

The Ohio legislature has repealed the Garfield "corrupt practice act." The Ohio legislature is overwhelmingly republican in both branches. It will be noted that the Ohio republicans do not want any limitations placed upon their methods.

The St. Paul Globe is confident that Attorney General Knox will do his whole duty in the prosecution of the merger case. The St. Paul Globe is owned by Mr. James J. Hill, the head and front of the merger. Puzzle: Tell what the St. Paul Globe conceives the attorney general's duty to be.

If Mr. Hill is so anxious to find a naturalized citizen to run for governor of New York why does he not urge the name of Norman E. Mack? Mr. Mack was born in Canada and could not interfere with Mr. Hill's presidential aspirations. Mr. Mack is a successful business man and owner of one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Possibly, the fact that he supported the ticket in 1896 would, in Mr. Hill's opinion, make him ineligible, but it would commend him to the rank and file.

The opponents of the direct election of senators argue that the senate was intended to prevent sudden and inconsiderate changes in the laws, but that is secured by the six years' term and by the fact that a third go out every two years. The present method was agreed upon as a compromise to conciliate those who, like Hamilton, favored independence, but distrusted the people. No one can oppose the popular election of senators without questioning the intelligence and integrity of the voters.

When the government becomes a bond purchaser the price of bonds goes up. When the government bids for steel, for stone, for machinery or for ships the price goes up. The price of silver is the only thing that does not respond to increased demand, according to the advocates of gold monometallism. The law of supply and demand has been repealed insofar as it refers to silver by the dictum of the gold gamblers, and there are thousands of farmers and wage-workers who believe it to be all right.

The Morning News of Danville, Pa., gives a report of a letter written by Mr. Wm. J. Longenberger, a member of company A, 15th U. S. Infantry, to his mother who lives in Danville. He says that the dead bodies of the Filipinos "lay around on all sides, unburied, in various stages of decay." He adds that when a Filipino dropped "our boys always shot him seven or eight times so that he was covered with blood from head to foot." What will be the ultimate effect of this kind of warfare on the people who engage in it or advocate it?

Well, well, it seems that the McAllister resolution only had fourteen friends in the legislature and they were doubtless gold democrats. Mr. Hightower, a member of the house of representatives, wrote a letter to the Commercial Appeal explaining that the resolution was called up at the close of the day when not more than a dozen members were present. When the resolution was reconsidered next morning only fourteen voted against reconsideration and the resolution was withdrawn. Will the eastern papers tell the truth and withdraw their commendation of the legislature's action?

A reader of The Commoner asks whether the government has carried out all the stipulations of the late treaty with Spain referring especially to the provision that "congress shall declare the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands." No, the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands have not been declared, and the delay seems to be due to the fact that the republicans are not willing to recognize them as citizens and dare not describe them as subjects; and yet they are loth to let them have their own independence and work out their own destiny.

Some of the republicans complain that the editor of The Commoner is trying to make an issue out of the proposition to elect senators by the people. He is trying to persuade a republican senate to adopt a resolution already passed by a republican house—a resolution which, if passed, will take the question out of politics and leave it for each state to act upon, but it may not be out of place to suggest that the question will become a campaign issue if the republican senators defy the well-known wishes of the people on this subject and attempt to keep the senate in control of the corporations by continuing the election through legislatures.

The newspaper dispatches relate an interesting story concerning a Minnesota logging party.

One of the workers in this party was aged sixty-five, another seventy-eight, another seventy-nine, and one of the horses used by the party was twenty-three years old while the other horse was twenty-one years old. The dispatches say that these venerable loggers did all the work necessary in the construction of their camp and banked 100,000 feet of pine. These accomplishments prompt the New York World to say: "What would a mere youngster do in rivalry with veterans like these, and how the sturdy Gladstone in his years of ripened strength would have enjoyed swinging the axe in such company."

Senator Hoar recently said that the action of the house of representatives in passing unanimously the resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by the people, was "half a joke," and the senator added that the petitions which senators had received in behalf of this measure had all the appearances of a "worked up sentiment."

The New York Evening Post says that Senator Hoar evidently does not at all appreciate the condition of public sentiment on this change in the method of electing senators. "The truth is," says the Post, "that the feeling in favor of the change has been growing steadily among intelligent and thoughtful men during the last dozen years until a great many who at first opposed the innovation have come to favor it."

It will be remembered that during the debate on the ship subsidy bill Senator Clay of Georgia claimed that many Chinese were employed among the crews of American vessels. Senator Hanna challenged this statement and demanded proof. Senator Clay promptly produced the proof in the form of testimony given by the captain of a Pacific steamship. That seems to have been sufficient for Senator Hanna and his associate "patriots" and they made no more contention on this line. Yet when Senator Patterson offered an amendment to the ship subsidy bill providing that no part of the bounty should be paid to a ship that employed Chinese crews, Mr. Hanna and his associate "patriots" voted against the amendment. If republican leaders were so anxious to provide protection to American labor, it would seem that they would manifest their interest at least to the extent as suggested by Senator Patterson. The New York Journal describes this bill in a few words, when it says: "The ship subsidy bill is on open fraud. Its real and only purpose is to pick the pockets of the American people in the interest of the millionaires of the shipping trust."

The Philadelphia Ledger asks: "If senators were elected by the direct vote of the people, would the people vote any better than they do now?" There are many men who have persuaded legislatures to elect them to the senate who could not muster a corporal's guard of supporters if required to submit their aspirations to the popular vote; but if senators were elected by the direct vote of the people and the people did not make improvement in the senatorial timber over that chosen in many instances by legislatures, the responsibility would rest with the people, the fault would be theirs, and they would pay the penalty. And we have a right to believe that they would correct their errors at the first opportunity. One thing must be evident to every one, and that is that legislatures

have elected to the senate men who would not have dared to aspire to that high position if the election had depended upon the popular vote.

A Washington dispatch to the New York World under date of March 20 says that J. Pierpont Morgan recently held a conference with Secretary Shaw and Senator Hanna "relative to reducing the treasury surplus."

Observing persons will cheerfully concede that if Messrs. Morgan and Hanna were permitted to have their own way there would be little doubt as to the speedy reduction of the treasury surplus. The ship subsidy bill which had, we believe, the indorsement of both of these eminent republicans, when enacted into law, will play an important part in the accomplishment of the object sought so zealously by Messrs. Hanna and Morgan; and if anything remains to be done it may be depended upon that these gentlemen will promptly provide suggestions which, if promptly adopted, will speedily dispose of the treasury surplus problem.

Trouble piles upon trouble with "Joe" Chamberlain, England's colonial secretary. Criticised by Englishmen, denounced by Irishmen, condemned by the Boers, he has now been repudiated by London's fashion plate publication. This periodical, known as the "Tailor and Cutter," boldly charges that there is altogether too much "conservatism" in Mr. Chamberlain's dress. According to this eminent authority, the Chamberlain coat lapels are "plain, heavy, and disfigured by a long, gaping breast-pocket, like some ugly wound calling for assistance." Mr. Chamberlain's vest is denounced as being "quite out of harmony with his coat," and his trousers are referred to as being "wide and unshapely." In the language of Artemus Ward, "this is too mutch, too mutch." Mr. Chamberlain is, after all, simply human, and there are limits to his capacity for woe.

In a speech delivered in the United States senate April 7, 1871, the late Senator Morrill of Vermont had something to say of the real strength and glory of a state. In his speech Senator Morrill said: "When Alexander retreated from India he caused to be made and scattered arms much larger than his men could use, and higher mangers and heavier bits than were suitable for his horses, to impress foreign nations with an exaggerated idea of his greatness. But this trick of the showman is now only remembered as a folly. We shall fail to impress the world by playing the giant abroad and the pigmy at home, or by spreading great American flags abroad while those at home, torn and tattered, fail to command respect and obedience, or by sending our symbols of power where they will be surrounded, not only by a Babylonian confusion of languages, but where we can have no directing and constructive power over the character of the people. To be strong we must have the love of a thoroughly amalgamated people, and something more than mere local patriotism. Real strength does not consist so much in power to conquer the world as in power to resist the world, even wealth is much less often found by going abroad after new subjects than by search at home for and diligent use of such as we already possess. We may also virtually extend our territory by extending our knowledge of that we now have, and cultivating its present resources, its natural affinities, and its future possibilities. The glory of a state does not consist merely in the magnitude of its extent, but largely in a fit correspondence of all its parts and the mutual respect and habitual affection of its people."

Venerable  
Log  
Rollers.

Not  
"Worked up"  
Sentiment.

An  
Open  
Fraud.

Election of  
Senators by  
the People.

Reducing  
the  
Surplus.

This is  
Indeed "Too  
Much."

The Trick  
of a  
Showman.