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When making remittances do not leave money with any agents, postmasters, etc., to be forwarded by them. They frequently forget to remit a different amount than was left with them, and the subscriber fails to get proper credit.

Address all communications, and make all drafts, money orders, etc., payable to The Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Anonymous communications will not be received. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

Read the premium offer of "watches for everybody" on page seven.

Carl Schurz announces that he will support Bryan for the presidency and declares that the policies pursued by McKinley are a menace to republican institutions.

Admiral Dewey said he would not be a candidate for president and now he says he will. He has evidently been demoralized by living in the same neighborhood of William the Wobbler.

You will find the date at which your subscription expired with the address on your paper or on the wrapper. If delinquent, please give the matter your attention and oblige the publishers.

An Omaha man says that since Rosewater effected his three recent tie ups, that is, with Clem Deaver, John L. Webster and D. E. Thompson he goes around with his head cocked on one side and an air of "I'm in it this time sure."

The subscription blank inserted in your paper this week is an invitation to you to get up a club of campaign subscriptions. We'll prove our appreciation by sending you a durable watch, a guaranteed time keeper, as a premium for twelve.

The Burtonian begins an editorial with these words: "The editor of the Independent, the official tool of the secretaries of the Board of Transportation." Such a statement leads us to remark that all mullet head editors are not republicans.

President Kruger asks: "Are the tears of the widows and orphans to pay for the gold fields?" That will be but part of the payment which Chamberlain and Rhodes have demanded from the poor of other countries, as the thousands of dead and wounded on the battle fields already prove.

The brutality of the English has another exemplification. They have confined the Boer prisoners in a pest hole where four hundred of them are down with the typhoid fever, while they have sent Cronje and a thousand more to the barren rock of St. Helena.

The reason why the play called "The Degenerates" has been so bitterly assailed by the great dailies is said to be because it bears too close a relation to the republican majority in congress and Porto Rican legislation to make it agreeable to the lightened gentlemen who are supporters of Mrs. Langtry.

The Chicago Record and the Civic Federation by a joint effort succeeded in electing a majority of republicans for Chicago aldermen as non partisans. As soon as the votes were counted the said non partisans got together and resolved to organize the council on strictly republican lines.

Away down at the bottom of all this trust question and the root from which all the evils grow of which we complain is the legal fiction that attributes personality to a corporation. Trusts and monopolies will never be overthrown until that fact is recognized.

The republican papers that have been denouncing the Porto Rican bill now calmly remark: "The legislation regarding Porto Rico is different from that of an ordinary territorial government because the conditions are different." There never was such a set of dastards permitted to live on this earth before.

Why not help along the fight for the preservation of a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" by sending in a club of campaign subscriptions to the Independent? We've met you more than half way, made the lowest possible rate, and in addition will send you as a memento—a kind of "forget us not"—a valuable watch, warranted.

Wharton Barker says in his paper that "Nebraska will send a full delegation to Cincinnati. A strong delegation of forty-two populists have been named." There are about 70,000 resolute populists in Nebraska who would like to see the names of those forty-two populists who are going to Cincinnati. No list of names of such delegates has ever been given to the public here. Give us the names.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Admiral Dewey and General Miles both announced that they would like to be candidates for the presidency and they both declare that they are democrats. No one besides McKinley seems at all anxious to run on the republican ticket since the full intent and purpose of this administration, supported as it is by a majority in congress, to override the constitution and discard the Declaration of Independence has been proclaimed through the passage of the Porto Rican bill. If either Dewey or Miles run, the question arises as to who will pay the campaign expenses. It would be impossible for any candidate to get one electoral vote short of the expenditure of about a million dollars. It would take that much money to get the ticket in the field in all the counties of these forty-five states. Every state and county would have to be looked after. Men would have to be selected in every state in the union for electors and their names put upon the ballots in all states where they were voted for.

Who would go into the several states and make these arrangements. Would they spend their time and pay their traveling expenses out of their own pockets? If there was any canvass to be made, where would the speakers come from and who would pay their expenses. If there was literature to be circulated who would prepare it and pay the printing and postage bills? Who would engage halls and theatres? Anyone will see at once that a presidential campaign could not be carried on among 70,000,000 of people for less than a million of dollars and without any workers at the polls or carriages to bring the voters.

