

# Daily Journal.

THE BEST  
ADVERTISING MEDIUM  
IN KANSAS CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

of the nation, and blood doctrine in our courts than treason does this court to power of the by the will of treason courts. In this case, by that his comparison to the name he has what is really answered, not American President years to come, whole church, man of hundreds, in the national loyalty, example, archbishop, and Presbyterian this venerable world and to. This is so more a delay of will protect our number, Dr. of a broad conviction

## FAVORS FREE TRADE.

### No Question as to Where Secretary Carlisle Stands.

### OPPOSED TO ANY PROTECTION.

### The Tariff Bill if Framed by Him Will Make Sweeping Reductions.

### His Plan Will Be to Cut Everything as Much as Possible and Still Raise Sufficient Revenue to Run the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mr. Carlisle has given no recent intimation as to his purpose with regard to the administration tariff bill, which, there can be no doubt, is in course of preparation.

Mr. Carlisle has been so long in public life that he has left on many pages of the Congressional Record and in many published utterances his opinions as to what a tariff bill should be. The time has come when, if Mr. Carlisle is to be allowed any independence of thought or action in the management of the treasury department, he will be given an opportunity to formulate in a bill which is to be called the administration bill the theories which he has so frequently expressed regarding the tariff.

Probably the most precise and definite statement of Mr. Carlisle's personal views upon the tariff, irrespective of any notions of party expediency, were those which he announced when he was last a candidate for speaker. That was at a time when there was a very sharp division in the Democratic ranks upon this subject, and when the influence of Mr. Randall was an important element in the Democratic politics of the house of representatives.

There was then a very strong protection faction in the Democratic party of the house. There was talk, as there will be when congress shall again convene, of the necessity of a compromise between the two wings of the Democratic party upon the tariff question. The question then was how to reduce rather than to increase the tariff.

Mr. Carlisle's Southern friends were exceedingly anxious there should be reductions in certain classes of internal revenue taxes, and they were not satisfied because he had not kept his pledge when speaker of the preceding congress to recognize one of their number to move to reduce the tax upon tobacco and fruit brandy.

There had been some angry correspondence between the Southern Democrats and Mr. Carlisle, in which the latter was charged, over the signatures of eminent Democrats, with a breach of faith. These Southern Democrats were not then ready to sacrifice the interests of their section in order that any faction should attempt to put into practice its favorite hobby as to free trade. It was at this time that Mr. Carlisle laid down his personal views as a tariff legislator in these words:

"I do not recognize a principle that would impose a duty above the revenue point merely for the purpose of giving what is called protection. If we were called upon now for the first time to declare a principle or inaugurate a policy upon the subject I should not hesitate to announce my adherence to that creed which demands the largest liberty in trade, that doctrine which opens the channels of commerce in all parts of the world and unites the producer and the consumer to meet upon equal terms in free markets for the exchange of their commodities, for I sincerely believe that all commercial restrictions are, in the end, injurious to the interests of the people."

There is no reason to doubt that these are the present opinions of the secretary of the treasury or that if he can have his own way he will give no approval to a tariff bill which shall not be framed upon the lines of this statement insofar as the condition of the treasury will permit of such sweeping reductions.

M. Berkey, who failed several days ago, was a stockholder.

Yesterday employees of the Denver Tramway Company began to draw out money they had on deposit there and of course news of their action spread among patrons of the tramway lines, and this morning when the bank opened the street in front was packed with depositors after their money. Hundreds of people crowded into the bank all day and each one received his money. Officers of the bank say they will be able to stand any demands that are made upon them.

## HELD UP BY UNMASKED ROBBERS

### Missouri Pacific Passenger Train Robbed at Pacific, Mo., the Robbers Blowing the Express Car Open With Dynamite.

St. Louis, May 24.—The west bound Missouri Pacific passenger train which left the Union depot at 7 p. m. was held up near Pacific station, fifty miles from St. Louis, at 9:30 o'clock to-night. Governor Stone was a passenger on the train.

