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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Probably fair: winds

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

Colonel Jim Ham Lewis, the pictur sque politician of Washington, a while go was a great supporter of National When the Democratic party gan to take up its position against ention of the Philippines, the picturme gentleman of Washington proand declared that he could not sel that his party was taking the right irse. But he quickly saw he was ng his "holt" on the party by this irse, took the back track, and now is endeavoring again to enfeoff himof to popularity by outerving every Im Ham runs a patent-reversible-po tical steam engine, that will fetch and my in one direction as well as an-

Participants in the Kansas City con ention will be apt to rub their eyes gorously on reading the affirmation Mr. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, that it was the greatest convention ever ashe time, and for many cogent reasons. mplaints were general. Where were rrity and Gorman, Chilton and Baisy? Why was it there was no word of monthy nor participation in counse n Cleveland and Carlisle, Gray and Andsay? The very general distnclina on of the former great ones of the erty to co-operate in the convention s not the only source of dissatisfac on. The joy Mr. Guffey professes to nufactured to meet a specific deand for rapturous approval. The ryan people were humiliated at the whom nobody really wanted. The ular demand, gratified at Philadelw lost nothing in violence because of centered in one object.

No dissatisfaction over the Kansas City outcome is keener than that over shairman. There is hardly a bright eader in any state who has not a paetic story to tell about some happy ught of his that was scornfully rected by Chairman Jones in er justly or unjustly, to his maladnistration, and it is charged, without edited in advance by the defeat

Why, then, did the bosses insist on mes? Well, why did they do lots of other things that make defeat almost foregone conclusion? Mr. Guffey may ot have heard them, but mutterings were common at Kansas City and or he journey home that the bosses not ily had no expectation of victory, but desire for it. Mr. Bryan is not a wn nomination and his coinage plank, other respects the astute Croker, Altald, Hill, Harrison, Van Wyck and others left him in the air. They gave m not only Jones, but another "old man" in the person of Stevenson. They didn't give him Stevenson as an n private that Stevenson would weaken ther than strengthen the ticket in rent. So inevitable did it view defeat int Croker was bound to immolate Pekin, headed by Prince Tuan, had of to be sacrificed. All these things by the Chinese people or even sted by delegates, but they lend color kin. It would not be surprising if the the plan of Eastern Democrats, more | whole outbreak should subside so raponce announced ex cathedra, to join in support of Bryan and silver at lieving force reaches Pekin there will that the financial issue is of exactly Ransas City, reguln their old pince in be no resistance to its entry worthy of the same nature that it was in 1896 he party, then slaughter the whole the name. abination at the polls, so that they can get the party back on historic again in 1904. If this is not he belief and the purpose of the Eastn Democracy, then all appearances press Dowager, or any other responsi-ble leader, should deliberately commit rn Democracy, then all appearances n. Mr. Guffey, was colossal, but not is the direction of success

regon; Japan leading the forces of avilization against the intrenched bar-parism and isolation of China—these exists between the Manchu and Chiare phenomena that dispel the ancient he antis that improvement of the Fili- a great foreign war forbids it. his. The Hermit Kingdom has become his settlement and final acquisition of hope of civilization from Tien Tsin all the United States. Pekin, its spirit and sagacity have spelled the recognition and indorseluding even Russia. Such inroads as

furthered by nothing more effectively than by atrocious crimes committed in the name of Chinese patriotism

WHY THE SOUTH IS THE BRYAN FROM CHAMBERLAIN DRUNK STRONGHOLD.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar, eading daily newspaper of Western Tennessee, says the Kansas City plat-"a chestnut and a paradox. Yet this able paper of Tennessee will support the candidates who stand on this platform, driven thereto by the necessity, as it conceives, of maintain ing white supremacy in its state. This is the temper of the thought of the whole South; and it is the terrible con sequence of the mistake that was made in the days of reconstruction, and of the spirit that forced the fifteenth be the conservative section of the country. It has nothing in common with ryanism. But it has been driven to outh is not opposed to expansion. It noment in free silver and currency deasement. But its intelligent voice is stifled on all these subjects, because it afraid that negro supremacy would ome with defeat of the Democratic

party in the South.

