

Commoner Comment.

Extracts from W. J. Bryan's Paper.

An Honest Imperialist.

Imperialism would be more easily overthrown if all its advocates would express themselves with the honest frankness that characterizes an article which recently appeared in a Texas paper. Mr. Scudder Richardson describes himself as one whose people are democrats, but it is evident from his article that he has wandered away from his early training. The following extract from his article is reproduced that the readers of The Commoner may see the imperialistic idea as it really is when its possessors have the courage to make their innermost thoughts known:

A student who has commended deeply with the muse of history and been enlightened as to the constant mutations of human institutions, particularly those of a political nature, may readily observe, from a contemplation of all the nations of the present day, a decided movement away from the ideals which have prevailed the world over or less since the days of the French revolution. The dream that a number of men may govern is passing away; gradually it is becoming apparent, even to the present generation, that a contradiction to suppose that government means anything but somebody in control and little by little the illusory idea of the consent of the governed is dying from the hearts of men. While ago this was tested in the United States. Our new imperialistic policy was overwhelmingly upheld, despite the protestations and affrighted cries of journals and editors, and almost hysterical in their warnings.

Edward of England has taken a dominant attitude. Everyone remembers what was said shortly before Queen Victoria died—that Edward would never be allowed to come to the throne by the English people, because the people presumably had drunk too deeply of liberty. As a matter of fact it is not surprising that Edward, who was the crown should have decayed under the sway of a woman. Instead of manifesting her power, she was ruled by her ministers.

Germany has never been stronger than under the empire, and while a good deal of foolish stuff is written about military rule, yet that rule is necessary to a nation surrounded by enemies. In this world, despite the vapors of theorists, neither a nation, nor an individual, retains anything long unless the ability to protect is present. It is not from any beneficent leniency or moderation that we do not force our young men to undergo a military service, nor keep so powerful an army as the European nations. It is because we do not yet require such systems. It is a question of necessity, we force men into the army just the same as is done by other nations.

Imperialism means an abandonment of our ideas of government; it means apostasy from the doctrines that have controlled the nation in the past. Mr. Richardson is in error in pointing to the last election as evidence that our people are overwhelmingly imperialistic. The fact is the republicans denied their imperialistic tendencies until after the campaign was over, and ever since the election congress has refused to declare itself in favor of imperialism. What it has done can only be construed as imperialism, but it is difficult to persuade republicans that their party really means anything antagonistic to our form of government. It is only a question of time when the real intent of the republican leaders will be made known. Then and not till then will the people sit in judgment upon that issue. In the meantime, there is an occasional republican who admits his conversion to the European ideas of government. When one departs from government by the consent of the governed he must advocate a government based on force, for all forms of government except free government derive their authority from superior force.

Imperialism is the polite term used to describe wholesale killing and grand larceny. The people who advocate it would not think of applying its principles to every day life. They think, if they stop to think at all, that theft is purged of its immoral character if islands instead of pocketbooks are taken, and they see less criminality in the killing of thousands of people who desire self-government than they do in a single homicide. Strange that any human mind can be deluded into countenancing imperialism; strange that any human heart can be hardened to harbor the results of imperialism and the means employed.

A reader of the Commoner asks for an explanation of the term "government by injunction." It is a phrase used to describe a process of the court which has been more and more frequently abused of late, whereby the court, at the instance of a corporation, enjoins the striking employees from doing some act described in the order. The object of the writ is to suspend the right of trial by jury and give the judge an opportunity to punish for contempt of court in case the order is violated. The democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900 condemned government by injunction. If the court prohibits the doing of an act already unlawful the order is unnecessary because those who violate the criminal law can be prosecuted in the ordinary way. If the court prohibits the doing of an act which is not prohibited by law, then it is guilty of creating a law which is not the province of the court.

Before the purchase of the Danish West Indies is ratified it would be well to search them for revolutions and determine beforehand whether their inhabitants are to be citizens, subjects or "colonists." Such a procedure might save the supreme court a lot of acrobatics.

In attempting to place the blame for the postal deficit Postmaster General Smith manages to miss the real cause. He should study the contracts the government makes with the railroads for carrying the mails.

A large number of newspapers are printing the assertion that President Roosevelt is the first president whose name does not contain the letter "a." This would be interesting to John Tyler if he were alive to make note of the fact.

"The tariff must be revised by its friends!" shows an administration organ. It will be a sorry day for the tariff beneficiaries when it is revised by its victims.

