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

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 31.

THE ANARCHIST ASSASSIN.

King Humbert, of Italy, is the latest victim of the anarchist assassin, a kind of murderer peculiar to this century. Kings and rulers of all sorts or their executive ministers have been the object of the assassin's dagger from the dawn of authentic history to the present date, but when a King was assassinated it was either a case of private vengeance or a case like that of Caesar, who was nominally executed in the name of liberty and the substitution of a better government for that of the murdered tyrant. Kings have been slain by religious fanatics who hoped to serve their church by removing a powerful enemy. Such were the murders of William the Silent and Henry IV of France. Kings have been slain by the hired assassin of a rival political faction. Such were the murders of Peter III and Paul I of Russia, and Gustavus III of Sweden, but it has been reserved for this century to produce the anarchist assassin, who is the enemy of mankind, railing against governments of every kind as well as the institution of property, all of which he holds to be inconsistent with the purpose of the "social revolution."

The first of these anarchistic assassins was spawned by the French Revolution, whose "Terrorists" were really organized anarchists, for under the name and form of government they were the incarnation of wanton destructiveness. They created nothing, conserved nothing, but destroyed everything in sight, until the impulse of self-preservation inspired an insurrection to destroy the destroyers, and until the memory of the tyranny of these anarchists had grown so bitter that France, weary of nihilism, was glad to bid Bonaparte welcome. Bonaparte was struck at by more than one kind of assassin, but the anarchist, St. Regent, who tried to kill him with an infernal machine, was of the same type of anarchist assassin as Fieschi, who tried to kill Louis Philippe by the explosion of a similar machine in 1830. The first Napoleon and Bismarck both comprehended these anarchists perfectly, and handled them without mercy. Both saw clearly that they were not philanthropic cranks, but cynical and cruel malignants. Napoleon offered Georges Cadoudal, a Royalist conspirator, his life if he would pass his word "to go and sin no more," but he sent all the malignant anarchists who sought to be assassins to instant execution. So with Bismarck; he saw that the radical socialists were malignants, and he treated them with salutary severity.

With men who discuss mere forms of government we can always allow the largest liberty of agitation; but when men declare against any and all government and proceed to end all debate by throwing bombs at their fellow-men, it is time to treat them not as political agitators and reformers, but as wild beasts, the enemies of mankind, because they are the enemies of all government. They would have "no government" for the same reason that any indolent ruffian prefers "no government" to any form of government which is strong enough to rob him of his life and liberty when he turns himself loose as a robber and a murderer. Alexander II of Russia, who was cruelly murdered by ferocious anarchists, emancipated a million of serfs with a single stroke of his pen; he was the most progressive ruler of Russia since the days of Catherine II. The nihilists frightened him out of his liberal mood and murdered him, even as the anarchists of the Italian Mafia have murdered the humane and upright King Humbert.

While anarchist assassins are confined to no country, for Thistlewood, who plotted the murder of the English Ministry of Lord Liverpool, was a broken-down adventurer become anarchist, nevertheless the anarchist assassins are most numerous in Spain, France and Italy. In Spain, General Prim was their first victim. The followed the throwing of bombs into the crowded theater at Barcelona, and the execution of these cruel assassins was ultimately avenged by the assassination of the Prime Minister of Spain. In France three anarchist robbers and murderers, Ravachol, Vaillant and Henry, were sent to guillotine, and not long after an anarchist of Italian blood murdered President Carnot, of France, because he declined to interfere with the execution of two condemned anarchists who had confessed wanton murders and gloried in them.

Society cannot afford to sentimentalize about or parley with such creatures, whom King Humbert, on the occasion of the first attempt upon his life, called "men without a country." The only thing to do with these enemies of society is to destroy them as fast as they are caught and convicted, just as Bismarck did when he sent Hoedel to the scaffold, just as England did when she promptly hanged Joe Blake and his fellow Irish nihilists for the cruel murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. These anarchist assassins of Europe are not of the same type of Guiteau, who was a lunatic, or of Booth, who had insanity in his blood and had a crazy thirst for notoriety, for the Italian Mafia has a membership of thousands of legally sane men. They are of the type of the Chicago anarchists who were hanged for killing the police with bombs; of the type of Bergmann, who tried to murder the manager of the Homestead iron works in 1892.

THE QUESTION IN CHINA.

Trade follows the flag, and it does not follow the flag. That is to say, it is impossible to lay down any ideal principle that will explain all trade in terms of government activity, or to establish any hard-and-fast rule that will work all examples. If the Bismarckian is wrong in his idea that protective and benevolent legislation can do everything for a nation's industry, the Cobdenite is just as wrong in his conclusion that legislation can do nothing. The dictum that trade follows the price list expresses a truth, but as an embodiment of the whole truth it is a lamentable failure. Great Britain's trade has expanded under free trade, Germany's has expanded under protection. This country goes ahead under harassing tariff changes almost incessant.

