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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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OFFICIAL COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

WESTERN PAPERS PLEASE COPY.

On the 25th day of October, 1893, Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine addressed the republican club of Massachusetts, at a dinner given at Music hall at Boston. The Boston Herald of October 26 (the next day) gives a report of the speech, together with the applause which greeted the speech. The following extract from the speech, as reported in the Herald, is of interest to the west.

"And let me tell you right here that there is no state so deeply interested as the state of Massachusetts. [Applause.] It is not for its condition I should say: Let these men try it. Let us have a lesson of free trade burned into the quick, and then let us have peace. [Applause.] But when Massachusetts sits around to mourn her destroyed factories, her ruined industries, her ruined machine shops, she sits around to mourn for eternity; for if they are once destroyed the omnivorous west will do the manufacturing for the country. [Applause.] You have the start; you have the power; you have the prestige. You can keep it, or you can throw it away, and the only way in which you can keep it is by making the voice of the majority of your people to be heard, and to be heard across the country." [Applause.]

UNDER the mulct tax law of Iowa liquors cannot be sold with a license according to law, but they can be sold without a license, according to law. The Australian ballot law did not sustain its reputation in Iowa last fall.

MR. MCKINLEY is probably not alarmed about his presidential boom on account of the eulogies now appearing in the republican press of David B. Hill as the champion of American industry. Mr. McKinley knows a thing or two.

At last the putrescent Breckinridge-Pollard case has drawn its slimy length to a disgraceful end. The jury has found for the plaintiff, awarding her \$15,000 for the damage done to her rather elastic affections by the gray-haired old rogue whose licentiousness and life of lies have dishonored himself, a great name, a trusting constituency and his high position. The Pollard sued for \$50,000, but the jury evidently considered that she had put too high a price upon affections which, according to the evidence, had been hawked about for some time before they came into the blighting possessions of Breckinridge. However, \$50,000 or \$15,000, the verdict eternally dams W. C. P. Breckinridge and utterly blasts all chances of a future political career for him, had not his cowardly and indecent tactics of defense already done so. The Pollard stands small show of ever collecting the price of her dishonor, and her so-called "vindication" would be an honest woman's curse. They both have earned the contempt of the community they have disgusted and insulted, and their blighted futures are more than well deserved.

REED'S SECTIONALISM.

In explaining his Boston speech Tom Reed again announces his belief that a reduction of the tariff will cause manufactures to move to the west. "I pointed out," he says, "that the Wilson bill would destroy their—New England—manufactures, and that when once destroyed they would be rebuilt nearer the market and nearer the materials."

Twice the republican leader has made against the present protective system the charge of sectionalism. He has said that the system is for New England. Its existence has prevented the distribution of manufactures by natural processes of growth. It has tended to keep capital in the northeast and to hinder the diversification of industries in the west. Free trade, otherwise known as the equality of laws, would compel industries to adjust themselves to materials and markets—in other words, to become of the highest benefit to Americans and mankind.

If there is a junction of west and south against the northeast, Mr. Reed has supplied a sufficient explanation. He is the author of an appeal to sectionalism which the south and west cannot misunderstand. If the McKinley system lives to suspend the laws of nature and restrain the most useful development, the west and south are foolish if they do not unite to protect themselves.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1894.—Tariff reform received a deathly blow in the house of its friends, or of those who profess to be its friends, today. David B. Hill was the traitor who gave it a fierce thrust in the back, whereat all the McKinleyites are shouting with joy and express strong hopes tonight of defeating the Wilson bill. Under the guise of an argument against the income tax, which he assaulted with all the force possible, he covertly assailed the democratic position, and asserted that high wages in America were the result of tariff taxation—just what the McKinley high taxers have been asserting and the democrats have denied. His plea against the income tax was a tirade of abuse of the measure, and a demagogic appeal for the support of the rich who would have to pay taxes under it. Mr. Hill demonstrated an utter want of fairness, and that he is of a cheap and narrow order of public men who ape the airs of statesmen, but have none of their candor, fairness or regard for the public welfare. He should be denounced from one end of the land to the other as a traitor to democratic principles, whose mission it is to give aid and comfort to the enemy. His speech further demonstrates that it is folly to look to the east for any aid in securing the reforms to which the democratic party is pledged. The democratic senators who represent New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland are as strongly opposed to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only as are the republicans of New England and Pennsylvania, and may be depended on to vote with them when it comes to a show-down. Watch them and see if this prediction does not turn out to be true. Hill recited his speech from printed slips, and lacks much of being the orator I imagined him to be. He had a fine audience, and held it quite well to the end.

