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THE TARIFF ON TIN

Rosewater Makes an Argument in Defense of the Tin Trust—It is the Best Defense That can be Made

Rosewater is the only leading republican in the state who has had the courage to meet an opponent in public debate for the last ten years and the only editor who ever undertakes to make a serious argument in defense of republican principles and policies. For that the populists respect him, whatever they may think of the force of his arguments or the policies which he defends. At the risk of a little repetition The Independent herewith prints the whole article, including the extract from this paper as follows:

In 1890, when William Jennings Bryan made his first campaign for a seat in congress, and again in 1892, he boldly declared that the duty on tinplate was one of the most iniquitous robberies ever perpetrated upon the nation.—Omaha Bee.

Yes, he did, and he never declared a truer thing in all his life. That tariff on tin, of which not an ounce is produced in the United States and probably never will be, was not to protect an "infant" industry, for no such industry existed or exists today. It was cold-blooded robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich.

The Bee is now bragging about the great tin industry that grew up under the McKinley tariff. Rosewater ought to be ashamed of himself. He knows that since the tin that was used to salt a mine in the Black Hills was taken out not an ounce has been mined in the United States. The tariff on the tin plates is so great that it prohibits the importation of any tin of the sort of goods and has raised the price of tin 200 or 300 per cent. Tin is imported into this country and the plates are dipped here to the benefit of the tin trust and the robbery of every American family, especially the families of the poor. The rich don't use tin, but the poor do. A great long list of what are called "tinplate mills" don't alter the situation or make the robbery less.

This is from the Nebraska Independent, the oracle of Nebraska populism. It is by experience alone that all theories must be tested—a theory that cannot stand the test of experience falls to the ground.

Up to 1890 the largest tinplate mills of the world were at Swansea, in South Wales, and every box of tinplate imported into the United States was manufactured in the Swansea mills. Yet not an ounce of tin is mined in Wales. The tinplate industry has flourished there because of the abundance of anthracite coal and iron almost at the very threshold of its mills. The tin with which the Welsh-made tinplates are coated is mined in Cornwall and transported by boat to Swansea.

Tinplate is not made of solid tin, but is simply sheet iron plated with tin. The tin imported to this country for manufacturing purposes is free of duty, but the McKinley tariff placed a heavy duty on tinplate and tinwares of every description.

Ten years ago, when William Jennings Bryan planted himself on the floor of the house in opposition to a tariff on tinplate, there was not a single tinplate factory in the country. Today we have several hundred tinplate mills which supply practically all the tinplate that is used in the United States.

The assertion that the price of tinplate has been raised 200 to 300 per cent by the McKinley tariff is on a par with other reckless statements made by the Nebraska organ of populism in dealing with economic questions. Instead of raising the price of tinplate 200 per cent the mills engaged in its manufacture in this country have sold it slightly below the price it brought before the enactment of the tariff.

While it is true that the rich use little tinplate in the shape of dinner pails, kitchen utensils and tableware, they pay for the bulk of all the tinplate manufactured. The tinplate consumed in the roofing of business blocks, private dwellings and the thousand other purposes for which it is used by the rich forms a much greater percentage than the insignificant quantity of tinware used by the poor.

profits of the tin trust as shown by their own reports, came almost wholly from the poor. The tariff on tin plates and terne plates makes those unjust profits possible.

Mr. Rosewater gives on instance in which he says the rich use tin—the roofing of houses—and then says "thousands of other purposes" without specifying one. His assertion that the rich "pay for the bulk of all the tinplate manufactured" is not sustained by any proof. Mr. Rosewater should remember that the populists are like the man from Missouri, "they must be shown." They will take the assertions of no man as the truth unless they are sustained by proof.

The cost of the transportation of the tin ore to this country is but a bagatelle. The terne plates can be, and are made in this country cheaper than they are made in England. There is no ground for a high tariff on tin even accepting as true the usual republican arguments for protection. The imposition of such a tariff has resulted in building up one of the most oppressive trusts in the United States. The result is that all of the poor of the United States are forced to pay tribute to a few millionaires.