State Treasurer Lon V. Stephens telegraphs the following from Washington, Mo.:

"Train No. 3 on the Missouri Pacific, the west bound express, was held up by unmasked robbers a mile and a half west of Pacific this evening. The express car was shattered with dynamite and the express messenger was compelled to open the safe and deliver the contents thereof. Governor Stone has already offered a reward for the arrest of the robbers."

The governor and state treasurer were both passengers on the train.

None of the passengers were disturbed. The robbers got about \$1,000.

## THEIR SITUATION SERIOUS.

### Carroll Parish in Louisiana is Overflowed From the Crevasse and the People are in Danger.

ATHERTON, La., May 24.—The Wylie's crevasse is between 900 and 1,000 feet wide and washing very fast. It is from twelve to fourteen feet deep and a tremendous current is flowing through. Over two-thirds of East Carroll parish is inundated and the water is encroaching on the little city of Lake Providence. The work of rescuing people still continues and every boat available is pressed into service for this purpose.

If some assistance is not given to man and beast around the break, there will be great suffering. The levees are full of people and live stock. The mayor of Lake Providence has called on Governor Foster for aid, and Representatives Hoxmer and Blumenthal have been asked to assist in procuring aid for the homeless. All other levees in East Carroll are reported in good condition and will hold.

The Lake Providence Telegraph Company has opened an office on the south side of the break, so as to transmit all telegrams to Lake Providence and also be convenient to order material to try and tie the ends of the break, which is being worked on by United States Government Engineer Brown.

## POPULIST WORKERS' UNION.

### The "Reformers" Have Formulated a Plan to Educate Voters in Their Particular Doctrines.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 24.—[Special.] Believing firmly in the efficacy of their kind of education the Populists of Kansas have formed what they call the Workers' union—a society whose purpose is to give instructions to the voters upon economic questions. It will operate in conjunction with the Farmers' Alliance, although it is not a secret organization. Its membership will consist only of adherents of the People's party, but its meetings will be open to everybody, according to the prospectus. It will afford instructions in monetary matters, the so-called demoralization of silver, the contraction of the currency, free coinage, the banking system and the relation of usury to the teachings of the Bible.

It will also deal with taxation, mortgages, land and the alien ownership thereof, the tariff, trusts and combines, the government ownership of railroads, telegraph and mines, the lessons of the French revolution, the necessity for a new party and fusion. The Workers' union is to be the university of Populist politics and the reformers expect to profit greatly by it.

## DEMAGOGUES ALL

### Motives Which Animate Populist Leaders in Kansas.

### WITH AN EYE SINGLE TO VOTES.

### All Their Actions Are Weighed in the Political Scales.

### LEWELLING'S LATEST DISPLAY.

### His Ostentatious Manifesto Favoring the Striking Miners.

### Reformers in Precept Only, They Unblinkingly Accept the Luxurious Hospitality of Corporations They Once Denounced.

TOPEKA, May 24.—[Special.] The extraordinary action of Governor Lewelling in going out of his way to express publicly his sympathy with the striking coal miners suggests a remark or two upon the tendency to ostentatious fellowship with labor, which has been betrayed by the whole administration. No one has been heard to express any opinion unfavorable to the miners, and the belief seems to be prevalent that the demands which they have made are just not only, but also that their employers are attempting, by a manipulation of votes, to "get even" with the screening act which was passed last winter by the legislature.

So far as this goes, then, there was really no need of an opinion from any one. If a private citizen were to have procured an interview with himself and caused to be circulated his endorsement of the claims of workingmen, it would be said that he used his headgear for a vocal organ, or that no one cared what his views might be, or that he was making a noise preparatory to a run for office.

Governor Lewelling's talk to the newspapers was without example and without propriety; neither the mine owners' nor the strikers' had asked for his sympathy or his views on the merits of the case in controversy, and even if they had done so, it would not have justified an interference by the chief executive of the state in a matter which the disputants were capable of settling themselves.

