## CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS Diseases. Write for illustrated book.

York Jeurnal and even in some cases represented as the personal work of W. R. Beanst.

Hz-Senater Manderson, recently undertook to prove for the benefit of the Republican party, that notwithstanding the cry of "militarism" the "milltary powers of Europe spent more on their armies than we did." The New York Journal printed an article showing that the military budget in Europe includes the entire cost of pensions, and that if we took this into account our military expenses were nearly twice as preat as those of any other military country in the world. Thereupon the Republican literary bureau storted out paragraphs like this and they are still running in the columns of the Republican press of the coun-

W. R. Hearst, editor of the New York Jenrani, an earnest "Bryanite," says that the paying of pensions to ley." sol liers to "milit rism." "Militarism" Associating to Bryan is one of the great insues in this campaign. Veterans will picase take notice.

Such attempts as the ones indicated are a very fair example of what may be termed "the silmy hands in polities" and yet such are the methods of the Republican press bureau.

#### cured quickly, permanently, without danger no Surgi cal operation, no

interrupties to business. Particulars of our treatment, and trial sample mailed free. Mr. Stunley Larson, cashler People's Bank. Tobias, Neb., ouffored with her by piles and fissure of the recture for twenty-five years. his tried many so-called cures, also the kalfe, with no good results. Our treatment exerted a complete cure in 30 days. Mr. M. McCoy, Gognac, Kansas, captain company A. Fiftieth Indiana Lifantry, writes: Hermit Remedy Co., of dollars. Dear hirs: I inv doctored for piles since the civil war-25 years-and am now glad to report that after using your treatment for a few weeks I am outs pletniy cured. I believe you can cure anyone, for a man could not be in a muck worse condition than I was, and live, and I am duly grateful to you. Respectfully yours,

M. M'CQY. Thousands of pile sufferers who had have written us letters full of gratitude after using our remedies a short time. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulary of your case. Address Hermit Remedy Co., 738 Adams Express pldg., Chicago, III.

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LAUGHLIN SPEAKS

PROFESSOR POLITICAL ECON-OMY AGAINST M'KINLEY.

Famous University Man Tells His Classes He Will Not Vote for Republicans This Year-He Opposed 16 to 1, in

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who was one of William McKiniey's most enersetic supporters four years ago, and who took a prominent part in debates with "Coin" Harvey, advocating the single gold standard, has announced to his classes at the University of Chicago that he cannot cast his ballot for the McKinley administration. Prof. Laughlin gives as his reason for the defection President McKinley's attitude on the question of imperialism.

"The course of the present administration is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions," he insists, "and I cannot vote for McKin-

Prof. Laughlin is head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago. He believes that American commerce can never be increased by the methods of imperialism

"Trade does not follow the flag," he insists, "but on the contrary, the flag follows trade. When American ability to compete in foreign markets is the protecting flag will follow.

"There is no need of words how we came by the Philippines. The war on those islands was due to some one's blunder. They tell us that we must stay on the islands to obtain markets for our manufacturers; that the Philippines will provide a basis of trade with | House. the Orient. They tell us that we ought to conduct the war to this end even at. a cost of countless lives and millions

"The argument that this course is an effectual means to trade expansion is fallacious. Go back to the years between 1883 and 1890 and you will find that the total annual value of the exports and imports in the Philippine Islands was \$34,000,000, Supposing that this trade was all under American control and that it paid a fair rate of VELT IN THE WHITE HOUSE? profit, say 10 per cent, it would be insufficient even to pay the interest on

"Increasing trade will not depend on our owning the Philippines. After we get them we must open the doors of trade to other nations on about the same conditions as we ourselves enjoy. Then to sell goods to the islanders we must make the prices as low as those of other nations. Our ability to compete with these other nations will depend upon the industrial conditions at

"The fact that the value of American exports has reached a sum never equaled before refutes the claim that we need foreign ports to sell goods. Whether America shall sell to the Filininos much or little depends upon what the islanders can produce to offer us and upon our ability to supply the goods they desire cheaper than any other nation. If American manufacturers wish to sell goods on the eastern markets the conditions at home must be looked after.