No one without experience in the carrying on of a political campaign has any idea of the enormous amount of money it takes. The large expenditures of state and national campaign committees does not cover half of the cost. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended that never pass through the hands of these committees. Some one may ask where all this money comes from. It is not denied that millions were contributed by the banks, trusts and corporations to the republican campaign fund. Among the populists it comes very largely from the untiring supporters of the party. Some of it of course comes from the office holders, and they generally make a great deal of fuss about it, but much more comes from men who never held office and never expect to. One old farmer comes into the Independent office and told the editor that it had cost him \$28.50 to attend the last state convention. He came from one of the far western counties. He said that he would probably have to attend the next state convention also and at the same cost.

There were more than 1,200 delegates at the last populist state convention and if it only cost them on an average of \$10.00 each there is an expenditure of \$12,000 dollars and the campaign has not yet begun. The man who attended this last state convention will have very many other expenses to pay. There are two county conventions in each county to attend and hall rents, printing and hotel bills will have to be paid. All these things are but the preliminaries. The real campaign begins after the conventions have all been held. Then speakers must be procured, railroad fare must be paid, an enormous amount of printing must be done, hundreds of dollars worth of postage stamps must be bought, large amounts of stationery must be secured and several persons employed all the time at the state and county headquarters.

The men who never hold office pay more than their proportion of these expenses even on a per capita basis and they make much less fuss about it. The expenses of the state committee to which the office holders contribute, are but a small part of the expenses of a state campaign. If there were no expenditures made in the counties and precincts, there would be a very poor campaign made no matter how much the state committee exerted itself.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance and it costs money also. No campaign can be carried on without money. Quite a large number of men must give all their time to it—sometimes for days both day and night. You may land the best organizer at the head of the best executive committee that can be found in a state at the capitol, and they can't write a letter or make an appointment until they have money. Many men are wondering if Dewey ever thought of any of these things when he announced himself as a candidate for the presidency?

Want to trade? We do. We trade a good watch for a club of twelve. What do you say?

The old idea that "advertisements are only for the children to read" is rapidly disappearing. The best business men and most successful farmers read the advertisements in every well established and reputable paper which they receive. It is business that they should. Did you ever think of the fact that men who advertise are men who have something that they wish to sell? Don't you know that it is easier to buy from a man who wants to sell than from a man who doesn't care whether he sells or not? Another thing, you may not know so well, but it is equally true that the men who write advertisements, as a class, are paid higher and better wages than the men who write the stories and other

reading matter. Many of the brightest, wittyest, and sharpest thinkers in the country are found among the men who write advertisements. Why not read their productions? You'll get many bright ideas from the ads they write. You'll think of things you never thought of before. If you read the ads you'll learn something. If you'll patronize ad writers judiciously you'll save money.

Julian Ralph's tirade against the Boers and their generals has excited the contempt of the whole world. The bravery of the Boers and the skill of their generals is acknowledged by all men everywhere. Ralph seems to think that the Boers were measly cowards and that the only thing the British had to fear were the kongas, drifts, kops, kopjes, dorps, klipps, kraals, laagers, neks, spruitjes and things of that sort.

Those who imagine that Attorney General Smyth has had an easy time during his term of office should read the review of the work he has done. He has done more hard work than any lawyer in the state of Nebraska. The next legislature should make provision for providing the attorney general's office with additional assistance. As the state increases in wealth it will be impossible for one attorney to protect the interests of the people against the encroachments of corporations.

There is now in South Africa four British dukes, two marquises, twenty earls, three viscounts, twenty-three barons, fifty-two heirs to peerages and thirty baronets. They are there to fight a lot of farmers who do not muster one little individual in the whole population. Several of these aristocrats have been taken by the kindly Boers to Pretoria where they are given their board free. Several more were started toward the same boarding house when that famous regiment wandered into that spruit on their retreat toward Bloombfontein. Oom Paul has been very kind to them and gives them jam to put on their bread.

Several parties have written to the editor of the Independent concerning the call for the meeting of the state committee and what is proposed to be done there, some in favor of the proposition for the committees to divide the offices among the different parties and some against it. This paper has no choice in the matter whether that is done by the committees or by a conference committee appointed after the conventions meet. There are arguments, and good ones, on both sides of the question. Some say that the committeemen, being elected because of their known loyalty to the cause and of the confidence that the various counties have in them, and because they will have more time to consider the matter are the best agencies to decide this matter. When the conventions meet the conference committees must be appointed by the chairmen of the various conventions from men present and in many cases men will be selected who have given no thought to the matter, they will be pushed for time, will have to work during the night and the conventions will have to wait on them before anything can be done. Others seem to think that if the state committees do this work that it will not give satisfaction and efforts will be made to set it aside when the conventions meet and the whole business will have to be gone over again. So there it is, and you can take your choice. One thing is certain, the date of holding the conventions will have to be changed either to a later or earlier period. That is a necessity.

