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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair, with westerly

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

THE BURDEN OF SCIOLISM. David Starr Jordan, president of that

pinchbeck-plutocratic institution known as Stanford University, makes this and people to vent their wrath on foreign Min-It is the introduction of the principle that

Congress, which is a creature of the Consti-tution, and the President, who is a creature of the Constitution, have certain powers that have been delegated by the people that are not given by the Constitution, powers claimed to come just as the powers of all despots come, President David Starr Jordan is as-

Government, limited as to the states, than in the United States. is limited also as to territory that may be acquired by treaty, purchase or conquest.

If he would take a little time to examtory was acquired. The party of Jefstates, not for territories," and that neither Executive nor Congress in deal-All regulations for control of the Louisiana territory, executive and on this basis.

One of the positive misfortunes of this institutions of learning. .

NOT SOLDIERS, BUT BUSHWHACK-ERS.

The Boers have made no great fight. They have shown they are not the men to stand the shock of battle. So long

In other words, the Boers are very 2000 of them, more or less, well mountare the extent of their prowess. After a while they cannot get 2000, nor 1000, A different policy is pursued at Seaamong them.

ground, they would never stand.

The world is tired of hearing of the found with a rifle in his possession will be shot.

We shall take the same course in the Philippine Islands. Men who make the consideration given to brave men.

DON'T TELL IT TO THE MARINES.

Telegraphic reports of the Campania-Embleton collision say that the big liner was running under one-third steam when she cut the sailing vessel in halves as quickly and easily as though it were made of paper instead of the strongest steel.

The slow speed of these liners whenever anything happens is always the most curious feature of the accident, be passed and enforced. as it leaves the reader such great opportunities for speculation as to what the results might be if one of them should ever be running faster than "third steam" or "half steam" when in collision with another vessel.

It is, of course, a wise precaution for ers into port exactly on time, adds to served for particides. the mystery of this slow-speed naviga-

The master of one of these liners who but if the "third steam" is too weak to drive her into port within a few hours than that of France, Spain and Italy bie manner, listening "attentively" of her scheduled time, he is replaced in the sixteenth century. in short order by a man who is proceeding under "third steam" only when

he strikes something. law governing the navigation of fast timidity prevents his obeying it is soon

We look forward with a melancholy imperialists of the East upon the To distrust their entire capacity to deal with the situation is not to know them. | the last ten years.

ism, which is that each and every Filland every American (excepting only anti-imperialists). Therefore, it is suvestigation than to announce promptly martyr, hero, lover of truth, patriot, etc., etc. The only effect of the Dewey denial will be to occasion fresh ebullition of sorrow that so many creatures, in the outward guise of human beings, continue blind to the fact that all wisdom, all patriotism, all true and tender feeling, all regard for "the moral aspect of the question," as a local celebrity puts it, are bound up in the small but very select body of anti-imperialism. If the Eastern antis should be and Pettigrew has been imposed upon,"

CLOSE SEASON FOR DIPLOMATS. Unwittingly, perhaps, the civilized world seems to have done China a cruel wrong in one respect, at least. For discovery of the injustice a heavy obligation is laid upon us to Hon. William St. John Broderick, the Parliamentary Secretary of the British Foreign Office, who offered in Parliament Monday a translation of a Chinese imperial edict in which occurs this important

passage: In the Confucian philosophy in the Spring and Autumn, it is written, envoys should not be killed. How, then, can it be supposed the throne's policy is to consive at allowing troops

The hypercritical may object that the edict leaves something in the way of definiteness still to be desired, inasmuch as it forbears to specify whether this is the Spring or Autumn. As Pekin is can get his money so long as the shop in the same latitude as Philadelphia, is full of valuable pledges on all the the vernal or autumnal equinox, midsummer or midwinter, must arrive serting that the power of the National there only a few hours earlier at most

But let that pass. The point is that we are now in the close season for foreign envoys, and it is therefore a physical impossibility that the Ministers ine the history of his country, he would should have been murdered in Pekin. learn that this whole question was Whether or not it applies to the case of one else must do. People who lend to disposed of when the Louisiana terri- Ketteler does not appear. The submis- the Government or take bank notes that sion of this evidence in solemn state ferson then asserted and maintained by the Imperial Government discovers that "the Constitution was made for in China an order of intellect almost Pettigrewsome in acumen and gloom. The august anti-imperialistic demeanor ing with territory outside the states of its logic should silence perpetually was bound by Constitutional limita- those brazen persons who have dared to sneer at Chinese civilization.

