Democracy in the 57th Congress.

A review of the record made by the Democratic minority in the first session of the Fifty-Seventh Congress shows that this minority was directed not so much to defeat Republican measures as to embarrasss the Republican administration.

Opposition was not made a matter of principle, but of party interest. Resolution were introduced, not to be supported, but simply to give opportunity for attacks on Republican policy.

From first to last, the Democrats in the senate and house were maneuvered with the congressional campaign of 1002 and the presidential campaign of 1904 in mind, and with absolutely no thought of the interests of the nation or its people.

The session is at an end, and what did the Democratic tacticians accomplish in six months of strenuous endeavor?

They made charges of fraud, bribery, and corruption in connection with the purchase of the Danish isles and demanded an investigation. An investigation was ordered, and the vindication of the government was so complete that the Democrats of the committee unhesitatingly signed a report dismissing the charges, and the Democratic leader in the house declared that he was convinced there had been no bribery in connection with the treaty and no trickery in the negotiations.

The Democratic managers used the Phillippine bill to discredit the American army in the Philippines. Nine out of every ten Democrats speeches were against the army rather than against the provisions of the bill. Charges of cruelty, incompetence, and brutality were made against officers and men, and an investigation was called for and ordered. The result of this campaign was best illustrated in the examination of Admiral Dewey by a senate committee in the last two days of the session, and by the collapse of the Gardener case on Gardener's own admissions.

The Cuban reciprocity bill, on which the Republicans were divided, was not treated by the Democratic managers as a public question, but was used as a means of assailing the President and his most trusted official in Cuba. Investigation vindicated General Wood of any dishonor or dishonesty, and left his accusers in the attitude of apologists, incapable of using to advantage the blunders of their political opponents.

Seldom has an opposition party made so many assaults on a legislative majority, and so utterly failed at every point of attack. Seldom has an opposition assailed a government policy all along the line and affected so little in the way of change. Seldom has a truculent minority come out of a legislative battle with such meager results to show for its endeavors.

Cuba's Hope.

The President, in his Fourth of July address at Pittsburg, declared that "reciprocity with Cuba will be embodied in statute or in treaty just as sure as fate." Practically the same declaration was made on the same day by the Hon. Joseph Cannon.

The President avoided the points raised in the partisan discussion of the reciprocity bill and based his contention on the admissions by all parties to the controversy that Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics.

"She must," as the President said, "in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs in which this republic stands at the head."

This is a clear statement of a principle of continental politics accepted, not only by the Central and South American republics, but by the great powers of Europe. But the President went further, saying: "Cuba has assented to that view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economic privileges not given to other nations."

It is safe to say that the people of the United States stand with the President in his conclusion that we must do for Cuba what the world expects us to do, what Cuba expects us to do, and what we have bound ourselves to do. The question is- How long will the people be compelled to wait for the fulfillment of our pledges?

The definite agitation in favor of reciprocity with Cuba began with the address of President McKinley at Buffalo a few days before his assassination. At that time, there was little difference of opinion as to the political wisdom and justice of such a policy.

When congress met in December, 1901, there seemed to be little difference between the executive and the legislative branches of the government as to the policy for Cuba. But special interests raised the same objections to recprocity with Cuba that were against the bill for free trade with Porto Rico, and for the time being these special interests have triumphed. However, as in the end free trade was given Porto Rico, so in the end reciprocity will come to Cuba.

In Porto Rico's case, the policy of the President, supported by an overwhelming majority of the American people, prevailed over all oppositions. In the same way, the policy of the President as to Cuba, supported by the people, will prevail. The sooner the better for Cuba and the whole country.

Why Exports Have Decreased.

Our exports for eleven months of the current fiscal year show a decrease of $92,500,000 compared with the same period of last year. The lost is accounted for by the crop shortages in oats and corn and the low price of cotton. Of corn we exported 140,000,000 bushels less and of oats 26,000,000 bushels less than in the corresponding eleven months of the preceeding year. While there was an increase of nearly 200,000 bales in the quantity of cotton exported, the value was less by over $22,000,000. These combined causes more than account for the total decrease. Otherwise there was expansion in some directions and contraction in others, the total being well up to recent averages. Wherefore it appears that the tariff is not "shutting us out from the markets of the world," but that the world is still buying liberally of our surplus products. Concerning corn, the main item in the decrease, it is plain that the world could not buy what we did not have to sell

To Control Trusts.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in a speech in the house, descanted on the dangers of trusts, and declared that the cry coming up from the country must be headed—that the trusts must be placed under government control.

Mr. Richardson certainly has not forgotten that there is a lack of constitutional power to do this. Congress can do nothing with the trusts; the supreme court of the United States has decieed that congress is without constitutional power to repress them, or to regulate or control them, except as to the carrying on of interstate commerce.

Nor can he have forgotten that a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution which should give to congress "power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise." This was voted on the house on June 1, 1900, and failed to pass because it did not receive the nebessary two-thirds vote. Of the 154 years 150 were Republicans, and of the 132 nays 130 were Democrats. So the Democratic members went upon record as opposed to giving congress the power it needs in order to control trusts.

To increase the power of the national government has always been repugnant to the Democratic party. National control of trusts can not be had without such a grant of power. Mr. Richardson is opposing his party's policy in demanding that the trusts be placed under governmental control.

Mr. Vest Disregarded.

Senator Vest is not the greatest statesman Missouri ever had, but he is generally regarded as Missouri's greatest living statesman. Now that he is on the eve of retirement and has no further ambitions to satisfy or favors to ask, his counsel seemingly should have great weight with his party in this state. But it does not. This fact has just been demonstrated.

Very recently a St Louis paper printed an interview with Mr. Vest, sent from Washington, and given with the specific purpose of influencing the action of the Democratic state convention in session yesterday at Springfield. The paper was circulated freely among the delegates and presumably all read the interview. Mr. Vest earnestly advised against indorsing free silver in this year's platforms. He declarnd that circumstances had practically eliminated the financial issue and that Mr. Bryan's insistence on the indorsement of the Kansas City platform as a test of Democratic loyality was "a very great mistake."

After reading Mr. Vest's words of warning, the delegates proceeded to act, and by a vote of 500 to 200 unreservedly indorsed the Kansas City platform, free silver and all. This shows unmistakably the strong hold Bryan and Bryanism have on the Missouri Democracy. Other states that were ardent silver worshipers in 1896 and 1900 have learned the lesson of events and realized that calamity issues passed with calamity, but Missouri has not wavered. Sharing richly in the blessings of prosperity, she goes on record as still favoring the doctrines of adversity and pessimism, so far as the action of her dominant party in convention can place her on record.

If there is anything more hide-bound, more narrow, more blind, more stupid, than Missouri Democracy, it is not in evidence on the landscape of the Western hemisphere at the present time. No wonder Mr. Vest wants to retire to private life.

Let Us Be Just to Our Own.

President Roosevelt in his Algonquin banquet speech in Boston said: "Within the last fortnight there has been an appalling outrage committed in the Philippine islands. Four men were captured, and, after being held for a little while, were put to death by torture. You have heard very little of it, and the reason is because those four men wore the United States uniform."

The pity of this is that it is true, and the case mentioned is only one of a hundred. Yet the Democrats in congress for months have been enlarging upon alleged cruelty to Filipinos and have said not one word of the scores of outrages on our own soldiers, whose only offense was that they fought well under the American flag.

The president mentioned only one case, that of four men who were captured in the province of Rizal, in Luzon, while decorating their the graves of their fallen comrades, and who were tortured to death simply because they were American soldiers, but he knew this would be a reminder of other outrages as revolting. It is stating the case mildly to say that the American people have been amazed and horrified to discover in the Democratic speeches in congress no mention of these crimes and no condemnation for the criminals.

Every man who has assailed our army and defended savages in the Philippines must have known of the massacre of Balangiga, in Samar, where natives professing friendship, and protected against native brigands by a company of the Ninth infantry, turned treacherously on our soldiers, murdered forty-eight unarmed men, and then mutilated and burned their bodies.

Something was said, it is true, of the ferocity and revengeful spirit of the twenty or more sorely wounded soldiers, who crawled away from the massacre and after great sufferings were rescued by their comrades, but nothing was said by the enemies of the army of the treachery and barbarity of the natives.

The attention of Democratic senators and congressmen who denounce our soldiers as brutes and beasts and laud the Filipinos as lovers of liberty was called to cases in which American soldiers were tied to ant hills and were eaten to death by the ravanous insects; to the cases of soldiers buried in the earth to their necks and left to be preyed upon by vultures; to soldiers tied to trees and stoned to death by women and children; to records showing that these so-called lovers of liberty had assassinated in three months 350 peaceful Filipinos and mutilated 442 others. But the Democratic orators had no time to think of these facts and utterly ignored them.

While there was no mention of the barbarities of the brigands and murderers who masqueraded under the name insurgents, our own officers who demanded reparation for the assassination of our soldiers, who drove the mongrel savages of Samar to submission and surrender, and who insisted that the Moros of Mindanao should deliver up murderers, were mercilessly condemned.

The stinging rebuke of the president is for all those who have shut their eyes to the barbarities practiced on our own soldiers and have lauded those responsible for torture and murder. Shamed will be the American people in the face of the world when they fail to treat the men who fight the battles of the country at least as fairly as they treat the enemies of the country. Let us be just to our own.

A Floating Postoffice.

A small, yacht-like white steamer dances over the swells of the Detroit river to meet and exchange messages and salutes with every one of the passing ships—a little midget servant to this enormous commerce. Without this tiny steamer the lake commerce would be as helpless as we of the cities and towns ashore would be without the postman and the postoffice.

The tremendous advance in shipping facilities on the great lakes in recent years has been due to tireless American enterprise, fostered by generous appropriations by the government in aids to navigation: so when the need of this little messenger presented itself the Washington authorities were not slow in making the experiment leading to its adoption.

This method of handling United States mail is the only one of its kind in existence, and the idea of a floating postoffice that successfully delivers and receives mail to and from ships at full speed is only another illustration of the wonders and farreaching benefits of our wide awake postal system.

The books of the United States treasury department in Washington now contain the names of nearly 4,000 ships that constitute the great lakes marine. The fresh-water sailors to whom this fleet is intrusted would, in numbers, make the population of a large city. They are, therefore, fairly entitled to some means of communication with their homes and families in the states bordering the lakes, and with friends far away, and the little white steamer performs this service as perfectly as can be desired.

Before the establishment of this delivery it was difficult to send letters to any one aboard ship, although Niagara's wall confined the movement of vessels to the great lakes, and their voyages back and forth were past the shores of eight states, with a population of 26,000,000, and their ports of call included six cities of over 100,000 population each. This may seem strange, but it is easily explined by the fact that the greater number of lake steamers "run wild"—that is, they depend on their owners and agents making profitable charters for them from trip to trip.—St. Nicholas.

What Was the Matter With Pelee?

Professor Heilprin, of Philadelphia, who has just returned from a careful study of the crater of Mont Pelee and of the terrible destruction and devastation caused by the explosion of the volcano on May 8, is not yet prepared to give his theory of the cause of the eruption.

He thinks it is fully established, however, that "the destruction was caused by explosive gases the nature of which is not yet determined." The instantaneous death of the ill-fated inhabitants of St. Pierre, resulted, he thinks, from "gaseous asphyxiation, and possibly from a removal of the oxygen from the atmosphere, besides intense heat."

The professor said his observations had no bearing upon the theory of a molten mass or seething sea of fire in the interior of the earth; but he is positive that the recent outbreak "was caused by explosive gases, not by superheated steam." Does not this conclusion, taken in connection with the absence of lava or other products of fire, tend to support the theory that the forces which caused this tremendous explosion were purely chemical? To sustain a "fire" in the heart of a volcanic mountain there must be oxygen, and how could this gas, essential to combustion, find its way into that colossal chimney? The secrets of nature's great laboratories in the interior of the earth are not well known; but when one thinks of the reservoirs of oil and of "natural gas," of the deposits of coal, sulphur, salt, asphalt and other materials for the formation of gases of inconceivable explosive force, underlying the crust of the earth, even the unparalleled catastrophe on Martinique may not unreasonably be attributed to some such agency.

Mitchell's Arraignment.

In his argument to the court of public opinion, President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers institutes a most severe indictment of the coal operators who still decline to arbitrate the demands of the strikers.

Briefly epitomized, here are some of the allegations of the indictment:

The miners are employed but 200 days in the year at an average wage of $1.42 for ten hours, or about $300 a year.

The operators granted an increase of 10 per cent two years ago, and took it out of the miner's powder.

The operators say they cannot increase wages without increasing the price of coal. Solicitude for the public did not deter them from advancing the price $1 per ton since the strike.

Mitchell proves from government statistics that the price of anthracite has advanced more than 31 per cent over the year 1900.

He demonstrates by court evidence that the Markle company, while paying its manager $15,000 a year, cleansed up a profit of over a million dollars in five years.

Eighty-five to 90 per cent of the mines are operated by coal carrying railroads.

These railroads charge exorbitant rates in order to conceal mining profits.

A ton of coal at the mines means anywhere from 2,700 to 3,190 pounds.

More men are killed and injured in these mines annually than were killed and wounded during the Spanish-American war.

Every possible means was resorted to in order to prvent the strike.

The cost of living to the miners has increased 30 to 40 per cent since 1900.

The argument in this case is now completed. Ten days ago the operators issued their public letter. Mr. Mitchell leaves them without a leg to stand upon. As the case goes to the jury, the verdict is easily foreseen.

Unfortunately, however, in this case the court of public opinion cannot enforce the finding of the jury or assess the punishment.

SETTLEMENT DOCKET
-OF-
Probate Court of Holt County, Mo.
Regular August Term, A. D., 1902.

First Day, Monday, August 11, A. D., 1902.

	NAME OF ESTATE.	NAME OF ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, CURATOR OR EXECUTOR.	ADMINISTRATOR, CURATOR, EXECUTOR OR GUARDIAN.	SETTLEMENT.
1	Bucher, Ulrich	S. N. & Jacob Bucher	Administrators	final
2	Bucher, Joseph	W. H. Richards	Administrator	1st annual
3	Woods, James et al	M. D. Walker	Guardian	1st annual
4	Hahn, Daniel	M. D. Walker	Administrator	1st annual
5	Townsend, Jno.	Bertha Townsend	Guardian	1st annual

Second Day, Wednesday, August 13, A. D., 1902.

6	Bain, Willie	E. J. Kellogg	Guardian	8th annual
7	Goldsberry, Elizabeth.	John A. Goldsberry	Executor	1st annual
8	Gelvin, Lesslie, et al	David Gelvin	Guardian	2d annual
9	Hahn, Stella	M. D. Walker	Guardian	final
10	Freeman, Samuel	W. S. Thompson	Administrator	final
11	Rhodes, John	Charles Rhodes	Administrator	2d annual

Third Day, Thursday, August 14, A. D., 1902.

12	Cain, Anna	E. L. Randall	Administrator	1st annual
13	King, Frank, et al.	William Sanders	Guardian	1st annual
14	Worley, Jesse	P. G. Worley	Administrator	1st annual
15	Bradbury, Mira, et al.	Z. T. Randall	Guardian	1st annual
16	Honn, Peter	W. H. Richards	Guardian	21st annual
17	Brownlee, W. A.	Mary A. Brownlee	Administratrix	final

Fourth Day, Friday, August 15, A. D., 1902.

18	Bender, Elias	Ava J. Bender	Executor	1st annual
19	McNulty, James	Monroe Stebbins	Executor	1st annual
20	Wright, Wm. et al.	J. A. Wright	Guardian	14th annual
21	Hatfield, Mary	Joseph Hatfield	Administrator	1st annual
22	Hatfield, Agnes, et al	Joseph Hatfield	Guardian	1st annual
23	Melton, Roy, et al	R. B. Bridgeman	Guardian	1st annual

Fifth Day, Saturday, August 16, A. D., 1902.

24	Evans, S. C.	Mary Evans	Executrix	1st annual
25	Markt, Jerry	Luella Markt	Admintratrix	1st annual
26	Crenslin, Henry	Frank Gaskill	Executor	1st annual
27	Haken, G. W.	R. S. Meyer	Administrator	final
28	Watson, Samuel	Jonas Watson	Executor	1st annual

Sixth Day, Monday, August 18, A. D., 1902.

29	Ward, Harry	H. L. Ward	Guardian	7th annual
30	Butrick, W. B.	Julia Butrick	Administrator	final
31	Wickersham, Chas.	J. M. Wickersham	Guardian	2d annual
32	Wampler heirs	M. W. Wampler	Guardian	1st annual
33	Stephenson, Buelah	Geo. Stephenson	Guardian	1st annual
34	Burgess, Fred	Howard Penny	Guardian	8th annual
35	Ashbacher, Susan	Chris Bentzer	Guardian	8th annual
36	Wansley, Nathan	W. S. Thomson	Administrator	final

STATE OF MISSOURI, County of Holt. } ss. I, George W. Murphy, Judge of the Probate Court within and for Holt County, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Probate Settlement Docket for August term, A. D., 1902, of said court, as the same appears of record in my office.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand as Judge, and the seal of said court. Done at office in Oregon this 15th day of July 1902.

GEORGE W. MURPHY,
Judge of Probate Court.

NOTICE.

Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Curators are urged to be prompt in making their settlements, and are respectfully referred to the following sections of law:

Section 218, of Volume I, of the Revised Statutes of 1889, reads as follows: "The court shall call the name of Executors and Administrators on the day for which their settlements are docketed, and if any Executor or Administrator fail to appear and make settlement, the court shall continue such settlement to the subsequent term, and the clerk shall immediately issue a citation to such Executor or Administrator, requiring him to make settlement at the next term of court, and show cause, if any he have, why attachment should not issue against him for failing to make settlement according to law."

And Section 5321, of Volume II, of the Revised Statutes of 1889, reads as follows: "The court shall call the names of Guardians and Curators on the day for which their settlements are docketed, and if any Guardian or Curator fail to appear and make settlement, the clerk shall immediately issue a citation to such Guardian or Curator, requiring him within 30 days to make settlement, and shw cause, if any he have, why attachment should not issue against him or failing to make settlement according to law."

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"Tarkio College, 1902 1903," "The Commercial Catalogue," "The Musical

CATALOGUES AND CALENDAR. Catalogue," and "The College Calendar for 1902-1903," will be sent on request. The latter two will be sent out about Aug. 1.

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