THE UNIVERSITY
The Independent has no desire to bring the university into politics, it insists that it must keep out of politics. Some are so over sensitive on this point that they insist that no man among the learned of this land who has expressed a sympathy with great common people and the down trodden of earth must come into control of that institution because that would be bringing in politics. Plutocracy has looked after the institutions of learning in these states just as it has after the distribution of intelligence in the organization of a great trust to control the dissemination of news. A professor or chancellor can advocate openly those principles which result in the enormous concentration of wealth and it is not politics at all, but if he adopts the principles of the great writers and thinkers of the past who opposed monopoly and concentration of wealth and power, he is a persona non grata and must be dismissed if he holds a professorship, or if out of a place, it must be seen to that he does not get one.

The people in the last election were much interested in this question of whether our great university was to be continued under the influences of concentrated wealth or to take a step forward into that broader ground that truth must be sought without prejudice and for truth's sake alone. If the stand is taken that because a man has expressed sympathy with the toiling masses no matter how learned he may be, he must be excluded because that would be bringing politics into the university, then has our work all been in vain.

If you want a watch we will give you a good one for a club of twelve campaign subscriptions. Read the offer on page 7.

WILL BELIEVE ANYTHING

If a principle is right it can be defended by reason. It does not need to be bolstered up by falsehoods. When men refuse to defend propositions by argument it is conclusive evidence that they cannot be defended. During all the fight on the financial question the republicans have refused to meet us in debate on the stump and have filled their papers with false statements of facts. They are doing it yet. Take the following from one of the Chicago dailies for an example:

"Secretary Gage is rejoicing over the success of the funding operations, and particularly because the transactions of the treasury during the last few days demonstrate that the government of the United States has reached the highest credit ever held in the financial world by any nation at any time. England recently issued a loan drawing 2 1/2 per cent interest at 98 cents on the dollar, while the 2 per cent bonds authorized by the recent currency act are now selling at a premium of 108 which is equivalent to interest of about 11 per cent."

Nothing is more atrociously false than that statement. It has not only been made by reporters and editors but by the secretary of the treasury himself. Think of a party so foul that the men whom it has elevated to the highest place in the republic, officially making statements which they know to be false. What are the facts in this case? England did issue a loan drawing 2 1/2 per cent interest and the United States issued one drawing only 2 per cent. But there is this difference. The men who loan the money to the United States get it back in bank bills in full. The English loaner does not. Instead of bankers getting only 1 1/2 per cent on their money loaned to the government and the English getting 2 1/2 per cent—which is preposterous on the face of the statement—our bankers get 1 1/2 from the treasury and from four to five from the people on the same capital. It makes no difference on this rate of interest that part of it is first paid into the treasury and then given to the bankers and far the larger part taken directly from the people without going through the treasury.

Of course a mullet head is so stupid that he will believe that the bankers of this country will loan money to the United States for 1 1/2 when he could get 2 1/2 from the English government and that is the reason that such rot is printed in the great republican dailies. In fact there is nothing so preposterous that a mullet head will not believe in if he sees it in his party paper.

A HORRIBLE DOCTRINE

To preserve liberty and prevent the robbery of the masses by legislative bodies, every state in the union has restrained them by constitutional law from doing many things and reserved to the people all the rights not delegated to these bodies. Furthermore, cities, counties and towns are restrained from imposing excessive taxation and many other things. This restraint upon legislative bodies has been the safeguard of liberty in all countries and in all subdivisions of government. There is not an unrestrained legislative body in existence on the earth today. No man has heretofore appeared anywhere to advocate such a monstrous thing. It is a new doctrine. It embodies in it everything to threaten civilization. It is worse than the despotism of the Caesars. It contains within itself all the horrors that the world has fought for a thousand years from which to find some way of escape.