Limitation of the open season for killlegislative, were made and enforced ing diplomats and missionaries to the note is issued by Government does not Summer and Winter months stamps the Confucian philosophy with imperishacountry is a namby-pamby, half-social- ble glory. If the reported infraction of tstic, half anarchistic sciolism, in our the rule should be confirmed, it would only go to show that even the wisest and most humane law is not proof against violation.

AN OFFENSE AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding the fact that the beach season began much earlier this as the British troops made front attacks | year than usual, there has been no loss on positions chosen by the Boers, the of life by drowning in the surf at Seaformer were worsted; but the Boers side, Or. This is somewhat surprising never have stood, never will stand, for when the almost criminal lack of prea fight where every advantage is not on | caution against such accidents is considered. There is an element of danger in surf bathing at every pleasure resort poor soldiers. Now and then a body of on the Pacific Coast. The hotel men, boarding-house keepers and transpored, will make a circuit on the British tation companies interested in drawing lines of communication and attack 100 crowds to all other resorts recognize or 200 men guarding a station on the this danger and take proper precautions railway, and perhaps after a fight make against it by providing life lines, rafts them prisoners; but these achievements and boats, which are ready for service whenever needed.

men together. They will be gradually side. Nature has done so much for the disarmed, and not a rifle will be left place that the hotels are generally crowded with steady boarders, and the The Boers take good care of their pre- facilities of the transportation compaclous hides. They are no fighters. The nies are taxed to handle the crowds of British have run over them everywhere, transients. Why, then, the necessity Even with equal numbers and on equal for investing a dollar in any apparatus which would save human life? The excursion trains from Portland on Satur-"bravery" and "invincibility" of the day and Sunday carried upwards of a Boers. No doubt they are good run- thousand people to the beach. Quite a ners, but their quality as fighters is number of the passengers were taking mighty poor. After a little they will be their first trip to the ocean, and, knowcompletely beaten, organized resistance ing nothing of its dangers, some of will be at an end, and if individuals them went in bathing as soon as they persist in their hostility, every man reached the beach, regardless of the state of the tide. There were no rules or regulations, no recognized "bathing hour," no beach patrol to keep them out of danger, no life lines to prevent them cowardly warfare are not entitled to going out too far, not a boat or a life buoy available in case of an accidentin short, there is not a single precaution against another of the periodical drowning accidents that have so often cast a dark shadow over the pleasures of the season at the beach.

If the persons most interested cannot be made to understand that it is to their financial interest to provide a life line and some life-saving equipment for the people who visit the seashore to indulge in surf bathing, a law covering the matter from a humane standpoint should

ATROCITIES OF CHRISTENDOM.

Fair judgment upon the Pekin atrocities is not possible without realization that the Chinese are educated to cruelty by their code, which permits and enthe masters of these big flyers to keep forces legal torture. In the Tai Ping them under one-third steam when the war of 1864, one of the rebel Generals weather is thick, and the fact that they who was taken prisoner was put to sometimes have thick weather all the death by the slicing process, which unway across, and yet bring their steam- der the Chinese code is generally re-

cruel than the Christian white mobs tile President. The narrative of the who executed the "massacre of St. Bardrives his big steamer through a wan-dering saller or tramp steamer is sel"The Antwerp Fury," and it will not be at Canton receiving visitors who called dom, if ever, relieved of his command; pretended that Chinese civilization to- on political and social errands, day ought to be held more enlightened sat with them in the friendliest possi-

Nothing is charged against the Chinese more cruel than was inflicted upon The old rule, "Full speed ahead until rorists, Carrier at Nantes, and Lebon The other dispatch describes the official you hit something, and then full speed at Arras, in 1794. The prison records day at Washington, and informs us astern," seems still to be the unwritten of Paris for the fifteenth and sixteenth that the President spent the day delib-Atlantic liners, and the master whose of the public executioner, and one of mediation. The discrepancy is only sureplaced by one better supplied with the London Lancet, shows that the ably true. Little did Joshua Jimpson pleasure to the comments of the anti- superstitious Boxer mob of Pekin, son for the Postmastership at Bag-Alejandrino-Dewey issue of veracity, ferocity have been duplicated in the mind before him was thinking of money and their property to one who

Believe Dewey? Not they. They know Btern justice should be meted out to the hour of universal suspicion the true to its ideals."

Believe Dewey? Not they. They know birm too well. He has gone contrary to the guilty when Pekin is occupied, but American Administration alone was Whether we blame

from whose code legal torture has long pino is of superior truthfulness to each | ago been obliterated, can no more hold the whole Chinese people responsible for the cruelties of a savage mob in perfluous to do more in the way of in- Pekin than England could afford to afflict the whole people of India cruelly that Dewey is a liar and Alejandrino a because of Cawnpore and Nana Sahib, or burn Cabul because an Afghan mob murdered Sir Louis Cavienari

BANK NOTES AS A BONANZA.

