

Commoner Comment.

WILLIAM J. STONE OF MISSOURI

In a recent issue "The Commoner" promised to present the names of several persons worthy to be considered as candidates for the democratic nomination for president in 1904. The Commoner does not indorse any one Kansas City platform democrat as against any other, but presents the claims of each as those claim are made by friends. This claim is said to be of no importance may be attached to the order in which the names are suggested. A political admirer of William J. Stone has this to say of his availability:

"The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Madison county, Kentucky, May 7, 1846. He will therefore be 56 years old when the campaign of 1904 opens. He lived in Madison county until 1862, when he went to Columbia, Mo., to reside with a sister, Mrs. Turner. He attended both the public schools and the university located at Columbia. In 1895 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri.

"He selected law as his profession and after admission to the bar went to Bedford, Ind., where he began the practice. He resided there, however, only a year and a half, and returned to Missouri, locating at Nevada, Vernon county, where he held the office of prosecuting attorney during 1873-4. He took an early interest in politics, being an elector upon the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876.

"In 1884 he was elected to congress and served three terms, retiring in 1891. In 1892 he was elected governor of the state of Missouri, and served for four years. He was one of the leading spirits in the Pertle Springs convention, and was closely associated with Mr. Bland in the successful effort to put Missouri in the front rank among the states that contributed to the writing of the Chicago platform. He was one of the delegates to the Chicago convention and made a strong fight for Mr. Bland's nomination, being entirely in sympathy with him in his views upon the money question. He was made the Missouri member of the national committee, and was by the committee chosen vice chairman and chairman of the executive committee.

"During the years that intervened between 1896 and 1900 he was one of the most loyal and untiring of the national leaders, and in the campaign of 1900 was put in charge of the eastern headquarters of the national committee. In 1902 he announced himself as a candidate for the senate and made his fight on a state platform indorsing the Kansas City platform, which he, as a member of the platform committee, had assisted in writing. He was successful in his campaign for the senate, although he had the active and bitter opposition of the Cleveland democrats of the state and of such representatives of the corporations as claim allegiance to the democratic party. "While he has shown unusual ability as a lawyer, it will be seen that his service to his congressional district, to his state and afterwards to his party in the nation, has occupied a large portion of his time. Six years in congress and four years as chief executive of the state of Missouri have given him acquaintance with public duties both legislative and executive, while his connection with the national organization of the party has brought him into close contact with the issues before the country and with the public men who have dealt with those issues. "As a political orator he has few superiors and as an experienced, sagacious and courageous leader of men, few equals in the country. His appeals have always been directly to the people and his strength among the masses. While he has been at all times a democrat he has the confidence of the other parties that have cooperated with the democratic party in recent campaigns. "As a democratic candidate he would be strong with the rank and file of the party and as president he would be a fearless and incorruptible exponent of Jeffersonian democracy."

GETTING READY FOR THE BATTLE.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in its issue of March 24, devoted one and a half pages of its space to the reproduction of editorials relating to the suggestion that Grover Cleveland become the democratic nominee for president in a year ago Mr. Watters warned the democrats of the country that an organized movement was on foot having for its purpose the nomination of the man who had been twice president and honored by the democratic party, had, during his second administration, sacrificed his principles and who, during two subsequent presidential campaigns, refused to support the ticket and gave aid and encouragement to the enemy.

An effort has been made by the Cleveland managers to hold some of their followers in check and yet it appears that many of them have been agitated and have prematurely agitated the Cleveland boom. It may be that the managers of this boom may not obtain the desired encouragement for this particular candidate and they may find it convenient to replace Mr. Cleveland by some one who, while being personally less objectionable, will stand for everything for which Mr. Cleveland stands.

But whatever the result may be as to the particular candidate, democrats "Too bad! Too bad, that the Palmer... should be disgraced by the quarrel between Cleveland and... we have a harmony dinner and bring them together in some way?"

It will be noticed that there is nothing in the strike commission's report to prevent the coal barons from adding that 10 per cent wage increase to the price of the coal.

Dr. Crum appears to have been the only one pinched when that "door of hope" closed.