It is put forward by a small but insistent school of economists that the United States has no commercial interests to be served by a vigorous course in the Orient that will not be served equally well by a let-alone and stay-away policy. The fact is otherwise. An instructive example of what occurs when a nation has a free hand in tariffs of a dependency or within its "sphere of influence," is afforded in the recent economic history of Madagascar. Originally we had treaties with the island similar to our present ones with China, securing to us equal import privileges there with other countries. But the protectorate of France resulted in extension of the French tariff to Madagascar. French sales thither bounded up and ours declined. In cotton textiles, for example, mark how plain the tale:

	1896.	1899.
From France	$169,428	$1,542,809
From other countries	946,440	312,027

So with other things. Of the cotton cloth sent to Madagascar four years ago, over three-fourths came from the United States; of the imports of last year, our proportion was too insignificant to be noticed. As our exports to the whole island for the year were only $12,544, our contribution of cotton goods must have been very small. Of the whole sum of foreign exports to Madagascar last year, 87 per cent was French and only 13 per cent was contributed by other countries, the share of the United States being practically nil.

What has happened in Madagascar is exactly what will happen in China if Germany, Russia and France are permitted to pursue their policy of partition, or "spheres of influence." That is why they are there. Japan has the appearance of willingness to support Great Britain in resistance to those plans of control. Our commerce and manufactures are vitally interested in the cause of fair trade and equal privileges championed by Great Britain and Japan. The only way in which demands of this sort can be made good is through evidence of ability and inclination to back them up, if necessary, with force. The Administration has acted in this matter with the utmost discernment and dignified assertion of our rights and purposes. Its critics are only fighting the country's material welfare. The American people do not want this Government to sit supinely by while Europe apportions China or builds tariff walls around protected provinces. They do not want this Government to sit idly by while Great Britain and Japan do the work, and then to come in after the victory for an equal share in the result.

MUST LOOK ELSEWHERE.

The little Republic of Switzerland is, it is said, looking abroad for a sheltering wing. Richard Guenther, United States Consul-General at Frankfort, in a report recently published, refers to the industrial ruin with which the republic is threatened by the proposal, mooted in some quarters, to create a tariff union between Great Britain and her colonies, the effect of which would be to exclude the manufactured products of Switzerland, whose industries only find support in free-trade England. Swiss statesmen are inclined to seek for an alliance with some foreign country, and in this connection the United States is suggested. The Schweizer Zeitung indorses this suggestion as one calculated to promote the best interests of the Swiss people, saying:

> In spite of dark sides which are also found there, the United States is full of the air of freedom. Switzerland would lose nothing if she should become a state of the United States of America. It is a well-known fact that the several states of the American Union are much more independent than the several cantons of Switzerland, and our country, by such an alliance, would sacrifice none of her liberties. All she would have to do would be to send her Representatives to Washington. Economically and politically she would gain everything. It remains to be seen what the Americans would say about an alliance with Switzerland. For a long time they have tried to gain a foothold in Europe. Every citizen of Switzerland who has the welfare of his country at heart should ponder this alliance.

The one thing that this country does not need or want at present is a European state. There is no data to support the statement of the Swiss journal cited by Consul Guenther and quoted above, that "America has for a long time tried to gain a foothold in Europe." This Nation is not averse to expansion in a legitimate way, but it has not yet cast covetous eyes upon any section of Europe. It has detached possessions, but they do not extend eastward across the Atlantic, and it has not sought them in Pacific waters, but accepted them merely when in the course of events they came. It does not shirk the burdens incident to expansion, neither does it seek to add to them by European complications.

In the "yellow peril" that confronts the world, the United States shares by reason of the fact that it is a great Nation, whose peoples are found in the uttermost parts of the earth, pushing their commerce, plying their trade, advancing the banner of Western civilization. A landlocked state, access to which can only be had by traversing other countries, that may at any time become hostile, has many attractions for American tourists, but none whatever for the American Government. Switzerland must look elsewhere for an alliance that would serve her industrial and political interests without abating her liberties. The United States has troubles of its own, and is not in the European market, seeking.

If we accept official Washington's view of the situation at Pekin, it is manifest that the problem there is different from what has been feared. But is it much better? If the Chinese Government was overpowered by the Boxers, that was one thing, but if the Chinese Government is on the warpath itself, and is holding the Ministers as hostages, that is another, and not an altogether pleasant, thing. The praise China was bidding for when she described food offerings to the imprisoned Ministers as provided "out of interest and sympathy with them," will be bestowed but grudgingly. There are other ways of treating a man like a dog besides killing him.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRODIGAL SON.