"The ability to sell depends upon America's natural resources, on the efficiency of labor and the organization of industries. Also on the low cost of transportation, the knowledge of foreign markets and the adaptability to the customs and the prejudices of buy-

"America has taken the lead in iron and steel trade because of the abundance of ores, the improved machinery for loading and the capacity of transports. European contracts for bridge building and railroad construction come to Americans because advantages similar to those enumerated enable them to do the work cheaper and better and faster than the British firms, And so I say that trade with the Philippines depends more on the smoking chimneys of the south than on the rapid-firing guns of the array.

"It is the laboring man and the taxpayer who defray the enormous cost of exploiting a new country for the benefit of a favored few who obtain industrial concessions there. The only commercial gains by conquest go to the few at the expense of the workingman and the taxpayer. The course of the present administration in exploiting the Philippines is opposed to and are free from possible entanglethe very origin and genius of our in- ments in the quarrels of any.

"Imperialism is the government of a colony which has no equal share in controlling the policy of the parent state. This is exactly the system which | to improve and expand its trade with the American republic once repudi-

"It is the very elementary principle on which the constitution is based, and that principle is being betrayed. If there is any historic sense in the Amarican people they will reverse the polfey of imperialism, as the hope lies not so much in presidents as in the houses

lanta two years ago that 'the flag has by force and at the price of blood, but been planted in two hemispheres, where commercial enlargement with peace it remains the symbol of liberty and and friendship. Not trade expansion law, of peace and progress. Who will at the point of the bayonet and the withdraw from the people over whom | muzzle of the rifle, but with peace and it floats its protecting folds? Who friendship. will pull it down?" In the Philippines we are now mowing down the natives | Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple with rapid-fire guns-'nigger-hunting,' Creek, who made the so-called Victor it is grewsomely expressed. The flag | mob to order, is now calmly awaiting does not protect those over whom it his reward. Investigation shows that floats. It is there to Filipines the em- he instigated a feigned attack upon

blem of tyranny and butchery. "The common sense of the people of exciting partisan sentiment. The knows that the flag cannot be imme- Republican party appears to be in dirtely withdrawn, but the moral sense | hard lines for argument this year.

of the people demands that so long as it remains its folds shall provide for white men and brown men alike a free and independent government and assurance from outside aggression. As a nation of freemen all equal under the constitution we are stultifying ourselves morally and politically. We are showing to the world that our principles of government are as nothing in comparison with grasping land, because it is said by our legislators to be fertile and rich.

"The baseness of this philosophy should bring its own punishment and dishonor. The base greed for gain which has led streng interests to obtain the promise of special privileges in return for political support is apparent in the whole business. The appeal to the cupidity of the dishonest element in the country has been openly proclaimed by some of our legislators, notably by Senator Beveridge, who advocates the conquest of the Philippines because they abound in

#### M'KINLEY'S HEALTH.

Mr. McKinley, we must regret to say, is a man in feeble health. Much care was used by the trusts and Hanna in selecting the vice-presidency because of the fear that Mr. McKinley might fail to live out his term.

The idea was to carry forward the idea of changing the form of government now existing here—a form that proved there trade will go and later now makes trusts and their profits depend on an election, and is, therefore, insecure.

Roosevelt was selected to run for doing. vice-president.

If anything should happen to Mr. McKinley, the trusts would be quite content to see Roosevelt in the White

How would the average thinking citizen like that?

We do not ask the opinion of the citizen whose personal physical timidity leads him to worship a magazinemade hero. We ask the thoughtful men-men brave enough to do their own fighting if cause should arise, men who do not hand over their thinking or governing to a magazine blus-

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE ROOSE-

Roosevelt stands for a huge perma-

He has said that this way of treating those with whom he disagreed politically would be to "stand a few of them up against a wall and shoot

He is a man who would use the country and its citizens for his own stupid ambition and big-toothed glory. He could conceive no better use for young men than to make the tough ones rough riders and the tender ones rough taxpayers—the rough riders to build up his fighting fame and the rough taxpayers to foot the bills. -Some peaceable frogs-not much more intelligent probably than the

a stork to rule them. The stork accepted and had fun. The frogs did not How many voters want Mr. Stork Roosevelt to come along and dispose of their destinies for his greater

average Roosevelt enthusiast-wanted

glory? How many want to be rough riders or rough taxpayers without their own

If you vote for Roosevelt for vicepresident you are not necessarily voting to give an ornamental job to an ornamental blowhart. You may be voting to make of a dangerous, ambitious braggart a president of the United States.-San Francisco Examiner.

