Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

THE PRICE OF HARMONY.

"The crying need of the hour is harmony," shout the reorganizers. If we answer that they are the ones who destroyed the harmony of the party we are accused of recalling by-gones. If we ask them what they will charge for harmony we are accused of being disturbers of the peace. There can be no satisfactory harmony that does not rest upon an honest understanding What have the reorganizers to offer as a basis of harmony? First, that the party will adopt their ideas on the money question—the ideas that led them out of the democratic party into the republican party or into the Palmer and Buckner party, which on the money question was even worse than the republican party. This does not mean merely the suspension of the advocacy of free coinage, it means the complete turning over of the financial system to the financiers. If we dare to condemn the Fowler bill we are interfering with harmony; if we object to banks of issue we are alienating the bankers; if we protest against branch banks we are disturbing the confidence of the monied interests; if we point out the dangers of the bill making the silver dollar redeemable in gold we are putting stumbling blocks in the way of getting together.

It may as well be understood now as learned hereafter that harmony means full and complete surrender to the financiers. The next concession demanded is that the nominees for office, national, state, county and precinct, shall have the confidence of the "business interests," which the reorganizers construe to mean men who opposed the platforms of 1896 and 1900 and lent either active or passive aid to the republicans. Out of the millions of men who earnestly supported the democratic ticket in 1896 not one can be found who sufficiently enjoys "the confidence of the business interests" to make him an acceptable candidate to the reorganizers. Wherever they are in power they insist that candidates for congress, for the United States senate, for the state legislature and for all state and local offices shall be men who are themselves connected with the corporate interests or men dominated by those who are connected with the corporate interests.

But is this sufficient? Not quite. The organization must be turned over to them and corporation men must be put in charge—men who secure campaign funds by mortgaging the party to the corporations and who then employ the campaign funds to corrupt votes, purchase election officials, etc., etc.

When the money question was subordinated to imperialism in 1900 the few gold democrats who came back insisted that they and men like them should be given prominence in the campaign, and they resented the activity of men who were known to be identified with the fight for bimetallism. If that demand was made when the Chicago platform was not only reaffirmed, but reiterated, what can be expected if the party consents to the suppression of its views in order to secure harmony?

The reorganizers constantly refer to the victories of 1884 and 1892. To say that they do so honestly would be a reflection upon their intelligence, for they know that the situation was entirely different in those years from what it is now. The party had not divided over a great issue, and the leaders had not been in open alliance with the enemy. No one in considering the career of Arnold would overlook the change that took place in the sentiment toward him after he became an employe of the English government, and so no rational man can review the record of those who deserted the party in 1896 without taking into consideration the change which their conduct wrought in the sentiment toward them. Whether they were honest or not is not the question. If a democrat becomes a republican he becomes unavailable for a democratic office or for the management of the party so long as he remains a republican, no matter how honest or conscientious he may be in making the change. If he returns he must give evidence of a change of heart before he will be trusted again.

Even the election of 1894, disastrous as it was, was only a feeble illustration of what may be expected if the party comes again under the leadership of those who were recreant in recent campaigns. In 1894 the party had to carry the gross iniquities of Mr. Cleveland's administration, but the men who led the party had not at that time entirely alienated the confidence of the masses by desertion. Even men who were faithful to the principles of the party went down to defeat because of the apathy aroused by Mr. Cleveland's subserviency to Wall street influences. What will be the result if the men who were loyal in 1896 and 1900 are asked to rally under the standard of those whom they distrust, and are required to surrender their deep convictions and condemn their own votes. If the party (although it polled a million more votes than ever before) could not win when 10 per cent of the members of the party were dissatisfied, how can it hope to win when 90 per cent of the members are dissatisfied? Harmony on the terms proposed, and no better terms will be proposed, means not only the abandonment of principle for the promise of success, but it means a failure to secure success—the trading of a birthright for a mess of pottage without getting the pottage. The "anything-to-win" policy is an insult to those who have convictions and it ought to be offensive even to those who have no convictions if they have political judgment.