Many a man is able to climb to success because his wife holds the ladder

"Let Us Fight England Alone."

Rev. Herman Van Broekhuizen, chaplain of the Transvaal Volksraad, delivered an address in Grace Reform church, Washington City, recently. Mr. Van Broekhuizen described the camps where the Boer women and children are imprisoned, and likened the inhumanities of those camps to the cruelty of Herod. In replying to the query, "Why don't the Boers stop fighting?" he declared, "Because we have nothing left but our independence to fight for."

After eloquently presenting the Boer cause, Mr. Van Broekhuizen said: "All we ask of America is that she remain neutral. Keep your horses and mules at home. Let us fight England alone. The future of South Africa is not in the hands of America or any other country, but in the hands of God."

Is this too large a request for two republics fighting for constitutional government to make of the greatest of all republics?

"All we ask of America is that she remain neutral. Keep your horses and mules at home. Let us fight England alone." They have no Lafayette to help them as our forefathers were helped, nor do they ask for actual aid; they simply ask that in a contest between an empire and a republic, the greatest republic on the earth remain neutral.

A New Orleans court decided that the question whether horses and mules could be exported from this country for the benefit of the British in South Africa was a question for the administration to decide, and the injunction asked on this point was denied by the court. What will the administration do about it? What course will Mr. Roosevelt take concerning the appeal that the United States became neutral on the South African war?

We have not been neutral in the past. While it is true the American sympathies of the American people have largely been with the South Africans, it is also true that whatever benefit and advantage Great Britain could obtain in this country has been obtained and the course of our official representatives has been distinctly favorable to the empire as against the republic.

Is it not fair that we keep our horses and mules at home? Is it not time that we let England fight alone its battle of imperialism, its war of conquest in South Africa?

Searing the Republicans.

Now that the republicans are about to have an opportunity to do something on the trust question, it is only fair that they should be warned against reading those papers that are likely to deter them from an effective effort against the trusts. The Commoner, suggests that republican leaders should boycott the New York Sun until after they have entirely annihilated the trusts for the Sun is not only in favor of the trusts, but it is perfectly certain that any interference with them would bring upon the country a terrible calamity. Not many weeks ago it referred to a demand for "the suppression of trusts," and said:

"There is a monstrous proposition. Were there any way of carrying it into effect industrial disaster more widespread and ruinous than ever has fallen upon the country would be the result. There would be a commercial calamity. The amount of capital and of labor dependent upon these combinations is so vast that to crush them would be to bring on unparalleled economic calamity compared with which the free coinage of silver would have been a fly bite."

The republicans, of course, do not want to bring on a "commercial calamity," they do not want to become responsible for an "economic calamity," compared with which the free coinage of silver would have been a fly bite. If the republican leaders will re-read the speeches that they made against free coinage; if they remember what dire things they predicted would follow free coinage, they will get some idea of the unspeakable disaster, the indescribable horror, according to the Sun, that would follow the suppression of all trusts. If the republican leaders are determined to suppress the trusts they had better begin at once, before the great republican dailies have time to scare them from their purpose. The democrats are interested in suppressing the trusts, and they are willing to risk all the calamities that are prophesied as a result of anti-trust legislation. But the republicans are more timid, and the only safe plan is for them to avoid such papers as the Sun. Possibly the anti-anarchy laws might be made broad enough to suppress the Sun, for certainly the Sun is expressing, in advance, contempt for officials who would be guilty of suppressing the trusts, and might issue terrible warnings, excite some trust magnate to deeds of violence in case hostile legislation is attempted against private monopolies? The Commoner has on a former occasion referred to the Sun's prophecy, but it is so awful to contemplate that it deserves a second mention.

The San Francisco Call is shocked to find an anti-monarchical sentiment among the miners in the Yukon Territory, but this is not surprising for the Call is one of the papers that is grieved to find an anti-imperialistic sentiment in the United States.

It costs the government eight times more to carry the mails than it costs the express companies to have their matter hauled. Postmaster General Smith should advertise on that fact.

Owing to limited jail facilities Judge Haney of Chicago may experience difficulty in enforcing his peculiar notions of what constitutes respect for his court.

Short Part in a Play.

Lionel Barrymore has inherited something of his father's wit. Some time ago he was given a small part in a play and speaking of his appearance to a friend next day asked him how he liked it. "Why, I was at the theater, but I didn't see you in the play." "You must have been winked," said Lionel.

