

News of the Week

(Continued from Page 13.)

build a line from Galveston to Duluth, with a line running up the Sioux river valley into North Dakota, with a branch line from Brookings to the Missouri river along the North and South Dakota lines.

A message from Honolulu, July 8, via San Francisco to the Chicago Tribune, says: A. S. Humphreys has announced his resignation as circuit judge. He was the first judge appointed in Hawaii after its annexation as a territory. He was appointed by President McKinley. Soon after taking the bench he became involved in difficulties with local attorneys, partly on account of his severity in courtroom practice. In June, 1901, he went to Washington to defend himself against charges preferred by the Hawaiian Bar association, which sought his removal. He was sustained by the attorney general and the president, and returned to Hawaii to resume his place on the bench.

According to the census bureau bulletin issued July 15 at Washington and relating to the woolen manufactures of the country, the total capital invested for the year 1900 was \$392,040,353, and it is reported that the earnings on this capital amount to almost 9 per cent. The whole number of establishments that year were reported as 2,653.

One hundred and eight Boer prisoners from Bermuda arrived in New York July 14. Among the most prominent of the officers was Gen. J. B. Wessels, Peter F. Steyn, a brother of President Steyn, J. DeVilliers, late attorney general of the Free State, and Joubert Reitz, a son of the Free State secretary. All are on their way to their homes in the Transvaal. Commandant Peter Ferreira of the Orange Free State (said there are now about 4,600 Boer prisoners in the island of Bermuda. Two hundred of these are Cape rebels. As most of them have no money for their passage home they will have to wait until a British transport arrives. Some of the released privates complained of the treatment accorded them, Commandant Ferreira said that he did not think officers or privates had much to complain of, adding that it was certain that the English cared for them much better than the Boers could have done for the English.

A dispatch from Washington under date of July 17, says: The war department has made public the last note of Secretary Root to Governor Taft relative to the negotiations concerning the friars, which formed the basis of Governor Taft's note to the vatican yesterday. Secretary Root's note, which is a very lengthy one, dwells on the thought that the vatican is not asked by the Philippine government to withdraw the friars, and that should the vatican take such action it would be considered a purely voluntary step. To withdraw the friars, the note contends, would be very advantageous to the church. The reasons for the withdrawal are not religious or racial, but arise from political and social relations, which induce the lay Catholic population and native priests to desire not only the expulsion of the friars, but the confiscation of their lands. The secretary has taken up the question of the manner of acquiring, by purchase, the friars' property. While regretting that no definite agreement was reached, he expresses the hope that the vatican will finally conclude to withdraw the friars of its own motion and without any agreement. To the end that an ultimate understanding may be reached he asks that the church authorities forward, as soon as possible, full and complete lists of the friars' properties.

A Washington dispatch to the New York World under date of July 10, says: The American anti-trust league today mailed a letter to President Roosevelt severely censuring him for eulogizing Attorney General Knox in his Pittsburg oration July 4. The letter recites the efforts made by the league, as told in The World, to secure action by Attorney General Knox against various combinations alleged to be acting in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and reviews the evidence furnished Mr. Knox as to their operations. Reference is then made to the fact that the president at Pittsburg devoted more than half of his speech to a defense and eulogy of Attorney General Knox, and the letter continues: "Such action on your part forces us to the conclusion that some of your subordinates and advisers are keeping back from you a full knowledge of this most reprehensible action and inaction of Attorney General Knox. So overwhelming was the weight of evidence against your attorney general that not one member of the whole congress, nor one official of the whole government could be found to stand up and defend him until your speech of July 4 was delivered; and, Mr. President, we have a right to insist that a bare denial, even by the president of the United States, of these well-known charges is no sufficient defense for Mr. Knox. Mr. President, if you have not read the evidence we have filed with you and your attorney general in these cases, you should do so without delay, and when you have examined the evidence you will surely retract your defense and eulogy of Mr. Knox made on July 4. If you have a knowledge of the papers, facts and evidence in this case and you still continue to uphold and defend the attorney general, then your conduct is equally reprehensible with his and will be even more severely condemned by the people of the United States, for they had hoped for better things—had hoped at least for an honest enforcement of the law—while you were president of the United States. Such an honest enforcement of the laws is now prevented by the collusion existing between the attorney general and criminal trusts. If Mr. Knox is permitted longer to prostitute the department of justice to such base uses, the people will hold you responsible; for it is within your power, Mr. President, at any time to retire him to merited disgrace and fill his place with an attorney general who will enforce the laws equally to the rich and to the poor, without fear, favor or hope of reward."

Why?

New Castle (Colo.) Democrat: President Roosevelt is making speeches denouncing the trusts and says that an anti-trust law must be passed at the next session of congress. Why wait until congress adjourns? Or why defend Attorney General Knox for failing to do his duty under existing laws? Or—what is more pertinent still—why keep a trust attorney like Knox in the cabinet at all? It would seem that the people outside of the trusts have a right to know why the government is conducted in the interests of the trusts.

What the Government Costs.

