send at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms....166 | Business Office. REVISIOD SURSCRIPTION RATES. y Mail (postage prepaid), in advance by with Sunday, per month; ly, Sunday excepted, per year ily, with Sunday, per year day, per year weekly, per year weekly, per year weekly, 3 months.

United States, Canada and Mexico: 26 to 16-page paper 26 to 22-page paper Powden rates double. News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising. subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair and cooler;

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

STRALIENABLE DIGHTS OF MAN" Washington, has sent out a new edition of his pamphlet on "The Inalienable tack not merely on wealth in its larger Rights of Man." We have looked over aggregations, but on every man's modit with some care. Chief of these inalienable rights we find to be the right | mulated something by his industry, and of the individual to be supported by the doesn't want to share it, through comtrifling fellow who doesn't like to work. This, indeed, is the basis of Bryanism. do well to vote against the party of It is the socialistic idea. It is govern- Rogers and Bryan. For what reason mental paternalism. It is the war of has Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, the indolent, the unenterprising, the been rejected? Because he put down worthless, on those who by intelligent rioters, dynamiters, destroyers of propindustry and constant exercise of pru- erty. Why the declaration against govdence and self-denial with it, have ernment by injunction? Because the managed to acquire property. All such, injunctions complained of were a means in the judgment of Governor Rogers, of preserving order, stopping riot and are enemies of "the people." This, preventing renewal of attack on propmoreover, is the basis of Bryan politics. It is the underlying postulate of anny, it seems, to interfere with these the Kansas City platform. It proposes, in effect, to make the country carry its shiftless, idle, triffing or worthless population, and give them everything they want, without the necessity of planning, working and striving for it.

Governor Rogers tells us that "free land is the first demand of nature." land belongs to "the people." Private owners are usurpers. So, in regard to one man should have more than another. The state should "fix" all alike. The man of industry, prudence and more than the man of self-indulgence and sloth. Indeed, the disposition to work, the exertion of superior force of mind and the application of it to the affairs of life, are signs of a disposition of injustice and tyranny which the state ought to suppress. Why, indeed, why in the name of justice, in a country where equality is or should be the rule, is one man allowed to get the start of another? And yet, under our system and practice, "inalienable rights" are thus trampled under foot!

Again, if anybody is allowed to make money in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits, we are told that the system is be permitted "to levy tribute upon exchange." To admit this is to deny or disparage another fundamental, natural and inalienable right of man. But in that state of nature to which this oracle appeals, there is no exchange, for there is nothing to exchange. In primitive times, that was the condition at Puget Sound.

But after all, Governor Rogers doesn't find his ideal in the primitive conditions at Puget Sound, when the matives had the absolute equality that is the basis of his system of inalienable rights. His ideal republic of the present time is the Puyallup reservation. But he doesn't see how artificial it is. He proceeds to tell us that adoining the little city where he once lived (Tacoma) there is a comparatively small Indian reservation, containing some thousands of acres of valuable land. On this land each family has its cabln, its little field and its domestic animals: there is a free home to every member of the tribe, and there is exemption from taxation, which soon would pauperize them all. Governor Rogers calls these "natural" conditions, Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Four and he calls them ideal. These people "are in possession of one of the great natural rights of man, the right to free teen 76, fourteen 75, fourteen 74, ten 73, H. Noyes, the evangelist of communuse of the soil; a right with which nature, or the Creator, has endowed each and every child born into the world, thirty-three 66, and forty 65. yet now by our laws largely denied to

tion, and what has supported them in \$17 Money wrung from the toil of the ted for gallant and meritorious conpeople of the United States. That land duct at the battle of Buena Vista. The always was there, but the Indians did next oldest officer of the Army, and the not use it. The United States took oldest living graduate of West Point, hold of it, put it in cultivation, built is Major William Austine, of the class houses for the occupants, supplied them of 1838, who was brevetted for gallanwith domestic animals and with imple- try at the battles of Contreras and ments of agriculture, hired workmen Cherubusco. Among the other officers and overseers, established schools and of the retired list who are veterans of paid the cost, and even furnished the the Mexican War are Generals Wilcox Indians with food and clothing. This and T. J. Wood; Colonels Getty, L. P. superintendence by the United States, Graham, John P. Hatch, Fitz John Porat the cost of better people than the In- ter. I. N. Palmer, M. D. Simpson, James ers thinks the condition of the Indians at Puyallup the height of felicity; and the conclusion derivable from his argu- General William B. Franklin, of the ment is that he wants the United States Union Army, who is 77, and General to settle us all upon reservations. He tells us that the condition of these In- Army, who is nearly 81. Among the dlans is better than that of the greater part of the people in the adjacent City of Tacoma; and further, that "it would tenant-General Schofield, who is 69; appear that white families should be Generals D. E. Sickles, 77; Howard, 76; at least as well provided for as are In- McCook, 69; Ruger, 67; Wheaton, 67; dians." It would be fine, no doubt; yet Forsyth, 66; Merritt, 64; Baird, 76; D. there are some who would hardly be S. Stanley, 72; Parke, 73; Bradley, 78; content with the Indian reservation | Carr. 69; Long. 63. Colonel John Green system as the embodiment of the high- is 75, and Major T. I. Eckerson is 79. appear where the money would come officers upon the retired list are gradufrom to support the people of the United ates of West Point; 12 per cent were ap-Governor Rogers we take to be a good representative of the socialistic idea that has converted the Democratic party into the Bryan party. The social-

