## TAKE THE INITIATIVE

Oom Paul's People Do This by Precipitating Hostilities.

### CONFLICT ON IN THE TRANSVAAL

British Government Declines to Discuss the South African Demands - Martial Law Proclaimed in Pretoria-English Residents Without Permits Must Leave Within Eight Days-Activity on All Sides.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13.-War was declared yesterday. The formal declaration occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- Following is the reply of the British government to President Kruger's ultimatum:

Her majesty's government has received with great regret the peremptory demands of the South African republic, conveyed in your telegram of the 9th. You will inform the republic in reply that the conditions named by the South African republic are such that her majesty's government deems it inexpedient to discuss them.

A Pretoria dispatch, dated October 11, sent via Lourenzo, Marzeuzas, says telegraphic communication between Natal and Capetown is undoubtedly interrupted. It says:

"Conygham Green this afternoon said goodbye to President Kruger and his officers in his private capacity. He and his staff will leave tomorrow by two special trains. Martial law was proclaimed at 5 o'clock this afternoon and British residents without permits must leave the Transvaal within eight days.

PARIS, Oct. 13 .- Secretary Vanderhoeven of the Transvaal European agency officially notified the French government this morning that a state of war between the South African republic and Great Britain exists and has existed since last evening.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- A special from Ladysmith says: The Boers occupied Laing's Nek the moment the ultimatum expired. They are now pouring into Natal and Ingogo Heights have been occupied.

Official information of the announcement that the Orange Free State burghers have entered Natal by way of Van Reenen's pass is at hand. It leaves no further room for doubt that acts of war have already been committed and that the campaign has

News of an invasion of the northern border is also generally accepted as reliable. It seems improbable, therefore, that a clash between the forces of Briton and Boer can long be delayed, if, indeed, it has not occurred

#### ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

Nothing in International Usage to Warrant Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- The following statement was issued by the state department today: "The president has received a large number of petitions signed by many citizens of distinction requesting him to tender the mediation of the United States to settle the differences existing between the government of Great Britain and that of the Transvaal. He has received other petitions on the same subject, some of them desiring him to make common cause with Great Britain to redress the wrongs alleged to have been suffered by the outlanders, and especially by American citizens in the Transvaal, and others wishing him to assist the Boers against alleged aggression.

"It is understood that the president does not think it expedient to take acion in any of these directions. As to taking sides with either party to the governer until one power takes control, dispute, it is not to be thought of. As to mediation, the president has received no intimation from either of to cover Samoa and this trouble would the countries that the mediation of the United States would be accepted, and in the absence of such intimation from both parties there is nothing in the rules of international usage to justify an offer of mediation in the present circumstances. It is known that the president sincerely hopes and desires that hostilities may be avoided, but if, unfortunately, they should come to pass, the efforts of this government will be directed-as they are at present-to seeing that neither our national interests nor those of our citizens shall suffer unnecessary injury."

Forces in Luzon Advancing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-The war department today received the following dispatch, dated Manila, Octo-

"Schwan's column is marching on Sapang and Das Marinas today, where opposition is expected. His artillery and wagon transportation is returning to Baccor by way of Rosario. A column of 500 men is marching from Imus to support Schwan, if necessary, Young, in the north, has occupied Arayat, and supplies are being moved up the Rio Grande by cascoes to that point. Lawton will command the column when full concentration is effected. Young's loss today, one enlisted man, who was wounded yester-Insurgents attacked Angeles lines, quickly repulsed: six enlisted men were slightly wounded."

Admiral Dewey at Home.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 13 .- The state of Vermont gave its welcome to Admiral Dewey today with a parade and a reception at the state house. The weather was perfect and 30,000 visitors joined with the hero's townsmen in the celebration. Never before has there been such a demonstration was handsomely decorated.

The admiral spent the night on board the sleeping car Genesta and picketed by national guardsmen.

#### KYLE DISCUSSES WORK DONE.

Industrial Commission Proposes to Re-

port to Congress. CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota was interviewed here today concerning the work of the industrial commission, of which he is a member. Senator Kyle

"Our commission proposes to report to congress about the middle of January on the trust and immigration matters which it has been investigating. We have become satisfied from the testimony of all interests before the commission that the prevailing opinion in the country is that the trust has come to stay.

