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**SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH**

(Continued from Page One.)

Philippines you have brought home nothing of glory.

"5. In Cuba no man thinks of counting the cost. The few soldiers who came home from Cuba wounded or sick carry about their wounds and their pale faces as if they were medals of honor. What soldier glories in a wound or an empty sleeve which he got in the Philippines?"

"6. The conflict in the Philippines has cost you \$600,000,000, thousands of American soldiers—the flower of your youth—the health and sanity of thousands more and hundreds of thousands of Filipino slain.

"Another price we have paid as the result of your practical statesmanship. We have sold out the right, the old American right, to speak to the sympathy, which is in our hearts for people who are desolate and oppressed everywhere on the face of the earth. Has there ever been a contest between power and the spirit of liberty before that is now going on in South Africa when American senators held their peace because they thought they were under an obligation to the nation in the wrong for not interfering with us.

"If you know anything of human nature you know that the great doctrine that just government depends on the consent of the governed, as applied to the relation of one people to another, has its foundation in the nature of man itself. No people will submit, if it can be helped, to the rule of any people. You must have known perfectly well, so far as the Filipino people were like us they would do exactly what we did, and would do again in a like case. You never could eradicate from the hearts of that people by force the love of liberty which God put there.

"For He that worketh high and wide, Nor pauseth in His plan, Will take the sun out of the skies Ere freedom out of man.

"This war, if you call it war, has gone on for three years. It will go on in some form for 300 years unless this policy be abandoned. You will undoubtedly have times of peace and quiet, or pretended submission. You will buy men with titles, or office, or salaries. You will intimidate towards. You will get pretended and fawning submission. The land will smile and seem at peace. But the volcano will be there. The lava will break out again. You can never settle this thing until you settle it right.

"I believe the American army, officers and soldiers to be made up of as brave men in the general as ever lived. They have done what has always been done, and until human nature shall change, always will be done in all like conditions. The chief guilt is on the heads of those who created the conditions.

"You will never get officers or soldiers in the standing army, as a rule, to give testimony which they think will be disagreeable to their superiors or to the war department.

"Was it ever heard before that a civilized, humane and Christian nation made war upon a people and refused to tell them what they wanted of them? You refuse to tell these people this year or next year or perhaps for twenty years whether you mean in the end to deprive them of their independence or no. You say you want them to submit. To submit to what? To mere military force? But for what purpose or what end is that military force to be exerted? You decline to tell them. Not only you decline to say what you want of them, except bare and abject surrender, but you will not even let them tell you what they ask of you.

"The statement has been made that many Filipinos favor your cause. But what is your cause? What is your cause that they favor? Do you mean that a majority of the Filipino people favor your killing them? Certainly not. Do you mean that a majority of the Filipino people, or that any one

man in the Philippine islands, according to the evidence of Governor Taft himself, favors anything that you are willing to do?

The evidence is that some of them favor the admission as an American state and others favor a government of their own under our protection. Others would like to come in as a territory under our Constitution. But is there any evidence that one human being is ready to submit to your government without any rights under our Constitution, or without any prospect of coming in as an American state? Or is there any evidence that any single American citizen, in the senate or out of it, is willing that we should do anything that a single Filipino is ready to consent to?

"The story of what has been called the water cure has been, in part, told by other senators. I have no inclination to repeat the story. I cannot help feeling that not at a twentieth part of it has it been told. I get letters in large numbers from officers, or the friends of officers, who repeat what they tell me, all testifying to these cruelties. And yet the officers or the officers' friends or kindred who send the letters to me send them under a strict injunction of secrecy. Other senators tell me they have a like experience. These brave officers, who would be the cannon's mouth for honor, who never flinch in battle, flinch before what they deem the certain ruin of their prospects in life if they give the evidence which they think would be distasteful to their superiors. I do not undertake to judge of this matter. Other senators can judge as well as I can. The American people can do it better.

"Let us not be diverted from the true issue. We are not talking of retaliation. We are not talking of the ordinary brutalities of war. We are not talking about or inquiring into acts of vengeance committed in the heat of battle. We are talking about torture, torture—cold-blooded, deliberate, calculated torture; torture to extort information. Claverhouse did it to the Scotch Covenanters with the boot and thumb screw. It was never till now been done by a man who spoke English except in Ireland. The Spanish inquisition did it with the slow fire and the boiling oil. It is said that the water torture was borrowed from Spain. I am quite ready to believe it. The men who make the inquiry are told that they are assailing the honor of the American army. How do the defenders of the American army meet the question? By denying the fact? No. By saying that the offenders have been detected and punished by military power?

