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TODAT'S WEATHER-Generally fair weath-

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

THE INDIANAPOLIS OMISSION.

What does Mr. Bryan mean by his tragic loyalty to silver at Kansaq City and his sweeping repudiation of it at Indianapolis? Was the passionate fidelity of the one case assumed for a purpose, or was the cold neglect of the other case reluctantly adopted under pressure?

The backbone of the Kansas City convention's plot was Bryan's unswerv-ing stand for 16 to 1. He stuck and ng to it like a dog to a dead possum. He are and slept with the long-distance telephone at his ear, and with his volce continuously insisting on a specific restatement of the free-coinage demand. He implored, he cajoled, he threatened. He said if Hill had his way, the Candidate himself would come to Kansas City by special train and rom the Auditorium's stage address his personal appeal to the delegates. And he had his way. The convention weakened, the silver men rejoiced with a great and frantic joy, and men in the ast who had held aloof from the Nebraskan said at last: Here is a man who believes in something. He has a Cause. He is faithful to it, Maybe he's

But! Here are 10,000 words on the issues of the campaign, and no word for 16 to 1, no impalement of this accursed gold standard, no arraignment of the disobedience of '72 and all our ensuing woe, no sympathy for the toiling masses pressed down under the conspiracy of the money power, no piedge of relief from hard times and crushed industry through an American financial system established without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, and without regard or concern nomic law or historic truth. What did he want of free colnage

in the platform if he meant to discredit it with this high disdain? Was it for any faith that in "bimetalism" lies the only hope of a sorrowing land, or was it merely for low-grade political motive of showing what he could do as an autocrat or sparing himself some subsequent inconvenience? When Bryan was in Congress he rested his case on free trade. To read his fervid sentences on the Wilson bill, his passionate appeal to Cleveland to go even farther for free trade than the radical recommendations subsequently toned down in perfidy and dishoner by a saccharine Senate, you would suppose the gifted Nebraska Congressman could never prove recreant to the sacred word from Bryan against protection, or s sylishia from the Day nation, coquetting with Silver Republi-

Bryan forgot his free-trade convictions in a day, and filled their place with equally absorbing and portentous he going to execute another lightning change of costume and appear clad wholly in the garments of anti-imperialism? The proposal to haul down the flag in the Philippines and skulk home is not one to excite great apprehension among the opponents of Bryanism. But there is a hint of mobility of conviction here that falls joltingly upon certain lofty estimates of Bryan's character.

THE OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

If there is no danger to the gold standard in the election of Bryan. either he does not know the meaning of words or else he is of all men the most insincere.

If there is any one thing for which Bryan has a fixed and determined antority, it is the gold standard. Put uside the wearisome differences about "bimeinlism" in its various forms and disguises; the one fact about which no possible doubt exists is the Bryanite antipathy to the gold standard. Between these two camps there is eternal

Now, the gold standard means the maintenance of gold values of all our currency, that is, what the Bryanites 90-cent dollar. The gold man mays we have now a 100-cent dollar, and the silver men want to make it a 50cent or a 45-cent dollar. The Bryanites say we have a 200-cent dollar, and they propose to reduce it to a 100-cent dollar. But while the figures in the eximple differ, the principle is the same. The gold standard is in be destroyed and the gold value at which our currency is maintained is to be taken from This is the policy to which Bryan is committed. He will destroy the gold standard if he can, unless he is a liar, and that, unfortunately, few are any longer able to believe. If we don't lose the gold standard when Bryan gets in,

it will not be his fault. It is urged in Mr. Bryan's behalf, however, that he ought to be elected. because, if he gets in, do his worst, he can't destroy the gold standard. It is secure now, thanks to President McKinley and the Republicans. Therefore, vote for Bryan and the gold standard,

because he can't hurt it if he tries. If Bryan is elected, he can, and doubtless would, refuse to issue bonds for gold when the reserve is dangerously low, and that would wreck the gold standard in a day. He can pay every outstanding bond except the new 2 per cents, in silver, and that would

thus restoring the endiess chain, and that would wreck the gold standard in g day. He could send to Congress, the Democratic Congress elected with him. a free coinage bill and ins at upon its passage, and that would wreck the gold standard in a day. The law of March 14, 1900, expressly provides that the silver dollar shall be a legal tender for any amount; so that Mr. Bryan, through the Department of Justice, could enforce unlimited payment of private obligations, not secured by gold contracts, in silver, and that would