"I believe the information we have collected in regard to the transportation and interstate commerce law will result in a new interstate commerce law which will include many of the

features contained in the Cullom bill. "Many have testified before the commission concerning the importance of publicity in relation to the operation of the large corporations and it will recommend the appointment of an ofthose of the bank examiners and who shall gather facts about these companies which can be used for the benefit

of the government. "The general sentiment on the commission is that there ought to be conservative restrictions of immigration. We have found that there are organized societies in Europe that furnish funds to undesirable persons with which to come to America. We have information on this point both pertinent and astonishing."

#### JESSE'S STARTLING DEFENSE.

Griffin Blackmailed Him and Threatened to Slander His Daughter.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Oct. 13.-The trial of C. G. Jesse, charged with the murder of Frank Griffin, editor of Griff's Maryville Daily Review, began here yesterday. The first day was consumed by the opening statements of counsel and oy testimony showing the facts about the shooting.

The defendant is on the stand toady and utters the first statements he has made with regard to the shooting. He testifies that Griffin had been blackmailing him at the rate of \$20 jer month, and that even when his money gave out Griffin insisted on the payments, and threatened that, if they were not continued he would slander

the defendant's daughter. Jesse admitted that he had sold liquor contrary to law and charged that he had paid blackmall to Griffin ever since coming to Maryville. Later, Jesse said, his drug store was destroyed and he became almost poverty-stricken. Griffin continued to demand money, and on the morning of the killing threatened to publish a statement defamatory of his (Jesse's) daughter unless he was given \$50. Griffin had already assailed Jesse, and the latter says he went nome and found his wife in tears with the paper in her lap. His wife's distress, his financial emmet Griffin on the street, without repistol and fired.

### ONE POWER SHOULD CONTROL.

Tripartite Government Not a Success. According to Chambers.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 13 .- Hon. W. L. Chambers of Suffolk, Ala., formerly chief justice of Samoa, is one of the visitors at the industrial convention. He was shown a Washington dispatch, in which mention was made of apprehension over affairs at Samoa. The chief justice said:

"You may expect to hear of small uprisings in Samoa for some time to come. The provisional government now in control there is not sacred to those people. It is a form of government which the natives cannot understand and will not therefore be a success. Those people will not be rightly Germany has no interest there. The policy of expension should be extended cease. England and America are in sympathy and the action jointly of these two powers would effect this. I believe that England would not hesitate to withdraw from Samoa if it were suggested by the United States.

Live Stock Santtary Rules. CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- At today's

meeting of the Interstate Association of Livestock boards the report of the committee on quarantine line and open season was presented and adopted. It makes a change in the quarantine line of last year, the counties of Lincoln, Cannon and Cumberland In Tennessee being placed above the

line. The committee also recommended that during the open season, which was fixed from November 1 to January 1, all stock shipped into Missouri, Kansas, western Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona must first be inspected and found to be free

Dewey Cornerstone Exercises. NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 13 .- Hon. William B. Dillingham of Montpelier, former governor of Vermont, has consented to speak in behalf of the state at the cornerstone exercises of the Dewey memorial at Norwich university tomorrow. Chauncey M. Depew of New York will deliver the oration. The cornerstone will be laid by Governor Smith and Admiral Dewey.

More Fair Subscriptions.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13 .- The transportation subscription to the St. Louis World's Fair fund was further increased today by a subscription for \$35,000 by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad company. This makes \$85,000 subscribed by the transportation companies this week and pushes the fund forward towards completion. in the history of Vermont. The Lown | Mr. William H. Thompson, chairman of the finance committee, returned from Europe yesterday and is arranging for a series of meetings, which it an ugly wound. He was immediately lawful money reserve from \$1,272,922 the car and the railroad yards were is believed will immediately close up brought to Ainsworth, where physi-I the subscription.

# RICH VEIN OF COAL

Discovery that Feans Much to Dakota County and Nebraska.

#### SLAIN BY FLYING TRIMMING KNIFE

Dig Tom Glean Hilled by Frank Montague in a Quarrel at South Omahr-A Quarrel that Has a Tragic Termination -Shocking Hunting Accident-Other News Notes From Nebraska.