there, more or less deeply, with communism and anarchism. No intelligent observer can misunderstand its character and tendency. No man is to have any advantage in property or business over any other man. Government is to the rough edge of battle." but all upon absolute squality. Fortunes are to be leveled. And then, of course, there will be a return to the conditions of primitive and savage life. Then there will be no large faxpaying class who may be drawn upon for creation and support of the Puyallup reservation scheme.

It is this hostility to private property that everywhere animates and supports the Bryan scheme of politick. It is a tendency to hark back to barbarism. The appeal for it is addressed chiefly to ignorant and irresponsible suffrage, and there it finds its main response The real object is to use government as means of spollation, for support of indolence and incapacity. It is a tendency which the immense power founded on universal suffrage gives to politicians who strive for their own advancement by showing the indolent and inefficient how they may hope for advantage to themselves by voting away the property which others have accumulated through industry and labor. This is the basis of the campaign of the Bryan party, and Governor Rogers helps to make it plain by his doctrine of the inalienable right of idleness and inefficiency to take the fruit of patient, persevering and self-denying industry. A large part of mankind want to get for nothing those things that are due only to steady, prudent and self-sacrificing labor, pursued without intermission or relaxation of effort, through the whole lifetime; and to men of this Governor Rogers, of the State of description the party led by Bryan makes its principal appeal. It is an aterate savings. The man who has accustate-especially if the individual be a pulsory legislation, with those who "want something for nothing," would erty and destruction of life. It is tyr-"inalienable rights of man."

A GALLANT SOLDIER.

Colonel Emerson H. Liscum, Ninth United States Infantry, who fell at the head of his regiment in the assault on Tien Tsin, has been buried at Tong Nobody has any right to land. The Ku. Colonel Liscum was born in Burfirst to answer Lincoln's call for troops all other property. There ought to be in April, 1861, and served in the ranks equal division. There is no reason why of a three months' regiment at the fight of Big Bethel, Va., in June, 1861, where Theodore Winthrop was slain. He enlisted in the Tweifth United States Inself-denial is not entitled to anything fantry in February, 1862; was wounded at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; was commissioned Second Lieutenant in February, 1863; was badly wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. He became Captain in the Nineteenth United States Infantry in 1870; Major of the Twentysecond United States Infantry in 1892; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentyfourth United States Infantry in May, 1896. He accompanied the Twentyfourth Infantry to Cuba, and was badly wounded at San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898. For his services he was promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in Ninth United States Infantry, May 16, boys are without any of the idealism rong and oppressive. Nobody is to 1899, and accompanied his regiment to of youth. The young men have no seri-Manila. Colonel Liscum was brevetted during the Civil War for gallantry at Bethesda Church, Va., and before Peters-

burg. The American Navy lost some minor officers fighting the Chinese in November, 1856, but Colonel Liscum is the first American Army officer to die in battle under the flag in China. He was an admirable soldier; a man of exceptional modesty, of absolute sobriety, a man of strict honor, courtesy, humanity, discretion and courage. With the scars of three wounds already upon him, he started for the Philippines, little expecting to get his death wound in Colonel Liscum left a wife. China. the daughter of the late General Alexander S. Diven, who was an eminent citizen of Elmira, N. Y., and Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers in the Civil War.

The retired list of the regular Army includes 764 officers. Of this total, there are 227 officers who are 65 years of age and upwards to 88, which is the age of officers are 85, two 84, two 82, three 81, two 80, four .79, twelve 78, nine 77, stxtwenty 72, fifteen 71, twenty-six 70, forty-one 60, thirty 68, twenty-nine 67, ture.