Here and there a so-called Gold Democrat is returning to the Bryan fold, notwithstanding the larger numbers of those who doubted Bryan's dangerous character in 1896, but can doubt it no more. This returning prodigal, who is probably never weary of mumbling about his devotion to the "principles of Jefferson and Jackson," explains his sudden conversion to Bryanism by saying that "imperialism" means the death of the Republic, and that, while he does not love honest money less, he fears imperialism more. This interesting Democratic prodigal, who is now returning to his political family, we assume, knows that Thomas Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1804. He probably knows that the Jacksonian Democracy was the great gold party that fought down the paper-money men now represented by the Populists and Adlai E. Stevenson; that the Jacksonian Democracy passed the gold act which fixed the ratio between gold and silver to the disadvantage of the latter; that the Democracy, whether under Jefferson or Jackson, was always a gold party. But if this returning Democratic prodigal remembers all this, he cannot surely have forgotten that Jefferson bought Louisiana, that Gallatin, the greatest of Democratic Secretaries of the Treasury, gave his opinion to Jefferson that the United States had an inherent right to acquire territory, and that they could make it into a new state or add to an existing state, with the consent of the latter, or prescribe regulations for its government, and Congress and our Federal Supreme Court have both affirmed this view.

This returning Democratic prodigal probably has not forgotten that General Jackson wrote President Monroe in 1817 that he was ready to conquer Florida in sixty days, and virtually did conquer it in 1818, and without doubt approved the purchase of Florida in 1819 by a Democratic Administration. Our returning Democratic prodigal probably knows that the political battle cry of the Polk Democracy in 1844 was "All Oregon or none"; he knows that more than 500,000 square miles were added to the United States under a Democratic Administration; that 45,000 square miles were added to the United States by the Gadsden purchase under a Democratic Administration; he knows that the consent of the inhabitants of the territory extorted by war or obtained by purchase was never asked by a Democratic Administration. He knows, if he knows anything of the history of his party, that the Democratic party, so long as it had sincere reverence for "the principles of Jefferson and Jackson," was not only always the gold party, but always the expansionist party. Does this returning Democratic prodigal believe that there is any more danger in expansion's converting this Republic into an empire today than there was in the time of Jefferson or Monroe or Polk or Pierce?

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, eighty-nine years ago had an attack of the same kind of anti-expansion belly-ache that now afflicts the diaphragm of the returning Democratic prodigal. On the question of the admission of Louisiana, the Hon. Josiah Quincy said:

> This Constitution was never constructed to form a covering for the inhabitants of the Missouri and the Red River country, and whenever it is attempted to stretch it over these it will be rent asunder.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> New states are intended to be formed beyond the Mississippi. There is no limit to men's imaginations on this subject, short of California and the Columbia River.

Quincy said this eighty-nine years ago, and his mantle of prophecy has fallen upon the returning Democratic prodigal, who, professing to reverence the principles of Jefferson, really worships the principles of the old Federalist, Quincy, who hated Jefferson and all his works.

Since the first rush of their promotion and loudly heralded plans is over, it becomes evident that the trusts have a hard road to travel. According to the Iron Age, "not a few of the manufacturers who were induced to sell their plants to the trust syndicates regret their ill-advised action. Some of the most convincing of the arguments to which they gave heed in their eagerness to better their condition have been contradicted with emphasis by recent experiences." The paper goes on to combat the claims of trust promoters generally. The financing of great industrial consolidations, it says, is no longer a simple problem. Indeed, conservative bankers have already begun to look with disfavor upon industrial securities. As to the "closer touch" between trade combinations and dealers, arbitrary sales, declares the Iron Age, have largely taken the place of the good understandings which formerly existed between manufacturers and their customers. Credits are less liberal than formerly, but are no better safeguarded than under the old system. The economies of centralized management are still problematical. Such as have been effected in some departments have been offset by extravagance in others. The relations of industrial combinations to labor organizations are indeterminate. "It is unsafe," says the Iron Age, "to predict what results will follow the readjustment of wages to lower selling prices and narrower margins of profit." As to management, it has not yet been shown that, in the case of the great industrial consolidations, there is superior wisdom in a multitude of counselors. There is no doubt that some trade consolidations have proved successful, but it is equally true that other concentrations of industries have been failures, otherwise combinations which started out with a flourish of trumpets would not have dissolved. "Professional promoters and speculative financiers," declares the Iron Age, "who have made a business of organizing industrial combinations, have succeeded in bringing about a great many consolidations which have resulted in disappointment for all concerned."

