6

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TODAT'S WEATHER. - Showers; westerly

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

The Republican platform is a hum drum and commonplace production. There is too much of the rumble or rind of the machine in it. The Repub mm party is not the faultless, organion which this platform assumes it to be. But the merits it lacks are not be found in the Bryanized Demowratic party.

The Republican campaign will not dart off with any enthusiasm. It has en "set up" by the active politicians for McKinley, and nothing has been left to awaken interest or expectation. Such strength as the Republican camleft paign may develop during the Summer and Fall will have its origin mainly in latrust of the Democratic party and this distrust, which really amounts to fear, is profound. The country doesn't want a new panic, or atrophy of business; it doesn't want encouragement of disorder and riot; it is unwilling to be subjected to humilitation through abanconment of expansion. These will be the underlying forces of the contest,

The Philadelphia platform thunders in the index, and winds up with a disappointing Philippine plank. There is a spiritless assertion of American sovareignty, an acceptance of our inpernational responsibilities, and promise to the inhabitants of liberty. vilization, and the largest possible ensure of self-government. Them things are all matter of course. But we are still in the dark as to any specific National policy, and the way ems deliberately left open, when inarrection is quelled and order restored. keep the islands, give them away, make them independent, or to abandon them, as we may then determine.' The word "expansion" is avoided. The gold standard is supported in terms ficiently plain; but there is weakness the declaration that no measure for the free and unlimited coinage of silver could be considered which was without the support of the leading comnercial countries of the world." It was not necessary to make this partial concession to the promoters of the international bimetalism humbug. The leading commercial nations of the world me on a gold basis; and there they will stuy. They could not establish and maintain the parity of the otals at 16 to 1, or any false ratio, if

they would; and, under present condis, they would not if they could This one sentence is an utterly unnecmeary upology for the fact that the world has progressed, and the Republi can party with it, and that the promise in the platform of 1896 to promote international bimetalism was not successfully fulfilled.

"THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

Democratic. It is clear that the ob- aldermen to clergymen, and by clergy men to old women" Scratch a cler-gyman in politics and you are sure to find a one-eyed crank or a dogmatic doctrinaira.

helpful in the East. In other words, every state that will go for Bryan with WILL BECOME CROWN COLONIES the silver issue predominant will go for him without it. No other state can be The Orange Free State and the gained unless its fears are allayed and Transvaal Republic are sure to be its people can be made to believe that crown colonies, since the official voice of the British Government has already other questions are more important So we find that trusts and imperialist announced that the same reasons which made war necessary require that the and the money question are to represent the trinity of cardinal principle two republics shall be disabled from renewing it. In the language of Lord upon which the Democratic party this Fall is to base its claims for publi Sallsbury, "Not a shred of really inde confidence and support. The two forpendent government should be left This means that the two remer are to be pressed in the East publics will be incorporated as crown ere sliver is to be tolerated or nored: the third is to be agitated in the olonies, and for the present adminis tered under martial law. To permit trial by jury where the interests of West because of a mistaken bellef that Great Britain are concerned would

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

the masses demand it.

one produces the other.

physicians will now supply,

sects

stimute Democratic adherence to silver

has not had beneficial results in the Middle West and Pacific Coast: not

does anybody pretend that it will be

the vanquished. All questions affecting the rights of loyal citizens in Natal In our Pacific States we are very litthe troubled with mosquitoes. These and Cape Colony, who have been plun are generated in stagnant lered by their Boer neighbors, and all questions relating to taxation, war inwater, in malarious districts; and our emnity and public property, must be countainous and sea-coast country is settled by the conqueror, even as our Government settled them temporarily almost free from them. Swampy districts have always been regarded as malarious; but now it is asserted that for the conquered Confederate States the mesquito is the cause of the mabefore they were fully reconstructed laria, and two English physicians are and admitted into the Union and the undertaking to prove that malaria is contracted only through inoculation by enjoyment of home rule. Before the outbreak of the war the

the mosquito. Now it is true that mosrange Free State was an absolutely quitoes and malaria exist together, and independent commonwealth as regards its internal affairs and its foreign rein only in marshy regions; but it will be tions. The Transvaal Republic was at most interesting to discover that the

liberty to negotiate and conclude treat-The two English physicians are to es with any foreign power, but these make the experiment on themselves. treaties would not be valid provided within six months after their conclu-They are going to the Roman Cam pagents, the most fatal of malurial dis sion Great Britain, under the conver tricts, where, to be out after sunset, is tion of 1584, should exercise her option of protesting against them. With this to contract the deadly Roman fever At this place they are to take up their exception, the Transvaal was as abso-lutely independent as the Orange Free residence, from June to October, in a mosquito proof hut, taking greatest State. This degree of independence, of care that the insect shall be excluded; course, cannot be allowed to continue and if, with this exposure to the air of the place, yet protected from the anince the Boer Republics might again amploy their revenues in preparation noying insect, they escape mularial for another war with England whenfever, they will hold it proved that wer England's difficulty became the their immunity from fever was due to Boers' opportunity. The Boer Repub their protection from the mosquitt. The theory they hold has often been ics cannot expect to become British colonies, such as Canada, Australia broached, yet there has been no suffi-New Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal clent test of it; and this test these for these colonies have a responsible government and enjoy an almost un-The British Medical Journal supplies the description and particulars of their limited measure of home rule. The Canadian and Australian comm undertaking, and the British Colonial wealths have the right to accumulate Office is taking special interest in the nilitary stores and organize militia on experiment, with the intention, if it a large scale. This right, of course ems to be successful, to order such could not be granted to the citizens of huts for its men in Africa and India. the annexed republics. Their local gov Since it is known that the bubont ernment will be that applied in the plague may be spread by rats, and that rown colonies in which the crown has ther diseases are propagated through control of 'egislation, and which are administered by officers under the conthe activity of files, the assumption that malarial fever may be due to mostrol of the Secretary of State for the quitoes cannot be regarded as wholly fanctful or absurd. If it be established, Colonies. Among the examples of the rown colony class are Ceylon, the even with probability, that mosquitor Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. are the source of malarial fever, the Out of a total population of 3,000,000 next step will be general effort to ob there are but 8000 Europeans in Ceylor tain protection against the insects, of In Hong Kong there are but 10,000 Eu finding means for their destruction, or ropeans out of a population of 250,000, of prevention, as far as possible, of while in the Stralts Settlements the their generation. Of course, their ex-termination never can be looked for so Europeans are but a very small frac tion of the whole population. iong as the conditions under which head of such crown colonies there is a they may be generated shall be permit-Governor appointed by the crown on ted to exist. It seems to be ordained the nomination of the Secretary of that man is to destroy everything that State. The Governor is assisted in the annoys him on the face of the earth. administration of affairs by an Execu so as to make life worth living and to tive Council, which consists of the Gov protect himself against the insidious

mor, the general officer commanding approaches of death; and it looks, too, the troops and five or six of the chief as if the more advanced races of men executive officers of the civil govern had to deal with the inferior races in ment. Appointments in the Executive the same way-at least to the extent Council are either held ex-officio or ace of rendering them innocuous, through made personally by the crown on recndation of the Governor. There is also a Legislative Council composed

of official and unofficial members, th

A ONE-EYED PHILOSOPHER.

subjugation.

former always having a majority. The The Rev. George S. Merriam, a leadofficial and some of the unofficial meming "Independent." a friend of the gold bers are appointed by the crown. standard, writes a long letter to the few of the unofficial members are elect-Springfield Republican, in which he d by the community, but their pointment must be confirmed by the rown In Hong Kong there are four mem bers appointed by the crown, two of whom are Chinese. One member in sected by the Justices of the Peace and one by the Chamber of Commerce The Legislative Council votes supplies. The estimates of the supply bill are duly considered before its passage by the Council, and then it is forwarded for confirmation to the colonial office The Legislative Council makes all the laws of the colony, but the crown retains the right of amending or vetoing all laws. Of course, the governmen of a comparatively intelligent popula tion of white stock as a crown colony will not be administered on the sam lines as to details that would obtain in a crown colony, like Hong Kong and Ceylon, where the vast majority of the opulation are Aslatics, and ultimately It is expected that there will be a unior of Natal, the Orange territory and the Transvaal in one colony, with the largest measure of local autonomy which is compatible with the interests of Brit ish rule in South Africa.

out criticising its motives, and consider the Sampson-S closed incident. Schley

O. P. Austin, chief of the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics, has contributed to Money a valuable article on the increase of gold produc

tion. Its purpose is to show that there is gold enough for the world's commercial needs, and for that reason alone nation after nation has adopted it as the basis of its currency. The world's production of gold since 1492 by half-century periods is as follows: Gebi production. Cotning value. \$ 250,002,000 \$ 265,550,000 \$ 281,540,000 \$ 281,540,000 \$ 281,540,000 \$ 381,540,000 \$ 381,540,000 \$ 6,655,632,000 \$ 6,655,632,000 . 1492-1259 1551-1600 1051-1650 1051-1650 1701-1750 1701-1750 1701-1850 1891-1850 1851-1899

. \$9.821.634.000 Total The great activity in gold mining besurrendering the fruits of victory to gan about the middle of the present century. The entire gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850, a period of 357 years, was \$3,158,000,000, or an average of less than \$5,000,000 per year,

while for the period 1850-1899 it was \$6,665,632,000, or an annual average of over \$135,000,000. The world's produc-tion in 1897 was \$238,812,000; in 1898, \$287,428,000, and in 1899, \$315,000,000, a total of \$841,060,000 in three years. Ex-cept for the South African War, it would have been still greater in 1900 There is enough gold to do the world's business.

The Liverpool wheat market with apif it is maintained through the new season, will add upwards of \$2,000,000 to the value of the wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest. Sentiment undoubt edly plays an important part in the violent changes in the Chicago market, and before this "bullish" feeling has run its course the price may be forced to still higher levels. The uncer tainty regarding the exact proportion of this phenomenal advance that is to be credited to legitimate crop-damage news is now causing the Liverpool market, which is our market, to follow in the besitating manner which it has displayed up to the present time. When the European buyers are convinced that this is no Leiter deal, they will undoubtedly meet the situation and pay just as little as they can, and just much as they are forced to by the inexorable law of supply and demand

The Springfield Republican considers the Oregon election a fact of great importance to the silver theorists that it proves that the cheap-money agitation is losing strength even among those who began it and forced it into National politics. In Colorado it is admitted by the Democrats that the question no longer has the power with voters it once had. The agricultural interest, which in 1896 was strongly convulsed by the silver agitation, is no more faithful to free allver at 16 to 1 than is the min. ing interest. The South, with cotton at 9 cents, cares no more about silver than does the agricultural and mining West. Free silver at 16 to 1 never had any strength north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi. Upholding the silver standard will win no votes for the Democracy, so the Republican urges them to retire the silver issue and bring to the front the issue of opposition to expansion.

Bryan must have 224 votes to be elected. The solid South, outside of Kentucky, will give him 112 votes, which, intana.

the purchasoble element-to support him if the possibility of his filling the highest office were kept in view.

A NOTE FROM DR. BLACKBURN. He Thinks Injustice Was Done Him

by The Oregonian. PORTLAND, June 30 .- (To the Editor.) -I was certainly surprised at the editorial this morning. If there is any one char-acteristic that has come to attach lised to me it is an undue optimism. I came to the West because I believe in it, and to the West because I believe in it, and its wonderful future. I have come to stay, and by the grace of God and the good will of the people. I have to do the best work of my life. I submit the letters to you with the request that you print such purts of them as you are fit and thus let the public be the judge as to whether I have slandered my adopted home which I love loyally and where the people have given me such welcome and support as to relieve of the least feeling of home-stekness. There are no fleshpots in New England or anywhere else for which I long. Oregon is good enough for me. ALEXANDER BLACKBURN. pression, which was characteristic of in Spanish rule in the island. It is absur-to say that the United States Governmen is not giving the island of Cuba a bette government than it had in the years goo by. If anything were wrong in this island, or if the people were complain ing and sought justification of wrongs in dicted by the United States, it would cen

tainly come to the surface, as there one feature of the United States Gover ment that is unlike Spain-the news Dr. Blackburn says that his object was by no means to belittle Oregon, but to call attention to its wants. The Oregonian wrongdoing cannot be suppressed. The activity of the United States authorities in ferresting out and switing evidence against all who have been looting the has not the copies of the papers containing the articles, as they were not its Cuban postal revenues is a guarantee that peculation and plunder will not be toi-erated. This was something unknown in the days of the Spanish regime, while add-ed to all of the faults of Spanish rule in own property, and had sent them back to the owner. Dr. Blackburn furnishes one of the articles (the one printed in the Baptist Commonwealth), but the one pristed in the Watchman (Boston) was out to an of the familie of spanish rule in civil government was the military des-potism, which resulted in the starvation of thousands. The people of this country have not forgothen the reconcentradoes or the complete devasiation of the island, and the article whose tone and statements seemed most open to criticism. Here is a passage from the article in the Philaelphia paper:

the complete deviation of the initial, and any stories or assertions to the effect that the intervention of the United States has been a failure will not be believed. At the same time it would be much bet-ter if the United States authorities would hasten their efforts to bring about abso-There is employment for strong men and hose who are skilled in certain departments, but too little for the class of people who form the operative class in mills and factories. Young women and boys find little to do, so hasten their efforts to bring about abso-lute independence of the island and the withdrawal of the United States author-Young women and boys find little to do, so that the condition is not as favorable as it would seem from the fact that fair wages are paid. The family that in a manufacturing town would represent from there to five wage-earners has to depend wholly on the father, and his wages, even if large, does not make onay times in the home. This condition vitally affects church work and mission collections. An audience here will not give half the money in basket collections that we get in an Eastity, so as to give the Cuban people an opportunity to determine whether they should like to engage in the revolutions which would certainly follow, or whethe they would be willing to seek annexation to the United States, in order to afford themsolves pence and tranquillity, which has followed the intervention and the An audience here will not give hait the money in basket collections that we get in an East-ern city. Hundreds of well-dressed young peb-ple put nothing in the basket for the simple reason they have nothing to put in-for the same reason it is hard to raise momey in the weekly offering envelopes. We have no pen-nies in general circulation here, so that "the little red brother" outs little figure in church work. Other when taking a collection for has followed the intervention and the Spanish War, Of course, nothing of this kind would have been necessary, had it not been for the absurd proposition that the United States went to war with Spain simply to establish the independence of the Island of Cuba. The Congress and the President having accepted that Teller ad-denda as a part of the Spanish War resowork. Often when taking a collection for missions, I long for my old Lowell, Mass, congregation, two-thirds of whom drew wages the day before and have their own money in their norther.

