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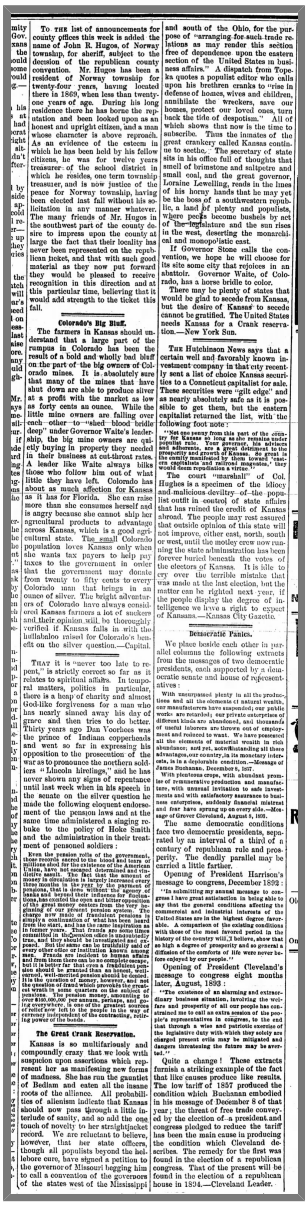

To-day list of announcements for county offices this week is added the name of John R. Hugos, of Norway township, for sheriff, subject to the decision of the republican county convention. Mr. Hugos has been a resident of Norway township for twenty-four years, having located there in 1869, when less than twenty-one years of age. During his long residence there he has borne the reputation and been looked upon as an honest and upright citizen, and a man whose character is above reproach. As an evidence of the esteem in which he has been held by his fellow citizens, he was for twelve years treasurer of the school district in which he resides, one term township treasurer, and is now justice of the peace for Norway township, having been elected last fall without his solicitation in any manner whatever. The many friends of Mr. Hugos in the southwest part of the county desire to impress upon the county at large the fact that their locality has never been represented on the republican ticket, and that with such good material as they now put forward they would be pleased to receive recognition in this direction and at this particular time, believing that it would add strength to the ticket this fall.

Colorado's Big Bluff.

The farmers in Kansas should understand that a large part of the rumpus in Colorado has been the result of a bold and wholly bad bluff on the part of the big owners of Colorado mines. It is absolutely sure that many of the mines that have shut down are able to produce silver at a profit with the market as low as forty cents an ounce. While the little mine owners are failing over each other to "shed blood bridle deep" under Governor Waite's leadership, the big mine owners are quietly buying in property they needed in their business at cut-throat rates. A leader like Waite always bilks those who follow him out of what little they have left. Colorado has about as much affection for Kansas as it has for Florida. She can raise more than she consumes herself and is angry because she cannot ship her agricultural products to advantage across Kansas, which is a good agricultural state. The small Colorado population loves Kansas only when she wants tax payers to help pay taxes to the government in order that the government may donate from twenty to fifty cents to every Colorado man that brings in an ounce of silver. The bright adventurers of Colorado have always considered Kansas farmers a lot of suckers and their opinion will be thoroughly verified if Kansas falls in with the hellabaloo raised for Colorado's benefit on the silver question.—Capital.

That it is never too late to repent," is strictly correct so far as it relates to spiritual affairs. In temporal matters, politics in particular, there is a heap of charity and almost God-like forgiveness for a man who has nearly sinned away his day of grace and then tries to do better. Thirty years ago Dan Voorhees was the prince of Indiana copperheads and went so far in expressing his opposition to the prosecution of the war as to pronounce the northern soldiers "Lincoln hirelings," and he has never shown any signs of repentance until last week when in his speech in the senate on the silver question he made the following eloquent endorsement of the pension laws and at the same time administered a stinging rebuke to the policy of Hoke Smith and the administration in their treatment of pensioned soldiers:

Even the pension rolls of the government, which have been the source of millions upon millions aloof for the existence of the American Union, have not escaped determined and vicious attack. The fact that the amount of money in circulation largely increased every three months in the year 1892 is due to the pensions, that is done without the agency of banks and beyond their influence for fluctuation. Without the pensions the circulation of this great money comes from the very beginning of our present pension system. The pension roll of the United States to-day is simply a continuation of what has been heard from the start, and has the same inspiration as the pension roll of 1812. Its every item has been committed on the ground in order to secure returns, and they should be investigated and approved. But the same can be irrefutably said of every other class of institution known among men. Every one of them has had its beginning, and from there can be no completed change, but it is better far that even a fraudulent pension should be passed than that a single honest, well-merited pension should be denied. It is the question of money, however, and not of principle, that is involved in the attack which is now made in some quarters on the subject of pensions. The pension money, amounting to about one-fifteenth of the entire money in circulation everywhere, is one of the greatest sources of relief now left to the people in the way of currency instruments of the contracting, collecting power of the bonds.