WHICH IS THE BETTER WAY?

Fifty years ago Japan was a heathen country, without trade or commerce. Her people were unacquainted with the outside world, and utterly ignorant of Christian civilization. Without the firing of a shot or the shedding of a drop of blood, Japan was rescued from her isolation, her people made acquainted with the world at large and helped on the road to liberty. No nation presumed to teach the Japanese self-government. No nation assumed to control them under the specious plea of benefitting them. No nation declared its purpose to govern the Japanese and grant them as much freedom as their condition warranted and the interests of the controlling nation dictated. On the contrary, Japan was left to work out her own salvation, and although an oriental island and occupying a vantage point for oriental commerce, no nation seized the island. During the fifty years since Commodore Perry opened the ports of Japan and made a treaty with the Japanese, the people of Japan have made progress unparalleled in the history of the world. Today Japan is a world power. Her people are classed among the intelligent and progressive peoples of the earth. Autocratic and arbitrary power is fading away before intelligence, and trade and commerce flourish without the bullet and the bayonet.

For three hundred years the Philippines have been peopled by Christians. The Filipinos have builded schools and universities. The people have sent representatives to the leading universities of Europe. They have worshiped the true God, erected homes, founded cities and struggled for freedom. Yet a Christian nation seizes the islands under the specious plea of acting under Divine providence, drenches the islands with blood, lays waste towns and cities, devastates fields and makes sport of yearnings for liberty and freedom and self-government. Peace marked the dealings with the heathen Japanese; slaughter and sword mark the dealings with the Christian Filipinos. No one sought to interfere with the government of Japan by the Japanese, although they were ignorant of Christianity, and knew nothing of civil liberty. But a people yearning for liberty, worshipping God, and eager to take a place among the nations of the earth, are coldly told that they must submit to arbitrary government, relinquish the dream of centuries and be shot if they oppose their conquerors.

Which is the better way, the one pursued in Japan or the one now being pursued in the Philippines?

THE IMPORTANT PRIVILEGE.

A Michigan reader of The Commoner says that in re-reading the Declaration of Independence he was surprised to find so much in it that he had forgotten. It occurred to him to question some of his fellow townsmen and he found that none of them had read the Declaration within ten years. Possibly that accounts for the fact that so many republicans are indifferent to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. In order to encourage reading of the Declaration of Independence by republicans, The Commoner hereby offers to accept a year's renewal from any republican subscriber for 75 cents, provided the subscriber states in sending in his renewal that he has read the Declaration of Independence complete within the year.

A SIMPLE REQUEST DENIED.

Mrs. McKinley asked for the retention of a postmistress in Pennsylvania. This postmistress was appointed by Mr. McKinley. Senator Penrose, however, persuaded the Roosevelt administration to reject Mrs. McKinley's request and remove this official. The republican party has repudiated Mr. McKinley's Buffalo speech. It refused to give recognition to a very simple request made by the late president's widow, and yet whenever a democrat criticises any of those policies to which Mr. McKinley was committed, the prestige of the McKinley memory is invoked and the critic is charged with faithlessness to that memory and disloyalty to the government.

The democrats and populists of South Dakota have agreed upon a state ticket and entered the campaign with courage and spirit. The democrats indorsed the Kansas City platform and stated the party's position on the leading issues in unmistakable terms. South Dakota fell back in 1900, but it is only a question of time when that great agricultural state will be as hostile as Missouri is to republican policies.

An Indiana democrat complains because the party did not have a big campaign fund in 1896 and 1900 and blames the editor of The Commoner for it. Well, we could have collected as much from the trusts as the committee did in 1892 if we had been willing to mortgage the party to the trusts as it was mortgaged in 1892.

The president has issued a new civil service rule, but it does not protect a clerk who dares to hold opinions contrary to the opinions of the head of the administration.

Are we to understand, Admiral Dewey, that American lives were sacrificed to Spanish pride and naval complacency?

