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THE NEW SECRETARY

He Talks Little but His Wife Announces Her Policy—Roosevelt Censured for His Brutality

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1901.—Editor Independent: "I will carry out President McKinley's policy to the letter." Such were the words of Theodore Roosevelt just after assuming the mantle cast upon him by the assassination of his predecessor. But this same Theodore Roosevelt has wavered, wobbled and at last made up his mind that he will, at least, make a few changes. The resignation of Postmaster General Smith and the appointment of his successor has a little interest to those who are looking on and watching the trend of political events. It is said—and on good authority—that Smith was forced to resign because of the storm of disapproval brought to the president's ear on account of the actions of Smith's school, Madden, in closing down on newspapers who are teaching reform. It is said that in the very near future, but the new postmaster general will make a general house-cleaning and get rid of all of those engaged in this line of work and change generally the postoffice system now in vogue in the south.

Another cabinet officer has resigned—Secretary Gage of the treasury and in his stead "David Harum" Shaw of Dennison, Ia., has been appointed. The new officer has done but little talking since the portfolio of the treasury was offered him further than to state that his policy will be modeled from his speech delivered at the meeting of the Nebraska state bankers' convention held in Norfolk, Neb., in April. In this speech he made a vigorous stand against an asset currency. This place in the cabinet was first offered to Governor Crane of Massachusetts, but that gentleman, having large paper contracts with the government, did not care to put them aside to take the office—the law prohibiting a cabinet officer from having such contracts while in office. Soon after "David Harum" was offered the portfolio and after holding the president off for a few days gave out to the press that he would submit it to his wife, and if she said so, he would accept. Well, Mrs. Shaw said "yes," and we have a new secretary of the treasury. This morning's papers have in large headlines interviews with Mrs. Shaw, in which she states that she will keep up with the "social swim" in Washington, although she admits knowing nothing of what it is. She has given her ideas of the new dresses she will wear and the number of "at homes" she will hold. It is said that Secretary Gage got $100,000 more than his salary took in in the past few years of his service and during this time his house was closed by the death of his wife for quite a year. But Mrs. Shaw will live up to it and "Aunt Polly" will be a social factor here.

Meanwhile there are numerous reports of the other changes to take place in the president's cabinet just following the new year. It is said that Secretary Long having realized that the world looks on the navy department as a "school for scandal," will resign to prevent the searchlight from being turned on his department. There are numerous candidates for the place, among whom are Representative Foss of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs. The other change expected to take place is in the control of the department of the interior as soon as Secretary Hitchcock resigns and the name of ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming is being considered to fill the place.

Behind all of this new cabinet making is seen the hand, not of the "strenuous" Teddy, but the skilled hand of the master politician and candidate, "Theodore Roosevelt." The president is laying plans to capture the next republican convention and he is doing it in a way that shows skilful work. He will present himself to the convention and say "Who else have you to nominate?" Just look at his few last appointments in the cabinet and outside the names and states of those upon whom he has appointed. Take Secretary Shaw, he is one man whom the politicians of Iowa had pushed with great vigor as a candidate for the nomination in 1904. By giving him the treasury portfolio Roosevelt has virtually disposed of Shaw as a candidate, for who, having a place in the cabinet, would oppose Roosevelt? Then take Postmaster General Smith, he comes from a state where Senator Spooner is prominently mentioned as a candidate. By the appointment the president has not only honored Spooner, but declared war on Hanna, the vice chairman of the republican national committee, and it is clear that Hanna has been beaten and Spooner has succeeded. This would make Smith a candidate for Roosevelt against the convention packed with a committee backing him. These appointments we will see are far-marks of the president's policy. Surely has Washington been a place to talk over one week, but from the present day President Roosevelt's actions, his appointments, his general conduct, the whole subject of politics, let me quote you a few lines from the Nebraska State Journal and show you how the Associated press cooks up accounts and how the journal publishes them. It is trying to gather the news whether the report is true whether, if true, it has been twisted or stretched, or the