The oldest officer of the Army now living. Brigadier-General Daniel H. lives today in the rural life of the great But what put the Indians in this posi- Rucker, was appointed to the Army from civil life in 1837. He was brevet

continues. But Governor Rog- Oakes, and Captain N. J. T. Dana. Among the surviving Mexican War veterans outside the regular Army are James Longstreet, of the Confederate distinguished Generals of the Union Army upon the retired list are Lieu-

were appointed from civil life. The gallant Ninth Infantry is probably in sore straits at Tien Tsin. It stie or communistic doctrine penetrates has been in sore straits before, and the party, through and through. The came out with a record of undiminished shrick for free silver, the outery against | bravery and effectiveness, though with property, the clamor about imperialism, sadly depleted numbers. It is pain- sought to help. For her faith and conare but signs or offshoots of the funda- fully apparent that the allied troops secration to the truth as she saw it she mittee had found it impossible to manage

had its full share, since it is noted for being found, when occasion calls, "on

NEW ENGLAND HAS MOVED WEST. Rural New England is charged with toctal and religious degeneracy by several New England critics, including Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, who makes a good showing of facts in support of his position that non-churchgoing people are far more numerous in rural New England than they were fifty years ago. Limited to the rural population proper as found in the small villages, it may not be denied that the charge of degeneracy is not easy to refute. The present indications are that the June census will return the foreign-born population of New England as 1,750,000, against 600,000 foreignborn residents in 1880, and 1,100,000 foreign-born residents in 1890. these foreign-born residents are found in Massachusetts. There are probably 300,000 Irish-born inhabitants in Massachusetts, and some 225,000 Canadians. There are some 30,000 Germans in that state, and an equal number in Connecticut. There are 3000 Portuguese in Massachusetts, and immigrants are increasing. There are 100,000 Irish-born in Connecticut, and at least 75,000 Canadians in Maine. A considerable number of Irish and Canadians become farmers in New England, and the Por tuguese become farmers, fishermen and millhands. These newcomers of all sorts are welcome, for they replace the more progressive inhabitants who have gone West. The ambitious, vigorous young men of New England find better opportunity for their powers in the small towns of the West than in the big manufacturing cities of New England, and there is a steady flow of New England's best rural population to New York, Ohio, Illinois, the trans-Mississippl states and the Pacific Coast. The competition of Western agricul-

ture has caused the abandonment of a good deal of New England farming land in the mountain and hill towns of ont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. What was once an old-time village center, but is now overgrown with forest trees, is not an exceptional sight in the Green Mountain region. The able farmer, when he lost his purchasing power, "pulled up stakes," and the enterprising village storekeeper was obliged to follow the example of his customers. The steam railroad and the trolley have wrought the destruction of these old-time flourishing small New England villages. The great factories have starved out the small industries. Out of this stagnant industrial environment and social atmosphere every restless, aspiring New England boy hastens to escape. He seeks employment in the lington, Vt., in 1841; he was among the large towns and cities of his state, or goes to work for a railroad, so that the large towns and cities of New England show growth while the small villages dwindle or stand still. But the vast majority of the vigorous, ambitious young blood of New England goes

West; in fact, has been going West

Of course, the native-born and bred

steadily for sixty years.

New Englander who lacks the physical energy or mental hardihood to abandon the dull, decaying cot where he was born, is sure to degenerate. such conditions of deserted farms and declining villages, human deterioration is sure to follow. The social atmosphere of these small villages is happily described by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, as full of the ennul of life rather than its sublime mystery. August, 1898. He became Colonel of the Religious indifference is prevalent. The tal cynicism that is a natural growth from an indolent and spiritless life. These dull and weak New England degenerates, when they work at all, drop down into the ranks of unskilled labor, and not a few of them help to make a startling record for crime in the rural districts. The New England newspapers admit that Western Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine have much of the old Yankee stock scattered over the hillsides that is of bad quality -run out-and welcome the foreign imnigrants as far superior to the native idler and degenerate of the hills, for the native degenerate of the farms is described by the Springfield Republican as a man "without ambition, who sinks rapidly into moral torpor and often becomes a criminal of the most dangerous type." The failure of the church to reach these New England degenerates is well known. They are among the most hopeless of all the heathen of civilization. Out of this cold bog of New England social duliness, out of these little mountain towns, came many years ago a startling growth of religious cranks and charlatans; prophets of the quality of Joseph Smith, William Miller, Brigham Young and John

> ism, which included sexual stirpicul-The best of rural New England went west many years ago, and as a result states of the Middle West. The dull or spiritless New Englander who still sticks to the dreary, listless environment of his small mountain town is doubtless justly described today as degenerate; he is the dregs of a fine stock. even as the Georgia "cracker" is the dregs of a fine stock. The best of New England still holds its own in her large towns and cities, and in the small towns

to a friend in Des Moines should secure attention from all who take malicious pleasure in the observation that missionaries from China hither would be quite as much in order as missionaries to China hence. She says:

