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THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

The tobacco trust is another "tariff infant."

Delarey has escaped again and the cable is choked with regrets.

Move over, please, and make room on the mourners' bench for Mr. Watterson.

Now Cecil Rhodes wears no more diamonds and carries no more money than Commander Scheepers.

Imagine, if you can, Horace Greeley officiating in the position soon to be assumed by his successor.

The chances are that Delarey and De Wet are not doing the bulk of the worrying about peace proposals.

Cecil Rhodes left an immense estate, including a bloody war which is inherited by the British taxpayers.

It appears that we have purchased a scandal with the Danish West Indies. Perhaps the "insurrection" will come later.

However, the man who cheerfully assists in saddling the equine should not object too seriously when the horseman mounts.

The Commoner.

The Philadelphia republicans who enfranchise thousands of dead men every year are terribly wrought up about the disfranchisement of some live men.

General Roberts wants it understood that his visit to South Africa is purely a private one. "Bobs" is not taking any chances on losing that reputation.

The eyes of a large number of eastern journals need the attention of skilled opticians. They have failed to see the withdrawal of the McAllister resolution.

We trust there is a madstone handy to the office of the New York Press. If ever it bites itself in its tariff frenzy nothing but heroic remedies can save it.

Mr. Watterson is sadly frightened at the thought of a "man on horseback," but if we remember rightly he cheerfully assisted in providing the equine.

American consumers are taxed on 2,000,000 tons of sugar in order to benefit the producers of 100,000 tons of beet sugar. The beet sugar syndicate is in the saddle.

Of course the men who arbitrarily fix the price of sugar beets are weeping most copiously at the thought that the beet raiser may be ruined by tariff concessions to Cuba.

Kitchener reported the capture of a Boer magazine, but it transpires that he captured only the reading matter section. The advertising section, by far the largest, got away.

The New York '.'ribune is wavering on the Dingley tariff. Whitelaw is determined to relieve the president of every onerous burden save that of making a show at the coronation.

The men who are in danger of being hanged by General Funston might escape with their lives by forging a few letters and marching under another flag than their own for a short spell.

Secretary Root refuses to permit General Miles to go to the Philippines, saying the war is over. Secretary Root should think up something new to say. General Otis said that over two years ago.

"Community of interest" on the part of the people means that they should prevent the Morgans and Carnegies and Rockefellers from doing what they please with the property of the people.

The citizens of Danvers, Mass., assembled in town meeting a week or two ago to discuss "causes of the present industrial depression in New England." What a lot of traitors there must be in Danvers. Senator Elkins' proposed amendment to the interstate commerce act permits of pooling and division of receipts. Of course the "community of interest" gentlemen are quite sure that the amendment should prevail.

Speaker Henderson is devoting considerable time to explaining to the republican papers in his district. The politician who is forced to explain to the country weeklies of his political faith should ask bids for a safety net.

According to the Philadelphia North American, Captain Walter Christmas has submitted a secret report to the Danish government in which he charges that large sums of money were expended to secure "influence" to get the trade through.

The future historian who writes the biography of Secretary Long will not be true to his task if he fails to mention the fact that Mr. Long was the secretary of the navy who allowed men like Schley and Dewey to be belittled and discredited by men like Crowninshield.

J. Pierpont Morgan defines "community of interest" as follows: "It means that men who own property may do with it as they please." The definition is delightfully simple, and the men who pay the tariff taxes and the freight rates are doubly foolish if they do not profit by it.

The men in the signal corps in that Mindanao province should be informed that the "insurrection is dead." Having been attacked and severely handled by a force of 200 Filipinos since the last time the insurrection was suppressed they may not, perhaps, be aware of the suppression.

Senator Perkins of California writes to one of his constituents that he has twice addressed the senate in favor of electing senators by the people, and still advocates the reform. The Commoner is gratified to be able to place Senator Perkins on the people's side of this important question.

Senator Gallenger says that he never heard of the great combinations trying to influence votes in the senate. Senator Gallenger might get some valuable information on this subject by consulting his former colleague, Senator Chandler, who was defeated for re-election by the railroads.

Senator Hoar says that the sentiment in favor of the popular election of senators is "worked up." He is mistaken. The people are "worked up" because so many republican senators owe their election to corporations and do the bidding of the corporations regardless of the wishes of the people.

Mr. Root seems to feel quite badly because the senate takes more stock in the Miles experience than in the Root theory.

Of course we are teaching the Filipinos "national honor" and "horror of repudiation" by giving them the "50-cent dollar."

It seems that General Miles made the mistake of not first submitting his plan to such veterans as Funston and Wood, for approval.

The rank and file of democracy show no inclination to permit reorganizers to make a pingpong ball of the democratic party.

Will Mr. Hanna favor a subsidy on wagons that carry wheat to market? The wheat market has been rather low of late years.

The men who declare a bank backed bill to be better than a government backed bill are the men who are always first to howl "traitor."

The eastern gentlemen who threw so many spasms of delight over the McAllister resolution have a few paroxysms of remorse coming.

The gentlemen who preferred imperialism to independent bimetallism are now extremely agitated because they secured their preference.

Besides, General Miles earned his many promotions by gallantry on the field of action, not by posing before the footlights.

General Miles' statement that the Root army bill is "centralization of the worst type" will serve to make the administration all the more anxious to secure its enactment into law. Centralization is essentially republican. Quite naturally the republicans of Philadelphia favor the Crumpacker resolution, feeling that if all attention is concentrated on the south the Philadelphia republican frauds will not be unearthed.

Since the death of Mr. Altgeld a great many republican editors have realized that denunciations of him are no longer good campaign cards, hence they deign to make a few truthful remarks about his character.

The farmers' granges of Indiana are beginning to pass resolutions in favor of electing senators by the people. Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge had better get out of the non-committal list before the storm breaks.

How many republican farmers are now making as large a per cent upon their invested capital as the ship owners? And yet these same farmers are to be taxed more that the ship owners may enjoy still larger returns.

Justice to Cuba will have to take the side track until the shipping subsidy grafters thrust their arms up to the shoulders in the national treasury. Justice usually has to stand aside when the grafters come along.

Senator McMillan of Michigan can be classed among the doubtful senators, as the nearest approach he makes to committing himself is that he will "give the bill careful attention when it shall be taken up in the senate." Senator Mc-Millan needs a few more letters to remind him that he is the servant of the people of Michigan, and in duty bound to speak for them and not for himself on public questions. Senator Burrows of Michigan writes to a constituent that he has repeatedly declared himself in favor of the election of United States senators by the people, and that he still adheres to that opinion. As Senator Burrows is a member of the committee which has the resolution in charge, it is gratifying to know that he favors the reform.

A reader inquires whether it is not as easy "to corrupt the bosses who control conventions as to corrupt legislatures?" No, and the reason is plain. After the convention is through the people sit in judgment upon the action of the convention, and that robs the boss of his power. But the action of the legislature is final and the temptation to corrupt is, therefore, much greater.

General Miles' plin of campaign in the Philippines was turned down by President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Root because the "trouble in the Philippines is over." March 23, General Davis, stationed at Zamboanga, Mindanao, reported that a detachment of the signal corps had been attacked by 200 well armed natives, one American killed and the transportation of the detachment captured, including four mules. The presidential assertion and the Philippine fact do not track.

The legislature of Nebraska—a republican legislature at that—passed a resolution in the spring of 1899 demanding the election of United States senators by direct vote of 'he people, and yet the senators from Nebraska are non-committal on the subject. As they have plenty of opportunity to look after railroad interests in other matters, they ought to avoid following the dictation of the railroads where the people have spoken as plainly as they have on this question.