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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1900

THE CASE OF ABSALOM.

Between Mr. Bryan's slarm at the mwful havon wrought by the trusts and his conclusion that he should be elected President there is somewhat of a logical blatus. At St. Louis he amplifies a premise with considerable skill, but he falls to point the exact connec-

Concerning the young man Absalom (II Samuel, xvIII:29), Mr. Bryan in-

"Is he safe when foreign or domestic monetary system under which he lives?" Well, now, that depends. Unfortumately, it is the universal practice of thing should be left to blacksmiths and dalrymen and scavengers, but it isn't. Mr. Bryan's idea is to suggest to the we are reasonably certain in our finan-Is the young man Absalom safe when

National banks control the volume of money with which he does business? in the next place Absalom would be years our money has been increased some \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 through additions of gold, which the National Despite all the abuse Bryan and his keep it. colaborers in discontent and calamity heap upon the bankers of the country, they are the fittest and the proper ognized function of banking, and is exercised by banks in other countries. It is dangerous for government to experiment and "monkey" with credit currency. Every nation has had its experience with great financiers like Law and Peffer, who knew nothing about finance. Civilization has learned the wisdom to beware of them, but in this country we nominate them for President give them spectacular receptions

wherever they go, and then elect the least objectionable Is the young man Absalom safe when the bondholding class determines the size of the National debt upon which he must help to pay interest? Here is a piece of artful and unscrupulous demagogy, startling enough to disgust every men who pretends to honesty and intelligence. Bryan must know that the bonds of the United States Government have been issued in the Treasury's dire extremity. His charge is that Edwin M. Stanton, John G. Carlisle and Lyman J. Gage did not determine the amount of their bond issues by the needs of the Treasury, but by the desire of the bondholding class. It is false. The war for the Union, the salvation of the Treasury and of the currency, and the war with Spain necessituted these bonds and determined

Who constitute the bondholding classes? Mr. Bryan is one of them. He knows that he had no part in determining the amount of the National debt. The insurance companies and the savings banks and other banks holding deposits of the people belong to the bondholding class. The money belongs to the masses. The masses own the deposits that are invested in bonds. The masses are the bondholding class. They pay interest with one hand (the Government is now refund-

other hand they receive interest from bonds and insurance companies in which their savings are deposited. Are the American people to be gulled by such transparent sophistry as this? Does Mr. Bryan imagine that the simplest facts of monetary science are above the reach of average American

ing its debt at 2 per cent), but into the

Reading the manifesto of President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers of America, in which the grievances of the anthracite coal miners are set out in detail, we can well conceive that the coal workers have many and grievous wrongs that in the light of justice and humanity demand redress. The history of strikes of the nature and magnitude of the one threatened, however, forbids indulgence in the hope that a strike will relieve these conditions. The record of such contention is one of suffer ing, loss and want, bitterly intensified to the miners and their families, while disasters outside of this personal view of the matter are certain to be farching. The gains made at times by strikers in the matter of wages, hours and other points of difference between employer and employe have but poorly requited these losses, while turbulent

ways with the laborer at the outset, against him. From whatever viewpoint the matter is regarded, the menace of a miners' strike is a disquieting one to all but political demagogues, who delight in the opportunity that it will furnish for blowing a coal between meddlers, who are under pay in the same vocation. It may still be hoped that all means of peaceable adjustment of the differences between operators and that the threatened strike will, in the interest of all concerned, be averted. -

SEVERAL REASONS WHY.

The anti-imperialist letter that ap peared in yesterday's issue of The Oregonian contained this passage:

We will always end every discussion of the subject with the question which we never have seen answered: "Why did not America promise the Filinius what it promised the Cubans?" "Why is the promise still withheld?" If the question has never been answered, it is not because there is no answer to it, for the antis themselves can answer it promptly by saying that as regards Cuba we were a high-minded deliverer, and as regards the Philippines we were a bloodthirsty conquer-

or. In the one case we had the presence of mind to disguise our real character, but in the other our true nature, in a moment of inadvertence, betrayed itself. Having mislaid the Dr. Jekyll potion, Mr. Hyde stood out in all his naked enormity. It is fortunate the antis are about, otherwise the helnous and despicable nature of the American people might have been overlooked in the general confusion-just what has happened to this particular poser of the antis, and, for aught we know, to countless others.

But why didn't America promise the Filipinos what it promised the Cubans? The most obvious is that when we went to war over Cuba nobody had the Philippines in mind. But that is too simple and pertinent. Let us go on. Another reason is that the Cubans

had long been maintaining a formidable war for their independence. The Filipinos had not. When they were not financiers are allowed to determine the busy selling out their cause to Spain they were burning settlements and torturing friars in hope of mitigating Spanish oppression. But they were not civilization to put financial affairs in fighting for independence. It is true the hands of financiers. Perhaps the that the antis deny this fact, and the reason is not far to seek. It interferes with their theories.