Law officers raise a great outcry when a few bandits hold up a railroad train, but remain perfectly quiet when a railroad corporation holds up an entire state.

Newport "society" has just experienced the delightful thrill of a dinner at which a monkey was the guest of honor. The monkey felt perfectly at home.

The men who bored holes in the bottom of the democratic ship insist that they be given command of the vessel because they know just where they bored the holes.

The Philippine bill as passed provides for government without consent and taxation without representation. George III. has been a long time dead, but a belated claim for vindication should be filed.

The steel worker with his 10 per cent increase in wages still has cause to ponder when he bumps up against the 40 per cent increase in foodstuffs.

Perhaps they call the beet sugar industry an infant because the most of the work in the beet fields is done by little boys and girls.

Wendell Phillips once said: "The men who made the republican party are in the grave; the men whom the republican party made are in congress." The republicans ought not to rest satisfied until they unmake a number of those who represent the party in the house and senate.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1892 a democratic house was elected with him. In 1894, when Mr. Cleveland's term was but half done, the republicans carried the congressional elections and secured the largest republican majority in the house since the close of the war.

The Filipinos enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens with the exception of relief by habeas corpus, trial by jury, representation, right to keep arms, right of petition, franchise, citizenship, and other minor things too numerous to mention.

Those people who still believe that figures will not lie should cast their eyes over the tax figures submitted by the railroads of Nebraska.

President Roosevelt said a few words in denunciation of the trusts and then took lunch with Mr. Frick of Homestead riot and steel trust fame.

IS MERE P[illegible]

PHILIPPINE [illegible] MENT" BIL[illegible]

Two Most Important [illegible] Measure Drawn Up [illegible] Deceive—Fourth of J[illegible] ance in the Islands.

The Philippine "civil government" bill as it emerged from the conference committee and became a law is a piece of legislative patchwork far from creditable to the American congress.

The two most important features are those which deal with the money of the islands and with the legislative body representing the people.

As to the first, the senate provision for the silver standard and the house provision for the gold standard are replaced by a paragraph which will enable the commission to issue a subsidiary coinage, leaving the Mexican silver dollar to take its chances as a standard as it has done for years.

It is plain that this paragraph is a miserble makeshift. It was necessary to the credit not only of the insular government, but also of individuals and corporations that a standard should be established and that it should be the gold standard.

The great boast of our Republican statesmen has been that in the legislation which they would perfect they would do the people of the archipelago immense good in a material way and would shower upon them such blessings of prosperity that they never more would think of independence, but would cleave to us as their benefactors so firmly that no force could ever wrench them away.

Yet the very first serious attempt to legislate for them is a wretched fiasco in that it fails to provide the most important of all things for the development of the resources and the highest economic prosperity of the islands.

As to the native legislative chamber, the conference bill grants it only if the islands remain peaceful for two years after a census has been taken.

This is equivalent to indefinite postponement, because the time when the census shall be taken and the question whether the islands are peaceful are left entirely with the administration.

It follows, therefore, that the autocratic military regime is perpetuated indefinitely by deliberate act of congress.

All the fine things that we have heard about the rights of the natives, etc., are mere chaff. The bald fact underlying the whole matter is autocratic presidential rule, practically irresponsible, with the commission as his nominally civil hand of velvet and the army as his one effective hand of iron, with the people of the islands as subjects, having no rights which the autocrat is bound to respect.

This bill is an interesting commentary upon the spectacular performance on the Fourth of July in the islands, when officials of the war department said "military control of the Philippines ceased absolutely" and Gen. Chaffee "surrendered his functions" with great pomp and circumstance.

There are some Filipinos and a good many Americans who were not greatly deceived by this stage play.

THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT.

Executive to Sail in "Most Luxuriously Appointed Vessel Afloat."

