

made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce and the general loss, inconvenience, and distress which it was represented would immediately follow the re-election of the president in opposition to the bank."

Jackson added: "He (the president) met the challenge and willingly took the position into which his adversaries sought to force him and frankly declared his unalterable opposition to the bank as being both unconstitutional and inexpedient."

The methods referred to in this address by President Jackson are the methods that are resorted to by the representatives of special interests whenever an appeal for relief is made by the people. Enormous literary bureaus are constructed for the purpose of influencing public sentiment, newspapers are brought under the control of these interests, debtors are warned of the ruin which awaits them should any plan intended to protect public interests be carried out; and in various ways, in this day as in Jackson's time, attempts are made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce and the general loss, inconvenience and distress which it is represented would immediately follow any executive act or legislative act to which the representatives of these special interests do not heartily subscribe.

In one of his messages Jackson said that he had "unquestionable proof that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine;" and he referred to the efforts of the bank to control public opinion through the distress of some and the fears of others.

The special interests of today have a "permanent electioneering engine."

In his farewell address, Jackson warned the American people against the money trust. He reminded them that it would require "steady and persevering exertions" on their part to check the spirit of monopoly; he warned them that "so many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one nor success easy." He congratulated himself that his humble efforts had not been spared "to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver;" he told the people that in spite of all that had been done "enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance;" and he assured the people that "the power, however, is in your hands and the remedy must and will be applied if you determine upon it."

The evils against which Jackson struggled are more pronounced in this day than they were in Jackson's time; and today, as in the days of Jackson, the power is in the people's hands and the remedy will be applied if they determine upon it.

### Cuban Reciprocity.

Although Mr. Roosevelt and his friends interpreted the result of the recent elections to be an indorsement of the president's Cuban reciprocity plan, there is now evident a disposition to defeat the proposed reciprocity treaty.

Strong influences in the senate have all along been arrayed against Mr. Roosevelt's plan and while for a time it seemed that there was promise of success, it is now becoming more and more evident that some very ingenious plans have been devised by the opponents of the reciprocity scheme.

Several weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Roosevelt would send the Cuban treaty to the senate, thus relieving the house of any responsibility in the matter. The treaty is already before the senate. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"The ratification will be accomplished with the understanding that the terms of the treaty do not become effective until there has been supplemental legislation by both houses

giving them effect. The president will then send a message to both houses of congress calling attention to the treaty and the changes it makes in our system."

In this way the house will be given the privilege of acting upon the proposed treaty. It is significant that it is already being pointed out by republican papers, some of which, by the way, pretend to be in favor of Cuban reciprocity, that if the Cuban treaty should go into effect serious complications would arise with Germany.

It is said by these papers that the treaty between Germany and the United States provides that Germany shall be placed by the United States upon terms equal with the most favored nation and that in the event the Cuban reciprocity treaty goes into effect, Germany will demand concessions similar to those given to Cuba.

It may seem strange to some that this thought did not occur to either the advocates or the opponents of Cuban reciprocity until this late day and yet it is now being seriously urged, together with other objections; and it is not difficult to believe that even though the American people indorsed the reciprocity plan at the last election the chances for Cuban reciprocity are not entirely flattering.

### Another Sample.

The Commoner has called attention to the fact that the so-called independent papers are usually plutocratic. Below will be found an extract from one of these papers, Leslie's Weekly. The paper doesn't claim to be a republican paper; it assumes to take an independent view of men and issues, but it is more bitterly partisan than many of the papers which candidly announce their support of the republican party. The editor seems to have a special fondness for the graveyard; he is a sort of a self-appointed undertaker.