Here, in fact, is the most impressive nvolves the whole consideration of the race question, in its relations to politics and the social order, and the suffrage uestion in its relations to the general and radical are always dangerous. It is beyond human penetration to say what their effect is to be on the fabric of society and government. But the danger is so great-experience is so full be moderate, tentative and slow. It is annual report for 1895: impossible, indeed, to maintain the position that there should be no change for, "If we should do in all things what custom wills, the dust on antique time would lie unswept." But we are to beware especially, or even more, against great innovation and radical change, There is no fundamental precept of religion, politics, law or liberty that can be put in practice suddenly, to its whole extent, and indiscriminately, without peril to the whole basis and structure of society. It seems that this lesson is one that must be learned over and over again, through all the progress of human history. Every new ne tion seems to be cursed and doomed to learn it for itself, through hard experience. Our own Nation, unfortunately has been, and still is, as little incline They didn't feel that way at as any to take lessons from the history of mankind. Hence it is greatly disposed, in despite of all history, and even of its own experience, to "plunge" for itself.

On the questions of the present time which at bottom are socialistic, the country ought to have the support of the Southern States, which at bottom are least socialistic of any. But, through ignorance and party passion, five-and-thirty years ago, an issue was el must be purely an after-thought, thrown into the political and social life of those states which has changed their whole attitude toward questions of the first importance, both in our home and ordination of 16 to 1, and the gold foreign affairs. By negro suffrage, and ple were sickened at the failure of the fear of negro domination, the South ill plans to shelve Bryan. Part of the has been put on the wrong side of the wention, the radicals, wanted Towne great questions of the present day. Vice-President; and part, the con- How long this will last no one can fore watives, wanted Hill. Both were tell. It is useless to rail against it. It urned down by the bosses for Steven- is simply the fact. Conservatism, order, government, law, economic science, Na tional bonor, legitimate National amthis in Roosevelt's selection, was bru- bition, ought now to have, and would build up a fleet by that method, and, ally spurned at Kansas City, and the have now, but for this one colossal instead of adopting it, an attempt is now error, the powerful support of Southern States. The necessity that has been forced on the South of sidy plan which is now making France guarding against negro domination has the laughing-stock of the maritime thrown the South into the arms of that world. Subsidies are granted for the element in the North most alien to it. re-election of Jones as National and has stripped the country of its natural defense against the socialistic agitation that finds the summation of its series in Bryanism.

In the entire South there is hardly one important newspaper that believes in nes is an old man, 61 in years, and the Kansas City platform. Upon the high-speed passenger steamers. siderably older in achievement of two issues which that platform makes allures. The popular designation of most prominent—opposition to expansion m in the younger and vigorous circles and advocacy of free coinage of silverthe Democracy is "an old woman." the reputable journalism of the South is The result of 1896 is attributed, how- practically united in opposition. The business interests of the Southern States are upon the same ground. Yet Bryan se possibility of refutation, that he is and Stevenson will get the electoral vote of every state south of the Potomaof that year, and as the figurehead of and Ohio Rivers. Why they will ge e campaign is a veritable omen of dis- them has been sufficiently explained. But the country has a mighty vitality that can carry the burden of such mis takes as that which has thrown the forces of the South on the wrong side of present questions.

REASSURING.

The circular issued by our State De partment and communicated to the powers concerned on July 3 confirms Milcian, and, while he secured his the hope that the worst is over at Pekin. The Chinese Minister at Washington without doubt has the earliest tecting foreigners. The circular of our Government was probably issued on tary of State that the insurrection at t only justify the discontent mani- by the provincial government at Pe idly that by the time the foreign re-

The German Minister doubtless fell a victim to a sudden and unexpected outburst of mob violence, but it is incredible that Prince Tuan or the Em such a crime and blunder as deliberate murder of the foreign Ministers The fact is that war upon the powers on the part of China does not exist today, and is not likely to exist in our nese factions forbids it; the reluctance usion of Oriental immobility, and of the practically independent Viceroys row discredit upon the assertions of of the seacoast provinces to engage in non is hopeless and expectation of powers could array faction against facminerce with China is vain. Of all tion, province against province, exactly hallucinations of anti-imperialism, as the white man has artfully arrayed called, none is more fatnous than Indian tribes against Indian tribes in

The policy of our Government in China is nothing new. It is only trying nt of all America and Europe, in- to protect the lives and property of Americans in China, and all legitimate

ous Presidents since 1808, when we fought Tripoli and took Derne, down to the present date.

CHAMBERLAIN SOBER.