"The yacht Mayflower, the official yacht of the United States and the ocean home of President Roosevelt, after undergoing alterations that cost $50,000, is ready for sea. She is at Brooklyn navy yard and is one of the most luxuriously appointed vessels afloat.

"Neither the Hohenzollern—Kaiser William's floating palace—nor any of the other royal yachts has staterooms and saloons more beautiful or costly than those of President Roosevelt's official craft. The Mayflower has been refitted and refurnished completely from stem to stern.

"The president's quarters are situated aft, on the main deck, and include six staterooms for the exclusive use of himself, Mrs. Roosevelt and their children. Two larger of these staterooms have been very lavishly furnished.

"Special attention has been given to the decoration of the bulkheads and the paneling, which are covered with expensive silk in many colors."—New York dispatch.

Truly the imperialistic sentiment at Washington is strong! What do the taxpayers and wage-earners of the country think of the spending of thousands of dollars in fitting up one of the "most luxuriously appointed vessels afloat" for the exclusive use of the President of this Republic? If the days of simplicity, honesty and economy in government have not disappeared forever, the voters at the coming elections will rebuke this ostentatious extravagance of the most corrupt and trust-ridden administration in our history.

Appointive and Elective Judges.

There are some undeniable advantages in the system of appointment, but nevertheless we constantly find the appointing power prostituted in various ways. The tendency of the times is to treat patronage, or the power of appointing to office, as a personal perquisite rather than a public trust. That such trusts are often well administered is quite true, but they are so often abused that in nearly all the states the people have gradually taken to themselves the task of electing their judges, notwithstanding the botches they so often make.

Making and Unmaking Trusts.

The most important observation contained in the president's Pittsburg address is that in which he de[illegible] that new legislation is needed [illegible] subject of trusts and combina[illegible] restraint of trade and indus[illegible]

Probably 99 per cent of th[illegible] can people will agree with [illegible] dent on the proposition [illegible] should be additional legis[illegible] tive to the trusts of the [illegible] riety, but most of those [illegible] earnest in this hostility [illegible] which makes trust [illegible] ticular regard for [illegible] which would unmake them.

Back-Scratching in [illegible]ic.

What a fine mutual admiration society we now have in the federal administration!

In his Harvard address the president exhausted [illegible] vocabulary in his eulogies of Root [illegible] and Wood.

Taking the c[illegible] driven, Ambassadors Choate [illegible] at London and Berlin, be[illegible] verbal garlands upon the presid[illegible] almost to the point of nauseation.

Quick to tak[illegible] hint also, Governor Taft sen[illegible] message to Secretary Root, presumably a public expense, to say to him that only a few favored mortals like himself are able to appreciate his courage and genius in dealing with the Philippine problem.

We now have the beslobbering of Attorney General Knox by the president at Pittsburg, with a reasonable certainty that as soon as opportunity shall offer Mr. Knox will return the compliment with interest.

Self-esteem is a desirable thing, but vulgar back-scratching in public is intolerable.

Conscientious Elihu.

Let all admirers of rugged puritan rectitude gaze upon Elihu.

Much as Elihu would like to comply with the congressional request for a detailed account of the Cuban expenditures during American occupation, he is unable to do so because he cannot find legal authority for the employment of typewriters to make copies of the accounts.

Without such legal authority Elihu would submit to have his joints racked and his toenails extracted with pincers before he would hire the typewriters and furnish the information.

Strict regard for the law, it may be observed, has always been Elihu's long suit.

It was that sentiment, undoubtedly, which prompted his approval of General Wood's payment of $35,000 to the venerable Maximo Gomez.

Elihu feared that if Maximo were not paid that money he might raise a rumpus and infract the law.

What Might Have Been Expected.

The gathering of lumber trust employes, nominally known as the Michigan Republican state convention, has, of course, declared powerfully in favor of continuing what it terms "the beneficial operations" of the protective tariff. The beneficent operation of the tariff on lumber is what enables the trust to pay $25,000 each for United States senatorships, thus creating successive eras of great prosperity for Republican members of the Michigan legislature. It is quite natural that these gentlemen and their friends should shout valiantly for the retention of a source of income so easy and assured.

