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and crankeries of all the kickers on the continent. Anything you don't like? Ah! Put it in the platform and charge it up against McKinley. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

VILLAINY REBUKED.

Reciprocity is a good deal of a humbug. That is why the intelligent part of the country does not suffer from it. It is the failure of the new treaties with France, the British West Indies and the Argentine. That the destruction of the treaties in the senate comes from the same source which is dealt this recent blow at Puerto Rico and the Philippines is aside from the question. Reciprocity as a theory proceeds upon false premises, and in practice it is apt to become an impossibility. So there are no grounds to be uttered or tears shed if trade is left to the tender mercies of national development and the ordinary course of enlightenment of the minds of congresses, parliaments and legislatures.

Reciprocity as an idea proceeds upon the theory that trade is a calamity and business an invention of the devil. The freest, softest trade, if so be it is made in Scotland, is an iniquity, and the finest linen, unless woven in this country, is an abomination. Whose, in Europe, Asia or Africa, offers to trade the product of his hands, however rare or useful it may be, for our gold or silver, is an arrant knave, fit only for the gallows or the gallows, or to be clipped on the head with the trusty mallet-ax. Under reciprocity this heinous crime of seeking trade is to be winked at to a prescribed limit, on condition that an equal opportunity be vouchsafed to us to ply similar nefarious operations among the helpless victims we may seek out in the land of our would-be despoiler. "Give us a chance to destroy your people by selling them Texas beef and white winter flour," we say to France, "and you shall have leave to disfigure our women folk with your silks and laces, Worth dresses and ten-button gloves. Otherwise each shall eat what food he can raise, or starve, wear what he weaves or go naked, and thus preserve his integrity."

If this theory of trade occasionally runs into the ground, nothing much is to be said in complaint at the disaster. Theory aside, reciprocity has other difficulties in practice. One of them is the Canadian crop. In connection with Canada, the Canadian villain would despoil us with his farm crops, eggs, lumber and coal. These are precisely the weapons with which we are anxious to devastate him. If all Canada can raise were bananas, tea, silk, coffee, there would be no difficulty about trade. But when we undertake to haggle and patch up all kinds of funny concessions and penalties on things in which competition is keen across the border, trouble and heartburnings are inevitable. Precisely this happened now in the cases of France and Argentina. Lower the duties on hides, and our hide interests object. Make concessions on fruit and wines, then look out for our California, where Kaasson is adjured to get lower duties on fruit from here and there. This also is vanity and vexation of spirit.

How is this thing going to end? Well, it will probably fare just as other great national policies have, over a hard road, marked by false starts and gleams of light, moments when the battle for sense and justice seems gained, moments when all seems lost. "The one thing we can be certain about is that the people will not all at once clearly apprehend the truth and go ahead manfully in the right way, just from sheer conviction. That is not how the world moves. It was not to free the slaves that anybody went to war in 1861; but the South fired on the flag, and before the smoke cleared, the straightened out emancipation came. If Spain had let us alone we should have sat still and seen Asia devoured before our eyes; but the Maine was blown up, and by the time we got revenge we were an Asiatic power. The men who in 1896 apprehended the place of the gold standard in the evolution of the world could not have elected a constable; but we voted for McKinley to save our wages, pensions and deposits from depreciation and to hold our jobs.

So with international trade. The man with goods to sell will not be bothered with national policies, or with exchange. The predatory theory of trade will doubtless prevail until self-interest, not enlightenment, upsets it. The more men who see it is money in their pocket to do a big business rather than a small business, the sooner we shall trade like England instead of like China. The movement is sure of its ups and downs. The defeat of these treaties is not encouraging; but other signs are. The clamor for easier entrance into France for American cotton goods is not encouraging; but other signs are. The anxiety of meat and flour dealers to get into Germany is another. The manufacturer, pleading for free raw materials, is another. Meanwhile, the consumer cannot long continue oblivious of the fact that he is on earth, and has some rights that tariff-makers are bound to respect.

BACON AND HIS PROTOTYPES.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, sees in expansion a deathblow to the constitution. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, saw the same danger when the bill to admit Louisiana was pending in the early part of the century. The same qualms of conscience overcame Senator Dickinson, of New Jersey, and other contractionists when the Oregon bill was under discussion in 1846. Dissolution of the Union is threatened by Daniel Webster if Texas were admitted. Bryan, Bacon and Hoar are saying nothing now that Quincy, Dickinson and Webster did not say in the first expansion period of the republic, the period covered by the purchase of Louisiana, the settlement of the Oregon question and the admission of Texas. Limited range is a characteristic of Massachusetts statesmen. Somehow or other they cannot get over the Alleghany mountains. The old Bay state, the "cradle of American liberty," has given us a Quincy to fight Louisiana, a Webster to undervalue Oregon and oppose Texas, and a Hoar to hold up his hands in horror at the thought of orderly government in the Philippines. Southern solicitude for the welfare of the constitution is interesting if not amusing when we recall how the South hammered away at the famous instrument from 1861 to 1865.

Josiah Quincy recoiled in dread at the thought of the Atlantic seaboard, 1500 miles away from their homes; but he lived to see legislators journeying 4000 miles to Washington, and from states that had been carved out of Louisiana, to legislate for the Atlantic seaboard and the whole nation.