The appended letter has been received from a Portland correspondent who a play is going on behind the scenes. signs a nom de plume but gives his name as a guarantee of good faith. The conclusion is a fair one, therefore, that he asks for information, and not merely in desire to lay the foundation found saying, when their editorials and for future chairmanships of county high-toned communications come along. Democratic conventions or membership "I guess maybe Dewey tells the truth in Democratic National Committees. So he will get a fair answer. He says:

their discernment would be flattered, but the melancholy pleasure in which their utterances are now awaited would be destroyed. Perhaps after all we are not half thankful enough. What would ancient chivalry be without Don Quixote and his faithful squire?

1. Why is the Government considered better security for a U. 8. bond—thus becoming so, indirectly, for National bank notes—than as direct security for Government issue, greenbacks, 7 in a word, Why isn't it just as good direct security for greenbacks, as indirect for bank notes? Wouldn't bond interest be saved the people if it should become so? 2. Isn't the full amount of the bonds

ted with the Government as security by 3. Don't the banks get a double use of their money by this means, first in Government in-terest, second in use of bank notes?

1. It is hardly fair to describe the National bank note process as an issue of paper obligations with the Government as security or guarantor, as the cases of Treasury notes and secured bank notes are so dissimilar in nature. in the fact that Government agrees to see that they are paid, but in the fact that it is custodian of actual securities | credentials should not long be idle. deposited with it as pledge for their redemption. A government, like an individual, might promise many things it could not do, or indorse more paper than it could redeem if the principal signer should fail. The pawnbroker's creditor is sufficiently assured that he pawnbroker's loans about the community. But if the pawnbroker merely gave his indorsement of customers' notes, without exacting any pledges, his credit at the banker's would soon come to an end. There is no mysterious power in Government to pay debts or redeem obligations, except by somehow "raising the collateral," as every the Government is pledged to redeem will want to see the color of the Government's money some time. For the Government to issue greenbacks, or its own unsecured promises to pay, is a very different thing from its action in issuing bank notes to banks in return for bonds or gold deposited as security for the purpose. Because a promissory make it good, as all history, our own included, shows. There must be tangible evidence of both ability and intention to pay in coin or something else of real value. In a sense, the Government is security for bank notes and security also for its own Treasury notes. But the bank notes are secured, not only by the promise of the Government, but by the more certain and tangible piedge of

deposited bonds or gold. 2 and 3. It is true that the bank ited bonds, dollar for dollar, in bank notes. It gets interest from the Government on bonds, and it can use the notes to the best possible advantage. practice the transaction is not so simple bonds are selling now at 104. If a man | the gold standard. wants to start a National bank with a Government requires \$450 tax on cir- That "fixed" the party. culation, and \$100 toward expenses of note redemption, and \$63 must be set aside for a sinking fund. The case

then stands:

Income, 2 per cent on bonds...\$9900 Income, 6 per cent on \$85,000....\$100 Gross income \$7100 Net income

000 and lent it at 6 per cent, his income would have been \$6240. He earns \$247 more under the National system than outside, on an investment of \$104,000; and against this must be weighed the trouble and expense of his plates, exstrictions and interference the National banking laws empower the Government to enforce.

If the National bank problem were as simple as the correspondent depicts itmerely a case of getting 8 per cent on money when market rates are at 6, all money in the country would rush into the business. The fact that it does a reasonable mind that National banking is not the bonanza it is cracked up to be by our Bryanite office-seekers.

Two press dispatches on two widely different topics throw a most interest-The Chinese mob is not a whit more ing sidelight on our amiable and versaday at Canton informs us that Mr. Mc-He all they said, and sending them away, we may be sure, with the proud consciousness that the President felt himmen, women and children by the Ter- self extremely obligated by their call. centuries include the itemized accounts erating on the application of China for these accounts, recently published in perficial, and both dispatches are problegal code of France in those days per- imagine, as he unfolded to the Presimitted more frightful tortures than dent by slow degrees the stupendous those attributed today to the ignorant, and overpowering fitness of Jimpwhose blind race prejudice and brutal ley's Corners, that the sympathetic United States more than once during the time when China would grate-

memory of boyhood days the ancient crony felt an extraordinary aqueeze of should be know that instead of testifying to his pleasure in reminiscence and continued loyalty, the President was emphasizing his decision to put before the history of this momentous epoch? Sometimes the most interesting part of Sometimes the most pregnant meaning of a paragraph is to be read between

The fate that impends over men whose livelihood depends upon the emoluments of office overtook eight bridge-tenders in this city Monday. It is recorded that, having been "sober, careful and attentive men," against whom no charges had been preferred, these bridge-tenders were "thunderstruck by the news of their discharge." Why they should have been surprised s not apparent. The power that gives these and other subordinate political positions is the power, reversed, that takes away. It is not enough that men are "sober, careful and attentive to duty" in positions that come through political favoritism; they must also be on the side of the winning candidates, with all that this implies in personal service immediately prior to and on election day. The doctrine that those who live by the sword must perish by the sword should be accepted, when the thrust comes, philosophically, if not The security for the bank notes lies, not cheerfully. In the meantime, sober, careful, attentive men need not despair at the loss of a "job." Men with such

In the Civil War a posse of Yankee soldiers took a shovelful of live coals and laid them upon the body of a Southern woman's baby, in order to force her to tell where she had concealed her valuables. Not long ago a Southern negro was tortured mercilessly before being burned at the stake. Last month in St. Louis girls were stripped and beaten in the streets for riding in street-cars. Just west of Portland, a year or two ago, an old man was seized by miscreants and his feet nearly burned off at a slow fire, because he couldn't reveal the hidingplace of treasures he did not possess. It makes a great deal of difference whose feet are roasted, bodies dismembered or women dishonored.

Dr. Halsey, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, declares that missionaries must bear their share of the blame for the anti-foreign uprising in China, saying: "Some of the missionaries have been politicians as well as Christians, and their grasping, selfish attitude has helped to bring about the present condition." This is a frank admission, but does it not contain a contradiction of terms? "Grasping, selfish politicians," and still "Christians"? Are not selfishness and greed wholly at variance with the basic principle of Christianity as embodied in the first and great commandment?

The gold balance of the Treasury counting the \$150,000,000 reserve, the free gold exclusive of balances, the gold held against certificates, and the gold gets the exact equivalent of its depos- included in other cash items, is the largest in our history-that is, \$427,500,-The significance of the accumulation lies not only in the figures themselves, but in the fact that this bal-Theoretically, therefore, the banks "get | ance has been acquired in the face of a double use of their money"; but in great demands from European treasuries and expenditures of large sums and by no means so profitable. The by Americans abroad. It is an impresbest way to show this is by taking an sive tribute to the productive energy actual example. The new 2 per cent of our people and the serviceability of

his \$100,000 in notes he must, under the | complaint and lamentation that a great law, set aside \$5000 for the redemption opportunity for their party was thrown fund, and on an average \$16,000 more of away by renewal of the attack on notes will be out of use as a reserve money, business, credit, industry and and for small transactions. There is prosperity. They continue to point out hand was exhausted, and then he would \$85,000 left to be lent, and if the bank | the fact that \$1 per cent of the deleis fortunate enough to lend it all at 6 gates to the Kansas City convention per cent and to collect interest and were opposed to the declaration of 16 principal, it will get \$5100 interest on to 1, but Boss Bryan demanded it and the notes, in addition to its interest of Prince David, the "expanded" Ha-\$2000 on the deposited bonds. But the walian nigger, carried it with his vote.

The population of old New York, they say, has increased 600,000 in ten years. The total is now put at 2,100,000, which is as likely to be increased as reduced by the last returns of the Federal census. The whole city, including Brooklyn and Staten Island, is expected to show a total in excess of 3,600,000-that is, about eight times the population of \$657 Oregon, and more than the entire popu-If the man had taken his whole \$104,- lation of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana and Utah.

The Administration's answer to China is a piece of first-class diplomacy. We will mediate as you suggest, says the President, but the first step in any such press charges, etc., and the hardship arrangement must be for you to put us he labors under by reason of the re- into communication with our representatives in Pekin. It is an answer to which no possible exception can be taken by China, and yet it puts the empire in the position of having to act or shut up.

Dewey's denial of the Aleiandrino interview seems to cover the ground with reasonable thoroughness. Not only did not should be satisfactory evidence to he never promise the Tagai statesmen independence, but they themselves had never thought of such a thing at the time of the alleged interview, and, more than that, he had never heard of Aleiandrino. Somebody is an awful liar in this matter, and it evidently isn't Dewey.

How It "Supports" Bryan. New York World, July 19.

In his statement yesterday on free allver and imperialism, Mr. Bryan said: If any opponent of imperialism refuses to support the Democratic ticket because of the after plank, it must be because he considers the money question more important than the Philippine question.