The July number of the Forum co tains a discussion of the shipping subsidy bill from the pen of Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commis sioner of Navigation, Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the present generation will witness a growth of the American merchant marine almost as rapid as has been its decline within the last third of a century. He qualifies his prophecy, however, with the state-ment that "the shaping hand of legislation" must be put forth before this growth can become a reality. The only amendment. The South should now kind of legislation be suggests is the Payne-Hanna-Frye bill, and in this be neficent measure Mr. Chamberlain sees a remedy for all of the ills which he Bryanism by the one great mistake attributes to the merchant marine as made by the Republican party. The it now floats. The fact that for nearly two years our shipyards have been emtakes no stock in the outcry against ployed to their fullest capacity; that "imperialism." It believes not for one we are able to build ships as well as they can be built anywhere in the world, and that with cheap steel and coal the United States is about to re sums the position of superiority held in the days of wooden ships and virgin forests, is admitted to a certain extent; but "skepticism is at esson in all our political history. It aroused when those who press this argument couple it with the suggestion that the true remedy for our maritim situation is the admission of foreign built ships to American registry, be welfare of the state. Changes great cause they can be bought in the cheapest market." Free ships, which are today enabling Germany to give England such a close race for the carry ing trade of the world, were not a ways so obnoxious to Mr. Chamberlain of the lesson-that all changes should Here is what he said about them in his

I have the honor respectfully to renew recommendation made last year in favor the repeal of that restriction of law which de-nies the use of the American flag, the privilege of American registry, and the protection of the laws of the United States, to vessels owned by American citizens and navigated in foreign trade, unless built in the United States. The effect of this law under existing industrial conditions is not only to encourage, but virtual! to compel American capital, willing to embar flags. Thus, in effect, an American law force Americans to enhance the maritime impance of foreign nations, at the sacrifice of

The Fall elections had not yet placed in power the Administration in whose sunshine Mr. Chamberlain is now basking, when again, in October, 1896, he alluded to the now detested "free-ship policy in the following language:

The adverse report of the Senate com on commerce repealing the restriction of law which denies American registry to vessel owned by American citizens and engaged in for eign trade, unless built in the United States, takes that measure out of the list of those for which Congressional approval may be beped fore the 4th of March. The reasons in sup ort of that bill were set forth in ample de in the reports of the bureau in 1894 and While their force seems unimpaired, to iterate them now would be merely to ente con an academic discussion without the hop istry law to encourage domestic ship building for the foreign trade has been illustrated by rther investments of American capital is reign-built ships, under foreign flags, dur ing the year.

Mr. Chamberlain at that time was arguing for the enactment of a law which would give the American capitalist the same right to make an investment in marine property that was enjoyed by the Germans or the British. No subsidies wrung from the American producers were needed to our being made to fasten on the American purpose of enabling the country to carry its own products to market, according to Mr. Chamberlain's argument, and yet the bill he advocates will give the stockholders of a single steamship line \$1,500,000 per year for carry ing abroad passengers in its first-class

> The sailing-ship provision, which is the same as that of France, is illus trated by the experience of the French ship General Mellinet, mentioned in the maritime news in another column This ship has earned approximately \$25,000 in subsidies in the past two years, and in all that time has carried no cargo to or from France, nor has she contributed in the smallest degre to the commercial greatness of France

AN ARCHITECT OF RUIN.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York City a man of the highest order of business ability and political intelligence, for many years a leader of the Democracy on the floor of Congress, declares with out qualification that he would not support Bryan for any office under the National Government, no matter what platform he stood upon. Mr. Hewitt holds that a man who denounced as government by injunction the perform information of what really takes place ance by the judiciary of duties imposed at Pekin. The Empress Dowager is reported to have resumed the reins of denounced the Supreme Court; wh government on the 20th ult., and to sought to overthrow the judiciary of have approved the action of the Vice- the country, was "a man too limited , for both Aligeld and Harrison said roys of the various provinces in pro- in understanding and too violent in impulse to be intrusted with the great office of President of a Governmen New York's game was trans- the information furnished our Secre- which stands for liberty regulated by law against the Bryan notion of gov ernment as despotism regulated by an illi, and Hill was equally determined done its worst, and was not supported archy." This is a very forcible and felicitous statement of the Tact that Bryan represents today even more em phatically than he did in 1896 read tionary and dangerous impulses, both economic and socialistic. It is also true when the Democratic party, under Mr. Bryan's leadership, proposed to un settle the gold standard by authorizing the free colnage of silver. The attack upon the standard it is the Democ racy's declared intention to attempt The Bryanite Democracy is in favor of the enactment of free silver at the first opportunity; it is in favor of irre deemable paper money substituted for sound bank currency. It is in favor of packing the Supreme Court by a partisan administration at the first op portunity, which would be practically through increasing the Judges to the number necessary to enact the will of a Bryanite President and National Legislature, Finally, the Bryanite Democracy is in favor of general bankruptcy, through the attack on values, contracts and property involved by its policy of free silver, fiat paper and free license for taxing any property that has excited the hunger and thirst of a Populist Congress.