Up to date that half-a-million appropriation for the attorney general's office has not been used in a manner calculated to make the octopus duck and side-stay.

The organization of democratic clubs for the defense and promulgation of democratic principles is a duty that devolves upon loyal democrats in all sections of the country.

One of Mr. Cleveland's worshippers declares that the popularity of the ex-president is "unbounded." This is palpably false. It is bounded by the south, at least, by Henry Watters' and

have now received sufficient warning to place them on their guard.

To be sure, Mr. Cleveland would be the most representative candidate which the reorganizers could select, but whether they continue to push his candidacy or decide to substitute the candidacy of another will be just as susceptible to the influences to which Mr. Cleveland yielded during his second administration, the result will be disastrous to the democratic party. Democrats who are more anxious for the establishment of the principles in which they believe than they are in the temporary acquirement of office, owe it to themselves to organize immediately and prepare for the contest that is at hand. It will be an contest between the rank and file of the democratic party and those men who would sacrifice democratic principles for the mere control of the democratic machinery and for the nomination of a candidate who in the event of his election would be governed by the same influences that would govern the republican candidate.

The influences behind the reorganization movement are powerful. They are well equipped with money. Their leaders are unscrupulous; they will stop at nothing to accomplish their purpose. It will be the duty of democratic party members throughout the United States to organize for the protection of their party and the defense of their principles.

Every mail brings reports of the preliminary work for the organization of democratic clubs, an announcement of these organizations will be made in subsequent issues.

A SHAMEFUL SITUATION.

One of the most shameful spectacles upon which the people of a great state were ever required to gaze has recently been presented at the capital city of Nebraska.

In 1902 at a conference of corporation lawyers, the man who was subsequently chosen by the republican state convention as its nominee for governor was picked for that honor.

Representatives of the corporations selected, very generally, the republican nominee for governor. The republican party carried the legislature by an overwhelming majority, electing more than 100 out of the 133 members.

In spite of the fact that it was known that the republican candidate for governor was chosen by the corporation lawyers, he was elected, although by a reduced majority.

The corporations promptly accepted the republican victory as a triumph for corporation rule and it seems, also, that a majority of the republican members of the legislature agreed with the corporation agents on this point.

These corporation lobbyists were on duty in Nebraska's capital city, openly directing this republican legislature. There has been a general demand on the part of the people for a revision of the revenue law and a very general legislative in which bill new and larger burdens were placed upon taxpayers generally, while the corporations were given everything they demanded with respect to the method of corporation assessment.

The situation is so humiliating to republicans who do not indorse such methods that even republican newspapers have found it necessary to enter bitter protest. The Omaha Bee, a republican paper, has entered frequent protests against these proceedings, a fair sample of these protests being an editorial in a recent issue in which the Bee said:

"Any man or set of men should deliberately concoct a scheme to set the town on fire or blow up its public buildings with dynamite the community would rise up as one man to have the perpetrator arrested and lynched, but when men set about deliberately to undermine and destroy self-government, the people tamely allow them to proceed with their devilish work. And yet this is precisely what has been going on at Lincoln for the last sixty days under the leadership of John N. Baldwin, the head pusher of the most rotten lobby that has ever infested the state capital."

Corporation lobbyists have infested various state capitals at various times; and yet, as a rule, they have done their work in a covert way. But in Nebraska the mask has been thrown off and the people will indorse whatever may be done by the republican party the corporation agents have demanded of the official representatives of the people. The fruits of the victory which the corporations won at the last election.

The republican editorial to which reference has been made was entitled "Shameful Betrayal of a People." The situation is, indeed, a shameful one, and yet when men had good reason to believe that the republican candidates were chosen by the corporations, what reason did they have for placing confidence in those candidates? What reason did they have for believing that those candidates, if elected, would do anything to provide the people with relief from corporation imposition?

Figs may not be gathered from thistles; and measures designed for the greatest good to the greatest number may not be expected at the hands of public officials who owe their office to corporation influence.

If money is so wonderfully abundant, as the administration organs claim, why this tremor of fear lest withdrawing fifty millions of public money from banks to pay for the Panama canal contract the currency to an extent prejudicial to business.