Another reason why we haven't promtoiling masses that the young man Ab- ised the Filipinos their independence is salom should be permitted in his igno- that both the promise itself and the rance to select a financial system for thing contemplated are of very doubthimself, and to alarm the unthinking ful propriety. The President thinks, with the cry that financiers determine the Cabinet thinks and Congress has our financial system. The fact is that thought that independence cannot be safely bestowed as yet upon the Philcial affairs to consult persons who ippines, that it is a matter of grave know something about them. That is doubt when it can be bestowed with why Mr. Bryan was overlooked in 1896. safety, and that so long as that is the case a promise of independence would be not only unwise, but harmful, Many sagacious and well-informed persons In the first place, the National banks are of the opinion that in our promise don't control the volume of money, and to Cuba we injudiciously sacrificed sound policy to the desire of certain far better off if the credit currency Senators to pose as disinterested philanwere in charge of the banks than of thropists. Mr. Olney, for one, who now the Treasury or the Absaloms. In four welcomes Bryanism at home as an escape from "Imperialism" abroad, is highly incensed that we made the promise to the Cubans, and that, havbanks neither kept out nor brought in. ing made it, we are foolish enough to

Observe that our anti-imperialist friends "will always end every discussion of the subject" with their quespersons to gauge the currency require- tion about the promise. Truer word ments of business, supply notes in time | was never spoken. Their minds are of activity and retire them in time of made up. Answer their argument, discurrency redundancy. This is a rec- prove their evidence-no difference. What they say once they to. It must be so. They think sothat settles it. Might they be wrong, or see a light, or be impressed with testimony, or affected by reason? Not they. They ask questions, but don't imagine it is because the answer has any concern for them. All they have to do is to ask the same question over again. And for this pur-

> FROM THE FARMER'S STANDPOINT. An intelligent Missouri farmer, representing a large class in the Middle West, where the pinch of hard times was felt so cruelly during the last Democratic Administration, said recently to the Kansas City Journal: "I shall not vote to destroy the prosperity of the country. Four years ago we were getting 60 cents a bushel for our wheat. Men were starving to death in the cities, and we had an abundance of wheat for them, but they had no work, and consequently were without means to purchase what we had to sell. The farmer who knows anything knows he cannot be prosperous unless labor in the cities is employed, making a good market for the products of the farm." And when he added, "Anything that interferes with commerce and industry is sure to bring hard times to the farmer, and that is why the farmer should vote to continue in power the party which has brought prosperity to the country," the whole case was succinctly stated from the viewpoint of the intelligent farmer.

To the extent that intelligence of this type prevails in Kansas, Nebraska and other states where Populism literally ran wild a few years ago, the studied efforts of Mr. Bryan to make farmers feel poor and downtrodden and in need of "change," and, above all, in need of "help," will be barren of results. Farmers have experienced too recently and too sharply the pinch of hard times not to know that they have had the "change" they needed. They do not seek to disguise from themselves and their neighbors the fact that they have become prosperous. Canceled mortgages furnish record evidence of this fact; savings-bank deposits supplement the fact in irrefutable fashion; new barns, gorgeous with red paint, and farmhouses made attractive and cheerful in white, add their testimony to the same effect; newly purchased planos voice it, and smartly dressed women

and children further attest it. If the people of these states are not enjoying a prosperous year of a prosperous series, they are served so well by the semblance of prosperity that they are content to let well enough alone. They have passed beyond the stage where the political agitator can make them respond "Amen" to his calamity howl. These are not times with which they are at odds. Mr. Bryan Gordon at Shanghal, and under Gordon tells them they have to pay higher prices for manufactured articles that they must buy. He might have saved his breath; they have plenty to pay the bills, and something over, and they his plans for the advancement of China. spirits among them have made the do not care. Western farmers are not The Tien Tsin massacre of 1870-71 made strike an excess for violence that has niggards. When they get good prices him Viceroy of the Pekin Province, and

good prices. They are not yearning for cheapness, well knowing that this is an element in trade that is felt all along the line, when it is felt at all. They know, having had experience, that if the wage-earners of the country are not well paid, the crops will capital and labor, and to industrial not bring satisfactory prices to producers. This is not a theory with them, to be exploded by the political stump-speaker, but a demonstrable, demonstrated fact. The lesson was but and miners have not been exhausted, now learned, and the tuition was paid in experience. It is not likely to be forgotten, at least not this year. Hence it will avail Mr. Bryan nothing to go among these prosperous farmers with the gospel of cheapness for manufactures upon his lips. They do not want back upon the agricultural system and make its products cheap. What they want they now have, and to all appearances enjoy good prices for their surplus products, and the resultant abilily to pay good prices for the product of the labor of others,

GOVERNOR LEARY'S WORK.

