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GDAY'S WEATHER -Fair and continued

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 19.

A little while ago the whole arguat of the Democratic anti-imperial is was directed toward proof that the lipinos are as capable of self-governnt as the Cubuns. The intelligence, patriotism and the lofty aspiration liberty that inspired the struggling gals and other natives were touchgly and eloquently exploited, and the ublican President and a Republican gress were anothematized for their eged purpose to refuse freedom to a ple who ought of right to be free Democratic platform is a coldoded abandonment of these virtuous fessions. Now the Filipinos must be adrift because they "endanger our We cannot make them dilgation." bjects "without imperiling our form government." Because "we are not ing to surrender our civilization or convert the Republic into an empire, must get rid of them. And we must ske loose from our perilous relation n our own account, and not on theirs; guse of the great danger to our ives, and not to them. What has bee of the poble concern of the Deeracy for the inalienable right of the pino to protect life, preserve liberty id pursue happiness in his own way melts away before our superior selfright to the pursuit of life, liberty id happiness in our own way, and not p be bothered about them.

There is, to be sure, in the Kansas ity platform an assertion that we ust give to the Filipinos (1) a stable otection from outside interference sh as has been given for nearly a tury to the republics of Central and e to be offered distinctly and solely cause they are to our advantage, The landers are to have stable government their own, and independence and tection, not because they deserve m, but because they are unfit to beme American citizens. By the exerse of our National power, and the juration of our National authority, can and will give them National ine permit these people to remain under miveling hypocrisy!

Observe that an essential feature of protection that we have given Central nd South America. That is to say, we are to extend the Monroe Doctrine to ublican party is roundly denounced ecause it opposes the spirit of the Monoe Doctrine in its avowed policy to ald sovereignty over territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern sumption of sovereignty over the which serves to isolate America from it keeps all European nations out. This for the last judgment? s the Democratic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, found in the very platform which proposes to do for the done for South and Central America. We protect the American continent because they are not on the American mation.

form in vain for a single sympahetic word for the Pilipinos. Nothing is said about Aguinaldo being the tation were comparatively slow and la-Asiatic George Washington. There is borious, when wars were frequent and simply a contemptuous denial of the Pilipino right and fitness to be Amer- and most effective way to protect the foun citizens. The Declaration of In- public health against the infection of a dependence is bounded on the north by the aurora borealis; on the south by the | burn them, and this explains the fact Monroe Doctrine; on the east by the Gulf stream; and on the west by the first breakers of the Pacific. It has like those of Greece and Rome. The litno latitude; but it is confined within very definite limits of longitude. It is intended, in brief, to cover the United States alone, with a quasi extension to the waves upon the shore to cremation, the north and south poles; but it must and it was under this law that the not cross the Atlantic nor the Pacific. The Democratic theory is that we have the Bay of Spezzia in 1822, was creno National duty except our duty to mated by his friends, Lord Byron, surselves; no international obligation to Leigh Hunt and Trelawney. In 1876 so anything for anybody but ourselves.

The Quigging of the Democratic platform is exciting some comment, and some chagrin among those most concerned. The income-tax plank, shaped under the master hand of hers of the platform committee to have been proposed, agreed upon and ordered to be inserted; but it was lost
samewhere in the shuffle between the
full committee and the subcommittee
named to prepare the draft of the document. The comprehensive Chicago
ment. The comprehensive Chicago
platform, which includes income tax
platform, which includes income tax
mas luckily reaffirmed, and the Democratic leaders are conformal to the subcomment and to the sate of the document. The comprehensive Chicago

O.: Pittsburg, Baltimore, Troy, Davencratic leaders are conforming themdered to be inserted; but it was lost
samewhere in the shuffle between the
full committee
named to dereat, and the implication to the income tax at reincus campaign. It says, "is
necessary in Indiana before every election. It is necessary in Indiana before every file.
The comprehensive Chicago
the following cities: Washington, Pa.;
to submit a report of the unconditional
nor much affected by commercial competion. It is necessary in Indiana before every
file and the subcommittee
nor much affected by commercial competion. It is necessary in Indiana before every
file of the document. The comprehensive Chicago
the Kokuk Gate City, edited by a Republican member of the last Congress,
admits that the Hansas City ticket is a
strong one; it considers Bryan more to
be dreaded now than in 180, because he
has "lasted longer and levels competition combinations
called party organizations, but they are
not much affected by commercial competion. It is necessary in Indiana before every
file in the United States, disposed of among
the following cities: Washington, Pa.;
Nor if the indiana before the merting chart in the subcommittee
the following cities: Washington, Pa.;
Nor if the indiana before the merting chart in the subcomment in the subcomment in the following cities:
In England the Ascot rate meeting competion. It is necessary in Indiana
the following cities in the following cities.

