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No Longer a Republican (Nov. 8, 1889)

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Before a great company assembled at the regular dinner of the Bay State club, in Boston, President Eliot, of the Harvard university, a hitherto prominent light in the republican party, announced that he had joined the Democratic party. His remarks upon that occasion, which were mingled with great applause, were as follows:

"I have always been independent in politics in two senses:— In the first place there may perhaps be 2,000,000 of Americans who have some expectation of public office, or vague desire for public employment; but there are 58,000,000 who have no such expectation or desire, and who know that if they wanted public employment they could not get it. I belong, gentlemen, to those 58,000,000. And I am independent in politics in another sense. I will stay in a political party only so long as that party stands for the political principles which I believe in.

"Now, the republican party has a great past. It was formed for the advancement of a great moral idea, and carried it to triumph. And, so lasting is the force of a sound moral purpose, that thousands still cling to that party because of its past history. Although its actual leaders have forgotten its noble birth, abandoned its disinterested principles and deserted the standards of its founders. When I found that the republican party no longer stood for the political principles in which I believe, I felt obliged to join the opposite party for the position of the independent, in the technical sense, does not seem to be an effective one. I think that a conscientious citizen should choose between the two great parties of the country, and should habitually act with that one which best promotes the principles which he holds. The position of a man who hangs between the two, and votes now with one party and now with the other, seems to me very unsatisfactory, unless it is avowedly temporary and unprovisional. Being thus an independent in two senses, and yet being resolved to act with one or other of the two great parties, if either fairly stand for the principles in which I believe. Let me tell you what public politics I had in mind when I left the republican party and joined the Democratic.

"In the first place, though brought up first a whig, then a republican, and almost a protectionist, I have come to believe that the protectionist principle is false and delusive, and that the industries of the United States are crippled and their natural development prevented by the heavy taxes, maintained under the name of protection. The protective duties so-called, protect capital perhaps, but not labor, and I believe that this protection for capital is unnatural and undesirable in the long run.

"Now, between the republican policy as regards the national taxes and the democratic policy there is a clear choice, the two parties being sharply divided upon this subject, and every man who holds my opinion with regard to protective taxes must in good conscience join the democratic party.

"Secondly, I believe that the reform of the civil service is a vital issue in this country, that the perpetuation of free institutions depends upon the reform; for no government can long endure the public unreprieved application of the sum total of all government salaries as a bribery and corruption fund. This is precisely what the spoils system means. On the complete destruction of this system depends, as I believe, the permanency and success of our free institutions. On that issue what is the record of the republican party as compared with that of the democratic party? Have we not seen the public service degenerating more and more, and treated more as private property under successive republican administration—the last of the series being the worst of all in this respect? And have we not seen the single democratic administration of the twenty-eight years past, the best of all American administrations during that period in this respect? No intelligent man will place any reliance upon the professions of a party

when its public performances incessantly contradict them. We must rely upon the public acts of the men who represent the respective parties. Can any civil service reformer hesitate for a moment between the administrations of Cleveland and Harrison on this issue? One honestly promoted the reform, and the other has betrayed it.

"I have still another reason for preferring the democratic party, which is, perhaps, peculiar to myself—at least I do not see it much referred to in the public prints. I am a firm believer in the justice and expediency of a pension system, particularly under republican institutions where public office should be open alike to the poor and to the rich. I believe in pensions, not only for soldiers and sailors, but for judges, teachers, firemen, policemen and all public servants who have deserved well of the country. Therefore I hold it to be a hideous wrong inflicted upon the public that the pension system instituted for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the United States has been prostituted and degraded by the whole series of republican administrations. As things are, gentlemen, one cannot tell whether a pensioner of the United States was a brave soldier or sailor, or a cowardly deserter. One cannot tell whether a pensioner of the United States received an honorable wound in battle, or contracted a chronic catarrh twenty years after the close of the war. One cannot tell whether a pensioner of the United States is a disabled soldier or sailor, or a perjured pauper who has foisted himself upon the public treasury. I say that to have put the pension system of the United States into this condition is a crime against all honest soldiers and against republican institutions; and it is a series of republican administrations which has brought that system to this condition, the present administration being again the worst of all.

"Now, what administration faithfully tried to stem the abominable tide of fraud, perjury and pauperization? It was the administration of Grover Cleveland. Gentlemen, if I had no other motive for charging my party, I would do everything in my power by word and act to get a chance to vote again for Grover Cleveland for president, because he bravely did what he could to restore the pension system of our country to the honorable respect of its soldiers and its citizens."