That Bryan is the prospective archirogress has made in Japan will be American interests a policy that we caliber of ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-United such a food of gratory as has never been

duplicated in China, and they will be have repeatedly executed under vari- States Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, and It is probable that the views of such men fairly voice the opinions of the vast majority of the mercantile classes and manufacturers of New York State, as well as the farmers. The doubtful element, when a Presidential election is held, is not represented by the mercantile, the manufacturing classes nor the farmers. They seldom vote in contempt of their business welfare. The doubtful element is the workingmen's vote. Can anybody give a sound reason why Martin Van Buren, after an Administration of exceptional wis dom in very trying times, should have been terribly beaten in 1840 by so me diocre a man as General Harrison! Can anybody tell why so able and upright a President as Benjamin Harrison should in a prosperous year have been repudlated for re-election by the workingmen of the country, who literally tumbled over each other in their eager haste to "shoot their granny" by voting for Cleveland? There is no rea son that will endure intelligent exami nation why the workingmen's vote should be given this year for the Demo cratic ticket. But their vote is not seldom given for whimsical reasons to the obvious architect of industrial ruin.

> Money continues to accumulate to the National banks of Portland, notwithstanding that real estate is a good investment and opportunities in mines and mercantile enterprises are numer ous and promising. Deposits of individuals and of other banks on April 26 were \$7,492,193 01; on June 29 they were \$7,697,407 99, an increase of \$205,214 98 in two months. Loans and discount also abow an increase. On April 26 they were \$3,391,084 28; June 29, \$3,537,-\$36 66, a gain of \$146,452 38. Money is coming and going, but is accumulat faster than it is getting out. This is the one unsatisfactory element in our financial situation, but there is conso lation in the reflection that we have the money, and that it is obtainable at low interest for all lines of legitimate business, which is more than we could say this day four years ago,

Of the 640 girls who passed success fully the examinations to the New York Normal College, this month, the great majority are Jews. More than five-sixths of the whole number came from the public schools of New York City, of which for many years the best scholars have been chiefly of that race. Of about 800 graduates from the New Fork City public schools admitted to the free city college for boys, the vast majority are also of the Jewish race. The New York Sun notes these facts and says that the supply of teachers and for the professions is coming largely from the Jewish race. Jews are also now a notable part of the students of our great universities.

Stevenson's own state defeated him for delegate to the Kansas City convention, but offered him the place of alternate, which he declined; and he remained away from the convention His neighbors supposed he never would be recalled from political obscurity, for he is only a commonplace man, with a colorless political and merely perfunctory official record. But now they are cultivating him again,

The strike is renewed at St. Louis, be cause, it seems, the strikers thought the nonunion men who had been employed the interim were to be displaced. This was not promised, but the strikers hoped and expected it to come about The street railway managers stood however, to their obligations to th men who had taken the places vacated by the strikers; and now the strike is

Bryan is happy in having forced the Kansas City delegates to come to him adds to his dignity at the expense of their convenience and their desire to do him honor in convention. He is dragging them at his chariot wheels, as it were, and doubtless the enthusiasm rightfully due in such case will be theirs.

The Chinese insurrection benefits no only Lord Roberts, but General Macarthur. Under cover of the more absorbing contest in China, these similarly circumstanced commanders ought to be able to restore order without in terference from the malcontents and rubber-necks of civilization.

The "Foolkiller" is the very sug gestive name of a boat in which a young man, on a wager, shot Niagara rapids. It proved to be a misnome however, as the fool who was aboard was not killed, but lives to boast his useless and foolbardy achievement.

When you hear from the East, you will learn that "imperialism," so-called is not the "paramount issue," but pres ervation of sound money and prosperity is. No "faked" issue can be forced to the front, over the dangers involved in change of the money standard.

There is a legend in Montana that Clark and Daly, when friends, once played a game of poker in which white chips were rated at \$100 each. The no litical quarrel has made it clear who put the stiffness into the game. It was

The Chinese are improving as sol diers. Port Arthur, a first-class fortreas, was captured by the Japanese with a loss of only fifteen men, but 400 Europeans were killed and wounded in the capture of the naltry forts at Taku.

It will be difficult for the Bryanites o preach the gospel of discontent to a people more widely prosperous than at any former period of their history Therein the Bryan orators will miss the mighty advantage they had in 1896.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina is shedding tears over the poor Fillpinos, forgetful of the coerced negroe of his own state, who are a majority of the population.

It will not do to handle the Chines with gloves, even if they are Boxers.