In England the Ascot rate meeting competo much affected by commercial competo much affect

selves with the reflection that the party's attitude cannot therefore be misunderstood. So with tariff reform, which no one at Kansas City seems to have thought of. This is queer logic. The Democrats specifically readopted silver and 16 to 1, for the reason that a mere reaffirmation would be construed as abandonment of the issue; and they decline, or fail, to mention income tax or tariff reform, and say that the emission is not to be regarded as abandonment. These were simply forgotten. Then they cannot be very important. But to regard them as unimportant is to commit mental treasor against the great Chicago declaration of independence, which is immortal. Silver was a vital principle in 1856, therefore it must be in 1900, is the Bryanesque reasoning. Tariff reform and income tax were vital issues in 1896, and they are not in 1900, is also Bryanesque ressoning.

THE PROBLEM OF CHINA.

The people of China, hardened and even petrified in ancient custom, are less willing to make changes in their ways of life than are the people of any other land. Resistance to reform, which they regard as mere innovation is the ground of the present outbreak against foreigners, who are regarded as the chief movers in the changes which are so oficus to the ancient conservatism. All foreigners are alike distrusted, and if the missionaries are hated more than others, it is simply because they have been more active than others in the endeavor to introduce new

The Emperor was overthrown because he had placed himself at the head of the new movement for regeneration of China. His edicts of reform would have turned out of profitable sinecures thousands of politicians, commissioners and various dignitaries quartered for centuries on the public, and would have supplanted the rubbish which has been "learning" of China for thousands of years with scientific knowledge collected from the experience of civilized

and enlightened men. It might have been supposed that the war with Japan would have taught China the necessity of study and adoption of the ways of the modern world. It was a terrible defeat of a great nation by a small one; yet that small nation had been reclaimed but yesterday from its isolation and barbarism. How unprepared China is to meet the forces of the modern world should have been taught by this encounter. Europe has indeed sold large quantities of arms to China, which doubtless will be used with considerable effect for a time; but the spirit to organize and support war, and the means of doing it, cannot exist

to any great extent in such a pation. It may be regarded as possible, even probable, that China, as a result of these disturbances, will split into a number of states. The empire is not for Chinese territory, and it should be, as doubtless it will be, their policy to vernment; (" ndependence; and (3) insist that the independence of the Chinese Empire, or of the several states into which it may be broken up, shall be respected by the nations. This will be with America." But these guarantees the only assurance of avoiding difficulties over commercial problems. Peace only can be kept among the other nations by avoldance of every scheme or suggestion of dismemberment of among them

CREMATION.

A recently published communication pendence and individual liberty; but from Rev. Dr. Eliot called public atre cannot retain National independence tention to the subject of cremation. The most recent statistics show that the rapid reduction of the dead to ashes by the American flag, and insist that our means of fire is taken to more kindly authority shall be equal to our respon- by Americans than any other people. sibility. What pitiful shuffling, what More voluntary orders from families are received in New York City to cremate their dead than in any other city in the world. The explanation of this he Democratic anti-expansion policy fact is found in the superior practicalis to afford to the Filipinos the same ity of our people. Our common sense teaches us that from a purely sanitary point of view the weight of argument is all with the advocates of cremation. the Orient. But we find that the Re- The sentimental, superstitious plea for earth burial was completely disposed of by Lord Shaftesbury when he said: "If these so-called religious objections to cremation are sound, what becomes of your blessed saints and martyrs? emisphere. There is a contradiction There is, of course, no answer to this. ere that no amount of effort to draw If the ashes of the blessed saints and distinction between "sovereignty" and martyrs of both the Protestant and protection" can explain away. If the Catholic churches, who were burned because of their faith, or because of their slands is in opposition to the spirit of lack of faith, can be reassembled and the Monroe Doctrine, protection from rematerialized on the resurrection putside interference is violative both of morn, why cannot the ashes of those its spirit and its very letter, which is cremated after death, who may have to preserve the American status quo been saints in life or may have been for the entire American continent, and sinners, be also reassembled and rematerialized at the sound of the last the rest of the world in the sense that | trumpet calling the quick and the dead

The answer of Lord Shaftesbury is conclusive, whether we believe or disbelieve in the resurrection of the body. Philippine Islands what is now being If we do believe in it, we cannot fairly assume that the Christian saints and martyrs lose their chance of resurrecfrom European aggression because it is tion through their heroic sacrifice for the American continent; we refuse to the faith; and if we do not believe in protect European or Asiatic countries it, we certainly need not object to cre-All the great nations of

tiquity resorted to cremation save of the plague the Jews burned their dead. In days when means of transporthe slaughter very great, the quickest multitude of decaying bodies was to that in ancient times cremation was the toral law of Italy for many years has doomed the bodies of persons who have perished at sea and been cast up by body of the poet Shelley, drowned in only twenty-five bodies were voluntarily offered for cremation in this country, but last year 1700 bodies were reduced to ashes by fire in the United States. Since the incineration of the first dead body in this country, over 10,000 have that events will intervene to secure for been similarly disposed of. Bryan himself, is said by several mem- crematory at Fresh Pond, N. Y., 3200 bodies have been voluntarily offered for

and Waterville, N. Y. The total num per of crematories in Europe is 34,000, but this large number is accounted for by the fact that the cremation of the pulsory by the City of Paris to relieve the crowded metropolitan cemeteries. Cremation is recognized as a Christian mode of burial by ministers of many Protestant denominations, including Bishop Potter, Dr. Rainsford, Dr. Huntington and Bishop Lawrence, of the Episcopal Church. Doctrinally, the Catholic Church does not oppose mation, and practically it admits of it in cases of necessity, such as those of war or pestlience, when a large num ber of decaying bodies may become a danger to the public health unless they are destroyed. More women have ex pressed in life the desire to be cremated after death since the incineration of the late Frances E. Willard than ever before. The nationality showing the greatest preference for cremation in New York is the German, who, in proportion to their number, outrank all others four to one, and this ratio is much the same in other American crematories.

THE PUTURE OF HOPS.

The Oregon Hopgrowers' Association considering another proposition for elevating prices beyond the limits regulated by the natural law of supply and demand. The association met with a fair measure of success at this busine last season, but, unfortunately, before they could unload many of their hops at the increased prices caused by the withdrawal of 30,000 to 40,000 bales from the world's supply, the growers of California, Washington and New York had forestalled them. The latter growers sold their hops when they were ready for market, and supplied the demand at prices slightly higher than they would have received, had it not been for the withdrawal of the Oregon hops from the market. In this respect the Oregon association may be said to have met with success, even though the "other fellow" reaped the benefits thereof. As to the Oregon growers, some of them kept out of the pool, and sold early at fair prices, while a large number who stayed in shaved the outer covering of mold from their unsold stock toward the end of the season and sold at prices ranging from 3 and 4 cents per pound down to \$1 a bale, a commission of onehalf cent per pound being deducted to defray the expenses of the association. The latest proposition set before the grower, and said to have the indorsement of the practically defunct association, is from a San Francisco firm which is anxious to finance the coming crop. This firm desires the co-operation of 75 per cent of the growers of Oregon, Washington and California, and, if the latter will agree to reduce their yards 25 per cent, and plok only the strictly first-class hops from the remainder, it will enter into a contract to homogeneous, and there are local dif- pay them 15 cents a pound for the ferences and race hatreds. Neither the product. The courts have held that Inited States nor Great Britain can any agreement having for its object desire to participate in any scramble a restriction of the production of a commodity for the avowed purpose of im proving the price cannot be enforced. Taking this view of the proposition, it

seems to be a "heads-I-win, tails-youlose" scheme. It has only been a year or two since choice hops sold as high as 20 cents per pound in Oregon, and there is no good reason why such a condition of affairs should not prevail again. If the price should go up to old-time figures, the China and parceling out the empire San Francisco firm can be depended on to make good its agreement. If it declines to 10 cents per pound, there is apparently nothing to prevent the "re striction of trade" decision making the contract null and void. There are other reasons where the Oregon hopgrower is taking decidedly the worst of a long planting cacutchouc trees in Luzon. chance. The hop crop is a tender one to handle, and a few days of rainy weather at picking time can practically wipe it out of existence. Should an extended area in England, or the big hop districts of New York, be thus affected at picking time this season, the Oregon hopgrower would see prices scar up to big figures; but by the terms of his contract he would be prevented from picking one-fourth of his crop, or any of it that was not strictly first-class. The New Yorkers reaped a handsome profit on their hops last year on account of the removal from market of the Oregon crop, and with last year's experience for guidance, they will probably increase their acreage this year sufficiently to make up for any reduction that may be made in the Oregon crop. The business of hopgrowing in Oregon has not been very profitable in recent years, but it is a business wherein the profits cannot be increased by the creation of unnatural trade conditions. If a grower cannot produce hops at a profit except by the creation of these artificial conditions, he should use his land for the production of a crop in

> nounced. STILL STRUGGLING WITH BOERS.

which the element of chance is less pro-

The distractions in China have recently so completely relegated the struggle in South Africa to the past that it was with the surprise of a sudden awakening that news of a severe reverse to the British arms at the hands of the Boers under General Botha was received a few days ago; and when this was followed later on by a report that the burghers, 10,000 strong, were masa-ing around Pretoria, with evident intent to recapture that city, the fact that We scan the Kansas City plat- Egypt, Judaea and China, and in times the war in South Africa was practically still a living issue at once became

gravely apparent. While there is not and cannot be any doubt as to the final ending of the struggle between Briton and Boer, it is plain that the forces of the latter have not yet been reduced to submission or even to inactivity. These recent dem onstrations, and especially the success that attended the sortie of General Borule among the highest civilizations, tha from the mountainous country northeast of the capital, show that the Boers have not yet lost their fighting spirit, or become convinced of the futility of further resistance. It is not possible to conceive that their leaders are so devoid of intelligence as to continue this fight upon the basis of strength against strength, or rather of weakness against strength, in the field, It is more likely that, fully cognizant of the new anxiety that has engaged the attention of England and threatens to engage her soldiers in a field far distant from the Transvaal, they holding out against time in the hope

them favorable terms of settlement General Roberts' position is clearly a most trying one. Enthusiasm that fol-

of fact, the contest has developed into kind of guerrilla warfare, engineered by able and experienced campaigners who have the immense advantage over the British Generals of being thoroughly familiar with the country in which they are operating. Dewet, south of the Orange River, and Botha, to the north, have thus far successfully cluded with their commands the utmost efforts of General Roberts, so to invest them as to leave them no rational al-

ternative except surrender. Of this type of warfare we have had and are still having experience in the Philippines, for which we have paid denriy, the end of the liquidation being not yet in sight. For like experience the Spaniards paid heavily in blood and treasure through many years in Cuba, and no one can tell how long this "fight and hide" policy will continue in the mountain fastnesses of South Africa. Neither Steyn nor Kruger contemplates unconditional surrender as a possible ending of the struggle. Stubborn sons of generations of stubborn sires, they see but one result of the conflict, and that, the one to their liking. This determination to hold out to the last extremity has not, we may well believe, been weakened by the news which has, of course, reached them of the Chinese cataclysm. Hence, though British supremacy, including the extin guishment of the South African Republes, is inevitable, the end cannot be said to be yet in sight.

During the first half of the present year, according to the Railroad Gazette (New York), the railway mileage built in the United States was something over 2000 miles. During the last half of the year the mileage is always greater. The estimate for the entire year is between 5000 and 6000 miles. In the new building for the six months of this year. Texas leads with 164 miles. Then follow Iowa, with 150 miles; Missienippi, 119; Georgia, 117; California, 104; Pennsylvania, 103; South Carolina, 102; Oklahoms, 75; Minnesota, 77, and Arkansas, 62 mles. A statement is presented from Edward Atkinson, the well-known statistician, in which it is estimated that not less than 100,000 miles of railway will be built in the United States during the next fifteen years, a heavy factor in the total being in the South and Southwest. He further adds that, as every mile of line requires about 100 tons of iron and steel, this would mean 10,000,000 tons for new rallroad lines alone. Renewals, repairs, architectural work, etc., are not included in these figures. This means something very important in the development of the country, as well as to the iron and steel interests. It would make a yearly av erage of more than 6000 miles, not unreasonable when it is remembered that there have been years when double that amount was built.

Owing to the reckless and primitive way in which the trees that furnish the gutta-percha of commerce have been treated in Sumatra and Borneo. from whence the principal output has come, the supply is almost exhausted. A book has just been published in Germany calling attention to this matter, and citing that these trees flourish in but a few places. These statements are recited by Consul Hughes, of Coburg, who points especially to the fact that gutta-percha may be produced profit-ably and cheaply in the Philippines. When once the war clouds have cleared away from our insular possessions in the farther Pacific, we shall begin to find out their true value. In the meantime, this statement, with its suggestions of vast profit in the commercial world, may well set sundry enterprising American citizens to thinking, as it will in all probability later set them to

etary Root, in event of a Chinese war of large dimensions, could not send more troops from Luzon, for General BUGBEAR OF THE MONEY POWER. MacArthur says that he cannot spare them. About half of our 64,000 troops in the Philippines must be brought back to this country and mustered out by July 1, 1901. To withdraw them and replace them with regulars will take some six months. The withdrawal must begin in November. When Congress assembles it ought to increase the regular Army to 109,000 men and abolish the volunteer system, which, as it exists at present, is both expensive and cumbrous. The enlargement of the regular Army is the least expensive way of solving the question of how to make \$5,000 men do the work of 100,000.