TARIFF REFORM PICNICS.

Tariff reform picnics in Missouri seem to grow in popularity. At Lamonte lately one was attended by 5000 people, including many who have heretofore voted the republican ticket. Senators Vest and Cockrell were the principal speakers. At Cassville, Barre county, on the same day, a feature of such a picnic was a great procession, with over 4000 people in line. Senator Barry, of Arkansas, was the first speaker, and was followed by several well-known Missouri orators. The speakers all declared themselves in favor of Grover Cleveland for president in 1892, and also in favor of making tariff-reform the issue.

The republican journals attempt to excuse the removal of more postal agents within six months by the present administration than were displaced by the Democrats in four years, by saying that "the political incompetents have been turned out and many of the trained and efficient clerks have been brought back." How many? In a large majority of cases green republicans have succeeded trained Democrats in the postal service. Not fifty of the old clerks have been re-appointed because they were "trained and efficient." Nearly all of the 2400 are new men appointed because they had a "pull" with a republican Congressman or other influential spoilsmonger. And this is but a sample of the "reform" of Elder Harrison's Pharisic Administration.

SENATOR SHERMAN, he of the frigid mold, now favors free trade with South America. During his very checkered political career the old iceberg has been on every side of the tariff question, and no one need be surprised at his latest flop. Twenty years ago he was a tariff reform advocate of a pronounced stripe.

CUTTING PRICES

ON
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and
Shoes,
Hats and
Caps, Etc.,

WHO IS? BROCKWAY BROS.

WHY? Simply because they are in a position to do so and think it is the most satisfactory to both customers & themselves.

WHY DO THEY DO THIS?

The following reasons will explain:

1st—Knowing there are a great many who buy for cash and are entitled to lower prices on first-class goods than have ever been offered in Lewis county.

2d—Their expenses are light—no rent or clerk hire.

3d—Their superior advantages for buying at a low figure through their silent partner who is located at the best market with his eyes open.

4th—They do not offer high prices for country produce, which necessitates a high profit on their goods.

5th—They do not bait you in on groceries and then cut your throat on dry goods.

6th—They believe a "nimble sixpence better than a slow shilling."

7th—They believe a merchant who sells goods on credit must have and is entitled to a much larger profit on his goods, and the customers must pay for the time they have the merchant's money in use, and it is money for the customer who pays cash to pay this extra profit.

8th—They will hereafter sell strictly for cash at prices that defy competition.

HOW ARE WE TO KNOW THEY ARE SELLING AT CUT PRICES?

Give them a call and learn their prices. If you do not like their prices do not take their goods.

DO NOT OFFER THEM LESS FOR THEY HAVE ONLY ONE PRICE TO ALL

AND WILL NOT TAKE LESS.

WHERE IS THEIR STORE?

Everybody knows it is on the corner of—

MAIN AND RAILROAD STS.

THE SIGN



BAZAAR

Will be a Terror to all Competitors.

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS

We carry by far the largest stock and the newest styles at moderate prices. A stock without an equal in the Northwest, peerless and matchless in every department, and at prices that rule the market. Inspection will prove it. We claim supremacy over all by the verdict of the people in the expression constantly used, "If you can't find what you want go to

J. D. RICE & CO.,

Corner First and Main Streets, Chehalis, Washington.

BARGAIN LULLABY:

WE HAVE GOT THE PULL.

Whoop! Here's another season come,
All merchants clear the track,
We're going to beat the record some,
Don't try to hold us back.
Whoop! Prices lower than before,
New goods in stacks from roof to floor;
With novelties our store is full,
And that is where we get the pull.

We run to win, and don't forget
The prize we want is trade,
We'll make our figures lower yet
Than winner ever made.
Whoop! Here's the store that gives you most,
You'll find we make no empty boast,
But bargains big and bountiful,
And that is where we have the pull.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Clothing,

Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps

Boots and Shoes

EVER BROUGHT TO LEWIS COUNTY.

Our -- Immense -- Stock -- of

FURNITURE

Consists of everything generally found in a first-class Furniture Store.

We desire to thank the public for their very liberal patronage in the past, and assure them that our prices will always be lower than the lowest. Were we to publish the names of our many patrons who have voluntarily admitted that we have served them well and saved them money, it would bring tears to the eyes of our would-be competitors.

Again thanking our patrons for their liberal patronage, we are
Respectfully Yours,

J. D. RICE & CO., 0-0 CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON