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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Fair and continued warm; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900

Mr. C. E. S. Wood's nineteen questions on expansion, as applied to the Philippine Islands, seem to have little relevance, and to be inconsequential, mostly. But that is not surprising, since they begin with the following:

First—If we have in truth a National code of morals which forbids forcible annexation of foreign territory, is it not applicable to all territory and all peoples? Or can we have a code of morals for A and a different code of morals for B?

But we haven't in truth a code of National morals which forbids forcible annexation of foreign territory. We never had. By far the greater part of our National domain has been acquired by methods either closely similar or exactly like to those by which we have acquired the Philippine Islands. No nation asks the consent of those over whom it extends its national domain. We never have done it. In modern times nations seldom commit acts of wanton aggression upon others, but when they become involved in difficulties with others, they do, if they are able, what they think their own interests require—they occupy territory, hold it, annex it. So we did with Mexico; so Germany did with the French provinces of the Rhine; so England is doing with the Boer States.

In such circumstances each nation judges for itself. So we shall judge in relation to the Philippine Islands. All history, including our own, sets aside as empty, and merely as sentimental fancy, Mr. Wood's notion as to "a national code of morals that forbids the annexation of territory." Were that position a true one, no nation from small beginnings ever would become great; there could be no beginning, even, nor would so much of national existence as was found even in the Iroquois Confederacy ever exist in the world. Annexation, with or without the consent of the annexed, is a law of National life. It ever has been so; ever must be so. Nations get when they have the power, as we did when we bought Louisiana and Florida and took half the territory of Mexico in war; and they keep when they can, as we kept our seceding states. Consent of the governed is no literal doctrine. There is an ideal element in it, realizable, indeed, at times, but only after the conquest. Practical judgment, the law of affairs, controls and decides these things, and always must.

From the fact that Mr. Wood's leading postulate is so erroneous, becomes so visionary indeed when the tests are applied to it, it follows that the remaining eighteen scarcely belong to the subject at all. It is of no real consequence how Aguinaldo got into the Philippines, what he wanted, what Dewey thought or Anderson believed. To start questions on such basis—questions largely suppositious, dealing only with the limbs and outward flourishes of the subject, and never reaching the matter of chief importance—is a lawyer-like method of putting interrogatories to "wind up" a witness, but it doesn't contribute to the solution or settlement of affairs of this description. We had a right to take the Philippine Islands, and we have the right to hold them. It is not a debatable question. Should we make it such, we should cut the whole ground of our National growth and expansion from under our feet, and make all national history a travesty. Of course, the policy of holding the Philippines is another question, of very different kind. That is debatable—though we think the United States will decide to retain them. There appears, indeed, no way or chance of letting them go.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, says a sensible thing about "imperialism." He says that in our dealings with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines we have not violated the Constitution; for, so far as the inhabitants of those islands are concerned, "ours is not a Government of delegated powers, and our Constitutional limitations on Federal authority were not intended for their benefit." That is, our Government is one of limited powers only when domestically considered. The Senator adds: "With the world at large it is sovereign. It recognizes no superior, and is restrained alone by the canons of international law, and the rules of natural justice and common reason." This is the whole truth as to our relations with the islands, and our power over them. It is essentially the same as that proclaimed by the party of Jefferson when Louisiana was acquired. The doctrine then affirmed was that "The Constitution was made for states, not for territories"; and the legislation that followed was in accord with this principle. Senator Lindsay, who is a sound Democrat, shows that this Government of ours has imperialistic powers and attributes which it has exercised aforetime, and which have in no way been impaired. It is useless for special pleaders to beg the question or juggle over it. Some things are absolute, and the sovereignty of a great nation that has power to enforce its decrees is one of them.

It seems impossible to look successfully for intelligent estimates of men and things in the organs of anti-ism, when their peculiar hobby is involved. Here is the Springfield Republican, in a long and contemplative editorial article, citing Mexico's recent election to prove that the same measure of self-government enjoyed by Mexico should be promptly accorded the Filipinos. If it were not for the exigencies of controversy, it must be believed that the Republican would apprehend at a glance the utter lack of similitude between the two cases. After a century of revolution, Mexico has settled down to a dictatorship under the iron hand of Porfirio Diaz, one of the most resourceful and masterful minds of modern times. Luzon has not only no Diaz, but no training in self-government such as Mexico enjoys. Even the mode of government practiced by Mexico is different from the republican method anti-imperialism would apply in the Philippines, the repeated formal re-election of Diaz itself testifying to the autocratic power exercised by him and his immediate following in the Mexican oligarchy. In capacity for self-government the Philippines are several stages below the average run of Central and South American "republics," with which, rather than with the exceptional state of Mexico, they should be compared. The fact is, we could run off from the Philippines today, and probably would, if we consulted only our own comfort and convenience. But the resultant alternatives would be either anarchy or European seizure. The antis virtually acknowledge this in their amended petition for orderly government and a protectorate. When we have done our plain duty there, as recognized by the civilized world, we can deliberate about our future movements. Nothing will be gained by making reckless promises in advance.

