

The Indian natives distrust the sovereign, and will have none of it as cash. In Madras, however, they are beginning to wear sovereigns as necklaces, and goldsmiths in Calcutta are melting down the coin for clients who want their sweethearts' bangles to be made of something guaranteed by the government.

Among the newest constructions of the Russian navy to engage the energies of the ship building plant at Nicolaieff will be a new cruiser of 13,000 tons, 17,000 horse power and eighteen knots speed. Besides this, the same yards will launch a protected cruiser of 6,400 tons, 19,500 horse power and twenty-three knots speed.

An Italian medical paper describes the results of an expedition sent out by the government to study the mosquito theory of malaria. They went to one of the most malarious regions in the kingdom, but as all wore protective masks only one man out of 104 got malaria, and he, it was discovered, was in the habit of displacing the mask at night in order to smoke.

But a little more than an eighth of the sum annually paid by the government for pensions goes to the south. There are nearly 1,000,000 pensioners of the civil war, and last year 179,553 were residents of the 15 southern states, including Maryland and Missouri. The southern states themselves, however, pay not inconsiderable sums as pensions for those who fought in "the lost cause."

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the people belonging to the religious sect called Duchoborzhens have left the Caucasus and found a new home in Canada. The Molokans, another Russian sect residing in Transcaucasia, also wish to emigrate to North America. They number about 50,000, and are located in Tiflis, Jellawetpol, Baku, and Kara. They are known as industrious agriculturists and are prompted to emigrate on account of lack of land and increased taxation.

A discovery of much interest was recently made at Concord, Mass. There was found in the attic of the house in which Thoreau lived a quantity of lead pencils stamped "Thoreau and Son." It was then remembered that the great naturalist and his father once earned their bread by the manufacture of such pencils. Those that were discovered the other day are naturally in great demand and have probably fetched higher prices than were paid at any time to the makers themselves.

"Everybody," says "The Lewiston (Me.) Journal," "has read the splendid fittings and fine furnishings of the monster schooner built in Maine in the last three years. The steamship George Wells, built at Camden last summer, has a grand piano in his cabin, and there is plenty of room for it, too. Several steamers carry pianos most of them uprights, and others have cabinet organs. Not many shipmasters know how to play, but their wives and daughters do, and it is to make the women contented at sea that the instruments are put in. Some of the largest ships and barges in long distance trades also carry pianos."

A new bond of sympathy between the public school children of the United States and their newly acquired brothers and sisters of Hawaii was created by a ceremony which recently took place in that far-off group of islands. The occasion was the raising of the stars and stripes over the Kapaeha school. The pole from which it flies is no slim staff of pine or spruce, but a towering palm tree; yet the flag is the same which flutters over the thousands of little school-houses in this country, and it was raised to the sound of the same "American" and "Star-Spangled Banner," and with the same exercises. Let us hope that it will represent the same loyalty and devotion there as here.

The approach of Arbor day prompts The Crupration to offer a suggestion. There is hardly a town in the land which does not cherish the recollection of some citizen whose life was an honor to his place and generation. To have a suitable monument to his memory? If not, what better way is there of showing that he is not forgotten than by planting a memorial tree in his name? We cannot all endow hospitals or found public libraries, but we can all do this. A tree thus planted will bless those who come after as well as commemorate him who has gone before. It will be a better monument than a shaft of granite or marble, and it will call for nothing but a few minutes labor and a little water. The boys and girls of the school should have been a noble opportunity to render a great service.

Thomas Jefferson was a courageous leader and a comprehensive statesman. A nobler man, a purer patriot and a more unselfish lover of his kind than any man up to his generation never lived. He made enemies of all the enemies of popular government; friends of its friends. Himself a member of one of the "first families" of Virginia, he organized the movement to abolish the feudal institution of primogeniture and entail which locked the land of the ancestor from generation to generation away in the hands of the eldest son. He succeeded amid the walls and lamentations of "respectable society" in establishing equality of inheritance, and for this he was never forgiven. He dissolved the connection between church and state, laid deep and enduring foundations of religious liberty, and for this, bigotry and fanaticism tore at his character, though the increased life and vigor and the wide progress of religious movement through a disenthralled and unoppressed church amply vindicated his wisdom. He laid broad the foundations of our present system of free public schools, and for this he was proclaimed a "Jacobin" and a "leveler." He compressed the whole substance of free government into a few lines of the Declaration of Independence, and for this his memory is traduced wherever tyranny and oppression abide. From his post in Paris he directed the movement that forced the bill of rights into the federal constitution, and for this the monarchists of his day cursed him and the imperialists of today breathe their little spite. When Hamilton was pronouncing the federal constitution "a crazy old hulk" and his party was by brazen usurpation of power monarchizing the federal government, Jefferson organized the movement that hurled from public life the apostates to popular liberty, and for this the "roar of foaming calumny" still echoes round his name. In the memorable language of Henry Clay, "In 1801, he snatched from the rude hand of usurpation the violated constitution of his country, and this was his crime; he preserved that sacred instrument in letter, substance and spirit, a priceless heritage for the generations to come, and for this he can never be forgiven." The work and teachings of Jefferson constitute today the great bar to that selfish and sinister "spirit that is forever perverting government into a scourge and a curse." Despite the ravings of the Henry Cabot Lodge and the whole brood of modern congenial Tories, he stands in history the monumental civic figure of the natal days and formative years of the American republic.—Mishawaka Democrat.