cale program and afterwards in honor of Theodore, jr., the evening was closed with a dance in which twenty couples finished Christmas night." The truth of the matter was that the president and his guests lined up in a large room of the White house and did an old-fashioned cake-walk, with Theodore Roosevelt leading the whole party. Theodore Roosevelt, the successor of a martyred president, led a noisy party in a cake-walk and in the official home of the late president, and he not dead four months. If it had been merely a dance, as the Journal put it, the matter would not have seemed so grievous, but a negro ragtime cake-walk with the official successor of William McKinley leading it, and a hilarious party, should certainly bring down the adverse opinion of the country at large. But the Associated press will modify and often neglect utterly to mention those things which appear on their face to have been breaches and great mistakes.

Another fact the Associated press failed to send out to its underlings, and it barely succeeded in getting in some of them, was the call down administered to General Miles for his interview relating to the verdict of the Schley court of inquiry. Miles had been censured by Secretary Root for his action and had gone to the White house to make his appeal to the president. The president's office was crowded with eager office-seekers when Miles reached there, but in a few moments had spoken a few words to the president. "Your action is unpardonable. You should have known better," came like a shot from the president. The crowd was thunderstruck. A lieutenant general, commanding the United States army, had been censured and insulted before a crowd and the president had given vent to an outburst of temper seldom if ever before seen in the White house. The country at large looks upon the president's action as unpardonable and a serious breach of, at the least, good manners. If President Roosevelt had wanted to censure Miles he should have called him to his private office and there censured him. But blurting out before a crowd such a remark, and on a censure of such a questionable nature, will have its effect on the future of the president.

Meanwhile we are given orders, reported to emmanate from the White house, that the Schley case is closed for ever officially. This gives us to understand that the department means to have the court of inquiry and its verdict stand as the justice of the case. And that Schley, the real hero of Santiago, shall forever stand officially as he was grievously maligned by the verdict. It means that the opinion of Dewey in which the credit of the victory of Santiago is given to Schley shall stand as disapproved by Long. It means that Sampson is to be officially known as the hero of Santiago, when he was "twenty miles away." Well, the country has taken a different view of the matter and on Friday night of this week, when Admiral Schley made his first appearance at a public gathering since the verdict, he was greeted with the wild yell of the admirers. He attended a performance of "Don Caesar's Return," played by James K. Hackett at the National theater, and when the audience saw him enter everyone rose and remained standing until the hero was seated. After the performance the crowd gathered about his carriage and cheered him to the echo. This shows how the people take the verdict of the court. It is understood that Schley will begin action in a few days against D. Appleton & Co., the publishers of Maclay's book, and here we can see the verdict of a law court. A court not controlled by the navy department.

President Roosevelt ordered the resignation of Maclay from his position in the Brooklyn navy yard, but this officer questioned the president's right to so summarily deal with him and asked the civil service commission to define the president's right upon this subject. This body decided that it was within the power of the president and Roosevelt then ordered that he be thrown out. This will undoubtedly end the matter.

Now that the republicans are planning as to their next nominee it might not be amiss to see what the democrats are saying on the same subject. A large account was given of Governor McMillan of Tennessee and his trip to Philadelphia to consult with the friends of Hill as to the nominee. This article stated that while McMillan was a great friend of the greatest of all democrats, William J. Bryan, that he was in favor of Hill as a nominee in 1904. Thinking that the readers might be interested, I send an interview with the Hon. Mr. Ball, democratic member of congress from Texas. This gentleman is one of the best known members of the lower house and is a thorough democrat. He is one of those who intend to show the New York delegation that it is not the entire democratic party. Mr. Ball says: "I have no idea that McMillan is attending a meeting of the friends of Hill with the view of endorsing his candidacy for the presidency. I think it too early to discuss candidates, but it is not too early to say that is entirely out of the question that any man will be nominated in 1904 who did not support the democratic platform and William Jennings Bryan in both of the last two campaigns." This, coming from so able a man as Mr. Ball should be given weight. It is rumored here that Mr. Ball is to speak at the democratic banquet in Omaha on Jackson day, and if this is so, he will give to you some good and reliable information as to how the democratic party will be run. He should have a great reception, for it was he who led the fight for the adoption of the Kansas City platform in the democratic convention.