The law provides that when it shall be made apparent to the governor of the state by affidavit that a vein of coal of not less than twenty-six inches in depth and of sufficient capacity to pay to mine, and within paying distance from the surface, a person shall be appointed to examine and report as to the probable extent of the veins. undoubtedly be one of the results of all expense of the examination to be the commission's work that we will paid by the claimant. If the report is satisfactory to the governor he may ficial whose duties will tally with direct the auditor to draw an order on the treasurer for \$4,000, this to be paid to the owners of the mine. For a vein of iron ore one foot thick a reward of \$2,000 is offered, and if the vein is three feet in depth a reward of \$4,000 will be given. A sample of Dakota county coal has been received at the governor's office and it is said by experts to be a fairly good specimen of soft or bituminous coal.

Coal in Dakota County.

LINCOLN, Oct. 16 .- The discovery of a supposedly rich vein of coal in Daktoa county, in the extreme northeastern part of the state, was reported at the state house. From the meager details received at the governor's office it seems that a vein fifty inches wide and sixty-one feet below the surface extends for a considerable distance in the vicinty of Jackson, a small town in the northern portion of the county. The reward offered by the state for the discovery of coal has been claimed by the Fleming brothers of Jackson, and Governor Poynter today assured them that upon the presentation of an affidavit setting forth the facts in their claim a competent person would be sent to examine the alleged coal vein. Numerous discoveries of coal in Nebraska have been reported to the state authorities in recent years, but in nearly every case the vein has been too small to be worked for profit.

Epworth League in Nebraska. LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 16.-The Board of Control of the Epworth assembly has fixed the time of the next annual assembly of the Epworth League of Nebraska as August 1 to 9 inclusive. The contract with the management of Lincoln park, where the assembly was held this year, holds for two years more, but the Board of Control contends that the contract is broken through the action of the management, which necessitated instituting barassment and Griffin's attacks and legal proceedings to recover what is threats half crazed him, and when he alleged to be due the league. There is reasonable assurance that so long alizing what he was doing, he drew his as the personnel of the board remains as it is at present the assembly will remain in Lincoln. There is some talk of finding a permananet location for the annual meetings of the league and if it is decided by the board to do this Lincoln will put in a bid for the

location. The resignation of Mrs. G. W. Isham as junior superintendent has been accented and Mrs. J. R. Woodcock elected as her successor. An executive committe consisting of the president and chairmen of the sub-committees was appointed as follows: L. C. Jones, president and chairman of the program committee; A. G. Greenlee, chairman of the committee on grounds; J. W. Swan, chairman of the committee on health and order; C. E. Sanderson, chairman of the committee on gates and concessions; Dr. C. M. Shepherd, auditor,

Jury Finds Watson Not Guilty.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 16. John C. Watson was acquitted of the charge of forgery by a jury in the district court. The jury went out at 2 o'clock and in two hours arrived at a verdict of not guilty. The case began ten days ago and has been bitterly contested at every point. The Hawke case and the case of the Chicago Piano company against Watson were continued until December 11 on motion of the state, because of the absence of witnesses.

Burning Grass Threatens Wahoo. WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 16 .- During a gale it is supposed sparks from a passing train fired a densely covered patch of weeds and tall grass on the south bank or Wahoo creek and for a time that part of town was in danger, but the people and fire department conquered the flames. This makes the second fire started here the past week

by passing trains. Wanted by His Bondsmen. AINSWORTH, Neb., Oct. 16.-Sheriff Murray returned from Omaha with A. F. Weyranth, indicted for whisky selling at the last term of the district court, and placed under \$300 bonds,

but who jumped his bail. Weyranth

was brought back at the instance of

his bondsmen.

Gets Damages From Railroad. TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 16 .- Moses Roberts has received a verdict for \$435 against the Burlington company in Johnson county court. Mr. Roberts sustained severe injury at a crossing in Grafton several months ago.

Shocking Hucting Accident. AINSWORTH, Neb., Oct. 16.-Thirty miles south of Ainsworth, while H. C. Savage, accompanied by his brother, C. G. Savage, and James Rowe, a hunting party from Sargent, in Custer county, were encamped on Enders lake, the former in handling a shotgun received the full contents of both barrels in his arm about half way between the wrist and elbow, tearing away bone and flesh, making clans dressed the injured arm