But such an impropriety was to have been expected from an administration which lifts one hand in pretended behalf of the laboring man and extends the other to receive the favor of corporations. The governor who took so much pains to tell where his sympathies lies in the same governor who recently rolled into the Union depot at Kansas City in one of the palaces of the Missouri Pacific, the railroad of the late Jay Gould, and breakfasted with the strikers and some merry-making, lends in the dining car of a corporation whose history in Kansas, according to one of Governor Lewelling's appointees, has been a record of wrong to the people.

In that dining car was all the luxury of meat, drink and equipment that money could procure, and this governor whose administration rushes to the support of the toiler, enjoyed it in the presence of the traveling multitudes. The richness of the car and the lolling ease of its occu-

to reply to the committee and to of the appeal. The question which the emphasis in such cases, he would have to make, for the could present. forced upon which made the personal opinion of Dr. assembly was Briggs' teaching not the appeal. forbids the expressed reservation of this the commisser the contrary, but simply to at the form of at there were a removed from it. He also in the appeal. place that the in his case operator of the er 30, 1892, and if from any from the action be exposed to range of conviction, nor put in a mistake by the subsequent that was really objections were himself in his of his rights voting to take the appellate appeal was that of law that a verbal of a minister's said there in in relationship ter trial. AT LAMAR. Murderer of no Legal me. Avery, the 21-ities, extorted this morning the fall yard fence. About m were newsing towns, wit of a wink last and mother, of was together and apparently then attempted ner. breakfast of minutes later the farewells. k him from the He assented, but weakly finally recovered for a half

bill which is to be called the administration bill the theories which he has so frequently expressed regarding the tariff.

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It is not a fact that the president has definitely decided to recommend to congress the passage of a law to impose an income tax. Nor is it a fact that the subject has yet been considered in the cabinet. Members of the cabinet, at all events, are silent for the statement that the president has never called the attention of the cabinet to this question.

But there is one member of the cabinet who has privately expressed the opinion that the president would ultimately come to such a decision. It is a private opinion, of course, that the president has declined to recommend an income tax, but the expression of that belief by one of his advisers. It has been learned, however, that the president is considering the subject of an income tax, even to the extent of holding the debates in the British parliament upon the subject of the subjects to be considered in connection with the financial schemes he has in view.

## CARROLL PARISH IN LOUISIANA IS OVERFLOWED FROM THE CREVASSES AND THE PEOPLE ARE IN DANGER.

### ATHERTON, La., May 24.—The Wythe's crevasse is between 900 and 1,000 feet wide and washing very fast. It is from twelve to fourteen feet deep and a tremendous current is flowing through. Over two-thirds of East Carroll parish is inundated and the water is encroaching on the little city of Lake Providence. The work of rescuing people still continues and every boat available is pressed into service for this purpose.

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## ADDITIONS TO DRURY COLLEGE.

### Proposed Improvements Inaugurated by Ceremonies in Which Kansas City People Took a Leading Part.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., May 24.—[Special.] Several months ago Dr. Goodnow, of Boston, presented Drury college with \$15,000, to be used in the construction of a college for young ladies. Friends of the college added \$5,000 to the fund.

To-day the ceremonies preparatory to beginning the work took place and were participated in by a distinguished party of Kansas City people. Rev. Henry Hopkins delivered the principal address and was followed by M. M. Howe, who, with his associate, Mr. Van Brunt, of Kansas City, made the plans for the building. He spoke of the future plans for other buildings in connection with the college.

F. B. Jewell and Robert Gilham made interesting addresses, which were well received. Miss C. W. Daniels, principal of the ladies' department, closed the ceremonies by throwing the first shovel of dirt.