REPUBLICAN ROTTENNESS

Whereever It Gets Permanent Power the People Degenerate and Whole Cities Become Perverts

The foulness of republican rule, of which just at present we are having a sample in Omaha and the state of Nebraska, is characteristic of that party of greed. The principles that it advocates could produce no other result. A party that is willing to abandon the declaration of independence, to construe the constitution into an instrument of oppression, which will advocate wars of conquest avowedly because of the money there is in it, which will flood the country with bankers' promises to pay and make them partial legal tender, must of necessity have a baneful influence upon the population. A few of the cities of the country have been rescued from this degeneration, but for the most part there, the republican party runs things. The enormity of the crimes against the people which are perpetrated under the name of republican is causing protests from some republican papers. The Chicago Record-Herald speaks of the government of one city by the republicans as follows:

"One of the most iniquitous pieces of jobbery ever known to American politics was brought to a successful termination when the "ripper" franchise grabbers of Philadelphia sold out to the Widener-Elkins syndicate.

"The elaborate scheme required both legislative and municipal corruption for its accomplishment, and not Tammany itself could furnish more promising material to work with than the Keystone state and its Quaker metropolis. The legislature passed a bill which made it perfectly easy to rob the people of their streets, both in Philadelphia and other cities, and the politicians who were in the Philadelphia deal sat up late at night to carry through the work of robbery and blackmail which their confederates in Harrisburg had begun. The result was that they were soon possessed of a marketable right of immense value. They were not compelled to go about the business of railway construction within a reasonable period. They could wait and threaten without spending a cent in the perfect assurance that their remarkable grant with its everlasting term would not want purchasers.

"The result is that the street railway corporation which thought it owned the town before has now paid the blackmail while the people must remain indefinitely at the mercy of a monopoly. They call Chicago wicked in the east, but she is a shining minister of grace by comparison with the smug sister by the Schuylkill who scorns her small minority of public spirited citizens and revels year after year in official rottenness.

"How great the lack of public spirit is may be clearly shown by a reference to John Wanamaker's attempt to stop the steal. Before the mayor had signed the bills of the freebooters Mr. Wanamaker offered to pay the latter a tribute of $500,000 and to give the city $2,000,000 in case the franchises were turned over to him. But the mayor went calmly ahead with his part of the game, in which there was absolutely no consideration whatever for the city. No mayor would dare to do such a thing in Chicago, and owing to the very earnest public spirit which has been shown here the question of the ownership of the streets and their future control is happily determined in the interest of the people for all time."

The origin of this deviltry is not in Philadelphia. It was concocted and planned in the United States senate. The operators in the robbed city are only the tools of Elkins and Quay. The two great criminals who planned it all and who will receive most of the stealings, sit in the senate and make laws for the government of this country. Both of them have been known as scoundrels and thieves for years, but they are admitted to the highest councils of the governing power. They sit at the table of Roosevelt. They are honored and preferred in the party. Therefore the Independent says that the republican party as an organization is responsible for robbing the people of Philadelphia of millions of dollars. Without the assistance that the national organization has given to these thieves the robbery could never have been accomplished. Steve Elkins only escaped the penitentiary a few years ago because of the influence of persons high in the councils of the republican party. The star route scheme was of the same grade of thieving that he and Quay have been engaged in in Philadelphia. When a party will keep such notorious scoundrels and thieves as these two men in the United States senate for years, throwing the whole influence of the organization to secure their election time after time, no other proof is needed of its moral rottenness. What can we expect but that the vengeance of the Almighty will be visited upon a people who will support such an organization and which elects such men to high office year after year.

ROOSEVELT'S BIG BLUNDER

The Unnecessary Attack on Miles and Dewey Will Breed Trouble—Why Send Officers to King Edward's Coronation?