hution, we have got to make ourselves ab-surd in carrying it out. The result may be frightful, and it may cost the Island of Cuba very dearly, but there will never The Oregonian thinks the people of the Northwest States would prefer that such be ultimate satisfaction in the island un-til they have had an opportunity to go it along, and to show that they are not matter were not written about them for publication in Eastern journals. Their protest is like that of the person in the ready for any such self-government. The only reason for claiming that the inter-vention of the United States is a failure old play: "Sed hoc mihi molestum est nam isthaec commemoratio quasi expro s because we are not hastening to withbatte." (But this annoys me; for this sort draw from the island. of reminder is in the nature of a reroach.) But the Oregonian is unwilling New York seems to be a fertile field for

to be harsh, and it certainly does not wish to be unjust to Dr. Blackb

WHY DONORS ARE UNKNOWN. They Are Anxious to Avoid Receipt

of Begging Lotters.

in a more modified form. Then, lately comes the suggestion that David B. Hill would make a good running-mate for Bryan, on the Democratic ticket. While A curious feature of the long record of charitable and educational donations in the United States is the growing frequency of cases in which the the suggestion of the first three names may have been a joke of one variety, that grim sort which Dick Croker so much the United States is the growing frequency of cases in which the donors withhold their names. Since the beginning of the present year the total given by unknown donors is \$1,155,000. Two anonymous don-ora in New York have given a total of \$500,000 to charitable entorprises. Unknown benefactors have given \$100,000 to Colum-bia College, \$0,000 to Cornell, \$50,000 to Harvard, \$102,500 to the University of Chiengo, \$100,000 to Barnard College and \$50,000 to the University of mjoys, the suggestion of Hill is about as ridiculous, but in another way. There is this to be said for Hill that cannot be raid for the others: He has the ability to make a Vice-President, Mr. Hill's public career has easily fitted him for such an office as that of Vice-President, but, as in the case of Allison, to offer a man who has so long aspired to the Pre-\$50,000 to the Illinois Manual Training idency the second place on the ticket is adding insult to injury, and it is not be-lieved for a minute that Hill would accept stna)ler ol. Other donations of smaller ints bring the total to the figure named abova.

the nomination for the undestrable shelf. It is quite evident that a desire for Hill's name was undoubtedly suggested by Democrats who realize that the Demoglory is not one of the molives leading to the generosity of these donors. Whether the increasing tendency to keep theft identity unknown is caused altogether by cratic party needs Eastern strength and Eastern support, and they hope-that by putting Hill on the ticket to carry the vote of New York, which would prove so modesty and by the desire not to let the left hand know what the right is doing, is not so certain. Apparently the wish to avoid an inundation of begging letters and enoticial in the coming election. therein comes the rub, for it is not believed. by serious-minded politicians that Hill, even if he were named for Vice-President. importunate callers has something to co with fostering a reliring disposition on the part of donors. Whenever anybody gives a few thousands to any charily or would be able to swing New York or any

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTE AND COMMENT. WASHINOTON, June 16.-A consider-able effort is being made to show that the intervention of the United States in Cuba has not been successful. Some well-known men probubics it an absolute fail-ure. Probably these peerimistic views are due largely to the discovery of frauda in the postal system, and the consequent dis-gust and humiliation which every Ameti-can citizen feels as a result of that dis-graceful affair. But it is absurd to de-cinre that the intervention of the United States is a failure. The people of Cub4 are better off now than they ever were under Spanish rule. There is now no re-bellom against organized authority, nor is there starvation and murder and op-pression, which was characteristic of the Today's weather-Any old thing.

And the Vice-Presidency still pursues

How would you like to be the weather mbet?

The Cubans are at present occupied in iling down their real estate.

It doesn't take nine Taylors to make a man in Philadelphia, but in Kentucky tt's different.

The powers seem to think that the best way to get at the partition of China is aby way of the ground floor.

Has any enterprising European Comnunder announced that he is going to est his Christmas dinner in Pekin?

The political situation in New York City is a little strained, but it is believed that the los will soon be broken.