The first tangible evidence of the effect of the late Bryanite pow-wow on the people of Kansas City comes in the form of the account portraying the first outbreak of violence against Chinese resident in America. This is not an enviable distinction for the Missouri town, and the anarchistic impulses derived from the affair of July 4, 5 and 6 will plead a vain excuse. One would suppose that American self-respect and American sense of fair play would insure Chinese in this country against riotous interference, but unfortunately there is ample precedent for a more discreditable conclusion. Not only Chinese in Wyoming, but Italians in Louisiana and Spaniards in more than one locality, have been visited with punishment for deeds they were in no way responsible for. Such acts are to be deplored, not only for their manifest injustice and barbarity, but for the diplomatic consideration urged by the State Department, that they will certainly be put forward by China as offset to our claims for damages incident to the present disorders in the empire.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations in the United States may serve to remind the reflective that the Chinese Government itself is possibly laboring under some such disadvantage as our Government is in with its own unruly subjects. This continues to explain the failure of civilization to declare a state of war with China. We are still acting upon the theory that the Pekin Government has been temporarily overpowered by an insurrection, and do not hold it for the time being accountable or behave as if we were at war with China. In 1851, when the news of the shooting down in cold blood of Colonel Crittenden, the filibuster, and fifty other American prisoners by the Spaniards at Havana, reached New Orleans, a mob attacked the Spanish consulate in that city, doing much injury to persons and property. When the Spanish Government demanded reparation, our Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, wrote a note saying:

The assembling of mobs happens in all countries; popular violence occasionally breaks out everywhere, setting law at defiance, trampling on the rights of citizens and private men, and sometimes on those of public officers and the agents of foreign governments, especially entitled to protection. In these cases, public faith and National honor require, not only that such outrages should be disavowed, but also that the perpetrators of them should be punished wherever it is possible to bring them to justice; and, further, that full satisfaction should be made in cases in which a duty to that effect rests with the Government, according to the general priniples of law, public faith, and the obligation of treaties.

It seems certain now that a Chinese barbarian mob has done at Pekin on a large scale what an American mob did in New Orleans in 1851. Our Government has not lost its head, as did Emperor William. It does all that is possible to rescue the Foreign Ministers from peril, but it does not lose sight of the fact that the Pekin Government may be in the hands of rebels against its authority, and needs help to establish an efficient government. Until this theory is disproved by events, the civilized world will not declare war against China.

Industrial prosperity continues. According to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, three hundred and seven new woolen and cotton mills were begun in this country during the first half of the present year. Of the whole number, the cotton mills formed the greater part, and more than three-quarters of these are in the Southern States. Thanks to the gold standard, the calamity cry that was the main feature of the campaign of four years ago is absent now—though there is an endeavor to substitute the imperialistic fake for it.

Though there is some point to the growls of Eastern Democrats against Bryan for his insistence on "16 to 1," it is nevertheless true that they fall very far short of making out a substantial case. The fact is, it made very little difference what was the wording of the Kansas City platform. Bryan is about right in his view that suppression of "16 to 1" would put him on the defensive at the very outset of his campaign, and if he further believes that nothing the platform says can divorce his candidacy from free coinage in the public mind, he is correct in that also. Bryan, as has been often and trenchantly observed, is his own platform. As the apostle of the discontented and the rebellious, his public character is established for all time, clear-cut and unequivocal. Free coinage of silver is only one of the methods he offers for spoliation of accumulated savings. In all his planks, property recognizes assault upon it under various guise. That is what beat him in 1896, and what will beat him in 1900. The Democratic party can never triumph until it has convinced the country that it has abandoned this hostile attitude to industry, commerce and finance.

The death of Senator Gear removes an industrious and useful, though never a brilliant, legislator. He was 75 years old in April, and his failing health came near proving fatal to his ambition before his last election, a few months ago. Though twice Governor of Iowa and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison, he will best be remembered in connection with his honorable and indefatigable services in the Senate upon railway matters, especially the refunding of the debts of the Pacific roads. His removal from the scene will precipitate a contest, which is likely to be dignified and decent, however spirited, for his seat in the Senate, and the quality of Iowa statesmanship is such as almost to guarantee an able successor. No one enters the struggle with better prospects than Representative Lacey, of the Sixth Congressional (Weaver's) District, a veteran of the Civil War, a lawyer of rank and author of two digests, and an effective legislator. His twelve years' service in the House and his position as chairman of the committee on public lands have identified him prominently with important legislation. Lacey would measure up to the best traditions of the Senate in solid worth and efficient service. If the younger and more self-assertive fellows do not double teams on him, he ought to have no difficulty in landing the prize.

A TEST OF COURAGE.

While the news from China is distressing in the extreme, it is not so hard to bear as is the suspense in regard to the fate of the Europeans and Americans who are sealed up in Pekin. Imagination sickens and represses itself in horror at the possible and, indeed, probable fate that has overtaken these people at the hands of a fanatical mob, skilled in all the devilry of torture, while hope has little to feed upon in the way of possible relief for the frightfully beset representatives of hated nations. The test of courage is in maintaining calmness under such trying conditions, and this test, it may be hoped, the American people will sustain. There is not the slightest indication that the Chinese now in this country sympathize with the lawless horde that is clamoring for and spilling the blood of our citizens in and about the capital of China, and manifestly, if the reverse were true, it would be but putting our boasted civilization on a level with the barbarism which we reprobate with well-placed horror for our citizens to turn upon and rend the Chinese who are here under treaty stipulations.

The American people, while flighty at times over smaller matters, have never yet failed to meet a grave emergency with becoming gravity and courage. They will not fail to meet this one, though a few fanatics, ruled by the anti-foreign spirit which is of precisely the same type of that which has created all of this mischief in China, may create a disturbance in some places that the Government will be compelled to quell. The demonstration of hostility in Kansas City a few days ago toward peaceably disposed and intelligent Chinese laundrymen was that of irresponsibles, of whom, perhaps, every city has its full quota, and there is no reason to suppose that any similar demonstration in any city will not be as promptly checked by the local constabulary as was that one. If not, other means will be found to check such outrages, and that right speedily. No Tacoma or Seattle antics of a past period in the history of anti-Chinese agitation on the Pacific Coast; nor yet blatant demagogy of the type that disgraced Portland at that time, will be tolerated in any section of the country at this juncture. The reasons for this are made plain in dispatches from Washington, and no one can mistake their meaning or purpose. The test of courage is self-control, and this will be insisted upon, so far as it pertains to open hostility against the Chinese in this country, by the Government if need be.

AMERICAN ATHLETES IN PARIS.

American athletes, both at the championship meeting in England a week ago and at the international games at the Paris exposition, made almost a clean sweep. Their performances at London were really more remarkable than at Paris for the reason that at London they were strangers, not yet in prime condition on account of the abrupt change of climate, competing against the flower of young British manhood, on home grounds, and with a home crowd to encourage. Even under this handicap, the Americans won almost everything in sight, with the exception of the distance runs. At Paris all the competitors from other nations were under the same disadvantage as regards change of climate; but again the young American athlete showed his superiority to a marked degree. With the exception of the team from the athletic club from New York, the American competitors consist of teams selected from the colleges, and even in New York's case Yale students predominated.

The almost extravagant facilities and unstinted encouragement afforded in the universities for the development of the body as well as of the mind account in a great measure for this remarkable showing among American students abroad. It is rather a sad commentary upon the love of manly vigor in the European countries when Parisian reports show the meager public patronage at the athletic meeting, and of this patronage the major portion was American. American encouragement of athletic prowess has resulted in athletic preeminence. Of course, climatic conditions in Europe will partially explain away the lack of high physical development. In the British Isles the young Briton is a great lover of out-of-door exercise. His ambition is not to key himself up to a high pitch for four months in the year and rest up for the remaining eight. His plan is to be always fit. As a result, he is a good all-around man, proficiency in one branch being cast aside for general development. In the northern countries the rigors of climate militate against sports, with the exception of the Winter variety. France comes next to Britain in European athletics, but the arduous training necessary in physical development is not much to the liking of the light-hearted Frenchman. In Germany and Russia, militarism supplants all other forms of outdoor exercise. German gymnasiums and universities aim at developing such bodily exercise as will best suit the ends of a military career. Among the Latin nations of the south of Europe, the warm climate is more conducive to luxurious ease than to athletics. Hence it will be seen that, no matter from what cause, the United States stands pre-eminent in the athletic world.