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Mr. Roosevelt's blunders in the Schley case are likely to cost his party dearly, and they are blunders which might easily have been avoided by him and would certainly have been avoided by the late Mr. McKinley. His activity against Schley is all entirely uncalled for, and he will, doubtless, live long

have tacitly approved the unjust report of the majority of the court of inquiry without coming out openly against Schley, as he has done, and allowing the fact to become known that his official displeasure would be visited upon any official who dared to express their honest sentiments on the case, as Admiral Dewey did; he might have ignored the remarks of General Miles, endorsing what Dewey said, instead of making enemies of the thousands of friends and admirers of General Miles by ordering Secretary Root to publicly censure the commander of the army, as though he were some young and foolish officer. But he has chosen to ally himself with the clique which has hounded Schley for years, and having the authority he seems anxious to outdo them all in humiliating Schley and those who dare to proclaim themselves his friends. It has been semi-officially announced that neither Admiral Dewey nor General Miles will be sent to the coronation of King Edward, although it was understood before Mr. McKinley's death that these two officers, commanding respectively the navy and the army, would represent them there and that their attitude on the Schley case is the reason they are to be deprived of this honor. And that isn't all. It is stated by those in the confidence of the administration that in order to make it all the more humiliating to Admiral Dewey and General Miles, the men chosen to represent the army and navy at the coronation will be Adjutant General Corbin, who has been a bitter enemy of General Miles for years, and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who is and has been for years the leader of the clique that has worked in every conceivable way to undermine the reputation of Schley. Mr. Roosevelt may not know that these things are adding daily to the chances for the election of a democratic president, but the working leaders for his party are not so ignorant.

General Miles will not be allowed to remain at the head of the army if he dares to challenge the right of the president to censure him for having stood up and said a few words in defense of a friend and a brave fellow officer—Rear Admiral Schley. That was the ultimatum of the administration that met General Miles when he returned to Washington. Under the law the president has the authority to order General Miles placed on the retired list at any time, and the threat to use that authority, which will strike most men as a piece of cowardice unworthy of a man who has himself worn the uniform of an officer, was made to muzzle General Miles. In view of that threat it is not strange that General Miles should decline to make any public statement at this time. He desires a chance to think and to consult with his friends, who are numerous, and who will see that the matter is heard from again—perhaps in congress, and certainly in the next national campaign.

There is no more reason why congress should be represented at the coronation of King Edward than that the British parliament should be represented at the inauguration of one of our presidents, but the opportunity to spend a lot of public money for private pleasure is regarded by the republicans as too good to be lost, hence the republican scheme to have congress provide for sending a committee of twelve—six senators and six representatives—to the coronation and paying all their expenses. Democratic support is being sought for the scheme on the promise of giving them proportionate representation on the committee, but it is most sincerely to be hoped that the democrats in both senate and house will not only refuse to vote for such a waste of public money as this junket will be, but will refuse to serve on the committee, and throw the entire responsibility for it on the republicans. There never was a time when a democratic senator or representative could serve his party better by watching, exposing and refusing to share in republican schemes than will be offered during the life of this congress.

Prout Wasn't There

Texas has been fighting the trusts to some purpose. Three of them have been knocked out. The trusts are in hard luck down there. It is all because the state did not have Nebraska's attorney general to prosecute them. The best thing that the trusts can do is to get Prout to emigrate to Texas and then elect him attorney general. After that they can run things to suit themselves just as they do in Nebraska.

The authorities in Texas have broken up the "beer trust." St. Louis and Milwaukee brewing companies which have been violating the anti-trust act have been fined $15,000 apiece and the right to do business in Texas has been taken away from them. These two companies have paid their fines, and the Milwaukee one is going to sell out its real estate holdings in Texas, and will send no agents there to solicit custom. A year ago the Texas authorities succeeded in depriving of the right to do business in Texas the local corporation which represented the Standard Oil company. It has now defeated a brewers' combine. These are indeed victories. No other state can show such a record. This is not so much that Texas has a rigid anti-trust law as it is because state officials think it can be and ought to be enforced.

