

recall that he was the worst beaten candidate in the history of the democratic party. In New York and New Jersey, the states that the World was going to deliver to him, he was buried under an avalanche of Roosevelt votes. How empty, then, the World's promise that if Governor Johnson should be nominated, 'he would unquestionably poll 100,000 more votes than Mr. Bryan in New York and New Jersey.' There is not the slightest likelihood that the democratic party will nominate Mr. Johnson. Even if Mr. Bryan were not the party's choice, we doubt if it would name Mr. Johnson in the coming campaign—not, at least, with the same forces behind him that were responsible for the Parker fiasco. The opposition to Mr. Bryan in the democratic party is confined to the plutocratic element. In a sense the World is not a plutocratic organ. Yet it ever is found engaged in delivering the people over to exploiting interests. It has no expectations that the democratic party will nominate its candidate. It simply is engaged in an effort to defeat Mr. Bryan in the election and serve 'the interests' that are so fearful that he may become president and give force and effect to the policies and doctrines which he has urged and advocated and popularized."

CONGRESSMAN Hinshaw of Nebraska has introduced a bill providing for the guarantee by the federal government of deposits in national banks. Referring to this measure the Washington correspondent for the Omaha World-Herald says: "The bill provides that banks shall pay to the treasury an annual tax equal to one-twentieth of one per cent of the deposits, and that this tax shall be suspended whenever the money raised exceeds \$10,000,000. Whenever a national bank fails, the treasury department is to take over its affairs, paying the depositors in full and turning all the assets of the bank into the treasury fund. The bill also limits the deposits that national banks shall receive to ten times the capital stock and surplus combined."

IN SPEAKING of his guarantee deposit measure Congressman Hinshaw said: "There were in the 6,625 national banks of the country in 1906 \$4,055,000,000 deposits and in 1897 \$1,770,000,000, and for the ten years from 1897 to 1906, inclusive, the average was a little less than \$3,000,000,000. A tax of one-twentieth of one per cent upon the deposits of 1906 would produce \$2,000,000 per annum. The losses from national bank failures amount to \$1,000,000 a year. The tax of one-twentieth of one per cent upon a bank having deposits of \$200,000 would amount to \$100 in such years as the tax is levied; upon a bank with \$500,000 deposits \$250, upon \$1,000,000 deposits \$500; sums which, to the ordinary banker, would be insignificant when compared to the perfect security both to depositors and banker. A law of this kind would, in my judgment, effectually prevent panics, and the recurrence of the lack of confidence which was probably the cause of the late financial disturbance. This would in no way interfere with the action which the several states would probably take likewise to insure the depositors of state banks as Oklahoma has already done. Postal savings banks would be a step in the right direction, but it seems to me that the method here proposed would be effective of full and absolute security. Suggestions would be gladly received upon the details of this measure. This question is now receiving much consideration from various members of congress, but it is difficult yet to say whether any legislation can be accomplished."

J. PROCTOR KNOTT, former governor of Kentucky and for several terms a member of the national house of representatives, sustained a paralytic stroke at his home in Lebanon, Ky., and his death is expected. Mr. Knott is seventy-eight years of age. The Lebanon (Ky.) correspondent for the New York World says: "Born in Kentucky in 1830, Mr. Knott removed to Missouri in 1850, served in the legislature, and became attorney general. In 1861 he refused to take the oath of allegiance and his office was declared vacant. After a brief imprisonment he returned to Kentucky. He was elected to congress in 1867-71 and 1875-83. In 1883 he was elected governor of Kentucky. An able lawyer and a man of brilliant and varied talents, ex-Governor Knott is best known as the author of the 'Duluth speech,' said never to have been surpassed in congress for satire and humor.

This speech was made January 27, 1871, when a bill to renew a free grant of 1,418,451 acres of public land to a company which had failed to construct a railroad between Duluth, Minn., and Bayfield, Wis., came before the house. Duluth was incorporated a year before, and ten years later had only 3,483 population. Knott so ridiculed 'the zenith city of the unsalted seas' that the bill, which had been passed by the senate, was defeated. In 1890, when Duluth had grown to a city of more than 33,000 inhabitants, ex-Governor Knott went there and made a speech praising its growth and progress."

FRANK A. HARRISON, a prominent Nebraska republican, who is now the recognized leader of the LaFollette forces, has written a letter to the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal in which he says that the American people demand: First, an immediate revision of the tariff, so that the 'protection' now given to the manufacturing trusts shall be extended so as to include protection to the laborer and consumer. Second, defeat of the ship subsidy scheme—that donation asked for by the manufacturing and transportation and trust partnership." In the same letter Mr. Harrison says: "There is in this country one mammoth combine which controls the manufacture of all things made of iron and wood—the articles of necessity which enter the homes and farms of Nebraska. This same combine controls the transportation lines to the seaboard, and to a great extent the steamship lines to foreign countries. This applies particularly to all ships flying the American flag. When I speak of what these combines are doing in foreign countries, to the prejudice of the American people, I speak of what I have seen with my own eyes. When I say that the freight steamers running south from the United States, the ones which it is particularly desired by the schemers to subsidize, are in close combination with the tariff-protected trusts, I say what I know to be a fact. Articles that are used by every farmer in Nebraska, like barb wire, for instance, are made in Pennsylvania, hauled to the seaboard, placed upon ships, carried 2,000 miles or more, unloaded into lighters, ferried to shore, and carried upon the backs of men to foreign merchants who then sell the goods at retail at a lower price than any Nebraska merchant can buy the same things at wholesale. It is apparent that the protected factory which can sell goods to the foreigner at half the price it charges the home consumer is a monstrosity. The laborer for the factory has his wages based on the lowest price of the product. Therefore the American laborer is not protected, but is already in close competition with the laborer in the foreign factory. So in the game, this kind of 'protection' is for the benefit of the manufacturer solely, while the laborer and the home consumer get skinned. Yet we have trust representatives and members of congress who want to donate the funds of the government to this monstrous combine. Instead, the congressmen should at once demand a removal of the tariff wall to a point where competition actually threatens, so that the American consumer may get the same benefit that the American manufacturer is so keen to grant to his foreign consumer."

MRS. ANSON JONES, widow of Dr. Anson Jones, who was president of the republic of Texas during the period just previous to the annexation of that commonwealth to the United States, died recently at Austin, Texas. The Austin correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Jones took place in Austin in May, 1840. The wedding trousseau was brought all the way from Houston to Austin, a distance of 186 miles, by ox-cart. Mrs. Jones still has a receipt showing the freight charges upon part of the goods which were transported in this manner. The hauling of one pair of white silk hose from Houston to Austin cost \$9; black cotton hose, \$3 per pair; inserting, \$1 per yard; chally, \$3 per yard. The goods were not transported at a cost of so much per weight, but the freight charges were made according to the value of the articles. Judge James Smith, who married Dr. and Mrs. Jones, was killed by Indians while out riding near Austin a short time after he had performed the ceremony. His five-year-old son, Lafayette, who was with him, was captured by the Indians and was held a prisoner for several months. The boy was finally sold to Santa Fe traders and was returned to his distressed mother in Austin. Mrs. Jones relates many interesting incidents that occurred in the Texas capital during the

time that her husband was president of the republic. She says that the foreign ambassadors seldom traveled even a short distance into the country out of Austin without being provided with a guard to prevent attack by Indians. On one occasion, the French ambassador, M. De Saligny, wanted to take a pleasure ride a short way beyond the outskirts of town. He applied to President Jones for an armed guard to accompany him. The guard was not available just at the time, and President Jones informed the ambassador that he was unable to comply with his request. The Frenchman became maddened and excited when his request met with refusal, Mrs. Jones says. He exclaimed as he left the president's presence in a huff: 'I hope a d—Indian will kill me. Then see what France will do.' The ambassador went on his ride alone and returned safely. Dr. Jones, the last president of the Texas republic, was a native of Massachusetts. He came to Texas in 1833, before the new republic was born and located at Brazoria. He soon became prominent in the political affairs of the country after independence from Mexico was gained. He was a member of the Texas congress in 1838, and that same year he was appointed minister to the United States from Texas. He represented this republic at Washington for two years and returned to his home to fill the office of senator, to which he had been elected. The seat of government was moved from Austin to Washington, Texas, in 1842, while Dr. Jones was president. He named the executive mansion at Washington Barrington, in honor of Great Barrington, Mass., the place of his nativity. Dr. Jones died in 1858. His widow lived for some time in Galveston, and in 1879 she moved to Houston, where she has since resided. The early life of this remarkable woman, before her marriage to Dr. Jones, was full of adventure and excitement. She was born in Lawrence county, Arkansas, and was the eldest child of John C. and Sarah Smith. Her father died in 1827. In 1833 she accompanied her mother on an overland trip from Arkansas to Texas, and when they reached Brazoria county they joined Austin's colony. When word reached them that General Santa Anna and his Mexican army were advancing upon the colony they made a hurried flight with other settlers to the eastern part of Texas. When they learned that General Sam Houston's forces were victorious at the battle of San Jacinto the mother and daughter returned to their home which had been made desolate by the invading forces. Everything that had been left there had been carried away, the crops were destroyed, and life had to be commenced over again."

VETERANS OF the civil war in the United States will be interested in reading of the annual banquet of the survivors of the Sepoy rebellion. The annual banquet was held in London on December 23, and 700 of the 1,200 survivors on the pension rolls of that war were present. The Sepoy rebellion broke out in 1857, the native Indian troops rebelling because the cartridges furnished them by the British government were greased with cow's fat, which was unclean to high caste Sepoys. With the usual British disregard of the opinions of the "inferior races" no attention was paid to the complaints of the native troops. When the Sepoys began muttering too loudly, a lot of them, it is said, were roped in front of a cannon and literally blown to pieces as a warning to their comrades. A few days later the fires of rebellion flamed up all over India, and thousands of English lives paid the penalty of disregard of religious ceremonials and native rights.

THE NEW York Herald recently printed this dispatch from Chicago: "Joseph F. Ward, president of the City National bank, of Evansville, received an unusual Christmas gift in the form of the original manuscript of a letter written in 1809 to his grandfather, Colonel Joseph Ward, by John Adams. The letter throws new light upon the attitude of Adams toward Alexander Hamilton and other leaders of his time. It follows in part: "Quincy, August 31, 1809.—Sir: The negotiations of the peace of 1783 are known in detail by nobody but myself, and, as they have been misrepresented, they will be more so hereafter, if the truth is not told and supported by documents. The history of our country is getting full of falsehoods and it is high time for some of them to be corrected. Hamilton propagated a great many, some of which I am endeavoring to rectify or correct in justice. Have I had any success?"