While shaking hands with the fathers and mothers of large families President Roosevelt should not neglect to explain to the mth that the trusts are making it very hard to feed so many mouths.

Indianapolis—Leading eye, ear, nose and throat specialists frame all over the country are in attendance at the annual meeting of the American laryngological, rhinological and otological societies, which opened here April 9. Several papers were read and discussed.

Columbus, O.—Prof. Ernest A. Eggers head of the department of German at the Ohio state university, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home. It is said he was depressed from ill health. Professor Eggers leaves a widow, who is a member of a distinguished German family, and two children.

NOT MEANT TO HURT

INTERESTING SIDELIGHT ON ANTI-TRUST MEASURES.

Elkins Bill Drawn Up by Railroad Magnates—Folly of the Claim That the People Can in Any Way Be Benefited by It.

That the Republican party, the legislative tool of the trusts, would in no way injure the trusts is self-evident to all right-minded men. That the so-called "anti-trust" bills which the Republicans permitted to become laws last winter are not bills in any way to further the interests of the people is also self-evident to any man who has carefully read the bills. Nothing in the party record and nothing in the bills, except the titles, forbodes evil to the trusts. It will, therefore, surprise but few to learn that the real authors of the bills were the trusts themselves—the very ones that tried to further the interests of the people by sending telegrams to Senator Aldrich urging them not to pass these "anti-trust" bills. The facts in regard to the "Elkins amendment" "anti-trust" bill have not yet leaked out, but the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of March 25 contains the story of the authorship of the Elkins anti-rebate bill. It is as follows:

"Chicago, March 23.—During the progress of a meeting of Western railway executive officials to-day to discuss the Elkins law, it was stated that A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania; Paul Morton, second vice-president of the Santa Fe, and E. D. Kenna, first vice-president and general counsel of the same road, are authors of the bill.

"It is stated that the first draft of the bill was made by Mr. Kenna and embodied the ideas of the three men named. This draft was submitted to the President, the attorney general and the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and subsequently was amended. As finally introduced, however, the bill was essentially the bill prepared from the suggestions made by Messrs. Cassatt, Morton and Kenna, after repeated conferences at the executive mansion.

"Mr. Morton said to-day: 'I believe that the act will secure the maintenance of the freight and passenger rates, and this will be of inestimable benefit to the entire country, to railroads, to shippers and to consumers.' In view of these facts will the Republicans continue to call the Elkins an anti-trust bill? Do they imagine that the people are such everlasting clumps that they will believe that the trusts are going to cut off their own heads with a weapon which they themselves forged for that purpose?"

Mr. Morton says that the Elkins bill will benefit the railroads. His statement that it will also benefit shippers and consumers is a gratuitous insult to our intelligence. The railroads can be benefited only by increased freight rates, and these must be paid by shippers and consumers. The railroads will get the benefit and the people will pay the freight. It's a clear case of "heads I win and tails you lose." The people can't beat such a game as long as they let the trust sharks and the Republican political mountebanks shuffle the cards and hold the stakes.

BYRON W. HOLT.

HEAVY TAX ON CONSUMERS.

Result of Absurd Tariff Duties on Manufacturers' Materials.

Uncle Sam's Bureau of Statistics issues self-praising letters two or three times a week. These letters contain such statistics and information as the writers think will benefit the Republicans and help to continue their party in power. Unfavorable figures are kept dark as long as possible. The Republican boom letter for March 25 says:

"Manufacturers' materials formed more than half of the imports into the United States in the month of February. For the last fiscal year, ending with June 30, 1902, the importations of manufacturers' materials for the first time passed the 400 million dollar mark, having grown from 243 millions in 1882 to 270 millions in 1892, and 415 millions in 1902. The figures for the eight months of the fiscal year justify the assertion that for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, the total value of manufacturers' materials imported will exceed \$450,000,000, and will far surpass that of any preceding year in the history of our import trade."