May Depend on the People.

"My opinion is that we shall hear from the people in unmistakable terms." Senator Hanna gave expression to this sentiment in a burst of anger at the failure of his party to assist Cuba, but he spoke better than he knew and undoubtedly touched the truth. His expectation is well founded, for it is unlikely that the people of the United States will indorse the congressional neglect of Cuba and condone the extravagant appropriations amounting to $1,000,000,000.

A Record to Boast Of.

Speaking the other day of defects of the memory, Senator Dillingham told the story of a noted character in Vermont, who once sent a message by the Senator to his father in these words: "You tell the governor that although I am getting along in years, I can see just as well as I ever could; I can hear just as well; my mental powers are unimpaired; and if I have ever forgotten anything, I must say that I cannot remember what it was."

Where the True Gospel Is Found.

The integrity of Americanism of the loyal, faithful and saving sort is in the creed of the Populist party, and the present epoch calls strongly for the preaching of that creed broadly from one end of the republic to the other. "Death to monopoly" is the battle cry that should be foremost and never abandoned until "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is again the rule and the practice of the government.

Services in Historic Church.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's ninetieth birthday was celebrated by negro residents of San Francisco in the old church on Stockton street, from the very pulpit where the patriot, Thomas Starr King, preached forty years ago to hold California within the union and against the extension of slavery.

Long Terms of Office.

Should Sir Michael Hicks-Beach remain in his present office for another four years, and thus bring his tale of budgets up to eleven, he will have equaled Mr. Gladstone's record and surpassed that of any other English chancellor of the exechequer during the last 100 years.

Steel Trust Profits.

The Steel Trust gives out its profits for the year as nearly $151,000,000; forty millions more than last year, and yet this is an infant industry, sucking at the protection bottle which a Rep[illegible] re-

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[illegible] S ATTEMPT TO DE- [illegible] THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]t Public Attention from [illegible]at Are Injuring the Party [illegible]crats Will Demand that In- [illegible]tions Shall Be Thorough.

The Republicans are in a mess, they are unable to agree among themselves on the most important legislation. The exposure of the looting of the Cuban treasury to aid the Sugar trust, the bribing of Gomez and the cruelties in the Philippines have put them on the defensive.

With admirable audaciousness they attempt to divert public opinion from their own sins of omission and commission by charging the Democrats with attacking the army. The President sets the pace by making a stump speech at Arlington, and the great trust-controlled daily newspapers take up the refrain. The little organs edited by the postmasters give tongue in unison.

This effort to put the Democrats in the attitude of assailing the army will prove abortive; the common soldier is all right, and most of the officers, from Gen. Miles down. They obey orders; that is the duty of the soldier.

The Democrats do protest and will forever protest against the issuing and carrying out of orders to make "a howling wilderness" of any territory under the American flag.

They protest that to "kill all over ten," to kill prisoners, to torture by water cure or other Spanish method, is not war, it is vandalism; it is not American, it is barbarous. If not ordered by the highest authority it would never have been perpetrated by American soldiers, except perhaps in isolated cases.

The Democrats believe in keeping the military authority subordinate to the civil power. No republic can exist that does not do so. The Democrats intend to investigate these cruelties when they have the power, and punish the guilty, however high in command. They will investigate the expense accounts, both at home, in the Philippines and in Cuba. The transport service and the purchase of supplies will be investigated. They will find out who received the large sums that have been raised by extreme taxation and if the money was squandered on high living in Cuba and elsewhere. Who was "fixed" to stay out of politics and who was aided to stay in. What secret intrigue set free the Hanna pets, Rathbone and Neely? Why Buencamino was ordered by the administration to come to this country to testify, when the request of the Democrats for other witnesses was refused. A page might be filled with other details that will be investigated, and from the amount of evidence that has been forced to the surface there is a vast amount behind.