THE FIRST DEMOCRAT

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

Edited by Every Traitor to the American Flag—Was Loved by the Man Who Drove John Bull Out of This Country—Memory Still Hated by Their ilk.

Thomas Jefferson was a courageous leader and a comprehensive statesman. A nobler man, a purer patriot and a more unselfish lover of his kind than any man up to his generation never lived. He made enemies of all the enemies of popular government; friends of its friends. Himself a member of one of the "first families" of Virginia, he organized the movement to abolish the feudal institution of primogeniture and entail which locked the land of the ancestor from generation to generation away in the hands of the eldest son. He succeeded amid the walls and lamentations of "respectable society" in establishing equality of inheritance, and for this he was never forgiven. He dissolved the connection between church and state, laid deep and enduring foundations of religious liberty, and for this, bigotry and fanaticism tore at his character, though the increased life and vigor and the wide progress of religious movement through a disenthralled and unoppressed church amply vindicated his wisdom. He laid broad the foundations of our present system of free public schools, and for this he was proclaimed a "Jacobin" and a "leveler." He compressed the whole substance of free government into a few lines of the Declaration of Independence, and for this his memory is traduced wherever tyranny and oppression abide. From his post in Paris he directed the movement that forced the bill of rights into the federal constitution, and for this the monarchists of his day cursed him and the imperialists of today breathe their little spite. When Hamilton was pronouncing the federal constitution "a crazy old hulk" and his party was by brazen usurpation of power monarchizing the federal government, Jefferson organized the movement that hurled from public life the apostates to popular liberty, and for this the "roar of foaming calumny" still echoes round his name. In the memorable language of Henry Clay, "In 1801, he snatched from the rude hand of usurpation the violated constitution of his country, and this was his crime; he preserved that sacred instrument in letter, substance and spirit, a priceless heritage for the generations to come, and for this he can never be forgiven." The work and teachings of Jefferson constitute today the great bar to that selfish and sinister "spirit that is forever perverting government into a scourge and a curse." Despite the ravings of the Henry Cabot Lodge and the whole brood of modern congenial Tories, he stands in history the monumental civic figure of the natal days and formative years of the American republic.—Mishawaka Democrat.

MOST COSTLY ARMY ON EARTH

Washington correspondence New York World: Compiled from the latest available government statistics, showing that the United States is paying a greater price for militarism than any other nation on earth, and almost as much as any two others together:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Army, Navy, Total. Rows include United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, and the United States again.

MR. GRIGGS AND HIS "SERVICE."

Speaking of his retirement, Attorney General Griggs says: "My service has covered a period that comprises more great events than any other in the history of the country except during the civil war. I went into the cabinet just a few days before the Maine was blown up and I am retiring just a few days after Aguinaldo has been captured. Personally the lot of April will be a great relief to me. It will be the first day in nearly six years that I have not had an official card to attend to."

held evidence that he had done his duty; that those records showed him as the successful prosecutor of those great combinations which have been violating the laws of the country.

What a pity that he cannot hand the papers of his office over to his successor and say to him: "These things have I done in accordance with my oath. Do thou as well." But he cannot do this. He cannot do any of these things. All he can do is to hand over the empty office files to him who takes his place. As Griggs has been so will his successor be. What significance will there be in the winks which they will exchange!—Chicago Chronicle.

THE SPOONER BILL.

The "Spooner bill," which gives to the president autocratic power in the Philippines, having failed of passage in the ordinary way, has been tacked on to an appropriation bill and the conspirators are attempting to accomplish by indirection that which they failed to secure by fair means.

This bill gives the president absolute power to grant all kinds of franchises in those unfortunate islands, and the plundered people have no protection from the greed of the speculators whom the president favors.