wreck the gold standard in a day. So, take your choice. The only safety for the gold standard in the event of Bryan's election lies in the hypothesis that he doesn't mean what he says. The only safety for the maintenance of the parity and escape from the silver basis lies in the hypothesis that he pretends one thing, but will do another. He is either a fraud or else a determined enemy of the gold standard, certain to lay his hand to every weapon within reach to wreck it. The more sincere he is, the more dangerous he is. Whoever can establish Bryan's honesty beyond doubt gives him an unimpenchable title to defeat.

A CRITICAL HOUR FOR CHINA.

The present is a critical hour for China. It is for its government to decide at once whether she will have war declared upon it by all the powers, with its far-reaching consequences to the permanent integrity and unity of the empire, or whether it will accept the warning of Secretary Hay and welcome the advance of the allies on Pekin as a friendly effort to do what it has pretended it was not able to do itself, viz., protect the persons and property of foreign Ambassadors to its court. The recent battles and victory of the allies makes it impossible for the Pekin Government longer to wear a mask. The Chinese soldiers that are resisting our advance either acted in obedience to the orders of the Pekin Government or in defiance and contempt of orders. If they acted in obedience to the orders of the legitl-mate government at Pekin, then it is a clear cause of war against that government, or any government that may have replaced it. If our advance was resisted in defiance of the orders of the Pekin Government, then that government must hasten to disavow the act and welcome our advance or be held to responsibility for the act and incur the penalty of war with the allies.

allies are proceeding entirely within their treaty rights in advancing on Pekin for the protection of the Am-bassadors. The right to send 500 men for the protection of the Legations is not more clear than the right to send 5000 or 50,000 if the weakness or wickedness of the Pekin Government makes it necessary. The Ambassadors are not prisoners of war. They cannot be held as hostages rightfully under the law of nations, any more than they can rightfully be sent to execution The Pekin Government has reached a point when it must either "fish or cut bnit." Secretary Hay swept away all the Chinese duplicity when he said that the responsibility for the protection of the envoys rested on the Pekin Government. Their persons and property are sacred under the law of nations. If the Pakin Government cannot protect them, then under our treaty rights it is our privilege to do so, and if the Pekin Government is sincere in its professions, it should welcome our advance. If it is not sincere, and will not protect them, then this outrageous dupilelty is a cause of war.

There are signs that the Pekin Government is weakening, for it has al-ready yielded to a part of the demand of Secretary Hay that it put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with their respective governments. It has only to yield to the rest of his demand that the Pekin Government "remove all danger to their lives and liberties" to cause of turiff reform. Yet we went avoid a declaration of war, which is through the campaign of 1896 without a | inevitable if the Pekin Government assumes responsibility for the resistance to our advance or by any connivance continues to threaten the lives and liberties of the Ambassadors. The Pekin Government is behaving today just as It did in 1858, when Lord Elgin wanted to go to Pekin to complete the negotiaclaptrap about the gold standard. Is | tions incident to the treaty of Tien Tsin, when it insisted that the turbulence of the people was such that it would be dangerous for him to come to the capital. This same old pretense that "the people cannot be controlled" is now once more doing duty for the Pekin diplomats in an international crisis, but Secretary Hay has bluntly exposed its obvious falsity, for he saysin substance: "If you cannot control your people, we will come and help you, and we expect you to welcome our coming; if you can control your people and will not, then we certainly shall go to Pekin, and we shall come not as friends, but as armed and indignant

> No civilized state can permit its cititens, and above all its envoys, to be assaulted or killed, or their property destroyed, by the violence of a mob or the connivance of a foreign govern-ment. The Pekin Government begins weaken in its attitude of duplicity, for it sees that on the security of the Legations depends the lives of the leading officials of the Pekin Government, who are really today in the position of hostages for the safety of the foreign envoys. The hour is past when responsibility for further assaults upon the Legations can be shifted to the leaders of the mob and the insurgent Imperial troops. The recent Imperial decrees, vice-regal telegrams, diplomatic munications, etc., unite in declaring that the regular authorities are again in full control at Pekin. Secretary Hay, in his various replies to Li Hung ing, uses words that leave no doubt that the failure of the Chinese Government to continue its protection to the Legations would be regarded as a cause for war, actual war, waged against the Imperial Government, not merely to restore order and protect the Legations, but a war of punishment. The Chinese Government must co-operate with the allies, not oppose them, if it expects to escape such a war-a war that will not end until the high officials of China, who are directly or indirectly responsible for the frightful massacr of helpiess foreign citizens, are brought to most exemplary justice. Since the head official of Damascus for permitting massacre was hanged by the French Army of occupation in 1860, no European has been killed in a Turkish