Spellbinders of Bryanism.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is reported that Bryan's manager will not allow him to stump the coun try this year. They feel, it is said, that he so thoroughly impressed his person-ality upon the people in 1896 that he can stay at home during this campaign and permit his lieutenants to do the talking. That he is not pleased may easily b believed. To compel him to a speechless inactivity when two or three new planks will be added to his platform would be the hardest punishment he could bear. It is safe to say, however, that if he keeps That Bryan is the prospective archi-tect of the ruin of prosperity is not doubted by Gold Democrats of the at Lincoln, his lieutenants will, let loose

heard in a National campaign before. In quality it will go down to low-water mark Allen, Bailey, Suizer, Jones, Coch-rane of Missouri, George Fred Williams, rane of missouri, theorge Free Williams, besides a considerable assortment of the "and others," will supply speeches that ought to be one of the strongest helps McKinley could have. No more suggestive exhibit of the Democratic party of today could be had than the intellectual platform for Bryan. There is not one speaker of importance among them all, and in view of that fact the managers may well hesitate before finally declar-ing that their chief must keep up semistate at Lincoln instead of getting down to the hard work of raising the wind

A CHESTNUT AND A PARADOX. Characterisation of the Kansas City Platform by a Southern Paper.

Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar. Reduced to definite propositions, the Democratic platform is a demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1 and for the relinquishment of the Philippines to Aguinaldo, supplem an appeal to passions and prejudices oreign origin.

The faisehood about the Angio-American alliance is the cheapest and most transparent demagogy, intended to secure the support of the to-hell-with-England elements of our citizens.

The historic Democratic principle of tariff reform is abandoned for the sake

of holding the votes of Populist and Silver Republican protectionists.

Being Bryanic, it is necessarily illogical and reckless. It falsely accuses our govent of waging wanton war on its ner allies" in the Philippines. In so declaring it brands as a liar every Amer ican soldier and every foreign resident of Manila who has reported on the cause and beginning of the outbreak of February 4, 1899, and accepts as true the un-supported assertions of the Filipino junta and its champions in this country. Then follows this extraordinary proposition:

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without en fangering our civilisation; they cannot be sullects without imperiling our form of government, and, as we are not willing to surrende our civilination or to convert the republic intense our civilination or to convert the republic intense an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Filiptino first a stable form of government, second independence and third protection from outside in terference such as has been given for nearly century to the republics of Central and South

Mark the paradoxical folly of it. The Filipinos cannot become American citizens without "endangering our civilizaon"; that is to say, they are hope-saly incapable of self-government; yet it is proposed that we set them up in the independent republic business and then establish a new Monroe doctrine for their benefit, engaging to defend them against the whole world, if necessary. We are to have responsibility without authority, and the expense and danger of complications, perhaps war, with foreign pow-ers, without recompense. We are to hold ourselves bound to stand sponsor for the acts of people who are unworthy to be come American citizens, without right or power to control their acts. Can any intelligent American contem plate the chances of trouble in such a case, and say he is willing for this coun-

try to risk them for the sake of a peo ple who have no claim upon us, except so far as control of the Islands makes us responsible for them? We do not The platform-makers at Kansas City had their choice between two logical alternatives, and only two. They could have declared for holding the Philippines or for abandoning them absolutely. They

chose neither. Instead, they said we must act as dry nurse for a confessedly impossible Tagalo republic, and hold our selves ready to expend our blood and treasure in its behalf. So we have the moldy chestnut of 16 to 1 and the role of foster mother to a lot of saddle-colored Asiatics, as the issues upon which the Democratic party proposes to carry the country, under the leadership of a professional candidate for

the Presidency. To doubt that the party will be beaten on such a platform and with such a candidate would be to deny that the American people are possessed of common honesty and common sense SILVER REPUBLICANS SNUBBED. Former Bryanite Organ Offers Syr pathy to Towne Men.

Denver Republican.

The enthusiasm which greeted the mention of Mr. Towne's name in the Silver Republican convention in Kansas City was greater than that awakened when Mr. Bryan's was uttered. It was because Mr. Towne is a Republican, and the mem bers of the Silver Republican convention while willing under certain circumstance to accept Mr. Bryan, were not unmindfu of the fact that he is a Democrat.

The great mass of the Silver Republi cans acted at one time with the Demo-crats for one purpose only, and that was to secure by what they thought was the most speedy means the remonetization of silver. Apart from that they re mained Republicans. They believe in all the great principles of the Republican party, which awakened their enthusiasm and won their support before the ques-tion of silver coinage became prominent four years ago. It was solely because the Democrats made the remonetization of silver the dominant issue that the Sil ver Republicans gave Mr. Bryan their support in 1896.