Kitchener continues to send in additional lists of killed and wounded British soldiers as the result of De-Wet's Christmas eve attack. He undoubtedly thinks that sending in the names in driblets will lessen the force of the defeat. It now begins to look as if it were one of the worst disasters

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS

How They Came to Co-Operate in the Support of Bryan—Failure Through Half Hearted Support

The divided state of the democratic party at the present time is the logical result of certain causes easily traced through its history of the last decade. The writer has watched the movements of the democratic party since the Cleveland administration with special care, to ascertain, if possible, what special course the party would take respecting great national issues.

The reason for keeping a close watch upon the conduct of the democratic party was due to the nomination of Mr. W. J. Bryan, being satisfied that the people's party would endorse his nomination, and that as a result we would soon be without a political home. We were convinced that the endorsement of Mr. Bryan's nomination by the people's party at St. Louis would prove disastrous to populism for the time at least, and that we would be left out in the cold. We could not associate with the republican party, hence our only hope was that perhaps the process of regeneration then on foot might so regenerate the rank and file of the democratic party that it might become a satisfactory home for us, that party having championed in most part our cherished faith. From that day to this we have stood aloof, with an eye single to the movements of the democratic party and what democrats denominate "democratic principles." Hitherto we have not been able to see our way clear to hang our coat on a democratic peg and register. The general movements of the democratic party and its clamor for the "principles of Jefferson," taken in connection with the manner in which the party secured the material for its Chicago and Kansas City platforms, has had the tendency to destroy the confidence of the American people in democracy. The democratic party is a party of mistakes, beginning with its mistaken attitude in relation to the war of the rebellion. If this were not the case W. J. Bryan would have led the party to one of the greatest victories known to political history. The American people at large recognize in Mr. Bryan all the elements of honor and true greatness and statesmanship, but Mr. Bryan—the innocent suffering for the guilty—was loaded down with the mistakes of his party, which neither he nor any other man could carry to Washington.

The present divided state of the democratic party can easily be traced to two powerful influences at work in this nation, just prior to Mr. Bryan's first nomination. In a brief mention of these influences we desire to speak first of the influence of populism. Just at this time populism was spreading all over this country like a mighty flood. The evils of great corporations and combines were being exposed to public gaze and criticism as they never had before in the history of the nation. The platform of principles enunciated by the people's party carried with it an influence and power which was swaying the people like a ripened wheat field before a western gale. This influence caught many leaders of democracy, they saw that the ground was well covered and that their only hope of victory would be to capture at least the leading features of the populist platform, and thus unite all the reform forces under the name of the democratic party. The stimulation was in the hope of victory over the republican party. In this the democratic party did wholly ignore the principle of education in the matter. The populists were an educated people, but the great mass of democrats were wholly unprepared for this great reform movement. This fact taken in connection with the other fact, namely, that the leaders in most part, Mr. Bryan excepted, entered into the arrangement inspired with the hope of victory only. Thus you see it was a half-hearted acceptance of populist principles, and the moment defeat came to the democratic party the rank and file, one by one, dropped back into the old ruts, being rutted in democracy instead of being rooted in the principles of populism. Thus it has happened unto them according to the true proverb, "The dog is turned to his vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." The other influence alluded to was that of W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan wielded a powerful influence over the great mass of democrats in both the west and south, which made possible the adoption of populist principles in the Chicago convention of the democratic party, notwithstanding the fact that it was only half-hearted on the part of many. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bryan was a populist at heart and in theory, and his powerful influence, coupled with the popularity of populism, captured, for the time, the democratic party. The history of the democratic party is the history of vacilation on most all the great questions of legislation. There is nothing more certain than that the majority of the democratic party were half-hearted in their acceptance of the stolen doctrines of the people's party platform, and the leaders of the republican party saw that from the start and met democratic opposition accordingly. The party at this very time is crawfishing from all that it held sacred in its platform of principles during both of the Bryan campaigns. If the democratic party had been perfectly sincere in its adoption of populist principles Mr. Bryan would have been elected by an overwhelming majority in his first race. The mistake that Mr. Bryan made in lashing the party into a half-hearted acceptance of those principles of government which he held as sacred he made by the help of the leaders of the people's party. [illegible] only