"When these American soldiers and officers are called to the bar our friends the Spanish inquisition and the sheeted and ghostly leaders of the Ku Klux Klan and put them by their side. That is the way you defend the honor of the American army. It is the first time the American soldier was put into such company by the men who have undertaken his defense.

"Where did this order to make Samar a howling wilderness originate? The responsibility unquestionably, according to the discipline of arms, is on the field, rests with the highest authority from which it came.

"We used to talk, some of us, about the horrors of Andersonville and other things that were done during the civil war. We hope, all of us, never to hear them mentioned again. But is there anything in them worse than that which an officer of high rank in the army, vouches for by a senator on this floor, from personal knowledge, as a man of the highest honor and veracity, writes about the evils of these reconcentrado camps in the Philippine islands?

"Now, all this cost, all these young men gone to their graves, all these wrecked lives, all this national dishonor, the repeal of the Declaration of Independence, the overthrow of the principle on which the Monroe doctrine was placed by its author, the devastation of provinces, the shooting of captives, the torture of prisoners and of unarmed and peaceful citizens, the hanging men up by the thumbs, the carloads of maniac soldiers that you bring home, all are because you will not tell now whether you mean in the future to stand upon the principle

which you and your fathers always declared in the past.

"The senator from Ohio says it is not wise to declare what we will do at some future time. We ask you to declare an eternal principle good at the present time and good at all times. We ask you to reaffirm it, because the most cherished of our people, for what you are doing deny it. That principle, if you act upon it, prevents you from crushing out a weak nation because of your fancied interest now or hereafter. It prevents you from undertaking to judge what institutions are fit for other nations on the poor plea that you are the strongest. We are asking you at least to go no further than to declare what you would not do; now or hereafter, and the reason for declaring it is that half of your declaration you will hold this people in subjection and the other half on this matter are dumb.

"You declared what you would not do at some future time when you put against that you would not take Cuba against the will of her people, did you not? We ask you to declare not at what moment you will get out of the Philippine islands, but only on what eternal principle you will act, in them or out of them. Such declarations are made in all history. They are made in every important treaty between nations.

"The constitution of the United States is itself but a declaration of what this country will do and will not do in all future times. The Declaration of Independence, if it has the practical meaning it has had for a hundred years, is a declaration of what this country would do through all future times.

"The Monroe doctrine, to which sixteenth century south of us, our lives and their safety was a declaration to mankind of what we would do in all future time. Among all the shallow pretenses of imperialism this statement that we will not say what we will do in the future is the most shallow of all.

"Was there ever such a flimsy pretext flaunted in the face of the American people as that of gentlemen who said that they would not do it on the face of the earth or all other nations together attempt to overthrow the independence of any people to the south of us in this hemisphere, we will fight and prevent them, and at the same time think it dishonorable to declare whether we will overthrow the independence of a weaker nation in another hemisphere?

"I suppose, according to this modern doctrine, that if when our alliance threatened to reduce the colonies which had thrown off the yoke of Spain in South America, not a white more completely than the Philippine people had thrown off the yoke of Spain in Asia; if they had undertaken to subdue them all at once, John Quincy Adams and James Monroe would have held their peace and would let Cuba be the first declared enemy of Cuba who we first declared.

"If we had the right to protect nascent republics from the tyranny of other people and to declare that we would encounter the whole continent of Europe single-handed in that case, is it any less fitting to avow that we will protect such peoples from ourselves?

"How is it that these gentlemen who will not tell you what they will do in the future in regard to the Philippine islands were so eager and greedy to tell you what they would do and what they would not do in the case of Cuba when we first declared that if he led to you, you would lie to him; that if he were cruel to you, you would be cruel to him; that if he were a savage, you would be a savage also. You held an attitude toward him which you hold to no strong or to no civilized power. You decorate an officer for the capture of Aguinaldo, the traitor, and the next week ratify the Hague convention and denounce such action, and classify it with poisoning and breaking of faith.

"You tell us that the Filipino people have practiced some cruelties themselves. Such things are quite likely to occur when weakness is fighting for its rights against strength. Is their conduct any excuse for ours? The Filipino people are but a baby in the arms of a great republic. The young athletes, the giant, Hercules, the Titan fought a fight upon a boy 10 years old and then blames the little fellow because he hits below the belt.