JONES NOT MUCH LOSS.

HIS RETURN TO THE REPUBLICAN FOLD IS UNIMPORTANT.

The Argument of the Senator from Nevada as to the Result of the Enormous Output of Gold Shows to Be Misleading—What Free Silver Would Do.

Senator Jones of Nevada has by his return to the republican party given much joy to the gold organs, both republican and democratic. He claims to be as firm a believer in bimetalism as when he left the republican party, but says that the enormous output of gold "has accomplished what bimetalism would have accomplished," and that silver is dead. He adds that he has been in harmony with the republican party on all other issues, and can, therefore, easily return. It is true that the senator from Nevada, distinguished by his great service in behalf of bimetalism, has been in harmony with the republican party on all questions save the silver question alone, and therefore his apostasy at this time is not surprising, although much to be regretted.

If Senator Jones will review the arguments which he himself has made, he will be convinced that the output of gold has not been sufficient to accomplish "what bimetalism would have accomplished." The restoration of bimetalism would have raised silver to \$1.29 an ounce; it would have brought into full monetary use throughout the world four billions of silver which has been constantly legislated against. It would have raised prices to the former bimetallic level and placed the business of the world upon a solid basis. The output of gold has not done this, and as a mere matter of mathematics it is easy to demonstrate that it will require a great many years for the present output to furnish a quantity of gold sufficient to accomplish "what bimetalism would have accomplished." But before gold can be used to take the place of silver we must subtract from the annual product, first, enough for use in the arts; second, enough to cover lost coins and abrasion, and, third, enough to furnish the gold-using nations with the annual increase necessary to keep pace with the demand for money. When Senator Sherman was defending the act of 1890, known as the Sherman law, he argued that we needed fifty-four millions of new money every year to keep pace with population and industry, that quantity is necessary for the country, and the sum would be sufficient to supply all the gold-using nations of the world?

The financiers of all countries oppose any permanent rise in prices because that would lessen the purchasing power of the dollar and depreciate the exchange value of their money and securities. If they thought that there was any danger of the gold supply being sufficient to accomplish "what bimetalism would have accomplished," they would be clamoring for the use of gold in the retirement of uncoined paper, and, finally, they would demand a limitation of the coinage of gold. There has been a rise in the level of prices alone since '96, but a part of this was the natural rebound after panic conditions, part was due to the prevailing wars, and a part to the manipulation of prices by trusts. We have not yet reached normal conditions, and the price cannot say how much the general level of prices will be increased by the output of gold. We do know, however, that gold has not raised, and probably will not raise prices to anything like the bimetallic level. We cannot accept the gold standard as final until we are sure that we have gold enough, not only for the nations that now use it, but for the nations that will be ultimately driven to it if the United States surrenders its contention for bimetalism. Where would the three hundred million people of India and the four hundred million people of China secure gold if they were to go to the gold standard? What nation has any considerable gold to spare?

It is evident that Nevada's senator has reached a point where his interest in other policies of the republican party outweighs his attachment to bimetalism. The fact that he is not alarmed by the republican advocacy of a "branch bank," an "asset currency," and trusts, or by the corporate domination and the imperial policy of the republican party, shows that devotion to silver was due more to the fact that he came from a mining state than to any broad and deep sympathy with the masses of the people. If his belief in bimetalism had grown out of his desire to see the government administered according to the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," no increase in the production of gold could have carried him back to the republican party. He gained his reputation as the champion of the rights of the people on one question—the money question. Let us see if he ever makes a speech in favor of present republican policies that will compare with the speech which he made in denunciation of the gold standard.

RESULT OF IMPERIALISM.

A reader of The Commoner asks why the newspapers do not say as much against our war in the Philippines as against the English war in South Africa against the Boers. The fact is that nearly all the papers that oppose England's policy in South Africa also oppose a war of conquest in the Philippines. The republican papers that support the administration's policy of imperialism are in a position where their readers would recognize the inconsistency if the papers had much to say in favor of the Boers. This is one of the disastrous results of imperialism. If it does not paralyze the conscience of the American people it turns them from expressing sympathy with any people who are fighting for liberty.

WORK OF COUNTRY PAPERS.