Columbus Banks Victimized. COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 14.-Henry Ragatz, a prominent business man. was notified by the Columbus State bank that it held a note for \$450 for which he was security and which was past due. Rogatz found his name had been forged to a note and that the signature was a bungling imitation. He learned that this was a renewal note, the original having been given some three years ago and renewed about three times a year. The note was signed by John Tannahill as principal and it was he who had always negotiated the paper. The Commercial National bank also held two notes aggregating \$474.50, renewed six or seven different times, always signed with Tannahill as principal and Harry B. Reed, a farmer living north of town, as security. Mr. Reed admitted he had signed notes for Mr. Tannahill a long time ago, but said he had signed nothing for him in over a year and these notes were also forgeries. The First National bank then discovered it was holding two notes negotiated by Tannahill, one for \$120 with Carl Kramer as security and the other for \$100 secured by Mrs. Phobe J. Lawrence. Mr. Kramer says his signature is a forgery and as Mrs. Lawrence lives in Polk county the

nature is genuine. A scramble has ensued among the attorneys for the different banks to file attachment suits against Tannahill's property on the edge of town, which consists of thirty-three acres of nursery and orchard with considerable improvements in the way of hot houses and other buildings. Four suits have ben filed aggregating something over \$1,600, but as there is an incumbrance against the property of \$1,000 it is not likely that it will pay out the claims.

bank cannot tell just now that her sig-

Returns From the Klondike. FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 14.-Frank Frandsen, whose people live about a mile east of Fremont, has lately returned from a fifteen months' successful trip to the Klondike. He has, in partnership with a Canadian, one of the best paying stakes in the Atland district, B. C. When he left there weeks ago there were two gangs of men at work taking out \$1,000 a week on an average. He thinks that during the last two or three weeks this average has been kept up although he has heard nothing. From now on, work will be discontinued as the ground will freeze. He came to the United States preparatory to striking out for Australia to try quartz mining there while his partner operates the mine for another year in the Atland district.

Beets Not So Plenty This Year.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 14 .- The eet harvest here and at Ames is progressing. The yield is not quite up to that of last year in sunc localties, but the rugar content and coe! ficient of purity is above the standard, so that it will fully make up for the tack of quustiy. The agar content has increased considerably since the first frost.

As the factory of the Standard Beet Sugar company is not yet completed beets are being placed in silos. The dry weather is helping out the beet raisers, the beets being remarkably free from dirt. The sugar factory at Ames will be completed soon after November 1. The machinery is now in position and the walls nearly up.

Nebraska in Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-A civil service examination will be held at

Mason City, la., on November 1, for the position of clerk and carrier in the postoffice in that city. Miss Luella Remy of Ainsworth, Neb., has been appointed a feeder in

the government printing office. Bids were cpened today at the Indian school for erection of a brick warehouse at the Indian school Genoa, Neb. The only bidder was James Welch of Nebraska City at \$3,349.

Flaming Hayfield Fires Barn. COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 14.-A passing locomotive on the Union Pacific road set fire to the grass east of the city limits and, driven by a high wind, the flames soon reached the hav field of William Lockhart, destroying his barn, several tons of hay, six hogs, a wagon and considerable machinery before it could be subdued. His lors will be something over \$500, with no insurance. Adjoining property was saved only by hard work.

Hitchcock's Harvest Sati-factory. TRENTON, Neb., Oct. 14,-Threshing is being concluded in several places in the county and the average yield is fair considering the damage done by drouth and grasshoppers. The corn was also visited by grasshoppers. but the yield is good and of fair quality. Never in the history of the county has it been so dry and dusty and the farmers are waiting for a rain so they can begin fall plowing.

Scarlet Fever at Dakota City. DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Oct. 14-Scarlet fever in a mild form has broken out in this city. At present there are two cases in Postmaster Schimeal's family, and the other in Mrs. C. W. Cratchbield's family. Every precaution is being used to keep the droad disease from spreading, and it is hoped that these cases will not prove fatal.

Bitten by His Dog. NEBRASKA CITY, Net., Oct. 14 .-T. K. Wooster, bill clerk at the Burlington & Missouri depot, was severely bitten by his own dog as he returned home. His left arm is considerably lacerated.

National Banks of the State. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.- The abstract of the national banks of Nebraska exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln, at the close of business on September 7, as reported to the comptroller of the currency shows the average reserve to have been 37.49 per cent against 40.23 per cent on June 30; loans and discounts increased from \$14,387,565 to \$14,819,199; stocks and securities from \$532,627 to \$626,166; gold coin from \$682,232 to \$47,495; total specie from \$887,658 to \$930,673; to \$1,282,577; individual deposits from \$16,630,291 to \$16,949,904.

## A POLITICAL CONTRAST

The Two Nominees for Supreme Judge Side by Side.