"If the stories which come to me in private from officers of the army and from the kindred and friends of the Philippine islands from all groups of grounds as good as if not better than those which justified us when we made war upon her. The United States is a strong and powerful country—this strongest and most powerful on earth, as we love to think. But it is the first time in the history of this people for nearly 300 years when we had to appeal to strength and not to the righteousness of our cause to maintain our position in a great debate of justice and liberty.

"Gentlemen tell us that the Filipinos are savages, that they have inflicted torture, that they have dishonored our dead and outraged the living. That very likely may be true. Spain said the same thing of the Cubans, and we have the same charge against our own countrymen in the disturbed days after the war. The reports of committees and the evidence in the document in our library are full of them. But who ever heard before an American gentleman, of an American who took as a rule for his own conduct the conduct of his antagonist, or who claimed that the republic should act

as savages because she had savages to deal with?

"I had supposed that the question, whether a gentleman shall lie, or murder or torture, depended on his sense of his own character and not on his opinion of his victim. Of all the miserable sophistical shifts which have been used to justify the business from the beginning, there is none more miserable than this.

"And I tell you that if you disregard the lessons of human nature thus far and do not retrace your steps and set an example of another conduct, you will have, a like experience hereafter. You may pacify this country on the surface; you may make it a solitude, you may exterminate populations; you may kill all over 10, as Herod slew the firstborn of the Israelites. But the volcano will be there. You will not settle this thing in a generation or in a century or in ten centuries, until it is settled right. If never will be settled right until you look for your country's reputation, your honor and Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln, and not to the representatives of the war department.

"The American people have got this one question to answer. They may answer it now; they can take ten years or twenty years, or a generation, or a century to think of it. But it will not be answered until it is in the end—Can you lawfully buy with money or get by brute force of arms the right to hold in subjugation an unwilling people and to impose on them such constitution as you and not they, think best for them?

"We have answered this question a good many times in the past. The fathers answered it in 1776, and founded the republic. They answered it, which has been the corner stone. John Quincy Adams and James Monroe answered it again in the Monroe doctrine, which John Quincy Adams declared was only the doctrine of the consent of the governed. The republican party answered it when it took possession of the forces of the government at the beginning of the most brilliant period in all legislative history.

"Abraham Lincoln answered it when, on that fatal journey to Washington in 1861, he announced that the doctrine of the consent of the governed was the cardinal doctrine of his political creed, and declared, with prophetic vision, that he was ready to be assassinated for it if need be. You answered it again when you proclaimed that Cuba, who had no more title than the people of the Philippine islands had to their independence, of right ought to be free and independent.

"And now what have we to say? What have we to say? Are we to have a place in that honorable company? Must we engrave on that column, 'We repealed the Declaration of Independence. We changed the Monroe doctrine from a doctrine of eternal righteousness and justice, resting on the consent of the governed, to a doctrine of brutal selfishness, looking only to our own advantage. We crushed the only republic in Asia. We made war on the only Christian people in the East. We converted a war of glory to a war of shame. We vulgarized the American flag. We introduced perfidy into the practice of war. We inflicted torture on unarmed men to extort confession. We put children to death. We established reconcentrado camps. We devastated provinces. We baffled the aspirations of a people for liberty?"

"No, Mr. President. Never! Never! Other and better counsels will yet prevail. The hours are long in the life of a great people. The irrevocable step is not yet taken.

"Let us at least have this to say: We, too, have kept the faith of the fathers. We took Cuba by the hand. We delivered her from her age-long bondage. We welcomed her to the family of nations. We set mankind an example never beheld before of moderation in victory. We led hesitating and halting Europe to the deliverance of the beleaguered and assailed in China. We marched through a hostile country—a country cruel and barbarous—without anger or revenge. We returned benefit for injury, and pity for cruelty. We made the name of America beloved in the East as in the West. We kept faith with the Filipino people. We kept faith with our own destiny. We kept our national honor unsullied. The flag which we received without a rent we handed down without a stain!"

**Indian Reservation Lands**

If you are interested in the 416,000 acres of Rosebud Reservation lands in Gregory county, South Dakota, that will probably be opened for settlement this year, send 50 cents money order to Clark & Stahl, Bonesteel, S. D., for map showing lands, creeks and all Indian allotments.

For any who wish information concerning this land the map is worth \$1 easily as it shows the lay of the country, the names of all land owners in the settled portion of the county; also all roads.