Ten thousand American soldiers are few enough to protect American subjects from murder and rapine by many million Chinese; but they are probably great enough to excite renewed alarm in the neighborhood of Lincoln, Neb., about "militarism." The "militarism" that sends our soldiers thousands of miles out of our country to save the lites of our citizens cannot be very dangerous to our domestic tranquillity.

By seating the rioters from Shoshone County, the enemies of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, have beaten him for renomination. This so completely identifles the Demo-Popo party of Idaho with anarchy, riot, dynamite and murder, that there can be no such thing as mistaking the general issue in that

state. Of course we shall not carry on the war against the Chinese in a vengeful spirit. But war is war, and to go to war is to kill. If the Chinese think we are not going to have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth and a life for a life, our task may be harder.

Anyway, the Idaho Fusionists cannot what Steunenberg did for law and order and the good name of Idaho. But they can do much to show that Steumenberg did it as a patriotic American executive, and not as a Democrat.

Competition drove the wall paper trust out of business. But the object of a trust is to kill off competition. Willich goes to show that even the trust is a mean adversary for economic law.

Election Not Already Decided.

New York Evening Post. Republican newspapers in the Middle West do not accept the cheerful view of some organs in this part of the country that the election is already decided, and Bryan's defeat assured. On the contrary, one finds plenty of warnings that it would be a fatal mistake to act upon the theory that all is plain sailing, In In-diana, for example, the Indianapolis Journal, the chief newspaper of the party, deprecates the suggestion of a Pittsburg journal that the Bryan ticket is "foredoomed to defeat," and the implication that a strenuous campaign is not neces-

hold on the people than seemed likely when he made his entrance into National politics four years ago"; and, while hold-ing that "the balance of probability tends to the election of McKinley and Roose-velt." It frankly admits that "it will be no easy victory, and the battle this year will be one of the greatest ever known in the history of the country." Such con-cessions of the opposition strength in the section where the contest is to be decided must not be disregarded.

THE KANSAS CITY CHOICE. Just How 16 to 1 Weakens Bryan's Chance of Election.

Chicago Times-Herald. Since Bryan, with the aid of Croker and Van Wyck, has succeeded in making New York ope of the "impossible states" for the Democracy in November, it will puzzle the mest leather-lunged shouter for 15 to 1 to locate the 224 electoral rotes necessary to elect him President Giving him every vote counted for him in 1896, with the eight each from Kansas and Maryland, he would only have 12 votes, or 23 short of the promised land. But Bryan is not going to hold all the Western States he carried in 1898. He will not get the accidental singleton in Cali-fornia. The four votes of Washington are as good as lost to him already. The same in true of South Dakota's four and

Bryan carried Kansas by 12,309. W. J. Bryan carried Kansas by 12,300. W. J. Balley, Republican, was elected Congressman-at-large from Kansas in November, 1893, by 16,899 plurality over Botkin. Fusionist, and a clear majority of 14,299 over all, and the Republicans elected six out of seven district Congressmen by anajorities running as high as 7112, only one failing short of a majority. So with sunshine pouring prosperity into Kansas by the cribful and pairfotism exuding from severy pore, there is not much uding from every pore, there is not much more chance of Bryan's carrying the state this year than Cleveland had in 1888, when Harrison had a plurality of

And what of sun-kissed, wind-swept Nebraska? State pride and discontent gave it to Bryan in 1895. But Nebraska has elected a Republican legislature since then. Today state pride will have to battle with state patriotism, and the sun of prosperity has put the clouds of discontent to flight. Bryan will have to fight for Nebraska.

The same opportunity which the De-mocracy had to court success in New York has been thrown away in Maryland by the specific declaration for silver. Summed up in tabular form the result of the Democratic convention in Kansas City may be approximated in the fol-lowing table of electoral votes:

9 New York
6 North Dakota
3 Ohio
51 Oregon
12 Pennsylvania
13 Rhode Island
10 South Dakota
6 Vermont
13 Washington
13 Washington
14 Wisconsin
2 Wyoming iana . higan Minnesota New Hampshir New Jersey Total ocratic Ele Montana Alabama North Carolina ... lorida. 17 Total Total otal votes in Electoral College

cratic party by Saunting its banner of re-pudiation with its frantic device of "16 to 1" in the face of sound money Democrats, sound money anti-imperialists, sound money mugwumps, sound money reformers, sound money Germans, sound money Scandinavians and sound money Americans of every race, creed and complexion, has abandoned every hope of

lecting Bryan. When the permanent honor of the cour try is attacked at home the American people are not to be distracted by a popgun fire upon its temporary policy abroad. They will settle with the scotch ed snake of free silver first and then they will shake whatever there may be of peril or imperialism out of the island policy of the United States.