#### WAS JAMES G. BLAINE A DEM-AGOGUE?

Where is the McKinleyite who will say that James G. Blaine was a small American? Where is the McKinleyite who will say that he was in favor of a policy of scuttle and cowardice? Who will say that Blaine would have given away to Great Britain a large slice of United States territory in Alaska.

In his letter of acceptance, July 15 1884, Mr. Blaine said:

"Happily removed by our geographieal position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all,

"While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense-a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement."

Does that spell imperialism? "A policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement." Not one, but all "President McKinley declared at At- | three. Not commercial enlargement

Governor Roosevelt for the purpose

## SOAP AND STARCH TRUSTS.

The Indianapolis Sentinel in commenting upon the co-operation of the soap and starch trusts in Indiana,

The soap trust commands a capital of \$25,000,000, and the starch trust about half that amount—the two trusts having a capital of about \$35,000,000. These two trusts, to a certain extent, supply the same class of consumersthough the soap trust does vastly the largest business. In the homes of the people they operate together, and by advancing prices reap rich harvests.

Soap is said to be pre-eminently an article of civilization because cleanliness is the fundamental basis of all physical refinement, and it has been proposed to estimate the progress of civilization by the consumption of soap, the formula being to divide the total quantity of soap consumed in a given time by the total population consuming it, the quotient expressing the civilization of the community. And this formula is offered by a modern scientist of distinction and gives to soap an importance and dignity of special significance. Hence, it may be affirmed that the manufacturers of soap may be classed among the world's greatest philanthropists and benefac-

To make soap cheap it appears is essential to civilization and refinement; to make it dear is to obstruct the march of progress, civilization and refinement and promote ignorance, filthiness and barbarism, and that is just what the soap trust is engaged in

INDIANA'S CONSUMPTION OF SOAP.

Indiana is distinguished for her civilization and refinement, and measured by schools, churches and the consumption of soap, she is in the van of progress. The estimate is, taking hotels, laundries, factories and homes, that the annual consumption of soap in Indiana will reach 100,000,000 pounds or an average of forty pounds per capita of the entire population of the state. Before the soap trust began plundering the people of Indiana this 100,000,000 pounds of soap would have cost, at three cents a pound, \$3,000,000, but the trust advanced the price to 414 cents a pound, making the cost \$4,250,000 a year, an increase of \$1,nent army, and for using it against | 250,000, or 50 cents per capita for evthose who should fail to agree with ery man, woman and child in the state. And while robbing Indiana of \$1,250,-000 annually the trust pockets from the whole country by its looting and free-voting policy not less than \$40,-

It is estimated that the laundries and the homes of Indiana consume annually 20,800,000 pounds of starch. Prior to the advance forced upon consumers, starch was purchased at two cents per pound, the cost of the Indiana consumption amounting to \$416,-680. The trust advanced prices to 3 1-3 cents a pound, making the cost to the people \$728,890, the advance amounting to a clean steal of \$312.810 a year. Assuming that Indiana has a population of 80,000,000 the starch trust would secure by its piracies \$9,981,120, an amount equal to its capital stock.

The two trusts are filching money from every home in Indiana and from if you will. every hotel and boarding house, and from every laundry, and they are able. of Indiana annually to the extent of and the northern gold fields? \$1,562,810, and make the whole country pay them a spoliation tribute of \$49 .-998,120, equal to their entire capital stock of \$35,000,000, with an overplus of \$14,981,120.

This trtibute is taken by ceaseless petty larcenies, but in the aggregate swelling to a grand larceny of astounding proportions.

#### WAS CHARLES SUMNER A SCUT-TLER?

Charles Sumner was a great republican statesman. But he was not an imperialist; he was not an advocate of expansion at the price of blood. In a speech on the acquisition of Alaska he said:

"But I cannot disguise my anxiety that every step in our predestined future shall be by natural process, without war, and, I may add, even without purchase. There is no territorial aggrandizement which is worth the price of blood."