The enactment of the big river and harbor appropriation bill makes certain an aggregate of public money appropriated by this session of congress fully equaling, if not exceeding, the striking figure to which Chairman Cannon of the house committee on appropriations pointed with alarm last week. He gave a table of estimated revenue for the next fiscal year, with authorized expenditure as that account now stands in the various ap-

propriation bills enacted or passing, of which the following is a summary: FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Estimated revenue.....	\$639,520,629
Appropriated by regular bills in present stages..	590,636,404
Permanent annual appropriations	69,921,220
Miscellaneous appropriations	10,000,000
Deficiency appropriations.	20,838,134

Total appropriations.....\$691,445,758
Apparent revenue deficiency

51,925,128
This makes no account of the sink-link fund payments which would increase expenditure by \$54,000,000 more, if they were made. And the statement does not include or make account of any expenditure which may be incurred by the passage of an isthmian canal bill or a ship subsidy bill or many other pending bills relating to expensive projects.

It is to be said, however, that if expenditure stops where it is, the year will show no deficit to speak of if revenue comes up to the estimate; for appropriations for a given year are never entirely expended in that year. The river and harbor bill, for example, authorizes and appropriates for projects which will require some years to carry out in many cases. It is calculated that the margin between appropriations and actual expenditure will just about equal the apparent deficiency in revenue as given above, showing an equality between revenue and expenditure for the coming fiscal year. But it is evident that the days of the surplus are about over. There is to be quite a large reduction in taxation, beginning with July 1, but the principal way in which the problem of surplus has been met is to spend it—and not a dollar of the expenditure is to go toward debt reduction.

Attention is called by the above figures to the enormous increase going on in the cost of the federal government. Deducting from the total of appropriations that made for the post-office department whose revenues are included in the revenue estimate, we should have a total appropriation for the fiscal year 1903 of about \$560,000,000. This compares with a total of \$479,365,657 only as recently as for the current fiscal year. But it compares with an average aggregate yearly appropriation of only about \$300,000,000 just prior to the Spanish war. The costs of this government have thus nearly doubled within five years. The fact is fairly entitled to the description of astounding.—Public Opinion.

Great Publishing Firms.

The New York Journal recently compiled the following statement of the respective "outputs" of the chief publishing houses of the United States:

The MacMillan Co., New York....	692
Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y....	212
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston..	195
J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia..	194
Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y....	192
The Abbey Press, New York.....	160
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.....	148
Harper & Bros., New York.....	123
T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York..	116
Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.....	119
G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York..	104
D. Appleton & Co., New York....	103
Dodd, Mead & Co., New York....	103
E. P. Dutton & Co., New York...101	

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE



This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you to show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO. DEPT. 177, KANSAS CITY, MO.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Live daily and weekly democratic newspaper has ground floor chance for good editorial writer or business manager, who has money and brains to invest. Address at once:

..... 500, CARE COMMONER

\$5 to \$12 WEEKLY for copying letters for us in your own home, outfit and particulars free. Address, Ladies' Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

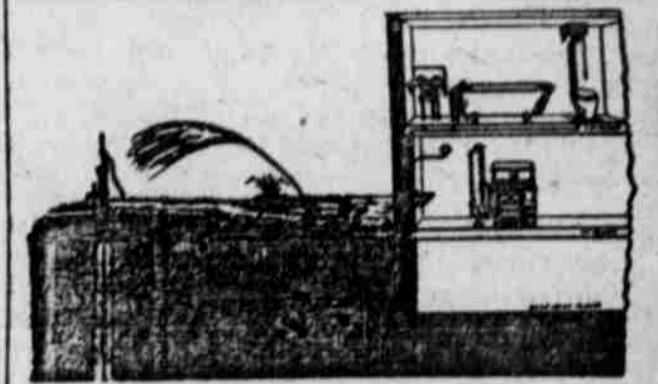
A. T. MOHR, Buffalo, N. Y. BREEDER OF REGISTERED POLLED JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. Bulls that will produce highest Jersey quality and every calf, out of horned dams, naturally hornless. The only creditable way to dehorn your future dairy herds.

Union Central Life CINCINNATI The POLICY-HOLDERS' Company

Highest interest rate; lowest death rate; pays largest dividends. Good agents wanted. Address John M. Pattison, Pres., Cincinnati. J. M. Edmiston, state agent for Nebraska, Lincoln.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS

to J. R. BUCHANAN, G.P.A. F.E.&M.V. R.R., U. S. Natl. Bank Bldg., OMAHA, NEB., and get full information about the new line building in the Rose Bud Reservation that will BE OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT SOON.



Use Your Own Pressure Waterworks

Be comfortable like city folks. Have BATH. Closet range boiler supplied with hydrant water; 2,000 plants operating. Especially fine for farmers and town waterworks. Hand power, windmill, or engine. Send for new illustrated catalogue.

CLARENCE A. BURTON, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE PLATFORM TEXT-BOOK

CONTAINS Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the U. S., All National Platforms of all political parties since their formation, to and including 1900. Price, 25 Cents. One and two-cent postage stamps accepted. Don't send personal checks. Agents Wanted. A million copies may be sold. Send three 2-cent stamps for treatise on Injurious Insects of Orchard, Garden and farm. Address VINCENT PUB. CO., 12th and Jackson Sts., Omaha, Neb.