An interesting document recently issued from the Government printing office by order of the War Department is that of General Joseph Wheeler on the Island of Guam. This island, the largest of the Mariana Archipelago, was little known, even in name, until on her way to Manila in the Summer of 1898 the United States cruiser Charleston entered Agana Bay and took possession of it, pending the cessation of hostilities between this country and Spain, the possessor of this island and group by right of discovery in 1565. The Mariana group was discovered forty-four years before formal possession was taken of them in the name of the Spanish crown by that intrepld navigator, Ferdinand Magellan. They were valuable to Spain chiefly as a stopping-place where her ships en route from Acapulco to Manila might procure fresh water, provisions and a relay of fuel.

Though General Wheeler could find no records of a survey of the island, he estimates the area of Guam at about 150 square miles, one-half of which he thinks susceptible to cultivation. Inquiry developed the fact that only about 1 per cent is now cultivated, the remainder being in a state of nature run wild under tropical rains and sun. Views taken by a photographer who accompanied General Wheeler in his tour of inspection present scenes of surpassing beauty as tropical jungles go, the growth of plant life being everywhere rank, and much of it impenetrable without the aid of the ax vigorously applied. Birds in great variety of song and plumage find homes in the island forests; woods of various kinds suitable for building and manufactures abound, the natives are peaceably and hospitably inclined, and it appears altogether that Guam is an acquisition that will be useful as a way station for our commerce and as a coaling station for our Navy in a vast waste of waters, without giving us any trouble in the way of holding or governing it.

There was, it is true, some discontent engendered by what appears to have been the needlessly aggressive orders issued for the government of the people of the island by Governor Leary, the first Military Governor commissioned to this post by the United States. General Wheeler, with the discreetness that is characteristic of the military officer who understands the honors, the dignity and the ethics of his profession. does not criticise Governor Leary's administration in this official report. He merely submits a copy of the Governor-General's orders, leaving the pubdraw its own inferences from them. This, as is well known, the public has done, in a manner not altogether complimentary to Governor Leary's judgment in various matters. His orders, for example, interfering with the simple religious customs of the people to which they were strongly attached, are held to savor of the meddlesome upstart, desirous of making the most of his brief authority. One of these was a prohibition against ringing bells for early mass, \$ o'clock being the earliest hour allowed for bell-ringing. Another order limited the celebration of religious feast days to the walls of the church, chapel or private residence. Another made public holidays correspond with those of the United States, etc., the whole being both officious and unnecessary, and more or less disquieting to a people who had accepted the change of ownership and of government with evident good will and sat-

isfaction. All of this, however, belongs to the experimental stage of American colonial enterprise, and if these measures to bring the inhabitants of Guam over to the way of the thinking indulged by the first Military Governor of the island under the new regime have not been canceled by common sense, they no doubt soon will be.

In the meantime the people of the United States, or such of them as are of inquiring mind, will read with interest the description, given with much fidelity to detail, of this island in the far without a name among us, and came so unpremeditatedly into our possession -a lovely bit of verdure in a lonely sea, rioting in the humid air and in the fervid sun of the tropics.

A CHINESE TALLEYRAND.

Li Hung Chang, who has started from Shanghai for Pekin, in the interest of negotiations for peace with the allies, is the ablest and best-equipped man, the most astute diplomat, in China. Japan when in the Chino-Japanese War Count Ito, the Minister of the Mikado, replied to China's overtures for a settlement: "We will not negotiate with your government except through Li it has as yet modified the character of Hung Chang, and his authority to act American criticism but little. Accordmust be complete."