The capture of Yang Tsun is an important success, as it is the point where the railway crosses the Pal Ho River. wreck the gold standard in a day. He The obstructions in the river cannot prove a very formidable obstacle, for

massacre.

can soon blow up the sunken junks and make a passage for light-draught transportation, and the railway can be repaired in a reasonably short time. The line of march taken by the allies was thoroughly mapped by the English and French when they advanced from Tien Tsin against Pekin in 1860, and plenty of native spies are easily obtained in China. The natural difficultles of the country until the low marshes along the river are crossed and the hills reached, are considerable, but they are not worse than have been met and easily solved time and again by the English in India, the French in Tonquin and the Americans in Philippines. The march of the allies moving their supplies by both river and railway transportation cannot be half so difficult as they were in 1860, and thus far the resistance of the Chinese troops does not seem to have been of a very stubborn character, considering that they fought behind an in-trenched position of natural strength. The City of Tien Tsin was, of course, left in a condition of defense, and the fact that the assaulting force of the allies did not exceed 15,000 men indicates that an ample force is guarding the communications with the city. There could not have been less than 40,000 men at Tien Tsin before the advance began, and this number must be constantly augmented dally by the arrival of reinforcements.

A GREAT RECKONING.

From the accounts received from day to day of the famine in India it would realty seem, so dire is the distress depicted, that it would soon complete its work by depopulating vast provinces of the stricken empire. A total of about 65,000,000 people are in the famine area, and the suffering and need among them is said to be steadily increasing, though how that could be surpasses the understanding of those who some months ago took an inventory of the situation and found it appalling. The prospect of relief, except from outside sources, which at best must be totally inadequate to the daily recurring needs of so vast a multitude, is remote, since eyen if the monsoon rains come in full measure, there will be no relief until the new crop matures. The only reas-suring feature of the situation, and that cannot reach the wretched sufferers of the present famine, is in the lessons of prevention that are being inculcated by it.

"The terrible visitation under which the country is suffering," said the Gaikwar of Baroda, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Orsang irrigation works, on May 3, with terrible emphasis to the disastrous onomic condition of the people, on which all progress and government ultimately rest; it warns both government and people that this great problem must be speedily grappled with; from indolence or ignorance they neglect it, it will be on peril of stag-nation, deterioration and decay."

Self-help under such ingrained conditions among the masses is an unknown quantity. There are but two vocations in India-government service and agriculture. They are pursued by two classes, the lines between which are sharply defined—the educated and the uneducated. The latter receive the terrible lessons of experience which famine has brought stolidly; the former, secure from famine in the present or in repetition, receive them for the most part unheedingly. Nature is tolerant, and permits millions to grow to maturity and come to old age under these conditions, but there comes a time when even she is pitiless and a great reckoning follows. Her edict, though slow in delivery, is final in execution, Man must wage constant, systematic, intelligent warfare for his existence, or he must perish. The bounty of nature is only for those who know how to secure it, and, knowing, make use of their knowledge, not intermittently, but with persistence and courage.

In another column is a pertinent made by the Pendleton cial Association to the perennial "com-The mon-point" wail from Astoria. Astoria proposal to set the Oregon Legislature upon the railroads is one that will seem attractive to many, and is not, if the truth be confessed, without some provocation in more than one section of the Pacific Northwest, but one that should be received with extreme caution. The Oregonian does not say that Legislative rate bills should never be enacted; but it will say that they should be resorted to in rare cases, and only after the natural operation of supply and demand, self-interest and competition has failed most signally to effect relief. So far as the particular case of the O. R. & N. Railway is concerned, it must be remembered that while this company is making heavy earnings, both per ton per mile and in the aggregate, it is also expending enormous sums in betterments. The improvements going on between Portland and Huntington are inessant and costly. Permanent roadbeds, straight and durable, are recognized by practical railroad men as the essential preliminary of low rates. We are now in this stage. The other is to be expected in due time. Railroads do not like maximum rate bills. They are apt to anticipate them as far as they can with the best possible tariffs. Selfinterest, working with competition, usually does the work more scientifically than Legislatures can do it. What Populist statesman would ever have the temerity to propose a 25-cent passenger fare between Portland and As-