Sumner was in favor of expansion by natural process only. He was not an advocate of expansion by purchase. and was absolutely opposed to expansion by force of arms. He was in favor of the natural expansion that places the constitution at once over the new territory, and that makes the new territory an integral part of the United States of America.

# Was Charles Sumner a scuttler?

It is estimated by conservative Republican leaders that Col. Roosevelt's strenuous tour of the far west has cost McKinley the states of the two Dakotas, Wyoming and Utah, even had there been a chance for him in the four commonwealths. Besides this, the self-laudatory hero of San Juan has increased Bryan's majority in all other western states. McKinley's hopes have therefore found a tomb in Roosevelt's cavernous mouth

ice trust is wholly controlled by Republican politicians. This explains why Governor Roosevelt has refrained in the back.

trust prosperity.

## IT IS UP TO M'KINLEY.

PERTINENT INTERROGATION ON TYRANNY OF GOLD.

A Question for the President-Do Victims of a Trust Deserve Less Sympathy than Victims of a Flood?-Thousands Threatened with Hunger.

Mr. McKinley's response to suffering in Texas was prompt and admirable. The war department was ordered to relieve distress as far as possible and to spend money freely to that end.

Mr. McKinley's action in the Klondike and at Cape Nome, when American citizes by thousands were threatened with starvation, was equally commendable. Government steamers were dispatched to bring back to civilization unfortunates stranded because of foolish, thoughtless impulsiveness. With the steamers went provisions to feed the needy.

We heartily indorse the action of the president in the distress in Texas and in the delusive gold fields.

Thousands of citizens being threatened with great danger, the president justly decided that he could brave the bogy of "paternalism" and send relief at the expense of the nation.

We now ask Mr. McKinley a very serious question in regard to another large body of citizens threatened with starvation, oppressed with a danger, permanent and therefore more formidable than storm or cold.

In the coal fields of Pennsylvania half a million human beings, victims of a law-defying trust, are threatened with starvation as winter come on.

The trust has no single sympathizer, no single ally in all creation, except hunger, but it wants and needs no other or better ally.

On HUNGER the trust relies to win its victory over half a million men, women and children. Mr. McKinley, what are you going

to do when hunger drives those hun-

dreds of thousands of citizens to des-Will you allow the Coal Trust to make good its boast, and with hunger's help to subdue and enslave those

tect from injustice? Will you permit the trusts, which have defied the laws that you are sworn to enforce, to overrule the

citizens whom you are sworn to pro-

promptings of humanity? Breakers of the law are oppressing half a million people.

They rely on poverty, on starvation, and, Mr. McKinley, on your SLUG-GISHNESS for success in their attack on human rights.

Are you going to realize the hopes of law breakers? Are you going to watch hundreds of

thousands hopelessly fighting against unlimited money and villainy-or will you send to victims of the trust, as you sent to victims of the storm, help that shall carry them through their

troubles?

because you have permitted the trusts to grow strong and defiant during the past four years. You can diminish their sufferings, if

These men and women now suffer

you will, and bring the trust to terms, Will you send supplies to the relief

of the Pennsylvania miners, as you by their operations, to rob the people did the victims of the Texas storm Are you more interested in HALF A

> DOZEN very RICH men? We believe that your reply to this question may have a certain bearing on your future career.

MILLION POOR MEN or in HALF A

# JUST HOW IT IS.

Miner-Say, look here, boss! The coal trade is prosperous just now: don't you think that we ought to share in that "McKinley prosperity" the papers tell so much about? We ought to have more pay.

Operator-What are you fellows always kicking for? We are doing the best we can for you. We buy labor in the labor market. When the market is full we don't have to pay much: when it is empty we can import all the men we want to fill it; so, you see, we don't have to pay more wages than we are paying now. Besides, the royalty has gone up. You wouldn't deprive the mine owner of his share of prosperity, would you?