A leading Russian paper refers to the immense importation of American commodities into the Amur Province of Siberia last Winter. They are chiefly flour, iron, copperware and household utensils. They are imported through Vladivostock and widely distributed thence. Of course, the country, which railroad construction is opening up, has few manufacturing plants, and its needs have been supplied in increasing measure from the United States. Some of the Siberian merchants are demanding the exclusion of American goods, while the consumers are protesting against such a course. "We are now building a railroad into China," says the Russian paper, "but the chances are that the Americans will benefit more from the Chinese markets than the Russians. Such, therefore, is the future of Eastern Siberia, and the future of Western Siberia will not be very different." But, as the New York Journal of Commerce points out, Russia is not building the Trans-Siberian Railroad for our benefit; she understands the uses of protective tariffs as well as we do, and her statesmen understand the difficulty her generally primitive manufactures have in competing with our highly developed ones. The danger to us of Russian movements in North China is that the Russian commercial policy is an exclusive one.

A letter elsewhere printed, on the subject of bank and government currency, discovers that The Oregonian, in its trustfulness, has been led into ambush again by a cunning correspondent. The man's first letter, printed last Wednesday, was so skillfully worded as to justify the conclusion that the writer was asking for information, and the subject of banking currency was therefore gone into at some length. Now he comes back with evidence that he is not an "investigator," but an unfriendly spirit with flat ideas of his own which he not only proposes to hold with firmness, but to promulgate with zeal upon occasion. Justice requires the suppression of his letter in the interests of public honesty, but we will err on the side of lenience and print it. Popular instruction probably offers no more hopeless problem than the task of convincing believers in "flat" of the error of their views. The inspired conviction that irredeemable Government legal tender notes constitute the best and cheapest currency compels admiration for the stubbornness with which it is held in the face of all experience. You might as well try to convince the man who knows better that the earth is round. What use is truth, after all, if people won't have it?

At the request of The Oregonian, the local weather observer, who is as modest as he is efficient, has prepared for the daily weather report, which we print in its usual place this morning, a more complete summing up than has heretofore been given, of the meteorological conditions throughout the far West. There is a table of temperature, etc., at principal points between the Rocky Mountains and the Coast, and other specific information of value to farmers, shippers, tourists, etc. At a time of year when the weather is a prime topic of interest, we recommend the weather man's table as interesting reading, from the fierce heat of the interior, which affords all Oregonians an occasion of gratitude, to the refreshing figures of cool Astoria. Read the weather report, and be a better because a more grateful man.

The surrender of General Prinsloo with 5000 Boers to General Hunter probably means that the attempt of the Orange Free State Boers to escape into the Transvaal has been frustrated and a large number of them captured. When Lord Roberts' forces captured Bethlehem, it was predicted that the Free State remnant would have no long choice between starvation and surrender, inasmuch as the occupation of Bethlehem forced them into a position where they could only escape through Natal, with the probability of finding that outlet already closed.

A denial is entered as to the truth of the story of Christian Science malpractice at childbirth. This was to be expected. The discerning reader has probably learned by this time to supply, with every account of bad luck or bad judgment in Christian Science practice, a disclaimer and denial. Christian Science, you understand, is everything that is sweet, reasonable and just. If there is any specific evidence of the contrary, simply set aside the evidence.

We are indebted to the Washington Times for an alarming two-column editorial article, showing in painful and oppressive detail the danger involved in the opportunity afforded Congress this year, both houses being Republican, to declare McKinley President, even if Bryan is elected. This would be a matter of so much regret and annoyance that every sincere patriot should vote for McKinley in the interests of law and order.

Attention is called to the letter of Mr. Markham, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company's Oregon lines, printed in another column. In the article to which Mr. Markham refers, it was not designed to animadvert unfairly upon the Southern Pacific Railroad, whose liberal policy toward the lumber mills of its territory is a matter of common knowledge.

GERMAN CRITICISM CRITICISED.

And the Course of Our Own Administration Upheld.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The comments of several Berlin newspapers upon the reply President McKinley sent to the communication which purports to come from the Emperor of China are extremely unjust. The document affords not the least warrant for the statement that our Government has accepted the Chinese statement of the case, or has withdrawn from co-operation with European Governments. The President only accepts the statements attributed to the Chinese Emperor hypothetically, and commits himself to no course of action, least of all independently of European Nations, except upon the same hypothesis. The President's reply reflects great credit upon the caution and shrewdness of himself and Secretary Hay.