Difficult to Tell What Will Become of the Trusts.

New York Journal of Commerce, It is stated with great confidence that the pending question before the American people is that of plutocracy against The statement sounds imposing: It is impossible to extract from It any meaning that is not at once refuted by the facts of every-day life, which all see, and which the most moderate com-prehensions can understand. Some of the cheap-money men mean by it that money has more purchasing power than at some former time, and therefore a man who has money has more power. This is comprehensible, but is not true in the sense that a man has more power over other men; it is only more power to ac-quire material things. And the same statement about plutocracy and democracy is made by men who are perfectly sound on the currency question, who do not confound money, meaning currency. with money meaning wealth, and who know very well that money does not give its holder a greater power over other men than formerly.

Most of the people who use this formula of plutocracy probably have some idea about the potency of money with law, or courts, or social institutions. There is a little truth and a good deal of error here, and what is true is due to weaknesses of human nature and is not in any comprehensive sense amenable to law, and nearly all the implied comparisons between the present and the past are fallacious. Probably every sufferer from the vision of plutocracy would at once refer to the so-called trusts if asked to specify some outward manifestation of the evil he dreaded. These combinations are too recent to warrant confident pre-dictions about them, to their favor or their disparagement. But we know that very few have lasted long, that one of the oldest is about to dissolve, that one of the largest is a revival of a combination which was formed four or five years ago and did not last two years, that another of great apparent power has just passed a dividend on its common stock, and some have paid nothing on their common stock; that the financing of these organigations in their formative period, and subsequently to keep them supplied with working capital, has been growing more

working capital, has been growing more difficult, and the ability of most of them to go through a period of declining sales and failing prices, when there is not enough business to go around, is a matter of considerable doubt.

The general facts of the present period are that the compensation of all human labor, from the man with the hoe to the college professor or the practitioner in medicine or law, has increased decidedly within a generation, while the cost of supplying nearly every want has been decreased, so that the reward of labor, physical and intellectual, has increased. At the same time profits and interest At the same time profits and interest have declined, and the man or woman who lives on investments is in far less

who lives on investments is in far less favorable position than \$\text{M}\$ years ago. The statute books of the Nation and the states do not look as if capital had got much the better of labor in the shaping of legislation, and the charge that the laws of the country are made by the "money power" is much easier said than substantiated. The political freedom of the individual citizen may be greatly abridged by the political combinations

Probably the champions of eracy against plutocracy do not in tend to attack civilization, but some of them are in very queer company.

A CAMPAIGN OF DECEPTION. Enstern Democrats Assured That "Silver Is Dead." New York Tribune.

Certain things have to be noticed and kept well in mind during the whole of the singular campaign which is begin-ning. The attitude and purpose of the Democratic party on the whole financial issue are meant to deceive. It has, in-deed, deciared once for all what it in-tends in its 15-to-1 plank, and in the emphatic declaration of Mr. Bryan that in every relation or bearing to the monetary problem the party stands just where it did in 1886. Now, the very object of mak-ing this declaration thus flatly and once for all at the start is that there is afforded a better chance to deceive the public mind on that subject. If the party now proceeds to ignore such a declaration en-tirely, after it has first made answer that It is compelled to adhere to its position 1896, and then goes on to in this state or that who will do all they can for Bryan, although on the mone question they profess to be Gold Demo crats or the soundest of sound-money men, the countenance and favor of such citizens will cheat great multitudes into the belief that the sliver question is really dead and that on live and practical questions sound-money men have nothing

that this systematic deception will win for free sliver a great many voters who do not belong to that side. Every day men of standing and influence, who pre sumably do not want to cheat their neigh bors, are found saying that "the silver laste is dead" as a sufficient reason for giving to Bryan a countenance they would otherwise refuse. Yet these men must be perfectly aware that the support of the Democratic Presidential ticket car-ries forward toward success Congresdonal and Senatorial candidates in various states who are for free-sliver coin-age; that the election of a majority on that side is possible in either or both houses, and that it is the more likely because many sound-money men feel a de sire to treat the issue as no longer alive. With such a majority, Mr. Bryan would not let a single day pass that could be saved in putting through and sanctioning by his signature a free-coinage act.