We see very much in our servants to respec idmire and even love. They are so putient, taithful, attentive, thoughtful and kind. The qualities of character they manifest surprise ne. Heathens? In some ways, and so are w

This frank utterance, intended for no eye but the feciplent's, discovers the character of the typical missionary in a way which should disarm malevo lence and set out in bold relief the barbarism sometimes extolled as the equal or the superior of Christianity. This est results of civilization; nor does it Only 25 per cent of the total number of devoted woman, who, looking on her Chinese servants and seeing the good in them, learned "to respect, admire States on this ideal reservation system. pointed from the Army, and 63 per cent and even love," who bore voluntary tribute to their "patience, kindness and fidelity." whose catholic spirit exclaimed, "If they are heathens, so are we all"-is probably filling a dishonored grave in Pekin, her frail body fiendishly maltreated and dismembered by the heathen hordes she loved and

profoundly socialistic, touched here and bered by a well-equipped and deter- into that blessed company of those who mined foe, and that the losses all along have for conscience' sake been stoned the line will be heavy. Of these losses and sawn asunder and slain with the it is not surprising that the Ninth has edge of the sword. Of whom the world was not worthy.

It is to be earnestly hoped that Eugene V. Debs will develop the moral courage to resist overtures made to him to cancel his entry in the Presidential race. Such withdrawal would leave only eight starters, as follows:

For Vice-President REPUBLICANS: William McKinley, Theodore Roomevelt, of Ohio. Thew Tork. DEMOCRATS: Adial E. Stevenson, of Illinois. m. J. Bryan, f Nebraska.

POPULISTS: Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Charles A. Towns, of Minnesota. MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS: Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota. Wharton Burker, of Pennsylvania. PROHIBITIONISTS:

John G. Wootley, of Illinois. Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island. SOCIALIST LABOR: Max S. Hayes,

DE LEON BOCIALISTS:

meph P. Malioney, Valentine Remmill, of Massachusetts. of Pennsylvania. UNITED CHRISTIANS: Dr. S. C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania. John G. Woolley, of Illinois. Besides, if Debs declares out, what will become of his running mate, Job

Harriman, of California, the Social

Democrats' entry for Vice-President?

If the Republican National Committee is correctly quoted in its decision to send Roosevelt to the West, it has taken the advice of some one of discernment. Here is a device for injection of life into an otherwise dull campaign. Let Roosevelt, Lodge and Littlefield come West, and let Wolcott, Lafe Young and Governor Geer, of Oregon, so East. They will get audiences who could not be attracted by the old familiar names. And let the Democrats do likewise. What a fine campaign the Bryan people could put up in the West with Afteen or twenty speeches each from Hill, Daniel, Grady and George Fred Williams! And how it would stir up Democratic enthusiasm for Towne and Thomas, Steve White and Dockery to go down the line for Bryan and Stevenson through New York, Pennsylvania and New England! These strictly bi-partisan suggestions are offered gratis, and with due regard to the temperature of the season. If we must have a campaign, why not

have a diverting one? Official announcement of yearly gifts and endowments was part of the programme of many of the higher institutions of learning at the commencement exercises last month. These gifts were estowed this year with a liberal hand, both upon Eastern and Western institutions, the latter, if anything, faring the better of the two. Of the former, Brown University, in Providence, R. I., announced at the reunion of its alumni that through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller and its alumni and the enterprise of its president, it would enter upon its next year's work richer by a round million dollars than before. This is significant, in view of the fact that during the incumbency of E. Benjamin Andrews as its president the endowments of the institution grew smaller and smaller each year, showing that financial fallacies and economical vagarles are not meat upon which educational institutions feed in these practi-

cal common-sense days. -The Seattle Times says it has inside information that the census of its city will show the population to be about \$5,000. We have no certain information yet as to the census of Portland. But we know there are 20,489 school children in Portland, and 14,507 in Seattle. Also, 16,300; that of Seattle 10,940. If, therefore, on her ratio of voters and school population Seattle has a total population of 85,000, Portland, on the like ratio, should have a population of fully 125,000. However, Portland has not nearly so many. We think the return will be under 95,000. But if the return for Seattle should be 85,000, there will be "stuffing" in it to the extent of at least 20,000. Her school census, just returned, and her registration of voters for the present year, make it impossible that her actual population should exceed 65,000.

An anonymous friend and well wisher sends in the following request:

Dear Sir: After diligent perusel of yo paper I am in dout whether you would advi me to vote for McKinley or Bryan. You speof the coming of election day and intermate that a man might as well take to the woods on Nov. 5. Is this the most definate advise you have to offer?

If our correspondent is situated so he can, we urge him to employ election day in some neighboring grammar school and form a speaking acquaintance with the English language.

It is not the business of government to protect men against the consequences of their own rashness and folly. It may be due to humanity that measures be taken to rescue men who were foolish enough to go without necessary equipment to Cape Nome; but there 4s no ground for appeal in their behalf as matter of right. If government is to adopt the policy of protecting people against their own improvidence, it will have business enough.

The fact that Minister Conger sent a cipher dispatch at some date undetermined, conveying information that he and other foreign representatives were in extreme peril, is not of the highest importance. The question is not whether he was alive June 20 or July 6, but is he alive now?

Minister Wu's dispatch says "the State Department's telegram has been handed to Minister Conger." If this can be done, why cannot other information be adduced? Why is the date missing from Conger's telegram?

Observe that Conger speaks of being under fire from "Chinese troops." He doesn't say Boxers or insurgents, and he knows the significance of words.

Added particulars of Boxer atrocities lead to the belief that they must have been recruited partly from the ranks of Hoboken tugboat captains.

> Mrs. Bryan in Politics. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lincoln, Neb .- The Bryan of 1900 is not exactly the Bryan of 1895. An evolution has taken place. It is in the direction of more Bryan. The ego has grown.

"Mins Bryan has got the strongest sayso of any woman I ever saw." Chairman Jones, of the National committee, had oc-casion to remark to some of his fellow-committeemen four years ago. The com-

omed to do so was Mrs. Bryan. She dictated the retirement of Gorman from the head of the committee. Mr. Bryan consulted her on the plans of the campaign, and deferred to her intuitions. When Mrs. Bryan said one thing, and the National committee another, the for-mer "went" with Bryan.

Mrs. Bryan's personality is still impres-sive, but not so much so as it was four years ago. And it may be added that the National committee cuts an even less conspicuous figure than it did then. Four years ago Mrs. Bryan was almost as much a part of the campaign as Mr. Bryan. She went everywhere with him. "She was always at his elbow to give him the right hunch," to quote one the coterie of Bryan men at Lincoln. Mrs Bryan participates in the porch and parior conferences. Mr. Bryan listens to her views. But all of those around him say that while no change has taken place in the mutual confidence, Mr. Bryan no longer depends upon Mrs. Bryan for judgment and guldance, as he did. They add that Mr. Bryan has grown and broadened a great deal. "Grown, yes; broadened, no!" Bryan has grown. He says "I" with more emphasis than in

A SICKENING DOSE. How an Arkansas Democratic Organ Takes Its Medicine.

Pine Bluff (Ark.) Press-Eagle. Bryan has again proved himself a big-ger man than the Democratic party by forcing a specific 16-to-1-free-silver-or-bust plank in the platform adopted at in the platform adopted at Kanena City. This was done against the advice and best judgment of nearly all the prominent party leaders from all sections of the country; but they finally bowed their heads and bent their wills to that of the eminent Nebraskan, who threatened over a long-distance telephone not to accept the nomination unless the platform was constructed to suit him. This meant that he would run on the platforms of the Populists and Free-Sil-ver Republicans and defeat any other man the National Democracy might name as its candidate for the Presidency. The "bluff," whether sincere or otherwise, had its desired effect, and the leaders of the great party of Jefferson smothered

cratic success at the polis in November The plank in the platform that calls for independence for the Filipinos, a sub-ject race, confessedly unfitted for selfgovernment, while this Government shall invasion, is by no means the least of the inconsistencies and absurdities of the Bryan dictated platform, and will never receive the support and sanction of a ma-

the platform which they know from the

experience of the past will allenate the

Eastern and Middle Western States from

there is not the slightest hope of Demo-

jority of the American people.

But we should not forget that it is Mr. Bryan who is again running for President of the United States, and that, as in 1896, he is not obliged or beholden to the Democracy alone for the privilege. We are only one of a three-cornerd political alli-ance of that distinguished gentleman's formation for his own uses and purposes; and as he controls absolutely and unequi vocally three-thirds of the stock in said political alliance, it is perhaps meet and proper that he should dictate all the platforms and conduct the triple-headed crusade against a sound currency and the bugbear of imperialism as his own

will and fancy listeth. That Mr. Bryan is a consistent and persistent man his own enemies will admit; we have the word of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal that he is a great, intense and good man, and that he is a much-de-luded man we need no more certain evidence timn his own recent assertion that will carry all the Eastern and Northern States, not even conceding rock-ribbed Republican Vermont to McKin-But he is Democracy's candidate for the Presidency, and as such we holst his name alongside that of that sterling timetested Democrat, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, in the hope that Time, the tombbuilder and leveler of all things terrestrial, may look with a kindly eye upon the weaknesses and errors of the pusillardmous alleged leaders of the once proud and all-powerful Democratic party, and in the end rescue them from the which they were plunged by a meaningless metaphor-a borrowed figure of speech-at Chicago one brain-beclouding, oventful July day four years ago.