The class graduating at Yale this year has spent about \$1,250,000 at Yale during its four years' course, and the class num bers 327, out of a total enrollment of 2517. Only \$209,000 of that sum was expended in tuition charges, the bulk of ft going into board, rent, books and incidentals The college year, moreover, is but nine months in length. In this Yale class only a few worked their own way without help from relatives or friends. Fifteen report that they have been entirely dependent upon their own exertions, while have done sumething to help pay their expenses. As between students, of course, the widest variation in personal expenses is reported. One student spent only \$75

in a certain year; another spent \$5670.

When the rolling clouds gather in battal-

And the sumbine of the Junetime to some other clime has fiel, When the streets are riging torrents, and the

spinshing, plashing rain Finys a kettle-drum cadenas on the singing

Fairs a sector-oran countrie on the singing window-pane.
"The a joy to read the paper, and to get along with news
A soul-counterting symposis of the weather prophet's views.

He can analyze conditions in a most amazing

style. He can gauge the shifting pressures at a dis-

tance of a mile. From the wilds of Tatoosh Island, where the

From the wilds of Tatoosh Island, where the bounding billows roar, From Fort Canby, where the breakers heat upon the shelving shore. He receives by which daily messages which ha can use In compiling a synopsis of his most important views.

Well he knows that when low-pressure areas

Well he shows that when low-pressure areas get cast adrift.
Then the chances are the rain clouds soon will either fall or lift;
Well he knows that when he sees the shift-ing of the weather-wane.
That the sup will soon be shining; that is, if is described in the set of the shift of the set of the se

it doesn't rain So he sets forth his conclusions, and we're

Every morning a synopsis of the weather prophet's views. tial possibilities, especially those of the freak class, foremost among whom is the Horn. William Suizer. Belmont and Guggenheimer are also of this class, if

By the dainty mechanism of his many instru menta

He can tell us if the atmosphere is either thin

or denic; He can tell us what the rainfall was some thirty years ago, And a hundred other figures that are very

good to know; But don't bet upon his forecasts if you can't

afford to lose, For they're not the best of pointers, these same weather prophet's views.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Satirist is a man who discovers things about himself, and then says them about so one elsa.-Life.

Appropriate.—"Has China any national mot-to?" 'I don't know of any; but she might adopt, 'If you don't see what you want, ask for it.'"-Fuck. -"Has China any national mot-

Might Bo the Reason .- "My wife," he said might to the roused. Any wild," he said proudly, "has been known as the queen of hearts." "No doubt," they answered, "it was because she took the knove."-Chicago Evening Post.

A question of Funda.-"My doctor ordered a trip to Europe for mef" "Did you follow his direction?" "No. Ho presented his bill, and then took the trip to Europe himself."-But Washington Star.

Effort Marred .- "Fellow-officens," the impasaed orator exclaimed, waving his hand aloft "I stand right by the platform." "What's the matter with standing on it?" piped a thin voice in the crowd.-Chicago Tribune. Losing No Time .- "Bisley is working like a dog over there in New Jersey." "What's he doing ?" "Training Jersey farmers to look like one Boxers for a series of blograph hattle nictures taken on the spot."-Ch Teacher-John, what are your boots made of? proteins - John, what are your boots made Boy-Of leather. "Where does the leather of from ". "From the hide of the ox." "W animal, therefore, supplies you with boots a gives you ment to eat?" "My father."-T lite. "What Equivocal Comment.-"This," said the funeral deretor, "Is the very latest in chakate. What do you think of It?" "Well," said the tigar man from next door, after a long study of the article, "Id hato to be seen dead in it."--Indianapolis Prass. The Difference.-'T'm glad." said the green delegate, 'to be one of those who will noun-nate a President.' 'My son.'' said the old Senator impressively, 'you err. You will not nominate; you will participate in a ratifica-tion."-Philadelphia North American.

parent great reluctance has joined the Chicago market in a long leap toward a higher level of prices, and there is much evidence of considerable underlying strength in the situation. High ocean freights have absorbed much of this advance abroad, which otherwise would have been added to the farmers profits in the Pacific Northwest. Not all of it has been taken up in this man ner, however, for the advance locally,

Mr. Bryan has his two-thirds of the Kansas City convention already pledged to him. There will be 950 deleates, and it takes 620 to nominate With the Ohio convention, the roll of pledged delegates reached 650, and other states since that time have fallen into line. New Jersey and Maryland are free to do as they please, but without question they will please to interect no inharmonious note in the great Bryan concert on July 4. Nothing but death or the intervention of Providence in some other calamitous form will prevent Bryan being the nominee. The only thing that remains, as one prominent newspaper supporter saniontly remarks, is to elect him.