Mr. Bryan says that the independence of the Filipines is to follow the effort to establish a stable form of government in the islands, and at least implies that even when independence omes our Government Is to retain and exercise the right of protecting the inhabitants from outside interference. The Atlanta Constitution confesses that this right involves the right to prevent the Filipinos from inciting or challengputs upon the Kansas City plank on auti-imperialism, and it is the construction, too, that Mr. Bryan puts upon it according to his declaration of his in-tentions. Mr. Bryan rises very near to the level of an "imperialist" himself. for all the Republican Administration or the Republican party has insisted upon doing in the Philippines has been discharge faithfully the National duty and responsibility that became ours when we obtained sovereignty in those islands. Chief Justice Snodgrass. of the Tennessee Supreme Court, is backs accruing in the reserve fund, the military engineers with dynamite he explains his position by asking; is the fact that they are more numerous is oftenest drowned from a sudden cramp.

'How can any one undertake to say 'the stable government' can be established? Long before it is estabcome. like the Hawailans, clamoring for annexation." It is very evident from Bryan's declaration of his intentions that he perceives the Democracy are divided on "expansion."

Bryan emits a great deal of heat

lightning, and pumps forth a great deal

of stage thunder about the Declaration of Independence and the consent of the governed, but he made no reference to the fact that the men of his party in South Carolina have just carried a constitutional amendment the avowed pur-pose of which is to disfranchise illiterate negroes without disfranchising illiterate whites. This amendment was adopted by resort to "shotgun" methods of terrorism, which persuaded the blacks that it was not safe to oppose it. Gangs of armed ruffians in red shirts have prevented white men from speaking against the amendment, including Populist United States Senator Butler. Free speech does not exist in North Carolina, and the right of selfgovernment has been taken away by terrorism from the colored voters of that state, and yet Bryan, the Boaner ges of Liberty, the Declaration of Independence and the consent of the gov erned, has not a word to say about snatching the right of self-government from the Southern negroes. The foundations of self-government were laid in the Philippines by the United States as early as last March, and Bryan to day purples with indignation over he terms the "crime" against the Filipinos. Bryan does not appear to know, however, that the Bryanite Democracy of North Carolina has just taken away the right of self-government from the colored voters of North Carolina.

The visit of President Mellen to Portland today, accompanied as he is by other officers of the Northern Pacific and persons of influence, is of no little importance to Portland at this time. when it is anxiously scanning the signs of the times for hints of its future and suggestions as to promising courses of action. The Northern Pacific is primarily interested in Puget Sound, but Mr. Mellen has shown a desire to strengthen the bonds which bind it to Portland. If there is anything that Portland can do to encourage or assist the Northern Pacific in increasing its facilities here, that should be done. The same determination and sagacity that have made the Northern Pacific a model of efficient operation and have handled its rivals with such effective skill, would do wonders for Portland if they could be enlisted in behalf of its export and distributing trade. This may not be so impossible a dream as one might at first suppose. The Oregonian offers its columns to President Melien for any announcement he may desire to make as to the purposes of his company toward Portland, and bespeaks for it generous consideration at the hands of our citizens.

The allies are moving on Pekin as fast as possible, regardless of the implied threats of Chinese officials that it would be safer for the foreign Ministers if the movement was not made. The common-sense answer to these threats is that they afford no argument for delay. The allies propose to go to the rescue as fast as possible, and in the meantime to hold the Chinese Government responsible for their safety until the Legations are rescued. Failure to protect the Ministers when by their own admissions they can now do so would mean the waging of a war of punishment upon Pekin and its present government by all the powers. threats of the Chinese Government are only a "bluff," and our prompt answer its hand."

