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### "COMING HOME TO ROOST"

Defending his efforts to protect Paul Morton from prosecution, Mr. Roosevelt said that the corporation rather than the individual should be prosecuted. Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef trust cases, which decision we are told has greatly grieved the president, was in effect, that the corporation rather than the individual packers should be prosecuted.

It looks somewhat like a case of "chickens coming home to roost."

### "CALAMITY" ARGUMENT

A resolution has been introduced in the New York legislature providing for an investigation of the state banking department. The New York World is authority for the statement that "a republican of national note" wired to Albany: "An investigation now would be a public calamity."

Referring to this telegram, the World says:

"Not so. The calamity, if there is one, consists in having a great state department in such condition that the mere proposal to find out what that condition is becomes a disturbing element in politics and finance. To leave the department in that morass would be to double the calamity."

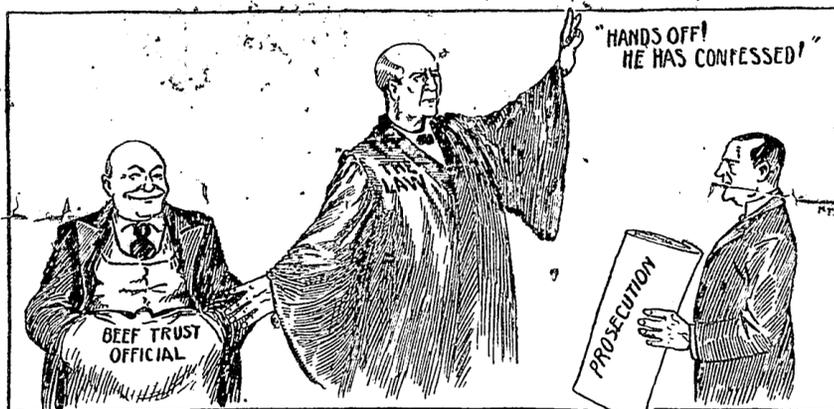
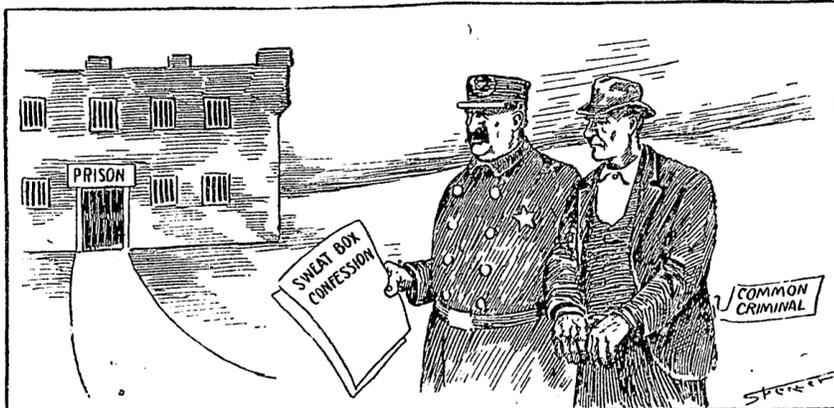
Has a change come over the spirit of the World's dreams, or has it forgotten that the "calamity" argument has been used very effectively by "republicans of national note" at times when the World was working earnestly for republican success? The "calamity" argument is even used in this day by the opponents of railway rate regulation.

### NOT ALL DISTURBED

Newspaper dispatches say that Senator Chauncey M. Depew has become so nervous and melancholy, as a result of the recent exposes, that he is seriously ill at his home, and is not likely to resume his seat in the senate during the present session. We are told that the McCurdys have fled to Paris, driven from their native land by the condemnation of their countrymen. McCall is said to have died of a broken heart, and even Andrew Hamilton, the far-famed lobbyist of the insurance combine, seems to be a bit conscience stricken.

It is worthy of note, however, that the equilibrium of republican committeemen having knowledge of the misappropriation of several hundred thousand dollars of policyholders' money is not disturbed.

If the republican party won't "put it back" it might at least retire from the cabinet the man under whose administration as chairman of the republican committee a considerable sum of the policyholders' money was misappropriated, and for the benefit of the "party of God and morality."



JUSTICE!

## Chinese Education, Religion and Philosophy

Mr. Bryan's Eleventh Letter

Chinese education has been very much over-estimated. The literati have boasted of the antiquity of the government and educational system, the invention of the compass, the printing press and of gunpowder, and the western world has been inclined to concede their claims, but these claims will not bear investigation. The government is ancient, but it is also antiquated. The emperor exercises a power as unlimited as that of the czar and is as inaccessible to his subjects. The ruling family seized the throne two and a half centuries ago and has retained power because the people have learned to submit to almost anything. The laws have not only been arbitrary, but they have been cruel; the officials have not only been appointed without consulting the governed, but they have been shamelessly corrupt.

When Confucius and Mencius taught, they complained of the degeneracy of the government, and in more than twenty centuries that have elapsed since those days, there has been no marked improvement. Of course there have been pure and patriotic men in high places occasionally, but the government showed neither perfection then nor improvement afterwards—until within the last few years.

What if the compass was known to the Chinese before it was to Europe? They made little use of it compared with the use to which

it was put by the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch and other Europeans.

They invented gunpowder and yet they equipped their soldiers with bows and arrows down to the present generation.

They invented the printing press and yet until recently they had no newspapers and but few books. I shall speak in another article of the improvement in this direction, but as an evidence of the little use made of the printing press even now, I record the fact that in a four days' ride (at present the train runs only in the day time) from the capital of the empire to Hankow, through a densely populated section, we did not see a man reading a paper or hear the voice of a newsboy.

Equally without justification is the boast of great learning among the people. They have had no educational system and their children have had to rely upon private schools, a few families getting together and hiring a teacher. Even then the main purpose of their higher education was to obtain a government position. As only a very limited number could possibly be selected at the competitive examinations held by the government, there was small incentive to study and the written language, with two hundred and fourteen radicals and twelve hundred different characters, was enough to discourage even the ambitious. A Chinese official

informed me that not more than one man in a hundred could write a letter and that not more than one in ten could understand a letter when read to him.

The object of the schools, such as they had, was to cultivate the memory and to teach the pupils to write essays expounding the doctrines of the Chinese sages. All of the schools used the same text book, the primer in universal use having been prepared over eight hundred years ago. Education was limited in the number who received it and limited in the amount provided, and the course of instruction was fossilized. None of the students were taught anything about the outside world and but few of the people were students. It is sufficient evidence of the absolute failure of their educational system to compare this great empire, containing approximately one-fourth of the population of the globe, with even the smaller states of Europe in the production of scientists, scholars and poets. China has had diplomats and astute statesmen, but these have been developed in the school of experience rather than in halls of learning. Considering the educational opportunities furnished, it is astonishing that she has produced any great men at all.

China has her religions and they have doubtless exerted a moulding influence upon the people, but the influence has not been an unmixed good. Take, for instance, ancestor worship; it contains a germ of good in that it teaches respect and care for parents, but the spirit has been lost in the observance of the letter until the welfare of the living is neglected that senseless sacrifices may be made to the dead. At Canton we visited a place called "The Place of the Dead." It is connected with a Buddhist temple and is just outside the city wall. There are some four hundred rooms in the group of buildings and nearly every room contains a coffin. Here the well-to-do deposit the body of an ancestor and keep incense burning as long as they can afford to pay for it. Rent must be paid for the rooms; the light must be kept bright; food and drink must be offered to the departed each day and the incense must be paid for. As someone has remarked, it costs more to care for a dead ancestor than a live one. We saw one that had cost three thousand dollars; it had been in the building for sixteen years and had been moved from one apartment to another, a cheaper one being chosen each time as the resources of the family declined. In some cases the families have become so poor that they can neither pay rent nor buy a burying plot.

There is also at Canton an ancestral hall where for a specified sum the name of an ancestor may be inscribed on a little wooden tablet; incense is also burned here, too. Foreign residents relate instances where servants have spent three years' income in burying a parent, the money being borrowed and gradually repaid from the earnings. Besides the first cost of burial, there must be frequent pilgrimages to the grave. It is within the bounds of truth to say that the money expended in elaborate funerals, in sacrifices to the dead, and in periodical pilgrimages to tombs would have gone far toward the educating and enlightening of each rising generation—and who will say that respect for the dead can better be shown by formal ceremonies than by a proper regard for the welfare of the descendants?

The tombs of the royal family are always objects of interest to the tourist. The most famous of these tombs are north of Peking and so near to the great wall that they are usually visited at the same time, three or four days being required for the trip. There are other tombs of less renown still nearer to Peking, while the tomb of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty is just outside the walls of Nanking. Some of these tombs are mere masses of masonry now, but all were once richly carved. The avenues leading up to these tombs are lined with large stone figures of men and animals. These are arranged in pairs, one on either side of the road—two huge warriors, two priests, two elephants standing, two elephants kneeling, two camels standing and two kneeling, two horses standing and two kneeling, and lions, bears and other animals in like positions. These figures are put near the tomb that the ruler may be supplied with the things needful for his happiness in the spirit world. And speaking of tombs, the worship of ancestors is destined to make China a vast graveyard, if, as now, graves cannot be disturbed. It will be remembered that the Chinese government cautioned the Russians and Japanese not to trespass upon the graveyards at Mukden, where a number of Manchu emperors are buried. The graves of the masses are as sacredly regarded, although distinguished merely by a cone-shaped mound. In the neighborhood of the large

cities the cemeteries cover many square miles, and as they are constantly added to and never diminished, they occupy an ever increasing area. In the agricultural districts the burying grounds are scattered through the fields, each family having its own plot. Sometimes when the family has died out, the mound is neglected and the coffin is exposed. At Shanghai and at Nanking we saw a number of coffins in the fields, never having been covered.

The temples of China are interesting, but are generally in a state of decay. The Confucian temple at Peking is visited once a year when sacrifices are made to China's supreme sage. The court of the temple is filled with gnarled and knotted cedars of great age, in which a colony of crows was chanting a requiem when we were there. There are also in the court numerous tablets of marble, each resting on the back of a stone turtle and bearing inscriptions; there are other tablets bearing quotations from the writings of Confucius.

At Canton our guide took us to the temple of the five hundred gods. They represent Buddhist saints, are life size and each has an incense urn before him. One of the gods has a very long arm, he being the one who puts the moon up at nights; another represents a saint who cut open his breast and exposed an image of Buddha to prove his fidelity to the faith.

(Our guide at Canton was Ah Cum, who has conducted travellers through the city for more than forty years and has brought up his sons to the same profession. I mention his name for the benefit of any readers of these lines who may chance to visit, as every tourist should, this most Chinese of Chinese cities.)

There is in the vicinity of Peking a temple with several thousand images of Buddha but they are small and made of clay, the original bronze images having been carried away by the foreign troops during the Boxer troubles.

Close to the walls of the city of Peking stands what is called the Yellow Temple, a rare work of art. The carved figures representing incidents in the life of Buddha are very skillfully wrought and one can not help feeling indignation at the vandalism of the foreign soldiers who, during the Boxer troubles, defaced this ancient monument. By far the most impressive and elaborate religious structure in China is the "Altar of Heaven," not far from the city of Peking. It was built under the Ming dynasty five hundred years ago and is still visited twice each year by the emperor, who here offers sacrifices to heaven. The sacrificial altar is built entirely of white marble. It is a triple circular terrace, the base being a little more than two hundred feet in diameter; the middle terrace one hundred and fifty feet and the top terrace nearly a hundred feet; each terrace being enclosed by a beautiful carved balustrade. It stands about eighteen feet high, and the emperor ascending to it alone, kneels at midnight and as the representative of the whole people makes his offering to heaven. A bullock without blemish is used as the offering on these occasions. In architecture the altar reminds one of the Greek structures; while some of the features of the ceremony recall the rites of the Israelites as described in the Old Testament.

Near to this altar is a pagoda, standing upon another triple but smaller marble terrace; it is popularly known as the "Temple of Heaven." Here on the first day of the Chinese year the emperor offers his supplications to heaven for a blessing upon the year. This is the most graceful and symmetrical pagoda in the empire, if not in the Orient, and no one who visits the capital should fail to see it. Both the altar and the temple are surrounded by a high wall; and the enclosed court is shaded by veteran cedars.

While Buddhism has been regarded as the religion of China, Taoism has also influenced the thought of the nation. It teaches the existence of spirits but has degenerated into superstition and the attempted conciliation of evil spirits. For instance, before each official residence and before many private residences will be found a wall, higher and wider than the front door, the purpose of which is to keep out the evil spirits, which are supposed to travel only in a straight line. When a building is to be made more than two stories high bunches of leaves are often tied to the top of the poles used for scaffolding to deceive the evil spirits and make them believe that it is a forest instead of a building; they being supposed to be hostile to high buildings. After the roof is on, however, the building is safe, but the ridge pole must curve up at the ends to keep the spirits from descending. Boys are very much at a premium in China, because the duty of guarding the grave devolves upon the oldest son. If a man loses a boy or two, he sometimes dresses

the next boy like a girl in order to deceive the spirits, for a girl is, or at least used to be, beneath the notice of even evil spirits. A very intelligent Chinaman explained the disinclination of the ordinary Chinaman to rescue a drowning man on the ground that if the evil spirits were trying to drown the man, they would resent and punish any attempt to save him.

But more potent than either Buddhism or Taoism has been the influence of Confucius and his commentators. This great philosopher was born 551 B. C., and Mencius, his greatest disciple, nearly two hundred years later. The moral principles discussed by them were not presented as original conceptions but rather urged as the principles of previous emperors whose lives were regarded as ideal. In another article, in the discussion of China's awakening, I shall speak of the ethical teachings of Confucius, but it is worth while to note at this time that his utterances with regard to government fall far short of the generally accepted doctrines of today. While he insisted that rulers owed certain duties to their subjects, and were good or bad in proportion as they set an example of virtue and governed wisely, he did not intimate that the people have either the right to, or the capacity for, self-government. His doctrines support the idea that classes are necessary, the "superior" people governing and teaching, the rest doing the manual labor.

Confucius taught that those who were not in office need not concern themselves about the administration of the government—a doctrine which paralyzed the patriotism of the masses and invited abuses on the part of the officials.

The system by which officials were chosen was also calculated to breed selfishness and indifference to the public weal, as well as to impede progress. The course of instruction, as before stated, contemplated merely the memorizing of the Chinese classics, composed of the sayings of the sages, poetry and Chinese history.

The aspirants for honors were not required to think for themselves, to understand the problems of their generation or to know anything of the science of government. To compose a good essay upon what Confucius said, upon what Mencius thought, or upon what Shun or Wan or Woo did was sufficient. This naturally chained each generation to the past and locked the door to advancement.

The successful candidate felt that his appointment was due to his own merit and that he was under no obligation to anyone except the members of his family, who had furnished the money necessary to enable him to take the various examinations. Neither the securing of the office nor the retaining of it rested upon his ability, to devise wise policies or upon his interest in the people at large. The emperor with unlimited power was above him, and the people with unlimited patience were below him.

In later years the examinations have sometimes become a farce and rank has been offered to the highest bidder, bidding being encouraged by an intimation that this might be the last chance. But even when honestly conducted the civil service system of China was not calculated to develop the official or to secure a good, wise and progressive government.

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#### A FARCE FROM THE BEGINNING.

From the beginning the proceedings with respect to the beef trust have been farcical. Commissioner Garfield, sent to investigate, promised the packers immunity, and then reported that there was no beef trust. Garfield's promise of immunity was used by the packers as a method of escape before the federal judge, and now the federal authorities must be content with proceeding against two or three corporations named in the indictments. We are told that the trial of these corporations will last for a long time, and that at least two thousand witnesses will be summoned. In the event of a conviction the penalty would be a fine, and in the meantime the beef trust will continue to put upon the consumers the same old impositions.

If Mr. Roosevelt really means business in his anti-trust campaign, he will do well to rid his administration of Commissioner Garfield. If in the light of the court proceedings at Chicago he continues to hold Mr. Garfield in office, the president need not be surprised if many people who have heretofore had confidence in his "trust-busting" program conclude that he is not, after all, serious in the fair words he speaks against trust evils.