Li Hung Chang is one of the mos remarkable men of modern times. He does not know a European language. He is a pure Chinese, who neither loves nor hates foreigners any more than he loves or hates his Manchu Empres Dowager. He is 78 years of age, having been born not far from Nankin. When the Tai Ping Rebellion broke out, he rose to command of a division of the imperial army. His victories made him commander of the Province of Kiang Su in 1861. In that capacity he met the Chinese troops soon crushed the Tai

Ping Rebellion, Li is not a Manchu, and therefore has been balked and thwarted in all surned the tide of public sympathy, at- they have never objected to paying it is now the Pekin crisis which brings accept any statement of the universe as

him back again from Canton to Pekin, His strong hand saved the Ching dynasty in 1861-71, and it probably will save it again in conjunction with Prince Ching. Li Hung Chang is beloved by the people of Canton, by the common people, the middle classes and the nobility. He has done much for the progress of China. He has established military, naval, torpedo, telegraph, railway and medical schools within the empire. A hospital and dispensary on American lines exist in Canton, made possible by the generosity of Li Hung Chang and his wife-a woman of noble rank and high culture, who died about five years ago. When she was sick Dr. Ferguson, an American missionary attached to a mission hospital, succeeded in geta cheap industrial system to reflect ting Li's wife out of danger, but refused a fee of \$6000 offered by the grateful husband. Thereupon the Viceroy and his wife gave large sums, fitted up the dispensary and provided for the training of native youths under English instructors to take hold of the work and

carry it on. Li Hung Chang is a kind of Chinese Talleyrand, Talleyrand boasted that while he may have betrayed Napoleon, he never betrayed France, and that he betrayed Napoleon only when he believed that it was the salvation of France to be false to him. Li Hung Chang has always been true to China.

A painful discrepancy is apparent between Republican and Democratic views of the recent Maine election. The returns are now given as:

Hill, Republican 73,156
Lord, Democrat 89,911
Rogers, Prohibitionist 8,102
Loemond, Socialist 45
Republican plurality, 33,245. We are able, therefore, to institute a

comparison for a term of years, thus: | Rep. vote. Dem. vote. Rep. plu. | 78,912 | 59,961 | 19,851 | 77,398 | 01,350 | 18,851 | 07,600 | 55,078 | 12,522 | 62,764 | 34,857 | 45,877 | 73,156 | 89,911 | 33,245

While we are unable to interpret these figures as proving either Mc-Kinley's or Bryan's election in November, as some ardent partisans are, we are convinced, after careful study of them, that whoever gets the more votes in November will be elected.

When charges for furnishing seamen become so high that owners are willing to hold their loaded ships in the harbor rather than accede to the demands, it is time for the maritime community to bestir itself. The matter is one whose importance demands speedy attention and settlement. Doubtless this will soon be done, inasmuch as it has been done before. It is probable, also, that it will, after the usual passionate appeals for law and justice, be settled by a compromise, and a working agreement drawn up by attorneys will leave disinterested and sincere reformers in the air looking like 30 cents. There are laws, state and Federal, by which this trouble can be averted. The Oregonian printed the statute of 1889 yesterday. It can be enforced if anybody is in earnest about it.

Apparently the only new thought in Governor Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is his notice of the alleged alliance between the American forces and the Tagals. He points out that the assistance rendered us by them is analogous to that rendered us at different times by various Indian tribes, whom we were not, for that reason, obliged to give self-government in any larger measure than was dictated by prudence. Food for reflection is thus furnished the anti-imperialists that dwell with such stress on the evidences of Aguinaldo's co-operation with our forces in Rather than yield my convictions I would Luzon. The more we are indebted to prefer to quit politics forever. I am fully the Filipinos, the worse would be our perfidy in leaving them to destruction.

The sensible end of settlement in China would include the elimination of the guilty, ferocious Empress Downger from the Pekin Government for the future, but this is more easily talked about than executed. The Empress cannot be left at Pekin, for she is certain to become the substance of author ity, and it is not probable that the Chinese peace commissioners would consent to her exile from Pekin.

Our local anti-imperialists seem to have overlooked the letter of Judge Pipes on "consent of the governed," in their unremitting contemplation of Senator Hoar's speech of last April. We shall try to make room for their answer to that interesting document.

The anthracite mineowners do not strengthen their case before the public by quibbling over the hours of time permitted them to accept arbitration. They can arbitrate now, if they want to. If they don't want to arbitrate, they

The fact that Li Hung Chang has submitted to an interview with Joaquin Miller shows that the China crisis is no longer serious.

In view of the Bryan demonstration in St. Louis, it must be admitted there Pacfic which so lately was practically is grave danger that the Democrats will

EMERSON AN EVOLUTIONIST. Mr. Payne's View and a Critic's Dissent From It.

Chicago Chronicl William Morton Payne, of Chicago, has an excellent article in the International Monthly on "American Literary Criti-cism." Its object is to determine what influence the doctrine of evolution had on American literary critics during the last half-century. 'For writing an es say of this kind Mr. Payne is well fitted. The best compliment to the ability of His scholarship is beyond question, and Li Hung Chang was that extorted from the English language lends itself to his Japan when in the Chino-Japanese War thought as a willing instrument to a master hand.