The President says that he infers from the Emperor's letter that the Chinese who are attacking foreigners are insurgents against the Imperial Government; he does not commit himself to this view of their status, but simply receives that as the Emperor's statement. "If this be the case," he continues, careful not to accept the statement for anything more than it is, the Empero's allegation, he urges upon the Emperor several things; assurance that the envoys are alive and of their condition, immediate and free communication between the envoys and their respective governments, and their protection from danger, and the co-operation of the Imperial Government with the international force that has undertaken to go to Pekin for the rescue of the envoys. "If these objects are accomplished" the President believes that "no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the powers to an amicable settlement," and the good offices of our Government will be at the service of the Emperor in that case, but "with the assent of the other powers." What language could be more carefully guarded?

And yet one Berlin paper speaks of the "Chinophile" policy of our Government and accuses it of preparing to lay the blame of its nonsuccess upon "governments less credulous." Another says that our Government takes "the dubious Chinese view for truth." A third says that our Government is "waiting for a pretext to disconnect the United States from the powers." A fourth is astonished that our Government should be willing to treat with the Chinese Government before the envoys are rescued, though the President mentions as a condition precedent to any action by him the safety and freedom of the envoys. The degree of intelligence which characterizes these reflections upon the President is indicated by a fifth newspaper, which attributes the "Chinophile" attitude of the United States to the "impossibility of leaving the large Chinese population of the American Union out of consideration," that population being insignificant, having no vote, and an object of dislike to a great part of the voting population.

President McKinley's answer to the Emperor of China puts the whole situation in a fair way for settlement, provided the Emperor is sincere and able to act effectually. Our Government is entitled to more open support in this respect than it is receiving.

THE PRESS AND BRYAN.

Most of the Sound-Money Papers Opposing Him as Four Years Ago.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A day or two hence the country is likely to hear that old charge from Bryan that the press of the United States is subsidized against him. That was the accusation which he made in 1896, and there will be the same reason for it this year. Practically all the newspapers of ability and character in the country, except in the silver-mining states, and in the South, were hostile to Bryan four years ago, and a glance over the roll of the papers which are repudiating the repudiators' party since the Kansas City convention will show that the elements which were against the Bryanite infamy in 1896 will be against it in 1900.

Aside from the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Chicago Chronicle, and the Baltimore Sun, all the Democratic newspapers of ability and standing which were hostile to Bryan four years ago are denouncing him today. The St. Paul Globe, the Hartford Times, the New Haven Register, the Chattanooga Times, the Detroit Free Press, the Brooklyn Eagle, the Philadelphia Record, and dozens of other Democratic journals which fought the rotten money iniquity in 1896 are doing the same thing in 1900. With them stand such representative independent journals as the Boston Herald, the New York Times, and the New York Evening Post. All these papers and scores of others which are not mentioned here, but which supported Cleveland in 1892, are on the Republican side in this canvass, as they were in the preceding one in which McKinley was elected.

So far as regards the attitude of the great newspapers of the country Bryan's situation is practically the same now as it was four years ago. No man or newspaper on the sound-money side can possibly support the unsound money candidate with any heartiness. So far as Bryan himself and his party can make the issue, base money will be the paramount question in the canvass this year, and this circumstance will, of course, render Bryan's chance of election hopeless. The 95 majority which McKinley had in the Electoral College in 1896 will probably be exceeded in 1900, and the scores of independent and Democratic papers which are assailing Bryan and his follies and absurdities will help materially to roll up this increased anti-Bryanite vote.

SACRIFICE OF A PARTY.

Democrats of Nebraska Delivered Over to Populism.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Democracy has been snuffed out at last in Nebraska. The party of Jefferson has been suffocated in the noxious vapors of Populism. The feeble, flickering flame of the true Democracy in Nebraska has been short on oxygen for a number of years. Many believed it was smothered to death in 1898, when Poynter captured the nomination for Governor.

But signs of life were again visible in the party of Jefferson when it got enough delegates together to hold a state convention at Lincoln this week and mustered enough strength to put in a feeble demand for two of the state offices. But the Populist snuffers were got into action again, and there remains nothing but a smoking wick to show where once burned the flame of a living Democracy. This remnant of regard for the Jeffersonian faith is represented by the nomination of Willis D. Oldham for Attorney-General, the only Democrat named for any office by the fusion convention.

Out of seven nominations made for state offices the Populists secured five, including the two most important offices of Governor and Treasurer, while the Silver Republicans were given a consolation prize in the shape of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Notwithstanding the recognition given the man who nominated Bryan at Kansas City the Democratic party has been notified that its days of usefulness are past in Nebraska, and that it is expected to go out of business after this Fall. The long wrangle over the proposed withdrawal of Towne as a Vice-Presidential nominee and the indorsement of Stevenson showed the defiant and unyielding attitude of the Populists. They will no longer concede that the Democracy is a factor in Nebraska politics.

