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Prosperous Washington (Nov. 15, 1889)

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For a man who thinks he was elected by the Lord, Mr. Harrison has played the devil very successfully.

WASHINGTON was admitted into the Union as a state at twenty-seven minutes past 5 o'clock on Monday evening, November 11, 1889.

The senatorial contest will come to a close next Tuesday, and it is to be presumed that each one of the various candidates has it figured out just how he is going to win. The people of Western Washington will probably be satisfied with ex-Governor Squire and Mr. Thompson.

One by one the various departments of the government are being surrendered to the rascals who put up the funds that bought the last election for the republican party. Secretary Windom has been legislating for their benefit during the last two months through his "ruling," and the dismissal of Special Agent Conrad, just on the eve of the trial of the land thieves, against whom he has been piling up evidence for a year past, furnishes sufficient proof that Secretary Noble has surrendered the Interior Department to their rapacious demands. It is already certain that the term of Harrison the Second will be known to history as "the era of good stealing."—St. Louis Republic.

SENATOR SHERMAN, the man who precipitated the panic of '72 upon this country and the subsequent hard times, is preparing a bill for the federal supervision of congressional districts—a bill that is unconstitutional and an important interference with the rights of states to manage their own affairs. There is no doubt but there is occasion for some kind of reform in the matter of elections, but will the people submit to armed United States marshals taking possession of the polls and bulldozing the lawful voters in the interest of whichever party is in control at Washington. That is the exact object Senator Sherman has in view, however seemingly he may endeavor to conceal it.

A GRAND VICTORY.

And Iowa Democratic too! The very magazine of the republican citadel invaded and captured. Could there be a more vigorous comment upon republican mismanagement or a more striking demonstration of confidence in democracy? See it in Ohio also. The blatant Foraker, whose political living for years has been made by sowing the seeds of sectional strife, has been relegated to deserved obscurity and the grand old state brought where it belongs, to a government of the people and not of the politicians. New York and New Jersey, as of old, display the faith that is in them, and send cheering words of encouragement to democrats throughout the country. The outcome of 1892 is already outlined. It will depend upon the Democrats themselves to fulfill it, and they will not be found wanting.

THE EASTERN ELECTIONS.

It is not very difficult to determine the causes which have led to the very gratifying election results in the east. In the first place it is the first opportunity the people have had of expressing themselves with regard to the way national affairs have been administered under President Harrison. As to the nature of that expression there can be no doubt. It is distinctly to the effect that the president has by no means lived up to the pledges of himself or of his party, and that in the few months in which he has been in office his administration has by no means been satisfactory.

It is, too, an expression of the fact that no party and no politician can with impunity violate promises to the people or disregard the plainly expressed wishes of the people. It is an earnest of the fact that the American people have been keeping a pretty close watch upon the administration and intend, unless unexpected improvement occurs, and, perhaps, even then to have a change two years hence. But it seems more than this. It is an in-

dication that the people generally again recognize that in the Democratic party alone can they find a government near the people, a government obeying those great principles for which all government was founded. The republican party always has, and always will, in practice if not in precept, inculcate the doctrine of the elevation of the individual and the party. Whatever its protestations to the people at the time votes are needed it believes itself when in power to be the master and not the servant of the people.

Such a theory is not only un-Democratic but un-American and our eastern friends have simply put on record their recognition of that phase of republican doctrine. There is no reason to believe that in its remaining term of power the republican party will be false to its history. There is every reason to believe it will continue to show the same sublime disregard of the popular will. With this fact borne in mind it will be seen that these elections show a drift of feeling which will have a very powerful bearing on the next presidential election.

WHY CONRAD WAS REMOVED.

The shameful story of the removal of special Land Agent Conrad in the interest of a syndicate of swindlers, illustrates what we mean when we write in condemnation of plutocracy in politics. Some have affected to misunderstand the phrase and sought to interpret it as a demagogic appeal to the prejudice of those who have nothing against those who have much.

By plutocracy in politics we mean the arrogant and corrupt misuse of money and of the influence which money gives to men as a political power, whether in the perversion of elections or in the manipulation of administrative officers.

In this case a gang of unscrupulous millionaires, whose money has bought for them seats in the Senate and other forms of political influence, have brought to bear the whole power of their millions, their official positions, their railroads and their banks to turn the Secretary of the Interior from his plain duty and to protect a company of swindlers, whose swag they have shared, from the punishment that manifestly awaited them.

Conrad had worked up the case against them. He had discovered the facts and the proof of them.

He had secured the indictments and was ready with witnesses and documents to send the offenders to jail for their sixteen years of systematic robbery of the government.

The only salvation for them lay in Conrad's removal, and their friends, the political millionaires, with Senator Leland Stanford at their head, demanded his dismissal, alleging that he was unfit. Their statement was flatly contradicted by Conrad's superior officers, who testified not only to fitness but the necessity of retaining him in order that the fraud might be exposed and punished.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of Lewis, ss. Before W. A. Westover, Esq., Justice of the Peace in and for Chehalis precinct, county and territory aforesaid. To Edingham L. Schieffelin: You are hereby notified that Edward Moses has filed a complaint against my office in said county which will come to be heard at ten (10) o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of November A. D. 1889, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock A. M., and unless you appear and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said complaint is an action for work and labor done by plaintiff for you at your mill and logging camp at Newaukum, Lewis county, Washington territory, for which plaintiff claims the sum of one hundred and fifty-six, and fifty-one one hundredth and one one hundredth dollar, and thirty cents (\$156.51) after allowing you all claims and setoffs, which is due and unpaid. Complaint filed the 6th day of November A. D. 1889. W. A. Westover, Justice of the Peace.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of Lewis, ss. Before W. A. Westover, Esq., Justice of the Peace in and for Chehalis precinct county and territory aforesaid. To Edingham L. Schieffelin: You are hereby notified that Mike Kelly has filed a complaint against you in said county which will come to be heard at my office in the city of Chehalis county of Lewis territory of Washington on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock A. M., and unless you appear and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said complaint is an action for work and labor done by plaintiff for you at your mill and logging camp at Newaukum, Lewis county, Washington territory, for which plaintiff claims the sum of two hundred and six dollars and thirty one cents (\$206.31) after allowing you all claims and setoffs, which is due and unpaid. Complaint filed the 6th day of November A. D. 1889. W. A. Westover, Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Land Office at Vancouver Wash. Ter. Oct. 25th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district or superior court for Lewis county W. T., at Chehalis, W. T., on December 10th, 1889, viz: Edward E. Brady, Sec. D. S. No. 1834 for the S&W Sec. 10 Tp. 14 N. R. 4 W. W.M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry A. Bunker, James F. Keef, Erick Peterson and Albert Anderson, all of Fayette, Lewis Co. W. T. W. S. AUSTIN, Register.

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.

FOR 60 DAYS WE WILL ALLOW 10 PER CENT. OFF OF USUAL PRICES ON

Clothing,

Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps

Boots and Shoes.

HIGH PRICES WERE KILLED MONTHS AGO.

Our -- Immense -- Stock -- of

FURNITURE

Will be sold at 15 per cent. below usual prices for 60 days.

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,