## MR. BRYAN ON CHINESE EXCLUSION

(From Success Magazine for April, 1906.)

If every American could visit China, the question of Chinese immigration would soon be settled upon a permanent basis, for no one can become acquainted with the Chinese coolie without recognizing the impossibility of opening the doors of our country to him without injustice to our own laboring men, demoralization to our social ideas, injury to China's reputation among us and danger to our diplomatic relations with that country.

I made it a point to inquire among the Chinese whom I met in order to ascertain the real sentiment back of the boycott. I had heard of students being subjected to harsh regulations at ports of entry, of travelers humiliated by confinement in uncomfortable sheds and of merchants treated rudely, and I supposed that these things had aroused the resentment. I found, however, that the things complained of were more difficult to deal with and the concessions demanded impossible to grant.

In order to understand the boycott one must know something of Chinese history. As China has never had representative government, the people have been compelled to bring their complaints before officials by petition, and where the petition has been ignored, they have been accustomed to bring such pressure to bear as was within their power, and the boycott has often been resorted to as a means of compelling action upon the part of officials. They, therefore, conceived the idea of a boycott against American goods for the double purpose of urging their own government to favorable action and of calling the attention of the American government to their complaint. Our officials are doing what they can to convince the Chinese government of the injustice and folly of the boycott, and the Chinese officials with whom I conversed seemed anxious to co-operate with our minister and consuls. Immediate action upon the part of our congress, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Chinese, will remove the excuse for a boycott and our government should not be influenced in its action by any threats affecting trade, for the subject is too grave a one to be determined by commercial considerations.

The Americans who are doing business in China are naturally anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the Chinese merchants, and just before we reached Hong Kong the American business men residing there cabled home a statement of the minimum changes in the exclusion act asked for by the Chinese merchants. I had the privilege of attending a dinner at which a number of the leading Chinese merchants of Hong Kong presented their views, and it may be worth while to give here an abstract of their demands as drawn out by cross-examination.

They desire, first, that the word laborer shall be clearly and distinctly defined, "according to the highest standard English and be limited to such class or classes of persons as originally intended to be designated by both governments."

Second, that all regulations and legislative measures affecting Chinese immigration shall be communicated to and approved by the Chinese government before going into force, and that when in force, they should not be altered without consent of the Chinese government.

Third, that American consuls stationed in China shall have full power to grant certificates of admission to persons not included in the prohibited classes, such certificates to be conclusive except in cases of actual fraud.

Fourth, that the American consul in China shall without delay issue certificates of admission to such Chinese not included in the prohibited classes as shall obtain passports from the Chinese government.

Fifth, that the Chinese government shall be permitted to appoint one European medical practitioner to act in conjunction with a medical officer appointed by the United States at the port of departure and that no one shall be rejected as diseased unless certified to be so by both medical officers.

Sixth, that Chinese once admitted into the United States shall enjoy the same rights and protection accorded to the subjects of the most favored nation, and in case of ill-treatment shall be entitled to damages from the government.

Seventh, that Chinese passing through the United States enroute for another country shall enjoy the same privileges as the subjects of the most favored nations.

Eighth, that Chinese residing in the United States shall not be required to register unless

such registration is required of the subjects of the most favored nation.

Ninth, that Chinese laborers shall be admitted into the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands, provided that the legislatures or local authorities of such islands are willing. (While this proviso is satisfactory to the Hong Kong merchants, it seems to have been objected to by the Chinese of Amoy and Canton.)

Tenth, that any Chinese detained at an American port of entry for purposes of inquiry shall be permitted to engage legal assistance and furnish bond for appearance; should the decision be unfavorable, he shall have the right to appeal to the highest court of justice, and in case of any technical or formal error in his passport or certificate, he shall be allowed to correct the same without undergoing deportation.

Eleventh, that any Chinese residing in the United States shall have the right to bring his parents, wife, family and minor brothers, and sisters to reside with him.

Twelfth, that Chinese lawfully admitted to the United States but deported because of failure to register shall be readmitted on satisfactory proof of possessing in the United States property or bona fide debt up to the required amount.

The second demand could not be complied with without putting the enforcement of the exclusion act so largely in the hands of the Chinese government as to very much cripple it.

The third demand is reasonable. Our country ought to be bound by the act of its own consuls, except in case of fraud, and those who are to be excluded ought to be notified before incurring the expense of a trip across the ocean.

The fourth demand should not be complied with unless the Chinese government assumes pecuniary responsibility for any errors in the issuing of the passport and for the subject's compliance with the regulations provided by our government.

The fifth demand is absurd, because it virtually transfers to a European physician appointed by the Chinese government the power to decide on the health of the immigrant. While, according to the language of the demand, the Chinese appointee would act in conjunction with an American physician, a favorable report by the Chinese appointee would admit the immigrant in spite of an adverse report by the physician appointed by our government. It is perfectly proper that a physician appointed by the Chinese government should be permitted to be present at the examination, and it is only fair that the examination should be made at the port of departure, but it is necessary that the examination should be in the hands of physicians appointed, and removable, by our government.

The tenth demand is for the most part reasonable. A Chinaman detained for purposes of inquiry should be allowed to secure counsel and furnish bond, and if the error in his certificate is technical or formal, he should be allowed to correct it on such terms as are equitable, but it would hardly be wise to permit appeal to the supreme court unless some vital principle is involved.

Demands six, seven and eight are based upon the theory that Chinese in the United States should be treated in every respect like subjects of other nations, and this overlooks two material facts, first, that certain classes of Chinese are prohibited from coming to the United States and, second, that the Chinese who do come to the United States come for reasons different from those which influence immigrants from Europe. (I shall consider the second reason later.) The fact that some Chinese are excluded while others are admitted makes it necessary to enforce rules against the Chinese that are not necessary against immigrants from other nations. While no humiliating conditions ought to be imposed, still our country is justified in enforcing such rules and regulations as will prevent fraud and evasion. This cannot be considered an act of unfriendliness because our nation adopts the same principle in dealing with its own people. For instance, the voters in the cities are required to register from time to time, often at great inconvenience, while registration is not required in rural districts, the discrimination being regarded as necessary to prevent election frauds in the cities. In like manner, Chinese may be required to register, even though registration may be inconvenient, if experience shows registration to be necessary to prevent evasion of the immigration law.

In the case of travelers it ought to be possible to provide for such a certification of passports as to relieve Chinese tourists, whether

passing through the United States or visiting there, from annoyance or vexation. It goes without saying that they should be protected as completely as tourists coming from any other country. Every encouragement should be given to travel between countries, for an exchange of views and ideas between nations is as wholesome and as necessary to progress as social intercourse between individuals.

The ninth demand, while strenuously insisted upon by the Chinese, involves questions of the first magnitude. It is a question whether Chinese could be admitted into Hawaii and then excluded from other states and territories, and in the case of the Philippines, our country should be slow to establish a policy there before the length of our occupation is determined.

It will be noticed that the purpose of the first, eleventh and twelfth demands is to increase the number of Chinese in the United States. The eleventh contemplates the indefinite enlargement of the family of each resident by the addition of first, one wife; second, (possibly) two parents, not to speak of an uncertain number of children, brothers and sisters. While to the Chinese who are accustomed to the patriarchal system, the admission of parents, brothers and sisters would seem a very natural demand, it would hardly seem reasonable to Americans unless it was limited to the exempted classes.

The real interest, however, centers in the first demand, viz., that the definition of the term laborer shall be enlarged. I questioned several of the Hong Kong merchants in regard to the matter, and found that they desired especially the admission of clerks and skilled laborers. They contended that a Chinese merchant could not conduct a store in the United States without Chinese help and that to exclude clerks was virtually to exclude merchants. When questioned as to the number of clerks needed, they estimated that there were about four thousand merchants in the United States and that each merchant would need from six to ten clerks. When surprise was expressed at the number, it was explained that some had to cook, wash and do housework. It was even argued that Chinese shoemakers and tailors were also necessary to provide clothing and footwear for the Chinese residing in the United States. There was a division of opinion as to whether laundry men should be classed as merchants and entitled to clerks. But excluding laundry men and counting eight clerks to the store, this one change in definition would open the door to about thirty-two thousand, almost a fifty per cent increase, according to the estimate made by the Hong Kong merchants, of seventy thousand Chinese now in the United States. Whether the admission of clerks could be so regulated and restricted as to make it possible to grant this demand in whole or in part is a question which I am not prepared to answer without further information as to the location of the merchants, the character of their business and the sentiment of the local community.

The admission of skilled laborers is one upon which it is easier to form an opinion. The Chinese are not only an industrious people, but they are capable of becoming skilled artisans. They could supply every factory in the United States with skilled workmen and still have millions to spare. Nearly all the reasons which apply to the exclusion of the coolie, apply to the skilled laborer, and they can, therefore, be considered together.

It developed during the dinner that while the demands expressly recognized the improbability of coolies being admitted, most of the Chinese present favored the entire repeal of the restriction law. They resented any discrimination against their people as unfriendly and unwarranted. One Chinaman of prominence in another city went so far as to intimate that such discrimination would not be permitted if China had a large army and navy and was able to enforce her rights.

As the whole question turns on the admission of the Chinese laborer, let us consider, first, the differences between the European immigrant and the Chinese immigrant and, second, the general objections to the admission of Chinese workmen.

The Chinaman, unlike the European, regards America as only temporarily his home, preserves his national customs and peculiarities and finally returns, carrying his savings with him. He is not attracted by our institutions and brings with him no love of American ideals. To him the United States is a field to be exploited and nothing more. The European casts in his lot

# MR. BRYAN ON CHINESE EXCLUSION

with us, mingles with the population and in a few generations his identity is lost in our composite race. He has neither peculiarities of thought or dress to distinguish him from those among whom he labors, and his children are soon an indistinguishable part of the community. Not so with the Chinese. They are not only distinguished by their dress, language and habits, but they remain entirely separate and apart from those among whom they dwell. This difference is not only due to the wide dissimilarity in history, tradition and habit, but also to the absence of any permanent or patriotic interest in the land in which they sojourn.

The plane of living and the rate of wages are surprisingly low in China. When we were crossing the Yellow River I noticed a number of coolies unloading stone and inquired their wages. They received one hundred and fifty cash, or about seven and a half cents gold, per day. When this compensation is compared with the wages paid in the United States for the same kind of labor, it is easy to understand why Chinese laborers are drawn to our country. In discussing the immigration question with a Chinese official, I asked him what he paid his coachman. He replied that the head coachman received what was equivalent to \$10 in gold per month, while the subordinates received from \$3.50 to \$5. Out of these wages they must pay for their own food. There is considerable difference in the efficiency of labor but making due allowance for that, the Chinaman could in some occupations make twice as much in America as at home and yet work for half what Americans receive.

Long experience has taught the Chinaman to economize until he has reduced living to the minimum. Our guide in one city fixed \$1 (50 cents gold) as the weekly cost of living for one person, but many live upon less. In travelling from Peking to Hankow we were compelled to provide our own meals, and the very competent coolies whom we employed were regularly receiving \$1 in gold.

A ride through the streets of a Chinese city furnishes ample evidence of the economy of the people. The small measures used, the tiny piles of edibles exposed for sale, the little bundles carried from the market—these explain why cash, running about ten to a cent, can be used as currency. Oranges are often sold without the peeling, the peeling being sold separately, and peanuts seem to be counted instead of measured. At Canton we saw one man trudging home from market with a satisfied air, carrying two pig tails tied together with a piece of grass. The well-to-do have many delicacies, like birds' nests soup and shark fins, some of which we tasted at the luncheon given by the viceroy at Nanking and at the Hong Kong dinner; and among those who can afford it, elaborate dinners are quite common, but among the masses the food is of the cheapest and coarsest kind.

In the matter of fuel the same scrupulous economy is exercised. Every dead leaf and twig is scraped from the ground and even the weeds are condemned to fiery punishment for presuming to grow upon such precious soil.

It would require generations to bring our people down to a plane upon which they could compete with the Chinese, and this would involve a large impairment in the efficiency in their work.

It is not just to the laboringmen of the United States that they should be compelled to labor upon the basis of Chinese coolie labor or stand idle and allow their places to be filled by an alien race with no thought of permanent identification with our country. The American laborer not only produces the wealth of our nation in time of peace, but he is its sure defender in time of war—who will say that his welfare and the welfare of his family shall be subordinated to the interests of those who abide with us but for a time, who, while with us are exempt from draft or military burden, and who, on their return, drain our country of its currency. A foreign landlord system is almost universally recognized as a curse to a nation, because the rent money is sent out of the country; Chinese immigration on a large scale would give us the evil effects of foreign landlordism in addition to its other objectionable features.

When I pointed out the fact that Chinese did not, like other immigrants, contemplate permanent residence in the United States, a Chinese official replied that they would become citizens if the law permitted it, and to the objection that they would even then remain distinct from the rest of the people, he answered by advancing

arguments in favor of amalgamation. He claimed that the descendants of Chinese (called Eurasians) who had intermarried with Europeans were brighter than the average children of either race. I did not have an opportunity to test the accuracy of these conclusions, but it is evident that amalgamation has not been carried on to any great extent either in China or in the countries to which the Chinamen have gone. The instances of intermarriage are so rare that they do not affect the general problem.

The fact that the Chinese do now, and would probably if admitted to citizenship, form an unassimilated, if not an indigestible, element, separated from the remainder of our population by a race line, raises another objection to their admission as laborers. They make good servants, learning quickly and obeying conscientiously. Americans who have employed them testify to their trustworthiness and industry. If they were permitted to freely enter the United States, it is likely that they would soon solve the domestic labor problem, of which we hear so much, for as cooks, waiters and house boys they are an unqualified success. But what would be the effect upon our civilization of such a stratification of society? At present we have no racial distinction between employer and employe (except that presented by the negro problem), and one race problem is enough. If we were to admit Chinese coolies, we would find it more and more difficult to induce white people to enter into competition with them and manual labor would bear an odium which ought not to be placed upon it. We need to teach the dignity of labor and to lessen the aversion to it; a coolie class would make it difficult if not impossible to make progress in the work of cementing our society into one harmonious whole. If American ideals are to be realized, there must be no barrier between the rich and the poor, no obstacles in the way of advancement from manual labor to intellectual work. China has suffered immeasurably because of the complete separation of her educated classes from her laborers.

A sentimental argument is sometimes advanced to the effect that we have no moral right to exclude any who seek to come among us. Whether this argument has any force depends, first, on the purpose of the immigrant and second, upon our power to assimilate. If his coming is purely commercial and he has no ambition to improve us by his coming or to profit morally and intellectually by contact with us, he cannot demand admission upon moral or sentimental ground. And even if his paramount reason for coming were a desire to learn of us, it would still be necessary to consider how far we could go in helping him without injury to ourselves. While visiting the sick is most meritorious, one who gave all his time to such work, leaving no time for sleep would soon be a physical wreck; feeding the hungry is most commendable, but one who gave away all of his substance, reserving nothing for his own nourishment, could not long serve his fellows. In like manner, our own power to help the world by the absorption of surplus population has certain natural and necessary limitations. We have a mission to fulfill and we can not excuse ourselves if we cripple our energies in a mistaken effort to carry a burden heavier than our strength can support.

Students ought to be invited to our country; we can afford to make the welcome cordial and access to our institutions easy, for there is no better way of influencing other countries for good than through their young men and young women who, gathering new ideas in America, carry them back and apply them in their own country. A small part of the money now spent in building warships to protect us from imaginary foes would, if spent in the education of the children of foreigners, make us friends abroad who would constantly lessen the probability of war. The newspapers have given currency to the report that our government contemplates returning to China a part of the indemnity exacted because of the Boxer attack, and the Chinese were much gratified at the rumor. It was coupled with the statement that the return of the money would be conditioned upon the expenditure of the money for education. I can conceive of no greater favor that our country can bestow upon China than to make permanent provision for schools which would give to the Chinese youth an opportunity to acquire the most modern instruction in literature and in physical and political science. If the sum to be returned were divided and the larger part given for the endowment of a series of universities in China, while the smaller part endowed a college at

Washington, under the control of the Chinese embassy, it would do more to extend our commerce, our ideals and our prestige than a hundred times that sum expended on a military establishment or a navy.

There is one argument against the admission of coolies which ought to commend itself to the Chinese as well as to the Americans, viz., that the standing of China among us is prejudiced by the fact that she is judged by her lowest and most ignorant classes. There has always been an educated class in China, and while the number belonging to it has been limited and the scope of education narrow as compared with the scope of education in the western world, still there have been culture and refinement. Artists have appeared from time to time, as well as artisans skilled in porcelain, metal working, carving, decoration, etc. There have been merchants of standing and integrity (in fact, integrity is the rule among Chinese merchants.) If China could be known by these or even by the averaging of her superior and inferior classes, she would stand higher among the nations. But she is known now, except in diplomatic circles, by the coolies who are carried by contractors from one place to another until local sentiment leads to their exclusion. And I may add that it has led to their exclusion from Australia and that the question of exclusion from the Transvaal has been discussed in the English parliament.

This argument received respectful attention when presented to some of the prominent Chinese, for they recognize the injury which has been done to the nation's reputation by having the Chinese people known by their worst representatives.

There is a fourth argument, the force of which was admitted at the Hong Kong dinner by the merchants who had resided in the United States, viz., that the admission of coolies (and it would apply to skilled mechanics also) would involve the nations in constant diplomatic controversy over race conflicts. If it is human for Chinese to desire to improve their condition by immigration to the United States, it is also human for American laborers to resent enforced idleness when presented as an alternative to a lower scale of living. With any large increase in the number of Chinese laborers in the United States, it would be necessary to incur the expense of an increased army and police force to preserve order, and even then it would be difficult to prevent occasional violence, and violence in the United States would lead to retaliation upon Americans residing in China. These race riots in our country and in China would not only strain the relations between the nations but would nullify our attempt to create a favorable impression upon Chinese students and embarrass the work of our missionaries in China.

It is better to be frank and candid with the Chinese government. There are twenty times as many Chinese in America as there are Americans in China, and we give to China as much in trade advantage as we receive from her, not to speak of the money which Americans voluntarily contribute to extend education and religion in the Celestial empire. China has no reason to complain for we have been generous in dealing with her. We can still be not only just but generous, but it would be neither kindness to her nor fairness to our own people to invite an immigration of such a character as to menace our own producers of wealth, endanger our social system and disturb the cordial friendship and good will between America and China.

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W. J. BRYAN.

## TRY SECTION 6

The administration is said to be greatly "perplexed" by the results of the beef trust prosecutions. If the administration has not grown weary of its "trust busting" program it might try section 6 of the Sherman anti-trust law. That section provides for the seizure and condemnation of the property of trusts, and is as follows:

"Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one state to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

## REFORMING THE COURTS

During the rate bill discussion in the senate Mr. Tillman remarked that "if the supreme court should hold that congress had no power to control inferior courts the people would elect a congress that would enact legislation that would bring relief to the people."

Mr. Spooner interpreted this expression to mean that "if the supreme court did not square its opinions with the cornfield law of the senator from South Carolina it must be reformed."

The distinguished senator from Wisconsin may think that he is very serious on this point, but he might well look at the situation even in a more serious way. It is all very well to talk about "the cornfield law," but it would be well if we could have more court decisions given in accordance with what Mr. Spooner calls "cornfield law" which, being interpreted, means common sense and simple justice.

It must have occurred to Mr. Spooner as it has, we believe, to the masses of the American people, that it is strange that although our government was ordained "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" it seems well nigh impossible, under the present regime, to have the law enforced so it will call to account the rich as well as the poor, and to have statutes interpreted so they will inflict punishment upon the strong and the influential as well as upon the weak and helpless.

Every day in the great city of New York, for instance, men, women and children charged with small offenses are being sent to prison. The woman who steals a loaf of bread, or the man who steals a peck of coal, finds no mercy. There is no delicate weighing of technicalities in such cases. Indictments are promptly obtained, prosecution is swift and imprisonment certain. But the rich rascals who have plundered the policyholders go scot free, while the powerful monopolists, in whose interests juries have been bribed and city councils purchased, and the men who, as members of the beef trust, conspire against the very lives of the people, are not prosecuted.

It ought to be plain to every intelligent person that the American people will not long tolerate the condition of things with which they are today confronted. It would be absurd to say that the people are powerless in the presence of these great combinations of capital, because the courts, being interpreters of law, hold, generally, with special interests. The people are supposed to make and unmake laws. They are supposed to make and unmake congressmen, governors, legislatures and presidents. The time is rapidly approaching when this will not be mere supposition, and the people will refuse to private life those whose inclinations tend toward special privileges and whose sympathies are with special interests. They will then elevate from the rank and file men who may be trusted to act with the view of obtaining the greatest good to the greatest number; and in that day courts will be reformed if necessary. Indeed, one of the essential reforms of today is the abolition of the life tenure federal judiciary.

## REMEMBERED TRUE FRIENDS

The Commoner does not take kindly to the criticisms heaped upon the late George C. Watts of Chicago, who devised the sum of \$20,000 to his faithful dog, "Bill." In the very nature of things "Bill" can not live long, as he is already past the average age of canines and as he was a tried and true friend of his master it seems fitting that the master should have provided in his will for the future care and comfort of the dog. It is cheerfully admitted that such a sum of money would add immensely to the care and comfort of many human beings who are deserving of help, but behind all of that is a sentiment the possession of which does credit to the memory of Mr. Watts. No matter how low a man may fall in the social scale, no matter how poor he may become through the blows of adverse fortune; no matter how unfortunate a man may be, if he owns a dog he has one friend who will stick to him through thick and thin, through storm and stress, through good and evil report. And true friends in these days of Mammon are entirely too scarce to be forgotten, even though they be four-footed friends. "Bill" was given to Mr. Watts by his mother, and she asked her son to take good care of the family dog. Mr. Watts has done this, and by so doing he has carried out the wishes of his mother and at the same time shown his gratitude for a friendship that never wavered. Men, no matter what their station, could learn some valuable

lessons in unselfish friendship from humble dogs like "Bill." Nor must it be forgotten that the much abused Watts made provision to the extent of \$300 per year for his faithful horse; and then it was provided in his will that when the horse and dog die the estate should be divided in equal parts between the Old People's Home, the Chicago orphan asylum, the Home for Incurables, and the Salvation Army. So whatever one's point of view there is small room for criticising the Watts will.

## A REPUBLICAN STORY

An eastern newspaper is authority for the statement that Representative Grosvenor of Ohio recently told "a disgruntled member of congress" this story:

"One day Representative Woodman called on Speaker Reed and requested permission to call up for consideration in the house a bill providing for a public improvement in his district.

"Now, what do you want to do that for, Charlie? Haven't you trouble enough now? Haven't you introduced the bill?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Woodman.

"Well, then," said the Maine statesman, "you had better let the matter rest there. Half of the people in your district have never heard of the bill, and the other half believe it became a law when you introduced it. What's the use of calling their attention to it and making trouble for yourself?"

Mr. Thomas B. Reed, who was in his time regarded as a very able man, may or may not have made this statement. It is, however, a good story and perhaps it deserves the estimate which Representative Grosvenor of Ohio places upon the intelligence of the American people. It is characteristically a republican politician's story. Republican leaders have had such remarkable success in pulling the wool over the eyes of the people, aided as they have been by a series of fortuitous circumstances, that it is no wonder that men trained in the school in which Mr. Grosvenor has grown gray—and also reckless—underestimate the popular intelligence.

While it is true the people have at times seemed indifferent to public affairs, it is also true that when once aroused they are thoroughly capable of felling a hawk from a hand-saw. Once impressed with the fact that men have violated their confidence and have imposed upon them, they are quite able to distinguish the false from the true.

Republican politicians will yet learn that all of the intelligence of the country is not concealed within the gates of the self-elected "defenders of national honor" in Wall street, nor within the craniums of the remarkably successful politicians in Washington.

Mr. Grosvenor told this story prior to his defeat for renomination. It is safe to say that he does not now place great reliance in the thought concealed in the Reed-story. He has discovered that the people of his congressional district have a fairly accurate idea of the services he has rendered to the people and a fairly accurate idea, also, concerning the services he has rendered to the special interests.

## A 1900 PREDICTION

The recent death of David B. Henderson, formerly speaker of the house of representatives, recalls the prediction he made during the campaign of 1900. Mr. Henderson, unlike some of his republican associates, did not undertake to deny that the republican party was carrying the people along strange paths, and he bluntly declared: "The doctrine of Hamilton must be the textword of the hour."

The New York Press, a republican paper in an issue printed in September, 1900, approved Speaker Henderson's statement and declared that the Hamilton idea had "conquered" the country. Referring to the Hamilton doctrine, the Press added:

"It promises completely to possess the country. The last vestige of the Jeffersonian tradition, that this land was destined for a thousand years to be a peaceful, agricultural polity, shipping its farm products abroad, receiving manufactured goods in return, and abstaining from all political contact with the great world beyond its borders—is likely to be effaced in the coming election."

We have had more than five years since Speaker Henderson made the declaration referred to—of persistent cultivation of the Hamilton idea, and we have recently come into "political contact with the great world" to an extent that would

not have been tolerated even in 1900. The dominant party has utterly ignored the teachings of Jefferson, the warnings of Washington and the counsels of other men who founded this government and had the foresight to see the temptations to power confronting the men of today.

If the republican party could have its way "the last vestige of the Jeffersonian tradition would be effaced," but it is plain that the good sense of the American people is making itself felt, and there is a disposition on the part of men generally to return to old-time doctrines and to protest against innovations. The Hamilton idea is not adapted to a government of, for and by the people. Those who adhere to that idea have met with remarkable success in politics, but the American people are devoted to Jefferson's principles and cannot be persuaded to permanently abandon "the Jefferson tradition."

## MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE SUBSIDY

Washington dispatches say that President Roosevelt is deeply interested in the ship subsidy bill which recently passed the senate, and that he is very anxious that that measure be adopted by the house. It is difficult to understand how a president who perhaps more than any other man since Jackson's time has been made to realize the difficulties encountered by the people in grappling with arrogant monopolies can bring himself to support one of the most vicious of all the subsidy schemes ever offered to a people.

Mr. Roosevelt asked for and received the cooperation of men of all political parties when he announced his determination to bring about a reform in the matter of railway legislation. Men having no axes to grind flocked to the president's support. They were governed by principle, and it is regrettable that the president, who has been the beneficiary of such general support by the American people abandons the high position he has taken and gives support to a vicious scheme.

Mr. Roosevelt has done many strange things since he entered the White House, and if he does not know it now he will yet learn that his efforts to put through the ship subsidy scheme bode no good to his standing among the American people who, partly through their own agitation of the monopoly question, have grown more and more unfavorable to plans devised to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

## WHY NOT PROSECUTE THEM?

Insurance commissioners for Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota, recently made a joint examination of the New York Life insurance company. The report of these commissioners shows that during the investigation Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life, was, on February 19, 1906, asked this question: "Has the company at any time in the past loaned any of its non-taxable securities to any banking corporation or person for the purpose of enabling the borrower to avoid taxation, or for any other purposes?"

Mr. Randolph's answer was as follows:

"The First National bank of New York, from October 13, 1902, to June 2, 1904, borrowed from the company New York City bonds of the state of Massachusetts aggregating \$5,100,000, and as security for their return, deposited with the company satisfactory collateral which it at all times kept good. These bonds, under a special ruling made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, were lodged with the treasurer of the United States in trust for the First National bank of New York, to enable the bank to receive additional government deposits. The transaction was finally closed on June 2, 1904, all of said bonds having been returned to the company. As consideration for the loan of said bonds, the bank paid the company \$70,742.25. The company also itself, meantime collecting, directly and retaining as its own, all the interest due the bonds by their terms here, as the interest accrued, the bonds having continued meanwhile to stand registered in the name of the company."

The report further showed that E. H. Harriman borrowed \$500,000 from the New York Life and used that large sum of money without paying any interest whatever.

Although the inquiry by the New York insurance committee was presumed to be thorough, it is plain that with all of the revelations showing fraud and corruption on the part of these "defenders of national honor" the half has not been told. It is strange that no serious effort has been made by District Attorney Jerome to call to account these influential law-breakers?

The Commoner

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Mr. Hamilton not only came back but brought a roorback.

The way to reform congress is to begin at your own hearthstone.

The battle for the people in 1908 must be won by preparations in 1906 and 1907.

Between the Hamilton comeback and the New York Life putback, the people are enjoying themselves quite nicely, thank you.

The coal mine operators declare for the "open shop" for their employes but steadfastly adhere to the "closed shop" for themselves.

Mr. Cleveland is down in Florida keeping a stern eye on the insurance directors who meet within call of 26 Broadway, New York City.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller is suffering from nervous prostration. If he is he is now well aware of what he has caused a lot of would-be competitors to suffer.

Speaking of freak measures introduced into state legislatures, have you ever noticed the results upon the United States senate of freak voting in the aforesaid legislatures?

Now that monkey talk is to be added to the linguistic curriculum of Chicago university the Washington Post is interested in knowing the monkey who will be tendered the professorship.

It is not to be expected that Mr. Dalrymple of Glasgow will be able to appreciate the subtle humor connected with the simultaneous publication of his report and the decision of the supreme court.

Six hundred Moros have been benevolently assimilated, but the benevolent gentlemen responsible for the work have devised any method of conveying information of the fact to the assimilated.

Great Britain has taken out insurance on her warships to the amount of \$50,000,000. The insurance companies consented to taking the risk after learning that there was no probability of war with Uncle Sam.

The report that a poulturer in New Jersey has raised a breed of hons that lays eggs with handles thereon, reminds us that what most of us want is an egg product that is not so easy to hold onto. They are held too long now.

WASHINGTON CITY LETTER

Washington, D. C., March 26.—In spite of the recommendations of high officials of the department in their last annual reports that the appropriations for the rural free delivery service could be curtailed without injury to the same the disposition in congress is to increase the amount as shown by the house bill reported the other day. In round numbers it is proposed to spend for this service during the coming fiscal year \$28,000,000.

Some of the congressmen have thought that the railroads have been getting more than their just share for carrying the mails, and efforts were made this session in the committee to cut down the allowance, but they failed.

Men and women of advanced years employed in the Washington departments are much excited over the efforts being made in congress to not only reduce their pay, but to put them out of the service after they reach the age of seventy. It is very doubtful if there will be any legislation on the subject this session, however. In nearly all the departments the work is so behind that there is constant complaint on the part of the lawmakers of the nation. The fault does not lie with the older employes in reality any more than with the younger set. Each session the high officials go before the committees of congress with requests for extra clerks. The expense keeps piling up in the face of a well known fact that the average government clerk in this city does not perform half the labor in a year that ought reasonably to be exacted. The salaries paid are better than the compensation in private occupations. Each clerk besides has an annual leave of thirty days. In reality under a system of counting the Sundays the leave is nearer two months. There are also a great many holidays, and for almost three months in the summer season the departments close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. The sick leave is energetically worked in all of the departments, and the clerks seem to have little difficulty in remaining away from office day after day. And yet the average employe here thinks that the lot of the "government hireling," as they like to style themselves, is a hard one. They constantly complain that they are not paid enough, and a systematic movement has been on foot for several years to ultimately bring about a retirement plan that if put into operation would virtually mean a civil pension list.

About a year ago President Roosevelt appointed what is known as the Keep Commission, the object being to make an examination of the departments with a view of finding out the best means of improving the efficiency among the employes. From his own investigations the president does not believe that much corruption exists, but he has made it plain in some recent talks to officials that he is strongly of the opinion that in nearly every big bureau there is a slack state of affairs. The government printing office is a notable instance. While it is true that the printing office is the largest of its kind in the world it has been apparent to nearly every one of sense and judgment for some years that it has been too extravagantly operated. This is partly the fault of congress which has not adopted the suggestion repeatedly advanced by some members that there should be a rigid investigation of the big shop. If this were brought about it is the belief of many that fully \$1,000,000 a year could be saved. Representative Charles Landis, of Indiana, chairman of the house printing committee, has contended that this would be the case; but the trouble is that the average republican knows that if a saving is effected at the printing office it means a heavy reduction in the force, and they have the establishment filled with their partisans whom they are cautious about offending.

The passage of the bill to reorganize the consular service is bad news for a number of the office-holders who are filling the more important positions like London, Paris, Berlin, and Liverpool, as the enormous fees will be cut off. In future the government will get all the fees that have been going into the pockets of the consuls-general. London and Paris will have a straight salary of \$12,000 attached. In years gone by the London consulate has been worth anywhere from \$25,000 to \$60,000, depending upon the condition of trade. In March of last year the president appointed Robert J. Wynne to this position and at the time it was easily considered the best office from a money view the executive had at his disposal. Mr. Wynne had just retired as postmaster general, and before going into the cabinet had been the first assistant postmaster

general. While in the latter office he was instrumental in unearthing the frauds in the department. A number of the officials were indicted, tried and sent to the penitentiary. It was on account of his activity in exposing this crookedness that President Roosevelt determined to reward Mr. Wynne by sending him to London. Since congress has passed the bill referred to there is talk here that Mr. Wynne will not remain long in London. The bill generally raises the pay of the consuls, and that was accomplished by lopping off the fees that were allowed at the big posts.

The Jamestown exposition will receive substantially all the recognition asked by the officials of the company, and it is expected that congress will vote about \$1,500,000 in addition to the sum of \$250,000 that was appropriated by the last congress for the entertainment of the officers and men in the foreign armies and navies expected to visit us next year. From an industrial standpoint the Jamestown exposition will not be a big affair like that held two years ago at St. Louis. It was never intended by its promoters that it should be. It will be different from anything of the sort ever undertaken in the United States, and it is expected that the naval features will be the most interesting of the exhibition. As is well known the exposition is to be held off Hampton Roads, unquestionably one of the finest harbors in the world.

Many months ago President Roosevelt officially invited the nations of the earth to participate in the celebration in honor of the planting of the first English speaking colony on the American continent. He has done all in his power this session to impress upon congress the necessity of extending the aid that was asked by the exposition company officials, and largely through his efforts and several members of the cabinet who appeared before the house committee a favorable report was ordered on the bill.

In 1513 the people of the Pacific slope propose to hold an exposition at San Francisco. That will be in honor of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa in 1513.

ALFRED J. STOFER.

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Everyone who approves of the work The Commoner is doing is invited to co-operate along the lines of the special subscription offer. According to the terms of this offer each good for one year's subscription to The Commoner, will be furnished in lots of five, at the rate of \$3 per lot. This places the yearly subscription rate at 60 cents.

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# CURRENT TOPICS

JUDGE O'SULLIVAN, of New York, in making answer to the presentments submitted to him by the grand jurors, practically took issue with Mr. Jerome. The Associated Press, under date of New York, March 23, says: "If the grand jury, which is investigating some of the conditions developed by the recent legislative investigation, reaches the conclusion that contributions of insurance company funds to political campaign committees were made with intent to defraud or defraud the true owner of his property it must find that larceny was committed. This opinion was expressed today by Justice O'Sullivan in the court of general sessions in answer to presentments submitted to him by the grand jurors. Judge O'Sullivan added that it is not within the province of the court to say whether or not there was intent. That is a question which the jurors must determine for themselves from all the facts and circumstances in the case. He charged the jury to make a thorough investigation into all the facts and to place the responsibility for such crimes if they find that crimes were committed."

WHEN JUDGE O'SULLIVAN'S opinion was delivered Mr. Jerome was in the court room, and when the judge concluded, the district attorney asked the grand jury to remain, as he desired to address them upon the subject. The Associated Press report says: "Mr. Jerome declared that Judge O'Sullivan had misconceived the subject which he had considered, and that if the court held to its opinion it would be the duty of the grand jury to return indictments against George W. Perkins, former vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, for larceny and George B. Cortelyou and Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the republican national committee as receivers of stolen goods. Mr. Jerome informed Judge O'Sullivan that if he would sit as a magistrate he would submit affidavits to the acts committed by George W. Perkins and would ask for a warrant being issued, a writ of habeas corpus would follow, and that the case would be taken to the highest courts, where the district attorney would retain Alton D. Parker as special counsel. Judge O'Sullivan declined to grant the warrant, giving as his reason that the question at issue should be passed upon by the grand jury. After Judge O'Sullivan had delivered his remarks to the grand jury there was some question as to their exact import, one portion of the judge's remarks dealing with the question of intent in such a manner as to make it appear that it was the duty of the grand jury to consider the matter of intent as to whether larceny had been committed. Judge O'Sullivan's statement that there was larceny was made in answer to the hypothetical question put to him in which certain suppositions were accepted as facts. The suppositions dealt with the making of contributions by authority of insurance officials."

BEFORE THE city elections in the fall of 1905 representatives of both parties in Columbus, Ind., signed an agreement promising that neither money, liquor nor anything of value would be used by either side for the purpose of influencing the vote of any elector. It was further agreed that each committee would, prior to election day, submit a full report to the other of the money collected and the source of the same, and that after this report had been made no further contributions would be received by either committee. Also that within ten days after the election each committee would make a report showing the disbursement. It was further agreed that there would be no assessment of candidates for city offices except such assessments as would be agreed upon by the final agreement of both parties.

WALTER C. GALBRAITH, editor of the Columbus (Ind.) Democrat, writing to The Commoner says: "This agreement was carried out to the letter and it redounded to the interest of the democratic party, just as the same thing would all over this country. Our county committee has adopted the same plan for the campaign this year, but the republicans will refuse to sign it, and will return to the old methods of corruption. The honest vote of this nation is with democracy. Let us all do what we can to dis-

place corruption with honest and moral principles, and thus elevate the moral standing of our country as well as to restore democratic principles."

J. H. MCINTOSH, general counsel for the New York Life Insurance company, announced immediately following Andrew Hamilton's now famous speech that the New York Life people would pay no attention to Hamilton, but since Hamilton delivered that speech every one who ever had any connection with the New York Life is paying some attention to the notorious lobbyist, and every few days Mr. Hamilton proceeds to make some new accusations. He charges now that in 1896 he paid to C. N. Bliss, treasurer of the republican national committee, \$75,000, taking Mr. Bliss's receipt for the same. He also charges that Elihu Root, while secretary of state of the United States, used his influence with Governor Higgins to prevent injury of Thomas F. Ryan's interest in the Equitable Life Assurance society. Secretary Root denies these charges, bluntly referring to them as lies. Mr. Bliss also denies receiving the money from Hamilton, but Hamilton produced what he says is a receipt bearing Bliss's name.

FEDERAL JUDGE J. OTIS HUMPHREY at Chicago passed on the immunity plea raised in behalf of the packers in the beef trust case. Judge Humphrey dismissed all the indictments against the packers and their employees, but said the indictments found against the corporations comprising the beef trust would stand. Judge Humphrey concluded his opinion in these words: "Under the law in this case the immunity pleas filed by the defendants will be sustained as to the individuals, and denied as to the corporations, the artificial persons, and the jury will find in favor of the government as far as the corporations are concerned, and against the government as far as the individuals are concerned."

IN HIS OPINION Judge Humphrey declared that the primary purpose of the law creating the commerce and labor department was to enable congress to provide through the channel of officials charged with the execution of laws remedial legislation. Judge Humphrey said that this law requires that information be given, and because the men interrogated could not remain silent they were entitled to immunity from prosecution. Associated Press reports say that the packing house people who were in the court room at the time expressed their great joy because of their deliverance, and that District Attorney Morrison "sat with bowed head for a short time after Judge Humphrey had concluded." The district attorney asked that the case against the corporations be set for trial within two weeks. The attorneys for the packers said that they could not be ready before next fall. Judge Humphrey told the lawyers to agree among themselves on a date for trial. The corporations which, under Judge Humphrey's decision, will stand trial are the Armour Packing Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Fairbanks Canning Co. The individuals who, by Judge Humphrey's decision are released, are J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Charles W. Armour, Ira N. Morris, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles N. Swift, Edward Cudahy, Arthur Meeker, T. J. Connors, P. A. Valentine, A. H. Veeler, Arthur F. Evans, L. A. Carlton, Robert C. McManus and D. W. Hartwell.

AS A RESULT of Judge Parker's suggestion that the democratic nominee for 1908 come from the south, Charles A. Edwards, secretary of the democratic congressional campaign committee, says that his state will furnish the leader in the person of Senator Culberson. Washington dispatches say that others believe that Senator Bailey should be the candidate. Responding to this, Secretary Edwards says that Texas can furnish the right kind of a man, and that while he prefers Senator Culberson first, Senator Bailey will be acceptable. One Washington dispatch says "there is every indication that careful plans are being made to give an entirely new turn to the contest in the next national convention of the party." This same dispatch says that Judge Parker and eastern democrats who brought about his nomination are as determined as ever to exercise control in the democratic convention of 1908.

It is said that they would not object to a renomination of Parker himself, but that if that is impracticable they would turn to Mayor McClellan of New York, and if they fail in that they "stand ready to join the movement from the solid south in accomplishing the defeat of the radicals in their party."

JAMES H. ECKELS, of Chicago, who was controller of the currency under the last Cleveland administration, gives an interview in connection with the Parker program, and says that he is "perfectly willing to consider a southern man for the presidency." Mr. Eckels adds: "The desirable qualities in such a candidate would be a belief in those things which are absolutely democratic and are wholly removed from populism. The democratic party can win if it is willing to be democratic; it can not win if it is not democratic. The south, being in the largest measure all there is left of organized democracy, has a great opportunity to name the next leader."

ANDREW HAMILTON, the insurance lobbyist, has created all sorts of trouble. He has caused it to leak out that aside from the \$50,000 contribution made to the republican campaign in 1896 by the New York Life, that company made an additional contribution during that campaign amounting to \$75,000, which made the contributions of that one company \$125,000 during one of the campaigns. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the republican committee, has denied that he ever received the \$75,000, and referring to this denial the New York World says: "Men familiar with the documentary evidence in the possession of Hamilton can not understand the denial of Cornelius N. Bliss that he ever received from Hamilton a political contribution amounting to \$75,000."

The \$75,000 was paid by A. P. Hamilton in the first McKinley-Bryan campaign, according to Hamilton's friends. As this was ten years ago it may have slipped out of the mind of Mr. Bliss. But Mr. Bliss has not qualified his denials by saying to the best of his recollection, but has declared flatfootedly that he never received the money. A single contribution of \$75,000 is so exceptional in size that politicians can not understand the failure of Mr. Bliss to remember it. This \$75,000 brings the total of known political contributions by the New York Life up to \$223,000. The dozen trustees of the company who agreed last Saturday personally to reimburse the campaign for its political contributions, will have to dig much deeper into their pockets than they originally counted upon, and before Judge Hamilton is through with that subject the final total may be far in excess of \$223,000.

LOU PAYN, FORMER insurance commissioner for the state of New York, and one of Senator Platt's henchmen, declares that the \$748,000 which has all along been fixed as the amount contributed to the republican campaign fund by the New York Life does not represent any large share of the contributions of the company. Payn says that he does not believe that \$148,000 would even cover the amount contributed for the benefit of the republican party in New York state. He says: "I personally know of one corporation that subscribed \$50,000 to the republican and \$75,000 to the democratic fund in a single year, and it was not an insurance company, either. They always have done this and they always will, notwithstanding the present uproar." But they didn't contribute to both campaign funds in 1896 and in 1900, did they?

EVIDENTLY THE OPPONENTS of rate legislation are commencing to try the tactics of 1896. The Washington correspondent for the Sioux City Journal says: "The statement is made by a senator, who, for obvious reasons, will not permit the use of his name, that within the past few days the representatives of the controlling interest in New York have informed the president that he can take the alternative of a conservative railroad rate bill or a party. It is pointed out to him that conditions are ripe for the precipitation of a serious financial crisis and that this will be done if he insists on a radical rate bill."



# The Home Department

Conducted by Helen Watts Alford

Susan B. Anthony

No ministering angel, she,  
To bind up wounds and cool the fevered brow  
With the soft hands of pity.  
She was of that sterner stuff  
Whereof God makes His heroes,  
Stalwart, stark—yet pitiful withal,  
With tearless tenderness that found expression  
In deeds of battle for the cause of right,  
Hers was the warrior soul  
Locked in a woman's breast,  
Predestined to do battle,  
Nobly she strove, yet sacrificed no whit  
Of that true womanhood  
That was her ideal.  
A Lady Valiant, she—  
Semiramis of suffrage, who enlarged  
The boundaries that spaciouly inclose  
Her sex's empire.  
Great were her labors, great her victories,  
As liberty attests. The bays are hers.  
Yet this, her greater glory—  
That, though opposing and opposed  
thereby  
To stale conventions by the world esteemed,  
She overthrew them; yet at last still held  
The love of women and respect of men.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Query Box

"Another Questioner."—Freckle remedies will be found in the article on The Toilet. See physician about moles.

Mrs. J. S., M. C. B., E. A. H., and others.—Thanks for suggestions and kind words.

If Jeannie S., of Arizona, will send stamped, addressed envelope, I will tell her something about writing for publication.

"Sunshine."—White linen suits will be worn, but not the styles of last summer, if you wish to be very fashionably dressed. Both coat and skirt are changed.

L. D. B.—Can not aid you. (2) In asking for a book, you should give either (or both) the name of the author or the title of the book. Otherwise, we have nothing to go by.

Mrs. J. S.—Will reprint the directions for cleaning pillows soon. Or was it cleaning feathers you wanted? Thanks for a very helpful letter.

Mrs. C. D. P.—For directions for packing butter for winter use, write to Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for bulletin treating of the matter.

Beckie.—Whitewash spots on clothing should be at once rinsed in strong vinegar. The acid in the vinegar will destroy the alkali in the lime.

L. P.—For the brittle nails, try the following: Take equal parts of refined pitch and myrrh (or turpentine and myrrh); melt together and spread on the nails at night, covering with a bandage. In the morning remove the pitch with olive oil.

Anice.—For the white eyebrows and lashes, any coloring is dangerous and will look artificial. The simplest thing to use is an "eyebrow" pencil, which the druggist will give you for 25 cents. The colors are brown and black, and the druggist will tell you how to use it.

Mrs. C. D. P.—To take ink out of white cotton goods, one should have some idea what the ink is composed of. Ordinary writing ink may generally be removed by soaking the article in sweet milk; or dipping it in

hot tallow; then washing as usual. If milk is used, it should be soaked for several hours rubbing powdered alum on the spots as you would soap, when washing it. Rinse clear and hang in sunshine. Repeat the process until the stains disappear.

Nellie L.—A very satisfactory method of clearing a closet of moths is to burn a sulphur candle in the room. It is claimed that a vessel of boiling water should be set in a room where sulphur is to burn, as the moist air will make the fumes more effective. Nothing you can pack with your clothes will do any good, if you pack the moth eggs away in the garment. Before putting woollens or furs away for the summer, they should be well beaten or whipped, aired and sunned, and if you have any suspicion that eggs have been laid already, this process must be kept up once a month during the hot months. Moths do not like to be disturbed. The eggs are usually laid in May or June.

### Wool Filling for Bed Clothing

Light weight, yet warm, bed clothing is greatly to be desired, and, while cotton, if used in quantity sufficient to give the required warmth, is unmistakably heavy, the blankets of good weight are not much lighter. For both warmth and light weight, nothing is so good as the wool-filled quilt or comfort which any farm family may have. As many of our farm readers keep sheep, and are more or less supplied at this season of the year with "pulled" or left-over wool, it is a good time to tell you how to make use of it. Quilts that are to be much used may be thinly filled, and still be very warm and easily handled in the wash, and a wool filled quilt seldom, if ever, gets lumpy or hard when washed, if properly "tacked" or quilted. For a quilt of the average size—six feet two inches square—about five pounds of the carded wool will be sufficient. For a comfort, it may be much heavier. There are several ways of preparing the wool, either of which is satisfactory, if well done. Before washing, the wool should be picked, to free it from burrs and trash, and the washing and drying should be done in sunny weather, if possible. When spread to dry, it should be turned and stirred frequently to insure a good "sunning." Even the "tags" may be used, and every bit of it should be well washed and rinsed until perfectly clear. Running water is best for rinse water.

The old-fashioned "wool cards" may be had at many department stores for about 40 cents per pair, and there is usually some one in the neighborhood who knows how to use them. If not, one can learn by practice. Here are directions given in The Housekeeper, for December, 1905: "Spread something over the lap to catch the dust and bits of trash, as well as to protect the clothing from the sharp points of the cards. With the left hand, hold the handle of one card, teeth uppermost, lying in the lap; place a bunch of wool in the left hand, holding it loosely, and work it down gradually with the other card held in the right hand, pulling it through the teeth again and again. If too much is taken in at one time, the result is apt to be lumpy and poorly carded. When a sufficient amount of wool has been carded into bats and laid away between layers of newspapers, get the quilting frames ready and stretch the under cover as tightly as you wish; then lay on this the "bats" of carded wool, lapping the

ends of the first layer and laying the second layer crosswise of the first that there may be no "parting of ways" between bats (two layers will make a light weight quilt); then put on the top cover and tack closely, or quilt lines a little further apart than for cotton, and that quilt will always be in demand."

If the cards can not be had, or handled, pick your prepared wool as loosely as possible, and lay it, as you pull it apart, into a baking pan, patting it down with the hand, until the pan is filled; turn this "bat" out and fill again, until you have enough picked and put into shape. Use these as you would other filling, always lapping the ends a little to insure no pulling apart. Many villages, in regions where sheep are raised, have carding mills, and in these mills, the wool may be batted to very good purpose. Once you use wool-filling, you will go back to cotton batting very reluctantly.

### Laundering Silks

In the Ladies Home Journal for February, we find the following which will be helpful to many of our readers: "Soft silks, surah, China, India, foulard, and soft satins, may be washed to look almost like new, but there are some heavy, corded silks which do not take kindly to the operation. Wash white silks alone, each color separate, and, of course, black alone. Have prepared a tub of tepid, soapy water, using pure white soap. Hot water must not be used, for hot water will turn the silks yellow and fade colored silks. For black and white silks, a few drops of ammonia may be added to the water, but omit the ammonia in washing colored silks. Always wash your silk until it is clean; you may need to wash it in several soapy waters before you accomplish this. Rinse thoroughly in plenty of tepid water; be sure to rinse out every bit of soap, and then rinse in plenty of cold water. A little vinegar added to the last rinsing water tends to brighten bright-colored silks, and it is well to add a little ammonia to the last rinse water for black silk. Never handle silks harshly in washing; move about in the water, squeezing it very gently between the hands; shake it out and snap it well, but never wring it; it may be folded smoothly between cloths and put through the clothes wringer.

It is well to lay dark or bright-colored silks in salt and water for an hour before washing, as this helps to "set" the color, and dark or bright colors are likely to "run." It is well, too, to put such silks through the entire process, piece by piece, not allowing them to lie wet. To "gloss" silk is a very simple matter; it is done by giving the silk a final bath in water to which alcohol has been added in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls of alcohol to half a pint of water. Never hang silk in the air to dry; it will dry unevenly, and it is quite impossible to sprinkle it without spotting it; fold it smoothly and wrap it in a cloth until almost dry; then spread it out evenly on an ironing board, cover with a cloth and press with a moderately hot iron. If the silk stiffens in the least under the iron, shake it out again and pull it gently on the bias in both directions; then press again.

There is no known method by which stains of perspiration may be re-

moved from colored silk. The perspiration is an acid, and eats the color out of the fabric, and the only way is to disguise it by coloring, or dyeing, if the goods will take the dye. The only way to prevent it is to wear protectors, keeping them perfectly clean with scrubbing and washings. The perspiration of some persons is much more harmful than that of others, as is also much more profuse, and the stains, in such cases, are not confined to the arm-pits, but parts of the body, noticeably across the back, are also ruined and discolored.

### Fruit for Rheumatism

A professor of dietetics says that the use of fruits is the best medicine for rheumatism; that the acids of fruit undergo changes in the body which aids the blood in eliminating the uric acid. With a pure fruit diet and proper activity of the excretory functions of the skin, bowels, lungs and kidneys, it is safe to say that rheumatism could not exist. There is no doubt that fresh meats, eggs, milk, cream, butter, and like "second-hand" foods, are frequent, if not the only cause of rheumatism. These articles of common diet contain products of animal waste, and poison and are in many cases known to produce disease of various sorts. In choosing a diet for a rheumatic patient all foods of animal origin should be avoided. The best and safest foods are fruits, nuts, nut-foods, grains and fresh vegetables, including vegetables which can be eaten raw, such as lettuce, chicory, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, onions, celery, etc. Such a diet, with proper exercise, and cleanliness of body, is the best preventive, not only of rheumatism, but of many other equally painful and more often fatal disorders.

For children, especially, fruits in their season are an ideal diet, and should largely replace the meats, bread, pastry and candy now dealt out so generously. If fresh fruit is not to be had, canned or dried will answer nearly as well.

### Cleaning and Polishing Brass

A reader asks how she can take spots from the brass horn of her graphophone. Here are several ways of cleaning brass: A very simple and most excellent recipe is, one-half cupful of Spanish white, fill the cup with cold water. Shake up well and pour the mixture into a bottle, and add to it one ounce of ammonia. Shake well before using. Wet a flannel cloth with this, and rub the silver or brass well; then polish until dry. For the spots on the brass, unless very old, wetting with spirits of turpentine, benzine, or coal oil will generally remove all ordinary spots, after which the brass may be polished with rotten stone and oil. Rotten stone should be pulverized, and in this state it quickly dissolves to a smooth consistency when mixed with olive oil. A thin paste of the preparation should be rubbed lightly on the metal, and allowed to dry; then rubbed vigorously with a flannel cloth, the finishing polish being given with the dry powder and rubbing with a clean cloth or chamols skin.

### Hints and Help

For cleansing white kid shoes, use dry pipe clay. Use a stiff brush and rub thoroughly until the spot disappears.

To remove the stains from bed vessels used by those having kidney troubles, wash the vessel with strong cider vinegar. Vinegar purifies as well as cleanses.

To freshen linoleum, dampen a flannel cloth in raw linseed oil and

**AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY**  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething should always be used for children when teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

rub over the linoleum after it has been well cleaned. Five cents worth of the oil will do for several applications.

For the tops of your fruit jars, stir four large teaspoonfuls of baking soda into enough water to cover a dozen tops. Boil for half an hour, rinse well in clear water and dry in a warm place.

Sometimes it is a very difficult thing to remove the spots on the outside of the window glass made by the beating of rain drops. Dissolve a five-cent box of lye in a half gallon of rain water; wet a cloth in this and wash the window, being careful not to let the lye touch the hands or the woodwork, as it will burn either. Use the cloth as a little mop. Wipe dry immediately with a clean cloth, or the window glass will be streaked. No soap or water is needed.

Salmon oil is a stain hard to remove. The oil contains a gluey sediment that gasoline will not take out. Try rubbing the spot with a solution made of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol; rub thoroughly with a clean toothbrush dipped in the solution, and when the stain is no longer visible, sponge thoroughly with tepid water.

**Contributed Recipes**

**"Nun's Cheese"**—This cheese is acceptable to those who do not like the flavor of rich cheese. Boil half a pint of cream in an earthen pipkin; when it begins to boil, add a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, or a piece of vanilla bean. Remove at once from the fire, cover the pipkin and let the cream cool. Then add the beaten yolks of six eggs, and strain the mixture through a fine sieve; return it to the pipkin and set it over the fire, stirring with a wooden spoon. When the cream thickens, let it cool, and add one ounce of dissolved gelatin. Pour into a mold and set on ice; it will harden in about the same time as jelly. When it is to be served, wrap a napkin, dipped in boiling water, around the mould to loosen the cheese and turn it out. Serve with vanilla cream biscuits.—M. L.

**Salt Pork**—Freshen nice slices of salt pork by soaking several hours in clear water; parboil a few minutes and drain. Make a moderately thin batter of one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of milk and teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in enough flour to make a thin batter. Have in the skillet sufficient and very hot fat to cover the slices of meat. Dip each slice in the batter and lay in the hot fat and fry to a nice brown. The batter should not be too thin. The slices are nice rolled in beaten egg and bread crumbs.

**Bread Battercakes**—Soak a plate of bread scraps over night in buttermilk enough to cover them when first poured on. In the morning, add flour to make a rather stiff batter, with half teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of soda. Beat well together and cook on a griddle. A tablespoonful of sugar improves them for some tastes.

A delightful potato pie is made to be served with the meat course instead of the desert. Boil, mash, and beat with a wooden spoon until very light, enough potatoes to make the crust. A little milk may be added to them before heating, if very dry, and salt to taste. Line a deep pie dish with the beaten potatoes, and fill with any nice cold, cooked meats—beef, veal, or even fresh pork, or fowl—finely minced and flavored with herbs. Cold vegetables may be added, if liked, and the whole moistened with

a good meat gravy. A top crust may be used, if liked, or it may be cooked without. Bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven to heat it thoroughly and brown it nicely.—H. F.

**Spring Renovation**

To give the kitchen chairs, wooden pails, benches and like kitchen furniture a freshening up, try this, which is easily made and dries quickly: Mix about a pint of shellac in a quart of alcohol; stir in enough Chinese vermilion to give it color, and paint your wooden things. The thickness of shellac differs, so judgment as to quantity must be used.

**Floor Paint**—A very good floor paint is made as follows: One gallon of linseed oil; yellow ochre, four pounds; turpentine, one pint; red lead and litharge, of each one pound. Mix these ingredients, stirring well, and let stand over night. Have the floor clean and, if it is an old one, well scrubbed, and lay on the paint evenly with a brush. The amount should give two coats to a floor 14x16. The color is a reddish brown, and wears well.

**For Sores Inside the Nostrils**

One of our readers sends us the following: Make a salve of equal parts of gum camphor and lard, melting both together on the stove; an old tablespoon does very well to melt it in, and it must not be allowed to get very hot or the camphor will burn, but it must be hot enough to melt readily, else the camphor will evaporate and your salve will be useless. As soon as the melted salve cools, it must be used. It must be made fresh every time it is needed. Dissolve a pinch of sal soda in hot water, and bathe the face with the water, also wash out the nostrils. Twist a little strip of cloth into a swab, dip it into the warm salve and put it as far back in the nostril as possible. Use the salve several times a day, and especially at bedtime. Eat rather lightly of light, nourishing foods; avoid anything that disagrees with your stomach, especially sweets and sweetened foods. Breathe pure air, and plenty of it, and keep the feet warm and dry.

**Caring for One's Clothes**

Much of the wear and becomingness of our garments depends upon the care we give them, not only when on our persons, but when they are off duty. One can get many a hint by a visit to a "ladies' suit" department at the stores, by observing the care that is taken to hang the garments properly. If one can not get, or afford, the "hangers," such as the tailors use, a suitable one can be made by any one at all skillful with tools, either by bending a piece of wire properly, or by making a wooden imitation. For a dress or skirt of handsome or delicate material, make a cotton bag that is large enough to slip over the entire garment, with a hem at the top through which to run a string, which must be drawn up tight to keep out the dust and light. There are combination couches and boxes in which skirts may be laid away their entire length, and waists, too, may be spread out with no danger of crushing. Fine dress bodices should be wrapped loosely in tissue paper when laid away. Crushed tissue paper should be laid between such parts as might be folded or creased by the weight of the garment. Sleeves should be filled with crushed paper. Garments given this care will keep their fresh appearance wonderfully.

Skirts that have become damp should be thoroughly dried, then shaken out carefully and freed from dust; bindings, facings and under-ruchings must be kept tidy and replaced if much worn. Great care should be exercised to have tulle,

chiffon, or other ruchings in perfect condition, for nothing in attire looks much worse than rumpled or dingy finery about the throat or elsewhere on the gown.

Under-arm protectors should never be perfumed, but should be removed often and scrubbed with a brush dipped in warm (not hot), unscented soap suds to which a little ammonia has been added, then dried in the open air. They should be ripped off and cleaned before the garment is put away, to prevent the odor of perspiration saturating the entire garment. Before putting away a top garment or costume, it should be well brushed, then sprinkled with camphor and hung out to air for an hour or so.

**Care of the Shoes**

Shoes that are only worn on the street should be removed as soon as the wearer reaches home, and pulled into shape while still warm. The use of lasts in unused shoes is not to be recommended, as the shoe does not get properly aired inside, and should not need such attention unless they are wet. If the shoe is wet, it should be drawn into shape and dried, and then should be rubbed with a soft cloth dipped in a very little oil. If the heel begins to wear off at one side, it should be built up at once, by the shoe maker, or it will result in ungraceful and even injurious postures while standing or walking. If the shoe is stitched into separate compartments for each shoe, they will retain their polish longer.

Many shoes wear off at the outer side, and this, like the heel, should be attended to. If the shoe cracks, place them in a shallow vessel containing an ounce or more of neat-foot oil, or of melted, but not hot, lard. Leave until the shoe-soles are able to have two pairs of shoes for alternate wear, than to make one pair do duty all the time. Do not allow yourself to invest in cheap, or "bargain" shoes, as a poor shoe is an abomination, never fitting or feeling well on the feet, and very soon showing its lack of quality. It is far more economical to buy one good pair, and take care of that, than to buy two cheap pairs and never have any foot-gear fit to wear. When the good shoe begins to "give out," it is economical to get it mended and keep the new pair for street or dress occasions, wearing the "cobbled" pair at home; thus always having the feet neatly shod. Do not commit the common mistake of getting the shoe too short. Select your own shoes; do not let the shoe-clerk do it for you. Insist upon being fitted comfortably. Remember that crippled feet is the penalty one pays for foolishness, in this matter. Corns, bunions, callouses, enlarged joints and broken arches are the sure result of badly-fitted and cheap leather shoes.

**Spending Money**

Whatever a child's lot in life, he should be taught the full value of money, and be given a clear idea as to what a certain amount will buy. There is no better way to teach this lesson than to set aside a certain amount, however small, for his personal, undirected use. The money should be paid to him promptly, that the child may learn the advantages of systematic dealings. In addition to this, it might be well to pay a small sum for any extra work performed by the child, rather than giving it outright. If, however, the parent cannot afford to give the extra amount, he should be allowed to earn small amounts by his own exertions from others, which will teach him the value of labor, and practical suggestion as to how the money might be spent to the best advantage, might be of

fered; but his best lessons should come through actual experience. He will thus learn to make sacrifices or to save from day to day for the purchase of some coveted possession.

**Fruit Meringues**

Fruit meringues are so delicious and so easily made that it is a pity they are not oftener seen on our tables. Make a nice puff paste; line a pie-plate with it, about a quarter of an inch thick. Bake these shells in the oven, and prick them if they rise too much. Be very careful in lining the pie-plate to have the paste "fulled" on, so it will not shrink away in baking. When the pastry shells are done, let cool, and fill them with rich apple sauce, stewed and sweetened and flavored; or fill them with canned peaches sliced and sweetened; or with quince, or other marmalade, or jelly or jam. Cover each pie with a thick meringue made by beating the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, adding gradually while beating two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar and the juice of one lemon. Return the pie to the oven, where the heat should be gentle, and cook the meringue slowly until it is a firm, light brown, and it will not fall when cold.

**More Money Than Most Men Make**

One woman on our sales force recently received our check for a few months' pleasant and agreeable industry. Another received \$1,325.00 for her work during the same period. One of our salesmen at the same time had a credit of \$1,950.00; another had \$1,004.00.

We offer you independence and an income limited by nothing but your own energy and industry. You make a large commission on every new sale and every renewal on each magazine. And sales for both periodicals are counted in the distribution of \$5,000.00 in sums of \$500.00 downward each month.

We want to be personally represented in reaching the people of your town and vicinity. We want you to help us and we will cooperate with you to better yourself.

Write us about our new plan and its profits.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY  
1172-E Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**BETTER THAN SPANKING**

Spanking does not cure children of bad writing. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 116, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.



## Whether Common or Not

By Phil. A. M. M.

### Just Thoughts

This is the season of the year when a man begins figuring on doing an immense amount of work. For six months he has been thinking how shameful it is to let that half lot grow up in weeds and grass when he might just as well put it into vegetables and give the green grocer the merry ha-ha. Just a few minutes in the morning and a half hour in the evening, and all the nice spring vegetables the family needs will be right there at hand. Besides, it will be healthy exercise.

Then the man figures out that it will cost \$3.20 for tools, \$1.43 for seed and \$1.50 to have the man come and do the plowing. The money is expended according to program, and the work of making garden begins—next week. The amount of garden work the man does—in his mind—is prodigious. The net result is a lot of rusty garden tools, some radishes that are either too tough or too girthy, some scraggly lettuce, a few jaundiced peas and beans, and a bigger bill than ever at the green grocer's.

The fact that the average city man does this sort of thing regularly every year does not make a bit of difference. He forgets all about his failure in the fall, and about the middle of March begins the same old figuring over again. If all such men raised as many vegetables in fact as they do in their minds, the soil would be exhausted.

The average city man who goes home at night so tired that he just can not rake up the dead leaves in the front yard, is always yearning to get out on a farm. He crawls wearily out of bed about 7:30 in the morning, and before he starts for the office or store he yawns and wishes he were on a farm. But if he had to get up at 5:30 in the morning he couldn't do it, and if he had to milk steen cows, carry feed to forty hogs, split three armful of wood and carry it to the house and doctor a sick horse after working fourteen hours a day in the field, he'd naturally curl up and croak. It is awfully easy to sit at an office desk and run a half-section farm.

In the old schoolhouse debating societies we used to drag out for discussion every year that old question, "Resolved, That Pursuit is more pleasant than Possession." It is still a mooted question, isn't it? When the warm spring breezes begin blowing from the south doesn't it do you a world of good to get out the box of fishing tackle, re-wind the reels, joint the rods and swish them around in the back yard, assort the hooks and flies and spend an hour in pleasant anticipations of what you are going to do up on the lakes when the time comes for your summer vacation? And from then on you spend all your leisure hours looking forward to the day when you bait the first hook and cast out for the first bass or trout. And after the vacation is all over, isn't it a fact that just as soon as you have settled back into the harness all your leisure thoughts are up on the coming vacation instead of the one just enjoyed?

The late Judge Marshall of Ire-

mont, Neb., was an ardent sportsman in his younger days. In his latter days he spent a great deal of his leisure time in a big room just back of his office. In this big room he had fixed up a tent just as he did in the old days when he went hunting. His decoys were spread out on the floor, and he had a "blind" arranged in the corner. When the fever came upon him he slipped into this room, hid in the "blind" with his gun in hand, and spent a half hour waiting for the ducks that never came. Then the judge would return to his law office, refreshed and re-energized.

Perhaps you will call all this rank foolishness. But if it amused the genial judge and benefitted him, whose business was it?

Did you ever stop to ponder on what a young country the great west is? No sooner do you begin pondering thus than you realize that only yesterday the great domain west of the Missouri was a barren wilderness. Last week there died in Lincoln a man whose life story comprehends the whole history of the west. John M. Thayer led a regiment of soldiers into the civil war from Nebraska when it was a mere territory with less than 30,000 population. He fought Indians over territory now covered by thriving towns. He was one of the first senators from the new state of Nebraska. He was territorial governor of Wyoming, and governor of Nebraska for five years. And yet General Thayer was past thirty years of age when he came to what is now Nebraska. All this great west has been developed within his time. The more you think of it the more marvelous will appear the growth of the mighty west.

The whole world shudders every time there comes a rumor from China that more atrocities are being committed by the Chinese upon the hated foreigners. And then we begin denouncing the heathens. Well, if the Chinese kill a few Europeans and Americans they've got money enough to pay for it, haven't they?

Now don't get excited over the idea of a money indemnity for murdered citizens. We set the Chinese the example, didn't we? Remember the massacre of Chinamen at Rock Springs, Wyoming? A score or more of Chinamen were killed, and when China protested didn't we square the whole matter by paying a few thousand dollars in cash to the families of the murdered men?

But there is a big difference, when you come to think about it. We have big warships, a big army and the Anglo-Saxon fighting spirit. China has none of these things. Therefore China can not indemnify us with money for the massacre of our citizens. Not as long as China offers some golden opportunities for exploitation.

Spring makes us feel young again, and feeling young again reminds us of our boyhood days, and a reminder of boyhood days recalls the woods, and thinking of woods recalls the orchard, and when we think of the orchard we recall the green apples. And this brings us down to what we want to talk about.

Wizard Burbank has taken the seed out of the plum, increased the size of the apricot, removed the spine from the cactus and taken the seeds out of the blackberry. If he wants

to become the patron saint of small boys he will now proceed to take the ache out of green apples. When he has done this his fame will be as secure as the Rock of Ages.

### Foresight

"We must organize and incorporate," declared the president of the Burglar Trust.

"Not me for any legal business!" exclaimed Bill the Bug.

"Me to the timber if the law sharps are called on!" roared Slinky Mike the Porchclimber.

"But you blokes ain't been readin' de polpers," insisted the president.

"De courts is wid us now if we git wise t' th' legal game."

"Well, you'll have t' show me," persisted Bill the Bug.

"Jus' listen, den," said the president. "We incorporates our business, see? An' den when the bull cons nab us we sets up de defense dat dey has ter prosecute de corporation an' not de individual. We owes a lot t' dem beef trust gazaboos f'r puttin' us wise ter dis game."

### Technical

The investigating committee from Michsonsia called upon Senator Grabem for the purpose of inquiring into the truth of some disquieting rumors.

"Gentlemen," exclaimed the virtuous senator, "no man can say that John Siviter (Grabem ever wrongfully received a dollar. Go ahead with your investigation."

A week later the committee returned with proof that Senator Grabem owned stock in a trust which benefited by a tariff schedule which Senator Grabem was instrumental in framing.

"This looks bad," said the spokesman of the committee.

"Gentlemen, I protest," replied the senator. "I've given this investigation as a private citizen of Michsonsia, and you have made a political propaganda by investigating my senatorial career. You may imprison my senatorship, but as an individual I am beyond your reach."

Having just read the decision in the beef trust case the committee sorrowfully withdrew.

### Spring

\_\_\_\_\_ song,  
\_\_\_\_\_ ring.  
\_\_\_\_\_ long,  
\_\_\_\_\_ spring.

### A Gleam of Light

The proprietor of the provision store gazed through his tears upon the smoking ruins of his store.

"All is lost!" he exclaimed.

Poking sorrowfully into the rubbish he turned over something. Seizing a handful he rushed home and began an examination. At the end of an hour he shouted:

"Eureka!"

Hastening back to the ruins he rescued the conglomerated mass of soaked and scorched stock. A week later a new brand of health food was on the market.

### Brain Leaks

God looks at the heart, not at the hand.

A great many men mistake dyspepsia for sound convictions.

It takes something more than lung power to make prayer effective.

The trouble with a lot of reformers is that they begin too far away from home.

When a man or woman has returned

the art of doing without, the rest is comparatively easy.

The world owes every man a living, but it takes a hustling bill collector to get what's coming to him.

It is easy to build up a reputation for philanthropy by giving away money that came without exertion.

There is a vast difference between contentment and satisfaction. The happy man is the one contented with his lot.

A whole lot of men are political reformers every day in the year but three—primary day, convention day and election day.

When the wife and daughter are getting ready for the latter's wedding the husband and father realizes what it is to be insignificant.

There are a lot of people who are always talking about the good they would like to do, and fondly imagining that their talk is as good as the doing.

In the Bible you will find these words: "There is no God." But just before them you will find these words: "The fool sayeth in his heart, there is no God."

### HOW GEORGIANS GET TITLES

A number of congressmen were one day joking with a colleague from Kentucky with respect to the well known penchant of men from that state for "courtesy" titles.

"Why," said one of the representatives, "it's a notorious fact that every man in Kentucky is a colonel or a major."

The Kentuckian smiled.

"We're not the only southerners guilty of that weakness," said he. "Joel Chandler Harris once observed to me that in Georgia it was nearly as bad. He had a theory to the effect that the colored population was in a measure responsible."

"How's that?" asked someone.

"O," continued the Blue Grass man, "Harris said that when a negro had once dubbed one with a 'courtesy' title the habit soon became general in the community. 'Give a negro a 'chaw' of tobacco," he added, "and you're straightway a 'cap'n'; hand him a quarter and you find yourself a 'colonel'; present him with a dollar and you're a 'general' for life; but just throw in an old suit of clothes and a couple of drams of corn liquor and the result will be that he'll raise nor."—Live Oak (Fla.) Democrat.

### NEW THEORY ON CLIFF DWELLERS

A new explanation as to why the cliff dwellers are situated at such an immense height was advanced by the commissioner of Indian affairs, Francis E. Leupp, at the recent meeting of the New York state chapter of the Colorado Cliff Dwellings association.

The theory was that at the time the cliff dwellers built their quaint homes (probably as far back as the age of mammoths), an immense stream flowed by almost on a level with the houses. This flow of water gradually wore down the bed of the river until it became so sunken as to leave the houses at an almost inaccessible elevation.

Another interesting point brought out by the commissioner related to the fact that the doorways of the dwellings average only three or four feet in height. The builders had constructed on the principle that as animals had small openings in the ground, human beings needed doorways only sufficiently large to allow the body to pass through.

Mr. Leupp described these dwellings when viewed as a whole as a sight of impressive grandeur, with the unbroken silence brooding over all.—New York Times.

PRIMARY PLEDGE PLAN

As this copy of The Commoner may be read by some one not familiar with the details of the primary pledge plan, it is necessary to say that according to the terms of this plan every democrat is asked to pledge himself to attend all the primaries of his party to be held between now and the next democratic national convention, unless unavoidably prevented, and to secure a clear, honest and straightforward declaration of the party's position on every question upon which the voters of the party desire to speak.

The following letters are self-explanatory:

G. C. Rutherford, Scary, W. Va.—I herewith return primary pledge signed by 35 democrats of my neighborhood, mostly farmers. I am a plain farmer, but am interested in the great effort The Commoner and its editor, W. J. Bryan, are making to secure just recognition of the rights of the plain people of this country and that was my reason for recently subscribing for your paper, and for securing the enclosed list of primary pledge signers. Let every farmer in the land whose eyes chance to fall upon these words, and who is a believer in the doctrine of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," join hands with the editor of this paper in advancing our interests by effecting a thorough organization of the democratic party for the next presidential campaign.

Frank Nelson, Potomac, Md.—Enclosed find primary pledge signed by myself. I will try to get all the democrats in my precinct to sign the pledge and subscribe for The Commoner.

S. H. Robertson, Glendeniu, W. Va.—Find enclosed primary pledge with 15 signatures of true and tried democrats. We think the present upheaval of reform sweeping over our land is ripening fruits of the efforts made by the democratic party from 1896 up to the present time. We think events are shaping themselves so that the rich and powerful will join with the people in a demand for a true democrat as president in 1908. Count on the democrats whose names are signed to this pledge to be found in the front ranks supporting democratic principles.

J. S. Close, Millgrove, Ind.—Enclosed please find 25 signatures to the primary pledge. I think there is no paper as good as The Commoner, and wish every voter could and would read the last issue—March 9, 1906.

Wm. Stiles, Parsons, Kan.—Enclosed find primary pledge signed by 90 Bryan democrats who will prove themselves true to the principles of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms at the coming elections.

Bruce Peterson, Ilasco, Mo.—Enclosed find primary pledge with 13 signatures which I secured in a short time. Many more might be secured, but I do not have the time to spare. I hope that good for the masses may come from some quarter.

W. Ashton Taylor, Murray, Idaho.—Find enclosed 11 signatures to primary pledge. The voters of the democratic party of this state are being organized; the purpose of which is to take the party's control from machines and politicians and place it in the hands of the voter, where it rightfully belongs. The party will be made the enemy of trusts, and the friend of labor, will return to the principles of true democracy and to victory. We have a committee appointed—ten in number—so situated over the district as to be in touch with all the voters. They get the views of the voters on

various questions and give any information of the progress of the work. They will examine the registration and take all precaution necessary to prevent fraud. The good work of Ohio last year will be repeated in Idaho this year.

Walter Edwards, Brock, I. T.—Find enclosed primary pledge signed by 24 Bryan democrats.

Robert B. Smith, Big Fork, Mont.—Find enclosed my primary pledge. In 1904 I tried to persuade some of our delegates to the democratic national convention to put aside the idea of Parker's nomination and nominate or work for some democrat. They thought they knew better. Parker was nominated with the aid of the Montana delegation—the result was Montana went overwhelmingly for Roosevelt and a republican was sent to the United States senate. The following have sent in primary

pledges in number as follows: B. White, Peck, W. Va., 35; T. W. Halstead, Connersville, Ind., 19; D. Harrison, Linden, Cal., 19; Chas. W. Johnston, Fort Fairfield, Maine, 23;

G. B. Hickman, Butler, Mo., 35; Peter Reynolds, New Sharon, Ia., 23; John R. McClure, Gramplan, Pa., 4; C. D. Shrader, New Albany, Ind., 11; S. D. Buckles, Belton, Mo., 35.

THE PRIMARY PLEDGE

I promise to attend all the primaries of my party to be held between now and the next Democratic National Convention, unless unavoidably prevented, and to use my influence to secure a clear, honest and straightforward declaration of the party's position on every question upon which the voters of the party desire to speak.

Signed.....

Street ..... Postoffice .....

County ..... Voting precinct or ward.....

Fill out Blanks and mail to Commoner Office, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Coffee Debate

The published statements of a number of coffee importers and roasters indicate a "waspy" feeling towards us, for daring to say that coffee is harmful to a percentage of the people.

A frank public discussion of the subject is quite agreeable to us and can certainly do no harm; on the contrary when all the facts on both sides of any question are spread before the people they can themselves decide.

Give the people plain facts and they will take care of themselves.

We demand facts in this coffee discussion and propose to see that the facts are brought clearly before the people.

A number of coffee importers and roasters have joined a movement to boom coffee and stop the use of Postum Food Coffee and in their newspaper statements undertake to deceive by false assertions.

Their first is that coffee is not harmful.

We assert that one in every three coffee users has some form of incipient or chronic disease; realize for one moment what a terrible menace to a nation of civilized people, when one kind of beverage cripples the energies and health of one-third the people who use it.

We make the assertion advisedly and suggest that the reader secure his own proof by personal inquiry among coffee users.

Ask your coffee drinking friends if they keep free from any sort of aches and ails. You will be startled at the percentage and will very naturally seek to place the cause of disorder on something aside from coffee, whether food, inherited tendencies or something else.

Go deeper in your search for facts. If your friend admits occasional neuralgia, rheumatism, heart weakness, stomach or bowel trouble, kidney complaint, weak eyes, or approaching nervous prostration induce him or her to make the experiment of leaving off coffee for 10 days and using Postum Food Coffee, and observe the result. It will startle you and give your friend something to think of. Of course, if the person is one of the weak ones and says "I can't quit" you will have discovered one of the slaves of the coffee importer. Treat such kindly, for they seem absolutely powerless to stop the gradual but sure destruction of body and health.

Nature has a way of destroying a

part of the people to make room for the stronger. It is the old law of "the survival of the fittest" at work, and the victims are many.

We repeat the assertion that coffee does harm many people, not all, but an army large enough to appal the investigator and searcher for facts.

The next prevarication of the coffee importers and roasters is their statement that Postum, peas, beans or corn, and mixed with a low grade of coffee and that it contains no nourishment.

We have previously offered to wager \$100,000.00 with them that their statements are absolutely false.

They have not accepted our wager and they will not.

We will gladly make a present of \$25,000.00 to any roaster or importer of old fashioned coffee who will accept that wager.

Free inspection of our factories and methods is made by thousands of people each month and the coffee importers themselves are cordially invited. Both Postum and Grape-Nuts are absolutely pure and made exactly as stated.

The formula of Postum and the analysis made by one of the foremost chemists of Boston has been printed on every package for many years and is absolutely accurate.

Now as to the food value of Postum. It contains the parts of the wheat berry which carry the elemental salts such as lime, iron, potash, silica, etc., etc., used by the life forces to rebuild the cellular tissue, and this is particularly true of the phosphate of potash, also found in Grape-Nuts, which combines in the human body with albumen and this combination, together with water, rebuilds the worn out gray matter in the delicate nerve centres all over the body, and throughout the brain and solar plexus.

Ordinary coffee stimulates in an unnatural way, but with many people it slowly and surely destroys and does not rebuild this gray substance so vitally important to the well-being of every human being.

These are eternal facts, proven, well authenticated and known to every properly educated physician, chemist and food expert.

Please remember we never say ordinary coffee hurts everyone.

Some people use it regularly and seem strong enough to withstand its attacks, but there is misery and disease in store for the man or woman

who persists in its use when nature protests, by heart weakness, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney disease, weak eyes, or general nervous prostration. The remedy is obvious. The drug caffeine, contained in all ordinary coffee, must be discontinued absolutely or the disease will continue in spite of any medicine.

It is easy to leave off the old fashioned coffee by adopting Postum Food Coffee, for in it one finds a pleasing hot breakfast or dinner beverage that has the deep seal brown color, changing to a rich golden brown when good cream is added. When boiled long enough (15 minutes) the flavor is not that of rank Rio coffee but very like the milder, smooth and high grade Java, but entirely lacking the drug effect of ordinary coffee.

Anyone suffering from disorders set up by coffee drinking (and there is an extensive variety) can absolutely depend upon some measure of relief by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

If the disease has not become too strongly rooted, one can with good reason expect it to disappear entirely in a reasonable time, after the active cause of the trouble is removed and the cellular tissue has time to naturally rebuild with the elements furnished by Postum and good food.

It's only just plain old common sense.

Now, with the exact facts before the reader, he or she can decide the wise course, looking to health and the power to do things.

If you have any doubt as to the cause of any ache or ail you may have, remember the far reaching telegrams of a hurt nervous system travel from heel to head, and it may be well worth your while to make the experiment of leaving off coffee entirely for 10 days and using Postum in its place.

You will probably gather some good solid facts, worth more than a gold mine, for health can make gold and sickness lose it. Besides there's all the fun, for it's like a continuous internal frolic to be perfectly well. There's a reason for

POSTUM

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Michigan.



Washington dispatches say that President Roosevelt is greatly disturbed because of the result of the beef trust prosecution.

Joseph W. Bailey, father of United States Senator Bailey, died at New Orleans. He was seventy-two years of age.

It is said that William Rockefeller, brother to John D., and the second richest man in the world, is afflicted with an incurable malady.

The judiciary committee of the house of representatives has reported that there is no constitutional authority for federal control of insurance or other state corporations.

President Roosevelt received a large body of representatives of organized labor at the White House. He declared that we must keep out of this country all Chinese laborers skilled or unskilled, but that he would do everything in his power to make it easy and desirable for "the Chinese of the business and professional classes" to enter.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says that in his investigation of the coal, oil and other trusts, Garfield gathered evidence along the lines he followed in the beef trust cases, and that it is believed if proceedings are had against these trusts they will successfully make the same plea of immunity offered by the packers.

Governor Pattison of Ohio is seriously ill, and has been so since his inauguration on January 8.

Governor Cummins of Iowa has replied to the question put to him by the legislature, saying that when he charged that money had been used to defeat the passage of the primary election bill he did not mean that it had been used as bribery, but for the purposes of supporting a lobby.

E. A. Wairath, formerly of Osceola, Nebr., has succeeded Charles D. Caspar as editor of the Butler County Press, at David City, Nebraska. In salutory Mr. Wairath says: "The political principles in which our predecessor had confidence are good enough for us to pin our faith to. The government ownership of railroads, the income tax, tariff for revenue only, and all money to be issued by the gen-

eral government, are numbered among some of the national issues which have our endorsement. We believe they are democratic and we believe the best interests of the country will be advanced as they are enacted into law. Today, President Roosevelt is acknowledging his dependence upon democratic voters in congress to bring about any and all reforms in which he and his followers believe. Just so in the nation will the masses eventually turn to the democracy of Jefferson and Bryan for their relief from the oppression of the trusts and the money oligarchy. In Nebraska there is a greater need than ever in the history of the state for a press that will speak the truth and uncover the hypocrisy of a state rule, pretending to be of and for the people, while serving the corporate interests more thoroughly than was ever before known."

Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, will resign as president of the United States Trust company, on account of ill health.

John Most, the anarchist leader, died at Cincinnati.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the international policyholders' committee of the New York Life Insurance company, has notified President Orr that he will protest against the company paying the expense incurred by Orr in his campaign to secure proxies.

Secretary of the senate committee to explain why General Wood was given \$1,100 mileage when coming home last summer to undergo surgical operation at Boston.

Bellamy Storer who was recently removed from the position of ambassador to Austria married an aunt of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, now the son-in-law of the president, but nevertheless Mr. Storer lost his position.

M. L. McKinley, a member of the Illinois legislature, says he will not be a candidate for re-election because a legislative session "spells ruin for a young man dependent on his own efforts."

Democratic senators decided not to arrange a definite, concerted policy in regard to rate legislation for fear that the republicans might defeat the whole measure on partisan grounds.

General John M. Thayer, former governor of Nebraska, and at one time a senator from that state, is dead. He was a brigadier general and major general in the Indian wars of the '50s, and was a colonel and brigadier general of volunteers in the Civil war. He served at one time as governor of the territory of Wyoming.

Experts have reported that Governor Hanley of Indiana and two former state auditors owe the state \$115,630 for fees illegally retained.

The New York Life Insurance company has commenced suit against Andrew Hamilton, the lobbyist, to recover more than one million dollars of funds intrusted to him.

The house committee to which the ship subsidy bill was referred, is divided ten to eight against the proposition. Five of the twelve republican members of the committee are opposed to the bill, and all of the six demo-

cratic members, with the exception of McDermott, of New York, are with them.

Thomas Bascom of Springfield, Ill., a Baltimore and Ohio towerman, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years because he displayed wrong signals and his mistake caused a railroad wreck.

An Associated Press Dispatch, under date of Des Moines, Ia., March 25, says: "Governor Cummins has mailed to Senator Elkins of West Virginia a reply to the senator's letter in which he criticises statements made by the governor in speeches to the voters of Iowa regarding his examination before the senate committee on interstate commerce, when it had under consideration the railway rate bill. The governor says that the senator accused him of falsehood in declaring that his cross examination was hostile; that an attorney of the railway companies sat at the right of Senator Elkins during the examination; that Senator Elkins appeared to be in communion and sympathy with this attorney and that the attorney handed to Senator Elkins questions to be asked the governor. 'If,' says the governor in his letter to the senator, 'you understand your duties and obligations as chairman of a legislative committee to be similar to those of an advocate, I have no criticism to make of your conduct, except to say that you were on the side of the railways instead of on the side of the people. I have thought, however, that

as chairman of such a committee your duties and obligations were more nearly like those of a judge, namely, to hear both sides patiently, without bias or prejudice and then to decide impartially without fear or favor.'

The United States supreme court granted an appeal in the case of a negro named Ed Johnson, under sentence to be hanged in Hamilton county, Tennessee. Within twenty-four hours thereafter a mob broke into the jail and lynched Johnson.

The Philadelphia Traction company has been forced to disgorge \$400,000 to the city of Philadelphia in payment of franchises voted at a midnight session of the council several years ago.

David S. Rose was renominated for mayor of Milwaukee by the democrats. His republican opponent will be Sherburn N. Becker.

The house has refused to approve the senate amendment to the statehood measure, and the bill has been sent to a conference with the senate. A number of republicans voted with the democrats, but they were outnumbered.

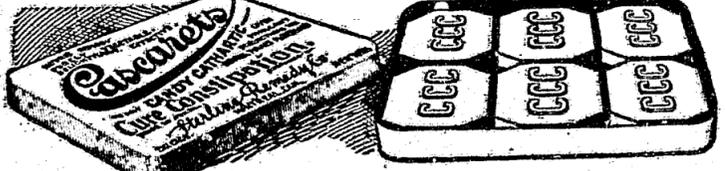
The republican quarrel in Iowa is growing worse every day. Congressman Hull has brought a libel suit against his republican opponent, George L. Dobson, former secretary of state. Dobson charged that Hull was in league with Rockefeller and Wall Street.

## Get What You Ask For!

HERE is a Reason—  
Why the Good People of America buy Cascarets as fast as the Clock ticks.  
Every second some one, somewhere, is buying a little Ten-Cent Box of Cascarets.  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—60 times to the Minute, 60 Minutes to the Hour, 3600 Boxes an Hour, 36,000 Boxes a Day of Ten Hours, 1,080,000 Boxes a Month, and then some.  
Think of it—220,000 People take a Cascaret tablet each day. Millions use Cascarets when necessary.  
The Judgment of Millions of Bright Americans is Infallible. They have been Buying and Taking Cascarets at that rate for over Six years.

a true, faithful, loyal servant of Mankind. Over Five Millions of Dollars have been Spent to make the merits of Cascarets known, and every cent of it would be lost, did not sound merit claim and hold the constant, continued friendship, Patronage and Endorsement of well-pleased people year after year.

There is also a Reason—  
Why there are Parasites who attach themselves to the Healthy Body of Cascaret's success—Imitators, Counterfeiters, Substitutors.  
They are Trade Thieves who would rob Cascarets of the "Good Will" of the people, and sneak unearned profits, earned and paid for by Cascarets.



It is not an Experiment, not an Accident or Incident, but a sound, Honest Business, based on Time-Tried-and-Tested Merit, never found wanting.

Cascarets are the implacable foe of All Disease Germs; the incomparable cleanser, purifier and strengthener of the entire Digestive Canal.

They Act like Exercise on the Bowel-Muscles, make them strong and active—able to Help Themselves do their work—keep themselves clean.

Cascarets are the safe-guard of Innocent Childhood against the Dreadful Death-dealing Dangers that threaten the Lives of the Little Ones.

They are Purely Vegetable, absolutely Harmless, always Reliable and Efficient.

A Dishonest Purpose means a Dishonest Product and a Disregard of the Purchaser's Health or Welfare.

Beware of the Slick Salesman and his ancient "Just as Good" story that common sense refutes.

Cascarets are made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and the famous little Ten Cent "Vest Pocket" box is here shown. They are never sold in bulk.

Every tablet marked "CCC."  
Be sure you get the genuine.

FREE TO OUR FRIENDS!  
We want to send to our friends a beautiful French-designed, GOLD-PLATED BONDON BOX, hard-enamelled in colors. It is a beauty for the dressing table. The cents in stamps is asked as a measure of good faith and to cover cost of Cascarets, with which this dainty trinket is loaded. Send to-day, mentioning this paper. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

## Headache

Nervousness, Dizziness, Indigestion, Neuralgia are caused by sick nerves. By soothing the nerves and stimulating their action, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve almost immediately. Unlike any other pain remedy, they contain nothing injurious and you will never know you have taken them, except by the relief they afford.

### Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

have become a household remedy in thousands of families, where they never fail to cure all pain, and relieve those little miserable ailments which are so common. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have not only relieved me of severe headache, nervousness and indigestion, but my mother who has suffered a great deal with neuralgia and dizziness has been cured by their use. MRS. G. H. DANKS, 332 W. 3rd St., Moorestown, N. J. The first package will benefit, if not, the amount will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.



# 19<sup>90</sup> CREAM SEPARATOR

## TWO MONTHS' FREE TRIAL

\$19.90 IS OUR PRICE FOR THIS WONDERFUL NEW IMPROVED 1906 MODEL HAND CREAM SEPARATOR

AT ABOUT ONE-FOURTH the price charged by others, we furnish the highest grade hand cream separators made in the world.

colder milk, runs easier, is stronger, less liable to get out of order, will wear longer, and besides our price is a mere fraction of what others charge. We give you two months' free use and free trial, we issue a binding twenty years' guarantee, we take care of your separator for you free from the day you receive it, and we will always in the years to come furnish you any needed repair or part promptly on a day's notice.

**IT IS SO EASY TO HANDLE** that by following the simple printed instructions we send you, anyone without previous experience can operate it at once, and do better and more work than can be done with any other separator made.

**OUR SEPARATOR WILL SKIM 1,000 POUNDS OF MILK PER HOUR**

and do it closer, better and easier than any other separator of like size will skim 500 pounds in one hour.

**OUR SEPARATORS** will skim twice as close, twice as much, twice as easy, last twice as long as any other hand cream separator made, and yet we furnish it for just a few dollars compared with the prices charged by others. Our price is based on the actual cost of material and labor, and is a small part of what others charge, **AND OUR TERMS ARE SO LIBERAL TOO.**

**OUR GREAT FREE OFFER.**

On a postal card or in a letter to us simply say, "Send me your Free Cream Separator Offer," and you will receive by return mail free, postpaid, our very latest special hand cream separator catalogue (just out), with pictures of our machines, copies of medals, diplomas and awards taken at different exhibits all over the world in competition with other separators, pictures of all the parts, full descriptions, testimonials, official and general endorsements and our great \$1,000.00 quality challenge, also copies of our guarantees, etc. We will also send you our two months' free trial proposition, and we will send you our latest and **THE MOST LIBERAL CREAM SEPARATOR OFFER EVER MADE.**

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if proceedings are had against these trusts, they will successfully make the



We will send you free these six large, full size, beautifully finished, handsomely embossed, hardwood cane seated chairs when all your orders to us have amounted to \$50.00, or you can have your choice free of many other valuable pieces of furniture or other useful things; a buggy, harness, saddle, bedroom suite, organ, couch, dresser, or your choice of hundreds of similar valuable articles. All this will be fully explained when you write for our Free Cream Separator Offer. On a postal card or in a letter to us today be sure to ask us to send you our Free Cream Separator Offer, and get all we will send you free by return mail, postpaid. Address:

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### Opening of the Shoshone Reservation

West of Casper, the northern portion of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation is to be opened to settlement in the near future. It contains 1,500,000 acres, of which 400,000 acres is good agricultural land, and the remainder excellent for grazing purposes.

The lands north of the Wind River will be thrown open to settlement June 15, 1906. The mode of allotment has not been decided upon, but it is not unlikely that it will be executed along the same lines as the opening of the Rosebud Reservation in 1901. This requires that each applicant register in person at designated United States land offices, after which the lands are divided by lot, the applicant who secures No. 1 having first choice of all the lands to be settled, number 2 has second choice, and so on until all the lands have been allotted.

#### Homesekers' Rates

Special round-trip rates are in effect via the Chicago & North-Western Railway from Chicago and all points to Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming points and to other points west on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. These tickets are good twenty-one days and permit stop-overs in Homesekers' excursion territory en route for the examination of lands or search for business openings. Similar low rates are also in effect from points east of Chicago.

Write enclosing stamp, for descriptive pamphlet giving full information with map showing the "Northwestern line" extension to "Shoshone" the new town where it is probable the Government will establish registration headquarters for the opening of the Shoshone reservation.

**S. F. MILLER,**  
A. G. E. & P. A. C. & N. W. RY.  
Omaha, Nebraska.

### MANY READERS SET GOOD EXAMPLE

Taking advantage of the special subscription offer Commoner readers have sent in yearly subscriptions in number as follows:

- B. F. Howard, Libby, Mont., 52; Edward McDonald, Coon Rapids, Ia., 25; G. Frick, Wheatland, Ind., 10; G. A. Walker, Rochester, N. H., 6; E. C. Leach, Fairmount, Ind., 6; M. C. Ufford, Ames, Ia., 7; Fitch Raynsford, Windsor, Vt., 6; T. E. Moore, Lexington, Ky., 15; C. H. Richards, College View, Neb., 6; F. E. Beltzhoover, Carlisle, Pa., 8; Wm. S. Engleman, Kansas City, Mo., 6; A. D. Coon, Socorro, N. M., 8; A. J. Rucker, Avenue City, Mo., 9; C. W. Doctor, Mayville, Wis., 14; A. F. Wilson, Eymour, Ia., 7; Michael Waters, Stouss City, Ia., 6; H. D. Wood, M. D., Fayetteville, Ark., 12; Marcellus Simmons, Cleveland, Ohio, 10; Chas. Wright, New Manchester, Ind., 9; Jas. G. Ficklin, King City, Mo., 6; B. H. Farrow, Mt. Gilthead, Ky., 9; Thos. L. Dunn, Martinsburg, W. Va., 12; R. Key, Oakwood, Mo., 6; Homer Utter, Cuba, N. Y., 9; H. N. Sherman, Lockport, N. Y., 6; B. H. Farrow, Mt. Gilthead, Ky., 11; L. C. McGinnes, Millington, Md., 7; B. F. Hart, M. D., Seattle, Wash., 25; John Akerman, Herring, Ohio, 9; John Brazelton, Wathena, Kan., 8; J. Hammond, Milder, Ill., 7; A. Voorhees,

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The following subscribers have each sent in five yearly subscriptions: W. C. Hedgpath, Phoenix, Ariz.; Elisha Smith, Dansville, N. Y.; G. F. Ketterer, Miltonsburg, Ohio; Van R. Caldwell, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Wm. J. Grove, Lime Kiln, Md.; J. H. Dale, Boone, Ia.; J. E. Moore, Ames, Okla.; H. O. Ryan, La Plata, Mo.; Owen Mooney, Whiteport, N. Y.; Ogden H. Wilkins, Rehoboth, Md.; W. L. Baker, Clifton Hill, Mo.; R. M. Parsons, Hydesville, Cal.; F. P. Bostick, Gainesville, Texas; A. C. Karrick, Cynthiana, Ky.; T. B. Crowder, Weatherby, Mo.; C. McIntosh, Victoria, Texas; T. G. Wibley, Emporia, Kan.; W. H. Helm, Roodhouse, Ill.; A. J. Knave, Turney, Mo.; L. R. Clements, Harvey, Ia.; Numin H. Owens, Fergusonville, N. Y.; C. R. Srope, Barbortown, N. J.; Geo. I. Quinn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank L. Johnson, Tyner, Ind.; W. L. Baker, Clifton Hill, Mo.; F. L. Anderson, Marshfield, Mo.; Frank Harris, Tupelo, Ark.; T. R. Mayo, Clifton, Kan.; V. Maelzer, May, Idaho; W. E. Robinson, Beggs, I. T.; Nicholas Colsch, Jr., Waukon, Ia.; Geo. R. Lobb, Moorefield, W. Va.; D. M. Shaw, Alba, Mo.; S. H. Edington, Milner, Ark.; H. Borchers, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. K. Wall, Denver, Colo.; J. C. Joppa, Brush, Colo.; M. A. Verhalen, Rhineland, Texas; L. Shaffer, Douglas, Kan.; David Link, Waterloo, Ind.; Chas. Mason, Tipton, Iowa; E. D. Robertson, Wynne, Ark.; W. V. Haines, Vermont, Ill.; D. C. Hunter, Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Dillon, Postoria, Ohio; M. G. May, Pass

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The cure that cures, has made thousands of dollars for owners of lame horses by making them sound. Sent postpaid to any part of the world on receipt of two dollars. Guaranteed to cure the worst cases of spavin, ringbone, splint, etc., or money refunded. Send for circular. Lewis Bros., Proprietors, Jordan, N. Y.

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**BETTER WAGES—FRAMING CHART** 26 cents. Frames any roof. C. M. Osborn, Rooms 1 & 2, 131 North 12th St., Lincoln, Neb.

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### FISH KNOW COLORS

"Fish know colors," said a keeper at the aquarium the other day. "They can distinguish between red and blue, or white and green, as well as you and I. Wait and I'll prove it."

He led the way to a tank in which were some red, some yellow, and some green fish, and in it were artificial grottoes painted respectively red, and yellow, and green. The keeper rolled the water with his hand, and the fish fled, the red ones to the red grotto, the yellow ones to the yellow grotto, and the green ones to the green grotto.

"They know which color shields them from observation best," said he. "Now I'll change the grottoes, so as to prove my statement a second time."

He moved the grottoes to different places in the tanks and again rolled the water.

The same thing followed as before. Each fish darted like a shot to the grotto of its own color, where it knew it would be best concealed.—Exchange.

AN AIM WITHOUT AN OBJECT

What are you working for? What object have you in pursuing your daily labor? What motive power drives you along and makes you attempt things and do things? The single necessity for food and clothes is the whip behind a few—not many in this country—and those who have no higher aim and object than simply to live do not count for much in the great scheme of things. The great workers—men and women whose hearts and lives are wrapped up in their labors—usually have some goal, some definite point in view, to

word which they strive. They are many, however, who "work for pure joy of the working" and these are perhaps the happiest. Sad specimens to be found in the ranks of laborers, either of head or hands, are those who count the hours till the end of the task and count the tasks till the end of their labors; who "see nothing more than the path they pursue till their creppings be over," whose works are illuminated with no flashes of hope nor ever by the gleam of ambition.

But sadder than these, perhaps, are those who have an aim to acquire wealth but no object for its acquisition when acquired. The piling up of money may give pleasure but it is in the use of it for some settled purpose, some fixed design that makes its acquisition worth the while. Yet in each community there are those who pile up the dollars, one on top of another, with no more object than the wind has in filling up the sand on Dauphin island. They die and leave it all; it is scattered and they are forgotten. They have worked with an aim but with no visible objective point and for them life is more fruitless than that of the prodigal who at the least, can say, when the end comes, "Well, I have dined and supped with Young Pleasure."—Mobile Daily Herald.

Cash for Your Real Estate

Do you want to sell your farm or business for CASH? If so, don't wait until you get a description and price. I can sell it for you. MARGIE HAYES & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Western Office, 330 Fifth Street, Lincoln, Neb.

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Any one of the following will be sent with THE COMMONER, both one year for the club price. Periodicals may be sent to different addresses if desired. Your friends may wish to join with you in sending for a combination. All subscriptions are for one year. Renewals for these are not accepted. Foreign postage extra.

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Table with 2 columns: Title and Price. Includes Agricultural Epitomist, Breeder's Gazette, Farm and Home, etc.

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Table with 2 columns: Title and Price. Includes Literary Digest, Public Opinion, Windie's Garding Gun, etc.

WHERE IT WAS DONE

Joe Bing, he cut ten cords o' wood. From rise to set o' sun; He cut it, and he piled it, too. Yes, sir, that's w'at he done. To cut ten cords o' wood, I vow, Is one tremendous chore— Joe Bing cut his behind the stove In Luscumb's grocery store.

Joe Bing, he cut eight lead o' hay, I swan, and raked it, too. In twelve hours by the truck He was entirely through. It's could, I guess, before he slept. Cut just as many more. He cut it where he did the wood, In Luscumb's grocery store.

Joe Bing, he plowed four acres o'zet, He plowed it good an' neat; An' fore the sun had near gone down The job was all complete. The horses never turned a hair, Want' tired, nor leas' bit sore, He plowed it all in one short day— In Luscumb's grocery store.

Joe Bing, he made five dollars o'net By simply pickin' loys; He done it all in just a day With time for sev'ral stops. He could, as well, as well as that, A dozen days or more. Where was it done? The same o' place— In Luscumb's grocery store. —John D. Lark in Woman's Home Companion.

SIAM'S ROYAL CITY

Perhaps the queerest city in the world is that of Naug Hamm, the home of the royal family of Siam. This city's peculiarity lies in the fact that it is composed of women and children alone. It is in the center of Bangkok, has high walls around it, and in its population of 6,000 there is not a single man, though the king occasionally pays a visit. The name Naug Hamm means "veiled women." There are shops, markets, temples, theaters, streets and avenues, parks, lakes, trees and flower gardens; a hall of justice, judges, executioners, police, generals and soldiers; all the positions, official and otherwise, being filled by women. The only man in all Siam who can enter this city is the king. It is the home of his family and of the family of the king before him. The ruler of Siam may have as many wives as he pleases. Each wife has her own children and slaves—therefore a small city is needed to provide accommodation for them all.—London Tid-Bits.



NEW ZEALAND. If one of the most progressive countries in the world. Proceed from their own government and to shape their legislation, unhampered by previous systems, the people of these interesting islands have adopted many reforms which are now under discussion here and elsewhere. "POLITICS IN NEW ZEALAND" is the title of a pamphlet of 112 pages which tells all about the success of the Temperance, land transfer, government telegraph and telephone, local government, railroads, postal savings bank and other reforms. Price 25 cents postpaid. Address: C. F. TAYLOR, Baker Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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"Number 076" Heavy Photo set top photo camera body of body 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches wide by 10 inches high. Complete camera with lens, view finder, bellows, etc. Price \$10.00. Write for details. H. H. HARRISON, 1000 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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It is not a gamble, not an experiment, not a chance, but a test, and a test that leads to absolute sure conviction, to assurance, to Positive Knowledge that Vitae-Ore is the best medicine on earth for sick and ailing—poor, thin, weak, debilitated, worn-out, Rheumatism, stomach-tortured, kidney-troubled men and women. It is a test that leads to the test, a test that leads to our pay and Vitae-Ore's popularity. That is why We Take the Risk.

## You Don't Risk

One Single, Solitary Red Cent. You must spend 2c. for a stamp to write for it or we cannot know that you need it, but we will return a 2c. stamp to you after 30 days if you ask for it. We want the test to be Absolutely, Entirely and Completely Free of any and all Cost to You if Vitae-Ore does not help you. We do not want it to cost you one single penny unless the 30-day Treatment Benefits You, unless it proves Vitae-Ore the remedy for your ills, as it has proven the remedy for so many thousands of others. We Don't Want a Nickel of Your hard earned Money unless you are glad, willing, happy and proud to send it to us for what Vitae-Ore accomplishes for you. Then we want our Pay and Deserve it, but not otherwise. We take absolutely all of the risk. We leave it entirely for you to decide, to say that we have earned our pay or that we do not deserve it. Read our special offer, read the proof we give upon this page: read what Vitae-Ore is, Read What it has Accomplished for Others and write today for the \$1.00 package on 30 days' trial.

**Vitae-Ore** is the most potent and powerful, full antiseptic, constitutional tonic, blood, brain and brain builder, flesh maker and health restorative ever discovered. It gives tone to the system and imparts new life, strength and vitality. It is a great destroyer of system-robbers and kills thousands of diseases.

**Vitae-Ore** strikes the disease at its root, enters, eradicates every vestige of disease from the system and the patient is cured to stay cured. As a Blood Purifier it is without a peer. No other remedy has equal cleansing action. It supplies the system with the elements to build health into the system. It is the ideal tonic for Weak and Ailing Men and Women. It makes the weak strong, the thin blood become strong and vital, and as it comes through the system, it purifies the blood, kills the bacteria, purifies the system and imparts new life to the system. When **VITAE-ORE** is used, you will see the results.

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- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rheumatism                  | Nervous Prostration and Anaemia    |
| Lumbago                     | Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles |
| Bright's Disease and Dropsy | Cataract of Any Part               |
| Diabetes                    | Female Complaints                  |
| La Grippe                   | Stomach and Bowel Disorders        |
| Blood Poisoning             | General Debility                   |
| Sores, Ulcers               |                                    |
| Malarial Fevers             |                                    |

**Women** Are you afflicted with any of the many troubles which are so common and prevent among your sex? We cannot mention them in the space set for us, assure you that **Vitae-Ore** is the true, safe, effective, and sure cure for the many diseases which afflict women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties. It is a powerful and permanent remedy, and the proper use of this wonderful remedy will send you a package on thirty days' trial.

**Men** Is debility taking the life out of you and the life of youth? In these tough times, you need a powerful tonic, a restorer, a vitality restorer, a builder. It is a temporary assistant, but builds up from the bottom by putting each organ in its normal and healthy, normal, natural condition.

**Old People** better than **Vitae-Ore**. The loss of appetite and general breaking down of the digestive organs is delayed, the blood purified and enriched, the vital organs are strengthened and a peaceful old age may be enjoyed by the use of this great natural remedy.

## Read This Liberal Thirty-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a \$1.00 package of **Vitae-Ore**, the great healer from the earth's veins. We don't want a penny, we just want you to try it. We don't want a penny unless it proves **Vitae-Ore** the remedy for your ills, as it has proven the remedy for so many thousands of others. We Don't Want a Nickel of Your hard earned Money unless you are glad, willing, happy and proud to send it to us for what **Vitae-Ore** accomplishes for you. Then we want our Pay and Deserve it, but not otherwise. We take absolutely all of the risk. We leave it entirely for you to decide, to say that we have earned our pay or that we do not deserve it. Read our special offer, read the proof we give upon this page: read what **Vitae-Ore** is, Read What it has Accomplished for Others and write today for the \$1.00 package on 30 days' trial.

## Read What Vitae-Ore Is

It is a natural, original, and pure substance, a combination of some of the most potent and powerful elements of the earth, which are essential for the retention of health, vitality, and strength. One ounce of **Vitae-Ore**, when mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value one ounce of the most potent of mineral waters of the world. The medicinal properties which give to the waters of the world their healing and restorative power, are contained in **Vitae-Ore**. It is a natural, original, and pure substance, a combination of some of the most potent and powerful elements of the earth, which are essential for the retention of health, vitality, and strength. One ounce of **Vitae-Ore**, when mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value one ounce of the most potent of mineral waters of the world. The medicinal properties which give to the waters of the world their healing and restorative power, are contained in **Vitae-Ore**.

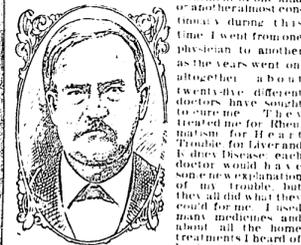
### IT IS DIFFERENT

from anything ever before offered from other treatments you have used, as it is pure like life through your veins, pure as it came from the veins of the earth, and acts in a different manner, cures in a different way. It is different from all others, and can be differently offered to those in need—on trial, the user to be the judge. If you are in such a case, do not doubt, do not hesitate, do not delay, but **SEND FOR A PACKAGE TODAY**.

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**Vitae-Ore Brings Health, Comfort and Happiness After Forty Years of Disease and Drugging—A Modern Miracle.**

For nearly forty years I suffered with Rheumatism. I cannot begin to describe the sufferings I experienced at times—it was too terrible. I was under skilled treatment of one kind or another almost continuously during this time. I went from one physician to another as the years went on, but I was never cured. I was under the treatment of twenty-five different doctors, but they could not cure me. They treated me for Rheumatism, for Liver and Kidney Disease, each doctor would have a explanation of my trouble, but they all did what they could for me. I used many medicines, and about all the home treatments I heard of, but I never got any better. I bought one after another in the hope that I at least would be relieved.



Sleep was almost impossible for me. My back was weak, so much so that I could not walk, but had to crawl about when I wanted to move.

I saw the advertisement in The Commoner offering **Vitae-Ore** on thirty days' trial to every sufferer, and sent for it, not expecting a cure but in the hope of some relief. It was promptly mailed to me and I prepared it and used it carefully for thirty days. The result was astonishing as well as a great joy to me. My back was stronger, I was almost free from pain. I sent for more **Vitae-Ore** and sent it up. I have used eight packages of **Vitae-Ore** and I am now well, entirely so, and believe I am as happy as the happiest in the land. I never tire of telling others that I had been almost dead and buried and that **Vitae-Ore** resurrected me to life, health and happiness. I am again an active and useful member of society, walking about, doing my work, and enjoying life as I have not for forty years past.

J. M. SNOW.

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