Tens of thousands of them, seeing that the Democracy was returning like the "sow that was washed to its wallowing in the mire," refused long before the Kansas City convention met to cast in their lot with that party. These for members of the Silver Republican organi-sation feel that their course is vindicated by the action of the Democratic National convention. Those who went to Kansas City hoped that the Democrats would join hands with them by nominating Mr. wne. To them the nomination of Grov er Cleveland's associate on the ticket of 1892 must have come as a rebuff, from the effects of which they will hardly recover,

A NEW PARTY. Kansas City Aggregation Was Dem ocratic Only in Name. New York Evening Post,

Correspondents at Kansas City note th absence of well-known men among the delegates to the Democratic convention. With the exception of ex-Senator Hill, of New York, and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, there are but few of those familiar figures whom one expects always to see on such an occasion—the men who have long been conspicuous as the leaders of their party in their various states, and who have attended its conventions so often that they are recognized wherever they appear. It is safe to say that never since the first National gathering of the party in 1832 has there been an assembly those who were presumptively leading Democrats which contained so few men who had ever been heard of outside their own towns. There are whole delegations which contain hardly a person who had any standing in the organization half a dozen years ago. Deubtless one elemen in the great demonstrations over Hill was the satisfaction which the mass of dele gates felt in having somebody whom they had ever heard of in the convention hall to shout over. Another evidently was their desire to rebuke Tammany is very unpopular in the South and West, for its discourtesy to Hill.

The extent to which Bryanism has driven traditional Democracy out of the Democratic party is seen at a glance when "the veteran observer" at Kansas City casts his eye over the hundreds of delegates to find only here and there a familiar face. It is essentially a new par-ty upon which he is gazing—a party in which men are now influential who only a few years ago had no sympathy with what had always been recognized as Democratic principles. Populism is in control at Kansas City today, but it is only a few years since Populism was op-posed as stoutly by Democrats as Repub-

licanism. The great argument for putting an explicit declaration in favor of 16 to 1 in the platform is the plea that it is necessary in order to get the support of those Populists who have already nomi-nated for President the man who is named by today's convention. Thus th character of its personnel fits the character of its proceedings. As the delegate are unfamiliar figures in a Democrati assembly, so is their action utterly a variance with the record and traditions of the party.

REMARKS BY MR. WATTERSON. some of His Views as to the Work at Kansas City.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, though

it supports Bryan and Stevenson because,

as it says, they are the candidates of the Democratic party, has an article of extraordinary tone and character on the convention and platform. Read these extracts and say whether they are an argument for or against the nominees and platform and what they stand for: The Democratic leaders, sustained by the wn self-conscious rectitude, and riding a wave of unexampled and unlimited enthusiasm, take the highest high-ground possible. They make no concessions to anybody. They disdain con siderations of prudence. They are billed to geographic distinctions. They burn their bridges behind them. They claim that if they were right in their contention in 1896, they at right now; that the basic principle of prosper-ity rests on free silver at the ratio of 10 to 1; that most, if not all, of the evis of which the

ard; and, on these accounts, they ask of the country a reversal of the vote by which Mo-Kinley was elected and Bryan was defeated four years ago. This is one way of fighting. It lies not it the mouth of the Courier-Journal, which has always believed in straight politics, to disputit. If it wins, it will vindicate itself and nee no other approval than its own. If it loses the men responsible will drop out of sight and mind, never to hope again. They take their political lives in their hands, and, like th paladins of old, they go forth to battle. As theirs is the risk, be theirs the glory; theirs the rewards; theirs the fruits, the honors and

lowly and the poor complain emanate from the crime of 1873, and the resultant gold stand-

We shall not pretend that these things fall in with our own view of such affairs. W-should have counseled another line of battle different plan of campaign. But, long ago the Courier-Journal abdicated its leadership accepting that of the men now in the sad die; and we shall abide the result in perfec good faith, fervently hoping that they are right, and that we ourselves are wrong, pray-ing that the end will justify these energetic emonstrations in the name of Democracy. I may happen that our exclamation will no prove so clamorous and so resonant as the more confident and emotional among our com-patriots would have it. We may lack some thing of the sublimity of fervor and confiden which inspires those who fancy that election are carried by sheer force of ardor and the votes may be left to cast and count them selves. But we take it that even Govern Thomas, much as he hates evasion and truly as he would scorn a victory achieved at the cost of humoring those who do not wholly agree with him, does not covet defeat for its own sweet sake; nor court the crown of martyr-dom as first choice; and, as some votes need to be secured in the coming election that were wanting in that of 1806, it may be that th Courier-Journal will come in handy down the