The time is short since the theory of evolution passed from a stage of contention to that of acceptance. Consequently ing to Mr. Payne, it had no effect upon the thought of Lowell, our foremost American critic. It had a decided influence upon Whitman, whose "attitude toward the evolutionary philosophy was frankly sympathetic and generous." Stedman, born 14 years later than Lowell and Whitman, has written from the point of view of the evolutionist, and his criticism bears the marks of the sci-

entific method. Mr. Payne touches but lightly on Emerson in this connection, and, holding rigidly to his subject, Mr. Payne is right in excluding from a list of "evolutionary critics" the name of Emerson, for Mr. Emerson wrote comparatively little lit-erary criticism, and the greater part of this was written before the theory of evo-

lution had obtained a firm hold.

All the same, Mr. Emerson deserves more than the passing reference made to him in the essay. The nature of his vision was to see things as a unit—the relation of the whole to the parts and

sound "which does not admit its ascend-ing effort." He delights to trace the pro-cess of Nature from the time when—

Over the lifeless ball Hung idle stars and suns, until it continues its task-

Patient through heaven's enormous year. To build in matter home for mind. He speaks of "the continuation of the inflexible law of matter into the subtle kingdom of will and of thought; that if in sidereal ages gravity and projection keep their craft, a secreter gravitation rules not less tyranically in human history." And again: "'Tis a short sight to limit our faith in laws to those of gravity, of chemistry, of botany, and so forth. Those laws do not stop when our eyes lose them, but push the same geometry and chemistry up into the invisible plane of social and rational life."

This acceptance of the doctrine of evoinflexible law of matter into the subtle

This acceptance of the doctrine of evolution by Emerson is so cordial, so thoroughly consistent with his native bent of nd, that his later writings are charged with symbols taken from the vocabulary questionable truths, sure as the law of gravitation.

Emerson writes as a poet and not as doctrinaire. Doubtless for this very reason his evolutionary ideas have made their way and found acceptance where those of a Darwin or a Spencer would have failed. It is a matter of fact that readers of Emerson easily become adherents of the pholosophy of evolution.
If Emerson does not belong in the category of "evolutionary literary critics" he certainly prepared the way for them. As a John the Baptist of evolutionary critics he deserves more than passing

HEROISM IN POLITICS L. Q. C. Lamar and His Refusal to Vote for Silver.

Chicago Times-Herald. Since the currency question is still one of the dominant issues of American poli-tics, it will be of interest to many of the readers of the Times-Herald at the be ginning of the Presidential campaign this to revert to one of the most impressive scenes ever enacted in the United States Senate, when L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, in violation of the instructions of his constituents, refused to support the silver bill which was then

On November 5, 1877, the House passed by an overwhelming majority what was known as the "Bland bill." This measure contemplated the resumption of the coin-age of silver dollars of 412% grains, notwithstanding the fact that 4121/2 grains of silver were then valued in the world's market at only 92 cents. On passing the House the bill was immediately transmitted to the Senate, where it provoked an unusually bitter discussion, extending

through several weeks.
Senator Lamar was one of the number who participated in the debate. He made an argument against the measure which attracted the attention of the country from the Lakes to the Gulf, and he declared with great earnestness that he could not give his support to any meas-ure which was calculated to cheapen the Nation's money and to sully the Na-

tion's sacred honor.

In making this speech against the Bland bill Senator Lamar placed himself in opposition to the wishes of many of his constituents in Mississippi, and despite the fact that he was recognized as Mississippi's idol he was made the target of many bitter shafts of criticism. Finally the Legislature of Mississippi, which was then in session, took up the matter and passed resolutions instructing Sena-tor Lamar to support the Bland bill when it was put upon its passage in the Senate. Though he keenly felt the sting of the Legislature's action, Senator Lamar was not the man to surrender his convictions, even at the command of the lawmakers of his state; and so he made up his mind to stand his ground regardless of consequences.

on receiving formal notice of the ac-dion of the Legislature of Mississippi, Mr. Lamar wrote to his wife:
"The Legislature has instructed me to vote for the Bland bill. I cannot do it.