Tribute to Minister Conger. Des Moines Register.

Major Conger was a perfect type of American manhood, and a better man never lived. Fifty-seven years have passed since the day he was born in Galesburg, Ill., and they have been busy and useful years. He was in Lombard University when the Civil War broke out, and went from there to the front, where he served throughout the war with great credit. After the war he began the practice of law in Galesburg, but in 1870 he came to Iowa and bought a farm near Dexter. His public career began in that county, where he held a number of offices, among them Treasurer. In 1881 he was elected Treasurer of State, and held that office for two terms. In 1885 Major Conger was sent to Congress, and he represented this district for three terms. In 1891 Mr. Conger was appointed Min-ister to Brazil, and he served our country there until removed by President Cleveland. Mr. Conger then returned to Des Moines and engaged in business, among other things organizing the Co-operative Bank of Iowa. When President McKin-ley took his chair, Mr. Conger was reappointed Minister to Brazil, and remained there until President McKinley tendered the appointment of Minister to Pekin, which he accepted at the President's request, and he has since rendered conspic-uously able service at that post. That he has served faithfully and well everyone who knew the man can testify, and when he went down before the sword in that last brave stand, when the ammunition was gone, his last thoughts were of the Stars and Stripes and his duty. He enlisted in the Civil War at the age of in the country. Blessed be the memory of such men as Major Conger.

Don Dickinson's Prophecy.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Among the many leading Democrats who repudiate Bryan is Don M. Dickinson, who was Postmaster-General under Cleveland. In a recent interview he said he entirely agreed with A. S. Hewitt, of New York, who had stated that he would not vote for Bryan for any office under the National Government, no matter what platform he stood on. He was, he said, one of those who sought to secure the elimination of the cotnage clause from the Democratic platform, believing that that would defeat the nomination of Bryan. The movement was successful in point of numbers, but failed for lack of skillful leadership in the convention. "I now predict." he said. "that Bryan will not get within 2,000,000 as many votes as he did in 1886." Speaking of Adlal Stevenson, he said that he had never been a Gold Democrat, but was originally a Greenbacker. Stevenson his assistant while Postmaster-General But he was slient on the money issue until the Chicago convention in 1896, when he was a candidate for renomination and came out for free silver.

> Southern Iron Exports. New York Commercial.

It is only five years since the first for-eign shipment of iron was made from Birmingham, Ala. This was a shipment of 250 tons only, and was, of course, pure-ly experimental. Birmingham's iron export is now as high as 50,000 tons a week. Let it be remembered, too, that the man who made the initial shipment to Durope was a Southerner. Northern energy has done a good deal for Birmingham's iron mental idea. The whole movement is before Tien Tsin are greatly outnum- has suffered martyrdom, and passed the candidate. The only person who industry, but it hasn't done everything.

THE ANSWER OF CIVILIZATION-

Chicago Tribuno. The long period of agonizing suspense is at an end. There can be no doubt now that the white men, women and children, numbering nearly 500-soldiers missionaries, members of foreign Legations and their families-who were in Pekin are dead. There is room for hope, however, that the women and children met death at the hands of those who loved them, while the men fell fighting like gallant gentlemen, and no one fell alive into the hands of the Chinese to expire under those tortures which their savage in-

genuity loves to inflict. This is not the first time, since Englishmen were thrust into the black hole at Calcutta, that white men have been the victims of Asiatic savagery. There was the Indian mutiny. At Cawnpore about 1000 died. Never before, however, has a blow been struck which has affected so many nations and united the powers of the earth in a new Asiatio crusade.

But there is a day of reckoning in store. Among those powers whose Ministers have been murdered at Pekin there are some-Portugal is one of them-which are not strong enough to do much toward unishing those who have wronged them. There are other powers which are strong and will not hesitate to use their strength. This country, Russia, Great Britain, France and Japan will not take their hands from the plow until this Chinese question has been settled. To every contest between the powers of civilization and those of semi-civilization there can be but one end-the victory of the former. To secure that victory in the case of China, patience, harmonious action on the part of the powers, and many soldiers will be required. They will be forthcoming. Nor will the United States, whose citizens, soldiers and civilinns have been so foully done to death, their convictions and inserted a plank in be found lacking at this urgent hour.