**A Republican "Hitt."**

(Continued from Page One.)

asked if he would give him the resolution. Mr. Sulzer, then, with that self-sacrificing spirit for which he is noted, was willing to do almost anything to have the resolution passed, so he gave Hitt the resolution. Representative Hitt then arose and presented the resolution and it was passed. So the republicans are getting credit for the passage of that resolution, when they had not given the question a thought until Sulzer presented it. The resolution which was presented was in the handwriting of Mr. Sulzer and was presented in his own form but in the name of Hitt. What a small thing for Hitt to do? There was Mr. Sulzer who had taken time to draw up the resolution and who was the friend of Cuba, asking to accept the resolution passed. The speaker refused to recognize him. Representative Hitt stole the bill and took from Sulzer the credit due. Well in this day when small things done by republicans are common, Hitt was just taking his turn to do the trick. Verily, wasn't that small for the representative of a half a million people.

Dietrich also had a chance to make himself small and did it to the amusement of every one in the Philippine committee. Senator Patterson had asked a question when Dietrich broke his sphynx like silence to say "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." Imagine Dietrich knowing what shame meant? Can you imagine it? For several minutes he was swinging his arms violently like an insane man and was finally called down by the chair. Senator Patterson sat smiling at the idea of a senator going through such a performance. And when he had concluded, Patterson arose and walked over to him and with his finger pointing right in his face, gave the brewer one of the worst tickings he ever had. It was an awful calling down and Dietrich should certainly learn by that time that he is in the wrong place to do stunts like that. All the senators regarded it either as a sudden awakening, or a case of imagination on Dietrich's part, for there was really nothing going on to get excited at that time.

The senate committee had Bishop Thoburn before it and he proceeded to make a monkey of himself too. He declared that the Almighty has pushed us into the Philippines and that he commanded us to stay there. When he was asked "didn't the Almighty push us into Cuba also," he answered, yes. He was asked if he hadn't also pushed the republic out. His committee got his theology mixed and instead of imparting information to the committee simply made himself ridiculous.

A vote will not be taken until after the first of June on the Philippine bill. The house has begun consideration of the immigration bill.

**WILLIAM W. BRIDE.**

**2,600 Free Homes**

416,000 acres choice farming land will be opened soon for settlement in Gregory county, South Dakota, where the F. E. & M. V. Ry. are building the 80-mile extension. Those who wish full information in regard to this land will do well to write to D. W. Forbes at Bonesteel, South Dakota. On receipt of 25 cents he will send you a booklet and official maps, etc.

The Independent has received one of these booklets and maps and recommends it to all who desire information concerning these lands. It is very complete in its description of the country and information regarding the people, opportunities and general conditions.

**The Fowler Bill**

(Continued from Page 1.)

or to begin to work in that direction, provided no more gold coin is put into circulation than other kinds of money are retired, so that the total money of the country is not increased.

But who can trust gold? How can we know that it will be a safe measure or unit of value? For one, I believe that we ought to work away from gold as a standard of value. It was never made for a standard. Almost any other commodity is a better standard, certainly any other metal. If the supply of gold from the mines should give out, as has happened heretofore, then prices would fall and taxes and other debts might be doubled. This happened with Rome and was one cause of the decay of that empire. A contracting money is more dangerous than an expanding money. The latter cheats the rich, while the former cheats the poor. A contracting money stops all business by throwing business men into bankruptcy. This throws workmen out of employment and brings them to face starvation.

The natural money for a republic, where the credit of the government is thoroughly established, is the public credit, which can be coined and made a legal tender for all debts a citizen is called upon to pay, and which can be regulated, as to quantity, so as to produce a perfect unit of value. This can be done by creating a department of government for the purpose.

**JNO. S. DE HART.**

Jersey City, N. J.

**IMPERIALIST FALSEHOODS**

The Editor of the Manila Times Makes a Statement That Should Attract the Attention of Every Thinking Man

Any man who is at all acquainted with history or human nature, ought to know that the claims made by the imperialists of the adhesion of any considerable proportion of the Philippine population to United States and its policy in the islands was utterly impossible. When they say that Filipinos are attached to us and welcome our government of force in the islands they utter what is manifestly false. The editor of the Manila Times in his edition of the 18th of March last, in giving an account of the school exercises that took place the day previous says:

"But what of these young Filipinos? What of the spirit which animates them toward America and Americans? It needs no deep scrutiny to see that they tolerate, rather than accept, the new conditions. Their lot is one of suffering. Outwardly, they recognize the American sovereignty; inwardly, they despise it. They did not ask the new sovereignty and new civilization; it sought them. If they can help it, they will have none of it. They regard themselves as prisoners, and as such, submit. There is no inclination to accept and identify themselves with the new regime. They regard it as a thing apart—something alien and foreign to them. They are really growing up in our midst as strange and indifferent to us and ours as the wild savage of Tibet or far away Kamchatka." Then he says that the elders of the people are no more attracted to us than the youth. On the contrary, they are drifting away, their sympathies are gradually withdrawing, coldness is taking the place of cordiality. If it be our purpose to make

friends of the ruling element, we have sorrowfully failed. If, on the other hand, we propose to drag them into subjection, our policy seems to have thoroughly paved the way for that hostile expedient."

After some further remarks in the same line, he writes as follows of the educated classes:

"I am, in such matters, we have two policies open before us. We can either persuade or coerce, lead or drive, these people and show them that it is to their best interest to identify themselves with our American institutions, or we can by legislation force our customs upon them. But one way or another, something must be done. They are too large and dangerous an element to leave alone. It is an exaggeration to say that four-fifths of the insurrectionary spirit lies right among this same educated and cultured mestizo class in Manila. It is not only expediency, but necessity, which recommends a change in our present policy.

"Meanwhile, it will pay us to keep our eyes and thoughts on the college youth. They are a grave menace."

Upon this article in the Manila Times the Washington Post makes the following comments:

"We know nothing of this gentleman beyond the fact that he edits, and edits in excellent literary style, a newspaper in Manila. That he speaks with forceful directness and with every appearance of authority, no one ignorantly or falsely, the student of our history in the Philippines will instinctively reply that he cannot possibly be ignorant or as mistaken as those civil and military authorities who, during the past two years, have repeatedly and confidently proclaimed the pacification of the islands—especially Luzon—and the regime of law and order. Unless we have gone quite mad, such admissions as these will get a serious and prayerful hearing."

It should be plain to any man that if we intend to hold the Philippines "without the consent of the governed" the most foolish thing possible is to encourage the general education of the people. This is indicated in the remark that the college youth "are a grave menace." When these young men come back to the Philippines with their scientific knowledge of explosives, the manufacture of fire arms and a perfect acquaintance with the science of war, one of them will be a graver menace than a thousand men uneducated. If we want to hold the Philippines in absolute subjection, the wise plan will be to keep them as nearly in absolute ignorance as possible. Common schools and a liberal education will make a very unsafe foundation for a government by force.

Another thing in this connection. The people should demand that such men as the editor of the Manila Times and others, both Americans and Filipinos, who have no connection either with the civil or military government in the islands should be summoned to testify before the senate committee that both sides of this case may be heard. The determination of Senator Lodge and other republican leaders that but one side shall be heard should be met with a protest from every fair minded man in these states.

If the Anglomaniacs of this country want to copy after England so closely as to establish an Ireland in the Philippines, let us forever tax the people to support a large standing army there, the right process has been entered upon by the English and Irish both before the war, but in the Philippines the people are of another race and the bitterness will be all the greater on that account. There will be a continual growth of hatred as time goes on. Is it possible for a thinking man to come to any other conclusion?

**THE BIBLICAL PROMISE**

We distinctly charge that after the election of 1896 Mr. Samuel Shallenberger was appointed second assistant postmaster, in whose office all matters relating to the railway mail service are attended to, in pursuance of a bargain or understanding with the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Shallenberger at that time was an attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad. The company has made a subscription—possibly the largest in the United States—to the campaign fund. What could be more natural than that the attorney of the railroad should be appointed to superintend the railway mail service immediately after the election. Still, it was a second-class bargain, and in any other country would have disgraced everybody connected with it. Shallenberger is still in office.

This was in 1896. In 1900 there was another bargain with the Pennsylvania railroad. Again it made the largest subscription and again it received the largest promises. In 1896 it grabbed control of the railway mail service. In 1900 nothing less would satisfy it than the control of the Atlantic ocean. Clement Grisco modestly asked for the ocean as a playground—a "small park," to be dedicated to him and his associates and maintained at the expense of the government of the United States. Clement Grisco is a director and member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania railroad. He is also the president of the International Steamship Navigation company, which is as surely a part of the Pennsylvania company as is the annex from Jersey City to Brooklyn or the Twenty-third street ferry. Grisco did not ask much or hard. He did not get it. After the election all that he wanted was handed to him in good measure, pre-seed down, full and running ever.