Archbishop Chapelle's dictum on the Philippine friar problem will command instant attention and carry great weight. He is recognized as a sagacious man of affairs, as well as a trusted prelate of his church, and few thoughtful persons will be disposed to dissent from his conclusions. Maugre all excusable restlessness on the part of Filipinos under the sometimes onerous administration of the friars, the fact remains that their property rights must be respected and that no other priests could take their places with the remotest assurance of usefulness or permanence. The archbishop puts his finger upon the secret of the whole anti-friar propaganda, already discovered by military and newspaper observers, when he says that our precious Tagal statesmen have cast covetous eyes upon the holdings of the Catholic Church in the islands, and long to possess them. President McKinley's knowledge of and confidence in Chapelle almost guarantee in advance the favorable reception of his recommendations. It is worth not a little to be assured of this starting-point of honesty in the friar problem. The jurisdiction of the friars must be materially curtailed; church and state must be dissociated, and the territorial prerogatives of the United States must be asserted; but any expectation Aguinaldo and his so-called cabinet have entertained of loot in churches and monasteries may at once be abandoned. By the time the Tagal warriors get the "self-government" they are praying for, it will have been shorn of all the rights and privileges which have made it, in their riotous imaginations, attractive.

The unforeseen frequently has as important bearing upon domestic affairs as upon international politics. Of late the New England mills have gone into the manufacture of finer fabrics, and the Southern plants have been supplying the Chinese demand for cotton cloths. The interruption of this trade by the Boxer troubles has united the South in a demand for the protection of American interests and the open door. So large a place has this Chinese trade in the minds of Southern millowners that the assertion of Mr. Theodore Search, made at a large meeting of them at Charlotte, N. C., in May, that "no American industry has so much at stake in the future of the Orient as the manufacture of cotton goods for China," found a ready response, while his advocacy of the open door was heartily indorsed. J. B. Cleveland, president of the Whitney Manufacturing Company, of Spartanburg, N. C., writes to the Baltimore Record: "In this crisis the action of this Government should be such that nothing will occur to close the door and turn the key on us." T. I. Hickman, president of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., says: "The only thing that the United States Government can do in the crisis now pending in China is to protect our interests thoroughly and to maintain as far as possible an open-door policy." J. C. Plonk, president of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, of Cherokee Falls, S. C., takes advanced ground in this statement: "The policy of this Government should be such as will guarantee to this country commercial privileges equal to those of any other power on the globe. If China is partitioned, give us our share." The Bryanite policy of isolation does not find indorsement among Southern cotton manufacturers. Forty years ago, when the South thought King Cotton was threatened, it seceded from the Union. Now it is demanding of the Union protection of its great industry.

The institution of a claim for divorce on the ground of the wife's insanity is an act which meets general if not universal reprobation. And when in connection with the case the fact is brought out that the wife whom it is sought to repudiate by divorce has become the mother of a child or children after she became insane, reprobation at the disloyal husband's claim grows into most righteous indignation. Undeniably the husband or wife of an insane person is in a most unfortunate position. It is true also that some things other than insanity are worse than death, among which may be mentioned complete and hopeless invalidism. But there is a feeling among honorable, loyal, responsible men and women that unfortunate mental and physical conditions, for which the sufferer is in no wise responsible, should strengthen the sense of duty and responsibility in the more fortunate, even if unfortunate, partner to the matrimonial compact, rather than strain it to breaking. This is the view that Oregon legislators have taken, whenever asked, at the instigation of the aggrieved husband of an insane wife, to pass a law making insanity just ground for divorce. Further petition for such a law might be forestalled by interpolating in the marriage service the words, "until insanity or helpless, hopeless invalidism do us part." Until the public conscience is ready to remain dumb before this proposition, however, it may be supposed that the courts will refuse to grant divorce on either plea, ruling rather that marital responsibility increases rather than diminishes when misfortune, involving either physical or mental disability, overtakes one of the parties to the marriage covenant.

Dock laborers in this city struck yesterday for an advance in wages from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour. As this same kind of labor was receiving but 20 cents per hour on many of the docks in this city three years ago, it is apparent that prosperity has invaded the ranks of the laborer. As most of this work comes under the head of unskilled labor, the rates now demanded will be sufficiently remunerative to attract men from other cities, where the pay for similar work ranges from 15 cents to 25 cents per hour. There is plenty of unskilled labor in the West now and any movement that encourages the importation of more men who have no capital but their labor is not helping the cause of the workingmen who are already here.

The Oregonian yesterday reprinted from an exchange an article on Chinese affairs from a newspaper correspondent who evidently knew what he was talking about, as the following extract will show:

Let us turn to China—the oldest monarchy in existence today—a country supposed by many good people to be an old-fashioned, empty bomb that various nations are now rolling round the map preparatory to shoving off the earth altogether. Some day they will touch the fuse. When they do the legend of the inquisitive youth and the buzzsaw will cover the result.