The opposition presented several amendments to the measure, among which was one that all franchises granted should be subject to final ratification by congress, but this was voted down, and if the bill passes in its present shape all the valuable franchises of the country will be stolen from the people who own them and given away to foreign millionaires. It is thus that we benevolently assimilate the barbarian.

ASSIMILATION.

About 350 years ago the Portuguese started out to civilize and Christianize the barbarians in one of their colonies on the southern coast of China. They have finally reduced these natives to a happy state of benevolent assimilation. The people are ignorant and brutal. They have been reduced to a state of abject slavery. The women have become beasts of burden, because they are cheaper than mules, and they are worked twelve hours a day for a wage of from three to five cents. The Portuguese are a slow people—it has taken them a long time to finish this blessed work, but as we are a young, thrifty and energetic people it is hoped that we may reach the same happy conclusion in the Philippines during the present century.—Nonconformist.

THE MERIT SYSTEM DEAD.

Indianapolis News: It looks more and more as if the old battle for the merit system will have to be fought all over again. President McKinley has revived the spoils theory to such an extent that he has to devote hours every day to the work of filling offices that are already filled and that, too, by republicans. He is wearing himself out in the work of distributing spoils. If now there is to be further "loosening up" we shall see another unseemly rush of place hunters.

MONOPOLY'S GREAT STRIDE.

Houston Post: If ten years ago any man had been bold enough to suggest that four men would ever absolutely control practically the entire railroad system of the United States he would have been laughed at. If any man yet exists who has no fears, in view of the rapidity of the movement of consolidation in all departments of our industrial life, he is deliberately ignoring alarming developments patent to all.

Getting Ready for More Debt.

Philadelphia Record: Hawaii when annexed to the United States was in debt nearly \$5,000,000, not including about \$750,000 due on account of the postal savings system of the islands. Under the terms of the resolution of annexation \$4,000,000 of the debt and the postal system accounts are to be paid by the United States and the treasury department has already set about the task. By the end of the current fiscal year the Hawaiian debt will have been reduced to a sum of \$600,000 or \$700,000, and the speculative island financiers will have a clear basis for further schemes involving the issue of public obligations.

What Stoughton has a Democrat.

Milwaukee Journal: There are but few cases in which the two great parties occupy contradictory positions about the objects to be accomplished. In these cases the democrat is always for the less authority, the stricter construction of the law, the greater liberty of the individual, for influence and time as against force. It is a method of thought, a philosophy of life, which distinguishes a democrat from all others. A democrat believes in himself and will not call on the government until his individual power is exhausted. A paternalist goes to the government at once. There you have it.

An Abandoned Sovereign.

New York World: The most significant fact in connection with the Floto-Odell contract for the beaching in this state has been quite ignored. The fact is the abolition of the lawmaking power—the other abandonment of popular self-government so far as the legislature is concerned. The vital principle of free popular government, representative government, is absolutely gone from this state. It is impossible to get a new legislature elected in a general election, and it is impossible to get a new legislature elected in a special election. The people have no voice in the government.

CHILDREN AS SLAVES.

FIFTEEN HOURS A DAY FOR \$1.50 AND \$2.00 WEEKLY.

The Slavery of the Black Man's Heavens in Comparison to That of the Poor White Children—Trusts "Own" the Legislature.

"I stood in the door of a humble cottage shadowed by the factory's massive walls. The mistress of this home was the wife of a gallant Confederate soldier. They had seen better days, Death had kindly come to him, and he slept. The remorseless hand of necessity had driven the widow and her children out from the old homestead to the humble cottage. As I stood the gates of the factory swung open and amid a hundred children here came. They were young children. The kindly walls of the nursery should have been around them. There was no spring in their steps, no light in their eyes, their cheeks were white, and I thought, standing in the presence of the children of this Confederate soldier, I would give every spindle and loom in the South to bring back the light to their eyes and see the roses bloom again upon their little cheeks.

"I would like to see every boll of cotton whose white bosom opens to the warm kiss of Southern suns spun and woven in the South, but there are prices I would not pay for it.

"We are standing today, at the gate of the grandest manufacturing empire the world has ever seen. The men of the North and East, with spindle and loom and treasure, are coming to our cotton fields. The laws of nature, stronger than all the laws of man, compel them to come. But mark this truth, they are coming as our masters. Our children and our children's children are to be their servants. I would put no restraining hand upon their coming. I would fling wide the gates and bid them enter, but so help me God, I would never give them our children until their little bodies had grown beyond the nursery walls and the light of knowledge had dawned in their souls.