resolved as to how I shall act." Two days after receiving his instruc-tions from the Legislature of Mississippi Senator Lamar was called upon to vote on the passage of the measure. In re-sponse to the call of his name by the clerk he arose from his seat, calmly deliberately, and, addressing the chair, asked that the instructions which he had just received from the Legislature Mississippi be read from the clerk's desk This request was granted. When the clerk finished reading the instructions every eye was riveted upon Senator Lamar, and every ear was bent in his direction, eager to hear what explanation he would make of his vote. Wholly unconscious of the interest which centered Lamar proceeded with tremulous but deeply eloquent and impressive accents to state his position. Though he occupled barely more than two minutes of the time of the Senate, his speech was one which elicited the admiration of his colleagues, without regard to party lines. and when he sat down after thus briefly setting forth his reasons for opposing the Bland bill, friends and adversaries both came over to his side and warmly congratulated him upon the Spartan courage which he had displayed in daring to vote according to his convictions regardless of what the consequences might be. In making his explanation to his colleagues, Senator Lamar said: Mr. President: Between the resolutions just read and my convictions there is a great gulf. I cannot pase it. Of my love for the State of Mississippi I will not speak; my life alone can tell it. My gratitude for the honor her people have done me no words can express people have done me no words can express. I am proving it today by doing what I think their best interests and their character require me to do. During my life in that state it has been my privilege to assist in the education of more than one generation of her youth and to give impulse to wave after wave of the young manhood that has passed out into the troubled sea of her social and political life. Upon them I have always endravored to impress the belief that truth was better than falsehood, honesty better than policy, courage better than cowardice. Today my lessons confront me. Today I must be true or false, honest or cumning, faithful or unfaithful to my people. Even in this hour of their legis-lative displeasure and disapprobation I cannot vote as the resolutions direct. I cannot and

position imposes. My duty, as I see it, I will do; and I will vote against this bill.

My reasons for my vote shall be given to my people. Then it will be for them to determin if adherence to my honest convictions has dis-qualified me from representing them; whether a difference of opinion upon a difficult and complicated subject to which I have given patient and conscientious study, to which I have brought entire honesty and singleness of pur-pose and upon which I have spent whatever ability God has given me, is now to separate us. Before them I must stand or fall; but be their present decision what it may, I know that the time is not far distant when they will recognize my action today as wise and just, and, armed with honest convictions of my duty, I shall calmly await results, believ-ing in the utterance of an American who never trusted his country in vain, that truth is omnipotent and public justice certain.

will not shirk the responsibility which my

Such noble and courageous sentiment could have come only from one who was himself truly noble and courageous. Senator Lamar's whole life, both in pub lic and in private, was an exemplifica-tion of lofty ideals and an object-lesson in true manilness of character. Un-failingly polite and decorous in his intercourse with men, whether friends or foes; keenly sensitive to considerations affecting his personal honor; generous, warm-hearted, impulsive and brave, Ser ator Lamar embodied much of the spir which characterized the Knights of the Golden Spur. Under like circumstance most men would have yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon them, but material, and rather than surrender cher-

rished convictions he preferred to enknowing that truth and justice would triumph at last. What finer example could be held up to the contemplation of

American youth today?
But Senator Lamar's unpopularity was destined to be of short duration. In fact, the applause with which the Senate chamber rang in response to his brave sentiments was only the forecast of the enthusiasm which his speech awoke throughout the country when it appeared in the newspapers on the day following. Telegrams and letters of approval were received from men high in official posttion in every state in the Union, from college professors, ministers of the gos pel and private citizens of every calling and pursuit, each commending him for the stand which he had taken and assuring him that his manly example could not be without its wholesome

upon American public life. When Senator Lamar reached Mississippi he found his critics completely sub-dued by the wave of enthusiasm which of the evolutionist. And he does this not as if referring to a myth or story for forth, and instead of meeting with dissome simile or metaphor; he uses the points brought out by evolution as unpart of his constituents he was everywhere received with demonstrations approval. Again he was Mississippl's idol, and on the expiration of his term of service in the Senate of the Nation he was re-elected by an unprecedented majority to the seat which his fame had made illustrious.

Rational View of "Consent." Rev. Lyman Abbott in the Outlook.

In striking contrast to this is the philosophy implied in the parenthetic statement in the Declaration of Independence that "government rests upon the consent of the governed." Of the philosophy embodied in this maxim Rousseau is the ablest modern exponent. He taught that man was originally in a state of nature, which was a state of absolute freedom; that, in this freedom, men were brought into continual conflict of interests and consequent disadvantages; that they therefore consented to sur-render some of this freedom for the ad-vantages which an orderly government would bring with it; and that this im-aginary agreement, or "social contract," is the basis of all just government. If the first theory is that which underlies despotism, the second is that which underiles anarchy. Upon the theory of the "social contract" there is really no such thing as authority. Law is simply a form of consent, or, at least, derives all its authority from a consent, real or im-piled. The maxim that "government rests on tht consent of the governed" still continues popular; but the philosophy of which it is an expression has long since been abandoned by all historical and philosophical students. There never was such a state of nature as Rousseau imagines; there never was such a social contract as he has conceived. The earlier stages of life are not those of liberty, but those of absolutism. As Rousseau's theory has no basis in history, so it has none in analogy. The government of the father does not de-pend on the consent of the children, nor that of the teacher on the consent of the pupil, nor that of God on the consent of men. No more does the government of state depend on the consent of the citizens. For America the notion government rests on the consent of the governed was forever demolished by the Civil War.