But that is the doctrine that is promulgated by McKinley and upheld by a republican majority in congress. The claim is that a majority in congress is an absolute power, unrestrained by any constitution or superior law when treating with the people and territory belonging to the United States not included in the actual states of the union. It is an unlimited and all pervading despotism. If Porto Rico is not protected by the constitution, congress can pass a law declaring all the people slaves and put them upon the auction block and sell them to the highest bidder. They have no right congress is bound to respect. What we have known as the "rights of man" have been abolished. They have no rights. They are subject to the imperial will of men like Elkins, Platt and Quay. It is the most horrible doctrine that has been proclaimed in a thousand years. It is a hundred times worse than the Dred Scott decision. But that is what republicanism stands for.

The United States is paying more per capita, for war expenditure than any nation of Europe. This year the per capita cost of the military establishment of Australia was \$1.25; of France, \$3.25; of Germany, \$2.59; of Italy, \$1.47, while the cost of the present military establishment of the United States and expenses growing out of past wars is \$4.16 for each man, woman and child in the land.

One of McKinley's congressmen announces in his speech that while the discontented and the populist agitators denounce the "barons," the "magnates," "trust managers," and all those who have accumulated property continuously, as without heart and consumed with greed, the fact is that no set of men are more anxious to see the farmers prosper than these same "barons" and "magnates." The trouble of that speech consists in the misuse of one word. The "barons are very anxious to see the

farmers "prosper." If he will only change the word "prosper" to "produce," the speech will be all right. If the farmers did not produce, these magnates would soon be counting ties themselves. It is from what the farmers have produced that all these chaps have become magnates.

A war correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian says that where ever Lord Robert's troops have marched they have left a line of desolation behind them. The farmhouses have not merely been sacked; they have been savagely destroyed, mirrors smashed, pianos wrecked, works torn from clocks, children's toys and books wantonly destroyed. Even the buildings themselves have been burned or seriously damaged. That is the way the imperialists have had of advancing christianity and civilization for the last thousand years.

Protection got another black eye when the coal barons began to ship soft coal to Europe last week. They will, however, be before the next congress as they have been before every congress for the last thirty years declaring that they must have a tariff on coal to protect the miners from the pauper labor of Europe. The mullet heads will all shout, "That's so. The barons must have a tariff on coal." Then they will all go home and pay nearly twice as much for their coal as these same barons sell it to foreigners in Europe.

A large number of leading Englishmen have signed and published a protest against the Boer war. They make the charge that the chief object of the war was to oppress labor. The laws of the Transvaal republic interfered with their plan, and it was resolved to crush the republic. They say the plan was to employ as little British labor as possible and to reduce the wages of native labor to the smallest pittance. These men do not conceal it. Mr. Hammond said: "There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining 80,000 Kafirs to work the mines." Where does the British working man come in?

The situation in South Africa must be a slaughter house of the innocents indeed when the McKinley appointees who hold office there or go there to inspect affairs rebel against the John Hay anglophobia and actually resign their offices. Webster Davis and Macrum have quit, and the only one that sticks, is the son of John Hay. McKinley knew what he was doing when he selected that boy to represent the United States in the Boer republic. If any one else had been selected there was a probability of another rebellion against the Hay policy.

Mark Hanna and McKinley seem to think that they can slap the American people in the face and tell them that they do not know enough to know what they want. If there was ever a universal expression of public opinion on any subject, it was on this proposition to exclude the people of Porto Rico from the benefits of the constitution and govern and tax them without their consent. In the face of this fact, Mark and Mack proceeded to do what every man in the United States of any standing has denounced. These leaders seem to believe that partisan insanity is so wide spread and virulent that they can proceed to do anything and the men of the country will continue to vote the republican ticket. That may be so, but if it is, the end of free government is near at hand.

CLUBS

- Since last report clubs have been received from the following:
N. Holderness.....2
George Pickrell.....3
A. Marshall.....4
John H. Reed.....6
Henry Stevens.....5
Wm. H. Sayles.....3
Charley Elliot.....5
A. D. Dover.....5
H. B. Miller.....2
Abner DeFrance.....7
J. W. Miller.....5
J. H. Morgan.....5
Merit Walton.....5
E. M. Harrison.....5
J. S. Dewey.....13
P. M. Girard.....5
J. T. Moore.....14
John A. Erskine.....2
T. A. Kinnon.....4
John Lewis.....3
Andrew Young.....9
Anton Vogt.....5
Janon Lyon.....4
D. F. Williams.....1
N. Holderness.....2
H. B. Blackmer.....2
A. H. Williams.....5
George M. Brooke.....2
Hon. Fred Newberry.....1
E. E. Binfield.....5
W. S. Stanford.....5
C. H. Nigh.....1
E. M. Harrison.....1
Eliza Sowards.....5
S. Atkinson.....3
Three clubs 5 each no signature.....15
A. J. Kerr.....7

Jackson was elected by a fusion of various parties, Lincoln was elected by a fusion and Bryan is going to follow their example and be elected in the same way. The Independent sewing machine advertised on page eleven is warranted for ten years.