"Last night I sat with my wife by the fireside of our comfortable home. I watched my 7-year-old boy lay his head upon his mother's lap and close his tired eyes in sleep, and I thought except for the goodness of God he might be numbered among the thousand little tollers in the mills of the South through the long hours of the night. And then, with justice in my mind and pity in my heart, I said, 'I will do for the children of my people what I would have them do for mine.'—Part of a speech delivered in the Georgia legislature by Hon. Seaborn Wright, on the anti-child labor bill.

In the cotton mills of the South little boys and girls 9 and 10 years of age are employed in the factories, working in some cases fifteen hours a day, for \$1.50 and \$2.00 a week. Laws have been proposed making it illegal to employ any child under 12 years of age, but in every instance the owners of the cotton mills have been able to get the bills defeated. The conditions in some of the cotton mills are so frightful that the children are not able to endure the work but a year or two. When such things as this are common, it seems like a hollow mockery to talk of ours being a civilized nation, and yet from pulp and press there is constantly going forth the boastful declaration that this is the most enlightened country on earth, destined by the Almighty to carry civilization to all peoples. It is time that we look matters squarely in the face and admit that there are children and women in the United States who are being ruined in health, forced into sin, and barely escaping starvation, all to the end that giant corporations may be enabled to pay large dividends on watered stock. Perhaps the cries of the children will stir the hearts of a people whose ears are deaf to reason. "Even as ye did it unto one of these, ye did it unto me."

MOTHER OF TRUST.

During the last campaign the Bryan men contended that the protective tariff furnished a firm foundation on which to build a superstructure of trusts. The Republicans denied this contention and said that the tariff did not protect the trusts. Now Congressman Babcock, chairman of the Republican congressional committee and a member of the ways and means committee of congress, has introduced a bill to repeal the tariff on almost all lines of steel products and openly acknowledges that the object of the repeal is to head off the trust formation of a gigantic steel trust now in progress of organization. Isn't this a dead give away? A leading Republican tries to repeal a part of the tariff because it protects trusts. This gives the lie direct to the Republican organs and voters of the last campaign. It clearly admits that the Bryan men were right and that the McKinley men were wrong on the tariff question.

All the benefit the people will get out of this bill is that they will know beyond doubt that the Republican party is a liar and the father of lies. It was not intended that the bill should pass—it was only a grandstand play to the galleries—it was done in order that the party which when it had done nothing to prevent the formation of trusts, the bill was introduced so late in the session that it could not possibly pass. It is a dead give away to the trusts.

the classes—another act to prove that Lincoln was mistaken when he said that you could not deceive all the people all the time.

If Mr. Babcock had been honest and sincere he would have introduced his bill early in the session, so that there would have been time enough to pass it. But he was neither honest nor sincere. He didn't intend that his bill should become a law. Neither he nor any other machine Republican will introduce this bill or any bill like it at the called or regular session of congress. The Republican party will do nothing to injure the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the funds to carry on the Republican campaign.

The people do not get a remedial law to help them, but they have got clear declaration from the Republican party that the protective tariff is the nursing mother of trusts.—Nonconformist.

THE MORTGAGE.

The mortgage is a self-sustaining institution.

The mortgage holds its own. It calls for just as many dollars when grain is cheap as when it is dear.

It is not affected by drought. It is not drowned by heavy rains. It never winter kills.

Late springs and early frosts never trouble it.

Potato bugs do not disturb it.

Moths and rust do not destroy it. It grows nights, Sundays, rainy days, and even holidays.

It brings a sure crop every year, and sometimes twice a year.

It produces cash every time.

It does not have to wait for the market to advance.

It is not subject to speculation of the "bulls and bears" of the board of trade.

It is a load that galls and frets and frets.

It is a burden that the farmers can not shake off.

It is with him morning, noon and night.

It sits with him at the table.

It gets under his pillow when he sleeps.

It rides upon his shoulders during the day.

It consumes his grain crop.

It devours his cattle.

It selects his finest horses and his fattest steers.

It lives on the fruit of the season.

It stalks into the dairy where the busy housewife toils day after day and month after month, and takes the nicest cheese and the choicest butter.

It shares the children's bread and robs them of their clothes.

Its whip is as merciless as the lash of the slave driver.—Youngstown (O.) Labor News.

THE PINCH OF LAND MONOPOLY.

People generally are prone to associate land monopoly with ownership of large tracts of land, by one or more persons; such ownership as exists conspicuously in the sparsely settled states and territories of the far west. In the mere matter of area, land monopoly does prevail in these regions. But it should be borne in mind that land monopoly pinches hardest where land values are greatest—which is always in and near the populous cities. Every growing town in the United States is honeycombed with object lessons showing how shrewd men, by availing themselves of the chances offered by our unjust laws and customs, are able to accumulate fortunes that they do not earn.