The subsidy bill is framed in the interest of his company, and his deep and profound and abiding affection for it is not disguised. It gives subsidies to ships, to fast as fast as his ship, and no faster—no slower. It subsidizes swift passenger ships—not too swift—mainly used for pleasure travel by well-to-do people, but carrying little or no freight. The subsidy bill is conceived in sin and born in iniquity. It is payment for a big campaign debt that never should have been contracted.—Chicago Tribune.

**PILES** Fistula, Fissure, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free.

Mr. W. G. McDaniel, railway engineer, writes: Hermit Remedy Co.—Dear Sirs: I have doctored for bleeding and protruding piles for fifteen years, the trouble becoming worse as time went on, until I was laid up sick in bed not able to attend to my duties. My wife came to your office to get treatment, one Saturday, the following Monday I was able to go to work, and in thirty days I was completely cured without the loss of an hour's time. Several doctors told me that nothing but an operation would relieve, and I think the cure in my case, in so short a time, is wonderful indeed, and is most gratefully acknowledged. Very truly yours, W. G. McDaniel, 367 Milwaukee ave., Chicago.

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who had tried many "curealls," doctors' treatment, and different methods of operation without relief.

Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address Hermit Remedy Co., Suite 738, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

**Civilized Warfare.**

The esteemed Journal has now blossomed forth as a defender of barbarous practices in warfare against barbarous people, and to make out its case it advances this extraordinary proposition:

"The position of the democratic supporters on this question is a new one. Never before has it been insisted that a civilized belligerent at war with a savage foe that did not recognize the rules of civilized warfare should himself be held to a strict observance of them. The point was never made against American settlers or soldiers in any of our Indian wars, nor has it been observed by any European people in wars with savage races in any part of the world. It is a new discovery and cunning device of American malignants for putting American soldiers at a disadvantage in dealing with a savage and murderous foe."

If there is anything that has been persistently and vehemently criticized in this country it has been this very thing. Did the government, and the publisher of the Journal, and the publisher of the speech of Logan? Does it not know that it has been recited in every school house in the land, and that the barbarism of Col. Cresap has been as universally denounced? Has it never heard of the condemnation of the massacre of the Moravian Indians? Has it never heard of the Seminoles? If the Journal really imagines that our soldiers have not been criticized for barbarism toward Indians we would urge it to call for "The Exiles of Florida," by Joshua R. Giddings, at the city library, and read one of the most scathing denunciations that was ever penned.

Did the Journal ever hear of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Century of Dishonor"? Did it ever hear of the investigation of the "Sand Creek Massacre" by the government, and the punishment of Col. Cheyenne? Did it ever hear of the investigation of the massacre of the Piegans or the Marias, and the terrific arraignment of it in congress? Did it ever hear of Custer's massacre of the Cheyennes on the Washita and the storm of denunciation that followed it?

Really our contemporary must have been sleeping more than has been suspected to do forward this state day with such a statement. The American people have always condemned barbarity in war against Indians. They never approved burning people at the stake because the Indians did so. They never approved of wanton cruelty or torture. And there is no more reason why they should approve barbarism against Filipinos than against American Indians.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

**The Root of the Trouble**

In our small unpleasantness over the case of the man who incited the infamy of giving the world that now famous decree.

Has long been a theme for dispute. At first it was Waller. While trying the same.

"Was said that one Smith had a hand in the game; And now ten of those on the inside proclaim—

The root of the trouble is Root.

The water cure, gentle and fiendish design, The leg-breaker, gift of some spirit malign And other devices of torture condign. At which Satan would stall! By the arms of the prisoners swing them up high, One day shoot a foot and the next day a thigh; Next day plug an arm; keep it up till they die— And Root is the root of it all.

Go, tie down a native and smear on his face Some sugar; then leave him for several days, Till ants of the tropics, a gigantic race, Have eaten the cuticle through; Or catch the poor, undersized weaklings, and then No mercy, no quarter! "Kill all And Root is the root of this, too.

By such Christian methods as these, we are told, These children of men, whom we bought with our gold, We seek in perpetual bondage to hold. Burn, devastate, murder and loot, Destroy every home and wipe out every town. They've dared to ask liberty—shoot them all down, They're fit but for serfs to a man with a crown— Which same is a person called Root.

**J. A. EDGERTON.**

**Health for 10 Cents.**

A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.