Mr. Rosewater says that by this means "an army of 25,000 men are employed in a profitable industry in this country instead of draining the country of millions of dollars annually in paying for imported tinplate." Look at that statement carefully. It does include the fact that a few men are made millionaires by charging the poor exorbitant prices for a necessity. But is it good public policy to tax the millions of hard working people so that 25,000 of them may get employment at the expense of all the others? What right has the government to tax by tariff duties the farmers of Nebraska to furnish employment to a few thousand men down in the eastern states?

Mr. Rosewater does not furnish any evidence that these 25,000 men whom he says are engaged in the tin industry would be rendered idle and become a public charge unless the farmers of Nebraska and other states were made to find them employment by the paying of tariff taxes, but that is the logic of his remarks. Except during the time that the coinage of silver was stopped and the bank conspiracies were in active operation, the people of this country have generally been able to find employment without forcing the farmers to support them by exorbitant charges laid upon necessities.

The statement that there is an abundance of anthracite coal at the very threshold of the tin mills in Wales is what may be called "an astonishinger." When this writer was in England he was entertained by an Englishman on his country estate not very far from these Welsh tin mills—in fact one could not get very far from them unless he went to sea—and was shown as a great curiosity a hard coal stove. The gentleman said that he had shipped the stove and the anthracite coal both from New York.

The truth about this whole business is that tinplate could be made in this country, with the same wages paid as now at a good round profit without any tariff at all. The only difference that would result would be a half dozen less multi-millionaires, and the tax on tin would stay in the pockets of the poor instead of being filched therefrom and transferred to the pockets of those who are already enormously rich.

Glories in Savagery

The British government first denied, then evaded and now frankly admits and even glories in the charge that it has armed the savage natives of South Africa and is using them in its war upon the Boers, just as it used the savage redskins in its war upon us a century and a quarter ago. Furthermore, Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed Lord Kitchener that the Boers are violating "civilized usage" in summarily shooting any and all savages caught in battle.

For sheer "glory" the war Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues are now carrying on in South Africa surpasses anything which even Britain has done in that line heretofore. It must make British citizens peculiarly proud of their country as they see it marching "in the foremost files of time," burning homes, robbing non-combatants, "concentrating" women and children to die of disease, and seeking to conquer their unconquerable victims by exposing them to the hideous calamities incident to using against them the "black beasts" of Zululand and Matabeleland.

If such an enterprise does not prosper, then indeed must Britain's queer "god of battles" have forgotten all she has done for him.—New York World.

THE GREAT SCIENCE

If You Would do Something to Relieve Distress, Eradicate Ignorance and Extricate Vice You Must Study Political Economy

The following is an extract from a lecture delivered by Henry George to some students some years ago. It is of as much interest now as then. This great man who spent his life to alleviate the suffering and uplift mankind, never uttered more forceful and truthful words than in this peroration to a lecture that was from beginning to end full of wisdom, love and peace. Such words must have a lasting effect upon mankind. It is hard east upon the waters that will return after many days. Henry George is dead, but the good that he did still lives. Whether the particular reform that he advocated would bring the relief that he thought it would, time alone can demonstrate, but that he did more to arouse thinking, to study fundamental questions than any other man who lived in the last century all must acknowledge. He put the world to thinking and study and out of that study and thinking will come forth the remedial measures that will be a blessing to all mankind. His closing words were as follows:

Gentlemen, if you but look, you will see the need! You are of the favored few, for the fact that you are here, students in a university of this character, bespeaks for you the happy accidents that fall only to the lot of the few, and you cannot yet realize, as you may by and by, how the hard struggle which is the lot of so many may cramp and blind and distort—how it may dull the noblest faculties and chill the warmest impulses and grind out of men the joy and poetry of life; how it may turn into the lepers of society those who should be its adornment, and transmit, into vain to prey upon and into wild beasts to fly at its throat, the brain and muscle that should go to its enrichment! These things may never yet have forced themselves on your attention; but, still, if you will think of it, you cannot fail to see enough want and wretchedness, even in our own country today, to nerve you to high resolve; to arouse in you the sympathy that dares, and the indignation that burns to overthrow a wrong.

And seeing these things, would you fail to do something to relieve distress, to eradicate ignorance, to extricate vice? You must turn to the study of political economy to know the causes, that you may lay the axe to the root of the evil tree. Else all your efforts will be in vain. Philanthropy, unguided by an intelligent apprehension of causes, may intensify, but it cannot cure. If charity could eradicate want, if printing could make men moral, if printing books and bulletins could cure poverty and ignorance, none of these things would be known today.