With very few exceptions, there is no longer any individuality or citizenship connected with the great dailies. They are corporations, and reflect corporate views. They possess no warm-blooded humanity. It is the country papers alone that speak as men speak, and as men used to speak in all the papers. Whether it is because they must reflect the sentiment dominant among the masses, or because of an honest endeavor to disseminate the democracy of the common people, it is true that the country papers are, and for several years have been, the patient privateers who comprise the vanguard of democracy's grand army.—Rockville (Ind.) Tribune.

VOTERS AND THE LEADERS.

The various leaders in Ohio got together some three months ago in consultation and agreed on repudiating party principles for the first time in that state. Their ticket was beaten by 60,000, worse than it has ever been for many years. Party leaders can compromise, but the trouble with the voters seems to be that they will not always compromise.

SILVER ISSUE NOT DEAD.

If some of these city wise ones who are so glib in asserting that the silver issue is dead will spend a few days talking to western country voters, they will change their opinions. Principles among these are more than coat and hat, they do not get with the old and on with the new at the behest of every opinionated boss who presumes to give them enlightenment.—Jefferson City (Mo.) Press.

'BALANCE OF TRADE' ABSURDITY.

The ship owner who took \$100,000 worth of shoes to Brazil and exchanged them for a cargo of coffee, took that to England and exchanged it for cutlery worth \$80,000, with which he returned to New York, lost \$20,000, but he made the country richer because he preserved "the balance of trade," according to Republican logic.—Rock Port (Mo.) Mail.

GREED OF MONEY POWER.

The old United States bank scheme, that has thrived so successfully nearly three score and ten years ago, is again bobbing up its head serenely. The money power will never be satisfied until it has complete and undisputed control of the government.—Jacksonville (Ill.) Courier.

WHERE THE DIFFERENCE IS.

The substitution of Lord Roberts for Gladstone in the thoughts and reverence of the English imperialists marks the difference between the swagger of modern colonialism and Christian statesmanship. Shall we imitate Great Britain?

Weather's Effect on Ribbers.

Weather has been blamed for many disorders. Lately some one has been found to study the effect of weather upon drunkenness in New York. It would need much argument to convince most men that this can be gauged by arrests. But, so far as arrests show, there is here in New York more inclination to drunkenness in cold weather than in hot, on clear, dry days than on those which are cloudy and wet, and on days when winds are high than when the air is still. Strong winds, it is said, are among the saloon keeper's best friends. In conditions of calm, the debauches, as indicated by arrests, were 23 per cent below the average of three years; in winds of hurricane velocity, 59 per cent above. High humidities, as a general rule, seem to increase the consumption of high balls, probably because dampness makes winter days seem colder.—New York Post.

Building in Stockholm, Sweden.

Only two-thirds of the area of the lot can be covered in Stockholm, Sweden, except on street corners, where three-fourths is allowed. The remainder of the lot must be reserved for courts, for light and ventilation. All chimney flues must be 12 or 15 inches, and must be swept once a month from October to April by official chimney sweepers.

He who rides behind another does not travel when he pleases.

DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

REPUBLICAN PHILIPPINE POLICY MUST BE DECLARED.

Failure of Their Arguments and the Evils of Imperialism Pointed Out by W. J. Bryan in the Commoner—Prophecy That Has Come to Naught.

With the opening of the first session of the fifty-seventh congress the congressional campaign of 1902 begins. The Philippine question will be the most important matter considered by this congress and in all probability the most important issue in the campaign of 1902. The democrats not only have an opportunity to make a strong appeal to the country on this question, but it is their duty to do so. The republicans do not dare to meet the issue of imperialism openly and honestly; they do not dare to invite judgment upon a colonial policy; they do not dare to candidly avow their purpose to hold the Philippine islands permanently. A large majority of the rank and file of the republican party cherish the belief that their party intends ultimate independence for the Philippines. The democrats can remove this delusion by compelling the republicans to accept or reject the Democratic plan of dealing with the Philippine question.

The Democratic platform of 1900 not only presented a plan for the peaceful and permanent settlement of the Philippine question, but it presented the only complete plan that has been offered to the American people.

The democrats can afford to take their stand upon that platform and challenge the attack of imperialists. More than a year has elapsed since the election of 1900, which, according to the republican prophecy, was to terminate the war in the Philippines. Every month has shown more clearly the failure of republican arguments and the evils of an imperialistic policy. The Democratic platform charges that imperialism "has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our allies to achieve liberty and self-government."