The buzzsaw is now running wild.

Another fatality has taken place at the Southern Pacific crossing in Oregon City. Eternal vigilance, both on the part of the public and the employes of the railroad company, is the price of immunity from danger at that point. This fact is so well known that it would seem that a lapse of vigilance on either side would be impossible.

Protest against the "Belgian hare fad"—so-called—is being made in many sections of the state. It is very certain that as long as the price of the creatures keeps up to the present figures none will escape from their hutches to devastate cabbage patches and girdle orchard trees.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer publishes a table of census figures, wherein it estimates that the population of Washington will be shown to be 546,900; Seattle, 95,000; Tacoma, 45,000; Spokane, 40,000, and other cities and counties are given in detail. The Seattle paper acknowledges that its figures are not official, a confession that seems to be superfluous, considering the results. Or have the guessers also had charge of the Seattle census?

Conspicuous in the ranks of the little army of 1000 English and 2000 Sepoys with which Clive fought and won the famous battle of Plassey was the Thirty-ninth Regiment of the line, which still bears on its colors the name of Plassey and the motto, "Primus in India." The Ninth United States Infantry, as the first American regiment to fight the Mongolians on their own soil, can write on its colors, "First in China."

The effort of 7000 men of the allies to storm a city wall defended by 20,000 Chinese, armed with modern rifles and cannon, was about as rash an undertaking as that of General Methuen at Modder River and Magersfontein. The Chinese have proved almost as formidable behind defenses as the Boers, and probably are better disciplined.

When the inevitable happens in South Africa, many Boers will emigrate to the United States. We suppose they will seek to be naturalized under our lenient laws, which are somewhat different from their own. The Boers are just a little late for this year's campaign, however. But they are much needed by their American allies.

Colonel Liscum is the third officer to fall fighting Asiatics. Colonel Harry C. Egbert was killed at Malinta, March 25, 1899; Colonel Henry W. Lawton fell December 19, 1899, at Mateo.

Four years ago there was no work, and the Bryan jawsmiths were dissatisfied. Now there is nothing but work, and they are more than ever displeased.

The Chinaman fears not death. We knew it, but forgot it, and believed that he could not and would not fight. We know better now.

ST. PAUL GLOBE BOLTS.

Minnesota's Leading Democratic Paper Denounces 16 to 1.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Under the heading, "A Crime Repeated," the St. Paul Globe, the chief Democratic paper of Minnesota, bolts the Democratic National ticket. It says:

The St. Paul Globe is now, has always been and will remain a Democratic paper. It has never compromised its convictions on questions of large public or party concern, and never intends to do so. Four years ago, under conditions substantially identical with those now in existence, the Globe refused to extend its advocacy to what it then regarded as a false and pernicious economic principle. A lapse of four years finds the Democracy of the country confronted by the same peril which proved its undoing in 1896. How does it meet the emergency? By once more embracing the danger and adopting the folly and falsehood under the burden of which it had been brought to the borders of ruin in its last National campaign.

The Globe stands today where it stood four years ago. It is now, as it was then, opposed to the free-coinage ideas. It gave expression to its opposition then; right principle and fair dealing with its party associates and with the country demand that it give expression now. There is less, if possible, to justify compromise or condonement now than there was then. The party went blindly to its fate then; it goes now open-eyed and because of its domination by one man. A body claiming to be deliberative in character which will submit without protest to coercion into the pursuit of a policy which has already proven fatal, and which was openly repudiated by the intelligence and enlightenment of the country, presents to the Globe no valid claim to having its decrees respected, even though it purports to give voice to the convictions of the Democracy.

It lies in the mouth of no Democrat who accepts the dictation which forced the 16-to-1 folly into his National platform to say aught against the accepted control of the Republican National Convention by Senator Hanna, of Ohio. That control at least led in directions which pointed toward possible success. The control of William J. Bryan, which, under threat of withdrawal, forced the free-silver falsehood down the throat of the Kansas City Convention, points to a pathway already traveled over in the journey to Democratic defeat and disaster.

This pathway the Globe refuses to follow. It refuses to support the candidates of a convention which seeks, through cowardly evasion, to win the support of those whom it feared to openly challenge. If it was a false and dangerous doctrine to assert in 1896, when the National finances and the business interests of the country were comparatively unsettled, it is a hundred times more so today, when the country has adjusted itself to conditions which have forced silver from all recognized position as a monetary metal. Its (the Globe's) advice and warning were repudiated in Kansas City, as in Chicago. Let those who claim the credit of having forced the party to the assertion of the free-silver fallacy also assume the responsibility. The Globe declines participation in either.