of the people's party could be more easily and much sooner reached through the democratic party. This half-hearted acceptance of the principal doctrines of the populist party on the part of the democratic party was not only due to the fact that the democratic party felt that it had nothing from a democratic view point to offer to the people, but the absolute want of something that would justify the existence of organized democracy in the United States. It would have been a thousand fold better for the cause Mr. Bryan so ably advocated and for Mr. Bryan himself if he had declared himself a populist and accepted at the hands of the populist party the nomination. The writer thought he could see from the beginning to the end of the whole matter, and notwithstanding our love of, and regard for, Mr. Bryan, we voted against his endorsement in the St. Louis convention by the populist party. We predicted the results, and hence we are not at all surprised. Just prior to Mr. Bryan's first nomination the writer was the populist candidate for congress in the Bailey district of Texas against J. W. Bailey, now known in Texas as "Barlow Bailey." This gave us easy access to the democratic pulse as to the love members of that party had for populism. We held twenty-three joint debates with "Barlow Bailey, the man eater," and we were the only man in Texas up to that time who could "stay with Bailey on the stump," without regard to party affiliations. Bailey expressed his tender democratic sympathies for populism after this fashion.

"Populism is a collection of d—n fool vagaries born of idiocy." "Populists of Texas ought to be all rounded up and shot." And among other sweet democratic morsels, Mr. Barlow Bailey said: "The grandest display of infinite wisdom known to me is the fact that God placed the Indian territory between populist Kansas and Texas." These statements are characteristic of Joe Bailey. They not only give the reader a true measure of his intelligence, but they reveal the fact that he is a prejudiced fool.

DR. U. M. BROWDER.

Beatrice, Neb.

"GET UP AND GIT"

Cabinet Officers Have Discovered That There is Gold on Indian Reservation—Poor Lo Will Have to go

If there is any inhabited place on the face of the earth where there is gold the people thereof had better take extra precautions to keep the fact hidden from all men as long as the present theories of society, government and the chief end of man are held. Because there was gold in the Transvaal the world has seen a war in which on one side there has been an exhibition of the most inhuman cruelty, resulting in the death of thousands of innocent non-combatant women and children and on the other a most astonishing exhibition of courage and military skill. And it was all because there were gold and diamond mines in that country. If a gold mine is discovered on an Indian reservation in this country the Indians might as well get up and go, for the land will be taken, although it may be held by the most sacred title that a government can give. The apostles of greed at Washington have scented a new gold country.

Gold deposits of wonderful richness on the Uintah reservation are said to be the prize for which a coterie of republican politicians, headed by Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, are scheming in their efforts to put through a lease on mineral land from the Indians.

It was given out that the land was sought for its deposits of asphaltum, but positive information came from the reservation that rich gold deposits had been located and that the object was to secure these. It is rumored that Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and several other national officials are interested in the deal. Mr. Payne makes no secret of the fact that he has been president of the Florence Mining company, the corporation under cover of which the scheme is being worked. He has resigned only within a few days in favor of Pfister, the Milwaukee capitalist.

The exact location of the gold deposits has been known for years only to Caleb Rhodes, a resident of Price, Utah, who from time to time has been in the habit of slipping out on the reservation and gathering sacks of quartz literally plastered with gold and returning as clandestinely as he went in. All efforts to follow him and learn his secret have failed until recently, it is said, when Maj. H. P. Myton, the Indian agent, aided by some scouts, followed Rhodes on a trip he made not very long ago and discovered the location of these rich deposits. The secret is now in possession of the syndicate. Major Myton, who is here, denies he is interested in the lease and says he has been working under direction of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Those Indians might as well "get up and git." If there is gold there, there is no hope for them. Character and cabinet positions will count for nothing in such a case. Gold is the god that is worshiped and none other.

It Suits Him

Editor Independent: A few weeks ago I sent for a sample copy of your paper and I see you have sent me several.

I am just up from a spell of sickness, and after looking over your paper I have been surprised. It suits me better than most any paper that I know of.