Here is a case in point: A few years ago H. H. Kohlhaas, then and now a wealthy journalist, purchased a small piece of ground in Chicago, where he resides, for \$210,000. The ground is located on Dearborn street and Custom House place, and is only 75x67 feet in area. Though in the heart of the business district, the land had never been improved. After holding the property fifteen months and enjoying the spectacle of seeing other and more enterprising citizens make valuable improvements all around it, Mr. Kohlhaas sold the land for \$350,000 in cash. By that one deal he made a net profit of \$140,000.

Large cities are the places to find land monopoly blooming all the year round. With such inducements for making money by mere speculation, why should not men with money and selfishness speculate, and keep on speculating, in natural opportunities, instead of being wealth-producers? But if all men were land speculators and none were wealth producers, the human race would soon perish from off the earth. Just and scientific taxation would soon put an end to a system that compels industry to enrich idleness and go hungry itself.—Ralph Hoyt in The Star.

WHY LABOR HATES HIM.

During the past two or three years a new phase has come into use in connection with labor disputes. Several strikes have been caused by the "readjustment of wages" as it is now called by employers. The following story very well illustrates the meaning of the "readjustment of wages" in many instances: "Mr. Scroggs," said the bookkeeper, "this past week I did the junior clerk's work as well as my own. This being pay day, I thought it only right to remind you." "Very good," said old Scroggs. "Let me see, your salary is \$12 and the clerk's \$6." "Yes, sir," replied the bookkeeper, humbly and obediently. "Then working half the week for yourself and the other half for me, you are to get \$12. You shall get that."

Practical Civics in Schools.

Superintendent Howell, of the Scranton, Pa., schools, has proposed a plan for instructing the pupils as to the manner in which a president of the United States is elected. The demonstration is to be a practical one. Each school is to constitute a convention and each pupil is to write an essay giving the history of a presidential campaign from the beginning to the inauguration. After these are completed a platform committee will be appointed in each school to prepare resolutions or declarations of party principles after which the election will be held, each pupil voting for his candidate for president. The election is expected to take place in March. Many advantages are to be had from practice of this kind and there is no reason why it should be confined to presidential elections.

Began as a Bookstop.

Congressman Wadsworth's hands are battered out of shape nearly as much as were those of the late "Silver" Flint and from the same cause. The New York man was in his day a crack baseball player and at one time held down first base in the Yale nine. He has a son who filled the same position for Yale and was as good a player as his father.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

The Wife and Mother-in-Law of Mr. Charles Keys.

CLARISSA, Minn., April 15, (Special.)—No family in this vicinity is better known or more universally respected, than Mr. Charles Keys, the local School Teacher, and his estimable wife, and mother-in-law. For a long time, Mrs. Keys has been in ill health. Recently, however, she has found a cure for her ailments in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I cannot speak too highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills, or of what they have done for me," said Mrs. Keys.

"My life was miserable, my back always ached, also my head. I was troubled with Neuralgia in the head and face and suffered extreme pain, but thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, all those aches and pains have vanished like the morning dew, and it now seems that life is worth living. I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a God-send to suffering humanity. They may rightly be named the Elixir of Youth."

"While speaking of my own case and the wonderful benefit I have received, I might also add, that my mother, who is now an old lady of 74 years and who lives with me, has been troubled more or less, with aches and pains, as is natural with one of her advanced age. When she saw what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for me, she commenced to use them herself, and she says that they have done her more good than any other medicine she has ever tried."

"This testimony is given in the hope that others who may be afflicted as we were, may see and read it, and be benefited by it."

What Mrs. Keys states in her letter can be verified by reference to any of her many friends in this neighborhood. Dodd's Kidney Pills have already a wonderful reputation in Todd County.

Nothing has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy but Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bret Harte Coming Home.

Bret Harte will probably return to America next year, but only for a visit, as he merely intends to make a tour of the West to brush up his memories of that section of the country and see its development.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it. Use and See.

The World is like a piano—full of sharps and flats.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

The prosperity of fools shall destroy them.—Solomon.

ASK your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 16-oz. starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Platonic love is a dinner at which nothing but soup is served.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children's coughs, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures teething, cures whooping cough, cures croup.

A perfect woman, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command.

ASK your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 16-oz. starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

All I am or can be I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

Pine's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Edwards, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 15, 1893.

Tea is often drunk, yet they are never intoxicated.

6108 Howard St.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one distressed disease that is now being cured in all the world, and that is Cancer. Mr. Charles Keys is the only patient who has been cured of this disease. He was cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He was cured of his ailments in Dodd's Kidney Pills. He was cured of his ailments in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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