Mine Owner-That's right, these ungrateful fellows are never satisfied. What would become of them if we didn't allow them to work our land? They've got work, what more do they

I do not fear that McKinley will proclaim himself king next year should he be re-elected. I fear not that the United States will be a monarchy in five or ten or twenty-five years. But I It has developed that the New York, ity for ourselves if we should deny it the money rather than continue the Praise him oil creatures here below. our own professions. We cannot de- ren. Ohio. from shooting the New York ice trust | serve the health of the republic if the bacillus of despotism dwells in any part of our own domain.

will not win this year. Workingmen until it was ratified by the United that the hard coal trust might injure polls in 1904 at the point of the bayohave sounded the depths of the full States senate and by the Spanish Mr. McKinley it was different. Mr. net to vote for Hanna. It would be dinner pail and tested the breadth of cortes. The senate ratified it Feb. 6. McKinley is sacred; the people are the logical conclusion of present meth-1899. The cortes ratified it April 11, nothing.

1899. And still, in December, 1898. McKinley had the audacity to assert American sovereignty over the Philippines and call upon the inhabitants to submit or be shot. If they ask you who fired the first shot tell them it was William McKinley. His infamous proclamation was a declaration of war. If patriotism in our congress could have risen above partisanship William McKinley would have been impeached for this unprecedented arrogation of power.-Sigmund Zeisler.

#### LABOR'S GREATEST ENEMY.

has received letters from over one hundred representatives of labor organizations in Porto Rico, stating that | Gaslight Company, as shown in a rethey are imprisoned in San Juan by port of its own, the profits of the military authority, the chiefs of the These victims of McKinley's despotism include the presidents and secrecommittees of nearly every labor union | in dividends; and it now has a capion the island. And yet the president, tal stock of \$500,000, and paid out of in his letter of acceptance, with char- these dividends. Whenever an issue acteristic hypocrisy, claims that "Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own local legislature, enact their own local laws," etc., every word of which is false, as the legislature which congress provided for electing has not been elected and has only been granted advisory power.

Thus the administration antagonizes labor wherever it can, from the frozen Coeur d'Alene to the tropics, by palpably unconstitutional means. Russia excels it only in barbarity, but not is public ownership of gas works. in despotism. Let Americans realize before it is too late that administration rule in these localities is but the prelude and warning of what may soon be reproduced all over the country if McKinley should be re-elected.

I think the only real question before the American people in this campaign is the question of the right of selfgovernment, President McKinley and his supporters seek to set aside the doctrine of self-government and to establish in its stead the ancient heresy of 'the right of government by brute force. For me, no other interpretation of our attitude toward the Filipinos is possible.

The only difference between public and an empire is this: In a republic of sovereign equals all of the people participate in the government on equal terms; in an empire subject and dependent colonies are ruled by the home government without their consent or participation. Which principle shall we adopt? I believe that we will be true to the democracy of the golden rule rather than to the

autocracy of the rule of gold. It has been said that our government was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. This does not mean all Americans: it means all of the people of the round globe; and let me tell you, workingmen of America, that only by standing in solid phalanx for equal rights for the little brown men of the Philippine Islands can you make your own liberty permanent and secure.-Mayor Jones of Toledo.

"If Senator Beveridge is not aware that the ill-feeling of Cubans against Americans is growing more tense every day, he ought to be," says the New York Evening Post. "The native press is more and more outspoken. Returned army officers privately admit that the Cubans hate us worse than they ever did the Spaniards. Some who know the island well even predict an armed revolution, There doubtless would be one if the thing were not so hopeless. But there can be no doubt that public opinion in Cuba is inflamed and exasperated to a high degree. And this is the time a rising young statesman chooses to trumpet forth our intention first to lie to the Cubans, and then to seize their land! More in anger than in sorrow, we say to Senator Beveridge that he is playing the part of an incendiary in Cuba, at a time when policy, to say nothing of honor, calls for every possible act and word of conciliation."

"The coal miners of Pennsylvania and incidentally the laboring men everywhere," the Atlanta Constitution says, "might do well to let their imaginations picture the treatment the strikers would receive at the hands of federal authorities and federal troops were Roosevelt in the presidential want? I'll see my partner, who has chair. The hoodlum campaign being command of the militia. He'll be on waged through the west by this hand in case these fellows talk too mouthful advocate of the 'strenuous' life is a fair example of his methods. Yet the prospect of a Rooseveltian president is one of the awful possibilities involved in Republican victory this year."