It must be remembered from the star

With this sustained effort to defraud voters about foreign matters there is a issue which Mr. Bryan uses with the characteristic recklessness of the demagogue eager to catch votes by it if he can, and indifferent to the incalculable harm which may result from weakening the sovereignty of law. Mr. Bryan has been making it clear that his appeal this same type, year to the anarchist element is in every respect as reckless and dangerous as it was in 1896. One might then have supposed that the whirl and excitement of a convention which Mr. Bryan captured by a marvel of oratorical effectiveness did not leave Bryan himself and his best asunderstand the matter thoroughly, however, and has put the same desperate and deadly appeal into his plan for this year, set themselves against the law in some states, no matter on what pretext, and then can command their votes against the President, who cannot fail to execute free sliver. From beginning to end the Democratic policy this year is one of deception, and its exposure will require not a little frank and earnest work.

The Truth About Manila Saloons. Army and Navy Journal. edicted just what has come to

When the volunteer chaplain, Rev. pass. Wells, on his return, was made responsible by the papers for the statement that one of the results of American occupation has been an increase of saloons from four to more than 400, we ventured prophesy that local corroboration lain Wells' statement; some pains to investigate this charge, and have to say that it is false in every When the flag was first planted in Manila there were between 4000 and 5000 grocery shacks, kept by Chinos and Filipinos, and every one of them sold liquors, a native product, which did more to fill graves than disease and builets. They were not saloons, but grog-shops, insidious hell-holes, and many soldiers became victims of them. Vino and other native drinks could be purchased for 1 cent a drink, American money, and 10 cents was a sufficient sum for a common drunk, and a penny or two more a bacchanalian revel.
"Governor-General Otis had this problem to solve during the early days of o cupation, and he was happily successful in closing most of the Chino and native shacks. A license system was established and the American saloon took the place of the native saloon. With their estabishment the death and insane rates have been less, and the greatest good to the greatest number has thus been subserved Instead of over 4000 places where liquors were sold, we now have less than 400, and the quality of the stuff is vastly bet-ter and the quantity less. Insidious effects of vino and native gin soon alarmed physicians and surgeons, and an order was issued to seize and destroy all of said products found. This practically eliminated their manufacture, and to get them is as difficult as it is to get liquors in the veriest prohibition town of Kansas. Hull the reform!"

Brooklyn Engle.
"I believe in expansion," said Mr. Cro-ker at the beginning of last year. "Are not our people as powerful, intelligent and as patriotic as those of England?" he asked. "Why not give our young men a chance to develop our new possessions?" he also asked. The number of young men in this country has not diminished since that time, nor has there been any falling off in intelligence and patriotism. However, Croker convictions are notoriously subject to change. Some of them would upset the equanimity of the most placid chameleon on the continent.

Queen Victoria has purchased for \$125 a manuseript over 300 years old, which gives a his-tory of Windsor Castle and the neighborhood. The Emperor of Germany confided to a friend In his sword practice, and that he had decided to take daily lessons in fencing.

Rev. C. A. Bartol, who has been paster of the old West Church, Boston, for over 50 years, relebrated his 87th birthday a short while ago. He is the oldest living alumnus of the Har Divinity School.

Jerry Simpson saved the most of his salary while he was serving in Congress, invested it in land and cattle, and has become wealthy. When he went to Congress he had not a dellar in his pocket. He had to borrow the money he, paid for his ticket to Washington. Now he is rated at \$40,000—one of the richest men in Barber County.

Parber County.

Pierre Lorillard's houseboat Calman, which was burned in Florida waters a short time ago, was the most elaborate hoat of the sort in this country, and the loss is estimated at nearly \$100,000. Mr. Lorillard's boat was equipped with its own motive power, and so arranged that it could tow a foating stable and carriage-house, thereby permitting the owner to use his own horses when he wished to land.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Croker has beat his tomahawk into an tee pick and his wigwam into a refrigerator.

The boy who is the last to take a bath at home is the first to run away to go swimming.

There is a variety about the news from China that would make a kaleidescope green with envy.

The little, buzzing, busy bee

Is worth his weight in gold,
If those who keep him are content
To have and not to hold.

Cyclone Davis is in Chicago, carrying wind to the Windy City. Davis never did have much tact.

Beneath the apple tree the youth Now through the daytime camps, But spends the long and weary nights All doubled up with cramps.