To do this the Democrats must elect a majority of the next house of representatives, and this they will do, if the people agree with them that the curtain should be raised and the truth known.

No wonder the Republicans are on the defensive and are endeavoring to switch the thoughts of the people from their misdoings by claiming that the army is being attacked. They know, however, that it is the orders issued to the army that is the main point and the officers of the army, for their own honor and reputation, and the honor of the United States will welcome the change.

THE PRESIDENT DEFEATED.

The Senate Refuses to Act on His Recommendation for Cuba.

The defeat of the Cuban reciprocity legislation is a great blow to the administration of President Roosevelt. His attempt to coerce congress to do his bidding, which he emphasized in two messages to that body, has been spurned by a large faction of the Republican party in the interest of the Beet Sugar trust. It is now stated that the President will call an extra session of congress. The members of the Beet Sugar faction in the house of representatives, joining with the Democrats, passed the bill reducing the duty 20 per cent on Cuban produces, with another section added which was insisted on by the Democrats, repealing the differential duty on refined sugar. The Republican members of the Senate found themselves in the same dilemna as the members of their party in the house of representatives. They were compelled to take the bill as it came from the house, with the Democratic anti-trust section, or take the responsibility of no legislation.

The Democratic position is unique; the members of that party voted in the house and are ready to vote in the senate, for the President's recommendation for reciprocity with Cuba. But knowing that this 20 per cent reduction on Cuban products would in the case of sugar, inure in a great measure to the benefit of the trust, they compel at the same time the repeal of the differential duty, under which the trust is allowed to collect about $6,000,000 additional tax from the American consumer, and if the countervailing duties are added that sum can be multiplied fourfold. This legislation, if enacted, would probably aid the Cuban planter somewhat and would reduce the price of refined sugar in the United States as much, or more, as the Sugar trust would gain on the 20 per cent decrease of duty it would have to pay on imported raw sugar from Cuba.

This double reduction did not suit the Sugar trust, nor did it suit its allies, the administration senators.

If President Roosevelt had really wanted to aid the Cubans and strike a blow at one of the great trust [illegible]es, why did he not recom[illegible] reduction of the tariff on [illegible]gar equal to the advantage [illegible]trust would gain by the 20 [illegible]duction on Cuban raw [illegible]

[illegible] would not, of course, [illegible] circumstances, give a [illegible] the Republican cam- [illegible]t the consumer of [illegible]ited States would be benefited, even if the collector for the campaign fund had to hunt from other trust quarters the necessary cash to make up the deficiency.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA.

Developments Show Systematic Looting of the Island's Treasury.

Rathbone has returned from Cuba after being pardoned with the rest of the American prisoners. He is boiling over with indignation at the way Cuban affairs have been managed. He claims that the penal code was violated to convict him and hints that a political quarrel between Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Perry Heath was the reason the former made a case against him, because he was a friend of Perry Heath.

There is no doubt that Rathbone knows a good many things that Senator Hanna and the administration would shudder to have revealed, and this bluff of Rathbone's in telling a little of the truth and demanding a congressional investigation is to force the political powers that be to put him off from telling more. The little he has told is interesting, as it shows that the Cuban treasury has been systematically defrauded to pay bills, "identical with mine and for which I was indicted." He also says: ". . . Besides directly bearing upon my case, the auditor's records contain items such as $42.40 a day and expenses for single witnesses in recent postal trials and entending through twenty days. . . . The bills referred to included two coachmen, while I had only one coachman. . . ."

It is probable that the two coachmen he refers to were for Gen. Wood, who had to put on the airs of a pro consul to impress the Cubans with the power and wealth of Uncle Sam. That the poor and impoverished Cubans were paying the bills does not seem to have limited these extraordinary expenditures. When all the items are given to the public, it will doubtless be found that the payments of $12,000 to Thurber to aid the Sugar trust campaign for reciprocity and the $25,000 to Gomez to keep quiet have been repeated in many cases. Other patriots such as Sanguilly will be found to have been quieted in like manner, especially when the administration was running the campaign to elect Palma president.