JAPAN'S QUICK WORK IN CHINA.

Troops and Stores Landed in Preparation for a Long War.

London cable to Chicago Tribune.

The fact that Japan has landed a good part of her 23,000 men, 5000 horses, 26 heavy mortars and 120 field guns, together with pontoon and balloon sections, imperial engineers, and a full medical staff under 60 doctors has undoubtedly an effect upon the Chinese mind as well as European.

It is expected either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplates operations extending two or three years.

A further force of 13,000 men will be landed at Taku a week hence, and 10,000 additional soon afterward. Before the rainy season is well advanced Japan hopes to have 63,000 troops in China.

Japan probably better than any other nation concerned realizes that the task of putting a lasting quietus on the Boxers is more than a month's outing, and is making preparations accordingly. The truth is that Japan's plans of campaign contemplate a series of operations extending over a period of two or three years, the Japanese commanders insisting that it is a general and widespread revolution which has to be effectually crushed out and is not merely an outbreak on the part of a comparatively small body of malcontents, like the Boxers.

The marine brigade Germany is sending to China July 20 will consist of 4500 men under a Lieutenant-General. Germany is also sending four more cruisers, and Russia is dispatching 30,000 men from the Russian colony at Arbin, to the southwest of Kirin, in order to join on the railway between Kirin and Tsitsihar.

It is estimated that fully 75,000 Chinese are opposing the 14,000 foreigners at Tien Tsin.

Bought His Master's Freedom.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

A little incident at the Police Station yesterday afternoon attracted comment from various sources on account of the realistic romance it embodied. An old negro walked into the office and asked in a mild and respectful manner if his "young marster," M. C. Goin, was there. He was told that Goin had been fined $2 for being drunk, and was on the rock pile. He applied to Mr. Dye, keeper of the rock pile, and had a talk with Goin. The latter was very drunk when arrested, and the Recorder fined him $2. He hails from Corinth, Miss.

"How much," asked the old negro, "will you let him out for?"

Mr. Dye replied that $1 75 would purchase his liberty. The old man pulled out a tobacco sack, and, unloosening the strings, got out $2. The young man was released. Being asked why he was interested in the young man, the old man said:

"I belonged to his father endurin' the war, and no better man ever lived. When I hear 'em say young marster was in de rock pile, I jes' curn up heah ter see him. I'd give my last cent 'foh he shud stay in de prison."

The young man and the old ex-slave walked away together. No one ever learned the old man's name.

SILVER SENATE POSSIBLE.

A Real Danger Involved in the Bryan Campaign.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The danger to business and industrial interests in the election of William J. Bryan does not consist solely in the fact that a silver man as Secretary of the Treasury could practically bring the country to the silver standard without violating the terms of last Winter's financial bill. The keen scrutiny to which that measure has been subjected has uncovered several loopholes that were not known to exist, but which would make it possible for a free-silver theorist to work the ruin of this country. But that is not all the danger. While it was believed at the time of the passage of the financial bill that the gold standard was established beyond peradventure of change, this belief rested upon the assumption that the political complexion of the Senate could not be changed. It was held that even if Bryan and a Bryanite House should be elected, the Democrats could not hope for a control of the Senate sufficient to repeal the gold law and pass a free-coinage measure. It appears, however, that this conclusion was too hastily formed. If Bryan should win he would be likely not only to carry with him the House but the Legislatures of a sufficient number of the states which elect Senators next Winter to give the silverites complete control. The Republican sound-money majority today is only six in a full Senate, and among those who compose it are several from debatable states whose terms expire next March. Baker of Kansas, Carter of Montana, Shoup of Idaho, Thurston of Nebraska, Warren of Wyoming and Wolcott of Colorado are among those who in the event of a Bryan victory would probably have to face free-silver Legislatures. Even if no further silver gains were made, to replace these men with silverites would divide the Senate evenly, and on a strict party division would give the Vice-President the casting vote. Kansas and Wyoming, almost certainly, and possibly Nebraska and Idaho, will repudiate Bryanism this Fall, so that the contingency we have pointed out is more of a possibility than a probability. It shows, however, that the menace of silverism, repudiation and commercial ruin, is still the issue to which the other issues are subordinate. Even those who are inclined to be frightened at the twin hobgoblins, imperialism and militarism, are beginning to recognize that fact.

Foolish Disputes Over Words.

