

Kansas. Representative Hunker of Cuming county, a democrat, introduced a resolution which, after expressing sympathy with the people of Kansas and endorsing the national house of representatives and President Roosevelt for prompt action, concluded: "In view of the fact that John D. Rockefeller has contributed certain sums toward the erection of a building in connection with the Nebraska state university, we desire that it shall be known that the acceptance by Nebraska of the contribution which John D. Rockefeller has made to the university temple fund shall in no sense be regarded as an apology on the part of Nebraska people for the disreputable methods which the Rockefeller monopoly has employed. We desire that it shall be distinctly understood that the acceptance from John D. Rockefeller of a considerable sum of money, the same to be used in the erection of a Nebraska university building, shall not serve before the people of the world as an indication that Nebraska has any sympathy whatever with the dishonest practices and the outrageous impositions for which John D. Rockefeller's great monopoly is responsible."

MR. HUNKER asked for his resolution immediate consideration and unanimous adoption, but a republican member from Cass county objected and the resolution went over one day under the rules. On February 23, the resolution was considered and republican members vigorously objected to any reference to Mr. Rockefeller's contribution to the Nebraska university. They claimed that it would be discourteous to cast such aspersions upon Mr. Rockefeller in view of the fact that the state had accepted money at his hands. The resolution was then amended by striking out all reference to the Rockefeller gift and this amendment prevailed, the democrats and the populists having voted solidly against it. Three republicans also voted against the amendment. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

AFTER STRIKING OUT the reference to Rockefeller's gift, the resolution adopted by the Nebraska legislature was as follows:

"Whereas, The people of the state of Kansas have entered into a contest in order to determine whether the law or the Standard Oil trust is supreme, and

"Whereas, In their patriotic efforts, the Kansas people have received the indorsement of the national house of representatives and are now obtaining the co-operation of the president of the United States; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Nebraska house of representatives, that on behalf of the people of Nebraska, we express sincere sympathy with the people of our neighboring state in the contest they are now waging against the greatest of all monopolies. We bid Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, godspeed in his determined efforts to protect the public interests against the encroachments of monopoly."

MR. F. H. COBB of 37 South Ninth street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes to The Commoner as follows: "I note your allusion to the famous saying of Abraham Lincoln, 'You can fool all the people, etc.' I do not think the remarks were made in any of his speeches or writings. It was used in advice to Governor Oglesby, as the governor often told it: 'Keep near the people, Dick, they will never mislead you. They are generally right. You can fool all the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you can not fool all the people all of the time.'"

A NEW YORK newspaper dispatch, under date of February 21, says: "As a result of the steps taken against the Standard Oil company in congress and in the war being waged against it in Kansas, Texas and elsewhere, the stock of the company on the Broad street curb has declined extensively. Today it declined 10 points more, reaching 600. One week ago today Standard Oil was selling at \$646 a share. In the interval the quarterly dividend of \$15 'came off' the stock. Allowing for this deduction, the net decline in the stock within one week has been 31 points. There is 100 million dollars of Standard Oil stock outstanding, and a shrinkage of 31 points makes a reduction in the market value of 31 million dollars. Standard Oil is not an active stock. Yesterday's dealings amounted to 134 shares, made up of small lots. Small as this quantity is, the total is above the average day's trading in the stock."

THE Honolulu correspondent for the Kansas City Journal, under date of February 9, writes: "The peculiar death of Kukahiku, a young Hawaiian, has revived among the natives the old belief in the power of the gods, to whom the race used to make human sacrifices. Kukahiku fell forty-seven feet in the Bishop museum and died on an altar of a model of an ancient Helau temple devoted to human sacrifices. It seems the young Hawaiian longed to go to sea and had made arrangements to ship on an American vessel, but his mother objected so strongly that the captain refused to accept the boy. Kukahiku was angry and, going home, he slapped her face and cursed her in the name of Kuhu and other old Hawaiian gods. Then he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and was employed to make repairs on the Bishop museum. He was assigned to fix up the glass roof of the Hawaiian hall, in which the model of the old temple of human sacrifice stands. He lost his balance and fell, striking on the altar. His body actually took the position of those who were sacrificed, and the illusion was strengthened by his blood, which flowed from the altar. The natives recalled how he had cursed his mother, and his death is believed to be a punishment for his impiety."

SPECIAL EXERCISES were held in both houses of congress February 17, in connection with the acceptance of the statue of Frances E. Willard, presented by Illinois. This is the first statue of a woman occupying a place at the capitol. The senate exercises were in charge of Senator Cullom who was the first speaker, followed by Senators Beveridge, Dolliver and Hopkins. In the house, Representative Foss of Illinois was in charge of the proceedings and Representative Littlefield of Maine and Representative Boutelle of Illinois delivered the addresses.

THE czar has issued an ukase promising in very general terms certain reforms demanded by the people. The manifesto is summarized as follows:

"First—The rigid enforcement of the law as the most important pillar of the autocratic empire.

"Second—That local institutions be given as wide a scope as practicable in local matters.

"Third—The unification of judicial procedure so as to secure the independence of the courts.

"Fourth—Attention is to be given to State insurance for workmen.

"A revision of the exceptional laws decreed at a time of great criminal activity.

"Six—A revision of the laws relating to liberty of conscience.