And there is the greater need that you make yourselves acquainted with the principles of political economy from the fact that, in the immediate future, questions which come within the province of political economy, will come to be fiercer and more momentous than the struggles that are past.

There is a comfortable belief prevalent among us that we have at least struck the trade-winds of time, and by virtue of what we call progress all these evils will cure themselves. Do not accept the doctrine without examination. The history of the past does not countenance it, the signs of the present do not warrant it. Gentlemen, look at the tendencies of our time, and if the earnest work of intelligent men be not needed.

Look even here. Can the thoughtful view the development of our state with unmixed satisfaction? Do we not know that under the present conditions, just as that city over the bay grows in wealth and population, so will poverty deepen and vice increase; that just as the liveried carriages become more plentiful, so do the beggars; that just as the pleasant villas of wealth dot these slopes, so will rise up the noisome tenement house in the city slums. I have watched the growth of San Francisco with joy and pride and my imagination still dwells with delight upon the image of the great city of the future, the queen of all the vast Pacific—perhaps the greatest city of the world. Yet what is the gain? San Francisco of today, with her three hundred thousand people, is, for the classes who depend upon their labor, not so good a place as the San Francisco of sixty thousand; and when her three hundred thousand rises to a million, San Francisco, if present tendencies are unchanged, must present the same sickening sights which in the streets of New York shock the man from the open west.

This is the dark side of our boasted progress, the Nemesis that seems to follow with untiring tread. Where wealth most abounds, there poverty is deepest; where luxury is most profuse, the gauntest wait justles. In cities, which are the storehouses of nations, starvation annually claims its victims. Where the costliest churches rear the tallest spires toward heaven, there is need of a standing army of policemen; as we build new schools, we build new prisons; where the heaviest contributions are raised to send missionaries to preach the glad tidings of peace and good-will, there may be seen squalor and vice that would affright a heathen. In mills

where the giant power of steam drives machinery that multiplies by hundreds and thousands the productive forces of man, there are working little children who ought to be at play or at school; where the mechanism of exchange has been perfected to the utmost, there thousands of men are vainly trying to exchange their labor for the necessities of life!

Whence this dark shadow that thus attends that which we are used to call "material progress," that which our current philosophy teaches us to hope for and to work for? Here is the question of all questions for us. We must answer it or be destroyed, as preceding civilizations have been destroyed. For no chain is stronger than its weakest link, and our glorious statue with its head of gold and its shoulders of brass has yet but feet of clay!

Political economy alone can give the answer. And, if you trace out, in the way I have tried to outline, the laws of the production and the exchange of wealth, you will see the causes of social weakness and disease in enactments which selfishness has imposed entirely within our own control.

And you will see the remedies. Not in the wild dreams of red destruction nor weak projects for putting men in leading strings to a brainless abstraction called the state, but in simple measures sanctioned by justice. You will see in light the great remedy, in freedom the great solvent. You will see that the true law of social life is the law of love, the law of liberty, the law of each for all and all for each; that the golden rule of morals is also the golden rule of the science of wealth; that the highest expressions of religious truth include the widest generalizations of political economy.

There will grow on you, as no moralizing could reach, a deepening realization of the brotherhood of man; there will come to you a firmer conviction of the fatherhood of God. If you have ever thoughtlessly accepted the worse than atheistic theory that want and wretchedness and brutalizing toil are ordered by the Creator, or, revolting from this idea, if you have ever felt that the real cause apparent in the ordering of the world was a blind and merciless fate careless of man's aspirations, these thoughts will pass from you as you see how much of all that is bad and all that is perplexing in our social conditions grows simply from our ignorance of laws—as you come to realize how much better and happier men might make the life of man.

CONNING TOWER BOB

He Gets Reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy for Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman

There has been no more persistent enemy of Admiral Schley than Fighting Bob Evans as the plutocratic papers dubbed him, although he was the only captain who took to the conning tower during the fight with Cervera. Now the navy department has acted upon the complaint made by Hon. William E. Chandler against him. It has reprimanded the admiral and the following letter has been addressed to him:

Hon. William E. Chandler, president of the Spanish treaty claims commission, lately a senator of the United States and formerly secretary of the navy, has complained to the department as you are aware, on certain strictures upon himself in your book entitled "A Sailor's Log." The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official conduct of the then (1884) secretary of the navy.