New York Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, who was permanent chairman of the Kansas City Convention, says that the 16-to-1 proposition was less conspicuous as it was placed in the platform than it would have been had it been omitted entirely. All this talk about the relative conspicuity of different issues and the importance of placing a plank at one end or the other of the platform or in the middle is childish. The important issue is that which is going to be affected by the result. The relations of the United States to its insular acquisitions are not going to be affected in any important particular, for some years, at least, by the result of the election, while the election of Mr. Bryan and a silverite Congress would put the cheap-money programme into operation at once; a good deal of it would be in disastrous operation before the time came for inaugurating Mr. Bryan. Therefore, the currency issue is the dominant one of the campaign, whether the figures of 16 to 1 are put first in the platform, or tucked away in the middle or left out entirely. Everybody knows what Mr. Bryan and the sort of men who nominated him would do with the currency and the public finances if they got a chance.

Bonaparte for McKinley.

Interview with Charles J. Bonaparte (Anti-Imperialist.)

If the Democratic party is ever again to become a useful instrument of government in the United Staes this can be effected only by a defeat so complete and unequivocal as to convince its politicians once for all that fellowship with socialism of any shade and in any form can lead only to disaster. It must be thrashed into decency and comon sense if it is to be once more a party worthy of power, and the more thorough and unmistakable the thrashing the better for it and the better for the country. I have no right to speak for independents generally, but I believe the great mass of them, however they may feel now, will think and feel substantially as I do by the time they cast their ballots.

The most serious grievance of the independents is undoubtedly the flagrant breach of faith of the President and his party respecting civil-service reform. This I have no inclination and no purpose to excuse, but after all has been said the Democrats have nominated a pair of undoubted spoilsmen, while the Republican ticket ends with one of the best-known and best-tried friends of the reform in the Union. As such, civil-service reformers are not likely to vote against "Teddy."

A Pan-African Congress.

New York Tribune.

The Pan-African Congress, to be held in London, will assemble delegates not only from all the civilized districts of Africa, but from both Americas, the West Indies and perhaps a representative or two from the sparse and scattered negro population of Australasia. It will, in fact, take in negro representation all around the globe, and give the black man a new notion of his importance and of his social and industrial progress wherever his surrounding circumstances are favorable.

Last Chance to Win.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal, Dem.

The Kansas City platform is in pretty thorough accord with the spirit of the new Democracy, as George Fred Williams calls it. The new Democracy had its first chance four years ago, and was defeated. It has now a second chance. The conditions are much more favorable. If it does not win this year, it can never win. If it loses, the influence of Bryan passes from it, the new Democracy becomes a dead Democracy, and there will have to be a reorganization all along the line.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Madeline Lucette Ryley has returned to the stage in England in one of her own plays, "My Lady Dainty."

Sarah Bernhardt has a protege in the wife of her leading man, and her Juliet, when she plays Romeo next Spring, will be this new actress.

Joshua Nye, the oldest member of the Illinois Sons of the Revolution, died the other day in Chicago at the age of 93. He was a prominent abolitionist in ante-bellum days, and a fast friend of John Brown.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister to China, is a soldier as well as a diplomat. As a lad he joined the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, and in 1882 served through the Egyptian campaign. Later he also served with the First Battalion, Black Watch, and took part in the battles of El Teb and Tamai.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, who recently resigned the presidency of Northwestern University, has accepted the chair of law in the law department of Yale University. Dr. Rogers goes to Yale as the successor of the late Professor E. J. Phelps, who was Ambassador at the Court of St. James under Cleveland.

Collis P. Huntington, having brought out his associates in the Southern Pacific, is one of the richest railroad men in the world, being sole owner of a system embracing farries, terminals, river and ocean steamboat lines, and 7600 miles of railroad, representing $350,000,000 of securities and annual gross earnings of $60,000,000.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The longshoremen refuse to have any truck with their employers.

Bryan never uses tobacco, but he will be beaten whether he choose or not.

It might be well in the present theater of war to take the cue from the Boxers.

There is a county in Kansas where there is not a physician. It is probably a pretty dead county.

Governor Altgeld says the Kansas City platform is simply perfect. The rickety structure continues to be knocked.

In the event of Bryan's election it will be some small satisfaction to know that he will not commission himself Colonel.

There will be two candidates for the Senate when the next Montana Legislature meets. They pay the money and you take your choice.

If the Bryan ticket really had any show it would be worth while for Stevenson and Towne to flip a quarter to see which should constitute the official tail.

Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897, a rate of 21 to 100,000 inhabitants. The rate for Prussia alone is 20, that for the Province of Saxony 32, and for Schleswig-Holstein 33, while in Catholic and Polish Posen it is only 8. For Berlin the rate was 34.