## ADVISED NOT TO REGISTER.

### A Circular Sent by the Six Companies to Chinamen Working in the Columbia River Canneries.

ASTORIA, Ore., May 24.—The Chinamen working in the Columbia river canneries have received the following message:

"You need not be anxious any longer. A cablegram was received here yesterday from Prince Li Hung Chang stating that the imperial government will send a commission of five to examine from China who will go at once to Washington and talk with the president. After that time you will find that you will not be crowded out of the country. Don't be anxious, and wish your country work and we will prove to you that it is present day it will be the success of the Chinese. We are glad to hear that you will be heard to do so. The law was accepted yesterday."

## MASSACHUSETTS FOREST FIRES.

### Dealing With Equanimity the Forestry and Supervising a Very Busy Season.

CONCORD, Mass., May 24.—The forest fires in Massachusetts have not been so bad as the reports from the State board of forestry and the State board of agriculture. The State board of forestry, which has been very busy with the work of the State board of agriculture, is very busy with the work of the State board of agriculture, which has been very busy with the work of the State board of agriculture.

## LAW OF THE "STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS."

### THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The State of Massachusetts, in the year 1892, has been very busy with the work of the State board of forestry, which has been very busy with the work of the State board of agriculture, which has been very busy with the work of the State board of agriculture, which has been very busy with the work of the State board of agriculture.

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In that dining car was all the luxury of meat, drink and equipment that money could procure, and this governor, whose administration rushes to the support of the toiler, enjoyed it in the presence of the traveling multitudes. The richness of the car and the lulling ease of its occupancy during the journey of that Sunday morning while travelers rushed here and there to procure a hurried mouthful of food the self-styled governor of "the common people" sat in upholstered luxury and received the choicest of food and drink from the colored servants of a corporation which a Populist candidate for congress lately arraigned for what he called its crimes against the people of this state.

This is the governor who wants the public to understand that he loves the laborer and sympathizes with him in his struggle with corporations. It is the same governor who established a precedent for junkets with the railroad assessors at the expense of corporations—it is the same governor who was the guest at Chicago of the Rock Island corporation when the world's fair was opened.

In view of this record what are the demonstrative manifestations of the administration worth? But the business of the reform government is not so much to serve the state as to serve political ends. All its acts are done with a view to securing votes at the next election, and every foreign promise is employed. The governor expressed friendship for the miners was a call to the ballot box when he stands for re-election—so was the conversion of the boiler makers' convention into a state of Populism—so was the attendance of the state officers at a ball game at the grand hotel in Topeka. No opportunity, however trivial, is far pass unimproved by the politicians of the reformation, whose sole study is to make votes for the next election and who bring to their endeavors all the scheming and double dealing which might be expected of the politician who were pushed out of the two old parties.

Whenever the state administration does anything, it may be set down as designed for effect in the fall of 1892. The many rulings which have of late proceeded from the office of the attorney general and from the superintendent of insurance have been made for this purpose. Every day, now, the administration gives something to the newspapers, when, up to the time of election, the statesmen of the reformation are stalling the voters' claim. During the late war the governor charged the newspapers with designs to suppress Populist news, but since then he and his government have worked the reporters for all they could. Now the newspapers are again waiting for them and it is inevitable a relation to the great things which reform is doing for the masses. The government of Kansas is to-day nothing but a political manufactory.

## KANSAS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

### WESTON, Kan., May 24.—The State Pharmaceutical Association today elected the following officers: T. W. Atkins, of Girard, president; Edward Hastings, of Wichita, vice president; J. M. Harris, of Newton, secretary; L. E. Mayo, of Lawrence, treasurer; and Mrs. M. C. Moore, of Weston, corresponding secretary.

## WILLOW WHITE AS SUGGER.

### CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—Willow white is supposed last evening to have been sold with champagne and cognac for \$100,000. It is the most valuable and rarest of the vine, and is said to be a natural product of the vine. The vine is said to be a natural product of the vine and is said to be a natural product of the vine.