The text of your book it is not necessary here to recite. Nor is it needful to ask of you an explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing what you have. It is obvious to any reader that you speak offensively of Secretary Chandler's action; that you impugn his motives, and otherwise traduce him in respect to orders given you by the secretary in the discharge of the duties of his office. You are informed that this deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the department. For an officer thus to attack a former head of the navy department because of orders given to him by that official is a failure to observe the courtesy that should always characterize an officer of the navy. If tolerated it would unquestionably prove subversive of discipline. It would tend to bring the office itself into disrepute. The act is the more reprehensible, in this instance, because of your long experience in the service.

It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the navy of the United States, which I accordingly do. A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Hon. William E. Chandler. Very respectfully,
F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.

Trade Follows Drummer

It is announced by the United States treasury bureau of statistics that Japanese imports from this country have increased from a value of 6,000,000 yen in 1893 to a value of 60,000,000 yen during 1900. To secure this commercial exploitation the United States has not found it necessary to take forcible possession of Japan and kill 50,000 of its people. Trade is not there waiting for a flag to follow. It follows the drummer.—Sioux Falls Press.

MILLION DOLLAR THIEF

The Exact Loss to the State by Bartley's Thefts and Bank Defalcations is About a Million

The Independent has several times given the items of Bartley's stealings during the last three or four years. That the people may have it in such form that the republicans will not be in a mood to make a denial, the following statement is therefore copied from the Omaha Bee of August 8:

The extent of the loss to the state by Bartley's defalcation and the shortage in the state treasury by reason of insolvent bank depositories was embodied in the report of Expert Accountant Helbig and approved by the investigating committee on November 6, 1897.

Computed with interest up to that date the defalcation was summed up as follows:

Am't of sinking fund check wrongfully converted to Bartley's private account, together with interest.....	\$201,884 05
Amount of trust funds converted to his own use and not turned over to his successor.....	335,887 08
Excess of deposits in state depositories over the amount authorized by law.....	17,812 48
Interest on funds wrongfully held from deposit with depository banks when approved and on file.....	11,287 21
Total defalcation, with interest.....	\$569,861 82

In addition to this the loss of the state in depositories during Bartley's administration by the failure of depository banks..... 271,522 08

Interest on funds tied up in suspended banks from the date of their suspension to the close of Bartley's administration..... 28,823 30

Aggregate loss to state..... \$870,207 20

Bartley's biennial reports show that the sinking and relief funds were in depository banks, but the book accounts showed that much of the time between the reports these funds were not on deposit.

The difference between the interest accrued and the interest received from the state depositories is... 14,287 20

Computing interest on the total defalcation of \$569,861.82, which is justly chargeable to Bartley and the parties on his bonds, up to the first day of August, 1901, we have about..... 55,500 00

Or a total of (\$569,861.82 and \$55,500)..... \$625,361 82

Including the loss incurred by the failure of the state depositories, for which Bartley cannot be held responsible, the actual loss to the state at 4 per cent interest up to the first day of August, 1901, will aggregate..... \$680,861 82

SINGING FLAT

The Republican Band Masters Have Lost Their Nerve and are not so Certain About Prosperity

There seems to be a certain uneasy feeling in some quarters that the McKinley prosperity of the present, which has come from the golden Klondike and our own mines, should be regarded with chastened joy. It is as if it was too good to be true, and rather puzzling at the same time. The prosperity proclaimers feel that there is somebody singing flat in their chorus. They have not located the sound, but it is there, and its discord, faint and muffled though it may be, is so insistent that it cannot be utterly disregarded.

Not long since the New York Herald devoted considerable space to the 3-828 millionaires of the United States, and in doing so became impressed with the power of these gentlemen:

"One two-hundredth part of one per cent of the population of the United States, or one person out of every 20,000," says the Herald, "controls about one-fifth of the nation's wealth; that is, 3,828 millionaires out of a population little in excess of 76,000,000 at which our entire property is fairly valued. In the first quarter of the century just closed there were not more than half a dozen millionaires in the land, and two only—John Jacob Astor, in New York, and Stephen Girard, in Philadelphia—had sufficient wealth to make them particularly conspicuous. Now we are nearly the 4,000 mark."