> St. Paul Pioneer Press. There is no longer a shadow of doubt that the worst has happened and that all the foreign legations at Pekin have been destroyed and their inmates massacred, including the Ministers and their wives and children and many other foreigners who have taken refuge there-have been murdered by the Chinese troops, under the lead of Prince Tuan, with what circumstances of diabolical cruelty will perhaps be never known. Such velled and guarded utterances of the Chinese officials as have reached the coast cities no longer seek to conceal the horrible fact, but are attempts to escape the consequences by throwing the responsibility upon Prince Tuan, who is represented to have seized the reins of power as the head of the revolutionary Boxer movement for the extermination of the foreigners.

> "The extremity of a force is the nucleus of a reaction." The bursting out of the long pent-up floods of the Chinese hatred of foreigners, with its tragle consummation in the massacre of the Legationers at Pekin, will, it is not to be doubted, prove the beginning of a new era for China. By that act she has invoked and made inevitable the invasion of her longcherished seclusion by the armed forces of modern civilization, to be followed by the far more powerful commercial forces, which will work the awakening of her people from their centuries of slumber and their conquest to the domain of modern civilization.

Chicago Times-Herald. There can be no longer doubt that the Chinese Empire and no band of lawless Boxers is behind the vague horror that is mercifully hidden from Christian eyes in the shambles of Pekin. They were royal "And why do the nations hesitate?" Chinese troops that beat back Admiral Seymour and his motley little army of rescuers. They are regular Chinese soldiers-taught if not actually led by the German drillmasters, who since the Japanese war have been converting a Chinese mob into a modern army-that are attacking Tien Tsin. It is no Boxer horde, armed with the miscellaneous weapons of outlaws, that is handling the Mausers and Maxims and Krupp guns with such

deadly effect upon the allied forces, No: it is China, with her imperial le gions drawn from a teeming population that raises the yellow flag dripping with the blood of betrayed innocence and defies a horror-stricken world.

History presents no such spectacle, pro vides no parallel to which the statesmen and leaders of christendom can appeal for guidance. The British experience in India comes the nearest in the elements of brutal force and superstitious race hatred. But the British had the skeleton of military organization and sovereignty in India by which they railled and conquered. All christendom has no footing in the Chinese Empire and no common policy to direct its campaign of retribution and atonement.

That christendom will find means to avenge the massacre of her innocents, the torture of her wounded defenders, the mutilation of her dead, the fanatical defiance of the common code of National honor and security, we do not for a moment doubt. China has taken up the sword and the torch, and in firs and blood will China be taught that there is a power in civilization that rests on something besides myriads of subjects and the fatalism of bloodthirsty rulers.

Des Moines Register. It is the most appalling spectacle of the century, and there have been few worse in all history. The great massacres of history are recorded as follows: In B. C. 331 Alexander put 8000 Tyrians to the sword and crucified 2000 for not surrender

ing Tyre. 200,000 Teutons and Ambrones near Aix in B. C. 102. Octavianus Caesar ordered the death of 300 Roman Senators to the manes of Julius Chesar

in B. C. 40. Jews to the number of 1,100,000 were masseared in the fall of Jerusalem, A. D. 70.

Cassius, the Roman General, put to death
200,000 inhabitants of Selucia in A. D. 165.

The "Sicilian Vespers" massacre in 1290,
when over \$000 French were murdered at

Seventy thousand Huguenots were murdered by secret orders from Charles IX, at the instigation of his mother, Catherine de Medicia. Massacre of MacDonalds at Glencos, Scot-land, in 1692, for not surrendering to King

William. Twelve thousand Chinese put to death at Batavia in October, 1740, under pretext of in-Twenty-four thousand native Christians re-

orted murdered in Cochin, China, and 22,000 In Annam, in 1885.

Native Christians in Armenia, numbering from 30,000 to 40,000, according to various reorts, killed by Kurds or Turkish soldiers in

The whole Christian world has heard the dying cries of the tortured and butchered Christian men, women and children in Pekin, and China will now be called upon to answer. Her life may be NOTE AND COMMENT.

It isn't so hot as it might be. The work of the peace conference still goes merrily on in China.

Bryan's voice is still for war-so still in

fact that nobody can hear it. Now that sports are dull, why not get

up a few lively thermometer races? A little more weather like this will draw out the oldest inhabitant in large

If China wants to make a good showing en her census, she had better take it immediately. With half the world already engaged in

war, the Kentucky Democrats are pullng off a convention.