Our Stay in China. Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is doubtful if a nation's purpose on the eve of a momentous enterprise was ever so clearly, so honestly, laid down as were the intentions of this country when our interference with China be came an absolute necessity. The powers were duly and unmistakably

notified that we proposed to act concur rently with them: First - In opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in dan-

Second-In affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and prop-

erty.
Third-In guarding and protecting all legiti-

of so straightforward a declaration, it seems a simple matter to question which is now being asked, not wisely, perhaps, yet not naturally. How long should we stay yet not unposes for which we went there; not a minute longer, but not one second less.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Jonathan Thompson, who died recently in Woburn, Mass., devised a large amount of property for the erection of a public library building in that town. The Clarence Barker Memorial Free Hospital at Biltmore, N. C., has been formally opened. It is the gift of Mr. Barker, who has also

provided \$20,000 for its endowment. Three wamen will lecture at Swiss universities the coming Winter: Miss Tumarkin, at Berne, on "The History of Modern Aesthetics"; Miss Rodrique at Geneva, on "Hiologie Florale," and Mrs. Zebrowski, at the Neuenberg Academy, on "German Literature."

The Danish royal family is spending the pr ent month at the castle of Fredensborg, which has not been occupied since the visit of Em-peror Alexander III, in 1883. Among the vis-itors expected are Prince Maximillan of Davaria, and the Princess Marie of Cumberland. The castle has room for 300 persons.

Owing to the enormous windfall of \$12,500, 000, it is said, brought to the British ex-chequer as death dues on the estate of the late Duke of Westminster, the present Duke feels his recurred cramped to such an extent that all building operations on his West End estates in London have been stopped, and will remain in absyance for the next decade. The payment of the duties has been spread over

Senator James K. Jones is rated as one of the 26 millionaires of Arkansas. This will be news to many people who imagine that their acquaintance with the chairman of the Democratic National Committee is quite intimate. It will also be a matter of interesting infor-mation to the constituents of Senator Jones, who have inferred from his speeches that he considered himself one of the plain people. The extled Queen Ranavalona, of Madagascar, has obtained permission from the French rament to visit the exhibition. M. Laferriere, Governor of Algeria, has been in-structed to defray the expenses of the journey, and to raise the Queen's annual pension from 25,000 france to 30,000 france. Ranavalona has adopted Western customs, dresses in wall-chosen costumes, and has become a Roman Catholic. Although suffering from occusional fits of melancholy, she accepts her banishent with cheerful resignation.

Chicago Times-Herald.

They say the world is growing worse,
I don't believe it, though; They say men worship but the purse, I don't believe it, though; They say that greatness is no more, That all the wise have gone before And only trouble is in store— I don't believe it, though.

They say there are no saints today, I don't believe it, though; They say we tread a downward way, I don't believe it, though; They say there's odly gloom shead. They say that all the knights are dead, They say men's sweetest joys are fled-

Men had their troubles long ago, And that's what I believe; The Lord still loves us here below. And that's what I believe Old Homer, of the sightless eyes, And Caesar, lie 'neath other skies, But greater men than they will rise, And that's what I believe.

The world grows fairer day by day, And that's what I believe; The good have not all passed away. And that's what I believe; Though many a one we loved is gone. Fond hearts and true are besting on! The happiest days are still to dawn, And that's what I believel

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Remember the Maine election. Again the word "tardy" becomes fraught with direful meaning.

Towns that have lost in population can expect to get only the Oma-ha-ha-"Trade follows the flag." said the auc-

tioneer as he hung out his red banner. The reason, Clorinda, that it is called the tide is because vessels are always

No wonder they cannot catch the Empress Dowager. She has been a fast woman from girlhood. The school boy's troubles begin today.

but he ought to feel thankful when he thinks of the teacher's School days are here again, but Coin's

Financial Institute is not in session, owing to lack of attendance.

Chicago won't play the next 10 years unless she can be allowed to count herself at the end of that time.

Some of Speaker Reed's recent utterances lead to the belief that he laid by the gavel only to take up the hammer.

In the event of Democratic success there will be fewer strikes. Workmen cannot strike when they are out of a job.

A very large number of young women will now change their names, acquiring that of "teacher" as a substitute for the old one.