There is a certain subdued tone about this that is refreshing. The Herald actually seems to admit that millionaires at one end of the line imply paupers at the other; that, given so much money in the world, the more some people have the less others must expect. If A and B start out in a game with \$10 between them, and A has \$20 in his pocket at the end, B is likely to go supperless. The question arises, is this prosperity?

There is more money in circulation than there was a few years ago, but labor's chances for getting hold of it have not increased with anything like the rapidity of the opportunities of capital. J. D. Rockefeller is probably the first billionaire the earth has ever seen, but he has wrecked a good many other men in the billionaireing process. Such men make or lose, by a single fluctuation in stocks, more than most men can earn in a lifetime of unremitting toil.

Money makes money; it buys the

first little home and saves the rent, and accumulates a little at a time, until some investment comes along and gives the industrious man a chance to better himself. Many great fortunes have begun with a very small nucleus, but opportunities of that nature are decreasing. The wolf is never very far from the door of the working-man. Contrast the chances of the employer and employes in the following trades from this table, compiled by Dr. Thomas of Washington:

In every \$100 worth of hardware, \$24.17 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of furniture, \$23.77 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of boots and shoes you buy, \$20.71 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of men's furnishing goods, \$18.24 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of clothing, \$17.42 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of cotton goods, \$16.31 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of worsted goods, \$13.55 goes for labor.

Add the cost of raw material, shipping, etc., and the balance is still immensely out of proportion. When the Herald says "We are becoming wealthy," the "we" refers to the 4,000 gentlemen alluded to, not to the 75,000,000 who are controlled by the all-powerful "we."—Denver News.

THE FIRST BILLIONAIRE

It is John D. Rockefeller and a Million Men Must Toll Ceaselessly to Create the Income That He Receives

The biggest item of news printed in any newspaper recently is the statement that the fortune of John D. Rockefeller is close to the billion mark; so close that he can easily be called a billionaire. It is a dangerous total. Expressed in figures it means only great wealth. The human mind cannot comprehend a billion dollars, a billion people or a billion anything.

But, expressed in power, it means everything. It is the labor of a million men for a year. It is the absolute control of opportunity in certain lines of business, and it is a concentration of wealth that is a menace to mankind.

Wealth is a good thing. Fortune and the comforts, the opportunities to do good, that go with it are desirable. Existence without ambition and the desire to rise and prosper would be miserable.

But the billion-dollar fortune isn't all a matter of superior intelligence and big brains and ability.

It is a combination of favoritism and downright dishonesty that would make a highwayman blush. The live-and-let-live plan has been perverted. The whole Rockefeller idea has been and is live and grow rich at the expense of the other fellow. Put him out of business. Buy him out! Crush him out. Take away his means of living.

Honest methods never gave one man a billion. Somebody, a million somebodies have been robbed of their wives and children. Businesses, big and little, have been wiped out. Men who were conducting their own establishments are clerks and dependents. They fought well, but on the other side was unlimited greed, unlimited wealth, laws that either favored money or were ridden down by the law, and one moral scruple, and a great machine that is being builded to run and coin millions long after John D. Rockefeller shall have been harvested by an opponent even he cannot defy.

These things are worth the sober thought of every man that a remedy may come. The increasing destruction of the opportunity for individual effort is today the most serious problem that confronts the American people. It must be solved some day.—Cincinnati Post.

The Silver Republicans

The following resolutions were passed by the silver republican convention that was held in Lincoln, August 7:

While we steadfastly adhere to the principles for the maintenance of which the silver republican party was organized, and are proud of the record made by the candidates of our party; yet believing that those principles can, in the future, be best maintained by co-operation with the other organized reform forces, and deeming it unwise and inexpedient to longer continue our party organization in the state of Nebraska as such, therefore, be it resolved, That the organization of the silver republican party in Nebraska be, and the same is hereby dissolved.

Resolved, further, That the several officers and members of our state, district and county central committees preserve intact, any and all records of the silver republican party for future reference or use.
Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 7, 1901.