Senator Butler and Senator Pettigrew are said to have gone in person to warn Mr. Bryan that be must not yield an inch, and that the platform of 1900 must be as strong as that of \$6, or the fusion bargain will be broken" They seem to have had some accountable fear that Bryan would take a backward step, and consent to odification of his radical and revoluonary principles. They need not The Nebraska leader have worried. has involved the Democracy in overming disaster. He does not pronose to pull it out, because he knows he The only course is to dig ANTROL. through. This is what Bryan and Bryanism have done for the Democracy in four brief years: Lost the Presidency; ost thirteen United States Senators lost the House of Representatives; lost every Northern Governor but two: loss three Governors in the South; and lost support and sympathy of almost the whole body of intelligent and conservative Democracy. What a record of achievement in the wrong direction!

Upon the fusion and silver issues in 1864, Mr. Bryan made some gains over 1892. They were the States of Coloio, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Neaska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah ashington and Wyoming, with a total forty-five electoral votes. But he st California, Connecticut, Delaware, nois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, est Virginia and Wisconsin, with 146 en, an adverse balance of 101 votes. was fatal policy, ruinous to him and his blind followers. In the elections of 1888, the States of Wyoming, South kota, Washington and Kansas abanmed the Democratic column, and aryland was regained. So was Kensky, by violence and theft. This was exact exchange of twenty-one votes e former will without question be lican in 1900, the latter may be

confesses that the perusal of Bryan's article in the June North American Re view has increased his respect for the apostle of free sliver as a man of "seriousness and breadth of thought." Mr Merriam closes his letter by substantially admitting that, if the Demo

crats at Kansas City make "the war of inquest in the Philippines the central point of attack, that it must be stopped they will, with Mr. Bryan as their candidate, deserve and may fairly hope for success." This is the present mood of feeling which possesses a highly educated chergyman of New England, wh voted against Bryan in 1896. This clergyman evidently believes with Carl Schurz that if Bryan is put forward as the champion of the cause of "anti imperialism," he would prefer his elec tion, even on a platform which includes a free-silver plank, to that of McKin ley, as the champion of our Philippin pollcy and the gold standard.

Are there many educated men of abil ity, like the Rev. George S. Merriam who would be willing to vote for Bryan standing for Populism, state socialism flat silver and flat paper money, on the plea that his opposition to "imperialism" condoned with them his allegiance to the theory of folly and fraud in finance and the lawless subversion of the rights of property? Probably there are not a great many such men for they are seldom found among edu cated men outside of clergymen, super annuated pedagogues and other reprosentatives of the school of one-eye philanthropists masquerasing as states When these excellent persons men. become interested in politics they gen erally become reformers of visionar and impracticable character. If they are "temperance reformere," they ar always prohibitionists. They are easily captured by specious political or economic facts. They are so optimistic in their progressive philosophy that they not seldom have an open or sneaking sympathy with "Christian Science" as the ultimate healer of all disease and look forward joyfully to the time when all the filthy vices of society will be stifled beneath a falling snowstorn

of female ballots. They are always sure that their sermons would, if en acted, make excellent reform statutes It has passed into a proverb that the worst possible legislator of honest intent is a so-called educated man of the sort that has been defined as "out of touch with life, aside from the stream of daily struggle and need, in the world but not of lt."

It was the clerical cranks in Crom well's day that must sorely tried the spirit of that great man through their utter inck of sound common sease in dealing with human affairs. It is of the notorious credulity of the average clergyman in politics that Macaulay SLYS: "The stories that the great fire of London was kindled by the Papists and that Sir Edmondbury Godfrey was murdered for his religion are not alto gether exploded. They have been aban-

THE SANTIAGO PRIZE MONEY.

The Court of Claims has finished the flotment of the prize money due to those who took part in the nuval battie off Santiago, on account of the de-struction of the Spanish fleet. Owing to the superiority of the American force, the court decided to allow county money of \$100 for every officer and man under command of the Span ish Admiral. Of the aggregate thus reated, Sampson gets something over \$5000 and Schley about \$2000. The court in order to do this, was compelled to go back of the returns, so to speak which it did by finding that Sampson was in command during the battle, and that his flagship New York was engaged. The public is now in duty ound to correct the impressions fur nished by the facts of the battle, and divest itself of the idea that Sampson was too many miles away to be in ctive command, and that the New York was engaged chiefly in getting to the scene of action, which she was able to reach too late for any share in compelling the surrender of the Spanish ships

Favoritism aside, however, there was no other way in which the matter could have been decided. The battle was un juestionably fought on lines laid dowr Admiral Sampson, and, though in his temporary absence Admiral Schley directed the movements of the fleet, ha was merely executing orders, as he was in duty bound to do. Two men could not be in command at the same time, and clearly the fleet was under Sa son's command. The latter, had he been disposed to be magnanimous or even just, might have divided the hon ors and the spoils evenly, but the Court of Claims could not do it, and, as it is the court of last resort in the matter, it doned by statesmen to aldermen, by will be well to abide its decision with-

Nebraska, Nevada and Utah, 34 in all, will bring his total up to 146. Giving Bryan the 24 votes represented by Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, he would have 170, or 54 short of the number to elect. To gain this number it is essential that the Democracy carry New York, with 36 votes, and Indiana, with 15, besides one other state, or Obio, Illinois and Indiana. These states cannot be carried upon a Democratic appeal that has any admixture of free sliver at 16 to 1 in it, and Bryan is sure to be nominated on a platform authorizing the free coinage of silver.