As the average duty paid upon these raw materials when they enter our protected country is about 15 per cent the amount of this duty this year will be about \$67,000,000. This, then, is the amount of tax paid directly by consumers, upon materials imported. It is becoming such a heavy burden that the manufacturers are clamoring to have it lightened and are petitioning Congress to remove the duties on raw materials. They are banding together into reciprocity leagues and tariff-drawback leagues. The manufacturers who are pushing the Lovings Drawback bill are working in a perfectly legitimate way for reduced duties on materials when exported in manufactured form. It is foolish and absurd to willfully handicap our exporting manufacturers by compelling them to pay more for materials than is paid by their foreign competitors. If we are not wise enough to permit them to manufacture cheaply for ourselves we surely should not stand in their way when they wish to manufacture cheaply for foreigners. The high duty on raw materials is entirely due to them and for which there are no compensating gains to us or them.

The most significant fact, however, in this connection is that a few great trusts have so monopolized our raw materials and are controlling the prices for them that thousands of ordinary manufacturers must procure materials abroad and pay the tariff duties on them. These duties have become so burdensome that many manufacturers are concluding that it no longer pays to compete with their competitors, which profits only their giant competitors. The greed of the few protected corporations, having a monopoly of raw materials, has become so great that they have squeezed out the more numerous smaller manufacturers, with more numerous manu-

and now have monopolized and taken to themselves nearly all of the tariff benefits. Thus steadily as in a "circle" hunt, are the beneficiaries getting into closer quarters. With thousands of manufacturers adding the hunters, instead of protecting the game, the "fish" of "protection" is near at hand. It can not come too soon.—Byron W. Holt.

Curbing the Trusts.

Attorney-General Knox should now be able to make a good showing against the trusts, as he has all the money and assistance he asked for. He has now two assistant attorney-generals and a corps of law clerks and \$500,000 to spend to put the machinery in motion. Any ordinary lawyer with this money and the trained assistants that Knox now has would make the trust for fly, but as Knox did not take advantage of the original section of the interstate commerce law before it was repealed by Congress at its late session, he may not be very active in pushing the civil sections against the trusts. There is one hope for the people, through the ambition of President Roosevelt to succeed himself, and he can hardly expect to be nominated and elected President unless he spurs on Knox to do something, or changes him for a more thorough going trust-buster. It is over a year before the people will be selecting their delegates to attend the national conventions and they will expect at least some of the bad trusts to be brought up with a round turn by that time, or there will be opposition to the continuation of a do-nothing administration. The trouble with the honest Republican voter is, he hardly knows who would be any more active against the trusts, amongst all the leaders of his party.

The People Always the Prey.

Under the provisions of this treaty the United States will be called upon to expend not less than \$200,000,000 on the construction of the canal, Colombia to receive \$10,000,000 for its concession and annually for all time it is to be paid \$250,000 for the use of its land. As things go nowadays, it is within the range of possibilities that some of this money is to be used for questionable purposes.

Colombia is not so certain a quantity in the political divisions of the world as to preclude the suspicion that jobbers nearer home may already have a lien on the payments which it is to receive. These sums are large enough to have purchased the zone in fee simple.

In this treaty also we bind ourselves not to increase our territory in Central or South America, and we specifically acknowledge the sovereignty of Colombia, generally represented by a military dictator or other upstart, over one of the greatest works ever undertaken by man. In other words, the canal, the construction of which by government can be justified only as a measure of national defense, is to be constructed and operated on land controlled by one of the least responsible governments on earth.

Of course there are in all this infinite possibilities of mischief, with the certainty that if at any time it shall become necessary for us to take possession of and protect what should be our own property we will be compelled to do so in violation of a treaty.

Mr. Hay was in a hurry when he made this bargain and the assent of the senate has been gained on the theory that everybody else was in a hurry to have his bungling work ratified. No doubt there will be plenty of repentance at leisure.

New Phase of Railroad Mergers.