WHAT THEY STAND FOR

The republicans of the house had a general round up after the senate passed the Porto Rican bill. The seven who voted against the bill on its first passage did not attend the caucus. In the discussion among the true blues who were present, one of them said:

"Either the constitution does or does not extend over the islands. Congress either has or has not the right to levy discriminating duties against the new possessions. If the constitution does not extend, and congress has the right to discriminate, now is the time to assert that doctrine. The issue has been raised, and to back down now would, Mr. McKinley believes, be a surrender of all that the party of expansion stands for. The right of the United States, or the federal government, to deal with the colonial possessions with a free hand must be defended. Whatever legislation is passed for Porto Rico must involve this precedent."

There we have it from one of their own number "what the republican party stands for." It is for despotism and the right to govern people outside of any restraints of the constitution. It is the same thing that King George III stood for. It is the same thing that the Caesars stood for. It is what the effete monarchies of Europe stand for. But it is what Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln opposed. The only hope of such a party is that the people, being utterly selfish and incapable of reasoning from cause to effect, especially when the effect is not in plain view, they can so fasten this new doctrine on the republic and so bolster it up with standing armies and big navies, that when the effect does become evident to these dull minds, they will be as helpless as the disarmed and down trodden peoples of the old world are today.

The populist party stands solid—and it is the only party that is solid—against this conspiracy. They are not troubled with partisan insanity. They will work and vote with any party and for any man that will help place this republic back on the eternal truths enunciated in the declaration of independence and formulated in the constitution. All these are being swiftly swept away, they have made the nation great. They have been an inspiration to the sons of men everywhere on the face of the earth. But the republican party stands to blot them all out and turn government over to be guided by the principles of the tyrants who have in all ages deluged the world with blood.

The despotism of a legislative body unchecked by a constitution, is the worst despotism. It is far worse than the rule of an absolute monarch. An absolute monarch, though hedged around with the divine right of kings, is not so dangerous to liberty as an unrestrained partisan legislative body.

WONDERFUL STRATEGY

The retreat of Joubert from the siege of Ladysmith is causing amazement among the military men of the whole world. On the night of the 27th neither General Buller nor General White saw any change whatever in the condition of the Boer forces. Where ever during that day General Buller had "felt" his adversary he found unyielding resistance. On every kopje around Ladysmith, the Boer siege guns were roaring away with the burghers around them in undiminished numbers. On the 28th General Buller pushed forward with his whole force and was astonished beyond measure to find not a single Boer to oppose him. He pushed on into Ladysmith and when the next morning dawned, the strongest glasses could just distinguish the last end of the great wagon train of the retreating Joubert as it turned in behind the mountains that lay in the dim distance. In one day Joubert had withdrawn to safety every gun, every wagon and all his ammunition and stores. Such a feat has never been accomplished in the history of war in all the ages of the past. It is military triumph that amazes the military experts the whole world over. Even Napoleon, in all his maneuvering, never accomplished anything that equaled it. The necessity for this retreat is said to have been caused by the abandonment without orders of one of the keys to his position by a subordinate officer. This only makes the movement still more astonishing, for it had not been contemplated at all an hour before the time when the order was given.

HUNTING FOR NEWS

To those of us who live out here on the great plains, 1,500 miles from the sea, the coming and going of ships has very little interest. Probably not one in ten thousand ever casts a glance at that column of the eastern dailies that tells of the arrival and departure of ships and cargoes on the ocean. Of late, however, there are items in the shipping news that are of very great interest to us dwellers on the plains. Among them were the accounts of the departure of the steamer, Sumpter, carrying the most valuable cargo that the government ever sent abroad. The cargo was worth many millions. Not a dollar of it will ever return. It is just that much loss to the American people, for it consisted of gold to pay our soldiers fighting in foreign countries and of munitions of war. It was said to be the most sumptuously fitted out troop ship that ever sailed on any sea. Investigation however showed that all the magnificence was reserved for the officers' quarters,

which were furnished with solid mahogany and a silver service that cost \$8,000. It simply showed that if we are to follow the monarchies of the old world in fighting foreign wars, making conquests and holding nations as subjects, we would also follow their other customs, and widen, by costly magnificence, the distance between the common soldier and the men who wear shoulder straps.