With Populism in the saddle in Nebraska the issue between the party of rotten money and repudiation and the party of sound money and National progress can be sharply drawn.

T The Question in China.

New York Journal of Commerce.

It is clearly incumbent on the people of the United States to make up their minds whether they can afford to surrender great markets which they now possess, and whose future possibilities are incalculably beyond present requirements, merely to avoid trouble. Our Government has laid down some excellent rules as to the kind of policy which it would like to see adopted by the powers that will shape the future of China. The practical question is, how far does it propose to go in to demand respect for these principles, or, rather, how far will the people support their government in maintaining the principle of the open door in China and all the corollaries to which it stands committed. A question of larger import has not been presented to the American people in this generation. They stand at the dividing of the ways between a foreign policy which would forever condemn this Republic to play the part of a third-rate power, and one that pertains to its position as one of the arbiters of the destiny of the world. It is a question about which there can be no half-way decision; the choice must be frankly and resolutely made, and with the full knowledge that once made it will be irrevocable.

Republican Danger in Indiana.

New York Evening Post.

Republican organs in the East have been a good deal surprised by the statement of Chairman Dick, of the Ohio Republican state committee, that the President's own state must be considered doubtful this year, and that the party had better also not regard Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota as sure states. The majorities for McKinley four years ago were so large in each of these six states, except Indiana, that most Eastern people have considered them certain to go Republican again in 1900, even if the majorities should not be so great. But there is plenty of evidence that Bryan has a better standing in that part of the country now than he had at the same stage of the canvass in 1896. In Indiana, for example, a considerable number of the Gold Democrats of four years ago have already declared for Bryan, among them a bank president and the president of the Board of Health of Indianapolis, and two judges in Spencer and Logansport, and a well-informed Indianapolis man is of the opinion that the bulk of this vote throughout the state will go that way. "The financial plank in the Kansas City platform was a tough dose," says this authority, "but many make themselves believe that it won't amount to anything." Our informant thinks that "the union of all the Bryan elements, Democrats, Populists, free-silver cranks, and 'scalawags' of all kinds is very complete in Indiana," and that this union now seems likely to poll more votes than McKinley, towards whom a large number of Republicans are indifferent.

MARRY A COUNTRY BOY.

Advice to Girls Which Leaves Something to Be Desired.

Baltimore Sun.

The Columbia (Mo.) Herald advises girls to marry country boys. "The wise girl," says the Herald, "sets her cap for the country boy." It continues:

> True, he wears overalls and has brown hands and his feet are in his way when he walks. But he is worth a dozen of the town dudes, with their white fingers and high collars and unpaid laundry bills. And take a country boy who will stay in the country. He is a free man. The town boy is a slave. He works all his life at a meager salary and spends that in ways not always commendable. There are town sweethearts who are worth something. There are some who do not expect to have their wives support them by keeping boarders. There are some who do not loaf on the streets Sundays and stay up late at nights. These are town fellows almost equal to the boys from the backwoods. But beware of the other kind. Stick to the country sweethearts and stay stuck.

This, in the main, is good advice, but the trouble about it is that there are not enough country boys to furnish husbands for all the girls. When all the country boys have been snapped up like hot cakes and married, what are the poor girls who are left out in the cold to do then? Unless the laws are changed and country boys are permitted, in virtue of their general superiority, to be Mormons and have as many wives as their farms will support, the surplus girls must either remain unmarried and become old maids or they must marry the city dudes. It would seem wiser to be an old maid than to run the fearful risk depicted by the Herald, but in spite of the higher education of the day and the proud and superior air of the new woman the girl of the period seems just like the girl of every other period—blindly and suicidally bent upon matrimony at any and every cost. If she can't get just exactly what she wants, she will take the most available thing at the remnant counter, even if it is clearly poor goods, not fit for the wear and tear of domestic life. In many cases, if she can't get a whole man she would take the fifth or the fiftieth part of one, as they used to do in Utah. Which causes the natural query, What is it that is so fascinating about man that woman must have him at any cost, no matter how damaged or insignificant a specimen he may be? Without undertaking to solve the mystery, we recognize the futility of attempting to cure the feminine mind of this strange infatuation, and assure the Columbia Herald that its advice is worthless unless it can manufacture to order enough country boys to go round or secure them the right to divide themselves into an indefinite number of matrimonial sections. Husbands come high and are costly investments, but the melancholy fact seems to be that the girls must have them at any price, and of any quality, rather than have none at all.

Hoosier Oratory at Bryan Meeting.

Seattle Times.