The railroad problem is evidently being immensely broadened. The trans-Mississippi roads and capitalists have ideas and interests of their own which begin to be in conflict with the ideas accepted in the east. It is no longer a matter of course that our exports shall come to the Atlantic, powerful agencies are at work to divert them to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Pacific. Competition for business between the eastern trunk lines seems to be impending. Not long since it was held to be an axiom among railroad men that no eastern corporation should seek to extend its lines to the Pacific. It being taken for granted that the trans-Mississippi lines would content themselves with the vast region west of the father of waters. The Mississippi was assumed to be a magical dividing line between different railroad worlds. But the trans-Mississippi roads begin to seek freight east of the Mississippi, and the Gould interest plans which had hitherto been treated as almost inconceivable—a trunk line reaching both Atlantic and Pacific. We are evidently nearing a new phase of the game of railway consolidations.

Extent of the Trust Evil.

The late house of representatives passed Mr. Littlefield's anti-trust bill with a hurrah, well knowing that the Senate could be depended on to kill it or render it innocuous. The author of the bill, in the course of his argument, made use of some facts which showed clearly the modern industrial tendency. Mr. Littlefield voiced the reliability of his figures, which were prepared by the congressional information bureau and which appear in the Congressional Record. They include a list of the industrial trusts existing in this country on Jan. 1st.

Number of trusts..... 453
Common stock..... \$5,978,853,859
Preferred stock..... 2,991,508,329
Bonds..... 1,165,774,528

Total capitalization..... \$9,231,136,698

Now, by the census of 1900, the entire actual capital in land, buildings, machinery, material and cash engaged in manufacturing in this country in that census year was \$3,374,664,087. It is estimated that by last January these figures had reached \$10,500,000,000. In other words, we now have a capitalization alone of monopolistic combines practically equal to the actual value of all the industrial institutions of the country, though only about half of them are in the trusts.

Raising the Price of Oil.

A new brain microbe has been developed. It belongs to Prof. F. M. Taylor, who sits in the chair of political economy at the University of Michigan.

Prof. Taylor says that Rockefeller is all right in increasing the price of oil from time to time. Rockefeller is right, he says, because of the benefits conferred on society. Rockefeller puts another cent a gallon on the price of oil. He clears by the operation from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. He then

THE PANAMA MUDDLE

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH IT.

Bargain Seems to be Just About as Bad as It Could Be Made—Violation of Treaty Almost a Certainty—Large Sums Voted.

The manner in which the Panama canal treaty was ratified by the Senate reflects no credit upon anybody concerned. It appears from such reports of the discussion as have been made in the newspapers that not more than one senator expressed himself as wholly satisfied with the arrangement and it is well known that many of the ablest members have found objections to its adoption which might have been considered insuperable.

In spite, however, of the notoriously unsatisfactory bargain with Colombia which Secretary Hay submitted there was a practically unanimous purpose to accept it and assume all the obligations involved with as much haste as possible. Perhaps at some future time we shall have an explanation of this precipitate action in adopting a treaty which nobody but John Hay is proud of, but at present there is a great deal of mystery about the affair.

Under the provisions of this treaty the United States will be called upon to expend not less than \$200,000,000 on the construction of the canal, Colombia to receive \$10,000,000 for its concession and annually for all time it is to be paid \$250,000 for the use of its land. As things go nowadays, it is within the range of possibilities that some of this money is to be used for questionable purposes.

Colombia is not so certain a quantity in the political divisions of the world as to preclude the suspicion that jobbers nearer home may already have a lien on the payments which it is to receive. These sums are large enough to have purchased the zone in fee simple.

In this treaty also we bind ourselves not to increase our territory in Central or South America, and we specifically acknowledge the sovereignty of Colombia, generally represented by a military dictator or other upstart, over one of the greatest works ever undertaken by man. In other words, the canal, the construction of which by government can be justified only as a measure of national defense, is to be constructed and operated on land controlled by one of the least responsible governments on earth.

Of course there are in all this infinite possibilities of mischief, with the certainty that if at any time it shall become necessary for us to take possession of and protect what should be our own property we will be compelled to do so in violation of a treaty.

Mr. Hay was in a hurry when he made this bargain and the assent of the senate has been gained on the theory that everybody else was in a hurry to have his bungling work ratified. No doubt there will be plenty of repentance at leisure.