Chicago Tribune's Washington Letter. Although it will be some time before th ovember elections settle who will be th presiding officer of the Senate, negotiations are in progress between Canadate Roosevelt and the owners of the property in this city where the Governor of New York resided when he was assistant Sec-retary of the Navy. It is a comfortable but not pretentious-looking mansion, in the fashi nable quarter of the capital no far from the house presented to Admiral Dewey by his enthusiastic and admiring countrymen. There was never much os-tentatious display made by Governor Roosevelt when he lived here, but his modest home was the resort for the lead-ing literary lights of this and other countries, and an invitation to a function a Mr. Roosevelt's was never disregarded by the lucky recipient, who was sure of a feast of reason and a flow of sou bined with the most attractive and appetizing creature comforts. petizing creature comforts. Governor consevelt is an ideal host, and underner-giving, being the art of dinr careful always to avoid any overcrow ing at his table.

Roosevelt Negotiating for a Home

Croker's Persecution of Hill.

New York Journal of Commerce The tremendous demonstration which the Kansas City convention made of ex-Senator Hill immediately after his feat by Mr. Croker in the New York delegation recalls a famous epigram ut-tered by General Bragg, of Wisconsin, in ominating Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency in 1884, in spite of the opposition of Tammany Hall: "We love him for the enemies he has made." The Democrats of the rest of the country general by feel that it is essential to conciliate ly feel that it is essential to conciliate Tammany Hall, but the truth is that the only Presidential candidates with which the Democratic party can earry the State of New York are those whom Tammany Hall opposes, Mr. Cleveland did not carry this state in 1888, but in that year Tammany was comparatively resigned to the inevitable. The Demo crats of the rest of the country over-rate Tammany's political value, but few of them love it, as the convention took

Becoming More Like the Americans

London Spectator. The English are becoming more like the Americans in the readiness with which they express themselves, less ar ticulate, less frostbound in their display of feeling. Chiefly, as we believe, from the effect of a generation of education, a kind of shamefacedness, shyness, in-voluntary reticence, describe it how you like, has dropped away and the people are more articulate. They are less ig-norant and less afraid of their own ignorance, less obliged to wait for leader ship, less painfully apprehensive of ridi-

Bryanism the Issue. Chicago Journal, Ind. Imperialism the paramount issue Hardly. Sixteen to one's the thing. The battle of 1896 must be fought over again. All other issues have faded. Bryan alone remains. We are far from saying that he will not triumph. To say that does not think Mr. Bryan will win i confess that the wish is father to the thought.

MEN AND WOMEN.

for Norway about the 1st of next mouth, and

wife of General Fred D. Grant is in Petersburg on a visit to the Princess Cantauzene-Speransky, her daughter. Senator and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis will sai

will spend the Summer there. Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora, Ill., who has been nominated for Governor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket, was born in Chicago in 1859. He has served two terms in the Illinois Legislature.

Election to the Presidency In the early days of the Government seems to have been con-ducive to longsvity. Adams reached the age of 50; Jefferson, 82; Madison, 85; Monroe, 73; John Quincy Adams, 80; Andrew Jackson, 78, and Martin Van Buren, 79.

Arnold Tompkins, who has been chosen prin cipal of the Chicago Manual School, is one of the best-known and most popular educators in Hilpois. To accept this new place at a salary of \$5000 a year he leaves the presidency of the Illinois State Normal University, a highly portant position, in which he has serve

Henry B. Metcalf, the Probibition candids for Vice-President, is one of the most highly respected citizens of Rhode Island. As a busi ess man in Pawtucket he has held a nent and influential position for many years in religion, the Universalist denomination claims him, and he is certainly an ornamen to that body. Mr. Metcalf touches the tional world through being president of the cor-peration of Tufts College. He was a Repub-lican until about 12 years ago. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Most of the gas companies are getting out catalogues which will do for light reading this Summer.

The Boxers worship their ancestors, and they will soon be on the way to do their worshipping at first hands.

The man who keeps the beach hotel With pure delight in grinning, For when we take our outing, he Will merely take his inning.

Before the Chinese get through with this little unpleasantness, they will wish they had never invented gunpowder,

The paragraphers who take the bathing suit out of cold storage this Summer need not be surprised to find it a little mothesten. Cigarette-smoking has been forbidden

to the employes of the Rock Island Railroad. Of course, a peanut butcher strike The situation in China cannot be very serious. The Hon. Id Hung Chang has

not yet cabled for advice to the Hon. John Barrett. "That was merely a parting shot," observed the humorous war correspondent. when a charge of lyddite cut him in two

in the middle. Even if business down at the morgue s dead, it appears to cost the county a pretty stiff price. It may be added that

the county is tired of coffin up. Four boys died in Boston recently from lockjaw, arising from cannon-cracker and blank cartridge wounds received during the Bunker Hill celebration of June 17.