Galusha Grow, the venerable Pennsylvania Congressman, traces the first germination of the Republican party to a convention held in an oak grove in Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1854. The Pittsburg convention of February 22, 1856, and the Philadelphia convention of June 17 following were the successive steps which brought the Republican party into full National stature.

The Kaiser is said to have exclaimed, when he heard that the navy bill had been passed: "Now we know where we stand. At last there is a solid bottom under one's feet." The Emperor's pleasure arises from the fact that this bill will give to Germany 57 battle-ships, 15 large and 36 small cruisers, at a cost of $125,000,000. The programme is to build three ships a year.

Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, who died recently, was notable as the bishop of the Episcopal church who recommended to his clergy, soon after the close of the Civil War, to omit the "prayer for the President and all in civil authority," as prescribed by the prayer-book for use in the morning and evening services of that church, on the pretext that only military government then existed in Alabama.

The diggings at Corinth, carried on by the American school, have resulted in the discovery of the fountain on the Agora mentioned by Pausanias, intact, with the bronze lion's heads whence the water used to flow still in their places on the face of a wall. The floor, with depressions under the spouts, wherein the women of Corinth set their water jars, is 24 feet beneath the surface of the soil today. There have also been found among the fragments of a large building a number of colossal statues, male and female, all with their heads on, which is rare, and many fine reliefs.

A West Point letter to the Chicago Record tells of some famous names that have reappeared on the rolls of the academy. Ulysses S. Grant the third is a member of the fourth or freshman class, and is said to be hazed more than any of his classmates, in order to make sure that he doesn't get a "swelled head." He is reported to take it amiably. A fellow-sufferer is Douglas MacArthur, son of the Military Governor of the Philippines, who is in the class, and stands near the head. Philip H. Sheridan, on the other hand, stands No. 51 in a class of 72, but excels in military exercises. He is said to recall his father, physically as well as mentally, being short, stocky and full of nervous activity.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

An Irishman on weighing his pig exclaimed: "It does not weigh so much as I expected, and I never thought it would."—Tit-Bits.

Cured.—"You lived at a water-cure establishment a whole year. Did it cure you?" "Yes, it cured me completely of the cold-water habit."—Chicago Tribune.

Credulous Being.—"Does your wife believe all you tell her?" asked McBride. "Does she?" repeated Darley. "Why, sir, my wife believes all the weather man says."—Detroit Free Press.

Proud of His Own Work.—"What an egotistical thing this composer must be." "What makes you think so?" "Why, look; he has had 'Fine' printed in several places on this piece of music of his."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"It must be conceded that modern warfare is far less inhuman than the fights our ancestors used to have." "Yes," answered Oom Paul; "I don't believe the proudest warriors of Greece or Rome ever enjoyed the luxury of retreating in a private car."—Washington Star.

"I can recommend the traction cars as health restorers," said the lean man. "I got in one this afternoon, and in a half-hour's ride increased my weight considerably." "How do you account for it?" "Well, for one thing, I tendered the conductor a two-dollar bill and received a bushel of coin in exchange."—Philadelphia North American.

At the Boarding-House.—The conversation had assumed a literary vein when the dressmaker entered. The drug clerk, wishing to draw her into the discussion, asked: "What do you think of 'Excelsior,' Miss Stitcher?" "Oh, my!" she said; "Excelsior is out of date long ago. Braided wire is the favorite now." As no one knew who wrote Braided Wire, the conversation went back to "Quo Vadis?"—Baltimore American.

The Old Church Bell.

Dublin University Magazine.

Ring out merrily,
Lonely, cheerily,
Blithe old bells, from the steeple tower,
Hopefully, tearfully,
Joyfully, fearfully,
Moveth the bride from the maiden bower,
Cloud there is none in the fair Summer sky,
Sunshine flings benison down from on high;
Children sing loud, as the train moves along,
"Happy the bride the sun shines on."

Knell out drearily,
Measured and wearily,
Sad old bells, from the steeple gray;
Priests chanting lowly,
Solemnly, slowly,
Passeth the corpse from the portal today;
Drops from the leaden clouds heavily fall,
Dripping over the plume and the pall;
Murmur old folks, as the train moves along,
"Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."

Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime,
Loving old bells, from the steeple high;
Rolling like holy waves
Over the lowly graves,
Floating up, prayer fraught, into the sky,
Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach;
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach.
Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore,
Peal as ye pealed of yore,
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day;
In sunshine and gladness,
Through clouds and through sadness,
Bridal and burial have passed away;
Tell us life's pleasures, with death are still rife;
Tell us that death ever leadeth to life,
Life is our labor and Death is our rest;
If happy the living, the dead are blest.