Grant or Sherman had been trained from youth up to the law, and had practiced law for a dozen or fourteen years, and then in 1861 had suddenly rushed into military life; would it have been expected that these young law-ymen would have become able soldiers compared with a man of equal age of West Point training and army experience? Grant overestimated the money-making ability because he lacked it himself, but the country in 1861-65 needed Grants and Shermans and Lincolns and Stantons, but not A. T. Stewart.

The cost bill in an action involving \$100, in which there were two jury trials, costs \$114. This includes plaintiff's costs, \$55, which is principally the attorney's fee; defendant's attorney, \$50; clerk's fees, \$5; jury fees, \$24. The attorneys grumble at the \$12 per day fees for the jury, and under the old law the trial fee with a jury costing the county \$24 per day would only have been \$2, and the fees in the case after given received by the county would not have exceeded \$10. The jury for two days cost the county \$48 actual cash. It will be noticed that the attorneys' fees aggregate about \$75. Attorneys are certainly entitled to adequate fees for their services, but if the fees for counsel in a \$100 suit can be run up to \$75, why growl at the fees demanded by the county for a jury when at best the county only gets back one-half of what it has to pay the jurors? This case is a fair sample. It was begun in the justice court.

President Gault, of the Oregon Republican Editorial Association, makes this statement in his call for the annual meeting: "It now looks as if the whole work of the 1900 struggle will have to be performed by the country weeklies." It might be well to fire the heart of the republican voter by reprinting some of the stirring speeches of Senator McBride. Also, it might benefit the party to reprint some of the profound free-silver articles which Editor Gault was wont to give circulation through his country weekly when there was need of courage and intelligence on the money question. As such, it is necessary for him to reprint his denunciations of Senator Dolph at the time that high-minded man was bravely fighting the battle of honest money, because they are still in circulation in popular papers, and still doing duty in keeping silver voters in Washington county in line against the gold standard.

The pathos of woman's part in the war was presented in the meeting at the Chicago depot, Sunday morning, of Mrs. L. A. Logan and Mrs. L. A. Logan. The first the mother, the last the wife, of a gallant soldier who had been killed in his country's service in its Pacific possessions, and whose bodies had just reached the city. "My woe is yours," sobbed the bereaved mother of the dead major, as she embraced the bereaved wife of the dead general, and, overcome with their emotions, the two women fainted in each other's arms. Who shall say in contemplating such a scene that woman's part in war is the more bitter? As such, it is necessary for him to reprint his denunciations of Senator Dolph at the time that high-minded man was bravely fighting the battle of honest money, because they are still in circulation in popular papers, and still doing duty in keeping silver voters in Washington county in line against the gold standard.

WHY GRANT OVERESTIMATED MONEY-MAKERS.

In the current number of McClure's Magazine is an interesting article on "General Grant's Administration," by the venerable George B. Boutwell, who was secretary of the treasury under Grant from 1869 to 1873. Among other things, Mr. Boutwell says, in explanation of General Grant's original nomination of A. T. Stewart to be secretary of the treasury that "at that time General Grant placed a high estimate upon the presence of talents by which men acquire wealth."

It is not difficult to explain this overestimate of the A. T. Stewart quality of men by General Grant. General Grant was educated as a soldier, and after serving eleven years in the army, resigned, and at 32 years of age undertook to succeed in civil pursuits. Had he been a man of commanding personal presence, of political cunning and duplicity, Grant would have succeeded in obtaining a good position as a civil engineer in St. Louis, for he was the finest mathematician in his class, and possessed a keenly practical, non-poetic mind. But he was a practical, honest man, absolutely truthful, incapable of trickery, a shy man, incapable of exaggeration or misrepresentation; a sensitive man, who could not bear to beg and solicit personal and political influence in his behalf. In other words, Grant was an absolutely competent man for anything he undertook, but he could not beg or fawn his way into public or private position. He worked manfully with his hands, and earned his own living and that of his family until the outbreak of the war. But without business training or experience, without capital, without political acquaintance or tastes or trickery, how could a plain, simple, ex-army officer at 32, as guileless and straightforward as he was at 16, become a hustler and a ruler in the "bluff and bluff" of Western business and political life? The mathematical ability of Grant, his energy, his nerve, his patience, his self-confidence in any work that was within the line of his knowledge and training, would have made him a most eminent practical railway manager or civil engineer, or a most successful lawyer. He had the same kind of large, practical genius for organization, combination and execution that was possessed by Commodore Vanderbilt. But while Grant would have modestly asked for a position to prove his worth, Commodore Vanderbilt would have intrigued and "pulled strings" right and left to obtain it, utterly reckless whether he followed the path of honor or not, so long as he won.

Now, it was this incapacity for achievement of the Vanderbilt or the Stewart order that so magnified Grant's error. The very quality that he did not possess, and prevented his estimating them at their true worth or discriminating between them. Having himself suffered from 1854 to 1861 from pecuniary straits, Grant had learned to place an undue value upon the money-making capacity. He did not distinguish between means and results. He did not reflect that the brains for combination and organization through which Vanderbilt achieved a great fortune were of Napoleonic quality and would have made a strong man of Vanderbilt in war or peace, while the brains that made Stewart a very rich man were not Napoleonic brains at all, but the brains of a mere trader; a man of intense devotion to detail rather than a man of the vision for the organization and combination that webbed a country with railways from St. Paul to New York city. Vanderbilt became a rich man through brains that would have made him a powerful man in any civilized country and in every field, whether of peace or war, while A. T. Stewart became a very rich man through talents for