The thousands who, impatient of delay, sparted north in May for the pur-pose of picking gold from the grass roots and washing it from the abounding sands of the beach, will soon begin to realize their dreams or suddenly to awake from them. The ebb of the hu-man tide will doubtless be as great in September as was its flow in May. With this important difference, that it went out bearing anticipation, and will return bringing disappointment. This i the history of all rushes to mines, and there is no reason to suppose that it will not repeat itself in this instance.

The possible nomination of Tim Woodruff as Vice-President can be fairly met by the Demograts only with Jim Ham Lewis. The one is the glass of fashion, the other the mould of form. If we are to have a war of the fashions let us put forward our most ornamental knights.

Without Roosevelt, what would the convention do? It would be a cold and unenthusiastic affair. He is the sola inspiring and commanding figure. He is no dummy.

As for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Hanna seems to be taking an uncommonly long time to make up the convention's mind.

Platt has gone home; but Hanna i still there, and the country is safe.

What Hanna Told Woodruff.

What Hanna Told Woodraff. New York Evening Post. Senator Hanna appears in a novel role when he unyes approved statesmanship as a qualification for high office. How-over, it is fortunate that a man who ex-erts so much influence at Philadelphia should take the stand which he does re-garding the Vice-Prestdency. When Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff told him about his ridiculous ambition to become about his ridiculous ambition to become Vice-President, Mr. Hanna asked whether he thought himself fitted for the Frest-dency, and even Mr. Woodruff had to answer no. The Senator then said that Mr. Woodruff should not aspire to the Vice-Presidency, "because only a man's life might stand between him and the Presidency, and the Vice-President should

be a man of great statesmunlike capacity." This was an argument which must have been hand to meet. In fact, the whole Woodruff movement is based upon the as-sumption that McKinley will live out a second term. The Brooklyn politician could not gef a single delegate-outside of

screen a rew thousands to any charling or school he or she is at once made the farget for hundreds if not thousands of appeals for monsy. Probably the wish to escape this undeserved penalty for a good deed has led many donors to keep their many plants can be any donors to keep their names unknown.

This theory is confirmed by the experi-ences of Miss Helen Gould, who proba-bly receives more requests for pecuniary Thie the satisfance than any other woman in the country. Great as her worth is, if she were to comply with all these re-quests the would be penniless in less than a year. Few of these begging letters ever reach her hands, for they are read and answered by two secretaries, who lay before her only such as they think may interest her. Lately the screturics have taken to inclosing in each letter of refusal a statement of the appears received in a single week, with the sumasked for. The objects for which money is asked range through the whole field of human wants, frivolous or otherwise. In all there were 1508 letters during the week, calling for a total of \$1,548,592. With perennial persecution of this kind star-ing them in the face, it is not strange that some wealthy persons with a desire to do good in their own way should prefor to do it anonymously.

Over-Zeal of Missionaries. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Ministe

at Washington, makes these statements, among others, on the present troubles in Ignorance and superstition are at the bot

Ignorance and superstition are at the bot-tom of the present outbreak, rather than malice aforethought. Animosity has sometimes been manifested against indiscreet missionaries. As a rule, missionaries have been unmoissted when they have not interfered with the beliefs of the have not interfered with the beliefs of the people. They are perfectly free to promulgate any faith they wish, provided they cast no contumely on religions already established. The Christians to make proselytes. The mis-sionaries come and may: "Oh, you Chinese! You are all wrong. Tear down your temples. Destroy your idols. Do as we do." The Chi-nese resent this attitude. Imagine how your Americans would feel if

magine how you Americans would feel if Chinese were to come to this country, and not merely try to inculcate the teachings of Con-lucius and Buddha, but even decry the Gospel of Christ.

Gold Democrats Still for Gold.

New York Tribune. Some of the Gold Democrats of the East may be so tired of their principles that they are ready to embrace Bryanism, but they get no comfort from men like Gen-eral Buckner, their candidate for Vice-President four years ago. He declared President four years ago. He declares that through the country at large the Gold Democratic are stronger now than they were then, and that the cause of sound money has made many converts from among those who voted for free, sliver in 1886. At the same time he does not expect that the Sound-Money Democrats will hold any convention or nominate any ticket. The clear infer-ence is that if the Kanuas Cluy Convers nominate any ticket. The clear infer doctrines of the Chicago platform, the bulk of this vote will go to Mr. McKinley.