Now Rathbone has escaped the clutches of the law and Senator Hanna has been able to draw down his $100,000 he put up to shield him, these sweeping charges and serious accusations against the exorbitant military and other expenditures would seem out of place on his part, but it shows what a band of leeches has been looting the Cuban treasury.

COFFINS FOLLOW THE FLAG.

Facts Which Should Cause Voters to Do Some Thinking.

Forty-one new cases of cholera in Manila in one day, with more than 60 per cent of deaths, is the sad news from the Philippines on June 1. This accounts for the immense shipment of coffins which is noted by the New York World, when it says: "The army transport Kilpatrick will carry on her next trip to Manila 4,000 coffins for use in burying American soldiers who have died or are dying of fevers, cholera and other diseases incident to tropical warfare.

"Assuming the low average cost of $8 for each coffin, this shipment of $32,000 of merchandise exceeds in value our total exports in nine great classifications during the month of May, the last for which figures are at hand: Agricultural implements, $1,100; sewing machines, $2,274; flour, $5,250; clocks and watches, $5,302; petroleum, $780; lumber, $1,700; builders' hardware, $5,192; carriages, $5,371; furniture, $1,359—Total, $27,328.

"In the trade which 'follows the flag' to our new Pacific possessions the number of coffins is to the quantity of ordinary merchandise in pathetic proportion."

Difference in the Two Parties.

Secretary of the Navy Moody and Congressman Boutell, speaking at the banquet given by the Republican club at Detroit, glorified the deeds of their party, especially the large surplus in the Treasury and that the public debt was less now than in 1898. One would think, to hear these ardent Republicans talk, that they alone paid all the taxes. It is well to remember that every dollar that goes into the United States treasury is wrung from the people through the tariff or internal revenue taxes. If the collection of the most taxes is the great credit mark of statesmanship, then the Republicans have achieved it. The good old Democratic plan of the least taxes possible, with due regard to the efficient administration of the government, has been superseded by the collection of vast sums not required by the government which can be stored up in the treasury vaults or is loaned to favored banks for which not one cent of interest has been or is being paid, unless it be the donation by the bankers to the Hanna campaign fund of 1896, 1898, 1900; and probably another liberal advance to the same corruption fund this year.

What statesmen and patriots these Republicans be!

Roosevelt's Judgment Warped.

President Roosevelt has certified, in his late speech to the Harvard graduates, that Senator Lodge is his highest ideal of what a Republican should be. There is no doubt that the President is right from his own standpoint, for Lodge is known in Massachusetts as the machine politician—the boss of the Republican party of that commonwealth, as Quay is in Pennsylvania and Hanna is of the Republican party at large.

His personal friendship for Lodge has warped the judgment of the President. The Massachusetts senator is quite an ordinary individual with the assurance and egotism that often goes with it. Lodge, if sold at his own price would be expensive, but if got rid of at his actual value, it would not ruin a poor man to buy him. There are lots of small but strenuous statesmen at the helm these days.

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent many days of sorrow.

HOW BRAVE MAN DIED

PATHETIC ENDING OF GRANDSON OF JOHN BROWN.

J. A. Adams Wandered Away from His Camp on the Colorado Desert and Perished for Want of Water—Body Not Found.

J. A. Adams, a former resident of Arizona and a grandson of old John Brown, whose "soul goes marching on," wandered away from his camp on the Colorado desert on May 19 and perished for want of water. The story of his disappearance is graphically told by Charley Fay, one of the party, as follows:

"We went out on the desert prospecting for gold. An Indian whom we had employed to show us where to find water on the desert caught his foot in the stirrup while mounting his horse and fell on his back.

"The horse started to run, dragging the Indian by one foot. As the ground was covered with jagged rocks the Indian would have been killed had not Adams run up and taken the horse by the bit. The animal, wild with fright, reared and plunged. Adams was twice thrown upon the rocks, and once the horse's hoofs hit him, but he still gripped the bit until Mr. Lamere and I succeeded in releasing the Indian.