This is exactly the case with a very large number of voters, and it is strange that Mr. Bryan, as a practical politician, does not see it-for he is a coolly calculating politician, intent upon getting Populist and Silver Republican votes, and not, as some think, simply a sincere fanatic worshiping a fetish. The truth is, as stated by the World on Saturday, that Mr. McKinley in his speech of acceptance eagerly took up first of all Mr. Bryan's 16-to-1 challenge, "because the shrewd Republican managers know that 10 hesitating voters will vote to protect their will vote upon even so splendid an abfully recall and acknowledge that in struction as equal liberty and a Republic

Whether we blame them or not, that is a fundamental tenet of anti-imperial no vengeance taken. Civilized nations, friendly and trustful. And when in the fact. In the State of New York, for

example, there were on the 1st of January last, 1,85,65 depositors in savings the hand as he took his leave, how banks, owning deposits amounting to \$816.144,569. Is it not natural that a large number of these depositors who are voters should "consider the money questoln more important then the Philippine the world the reply that has aroused question" if they believe that their savadmiration and even envy in the capi- ings for sickness or old age-dollars tals of the Old World, and will form earned and deposited under the gold one of the most absorbing passages in standard and worth today, in whatever currency paid, 100 cents each-are even remotely in danger of being returned to

them in dollars worth but 47 cents? Sound money is indeed "a universal in terest" and an intensely practical and personal one, especially to the poor. Mr. Bryan is not doing himself or the Democratic party any good in keeping 16 to 1 at the front. He is making a grave error of political calculation-balancing the of political calculation—balancing the the states having United States Senators feeble mining and sage-brush states to elect next Winter, which would give against the great centers of population the Democrats a majority of the Senate and wealth.

TREASURY AND PARITY. Possibilities and Limitations of Silver Secretary.

New York Evening Post. The Journal of Commerce published an interview with Secretary Gage a few days since, in which the recent article of Pro-fessor Laughlin on the new currency act was considered. Professor Laughlin said that while the act made it the Secretary's duty to maintain parity of value between all kinds of money issued or coined by the United States, it did not give him additional powers to accomplish that end. Then he added by way of illustration: Suppose that Congress had ordained that the navy should have all the old powder ex-changed for smokeless power, and that it should have made it the duty of the Secretary

of the Navy to make such exchange, and had provided no appropriation for this purpose nor allowed any new machinery for carrying out the plan beyond what existed before. Should we not regard this as something more than The Secretary regrets that the provision

the act authority to sell bonds, if necesfor a any that Under this clause Secretary Gage holds that he could sell bonds for gold, exchange the gold for greenbacks, and then exchange the greenbacks for silver dollars, the greenbacks being redeemable in gold under the law. In this way parity would be preserved between the three kinds of money and the Secretary's "duty" would be discharged. This would be a round-about road, but we see no flaw in the Secretary's reasoning. The point of Professor Laughlin's argument was that there was nothing in the new law to prevent a hostile Secretary of the Treasury from paying out silver, and under certain circumstances causing disparity between the different kinds of money in circulation. This fact is not controverted by Secretary Gage.

The question has been asked, and has

received some attention in the newspapers, whether the Treasury Department is not now coining silver dollars at the rate of \$1,500,000 per month. When this query is answered in the affirmative, we are asked whether a Secretary of the are asked whether a Secretary of the Treasury appointed by Bryan would be likely to do anything worse. It should be explained that the silver dollars now produced at the mint are coined from the buillon purchased under the Sherman law of 1890. provision for coining the bullion as fast as the Treasury notes issued against them should be redeemed in silver. Under that law the coining of it proceeded rather slowly. In 1898 Congress added to the Spanish war loan bill a clause providing that this bullion should be coined at a rate not less than \$1.500,000 each month. and the new currency law of March 14. an equal amount of Treasury notes of 1890 should be retired and canceled as fast as they came into the Treasury. sum and substance is that silver dollars (or certificates) are issued in place of Treasury notes-the former being procirculation of \$100,000, he must put in The New York World, and many duced from a limited amount of buillon \$104,000 to get the \$100,000 in notes. Of other Democratic journals, maintain the stored in the Treasury vaults; and that it Any Secretary of the Treasury, Republic an or Democratic, would be obliged to continue this coinage till the bullion on

be obliged to stop. Polities in St. Louis.

Kansas City Star, Ind. The fears of the Democratic campaign managers that the party vote in St. Louis will be scattered in November are based on good reasons. St. Louis has had a costly object lesson in the miserable state government, which even the most faithful Democrats cannot regard with patience. On a smaller scale, the Stephens administration resembles the Boxer government at Pekin. It declared its wish that the violence in St. Louis should be suppressed, but refused to act, thus exciting the contempt of the strik-ers and the anger of the law and order element of St. Louis.