> More Expansion. Troy (N. Y.) Times

More expansion. Many of the schools in this country, which never before taught the Spanish language are adding it to their lists of elective studies. They to be up with the imes and turn out uates whe will be useful both at and in Uncle Sam's dependencies.

other Eastern state into line for the Deis led many donors to keep unknown. is confirmed by the experi-

Hill and Vice-Presidency.

putting for h Democratic Vice-Presiden

platform of 1896, his position as regards free silver is yet well known, and it is understood that he will stand by Bryan, not heartily and enthusiastically, as they might hope, but rather because he knows that is the only course left open to him. And, because of this very fact, Hill would be unable to command the respect of the Bast; but would rather be the object of ridious and hears a tendance to market. ridicule, and have a tendency to weak rather than strengthen the ticket on which he was named. The Democratic leaders are cognizant of this, and will look rather for some man who is an out-and-out be-liever in free sliver and an advocate of the Chicago platform principles, rather than a man who accepts them as a compromise, and not freely and heartily.

> The Boer Stamp Boom. London Duily Mail.

There is a big boom in South African stamps. The war has enhanced their value and has enormously increased the demand for them.

demand for them. Several dealers whom a Dafly Mail representative consulted agreed that there had never been such a rush on South African issues. F. R. Ginn, of the Strand, said: "The great demand just fow is for Free State stamps, com-mandeered by Lord Roberts when he entered Bloemfontein, and converted with the letters 'V. R. L' stamped upon them in black. They are rare at present for

the curlous reason that most of them were st in the Mexican. "The soldiers in Blomfontein bought

The soluters in Biomsontein bought them up as soon as they were lesued, and were sending them to friends in Eng-land. There were all sorts, from half-penny up to five shilling stamps. I have sold one of the latter, unused, for i5. The 'Darie Pence Oranje Vrij Sinat' con-verted into a 'V. R. I, two and one-half concer before 7 abilities is more Board enny' brings 7 shiilings 6 pence. Poesi-ly these stamps will soon be worth as many pounds

"So far no Mafeking stamps have got on to the market, but they will bring high prices when they come here. The V. R. I. Free Staters are in huge demand, and so will the converted Trans-valers be when Lord Roberts issues them.

"A complete set of Transval stamps would cost over flow, for a great variety has been issued. The Free State, on the other hand, has kept much in the same

groove all along." Some of the old Transval slamps of the British regime of 157-50, and of the first Republic, now fetch from 120 to 530.

Offered to Furnish a Subject.

Washington Times. The Shah of Persia, who is making a tour of Europe, will pay his respects to Queen Victoria enriv in July. This is the monarch who, on a former visit to Eng-land, expressed a desire to witness an execution at Newgate Prison. No subject being on hand, the Oriental monarch courteously offered any member of his suite to serve as an object-lesson. He was disappointed, because the officials of

the jail declined with thanks his courteous offer.

The ernor Mount, of Indiana, hard to ride. Going on the Stage.

Baltimore American. "Frotemor" Patsy Poundem Has been knocked completely out By another "flet profess In a pugilistic bout. So now "Professor" Pot So now "Professor sugage; Will a manager engage; Will a course, like all the others, For, of course, like all the He is going on the stage.

Mrs. Vera Giddeinh Flirtem Has been granted her diverce; So she's posing for her pictures For the lithographs, of course, She is trusting her press agent To exploit her grace and ago, And she's peroxiding duily-For she's going on the stage.

There is Angelina Shooten, Who ans winged a lover bold, And has shot a few relations, As the papers off have told-Has a thirst for footlight honors That nobody can assuage-So she's bought a new revolver, And she's going on the stage.

Miss Ima Daisy Whipper, Who is reciders with the lash Has a fancy for the footlights, And for histrionic cash, And for instribute case. She has quarrèled with her syretheart, And horsewhipped him in a rage; And Miss Whipper finds she's ready For a senses on the stage.

There are others-many others-Who will eloquently spout. For they've reached the shrine of Thespus By the whip and pistol routs. They've divorced and fought and guarreled Till they ask for patronnes For their laudable endeavo While they "clovate the stage."

No Imperialists in Country.

Lincoln (Neb.) Journal. It will be very hard for the Democrats to make an issue of impertalism when, as a matter of fact, there are no imperial. ists in the country. We all believe in re-publican institutions, and some of us are in favor of extending the bleeving as near as muy be to all corners of this mundane sphere. If it is a good thing, why not push it along!

Great Political Cipher

Denver Republican. Ignatius Donnelly's haupiness can only be accounted for on the ground that in November it will be proved that he is one of the greatest political ciphers.

China:

Nothing in a Name.

Minneapolts Tribune. Goebelites of Kentucky find Gov-