

Mr. Cockran's Bills

In the last issue of The Commoner reference was made to two bills introduced by Representative Bourke Cockran on December 5. The first, providing for the appointment of a special commission to enquire into and ascertain the amounts of money expended by both parties at all elections for presidential electors from 1892 to 1904, both inclusive, is as follows, being House Roll 15,597:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the senior associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, the junior judge of the circuit court of the United States in and for the third circuit together with two senators of different political affiliations to be chosen by the senate, and two representatives in congress of different political affiliations to be chosen by the house of representatives, be, and they hereby are, appointed a commission for the following purposes:

First. To inquire and ascertain the amounts of money which have been collected and the amounts actually expended by or on behalf of political parties or committees, and by or on behalf of candidates for presidential electors and for representatives in congress, and by all persons whatsoever in supporting or opposing them, during all presidential elections from eighteen

hundred and ninety-two to nineteen hundred and four, both inclusive, the sources from which such moneys were derived, the purposes for which such moneys were used, the persons to whom they were paid or given, and the manner in which they were disbursed.

Second. To report its findings and the testimony taken before it to both houses of congress on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and six.

Sec. 2. That said commission is hereby empowered to administer oaths, to examine witnesses, and to compel their attendance and the production of any books or papers that it may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this act.

Sec. 3. That said commission shall make its own rules and shall have the right to preserve order at its sessions.

Sec. 4. That a refusal to obey the subpoena of said commission or to answer any question which it may put pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be a contempt, which shall be punishable in the same way as contempt of a process lawfully issued by the interstate commerce commission.

Sec. 5. That said commission shall have power to employ such persons, including counsel, as it may consider necessary for the thorough execution of its powers; and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the United States to meet the expenses thereof.

The second bill, providing that all contributions exceeding \$50 in amount hereafter made to the expenses of political parties at elections where presidential electors and representatives in congress are chosen shall be reported to the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district in which the donors reside, and for the publication of such reports, is as follows, being House Roll 15,581:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That whenever any sums exceeding fifty dollars shall be contributed to the funds of a political party, or any moneys shall be expended by or on behalf of any candidate for representative in congress or for presidential elector, before an election at which representatives in congress or presidential electors are to be chosen, a statement shall, within three days from such contribution or expenditure, be filed by the person or persons making such contributions or expending such moneys in the office of the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district in which the person, firm, corporation, or society making such contributions or expenditure shall reside, specifying the amount, the names and residences of the donors, and of the person or officer receiving it.

Sec. 2. That such statement shall be published within one week by the person or persons so filing the same in two newspapers supporting candidates of opposing parties and published in the judicial district where such statement was filed.

Sec. 3. That on failure of the persons making such contributions or expending such moneys, within three days thereafter, to file such statement as above required, it is hereby made the duty of the persons receiving such contributions or moneys to file such statement in said office and to publish the same in such newspapers.

Sec. 4. That every person making or receiving contributions or expending moneys for the purposes aforesaid and who shall fail to file the certificate required by this act and to make the publication herein required shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

A Little Republic

The Indian people who seem to be the most reluctant to give up their form of government when tribal relations are dissolved in 1906 are the proud Chickasaws, whose administrative functions are more closely molded after those of the states than the government of any other of the five civilized tribes. The Chickasaws pride themselves upon the perfection of their democracy, and it was to secure better representation for their people that they broke away from the Choctaw nation, under which they had previously been governed, and set up a separate and independent government.

This separations occurred in 1856 when, by mutual agreement the Chickasaws adopted a constitution and made the laws to govern their new nation. The Chickasaws made the same complaint against the Choctaw government that the American colonies urged against England, that of taxation without representation. They were given a few representatives in the Choctaw government, but not enough, as they believed, in proportion to the amount of taxes they paid. The Choctaws allowed their sister tribe to set up an independent nation without compelling them to fight for it, and the United States government approved the action.


Tishomingo, famous for its fine granite and beautiful surroundings, chosen for the capital, and it has been the center of the Chickasaw government ever since. Until a few years ago the deliberations of the nation were held in a square brick building in Tishomingo, which was erected in 1854, two years prior to the birth of the Chickasaw nation. A few years ago the present capitol, a beautiful granite structure, was built. It was the finest administration building owned by any Indian tribe. It is constructed entirely of Tishomingo granite and cost \$21,000, without counting the material, which was dug from the earth and cost the nation nothing except the expense of transporting it to the building site. It is two stories high and is surrounded by a tower.

The nation, realizing that it cannot retain its public buildings much longer rented the building to the United States government two years ago for a consideration of \$1,200 a year, and since that time has been the home of the Tishomingo land office. The Chickasaw legislature, which is now in session, is using rented quarters, and is reluctantly preparing for the final administration of government affairs.—Exchange.

Taking Bird Notes

For the study of ornithology, C. C. Worthington has established one of the most wonderful bird houses in the world, and, in order that no action worthy of note on the part of any bird shall go unrecorded, a stenographer has been employed to make a record of ornithological doings. The stenographer will accompany an expert ornithologist on his inspection of the birds daily and the latter will dictate his observations. The birds occupy five rooms, and are separated by wire netting from ceiling to floor. The quarters are quite gorgeous, being prettily painted, and handsomely painted trees are placed in the compartments for the birds to rest on. Some of the birds are of rare species, one being valued at \$150. The attendants have their homes in the building.—Kansas City Journal.

A Great Discovery! DROPSY CURED
with vegetable remedy entirely harmless; removes all symptoms of dropsy in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects a permanent cure. Trial treatment furnished free to every sufferer; nothing fairer. For circulars, testimonials, etc., apply to
Dr. H. N. Green's Sons
Box XX, Atlanta, Ga.



CREAM SEPARATOR FREE
This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address
PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 177. KANSAS CITY, MO.



BE A SUCCESS.
We can teach you how to make your arm pay better than it ever has done. Let us send you our pamphlet **100% FARMER.** It costs you nothing to learn about our methods.
Correspondence Agricultural College
436 Nebraska St., Sioux City, Iowa.

CANCER CURED
WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS
Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address
DR. BYE, Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

DEATH TO HEAVES
BENTON'S Hoarse, Cough, Whooping and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per box. Dealers Muller & Co., The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.



WANTED A bright young man or woman to manage our local department. Previous experience unnecessary. Salary \$16.50 per week, paid weekly; expenses advanced. Permanent position to satisfactory party. Apply at once. The Panama Company, Panama Building, St. Louis.

HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted apples, peaches, quinces, etc.; Budded cherries, etc. good varieties. Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100; Ash, H. and H. Loquat, low price; 1000 lbs. Mulberry \$1. We pay freight. Catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 84, Fairbury, Neb.

STARK'S best by Test—75 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN **PAY CASH** Weekly
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.

\$75 Month and expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self seller. FRANK MFG. CO., Station 59, Cincinnati, O.

HOLIDAY LOW RATES
To accommodate holiday travelers a rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip has been placed in effect by the
Union Pacific
Dates of sale December 24, 25, 26, 31, and January 1 and 2, with final return limit January 4.
Inquire of
E. B. SLOSSON, Gen'l Agt.
Lincoln, Neb.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath, and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."