Won't Phase Mark

Current rumor says that Mark Hanna will reintroduce his ship subsidy bill when congress resumes its functions. The purport of this measure is a necessity for encouraging American ship building, the plea being that we cannot compete with foreign ship yards. Before Mr. Hanna secures an opportunity to spring his steal anew on congress several first-class ships will have been put afloat from American yards at a cost much below the construction price in any European yard. But these circumstances will not phase Mark. He started in to re-occupy the steamship trust for campaign contributions and will pursue the subject until he wins or is knocked down.—Sioux Falls Press.

A CRISIS COMING

A Little at a Time the Courts Continue to Their Decision to Make Slaves of Working Men

Decision after decision has been rendered lately, one following hot on the heels of another, every one of them directed at taking away the long established rights of American wage-workers. The daily press, being wholly published in the interest of plutocracy, refuses to make any note of the matter or issue any protest concerning it. One of these days there will be an uprising against the courts that will shake the very foundations of government. One of the late decisions is discussed in the American Federationist by Victor Yarros, as follows:

Two decisions recently rendered in the superior court of Chicago on "blacklist" cases have attracted national attention. Judge Baker was, so far as the writer knows, the first member of any American bench to uphold the legality of the operation known as blacklisting.

The case was that of a girl who had been employed in a Chicago packing house, earning from \$12 to \$16 per week. She had been guilty of participating in a strike and had been discharged.

Her skill and proficiency would easily have enabled her to find work in another packing house, but the various firms in this trade have agreed to maintain a blacklist and to refuse employment to anyone who had in any way whatever made himself or herself objectionable to any one of the combined blacklists.

On her behalf it was contended that the blacklist agreement was an unlawful conspiracy to injure; that there was malicious intent to inflict injury by means of the agreement; and that it actually did result in great and lasting injury to the plaintiff, by taking from her the means of livelihood.

But Judge Baker sustained the defendant's demurrer to the complaint and held that the girl's right had not been infringed upon, and that the packing firm had not exceeded its legal rights in blacklisting her and in inducing other firms to treat her in the same manner.

What one firm had the right to do all firms might lawfully do, hence, concluded Judge Baker, the concerted blacklist was as legal as would be a separate blacklist. As already pointed out, no argument accompanied this pronouncement.

Judge Waterman, however, in a case exactly like that decided by his colleague, rendered an opinion only two or three weeks later in which the same legal conclusion was reached and in a measure defended.

NEW GOLD FIELDS

They are in South Africa and the British May Start After Them and Leave the Boers Alone

Now that a new El Dorado has been discovered in Africa perhaps the British may allow themselves to be more readily induced to cease the merciless persecution of the Boers, whose only offense has been the ownership of valuable gold and diamond mines, and to direct their depredations against the inhabitants of the Gold Coast countries, upon the presumption that they would constitute an easier prey than the sturdy burghers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

The recently discovered gold mines are at Sekondi, or between that place and Presta, and Consul Smith sends from Monrovia glowing accounts of the mining activity along the British Gold Coast to the expression of the Ashantee raiders. Sekondi is crowded with prospectors, engineers and miners of all kinds, who are flocking in great crowds by every steamer to the gold country. A large number of American prospectors, too, are traveling up and down between Sekondi and Presta.

The quartz reefs from which the placer gold is derived, has been found and has proven very rich. Mining prospects are, without doubt, far brighter, as a general thing, than in the past along the Gold Coast. Supplies are coming in at a rapid rate, while the recent railway construction and the building of piers, etc., can only tend to aid in the development of the mines. Now that money is being literally poured into the country by great mining companies and numberless exploration syndicates, the confidence reposed in the Gold Coast territory as a great mining country will doubtless be justified.

It is interesting to note, from Consul Smith's report, that although, hitherto, immigration to that region has been almost prohibited on account of the prevalence of deadly malaria, it is hoped that this unsanitary feature may now be eliminated, or at least minimized, by dealing with it through the recently-announced method of the practical extinction of the mosquito. In fact, the Gold Coast of Africa is at present one of the most interesting theatres of human endeavor, both from commercial and scientific viewpoints.

Hardly

The question that is puzzling some of the Indiana Bryan men is, Would William Jennings Bryan advise the democrats of the country to vote for Kilbourne of Ohio for president were he nominated and groomed by the men who made the recent "democratic" platform in the Buckeye State?—Our Standard (Ind.).