"After the danger was over, Adams sat down upon a rock and began laughing, and when asked if he was hurt, he replied, 'Oh, no, I'm only a little tired, but I guess you'll have to help me set this arm.' We then started for Yuwa, Adams riding some 25 miles that afternoon and never once complaining, though we could see by his drawn features that he was suffering intense pain.

"At dusk we camped for the night and within an hour the injured man was delirious and raving like a maniac. Some time during the night he left camp. As soon as we discovered that he had gone we made every effort to find him, but could not do much until daylight, when we found his tracks in the sand. We followed the tracks all that day and until about 9 o'clock the next day, when we came to a hard, rocky place at the foot of some rock hills. Here we lost the trail and try as we might we could not find it again.

"For three days we searched the hills, but not a trace of the man could we discover, though we well knew that somewhere within a radius of twenty or thirty miles lay the body of one of the bravest men that ever lost his life in that great death-trap, the Colorado desert."—Yuma Sentinel.

THE LAST KENTUCKY DUEL.

Was Fought in '66 Between Capt. Desha and Lieut. Kimbrough.

The death of Capt. Jo Desha at Cynthiana a few days ago recalls a duel which was fought in Scott county soon after the close of the civil war—a cold day in March, 1866—in which Capt. Desha and Lieut. Kimbrough of Cynthiana were the participants. Capt. Desha had served in the Confederate army, and Lieut. Kimbrough was in the Federal service. The duel was fought on the line dividing Fayette and Scott counties, on the James K. Duke farm. Lieut. Kimbrough was the challenging party. Two shots were exchanged. At the second shot Kimbrough was shot through the upper part of the thigh, the ball passing through the body. He recovered from the wound, but always limped afterward. He died a few years ago in Texas. At the time of the duel Capt. Desha's left arm was useless in consequence of a serious wound received during the war.

Desha and Kimbrough were neighbor boys and schoolmates, and the trouble began between them when at school. It was renewed after the war, the duel resulting. Major Harvey McDowell of Cynthiana was Desha's second and Major Long acted for Kimbrough. Dr. Benedict Keene, then a prominent physician of Georgetown, was surgeon to the latter. The duel was witnessed by Warren Smith and George W. Downing of Georgetown. This was probably the last duel ever fought in Kentucky.

Not a Bit Pretty.

A commander in the navy, who is now cruising with the South Atlantic squadron, sent home to his Philadelphia wife the other day a description of the women of Montevideo. "These women," he wrote, "are as unattractive as clods of earth. They are swarthy, angular, dull of eye, and stolid of countenance. But what I wish particularly to tell you of is the moles upon their faces. Not one in twenty but has, on her cheek, or lip, or temple, a mole covered with long hairs. They are proud of these moles and regard them as beauty spots. It is said, indeed, that those girls who are moleless will resort to strange expedients in order to raise the ugly little growths upon their faces. The women of Montevideo twirl the long hairs upon their moles proudly, as a cavalryman twirls the ends of his mustache."

Gave Different Pronunciation.

Speaker Henderson and Congressman Hepburn are both Iowa men, but they do not follow the same rules as to the pronunciation of proper names. The other day Mr. Hepburn had the floor and Mr. McRae desired to ask a question. "Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas," said Hepburn, pronouncing the last two syllables of the state name as though it were Kansas. "The gentleman from Arkansaw has the floor," said the speaker.

Case of True Friendship.

Harry Swartz and Sidney Bernheim, fellow students in a New York high school, were great friends and also strong rivals for a scholarship, the former being the son of a tradesman in a small way and the latter belonging to a wealthy family. Bernheim outstripped his chum by a small margin, but withdrew from the school in order that Swartz might get the scholarship, which he did.

When a man has stomach trouble he is never at a loss for something to occupy his mind.