State Senator Ephriam Inman, of Washington, Ind., was introduced as the final speaker. In a few polished sentences Mr. Inman had the audience standing on its feet yelling and cheering. Mr. Inman is a forceful orator, and when he pledged that "beyond all question Indiana will go for Bryan and Stevenson this Fall," the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds.

"I shall carry back the news to those fighting Democrats in Indiana," said Mr. Inman, "that away out here on the Pacific Coast the campfires of Democracy are burning brightly; that the old enthusiasm of 1896 has been rekindled, and that the great State of Washington will go for the right. When you win, as win you will, build a signal fire on the top of your highest mountain, and in the Hoosier State, far east of the Mississippi, we will build an everlasting signal, the glowing light of which will reflect away out to the waters of Puget Sound."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mascagni is going to Paris with the orchestra of the Conservatory of Pesaro, which he conducts. He is still at work on his operatic version of "Quo Vadis."

Blanche Walsh will be the star next season in a new romantic play by Eugene Presbrey, representing the persecution of the Huguenots in old and new France.

Professor Felipe Valle, of Mexico City, an astronomer of reputation officially connected with the Tacubaya Observatory, is on his way to Europe, where he will represent the Mexican Government at certain professional congresses to be held during the Paris Exposition.

Miss Lillie J. Ray, daughter of Daniel A. Ray, recently made United States Marshal of Hawaii, has been appointed Deputy Marshal to her father. Miss Ray has for the last year or two been in the Pension Bureau, at Washington. She had previously served under her father in the Land Department, of which he was chief.

Professor Stuart, of the University of Sydney, Australia, has made an artificial larynx for a man who lost the use of that portion of his anatomy through disease, and has successfully inserted the same in its proper place. The new larynx can be so regulated as to make the voice soprano, tenor, contralto or bass at the will of the owner.

Siatin Pasha, who has returned to Vienna from the Soudan, where he has reported on certain questions in which the Anglo-Egyptian Government and a financial syndicate are interested, says that the country is perfectly quiet and in good order, but that he would not undertake to guarantee that it will remain so, unless the greatest caution is observed.

One of the British Army's grand old men is the Duke of Cambridge, who, notwithstanding the fact that he is three months older than the Queen, shows few or no traces of old age; indeed, since his retirement from the post of Commander-in-Chief he has accepted far more social and official invitations and engagements than he was formerly able to do.

One of the best-known American Consuls to China is Rev. Samuel L. Gracey, D. D., who is at Foo Choo. Dr. Gracey was born in Philadelphia in 1835. After obtaining an education he was for 30 years pastor of Methodist Churches of considerable prominence in and about Philadelphia, Wilmington and Boston. He was twice elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from Salem.

Dr. George E. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, has lived in the Celestial City for nearly three years. In 1882, when only 20 years old, he led "The Melbourne Age" exploring expedition into New Guinea, when he received a spear in his side. The spearhead was cut out of his body in Edinburgh in July, 1884, when he entered the university as a medical student. He was graduated in 1887.

Nobody Knows but Mother.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Oh, where is the jam that Aunt Mary made?
Nobody knows but mother.
Who put the nick in pa's razor blade?
Nobody knows but mother.
Where is the cherry pie hidden today?
What was it Sis and her beau had to say,
While some one listened and then snuck away?
Nobody knows but mother.

Who was it felt in pa's pockets last night?
Nobody knows but mother.
Why was pa angry enough for to fight?
Nobody knows but mother.
What's in the letter she happened to find?
Why is pa tryin' to treat 'er so kind?
What makes him jump and keep lookin' behind?
Nobody knows but mother.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is better to be a live deuce than a dead king.

If your thermometer is too high, take it down cellar.

The vaudeville trust in the East failed to give a continuous performance.

The American policy in China is not a success as a vote-getter for the Bryan ticket.

When the Japs unite with the Chinamen, the Fenians and Orangemen will join hands to fight them.

> I want to be a millionaire,
> And down in Wall street stand,
> And hold a bunch of ice trust stock
> Within my strong right hand.

Bryan may congratulate himself on the fact that his burdens this year will be light. He will carry very few states.

> 'Tis Summer in the sunny South,
> And all around we see
> That out and full of business is
> The busy lynching bee.
>
> If you think it's necessary
> To your welfare to keep cool,
> You can do it by observing
> Just one very simple rule;
> For the heat will not oppress you
> Any time if you will not
> Permit yourself full foolishly
> To get the least bit hot.
>
> The chaps that loiter on the street
> Are sure to growl about the heat,
> And swelter when they get a sight
> Of any handy Fahrenheit;
> But fellows who have work to do
> (For instance, chaps like me, or you),
> Are not aware how hot it grows,
> For they are busy. Heaven knows
> They have no time to look and see
> How high the mercury may be.
>
> O dainty, dainty Summer girl,
> With hands and cheeks of tan,
> If half the tales they tell of you
> And your heartbreaking ways are true,
> You have no use for man.
>
> Why is it, then, O fickle maid,
> If some Tom, Jack or Jim
> Should venture forth upon the beach
> As soon as he is spied, you each
> And all are after him?