Having not died for several days, it may be taken for granted that the Empress Dowager is regaining her health,

The number of ministers of the gospel who feel called to preach religion to the benighted Mongolian is falling rapidly off. The climate of Chicago will not be healthful for census takers if the popu-

lation of that city does not reach the 2,000,000 mark. Mr. Watterson may be a follower and not a leader, but, like the average wild gander, he continues to honk after he

drops to the tail of the procession. The way Oom Paul keeps on fighting when England has important business for her army in other fields shows how ut-

terly lacking in consideration he is. Prince Ching, who is reported to have organized resistance to Prince Tuan, the Boxers, and the disloyal soldiery, and to be exerting himself to protect the foreign legations and all Europeans in Pekin, is the uncle of the Emperor, and was the head of the Tsung II Yamun until deposed in favor of Prince Tuan. He is a very intelligent and forceful man, who fully comprehended the consequence to the integrity and independence of the empire of the destruction of legations and the massacre of accredited representatives, with the women and children of their families. Yung Lu, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial army, who has been reported as co-oper-

A short time ago a citizen bought a popular novel, and having been much pleased with it, when he had finished it, gave it to a friend, to have and to hold. The recipient read the book and ennot leave by an income to realize the full joyed it so much that he wished three import of declarations about government of his friends, whose offices were in the joyed it so much that he wished three by injunction and by the courts. Long by injunction and by the courts. Tong before that campaign ended he came to He therefore loaned them the book to be read in succession. The first read the book and placed it on the desk of with deliberate intent to use it to the ut-most for the free-sliver interest. If he can only excite a few thousand men to and the third party secured it at the Library, by a fluke. As the second party was going home with the copy he had the laws, that might turn the scale and bought he called at his grocer's and was bring monetary revolution, even though told that he had left a book there the not one of the law-resisting voters favored last time he was in. This proved to be the missing book which he supposed some one had taken off his desk. book he returned to the owner, who undertook to take it home. He had many places to call at before he went home, and in all of them he laid down the book and, either his attention was called to it as he was going out, or remembered to go back for it. Finally time grew short and as he had to rush his calls at several places, he placed the enchanted book in the tail-pocket of his coat, preferring to risk an interview with ld be decidedly lacking. The Manila his better half on the subject of torn pockets to losing the book. ited three places, when he noticed that he no longer had the book. He rushed back over his trail, and at each of those places was assured that he had no book when he called there. He knew that he had had a book, but could not remember where he had left it and started to hark back on his trail still further, but as he was crossing the street he had to spring aside to escape being run over by a car and something banged against his leg and recalled to his alleged mind the fact that he had put the book in his

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Time-Saver.—Parke—Your wife tells me you have just bought her a new wheel. Lane —Yes. She can now run home from the golf links and see the children occasionally.—De-troit Free Press.

The View-Point.-First Rabbit-That town how has been around here nearly a week and never once tried to kill us. Second Rabbit— Yes; he seems to be devoid of all human atibutes. Indianapolis Press.

One of Them.—'A Chicago man has gained the power of speech by trying to commit sui-eide." remarked Mrs. Beechwo..i. "That must be one of the kill-or-cure remedies," added Mr. Beechwood.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-

An Excuse.—'She has been divorced three times," said the Boardwalk somety. "But," remonstrated the Chicago lady who had not night the drift of the conversation, haps she doi not marry until late in life," Philadelphia North American.

Rare, Indeed -Art Denier-Here's something fine. It's "The Battle of Waterloo," by Van Dyna. Markley-Is it, really? I thought Van Dyke died before the battle coursed. Art Deal-er-Er-sc he did. But-cr-you see, this is one of his posthumous paintings. Philadelphia

An Artistic Debt.- The theater owes a great deal to the Shakespearean drama," said the pression "Yes," answered the young man with wide ears; "some of the best burlesques I over saw were on "Rimilet" and 'Romeo and Juliet." "—Washington Star.

The trembling Boxer knelt before Li Hung Chang and strove to explain matters. "I must have lost my head. I see no other reason why I engaged in the uprising. O Son of the Blue Sky," he waited. "You are a tride off in your grammar," interposed Li. "You should say, it will have lost my head." And the exner stepped forward at the proper signal.

EVOLUTION.

"I Am Great and You Are Small"; or, the Survival of the Fittest. A sparrow swinging on a branch

'Oh, let me live!' the insect prayed,
With trembling, pictous cry.
'No,' said the sparrow, 'you must fall, For I am great and you are small.

The bird had scarce begun his feast Hefore a hawk came by. The game was caught. "Pray let me live!"
Was now the sparrow's cry.
"No," said the capter. "you must fall,

For I am great and you are small." An engle saw the regue and swooped Upon him from on high.

"Pray let me live! Why would you kill
80 small a bird as I?"

"Oh," said the eagle, "you must fall,

-Translated from the German in Presby