A Dangerous Precedent.

Let there be assembled at once a grand mass meeting of the United and Tenacious Society of Holders of Snaps. There is treason in the ranks. The principal of a Iowa school has resigned, giving as his excuse that he has not the audacity to accept \$70 a month for teaching nine pupils in the high school. He is satisfied with the position, the pupils and patrons are satisfied, but he hasn't the conscience to draw the money and not return a quid pro quo. Now, wouldn't that scandalize the great body of smart holders in the land? What are public jobs for if not to provide snaps? And if once the microbes of conscience get to work among the thousands holding snaps who can tell the outcome?

Wary of the Senate's Trickery.

It was very clever of the United States senate, no doubt, to circumvent the president, thwart the will of the American people by a discreditable deal and make a mock of poor little Cuba's confidence, but the American people are becoming wary of the senate's trickery and the trickery of the so-called leaders and they have it in their power to bring that body to a realizing sense of its responsibilities. A radical change in the method of choosing senators is the obvious remedy, and when the people demand that change it will be made.

New Phase of Imperialism.

Seven Porto Ricans living in Chicago now know the difference between being an American citizen and an American subject. They wished to vote at the municipal election, and after persistent effort they learned from Washington that under the laws of a benevolent Republican Congress they are not citizens or voters, and there is no way in which they can become such. All others, except Chinese, can become citizens, but our own subjects cannot.

Too Many Presidential Trips.

So the Hawaiians want to see the president, do they? Well, it seems as if they ought to be gratified, but on the other hand, if they are, the first thing we know he will be demanding from Guam, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Alaska and Tutula that he can't ignore, and he will have to do more stunts than a traveling salesman to cover his territory, leaving him scarcely any time to devote to the office seekers and politicians. And then what will happen?

What Surprises the People.

There never was any doubt in the mind of the public that there was a combination of packers to control meal prices, but the surprising thing is that the courts should have been able to discover it by a judicial inquiry.

A Puerile Explanation.

Gen. Leonard Wood's explanation that the "gifts" he accepted in Cuba were merely "personal" is too transparent. "Personal" gifts for official favors explain themselves.

gives \$1,000,000 for the cause of education, which is for the benefit of society.

Prof. Taylor says that in America we do not raise money enough by taxation to pay the cost of improved educational methods. Therefore, when Rockefeller raises the price of oil and from the proceeds of his increased revenue gives a small part for "the benefit of society" he levies a beneficial popular tax not provided for by law.

"It is, of course," says Prof. Taylor, "a system of voluntary despotism which we Americans submit to." We submit to this despotism in many other ways. Our tariff system, which taxes the people from \$2 to \$5 in order to produce \$1 in revenue for the government, is like the Rockefeller system of collecting by the advanced price of oil from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 goes to "the benefit of society."

Prof. Taylor adds: "Social inequality is necessary to progress and necessary to collect enough capital to run business. Mr. Rockefeller has more money than he can use, and thus he turns it into productive capital."

Of such preposterous nonsense is the "science" of political economy composed "as she is taught" at the University of Michigan.

The Eternal Penalty.

Some inequitable people who have dined in their cars that was in the Philippine islands has long been over want to know why the transport Sheridan is about to take one thousand or more soldiers to Manila. We are still maintaining a large military and naval force in our "new possessions." As our soldiers become worn out in the unfavorable climate of the Philippines they are brought home, and others are sent to take their places. This makes a large transport system necessary, and there is no prospect that there will be a surcease of this heavy expense for years to come. The situation is not at all charming for us, but our government cannot claim that it is wrong. In having half the population of the Philippines with its eyes shut. The example of resistance to what was regarded as an usurping power had stood for more than a hundred years. What are we getting for all the trouble we have taken, and what are we likely to get? We have a large standing army in time of peace, and a burden on our conscience that ought to keep us awake many nights.

The Political Sick List.

One of the oddest features of American party life is the existence of what may be called a political sick list in each political party, which, it is understood, is to be nursed along by perfunctory officeholding. There are certain men in this state and in other states, and there are certain men in the national arena, who have apparently a prescriptive right to office. Whatever happens, these men are to be taken care of. The pathos of an electoral overturn, the thing that moves rude, strong men at most to tears, is the reflection that the political sick list will be turned out of its comfortable haunts into a world where men must work in order to live.