There are other things in this shipping news that also interests us, such as the two following items:

"San Francisco, April 1.—The transport Sheridan arrived from Manila today. She reported typhoid fever aboard and was placed in quarantine, where she will probably remain for several days. The Sheridan brought from Manila 110 army prisoners, 86 sick, 11 insane and 32 discharged soldiers, and 11 navy prisoners and 14 sick sailors."

"Manila, April 1.—The United States transport Sherman sailed today with a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, Captains Richard T. Yeatman, Armand I. Lasseigne and William S. Biddle, Lieutenants Robert Field and Oliver, 175 military prisoners and 25 insane."

From that bit of shipping news we learn that on two transports alone there were 285 military prisoners and 25 insane. Such items can be found every few days in the shipping news. That army over there must be in a very strange condition. Most of the officers must be engaged a good part of the time on court martials and the soldiers turning criminals or engaging in mutinies. The censored press dispatches don't let us know anything about it. But how does it happen that these ships are constantly loaded down with private soldiers sent home as prisoners or insane?

A SUGGESTION

The attention of the readers of the Independent is called to the premium offer "watches for everybody" to be found on page 7. We are anxious to continue the increase in the circulation of the Independent. Thanks to the co-operation of many loyal friends it has been growing steadily. We believe that as it has grown it has been made better in many ways. As it continues to grow it will continue to improve. It is therefore to the interest of every reader to speak a good word for the Independent to his neighbors to secure their subscriptions if possible. The premium watch offered is a good one—fully guaranteed for one year—a watch that retails at six dollars everywhere. The Independent (in connection with another publisher) placed an order for 1000 watches of the same pattern and design. That's why we can give so good a watch for so little money or so little effort on your part. The watch is given as a premium for twelve NEW campaign subscriptions at 35 cents each. It is seven months until election and the rate of 35 cents for that period is low enough that anyone should be able to secure the twelve subscriptions in a few hours. Try it and you'll be surprised how easy it is. Get a premium for yourself or your boy. We guarantee that you'll not regret it. If you want sample copies write and we will send them. A subscription blank is enclosed in this weeks paper. Preserve it for use when sending in the club.

Morton seems to have an attack of melancholy for he mournfully remarks: "Seventy-five million of free people and only permitted to vote for one or two men!" What's the matter Morton? Has that denial of \$10,000 of boodle by the reform club given you the dumps? Come, cheer up. There are more men than Bryan and McKinley that you can vote for. There is Wharton Barker and Debs and the prohibition candidate, and the woman suffrage candidate. Come, cheer up.

HARDY'S COLUMN

To be a gentleman in England means much less than it does in America. If you have money enough to live without work you are a gentleman over there, but here you must be respectable, kind, and gentle, or you are not a gentleman. There are lots of rich men in America who fall far short of being American gentlemen.

Dewey, they say, has put himself in the hands of his friends for the presidency. No one seems to know whether he is a republican or democrat. He may work the same game Taylor did. Taylor did not know whether he was a whig or democrat, and was elected without committing himself either way. After his election he did not live long enough to find out which side he was on. His plea was that he had not voted in thirty years, had taken interest in the army and that was all. He was just the man the whigs wanted for he had taken no part for or against slavery. The man who has said nothing about gold is now wanted by the gold democrats. No one knows how Dewey stands on any of the questions now up for settlement. If he gets fairly into the field he may tell things about the Filipinos that he has not told yet. We have no doubt that the full truth would raise the hair on McKinley's head. When he was sent to Manila it was supposed he would have a hard job and there is no doubt he was authorized to enlist Aguinaldo in opposition to the Spanish, and was promised an independent government of his own. Let Dewey tell the whole truth and we will not make fun for the boys in Washington.

It is about time for this government to express sympathy for the fighting Boers and condemnation for the oppressive English government, and yet it is not consistent for a thief to remind a chief of a government of its in the same kind of business. England should express sympathy for the