The new plant erected less than a fear that in the course of time, if we year ago at Coshocton, Ohio, by the pursue this policy of imperialism, we | Coshocton Rolling Mill company, and will find ourselves descending on a recently sold to the American Sheet toboggan slide of national degradation. Steel company (trust), is shut down We cannot violate the eternal princi- and will be dismantled. The town ples of liberty in the far east without | gave a bonus of \$20,000 to secure the at the same time striking a blow at mill, but was far-sighted enough to our Democracy at home. We cannot stipulate for its return if the works "Praise John from whom off blessings long retain self-government in its pur- | should close, and the trust will refund | to others. We cannot command the factory. Mills are also being disman- Praise him above, the heavenly host, respect of the other nations if we belie | tled at Leetonia, Haselton and War- Praise Bill and John, but John the

"There are no trusts that injure the The panic scare and starvation cry The peace treaty was not binding ago. But when there was a prospect of starvation may be driven to the

## MONEY IN GAS.

Few people on the outside realize or even dream of the enormous profits of the gas monopoly. Once in a while some of the facts come out and the public obtains fleeting glimpses of the astonishing truth. A few years ago daylight was let in on the gas monopoly of Washington and the country was started by the disclosures. There have been like revelations from time to time in Chicago and New York and elsewhere and now we are treated to an exhibit of gas profits in Springfield, Mass., a city of some 50,-The New York Central Labor Union | 600 population, which will rank with

the most striking on record. From the books of the Springfield business are and have been phenome-American army suppressing all labor | nal. In 1851 the concern had \$25,000 organizations which they can discover. invested in a plant. This is substantially all the money which has been invested in the enterprise. Since that taries and members of arbitration | time the company has paid \$1,682,473 of stock was made a corresponding dividend was declared to effect it. Consequently for every dollar put into the plant originally, it has yielded \$67 to its fortunate holders. It is now paying \$30,000 a year, or 120 per cent on what was originally paid in.

This enormous profit is the result of an exclusive ownership of the streets. As there seems to be no practicable way of securing competition in gas service, on account of cost of laying mains, the remedy for the extertion which would cut down the price of gas to one-half or one-third of present price and still pay a profit on the money invested.

## TREATMENT OF PORTO RICO.

In his letter of acceptance President McKinley referred to Porto Rico as follows:

"Congress has given to this Island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation. . . The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country, and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island."

These statements are of the kind of half-truths which are werse than whole lies. Correct as far as they go, they yet convey an impression, as the president intends, far different from the actual state of affairs. For example, while the inhabitants elect their own legislature, Mr. McKinley omits to state that every act of the legislature can be vetoed by the governor general, who is appointed by the president, and removable at his pleasure. Nor does he add that the governor's veto can only be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the executive council, whose members are also appointed by the president. In view of these facts, the president's partial statement of the truth becomes a wilful misrepresentation which of itself would be enough to stamp his whole letter as unreliable even where it purports to quote facts.

# Grabbing the Land-Grabbers.

-Justice.

In 1896 the New Zealand parliament empowered the government to take possession of any large estate at the assessed price even though the owner refused to sell, and divide it into small farms to be let out on perpetual lease. This is what the large land owners kick about. They raise a big hue and cry about the government having no right to set aside the "vested rights" of a private citizen or corporation. The kick did no good and the people are talking-through the government -estate after estate where the original land-grabbers had established miniature monarchies among their tenants and laborers.-People's Paper.

Abraham Lincoln hated war and its horrors, although his presidency was one long war. When a general objected to the pardoning of twenty-four deserters, all of whom had been sentenced to be shot, Lincoln answered: "Mr. General, there are already far too many weeping widows in the United States. For God's sake, do not ask me to add to the number, for I won't do it." What would Lincoln have said to the Anglo-Republican policy of imperialism which would fill the land with methers and widows weeping for sons and husbands, not killed in defending the nation's life, but in expeditions to distant lands in war upon those who have done us no injury?- Eastern State Journal.

As John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, has given several professors their walking ticket from the Baptist University for thinking for themselves and teaching the students to do likewise by allowing them to study socialistic questions, and as he recently forced his minister in New York to resign for being too outspoken a writer in the Chicago Public has suggested that he use the dexology in a revised form, as follows:

flow. most."

The workingman who can be influpeople," said Mr. Hanna a few days enced to vote for McKinley by threats