As a lecturer on his experiences, Archibald Forbes was very popular, and he was fond of recounting an experience of his debut in that capacity at Leven, Fifeshire. With a thumping heart the new lecturer appeared at the hall door shortly before the starting time of 8 o'clock, and, not wishing to crush through a great audience on his way to the platform, he asked the hallkeeper to conduct him to a side door.

"You needa mind," replied that functionary, not unkindly, "there's no crood."

When Forbes entered the hall he had to admit that the keeper was quite correct. There was not a single soul present. After a bit, however, a man strolled in, and calmly proceeded to choose a seat. It seems he was a commercial traveler, putting up at the place for the night, who had found time hanging heavily on his hands. Nobody else coming, Forbes said to the "audience":

"Will you have a lecture or will you have a drink?"

"A drink," said the traveler.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A country paper has this personal item: "Those who know old Mr. Wilson of this place personally will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."—Tit-Bits.

A Cynicism Aggravated.—"Language," quoted Willie Wishington, "was given for the concealment of thought." "Indeed," rejoined Miss Cayenne, languidly. "Permit me to congratulate you on being so perfect a master of English."—Washington Star.

A Double Distinction.—Cassidy—Who are yez going to name him after? Kelly—Well, we're going to name him Patrick! Partly after St. Patrick, who drove all the shnakes from Oireland, and partly after Pat Connolly, who drove all the Republicans out av th' Sixth Ward!—Puck.

Lighter.—McPhatters—I see you are still buying the anti-fat medicine. Does it seem to have any effect? Hefty—Yes, indeed! I notice a decrease in weight every time we get on the scales. McPhatters—We? What do you mean by "we"? Hefty—Myself and my purse—Harper's Bazar.

A Ridiculous Fad.—Mrs. Jackson—Dat hifalutin Mrs. Washtubb am puttin' on lots ob airs lately; trying to act jes' like white folks! Mrs. Johnson—U'm! Wot am her latest fad? Mrs. Jackson—Why, de most redikilous fing yo' evah heerd oh! She am suin' her husban' fo' non-support!—Puck.

Mr. Hauskeep—My wife broke a fairy lamp, two vases and a cut-glass flower stand in our parlor last evening, but she accomplished her purpose. Mr. Ascum—For goodness sake, what was her purpose? Mr. Hauskeep—To capture a clothes moth she saw flying around.—Philadelphia Press.

As Advertised.—"Don't you hire any servants at all to keep this hotel clean? My room is in an awful dirty condition!" complained the victim of the Summer-hotel "ad." "That is the fault of the wind!" declared the proprietor, blandly; "you know we advertise: 'Swept by ocean breezes!'"—Brooklyn Life.

"I," said the gentleman who had fairly prospered, "am humbly proud of the fact that I took 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' as my motto when I began business life." "There is nothing," said the second gentleman, who had measured business wits with the first gentleman, "like having good backing."—Indianapolis Press.

Hotelkeeper (who has let his "Assembly-room" for a concert)—Well, sir, I 'ope you found the arrangements in the 'all satisfactory last night? Mr. Bawlington—Oh, yes; everything was all right. There was only one thing to object to. I found the acoustics of the building not quite —— Hotelkeeper—No, sir; excuse me. What you smelt was the stables next door!—Punch.

The Army Worm.

H. F. Rodney.

He ain't no high-toned Belgian hare
That's guaranteed to sell;
He's got no dad like Trinidad
Nor sire like Nonpareil;
There ain't no girl to pat his back,
No doctor hunts his germ;
He eats his way by night and day,
The wiggling army worm,
The never-sleeping,
Ever-creeping,
Reg'lar army worm.

He's quite serene at paris green,
You never see him wink
At polson jets he often gets
From farmers in his drink;
He never trains with common strains
Of volunteers that squirm,
He licks his chops o'er turnip tops,
The little early worm,
The galling, crawling,
All-appalling,
Reg'lar army worm.

He's got no pride nor Norman crest,
But, when he wants a bite,
He thinks it's best to come out West
And bring his appetite;
He mows a path from Dan to Gath
Right in the heated term;
He's doubtless tryin' for votes for Bryan,
The wealth-destroying worm,
The nipping, tripping,
Ripping, stripping,
Reg'lar army worm.

There ain't no great bugologist
To write up his renown;
No vines have missed his grapevine twist