Wary of the Senate's Trickery.

It was very clever of the United States senate, no doubt, to circumvent the president, thwart the will of the American people by a discreditable deal and make a mock of poor little Cuba's confidence, but the American people are becoming wary of the senate's trickery and the trickery of the so-called leaders and they have it in their power to bring that body to a realizing sense of its responsibilities. A radical change in the method of choosing senators is the obvious remedy, and when the people demand that change it will be made.

New Phase of Imperialism.

Seven Porto Ricans living in Chicago now know the difference between being an American citizen and an American subject. They wished to vote at the municipal election, and after persistent effort they learned from Washington that under the laws of a benevolent Republican Congress they are not citizens or voters, and there is no way in which they can become such. All others, except Chinese, can become citizens, but our own subjects cannot.

Too Many Presidential Trips.

So the Hawaiians want to see the president, do they? Well, it seems as if they ought to be gratified, but on the other hand, if they are, the first thing we know he will be demanding from Guam, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Alaska and Tutula that he can't ignore, and he will have to do more stunts than a traveling salesman to cover his territory, leaving him scarcely any time to devote to the office seekers and politicians. And then what will happen?

What Surprises the People.

There never was any doubt in the mind of the public that there was a combination of packers to control meal prices, but the surprising thing is that the courts should have been able to discover it by a judicial inquiry.

A Puerile Explanation.

Gen. Leonard Wood's explanation that the "gifts" he accepted in Cuba were merely "personal" is too transparent. "Personal" gifts for official favors explain themselves.

Cupid is always shooting and continually making Mrs.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

Talkative men are great self-entertainers.

Low Farms \$4 Per Acre Cash. Balance is crop till paid. MULLALL, Sioux City, Ia.

Crank notions are all right if they can be turned to good advantage.

Rich American Dies in London. John Temple Leader, an American by birth and very wealthy, has just died in London. He owned the castle of Vincigliata, near Florence, which is fitted up magnificently in the medieval style.

A book in the hand is worth two in the press.

HAVE STOCK BUDEEDERS.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Lincoln Importing Horse Company. They have a large number of imported black Percherons, English Shires and German Coach stallions which they are offering a special inducement to buyers in the way of a discount of 20 per cent. This company has been in business in Lincoln for sixteen years with the largest and most convenient barns in the United States; one barn costing over \$10,000. They own their own plant and their guarantees and statements are well fortified, both financially and morally. This is a rare chance to buy a first-class stallion at a low price. Visit their barns or write them at once.

Ye cannot serve good English and Mammon.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and acts upon the blood. Sold by Druggists, everywhere. Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Too many people try to accumulate by adding nothing to nothing.

Sensible Housekeepers

will have Defiance Starch, not alone because they get one-third more for the same money, but also because of superior quality.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great characters.

Health at Home
The healthiest and most delicious preparation of roots, berries, bark, and herbs, which is offered in perfect purity. It is taken internally, and acts upon the blood. Sold by Druggists, everywhere. Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hires
Rootbeer
performs the best, quenches the thirst and gives relief. It is taken internally, and acts upon the blood. Sold by Druggists, everywhere. Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE BEST POMMEL SLICKER IN THE WORLD
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
Like all our waterproof coats, suits and hats for all kinds of wet work, it is offered in perfect purity, never equalled. Made in black or yellow. A. J. TOWER, TOWERSVILLE, MASS.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER
STRAIGHT CIGAR ALWAYS RELIABLE

WESTERN CANADA
GRAIN GROWING. MIXED FARMING.
The Reason Why more wheat is grown in Western Canada is that the soil is so fertile that the wheat grows so thickly that it is necessary to cut it with a scythe. Abundance of water and fuel, building material, cheap good grain for stock, and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth.

LITTLE JOURNEYS
To lake resorts and mountain homes will be more popular this summer than ever. Many have already arranged their summer tours via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul