

was this that Rhodes meant when he said, February 23, 1900:

We have done our duty in preserving and protecting the greatest commercial asset in the world, her majesty's flag.

Mr. Rudd meant this also when he said, November 6, 1900:

If it were true that the war was caused by capitalists or undertaken on behalf of the mines, the empire owes them a deep debt of gratitude . . . South Africa is not a dear asset at the cost of the present war.

A Mr. J. B. Robinson said, November 7, 1900:

If we for one moment consider the immense value of both the states that Great Britain has just acquired, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the money expended in this war, which is roughly estimated at £80,000,000 to £70,000,000, is of minor importance.

Since Mr. Robinson's wisdom and philanthropy and dazzling moral philosophy has burst upon the world, 13 months of warfare have ensued, the cost of the war has expanded from £70,000,000 to more than £200,000,000. England's army of a quarter of a million of men has been whipped to a standstill, and about one-third of the child life of the Transvaal has been exterminated. As an object lesson for thoughtful men this affords innumerable problems, but the one which has more vital interest than any other to the lover of liberty is this: with a huckster at the helm, how fares your ship of state?

#### A REPUBLIC IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Public Opinion for July 4 reprinted from the June number of the Woman's Home Companion, of Springfield, O., an article by Landon Knight on the Cherokee republic in the western part of North Carolina. "Its citizens are the descendants of the eastern branch of the tribe which was left behind when the Cherokees were removed to the west bank of the Mississippi in the first quarter of the last century." We reprint from Public Opinion.

The chief, or president, of the republic is elected by a plurality vote of the qualified electors. He must be at least 30 years of age and a native of the republic. He holds office for four years, and receives a compensation of \$500 a year. He is not only the chief executive of the nation, but is its first citizen; and he is always regarded as the personal friend and adviser of his people in their individual capacity, and he frequently adjusts disputes and settles controversies between them in order to save expense of litigation. The president has a cabinet of three members, who are appointed by himself and confirmed by the legislature. They are selected from the most substantial men of the nation, and though the

pay is nominal they never shirk duty. They are the advisers of the president, and he never acts in matters of importance without first consulting with them.

The legislative branch of the government is vested entirely in one grand council, or house of representatives, which is almost omnipotent. Its members are elected biennially. They must be citizens and freeholders of the republic and 21 years of age, and during the time for which they are elected receive one dollar a day. The speaker of congress, who is elected by that body, has a compensation of one dollar and a half while the house is in session. This is limited to 30 days, but the president can convene it in extraordinary session whenever the exigencies of public affairs may require it. In the congress is solely vested the right to make treaties, dispose of national property, levy taxes, create or abolish courts, allot lands, and, in fact, to do anything else which may affect the welfare of the people or territory of the Cherokee republic. Any act may be vetoed by the president, but nevertheless becomes a law if passed over his veto by a majority vote. Matters of foreign relations are in the hands of congress, but as a matter of fact the work is delegated to a minister.

Citizenship is of two kinds, natural and acquired. It can be acquired alone by intermarriage, and that is possible only to whites. Intermarriage with the Negro is considered miscegenation, and is therefore treated as a crime. The title to all real property is primarily vested in the government; but when a citizen reaches the age of 16, or a Cherokee girl marries a white man, the right accrues to select any section of unappropriated land, and upon application to the legislature it is segregated, a patent issued, and the applicant becomes its owner to all intents and purposes, except for sale, which is prohibited unless the purchaser be a native. All male citizens over 16 years of age are invested with the franchise, which is freely used, and the selling or purchasing of votes is made a severe misdemeanor.

Their first constitution provided that trial by jury should never be denied. In addition to these there are other laws prescribing a statute of limitations, fixing punishments for embezzlement and perjury, and, in fact, making all other regulations for an equitable and orderly adminis-

tration of justice. They were never a polygamous people, and some of their most stringent laws are directed against it and the violation of the Sabbath. They are the only people who are citizens of two separate republics. Under the treaty of 1817 they were made citizens of the United States for the purpose of voting for federal officers, and this privilege was later confirmed and provision made for counting their vote as a part of that of North Carolina.

One of the most striking characteristics of the Cherokee—a trait which distinguishes him from all other American aborigines—is the fact that he adopted the Christian religion almost as soon as he came in contact with it. When the capital was moved from Qualla to its present site at Ellah Wadh, one of the first provisions was for a school, which has grown and expanded into a very interesting institution. The course of instruction is comprehensive, embracing everything from the primary department to the equivalent of a high-school education. The industrial idea is also a prominent feature in it. The girls are taught to sew, cook, and, in fact, everything necessary to make them good housekeepers, while the boys are familiarized by actual experience with the principles of carpentry, shoemaking, iron-work and agriculture. The Cherokees are engaged to some extent in manufacturing, but they are essentially an agricultural people, and the industrial education is already beginning to show in the farms of the country. As a rule they are better cultivated, are provided with better houses, and are better stocked than are the farms of the white man in that section.

#### HANEY VS. HEARST.

"And it serves him just right, too," says Mrs. Dillingham, "only they ought to have got that man Hearst. He is the one who has been making all the trouble and the others were just his tools. I should think he would be ashamed of himself with the education he has had and he has a good mother, too."

Mrs. Dillingham had just been reading that several employes of the Chicago American had been sentenced for contempt of court and her manner was unusually vehement.

Far be it from me to contradict Mrs. Dillingham. I don't know exactly what these men said nor what they said it about, so I can't offer my