This choice bit of literature is furnished the readers of The Commoner that they may fully understand the dignified and intelligent literary style of those editors who breathe the air that has first passed through the lungs of Wall street:

"One result of the recent election was to bury the Nebraska corpse, which has been dragging after the democracy for the past few years. The selfish populist from Nebraska undertook to stump several western states, but wherever he appeared the republican vote grew larger. His home precinct, normally democratic, gave a republican majority; his prototype in Ohio was snowed under by a hundred thousand; the republican state ticket in every congressional district but one in his own state of Nebraska was victorious, and, on top of it all, silver was quoted in London at the lowest record price. And now, if the Associated press and the great newspapers of the country will only let this political Lazarus lie unnoticed in his tomb, he will never hear the voice of resurrection again. Let him lie."

### A Progressive Policy.

The Des Moines Register and Leader, a republican paper that has said many things in favor of tariff revision, declares that the fact that there is a division on this question among the republicans may as well be faced candidly. The Register and Leader says:

"It is useless to tell each other to shut up or to misrepresent each other's purpose, or to advise each other to join the democratic party. The republicans who believe in a progressive policy upon the tariff certainly have no intention of either suppressing their opinions or of looking to the democratic party to carry them into effect. They intend to exercise the privilege, belonging to every member of the party, of saying what they think the republican policy should be and what the doctrine of protection to American industries properly includes. They deem it not only a privilege, but a duty, to do their part toward keeping the republican party right in line with the teachings of its great leaders in the

past and with the needs and demands of the country at this time."

But what will these republicans who believe in "a progressive policy" upon the tariff do when they realize that they are powerless to keep the republican party right on this question?

It may be that in the future the rank and file of the party will revolt.

We have already obtained a hint, however, concerning the attitude of some of the republican editors of Iowa. In that state a number of influential republican editors aided in inserting in the republican state platform a plank favorable to tariff revision. These editors defended that plank, insisting that it means exactly what it says; and yet while defending what they called the "Iowa idea" as protesting against the maintenance of the "shelter" in the tariff for the trusts, these editors called upon the people of Iowa to elect candidates for congress who had openly repudiated the tariff revision plank.

These republicans now tell us that they have "no intention of either suppressing their opinions or of looking to the democratic party to carry them into effect." Of what value are their opinions if they content themselves with simply giving an expression to those opinions while at the next moment they go to the polls and cast their vote for candidates for congress who do not represent their views.

### The Dead of 1902.

In the necrology of 1902 appear the names of many illustrious men and women, but the list is not longer nor the names more numerous than those of other years. In each annual list appears the names of some who have been especially beloved, and to thousands the death of some man or woman comes as a personal loss not to be retrieved.

In literature death cut a wide swath during 1902. Bret Harte, whose stories of the west marked a new era in American literature, passed into the great beyond. Frank R. Stockton, the genial humorist, who caused happy smiles to lighten the faces of millions, laid down his pen forever. Edward Eggleston, whose homely stories of pioneer life in Indiana charmed another generation not less than this, went to his reward. Paul Leicester Ford, American, and George Douglas Browne, Englishman, had made their names famous in fiction, but went down before the grim reaper ere the sun of their opportunities had fairly risen above the horizon. Frank Norris, virile and full of promise, was taken away in the midst of a labor that promised a great reward in fame and money. George A. Henty, whose name is familiar to every school boy, is numbered among the dead of the year just passed. Zola, the great French novelist, was another claimed by death during the year. And last, but by no means least, in the list of the great writers who died during 1902, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose delightful historical romances made her name familiar in thousands upon thousands of homes, was called to rest forever from her labors.

The martial leaders of the civil war are rapidly disappearing from the stage of action, and the year 1902 saw two strong representatives, one from each side of the contending forces, make their final exit—General Franz Seigel and General Wade Hampton. Among leaders of men, Thomas B. Reed, Jean DeBloch of France and Cecil Rhodes of Great Britain, were called away. The pulpit suffered more than usual through death during the year. Dr. Newman Hall, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Joseph Parker of London, Frederick Temple and Archbishop Ledochowsky bore names familiar throughout the civilized world. The stage lost Sol Smith Russell, and music lost Philippe Marchetti, Camilla Urso, Heinrich Carl Hoffman and Benjamin Bilse. Art lost those who bore the