### HOLCOMB APPEARS IN POOR LIGHT

Intelligent, Patriotic, Self Respecting Men Ought to Have No Migsivings as to Whom They Should Vote For-Reese the Able Jurist and Holcomb the Persistent Office Seeker Compared.

From the Lincoln Journal: Silas Holcomb was nominted for justice of the supreme court after months of individual work looking to that end, and in a convention where all the machinery of the fusion forces was brought into use to force the nomination, and where the influence of those using that party for individual advancement was arrayed against the beat judgment of hundreds of individual delegates who desired an abler and a cleaner man to head their ticket.

Judge M. B. Reese was nominated for justice of the supreme court by the unanimous vote of the republican convention against his individual wishes and over his protest. His nomination was a call from both his party and thousands of voters over the state who for ten years have had it in their minds that he ought to be returned to the supreme court where for one term he was one of the ablest and purest men in the highest court of the state of Nebraska.

Silas A. Holcomb makes meagre sacrifice and hopes for great gain in accepting the fusion nomination. He has no legal practice in the courts to sacrifice and has had none since eight years ago when he closed his office in Broken Bow to become an office holder. His sacrifice then was a discontinuance of a practice largely made up of chattel loan business and the foreclosure of mortgages on the property of unfortunate debtors. His personal sacrifice now would be the loss of \$50 a month as president of an insurance company -provided he let go of it if elected to the supreme bench. Judge M. B. Reese elected to the su-

preme court will leave behind him a legal business in the higher courts of the state, worth more to him every year than the salary of a judge. At the call of the people of the state he will leave his present position as dean of the state university law school at a better salary than the one he accepts. At the call of the people of Nebraska he makes these sacrifices. He does more than this, ne will take to the bench a judicial mind continuously trained to the law, an unbroken growth in the knowledge of the law and a high mindedness in the discharge of his duties entirely removed from the political passions and prejudices in which his opponent has had constant training for years and which constitute his principal qualifications.

Silas A. Holcomp for years has been a persistent office seeker. He ran for county superintendent in Hamilton county. He was teaching school with a third grade certificate and because he failed to get a second grade one he tried to beat the county superintendent. He failed in this and took his qualifications at once into the legal profession. He soon ran for district judge and was elected. He then ran for supreme judge and was defeated. Twice then he ran for governor and was elected and again he has rorced. his nomination for supreme judge. Unlike the long line of ex-governors in this state whom the people have honored, after seven years of continuous office holding he hungers for all that is in sight.

Judge M. B. Reese was first nominated for the state senate, which nomination he declined. He was three times nominated and elected district attorney, this nomination coming to him unsought. He made no personal effort for the nomination for supreme judge, and in the campaign; made no speeches urging his own election. At the close of his term as judge any effort or campaign on his part would have secured him a renomination but he would not leave the bench for such work or ask an individual his support. The vindication of his right position has been delayed ten years, but it comes this year in a public sentiment that took every delegate in the republican convention to his feet cheering the nomination and gives thousands of honest voters in the other party an opportunity to vote both for the man and his principle.

Silas A. Holcomb has no respect for the sentiment that has overwhelmingly prevalled in Nebraska against a candidate for the highest court in the state going up or down soliciting votes for himself and degrading the onice to the place of a ward fracas. Lacking that element of self-respect that would hold himself up to the public expectation, he takes the office and himsen into the passions and prejudices of a personal campaign that unfits him to pass in judgment on the interests and property of the people. It is the breaking in Nebraska of an unproken line of precedent. Samuel Maxwell, in his long and distinguished career on the supreme bench, never descended to such practice. George B. Lake, whose impress is abundant in the decision of the court, never solicited a nomination or toured the state for an election. Judge Amasa Cobb and Juage Norval were not personal solicitors for votes, or candidates who arrayed themselves in factional wrangling after office. Judge Sullivan, now sitting on the bench, was nominated and elected without personal solicitation or campaigning on his part. He did not abandon his law business at Columbus to scheme and plot months before the convention for his nomination and with a dignity becoming the high office which he holds. he made no speeches in self glorification or begging the suffrages of the people.