Several Chicago men have been atrested for stealing water. With the price of coal on the rise, they must have fuel of some kind.

Cleveland manages to hold his nose all wight but it will sake the lion-hearted Richard Olney to show him how to perform the quick-swallowing act.

The Pasteur Institute is trying to discover a new cure for snake bits, unmindful of the fact that our American distilleries are turning them out right along.

A few days ago a man took out a license to wed and went gally away to his doom. The "doomster," it appears, was not ready for him, and the woman in the case "renigged," so it was "all off." Later the young man, looking as if he had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery, appeared at the office of the County Clerk and returned the license, saying that he had no use for it. The Clerk remarked that it was of no use to him, and as it could not be filed away for future use it was consigned to that broad limbo set aside as a paradise for those who escape the mat-

rimonial halter. Oh, the breath of Mny is balmy, And there's perfume on the air Of a thousand starry flowers Budding, blooming, everywhere. There is music in the singing Of the liquid voice of June, When a thousand gleeful songsters Mingle in one joyous tune; And the fruitful, golden Summer, With its waving fields of grain, And its rich and mellow sunshine Falling on the hill and plain, Brings the promise to fruition Spoken by the early year, We are sure of Nature's kindness. When the Summertime is here. But a day in glad September, When the leaves are turning red, And the streams reflect in beauty All the splendor overhead, When the skies have lent their asure.

Plenty good enough for me. All fruitgrowers understand pretty Fourth—In aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters.

thoroughly what influence a very tiny insect can exert on their fortunes. Such insects are usually posts, and the influence. ence they exert is an evil one. F. J Alex Mayer, who has lately returned from Fresno, Cal., met there Professor Emil Schwartz, the entomologist of the China? Why, just as long as will be Smithsonian Institution, who told him necessary for the fulfilling of the purthat a very tiny insect had lately been successfully introduced there which would revolutionize the olive industry of that section. This insect is necessary to the fertilization of the blossoms of the Smyrna fig, and heretofore it has been impossible to grow the Smyrna fig in this country because all attempts to introduce this tiny insect had proved failures. At last the tiny bug has been introduced and has apparently come to stay, and more orchards of Smyrna figs will take the place of olive groves. It pays no more to produce olive oil, as cotton-seed oil has taken its place, even to being used as the "pure offive off," for which people who do not like cottonseed oil pay extravagant prices. So down goes the olive and up comes the fig. but what will take the place of the fig remains to be seen.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

she died of? The Other Little One-Eating ice cream on the top of 'ot pudd'n'. First

Kept a Cool Head.—She—I heard that you said I reminded you of the North Pole. Don't try to deny it. He—Of course, I did. You are sought after, you know. - Indianapolis

His Age.—"Are you old enough to vote?" asked the tourist in North Carolina. "I dunne eranckly what my age is, been," replied the colored man. dis: I allus was old enough to know better dan to try to vote."-Washington Star. It Came Natural - Mrs. Johnston - Mah

Land! Dat chile can't be mo' den fo' mont's ol' an' walking eroun' like er full-grown man! How'd you' larn him? Mrs. Jackson-Why. Mose begin whistlin' a cakewalk de odder day, dat's de result .- Puck. Not for Their Health-"Oh, my!

Not for Their Health—"Oh, my! Oh, my!"
exclaimed the clergyman, who had happened
upon a group of small boys playing "craps"
on the Sabbath day, "what are you playing
that game on Sunday for?" "Fur keeps,
w'at d'yer s'pose?" replied one of the boys.—
Philadelphia Press.
Cheated.—"Ah." said the groom, "here it is!
Here's your friend, Bardsley's wedding present!" "Oh," exclaimed the bride, who was
busy in her boudoir, "what it is?" "An original zoem of—let me see—dive stansas, with
his book." "Well! It seems to me that after
what I gave him and his wife they might at
least have sent us a saisal dieh or a pickis

least have sent us a saind dish or a pickle fork!"—Chicago Times-Herald. Armenian Shepherd Song.

Frederick E. Weatherly. One by one the stars arise In the meadows of the skies; One by one, all white and still, Rest my sheep on yonder hill. Now I lay my grook away, Toll is over with the day; Kneeling at my frugal board, Break the bread, and bless the Lors Lord, look on me and on us all,

And send us rest, At this and every evenfall? All the day, afar from me, They have wandered wild and free; All the day I followed still,

And make us blest,

Rock to rock and hill to hill, Calling down the gorges deep, "Come ye back, my wandering abeep, Till at eve, I brought them home, Safe in fold, no more to roam!

Lord, do thus much for me and all, And when we stray From Thy good way Oh, fetch us home at eventall!