The war is unnecessary because the Philippines are ready to lay down their arms whenever independence is promised them. The sacrifice of life has continued unabated and the imperialists seem little concerned about the death of American soldiers as they do about the killing of the natives. The effect of imperialism has manifested itself in the failure of republican leaders to express any sympathy for the Boers, or to feel an interest in their struggles for liberty and self-government. The indictment which the Democratic party made against the republican administration was sufficiently sustained by the events that had transpired prior to the convention, and the trend of events since that time has furnished overwhelming evidence in support of that indictment. Let the Democratic leaders in the senate and house present this evidence in their speeches so that it may reach the entire country through the Congressional Record.

Why do the republicans hesitate to outline a policy? The reason is suggested in a portion of the platform already quoted: "The Philippines cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government."

Independence is the desire and the right of the Philippines. If we denied them independence and gave them full citizenship in our government it might possibly be satisfactory to them, although it would be dangerous to us, but the republican leaders do not promise them citizenship in this government as a substitute for an independent government of their own. The Philippines are not enjoying the guarantees of our constitution; they are enduring a cruel and galling servitude such as the American people would not submit to. We are not giving the Philippines American liberty, American institutions or an American constitution. We are giving them an arbitrary and despotic government, for a government imposed by force and administered according to foreign ideas is always despotic, no matter how benevolent may be the purpose of those who administer it.

The democratic position is not only sound, but it is unassailable; it rests upon the Declaration of Independence; it is in harmony with the constitution and the bill of rights. Now that the party can choose the battle ground, let it challenge the republicans to attack the conscience and the moral sentiment of the people as well as the principles of free government. If the democrats will present a united front on this issue—an issue upon which the Kansas City convention was unanimous—there is hope of a victory that will not only reinstate the democratic party, but restore the government to its old foundations and the nation to that high position among the nations to which its ideas and its ideals have entitled it.—W. J. Bryan in The Commoner.

PROPHECY THAT FAILED.

In the campaign of 1900 the republican leaders denied that their party contemplated a permanent increase in the standing army. They asserted that a large army was only necessary because of the insurrection in the Philippines, and they boldly declared that the insurrection would cease immediately if the republican ticket was successful. The democratic platform and democratic speakers were blamed for the prolongation of the war. "Just re-elect President McKinley," they said, "and let the Philippines know that they are not to have independence, and they will lay down their arms and our soldiers can come home."

Well, the republican ticket was elected, and the Philippines were notified that they were not to have independence, but a month after the election the republicans rushed through congress a bill authorizing the president to raise the regular army to 100,000, and now, after a year has elapsed, the insurrection is still in progress and the end is not yet. Some of the worst losses of

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BASKATCHEW'N, WESTERN CANADA IS CALLED THE "GARDEN OF EDEN."

By a Former Resident of Reed City, Michigan.

In a letter to the Reed City, Michigan, Clarion, Mr. Jas. G. Armstrong, of Melitford, Saskatchewan, says, writing on 27th May, 1901:

"This is a fine country for a poor man, as he can go out on the hay steews and cut all the hay he needs. He turns his cattle out on the prairie, and when he is not using his horses he turns them out also. There is such an abundance of food, they never wander away."

"A lady, who has lived here eight years told me that this was the original 'Garden of Eden.' I certainly would believe it, if we could only find the apple trees. But as it is, we have many varieties of fruit—strawberries, cranberries, saskatoons, huckleberries, red and black currants, dewberries, plums, red and black cherries, and red raspberries. All of these fruits grow wild. Then the flowers that dot the prairies, making them look like a real garden. We have eaten of the wild red currants, and they are equal if not superior to those grown in Michigan. We have sweet corn 7½ inches high. As the western farmers are all done seeding, branding cattle and sheep shearing are now progressing. Wool is only five cents a pound, and many ranchers have on hand last year's clip of enclosure. There is a potato blossom, slice of new potato, which measured 6½ inches when cut. This is no fairy tale, as we are so much farther than Reed City. It is all facts. Come up and see. This has been truly called the 'garden of the west.' With fruits and flowers, lakes and streams, fish and fowl, beautiful rivers, tracts of timber and mountains, what more does a man want?"

Information concerning all parts of Western Canada will be cheerfully given by communicating with the agent of the government of Canada, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

If you say you are good, ask yourself if it be true.

Pain, suffering, Wizard Oil could not live together, so pain and suffering moved out. Ask your druggist about it.

Do not give a bribe, nor lose your right.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic and whooping cough.

If a man has a sense of humor he knows when not to get funny.

