

liberty in the national capitol, within sight of Mount Vernon and almost on the spot where Abraham Lincoln was murdered. Another man, a man of great powers and marvelous energy, a man who, with all his errors, had great qualities and generous instincts, a man who was grim and satanic in his nates, but who could love, too, and knew what it was to have friends, and be true to them; that man, Ross, traveled this road before you. He, too, went over to Andrew Johnson. He found the road a hard and dreary one, with no lights, no stars in heaven, a walk like Dante's in the inferno. He ended his pilgrimage in his own tragic way. The editorial goes on to speak of the senator who 'shook in his boots like a craven-hearted wretch, had Dan Vorhees' betting money on him, and finally brought up in the White House under Andy Johnson's table, licking his boots, cringing, sneaking, frightened, trembling.' 'We have never seen manifested in any community,' said the Lawrence Republican, 'so deep a sense of shame and mortification, coupled with indignation, as was exhibited in Lawrence Saturday when it became known that the conviction of Andrew Johnson had failed through the treachery of Senator Ross.' The Lawrence Tribune declared: 'If Senator Ross is right, then every republican in Kansas is wrong.' The Kansas City Journal of Commerce expected the 'wretched man to hang upon a gibbet of obloquy.' But the bitterest were the telegrams. One signed 'D. R. Anthony and others,' said: 'Your vote is dictated by Tom Ewing, not by your oath. Your motives are Indian contracts and greenbacks. Kansas repudiates you, as she does all perjurers and skunks.' Another from Topeka by J. D. Bailey, said: 'Probably the rope with which Judas hanged himself is lost, but the pistol with which Jim Lane committed suicide is at your service.' Upon his retirement in 1871 Senator Ross returned to Kansas, but the 'hoodoo' of the Lane succession was on him and his newspaper business ventures were unsuccessful. Read out of the republican party, he went to New Mexico in 1882 and in 1885 was made governor of New Mexico by Grover Cleveland, serving until 1889. Since that time up to a few years ago he alternated between his little printing office in Albuquerque and the ranch of his son, Pitt Ross, where he died. In 1905 Delegate Rodey, by special legislation, secured a pension of \$30 a month for Senator Ross."

DR. JOHN WATSON, author, preacher and lecturer, died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on May 6. Dr. Watson, better known in the literary world as "Ian MacLaren" was a Presbyterian clergyman, born in England in 1850 and educated in Scotch schools and universities. After serving as pastor of several Presbyterian churches in Scotland he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Liverpool in 1880, and continued in that capacity until 1895. Since that time he gave most of his attention to writing and lecturing. While pastor of a Presbyterian church in Scotland an Edinburgh newspaper man visited the little town and heard Dr. Watson preach. He was so struck with the simple pathos and humor that he asked the preacher to write some of his little stories and send them to the newspaper. Dr. Watson did so, but made the mistake of trying to make them "literary." They were returned to him with instructions to write the stories just as he would tell them in the pulpit. Dr. Watson followed this advice and the result was the production of several sketches that attracted wide attention and favorable comment. His first and, perhaps, most popular book was "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," a collection of sketches, and it made him famous almost in a day. This was followed by "Kate Carnegie" and "The Life of the Master," books which have had an enormous sale. As a lecturer Dr. Watson stood high in popular favor. He was on a lecture tour when stricken with tonsillitis in Mt. Pleasant on April 23. He remained there until he died, his wife being with him all the time.

THERE ARE MANY indications that republican leaders are preparing to play a game of cheap politics in connection with the proposed state of Oklahoma. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Are Oklahoma and Indian Territory to be denied joint statehood because their population shows a tendency of joining the democratic ranks? That is a question pressing strongly for answer at this hour. The administration is being urged on the one hand—on alleged highly moral grounds—to disapprove the constitution of the proposed new state which would have the effect of keeping Oklahoma out of the union for the present. On the other hand, it is declared that a coterie of office-seeking republicans,

aided by some republican leaders in congress, have formed a conspiracy for purely political purposes to postpone statehood. Former Delegate Dennis Flynn, who might come to Washington in the event of statehood under republican auspices, had a lengthy talk with President Roosevelt today. After leaving the White House he foregathered with James Sherman, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee. Flynn's visit to the capital is ascribed to his desire to prevent the consummation of the law providing for statehood, although he adroitly avoids admitting his out-and-out opposition. Representative Sherman is one of Speaker Cannon's lieutenants and it has been bruited about that the house oligarchy, headed by 'Uncle Joe,' has planned to give the republican leaders of the territories assistance in preventing the addition of another star to the flag until that star radiates certain republican domination. There is an impression that Flynn and Sherman, under administration instruction, are to draw up some kind of program for executive consideration."

WHAT NEW YORK newspapers call "a portentous" parade, took place in New York City, May 4. The New York World report says: "Appropriating to themselves as a badge of honor the president's designation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as 'undesirable citizens,' greeting with hisses, groans and shuffling of feet every mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name, cheering half-heartedly the American flag and uproariously the red flag, the socialists of this city and a few labor organizations joined last night in a demonstration the most portentous of its sort this city has every known. It was a protest not only against the method of prosecuting the western labor leaders now about to be tried for their lives in Idaho, but against existing institutions. Socialism played a leading role throughout. Anarchy as an organization was barred from the parade, but the red flags were more abundant than the stars and stripes. Down through Fifth avenue they marched, 30,000 from the north and 20,000 from the south, according to their leaders' estimates, singing: And shall Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone die? And shall Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone die? Here are sixty thousand workmen Who will know the reason why."