The efficacy of the civil service system is strongly vindicated in the case of Samuel V. Proudit, assistant attorney general in the department of the interior, who was appointed to a subordinate position from Glenwood, Iowa, twelve years ago, and who by his close attention to his duties has received several promotions. I knew him years ago as a young lawyer of fair attainments, good character and studious habits. He came here during the Garfield regime, and his training has stood him well in hand since. He is now recognized as an authority on all matters affecting public land titles, and is a perfect encyclopedia on the decisions of the courts on land claims. He resides with his family at Falls Church, a Virginia suburb of this city, where he spent a Sunday very pleasantly recently, talking over old times and politics in western Iowa. If all government officials were as honest, as capable and as true to a sense of duty as S. V. Proudit, the public service would be much improved.

A branch of Coxey's army of the unemployed, numbering 41 men, arrived in town Saturday night and they were promptly arrested and spent the Sabbath in jail. They were arraigned this morning and were all discharged for the reason that it was only shown that they were poor men in search of work. Several were union printers and the printers' union took care of them at once. Mrs. Belva Lockwood and another lady took them from the court room to a restaurant and gave them a good breakfast.

The work of the census bureau is approaching completion. Twenty-seven of the clerks were discharged Saturday—a few women among them. Judging from appearances whenever I have had occasion to visit the bureau a good many more women clerks, and some men, too, could be spared without detriment to the service, for they apparently put in most of their time in idle talk, while the efficient ones do the work. Thos. H. Gillan of Auburn, Neb., who was appointed a clerk in that office last January at the instance of Mr. Bryan, has already been promoted because of his diligence and excellent work. He was formerly clerk of Nebraska county.

An electric railway company has recently been chartered which proposes to put in a line between this city and Baltimore, pledging to run its trains at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and they are already tearing up the pavement of C street from the B. & O. depot northeast, and putting down their rails. They propose to carry passengers at \$1 the round trip.

The base ball fever is on now, and there are games at several parks every day—except Sunday. The Washington league team proposes to actually con-

tend for the penant this year, and will not be content to take its place at the foot of the score, as it has done in former years.

Local sports are badly demoralized because congress has decreed that there shall be no pool-selling on races in the district hereafter. But congress is inexorable, and those who want to bet must do so at the tracks.

I was sorry to hear of the defeat of the democratic city ticket this year. From Gutsche down it seemed to me to be a good one. Better luck attend the next effort. C. W. S.

Reed's Humiliation.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 11, 1894.—The great big New Englander who assumes to boss the republican minority in the house, and who delights to lord it over every new member who may venture into the arena of debate, to wit, Mr. Reed, was never so disconcerted and at a loss for means to extricate himself from his dilemma as he was placed by the member from the first district of Nebraska yesterday evening. THE JOURNAL has for some time been printing an extract from Reed's Boston speech of last October, in which he appeals to the selfishness of Massachusetts to unite to maintain the advantage which the unjust and unrighteous tariff laws of the past thirty years have given her, or she would find that the "omnivorous west" would do the manufacturing for the future. Mr. Reed has recently published a letter which he wrote to a man in Kansas, in which he attempted to explain the Boston speech, and in doing so he accused "a western congressman" of going 2,000 miles west—to Denver—to criticize that remark, instead of doing it here in the house where he could be met. Mr. Bryan yesterday, therefore, got the floor to place himself right before the country, to put Mr. Reed on the record and to give him a chance to explain himself before the house, as best he could. And everybody admits that he did a very complete job of it. He put not only Reed's Boston speech, but his Kansas letter into the record, and then showed that the latter was inconsistent with the former, that his memory was bad, and that his explanation didn't explain. It left him in the position of appealing to the selfishness of Massachusetts against the west and the ignorance of the south, while he won the applause of the enthusiastic democrats by showing that according to Mr. Reed if the "omnivorous west" had equal chances with the east it would do the manufacturing.