The Commissioner of Pansions announces that 105,567 certificates for pensions were issued by the bureau during the fiscal year, which closed June 30, or 15,000 more than were issued during the year 1999. They were divided as follows: (0,-537 were original issues, 4352 were restorations, and 80,578 were for increases, re-

ratings, accrued and additionals. Nebraska in 1897 paid \$19,000,000-on mortgages, in 1898 \$49,000,000 and in 1899 \$78,-900,000. This is a total on mortgage indebtedness paid amounting to \$146,000,000. The amount of mortgages in force both on acres and lots in Nebraska in 1890 was \$176,000,000, so that the payments made in the past three years have reached a sum of only \$30,000,000 less than the total mortgage indebtedness of the state 10 years ago. In addition, the farm lands of the state have doubled in value.

Is Nebraska and the states in which Mr. Bryan declares the Republican policy is increasing the burdens of the farmer, decreasing the number of farm-owners and increasing the number of tenants?

Six of President McKinley's nominations, under the act of June 5, 1900, providing for ten additional cadets at West Point, and seven of the alternates are sons of veteran officers of the Regular Army or Navy. This habit of giving preference to the sons of veterans and Regular Army officers is worthy of perpetuation. The son of a gallant soldier cannot afford to do discredit to his father's fine soldiership. He not only fights for his own honor, but for the hereditary military honor of his family. The army is thus constantly recruited from the best military blood of the country; from the boys who sing-

I let them take what e'er they could, But I kept my father's sword.

The British losses up to June 16 are officially given at 243 officers and 2333 men killed; 64 officers and 558 died of wounds, and 123 officers and 3782 men died of disease, and 60 men accidentally killed, making the total deaths 7182 of all ranks. There were invalided to England from wounds and sickness, 724 officers and 15,039 men. The missing and pa ter deducting the officers and men released at Waterval after the occupation of Pretoria, were 41 officers and 1469 men, the total casualty list being 24,456 of all ranks. At the same date there were over 11,000 sick in the various hospitals, and the whole estimated casualties since the beginning of the war are put at 51,917, comprising natives and others in the commissariat, transport, railroad and medical services.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Auctioneer-Lot 52. A genuine Turner, Painted during the artist's lifetime. What offers,

Dr. Jalap-Lot me see your tongue, please. Patient-Oh, doctor, no tongue can tell how badly I feel-Tit-Bits. Just So.—"Jack Huggins' heart is in the right place." "What makes you think so, dear?" "Why, he gave it to me last night."—

Harper's Hazar.
To Memory Dear.—"Memory is one of man's most valuable possessions." "Oh, perhaps that's why we hear of its being taxed." -Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Not His Fault.- You married me for my

Not his Fault. Tou married me for my money?" she exclaimed angrily. "Oh, well," he replied southingly, "don't blame me. I couldn't get it any other way, you know."— Chicago Evening Post. Pressure Removed.—"Emeline, didn't it vex you to have to give the census man your age?" "No, indeed; I've kept it a dead secret so long that it was a blessed relief to get a chance to tell it."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Considerate Offer.-Employer-I think I'll have to let you go; there isn't much to do around here, but you don't even seem able to do that. Office Boy-Well, suppose you pay me

half wages, and I'll stay home until you really need me.—Chicago Record. Trained.-"I might as well tell ye before wa go any fu'ther," said the witness, who had been getting rather the better of the lawyer, "that ye needn't expect to rattle me by sakin setions." "No?" retorted the lawyer. "Naw. I've raised three boys, an' got two grandsons that 's keepin' me trained all the

me."-Indianapolis Press.

Her Various Language George Edward Day in Zion's Herald. I heard the mountains calling, The west wind brought their voice, With invitation thralling That left me none of choice. I followed where they drew me

Up from the husky sea; "He free!" they sang to woo me, "For life is large. Be free!" I saw the river becken With fingers crystal clear; I could not stop to reckon The distance far or near, But followed where it led me

Round many a rocky curve; It rippled as I sped me: "Serve! Life was made to serve!" I heard the ocean singing Her siren song of old The witchery of it ringing Along the sands of gold. With steps I could not stay; Her song as I drew nearereasure is life today."

I heard a sighing tender, The forest's leafy lips, Whose music I remember With sweets like honey drips; And holy caim came o'er me As listening I stood With green-arched alai ed alaies before me

"Seek peace!" whispered the wood. Then night in jeweled beauty Which one has sung of duty," I asked, "for such as IT" And through the fragrant weather, As birds in Junetime call. Her sweet stars sang together:

"Duty must blend them all?"