A conservative estimate of the number in parade would be 40,000, but enthusiastic labor men and socialists said there were 75,000. Hundreds of thousands lined the sidewalks of Third avenue from Chatham Square to Harlem and when the upper division of the marchers, coming from Eighty-fourth street and Second avenue, swung into Fifth avenue from Fifty-seventh street, even there the public had turned out to watch the throng."

WRITING IN THE Sioux City Journal, Dexter Marshall says: "There are nearly forty men now living, but not present in the cabinet, who have been official advisers to the chief executive, and every one of them is doing well. There are three 'ex-secretaries' of state, four of the treasury, five of war, seven of the interior, eight of the navy, one of agriculture, two of commerce and labor, eight former postmasters general and eight former attorneys general. These figures added make forty-six, but some of the "exes" have served in more than one cabinet place, while four, Root, Cortelyou, Metcalf and Bonaparte, are still cabinet members. The oldest of them all, George H. Williams, attorney general under Grant, from 1871 to 1875, is 84, still hale and hearty, at Portland, Ore. The youngest, Paul Morton, second of Roosevelt's five naval heads to date, is 50. George B. Cortelyou, now secretary of the treasury, is five years younger than Morton."

A RESIDENT OF St. Paul, Minn., writes to the New York Evening Post to say: "Minnesota will present to the democratic national convention in her present governor, John A. Johnson, a candidate who can carry his own state, a man who is now serving his second term as chief executive of the state and who is today more popular than at any time since he entered state politics. He was elected in 1904 by a small majority with a republican opposition hopelessly divided. So well did he impress the people during his first term that in 1906 he carried all but four counties in the state over a republican candidate who had the support of all factions of his party. His appointments have been good and to a large extent non-partisan, and commended by the papers of the opposition—not one having been adversely criticized; nor has the state senate refused confirmation in a single instance, although overwhelmingly republican. Governor Johnson has today

the respect of the opposition and the unfaltering and loyal support of the Minnesota democracy. He is a man of ability, level-headed, and of rather independent views. He is a strong man on the stump, and understands perfectly how to present his views to the people. He has won his way in this state solely on his merits, and has never played the demagogue or striven to catch each passing breeze of popular favor. He is a democrat who believes in democratic principles, and who does not believe that legislation is a sovereign remedy for all ills of the body politic. He will not sacrifice the reform of the tariff for some airy proposition that seems popular. There are many democrats like the writer in this section who think, in view of the fact that after twelve years of Mr. Bryan's leadership there is not a democrat in the United States senate from a northern state—something, by the way, that never happened to the party during the civil war—that it is about time for the national democratic party to rise up and say in all kindness to Mr. Bryan that he must step aside and give some one else a chance, that his policy of driving men who disagree with him out of the party must stop. Governor Johnson's friends do not anticipate any contest in this state, but if Mr. Bryan's friends insist on such a contest they will be accommodated, and Mr. Bryan will get a turning down that will have a considerable influence all over the country. Governor Johnson can carry Minnesota at the primaries and at the national election. It has been demonstrated that Mr. Bryan can do neither. 'Jefferson, Jackson, Johnson,' is the slogan of the Minnesota democracy."

FORMER GOVERNOR LARRABEE of Iowa, who recently visited the White House, gave out this interview: "As to another term, there seems to be great pressure being brought to bear on President Roosevelt, but I doubt the wisdom of it. The president has done his duty, and it would be almost cruelty to compel him to serve longer in such an exacting office. There is also objection to a third term, although it will be only a second election, and every one is entitled to two elections. Yet the president desires to retire from office at the end of his present term, and I do not believe he will change his mind, unless conditions should make it imperative for him to do so. There are other good men for the office, and the man who will be elected will be he who will carry out the policies of Roosevelt in their spirit. This is the substance of my talk with the president, and really reflects his views, but I do not wish to state that he is willing to undertake a third term unless absolutely forced."

THE TRIAL OF William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, began at Boise City May 9. The attorneys for the defense moved that the state be required to present a bill of particulars, but this Judge Wood, presiding, overruled, saying: "An examination of the indictment in this case discloses the fact that the offense charged in each count is set forth with great care and particularity, the time and place are specifically set forth as well as the person upon whom the assault was made, and the specific means by which the blow which produced death was struck. A bill of particulars could not convey any information to the defendant on these questions which he does not already possess. The only question is this: Assuming that the state must prove conspiracy, and that the defendant was connected therewith, which conspiracy resulted in the death of Frank Steunenberg, is the defendant entitled to the particularization of the several acts or circumstances upon which counsel for the prosecution rely in order to connect the defendant with such conspiracy? I do not think it necessary to state at this time what the court would do if this application had been presented before the case was set for trial. As the court now views the matter, the defendant has waived his right to such bill of particulars not only by pleading to the indictment, but further, by permitting the case to be set for trial without making such application."

THE WHITTIER Home Association of Amesbury, Mass., asks all lovers of the "Quaker poet" to assist in raising the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting at Amesbury, the town in which Whittier lived for more than fifty years, a statue of the poet. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Miss Emma C. Woolfenden, 62 Market street, Amesbury, Mass. Whether large or small, they will be gratefully received by the association, and at once acknowledged.