grounds around our schoolhouses with forest and ornamental trees. That the boys and girls of Kansas may learn to love the trees and know their usefulness as well as their beauty, I especially recommend that the day be observed in the schools of the state with appropriate instruction, and that the parents join with their children in the ceremonies of the day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.