Some scientist shall turn the clay, To learn of prehistoric man, He'll find that Bryan also ran.

It is reported that the Kansas corn crop is in danger, and Mr. Bryan is beginning to breathe easily once more.

The navies can't use any of their oarders in the interior of China, but they seem to have plenty of rumors in active operation.

The chances are that General Joe Wheeler will mistake the last trump for a call to arms, and apply for a commission at the front.

She asked, as they sat on the logs. "I cannot tell," replied the youth, But they're saying, if they speak the truth, That the hotel men are hogs."

Huge Daub is the name of a candidata for Presidential Elector in Missouri, It. is not known how much of a figure he

will cut on the official canvass. Eleven Justices of the Peace in St. Louis, fastened upon the city by a Democratic law, ask from the municipal treasury \$3197 70 for street-car fares in a single year. In other words, each Justice spent 80 cents in car fare every day in

the year. The Kansas prison binding twine plant is contesting with the binding twine trust for the trade of the state. Warden Tomilnson says that the pehitentlary plant will save the farmers of Kansas at least \$200,000 this year, and every year as long as the state plant is maintained. That is twice as much as the plant cost.

Strange we never miss the Winter when the Strange we never miss the Springtime when the rain unceasing pours, Strange we never miss the Summer when the sun is hot o'erhead,

Strange we never miss the Autumn when the woods are turning red; Though we think and think about it, still it strikes us very queer We never miss a single thing as long as it is

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. The little one looks in her mother's eyes While the wild mob how's without; "Oh, why do they starve us;" the little one "And what is the trouble about?

The Martyrs of Pekin.

What have we done, that they seek us today, Vowing to capture and torture and siay-And why do the nations let us walt In hunger and danger and doubt? 'And why do we hale?" the child demands, And what have the guards to fear, And what have the gundar text, Since they that besiege are but savage bands, Armed with the bow and spear-Since they that defend us have deedly guns;

Why do they flee from the clamoring ones— Why do they close and har the gates— Why are we starving here?" "We have sold them guns," the mother replies, And our agents are seeking to civilia And teach them and sell them more, For ever where Civilization goes She hurrles to arm and equip he

With the enginer of war she In the shops where her fires roar. When moved was unffer and starve and walt. And when shall the slege be past? Have not the powers been made aware Of the face we fear and the ween we share,

And will they not send their ships With conquering hosts, at last?" 'At Inst!-ah, yes!" the mother sight, "They will come to avert the wrong— They will come when the last defender lies Defiled by the savage throng? And Gaul and German the rope That to each shall, at last, belong!"

On the walls hangs many a martyr's head, Waiting the reckoning day! Where they fell the ground is accurred and

And the stains will not wear away! From the recking ditches in which they lie The bones of women and children cry

The Well-Rend Muiden.

Baltimore American. Oh, yes, she rend the papers; In fact, she had the blues Whenever It so happened She could not learn the news. That Ladysmith affair? The hat was not becoming; In fact, not fit to wear.

Dear me! It was just painful-The news that came each day.
Why, just to think! The prices
Are going up, it is say. She thought war was a horror-Humanity's disman Why, it had raise? The prices On every kind | lace!

And politics? So loved it, She thought it just too sweet. She hoped none of the tickets Would ever meet defent. She doted on the papers That told of each disputs. And, oh, the campaign buttons She thought they were so cute.

The terrible report That fold of a great alaughter Around the Chinese court? Great slaughter? Yes, she read it-She had read it through and through-It suld that Bargainse Cut prices square in two.

Oh, yes, she read the papers Dear me! She always did. She loved the foreign letters From Paris and Madrid. Indeed, it was important That she should take the while To read them, and keep posted Upon each change of style.

Population of District of Columbia The Census Bureau gives the percentage of increase of the population of the District of Columbia during the last decade as 20.98 per cent. This does not compare favorably with the gain for the proceding decade, which was 29.7 per cent. This percentage was larger than that for the United States, which was 24.85 per cent. If the proportionate increase in the District of Columbia still exceeds that in the country at large, as was the case between 1870 and 1880 and 1880 and 1890, then the larger estimates of the popula-tion of the United States will prove to be incorrect. A gain of 20.98 per cent over 1890 will give a present population of only 75.270.000. The District has, however, at this time but 278,217 inhabitants, or no much over one-third of 1 per cent of the total population of the country. It is not safe to base conclusions regarding the United States on the result in the District of Columbia, which has no important manufacturing industries, and which attracts only an insignificant frac-tion of the large foreign immigration.