The Jefferson City government de-clared it could do nothing until Mayor Ziegenhein, a Republican, requested the employment of troops. Mayor Ziegen-hein refused to be made responsible for an act that devolved upon the state. The people of St. Louis have been an-noyed and exasperated and terrorized; the fair name of the city has been tar-nished and millions of dollars have been lost by the merchants and the people by Under the circumstances, it will not

be surprising if St. Louis votes any-thing rather than the Democratic ticket. In the country there is a still more re-markable state of affairs. The people of the country actually believe that the local government of St. Louis should have suppressed the trouble and that it is a piece of Republican chicanery to say that the interposition of the state was needed. The Republican city government, the farmers are told, simply wanted to saddle the expense upon the state. "Why didn't the St. Louis police quell the turbulence?" is asked. The astonishing nerve of saying that the city government was responsible, when the police in St. Louis are state police, not, in any way controlled by the Mayor, is an example of how the rural population of Missouri has been fooled by a ring of audacious politicians.

New York Sun. The scuttle policy was born on December 18, 1899, when the Hon. Augustus Octavius Bacon, United States Senator from Georgia, introduced his joint resolution declaring that it was the inten-tion of this Government to relinquish the dominion and control of the Philippines, and to transfer to the Filipinos the ereignty acquired by us from Spain by the treaty of Paris.

This proposition to scuttle was garbed in high-sounding periods, but stripped of verbiage it was just plain scuttle and nothing else. It never came to a vote in the Senate, but it did become the key-note of Bryanite policy on the Philip-pine question, and it has remained so up

Under our Constitution, says another.

it is impossible to retain the Philippine without ad atting the right of the Fit ipinos to full American citisenship future statehood, we must accordi

We are sacrificing lives and wasting money in that part of the world, says another, the quicker we scuttle and get away the better. And so on through the numerous and

familiar variations of scuttle.

PERIL OF SOUND MONEY. Another Democratic Paper Indicates the Bryanite Hope.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Pioneer Press recently called attention to the fact that the election of Bryan could only be accomplished by a political revolution that would carry with it the election of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and of Democratic majorities in the Legislatures also. This is exactly what the Bryanites are counting on, as is shown by the following editorial declaration in the Albany

Argus. It says:
"The election of Bryan and Stevens would almost certainly carry with it the election of a Democratic House of Rep-resentatives and of enough Democrats to state Legislatures to make the United States Senate Democratic within a few years. That is an object worth working for."
The phrase "a few years" is evidently

put in as a buffer. The terms of 30 Sen put in as a buffer. The terms of a sen-ators expire on March 4, 1991. Of these 12 are Democrats, all from Southern States except Kenney, of Delaware, and all of whom will be, if not already, re-elected or replaced by Democrats. Of the 18 Republicans, at least 12 come from states in which the Democrats hope to elect men of their own stripe. If they should succeed, this would give the Democrats control of the Senate. They are not likely to succeed in doing this in 1901, but they will have another chance in 1903 when there is considerably more danger that they will succeed. In fact, if Bryan should be elected, it would probably carry over to the Democrats enough Republi-can Legislatures to very nearly give them on this subject was not put in plainer can Legislatures to very nearly give them language, but he finds in one clause of the Senate in 1901—so nearly that their control of that body in 1903 would be alsary, for this purpose. This is in section 2 of the act, which authorizes the exchange of any United States notes in the Treasury for gold, "or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States men and Republican Legislatures in every any other lawful purpose doubtful state. The Republican triumph public interest may re- to be effective must be complete in the quire except that they shall not be used several Republican and doubtful states, as to meet deficiencies in the current revewell as in the Nation at large-so comwell as in the Nation at large-so com-plete as to make sure not only of a Republican President but of a Republican House and a Republican Senate. to do this would imperil all the Fallure tion which has been enacted for the main tenance of the gold standard and the parity of our silver and paper currency with gold. Even if the Republicans should succeed in retaining control of one or even both branches of Congress, the gold standard and the parity of other forms of currency with gold would be im-pertled by the election of Bryan, as we have heretofore shown in these columns.

Bryan and Business.