The Great Crank Reservation.

Kansas is so multifariously and compoundly crazy that we look with suspicion upon assertions which represent her as manifesting new forms of madness. She has run the gauntlet of Bedlam and eaten all the insane roots of the alliance. All probabilities of alienism indicate that Kansas should now pass through a little interlude of sanity, and so add the one touch of novelty to her straightjacket record. We are reluctant to believe, however, that her state officers, though all populists beyond the hellebore cure, have signed a petition to the governor of Missouri begging him to call a convention of the governors of the states west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, for the purpose of "arranging for such trade relations as may render this section free of dependence upon the eastern section of the United States in business affairs." A dispatch from Topeka quotes a populist editor who calls upon his brethren cranks to "rise in defense of loanes, wives and children, annihilate the wreckers, save our homes, protect our loved ones, turn back the tide of despotism." All of which shows that now is the time to subscribe. Then the inmates of the great crankery called Kansas continue to scathe. The secretary of state sits in his office full of thoughts that smell of brimstone and saltpetre and small coal, and the great governor, Loraine Lewelling, roots in the lines of his horny hands that he may yet be the boss of a southwestern republic, a land of plenty and populists, where pecks become bushels by act of the legislature and the sun rises in the west, deserting the monarchical and monopolistic east.

If Governor Stone calls the convention, we hope he will choose for its site some city that rejoices in an absinthic. Governor Waite, of Colorado, has a horse briddle to color.

There may be plenty of states that would be glad to secede from Kansas, but the desire of Kansas to secede cannot be gratified. The United States needs Kansas for a Crank reservation.—New York Sun.

The Hutchinson News says that a certain well and favorably known investment company in that city recently sent a list of choice Kansas securities to a Connecticut capitalist for sale. These securities were "gilt edge" and as nearly absolutely safe as it is possible to get them, but the eastern capitalist returned the list, with the following foot note:

"Not one penny from this part of the country for Kansas securities. Your state is paying rats. Your governor, his advisers and adherents, are a great detriment to the commercial standing of Kansas. Some of the cranky manifested by them toward 'monopolists and railroad magnates,' they would term republican virtue."

The court "marshall" of Col. Hogins is a specimen of the idiocy and malicious deviltry of the populist outfit in control of state affairs that has ruined the credit of Kansas abroad. The people may rest assured that outside opinion of this state will not improve, either east, north, south or west, until the motley crew now running the state administration has been forever buried beneath the votes of the electors of Kansas. It is idle to cry over the terrible mistake that was made at the last election, but the matter can be righted next year, if the people display the degree of intelligence we have a right to expect of Kansans.—Kansas City Gazette.

Democratic Panics.

We place beside each other in parallel columns the following extracts from the messages of two democratic presidents, each supported by a democratic senate and house of representatives:

With unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and all the elements of natural wealth, our manufactories have suspended; our public works are retarded; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want. We have preserved all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance; and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is in a deplorable condition.—Message of James Buchanan, December 6, 1857.

Abundant crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures, with general exemption from financial embarrassments and with satisfactory successes in business enterprises, suddenly financial mistrust and fear have sprung up on every side.—Message of Grover Cleveland, August 8, 1893.

The same democratic conditions face two democratic presidents, separated by an interval of a third of a century of republican rule and prosperity. The deadly parallel may be carried a little farther.

Opening of President Harrison's message to congress, December 1892:

"In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that as high a degree of prosperity and as general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people."

Opening of President Cleveland's message to congress eight months later, August, 1893:

"The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people has constrained me to call together in extra session your representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted."

Quite a change! These extracts furnish a striking example of the fact that like causes produce like results. The low tariff of 1857 produced the condition which Buchanan embodied in his message of December 8 of that year; the threat of free trade conveyed by the election of a president and congress pledged to reduce the tariff has been the main cause in producing the condition which Cleveland describes. The remedy for the first was found in the election of a republican congress. That of the present will be found in the election of a republican house in 1894.—Cleveland Leader.

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