Judge M. B. Reese in speaking to his neighbors and friends when sent for to meet them in a public meeting in his honor, said, "A great many or my friends have written me asking: What are you going to do? When are you going to stump?' Nothing I can conceive of is more disgusting than a candidate for this high office running about over the state in talk-

ing matches with all who will talk with him. Arraying neighbor against neighbor and getting on the wrong side with the people and with himself. The supreme court is our court of last resort. Entrusted in its hands are the lives, libertles and property of the people. No one can have any conception of the obligations devolving upon that office until he has tried it. The sight or a candidate for that office joining in a political fight, talking at the top of his voice, for his own interest, is not elevating. No individual could belleve that such an individual could so change his nature after ascending to the bench to administer equal justice in a case before him. A judge should feel that he has no prejudice, political or otherwise, to sway his judgment. I do not believe a man could so feet who mixed in political fights to secure an election."

Bryan Called on to Explain. The following open letter to William Jennings Bryan is from Wm. B. Ely of

In your O'Neill speech you denounc. ed the present republican administration as guilty of violating the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence in attempting to coerce recognition of American sovereignty in the Philippine islands. Will you condescend to drop epigram and phrasemaking for a moment and give the people of your adopted state the logic by which you arrive at such a conclusion? An occasional resort to reasoning and argument would be a pleasing relief from the monotony of declamation.

By every rule of law recognized by civilized nations the Philippine islands have been under Spanish sovereignty with one short intermission, for the last 400 years. Upon several occasions one tribe, the Tagalos, have attempted resistance, but none of these revolts has ever assumed greater proportions than that of mere insurrection. Success, the crucial test under such conditions, when revolt rises to the dignity of revolution and sovereight? passes, has failed every time. So that the fact remains that these islands were Spanish territory till February 7 last, when the senate ratified the treaty of Paris. Spain had an actual sovereignty there to transfer and by the terms of that treaty she did transfer it to the United States. It appears, then, that our legal title to the archipelago is beyond possibility of question.

By every tenet of international comity, therefore, the Philippine islands became American territory immediately upon the ratification of that treaty, upon the one condition that we have the power to enforce our sovereignty; for the ultimate foundation upon which all sovereignty rests is the power to enforce obedience.

This being accepted as a true statement of the case, will you explain how the principles of the Declaration of Independence become applicable to it at all in its present state of development? It is conceded that, after its establishment and recognition, American sovereignty might be so prostituted as to contravene the declaration. But how is it possible to violate the declaration in attempting to maintain American sovereignty upon American soll, unless it can be shown to be of such a character, per se, as to be subversive, of the fundamental human rights as enunciated in that immortal instrument?

But, in the present development of the situation, the character of the sovereignty to be enforced upon those islands is not under consideration. The position which you and your coadjutors take is that American sovereignty should not be enforced there at all; that it cannot be without violation of

the declaration. Without regard to any specific line of policy toward these islands, which may or may not be in the mind of the president, we have no right to assume otherwise than that the sovereignty ultimately to be enforced there will be in alignment with established American institutions.

Now, Mr. Bryan, if you will show that that sovereignty is of such a nature, per se, as to be subversive of the fundamental rights of the Islanders "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," if you will prove that our government of them will not be "instituted for the maintenance of these rights," and the Filipinos having been granted a voice in the government, if you will demonstrate that it will not "derive its just powers from the consent of the governed" we will all agree that your contention is well grounded. The proof of all this is the burden which your denunciation imposes upon your shoulders. If you are in possession of all the necessary facts to support it, well and good. But unless you do produce the facts to prove your contention the universal verdict of the American people and of the civilized world will be that you and your condjutors are "an evil brood that fouls" its own nest."

York Times: Everybody almost admits that Slippery Si Holcomb is not a fit man for the supreme bench. His own partisans have frequently denounced him and still admit that his election in uself would be a bad thing for the state. Still there are democrats who, admitting this, advocate his election because they say it may be advantageous to Mr. Bryan at some future time. This seems to be carrying partisanship, or hero worship, to a very dangerous extremity. Mr. Bryan has absorbed the democracy of Nebraska until he is all there is of it, and has swallowed the populist party, but the people of the state will hardly be willing to make as great sacrifices as are asked of them for his sake. When it comes to debasing the supreme court for a man whose interests would be advanced by such debasement, it will be found that the mass of people will not agree to it. Unprincipled politicians may desire it and seek to bring it about, but such far-fetched and inexcusable political tine work cannot succeed.

Much surprise is occasioned by the announcement that Professor Arthur R. Marsh has resigned his chair of comparative literature in Harvard university and will go into business. It was partly through the efforts of Professor Marsh that the chair was established.