A prominent Oregon banker remarked the other day that if he thought Bryan would be elected he would immediately begin calling in his loans. Why should he do so? Every note he holds is payable in United States gold cots, and the contract could be enforced, no matter who should be elected. Such threats have ceased to have weight with voters.—The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

The old error. The banker knows the debtor couldn't get gold to pay with. Paralysis of credit and general would make it unobtainable. It is beyoud question that the bare possibility of the election of Bryan will this Fall make one class of people wary about lendtifg money or giving credit, another class wary about incurring new obligations, and a third class desirous of taking in their loans, where they can. Should real danger of Bryan's election become apparent, money and business will "tighten up" before election day. It is inevitable, You may depend every time on the law of business that makes everybody "hedge" in time of danger or uncertainty.

In Bryan's Town.

Nebraska State Journal. It is estimated that the cost of Judge will be not less than \$6000, rich grow richer while the rest of us barely manage to eke out a miserable ex-istence in rented houses, out of which we are often forcibly ejected for non-payment of rent. Alas, how soon men elected office upon the issue of a more able distribution of the fruits of indus try forget their oath-bound pledges and have their measures taken for the habuiments of plutocracy. After two years in office you can't tell a Pop from a plutocrat.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Colenel F. F. Hilder, of the Smithsonian In stitution, has returned from the Philippines, where he was sent in the interest of the Gov-ernment exhibit of the Pan-American Exposttion to be held in Buffalo next year. Sir Norman Robert Stewart, Commander of

the First Brigade of British reinforcements sent to China from India, is the eldest son of the late Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, and has been attached to the Indian staff corps since 1879, having seen service un-der his father in Afghanistan. Sir Frederick Young, who has just issued

new book, entitled, "Exit Party," is really 83 years of age, although his brisk movements, animated conversation and erect figure would suggest something in the neighborhood of 60. He is best known in connection with the Royal Colonial Institute, of which he is the father and the founder.

Admiral Str Charles Commancy, who has just received a Greenwich Hospital pension, is 86 years old, and entered the British Navy in 1828. He fought as a midshipman at Navarino, served in Sir James Ross' expedition to the Arctic regions in 1835, and was the first to discover traces of the Franklin expedition In the Crimean War he commanded in

Mr. Smuts, Dr. Leyds' successor as State Secretary of the Transvaal, is but little over 20 years old. He was educated at the Cape University and at Cambridge, and returned to South Africa a qualified English barrister. His effort to establish a practice in the Cape courts was almost pathetically futile, and after a period of journalism he neigrated to the svaal, where he quickly rose to high of-Mr. Smuts is now one of the most rabid fice. Mr. Sme of all Boers.

An American Soldier. Edwin L. Sabin.

Tie a far, far ery from the Minute Men And times of the buff and blue To the days of the withering Jorgensen, The hands that hold it true. 'Tis a far, far cry from Lexington To the isles of the China Sea, But ever the same the man and the gun Ever the same are we.

For the blood of the sires at Bunker Hill, Through countless flerce campalgus, Is as red and eager in peril still In the depths of the children's veins, And the heart and the eye support the hand No matter what odds there b Ever the same, thy sons, O land, Ever the same are we.

Not a Valley Forge, nor a Wilderness, Nor a hall of a Cuban steep, Can take one jot from our fearlessn Who daily thy honor keep. We carry the flag through varying scenes-From the sign of the old pine tree To the Stars and Stripes of the Philippines-

pine question, and it has reasonable to date.

Every Bryanite argument for the abandonment of the Philippines, for the withdrawal of our flag from those islands, in one form or another says Scuttle.

Ever the same are another says in the lad with the fresh, unshaded mouth Fights as his fathers fought.

And the man from the North and the man from the South Do as their fathers wrought.

And whether from city or town we come

We heroes upspring at the beat of the drum-Ever the same are we

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The worm has turned.

yer.

Let us hope that the Boxers will soon feel the need of stopping for breakfast. The butcher of these days must be nearly as much of a hare splitter as the law-

It looks as if we would have a good many of the hottest days of the season this year.

The possibility of a row among the powers is not causing the Chinese to view with alarm. .

Somebody must have persuaded Bryan that there is nothing in Shakespeare's assertion that home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.

The Democrats almost rejected 18 to 1, but after experimenting with their new paramount plank they may wish they had stuck to the old timber.

We listen to the orstors, And see that it is plain That we are surely going to have An extra dry campaign.

The Chinese do not appreciate the full force of the announcement that Joe Wheeler is coming after them. They can learn something to their advantage by communicating with E. Aguinaldo, Luzon.

The Roman Catholic interests in Chings are very large. There are 759 European priests, 400 Chinese priests, 2030 churches and chapels, 49 seminaries and 2916 schools, and over 500,000 converts under the care of the Vatican. The two Jesuit congregations of Pekin and Nankin number over 155,000, forming the largest Christian congregation in China.