"Seventh—A revision of the laws limiting the rights of foreigners.

"Eighth—That all unnecessary restrictions upon the liberty of the press be removed."

THE funeral of a girl who died at Woodsville, N. H., was held by telephone. The Woodsville correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Miss May Gilman, 8 years old, was stricken with diphtheria and died Monday afternoon. The mother did not wish to have her only daughter buried without even a prayer, and as a funeral at the house was impossible on account of the quarantine regulations, it was arranged to hold the service by telephone. A number of Miss Gilman's classmates and friends gathered at the house of Dr. O. D. Eastman, whose son was a classmate of the dead girl. Subscribers on the line of telephone were notified, and with the grief-stricken mother sitting at the telephone in her home, a regular service for the dead girl was said by Rev. F. W. Miller, pastor of the Universalist church. Mrs. Gilman said afterward she could hear every word of the service and was much comforted in her sorrow to know that her girl was not being buried without the customary words."

A BEAUTIFUL STORY of the death of two boyhood companions is told by the Associated Press, under date of New York, February 19, as follows: William Silas Whitehead and John Whitehead, cousins, both distinguished as lawyers in New Jersey, died at their respective homes at about the same hour. John Whitehead, who was in his eighty-sixth year, died at his residence in Morristown. For fifty years he had held the position of United States circuit court commissioner for the state of New Jersey and had practiced law for sixty-five years. He was a descendant of John Whitehead, one of the founders of New Haven, Conn. He was the author of several books, includ-

ing the "Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey." On the death of his father he went to live with his uncle, Asa Whitehead of Newark. William Silas Whitehead, son of Asa Whitehead, and the boyhood companion of his cousin, John, died of a complication of diseases at his home in Newark. He was prominent in Masonic circles for fifty years, and was four times grand master of the order in New Jersey. He was in his seventy-sixth year. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1847."

DOES population make a state? What are the great essentials of statehood? These are the questions, which, according to the Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post Dispatch, are being discussed in the senate. This correspondent says that the population of each of the original thirteen colonies when the union was formed was as follows: Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,845; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 24,073; Virginia, 747,610.

THE population of other territories at the time they became states and the dates of their admission to the union was as follows: "Vermont, March 4, 1791, 85,425; Kentucky, March 4, 1794, 73,677; Tennessee, May, 1796, 60,000; Ohio, November, 29, 1802, 42,366. Louisiana, April 12, 1812, 76,506; Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816, 24,520; Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1817, 75,448; Illinois, Dec. 3, 1818, 53,211; Alabama, Dec. 14, 1819, 127,901; Maine, March 15, 1820, 298,335; Missouri, August 10, 1821, 66,586; Arkansas, June 15, 1836, 52,240; Michigan, Jan. 26, 1837, 160,000; Florida, March 3, 1845, 72,000; Iowa, Dec. 28, 1846, 153,000; Wisconsin, March 3, 1848, 300,000; California, Sept. 9, 1850, 92,527; Minnesota, May 11, 1858, 172,053; Texas, March 1, 1845, 150,000; Oregon, Feb. 12, 1859, 52,465; Kansas, April 13, 1859, 107,206; West Virginia, Jan. 19, 1863, 440,000. Nevada, Oct. 31, 1864, 42,491; Nebraska, March 1, 1867, 123,993; Colorado, July 4, 1876, 135,000; North Dakota, June 2, 1889, 182,719; South Dakota, June 2, 1889, 328,808; Montana, Nov. 8, 1889, 132,159; Washington, Nov. 11, 1889, 340,390; Idaho, July 3, 1890, 82,385; Wyoming, July 11, 1890, 60,703; Utah, July 4, 1896, 276,746."

INTEREST in the statehood bill has increased greatly during the first week of its consideration. The Post Dispatch correspondent says: "It is partially caused by the new light shed upon the subject by several speeches and it is due particularly to the belief that the statehood bill is only a 'buffer' to hold back legislation not desired by the republican leaders." This correspondent adds: "When appropriation bills are received from the house they will get the right of way and command all the time needed for their consideration. In the fight conducted by the late Senator Quay last winter, to create four new states instead of the two contemplated in the present bill, Senator Foraker was one of the most active supporters of statehood. This time he is opposing the Beveridge bill, on the ground that it does not meet the requirements of the situation, and would be worse than no statehood at all. Under the leadership of Foraker and Bard on the republican side, and Bailey and Bate among the democrats, a determined opposition has been organized. It is so strong, in fact, that it is predicted it can without difficulty prevent the bill from passing."

WISCONSIN holds the second highest honor for the production of cheese in the United States, having sold 100,000,000 pounds of that article during the year 1904, and receiving therefor \$10,000,000. The Milwaukee Free Press says: "No other state in the union except New York produced anywhere near that amount. New York exceeded that figure by about 3,000,000 pounds, though only a few thousand dollars in the figure which the product brought in the market. Wisconsin, according to Dairy and Food Commissioner J. Q. Emery's last report, has more cheese factories than any other state. But it is not the amount of cheese made, nor the number of factories in which Wisconsin enjoys its greatest fame as a cheese producing state. It is in the quality. Wisconsin cheese carried off all the grand prizes at the St. Louis exposition in competition with cheese from all parts of the world. Even New York cheese men admit that Wisconsin makes as fine cheese as is to be found anywhere in the world."