J. E. STEPHENSON.

WHY SMITH RESIGNED

He Was About to be Investigated—Neutrality for the Boers—Nepotism in the Treasury—Madden to be Jacked up

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1901.—(Special Correspondence.)—Charles Emory Smith is a newspaper man. He knows when a newspaper man has facts, and he also knows that facts are stubborn things. Charles Emory Smith resigned as postmaster general of the United States for two reasons: First, because of newspaper protest against his sheltering the czar-like Madden, and the realization of the embarrassment to the administration; second, because he knew that a document of forty-five pages of typewritten copy would be called for and that December 17 was the last day of grace. This document is the typewritten investigation of the congressional committee's inquiries into the management of the supply division of the department. A newspaper publisher whose business was ruined by the censorship of Smith's subordinate got together a statement of facts and had arranged with a friend in congress to have them shown up and an investigation ordered. Smith is said to have asked a brief respite, and that he subsequently resigned is a matter of history.

Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the United States mint, estimates that the value of gold produced in the country in 1900 was $79,171,000, and of silver $35,741,140. The value of gold produced in southern states was: Alabama, $100; North Craolina, $28,500; South Carolina, $121,000; Tennessee, $100; Texas, $1,100, and Virginia, $3,020. Alabama produced $62 worth of silver, Georgia $248 worth, North Carolina $6,944 worth, South Carolina $248 worth and Texas $295,988 worth.

It is now quite generally understood, both at home and abroad, that if this government were to check the exportation of mules and horses for use by the British army in South Africa the assassination of the two Dutch republics would be definitely prevented. If the administration has become deadened to that humane cry which prompts a word of sympathy from this "mother of republics" to the two struggling infants in South Africa, certainly it should maintain a strict neutrality as between the two forces. On the other hand, we have assumed the national policy of upholding the position of the aggressors in this wholesale murder. The spirit of republican institutions seems wholly dead when such outrages are permitted anywhere on earth.

There ought to be no distinction made in the color of the American skin whose owner is an applicant for office by the political party indebted for its long lease of power to its colored vote. Yet the republican part never rewards the colored people with that proportion of political spoils which is due them by reason of their votes for that party. The colored illiterate voter is a legitimate object of prey for republican politicians, who can point significantly to Abraham Lincoln and the broken shackles, but he is at once forgotten when the polls are closed and the faithful are to be rewarded.

Attention has been called from time to time to the rank favoritism shown by the persons appointed to positions on the temporary roll of the treasury department. The names on that roll disclose the fact that it is composed in the main of relatives or proteges, or both, male and female, of the high officials of the department. Assistant Secretaries Ailes and Spaulding, Appointment Clerk Lyman and Auditor Rittman are all represented by sons or other relatives. These youthful employes, without exception, draw large salaries, amounting to three times as much as they could earn in the commercial world for the same work. The Washington papers report that comparatively recently Rittman secured the appointment of a young man on the temporary roll in obedience to the request of a petite stenographer in his office. The young man would doubtless have still appeared as only a friend to the young woman had it not seemed expedient for her to inform Rittman that the young man was her husband to avoid a scandal. This became imperative on account of the young woman's delicate condition. It is said things were lively about the auditor's office for the stenographer for a while, but Rittman secured her a leave of absence until it would be advisable for her to again resume her place, when she was transferred to another bureau, thus avoiding the names of the husband and wife both appearing on the same bureau payroll.

This will be interesting reading to members of congress who have sought places for worthy veterans or valued workers, only to be informed that it was impossible to grant their requests, as appointments were made by merit and merit alone, after having passed the fraudulent civil service concerts.

The subject of nepotism is an engrossing one. Here are a few more cases that have been brought to light:

Chris Storm, treasury department, $1,600 a year; Margaret Storm, postoffice depratment, daughter, $1,000 a year; Chris Storm, jr., war department, son, $900 a year; David Nicholson, war department, $1,800 a year; W. Nicholson, brother, postoffice department, $1,800 a year; a sister in postoffice department, $840 a year.

Numerous complaints have been made of late, especially by employes of the bureau of engraving and printing and the government printing office, on account of the manner in which places are filled and the alleged false statements made by ting seek employment.

[illegible] W. RISLEY.