Naturally people want to be WELL for Christmas, for nothing so promotes happiness as good cheer. Therefore, take Garfield Tea now; its uses are manifold; it cures all derangements of stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels; it cleanses the system and purifies the blood, thus removing the cause of rheumatism, gout and many chronic diseases. It is good for young and old and has been held in the highest repute for many years. Physicians recommend it.

REORGANIZERS' REPROVED.

In 1900 the Presidential tickets received the following vote in Maryland: McKinley and Roosevelt, 136,185; Bryan and Stevenson, 122,238. This year Herring, Democratic candidate for comptroller, received 91,400; Platte, Republican, 90,587. For clerk of court of appeals, Turner, Democrat, received 90,490; Parron, Republican, 90,634. It will be seen that the Democratic ticket, running on state issues, polled thirty-one thousand votes less than the Democratic national ticket polled last year when the Kansas City platform was in issue. And yet this is claimed as a victory for the reorganizers. It seems that the greater the falling off in the Democratic vote, the greater the victory for the reorganizers.

Dalzell on Reciprocity.

Representative Dalzell, Republican, of Ohio, in discussing reciprocity, says "we must be very careful not to build up one industry at the expense of another. True, true. It would be very painful if the Republican party in its attempt to modify a tariff system which owes whatever success it has had to the one fact that it is based on the principle of laying many industries under contribution for the benefit of some industries should discover that reciprocity was going to work the same way. Tariff and reciprocity legislation which did not promise to build up one industry at the expense of another would not interest the Dalzells for a minute.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Duty as to the Trusts.

Whether the United States Steel Corporation goes out purchasing and to purchase, swallowing and to swallow or crushing and to crush, no amount of prognostication of what the natural law will do in an undefined and distant future can avoid the plain duty of congress and of the state legislatures. They must take such action as will prevent the swallowing, the crushing or the purchasing process, unless it is intended that competition shall only be inaugurated for the purpose of barter and sale or that the entire commercial and manufacturing interests of the United States shall eventually be given into the hands of one gigantic corporation.

When Hanna Kicks Over.

Speaking of Messrs. Platt, Hanna and Quay, a contemporary remarks that the trio appears to be getting along very well at the white house. Appearances do not always go for much in politics. Platt and Quay, even though they may have been "turned down," are polite enough to put on an appearance of sweetness and satisfaction. Mr. Hanna is as smart as they are, but he has more caloric in his temper. One of these days he will break out and then we will have a lurid view of the relations between the President and the bosses.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Corporation Victory.

The court of last resort has finally decided that the express companies must furnish the stamp. This would be a great victory for the people were it not for the fact that the necessity for attaching a revenue stamp to express receipts was removed some time ago. It will be noted that the express companies managed to stave off the decision until it was useless. This is a way the corporations have. But the man who mentions this interesting fact in a tone of criticism is at once dubbed an "anarchist" and accused of "attacking the courts."

War Still Goes On.

Senator Turner of the state of Washington, after a prolonged study of the court decision in the Insular cases, says as to the Philippines that we must keep up a war there in order to justify the continuation of military rule, or we must bring them into fellowship as organized territories. From present appearances it is evident that it will be some time before we will have to exert ourselves unduly to keep up an appearance of war. The natives are performing their part of the programme very enthusiastically.

What Will Nebraska Do?

The governor of Minnesota is taking steps to prevent the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern or any other competing lines in the state. There are indications at hand going to show that Nebraska will be required to meet the same question in a short time. What will Governor Savage do? What will the Republican attorney general of the state do?

Charter for Road in Africa.

The French government has granted a charter for a railroad from Kotonou in Dahomey, Africa, northward about 200 miles to Georges Borelli, of a well-known firm of West African merchants of Nantes, France. The colony has already nearly completed sixty miles of grading. A subsidy of \$50 per mile is granted. There are also a few land grants. Materials and fuel for this railroad will be admitted free of duty, which is of interest to some on this side of the Atlantic.

Rochester's Railroad Graveyard.

What is termed a railroad graveyard has been established by the New York Central at Rochester. Hundreds of cars, put out of service by wreck or condemnation, are torn apart and destroyed. The work requires not only physical strength, but mechanical training. The men must submit to the strain of hammering, pulling rivets and untwisting, which is imposed upon him, without complaint. It requires patience, skill, strength and activity to be a railroad car under-taker.

The Only way to feed the sheep is to allow the shepherd.

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