Of the allied army of 82,000 that will move on Pekin by the middle of August, the United States will furnish 11,000, Japan 25,000, England 15,000, France 12,000, Germany about 8000, and Russia an army corps of 22,000 men, while at least 25,000 Russians are marching on Pekin from the north. Our forces in China and en route and under orders amount to a little more than 11,000 men, as follows:

Troops in China-Ninth United States Infantry, 1350 men; two battalions of marines, 500 men. Troops bound to China from Manila-Fourteenth United States Infantry, 84

men; one battery of artillery, 278 men. Troops on ships bound from San Franciaco to China-Sixth United States Cavairy, 200 men; Fifteenth United States Infantry, 1000 men; a marine battalion,

250 men. Troops in the United States under orders-First Cavalry, 800 men; Ninth Cava alry, 800 men; one battalion Third Cave airy, 420 men; Engineer Company, 3 officers, 150 men; four batteries Third Are tillery, 400 men. More marines, 500 men. Troops in Cuba under orders for China-Second, Fifth and Eighth United States Infantry, 3000 men. Grand total, 11,197 men.

They're masticating cabbages and devastating turnly patches, They're feeding fat on garden truck we hoped ourselves to eat,
And, while we kill a million-off, snother hundred million hatches;

They squirm upon the trees o'erhead, they crunch beneath our feet;
They banquet to repletion on the succulent potato vines; say taste the toothsome tubers that are buried under ground. They leave a filmy filigree where grew the fair

Deep buried in the juicy hearts of pumpking they are found. Big worms and little worms, hairless worms and caterpillars; Worms as small as knitting needles, worms

as big as kegs; Worms that slay the tiny pea, worms that pose as melon killers, Worms that on their stomachs crawl, and worms that walkeon legs. They gallop through the berry vines and choose

the choice varieties,
They puncture up the watermelons like & honeycomb, They congregate in monster wegetarian socie-Where'er things grow they do-not own, right

there they make their home million acres will not stay their appetite And what they want they're sure to get, there's no disputing that.

ensiderations other than their stomachs are subordinate, They're worms of one idea; that's "devous and grow fat." Long worms and short worms, worms with some deformity,
Worms that crawl upon the trees or creed

along the ground, Capable of crimes of most unspeakable enormity, They're back of us, in front of us, in facts they're all around.

ou sprinkle parts green on them, they calmig wrisgle out of it; osive sublimints they like, and coal tax they adore; hey're fond of drinking kerosene, there's not

the slightest doubt of it; Carbolic acid fills them with a craving thirat for more; You can feed them tone of polson, but you have no hope of filling them; They will take it as an entree, and dispatch it at a bite;

hough you tax your ingenuity to find a way of killing them. You still must watch them gnaw your vines. and stow them out of sight. Fat worms, lean worms, worms that reek with victousness,

Worms of slender supple waists, and worms of portly girth; Worms that take delight in crime, worms that breaths maliclousness, They'll eat us out of house and home, and

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Shocking.-'They say the young man Melissa Perkins is goin' to marry is a reg'lar paragon." "Land sakes! Do tell! I thought

he was a clerk in a grocery."-Chicago Times-Retired .- "You seem to have dropped out of sight!" said the mosquito, not undertsively.
"Oh, I Hobsonized myself, I guess!" was the
kissing bug's tart reply.—Detroit Journal.

On Sunday Afternoon, She Ned Bunkerly ought to have some respect for the Sabbath day. "What has he done now?" morning he was half an hour late at the links."-Life. All That He Asked .- Miss Luiu Finnigan-I etil give yer me answer in a month, Pat. He -That's right, me darlint; tek plinty av time

to think it over. But tell me wan thing now-will it be yes or no?-Judge. "We ain't goin' t' let our Alfred go t' that school no more." "What's the reason?" "It's a wicked place. He came home last night 'n' said the teacher'd be'n makin' 'em read profane hist'ry."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. A Pessimist.-Deacon Struttlace-So many en are staying away from church and so many ministers are becoming more and more secular! Deacon Brimstone—Exactly. I fear we will soon have to take up the problem,

'How shall we make the churches attractive to the ministers?"-Puck. The Perfect Home. Coventry Patmore. For something that abode endued With temple-like repose, an air Of life's kind purposes pursued With order'd freedom sweet and fair,

A tent pitch'd in a world not right It seem'd, whose inmates, every one, On tranquil faces bore the light Of duties beautifully done, And humbly, though they had few peers, Kept their own laws, which seem'd to b. The fair sum of six thousand years' Traditions of civility.