In speaking of Mr. Bryan's effort a prominent New York member said "he simply drove Reed into the ground and run over him." Another member said: "I never saw a man so completely frustrated and humiliated as Mr. Reed, was as Bryan went on and when he attempted a reply." An Illinois member said: "I never thought such a thing could ever be, but I was really sorry for Reed, and he had much better never attempted a reply. He would have been better off if he hadn't said a word." A republican member from Iowa attempted to excuse him by the remark that "Mr. Reed should never have made that Boston speech. It was a very unfortunate one for him and the party as well."

These comments give a good idea of the result of the controversy, and the affair will no doubt have the effect of showing up the motive which animates the tariff, and will make the doughy man from Maine a little more careful how he discloses the objects for which the tariff is promoted. The democrats are jubilant at Reed's discomfiture. C. W. S.

SOME RECENT ELECTIONS.

The general gains made by republicans in nearly all the recent elections have not been much of a surprise to anybody who has watched the trend of political events for any length of time. To all such observers the effect of hard times upon the party in power is perfectly understood. Besides, the dissatisfaction of democrats with the tardy movements of their representatives, and the indisposition of some of them to carry out the mandate of the platform, is well understood.

At the same time it can not be denied that several of the late elections have had results that are utterly illogical, not to say absurd. They are an illustration of the foolish things that people are likely to do when they lose their tempers, or when misled by the artful misrepresentations of demagogues.

For example, the municipal elections in various Wisconsin towns, including Milwaukee, showed general republican gains. Such elections are always more or less affected by local issues, but these

the republicans tried to dodge to a great extent. They put to the front the lying pretense that the democrats had thrown laborers out of employment and paralyzed business, and called upon the voters to express their opinions upon this question. There is no reason to doubt that this had its effect upon many people. Then the A. P. A. complication ensued altogether to the benefit of the republicans, and, in fact, was one of the great elements of their strength.

It is said that the German Lutherans in Wisconsin, who were attracted to the support of the democrats a few years ago by the passage of the Bennett law, were in the recent election induced by their hatred of the Catholics to go back to the republican party. This was one of the absurdities of the campaign. The intolerance of the republicans and their disposition to interfere with the rights of conscience drove the Lutherans, who were mostly republicans, and such Catholics as belonged to the party, into revolt, and both elements made common cause in favor of religious liberty against the party of intolerance and proscription. By this combination the repeal of the obnoxious law was accomplished. It is amazing that with this experience fresh in mind the German Lutherans should so readily have joined in a campaign of proscription against their late allies.

It is true they had accomplished the purpose for which they left the republican party; but that party is still the same proscriptive and intolerant organization that it was before, as was shown in its coalition with the A. P. A. in the late campaign. It only waits an opportunity to renew its war upon the Lutherans. The latter by renewing their allegiance to the party which proscribed them have shown themselves wanting in discernment as well as in gratitude.

In Rhode Island, where the defeat of the democrats was so signal, there was every reason in morals and logic why they should have won. It was a local election, in which national politics was not primarily involved. On the other hand, there was a local issue there of tremendous importance—no less than the right of the people to govern themselves. Last year the democrats carried the state by a plurality of 185 and obtained a majority of eight in the house, while the republicans had a majority of one in the senate. Under the majority rule then prevailing there was no choice by the

people, and the election devolved on the legislature. As the democrats had a majority on joint ballot, the republican senate refused to join the house in an election, and the old officers held over. This year both parties nominated the tickets of last year. Under the circumstances every man in the state who believes in the right of the people to rule should have voted the democratic ticket. But they did not. The democratic vote appears to have been about the same as last year, but the republicans added some 6,000 to their vote, and thus won a sweeping victory.

Of course, the neglect of local issues of such magnitude as these is not to be justified in local elections. But it illustrates the tendencies of the people in times of business depression, especially when the action of the majority in providing measures of relief has been tardy. The lesson to be derived from these disasters is so plain that he who runs may read. The duty of the hour is to repeal the McKinley bill at once, and allow the county to make its way back to the prosperity which that ill-starred measure interrupted.

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