The commission appointed by the National Government in 1897 to examine available routes for deep-water communication between the Great Lakes and tion of a waterway through the Hudson River, the Mohawk Valley and Lakes Ontario and Erie. Two waterways are suggested, one of twenty-one feet and the other of thirty feet in depth. The estimated cost of the former is, in round numbers, \$206,000,000, and of the latter \$326,000,000. Through the thirty-foot waterway vessels of the largest size could pass.

THIRD PARTY'S REAL INFLUENCE. Political Significance of Mid-Road Movement in Different States.

New York Sun. The National convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, which put Barker and Donnelly in the field on May 10, was participated in by % delegates, the repsentation of the various states and territories being hased upon the demonstrated voting strength of the Populist party at the 1896 election and not upon the division of electors among the states. New York had only 13 delegates, Pennsylvania, from which the Presidential candidate was chosen, only 14, and New Jersey 6, but Texas had 123, Kansas 80, Alabama 62, Minnesota 48, Nebraska 46, Iowa 21, and South Dakota 17.

In the Presidential election of 1896 the "Populist" vote for Bryan and Watson was separate from the Democratic vote for Bryan and Sewall in only 17 of 45 states, and in these it was nearly 250, 100. In most of the other states the Democratic and Populist electoral tickets were the same under a division whereby one party had the choice of some and the other party of the balance to which the state was entitled. Thus in Iowa the Democrats got 10 and the Populists 3; in Nebraska there were 4 Democrats and 4 Populists, in Wisconsin there were 9 Democrats and 3 Populists, and in Cali fornia 5 Democrats and 4 Populists. The arrangement under which this fusion was made provided that all the electors, if chosen, should vote for Bryan for President, but that on the Vice-Presidency dent, but that on the vice-residency they should vote for the candidate of the party to which they owed their selection—the Democrats for Mr. Sewall and the Populists for Mr. Watson. Under this arrangement Mr. Sewall re-

ceived 149 votes in the electoral college and Mr. Watson 27, an arrangement which in no wise reflected the division between the two partnes, for in Arkansas, ing outside interference, and involves which Mr. Sewall received 5 votes and just such a protectorate as the United States Government exercises over the rest of its territories. This is the construction that this able Bryan organ puts upon the Kansas City plank on the control of the control which the Populist candidate for Govor polled in the same year 85,000 votes, the electors were for Mr. Sewall-Wat-

son received none. Since 1896 many of the former Populists have directly joined with the Democrats, and the estrangement between the origi-nal Middle-of-the-Road Popullats and the Fusionists has increased steadily. The Middle-of-the-Road men have their Presidential ticket in the field, and they have discharge faithfully the National dential ticket in the field, and they have usy and responsibility that became usy when we obtained sovereignty in those islands. Chief Justice Snodgrass, the Tennessee Supreme Court, is Democrat but an expansionist, and of the other "outside" parties this year of the other "outside" parties this year.

in the doubtful states. It is different with the other parties, outside of the regulars, for the Gold Democrats, so-called, showed in 1886 that their supporters were nearly all in the strong McKinley states. This condition of things ruled with the Probi-billonists as well, who received the larg-est vote in 1886 in the two states of New

fork and Pennsylvanis, which gave re-spectively 258,000 and 255,000 plurality fo. McKinley. The Middle-of-the-Road Populista are most numerous to the best properties. most numerous in the belt of states where heretofore Bryan has been strongwhere herectofore Bryan has been strong-est, particularly in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and Minnesota. They are very numerous, too, though that is of much less political importance, in the State of Texas, and in Ohio four years ago they polled 26,000 votes, and in Cali-fornia 21,000, the number of straight-out Populists being in the same contest 65,000 in Kansas. Kansas.

An active campaign by the Middle-ofthe-Road men would be of little import-ance probably in the states of the East, regardless of the fact that their Presiiential candidate has been chosen from this region; but in close states, such as Kentucky or Indiana, for instance, the activity of the Middle-of-the-Road men brings no encouragement to Democratic leaders, and in Nebraska and Kansas is a distinct and serious menace to any prospect of Democratic success. The Mid-dle-of-the-Road men in Maine were much opposed to Arthur Sewaii four years ago and polled 200 votes for Watson.

THE "PARTITION" OF CHINA.

Next to the Greatest Change, and Would Cost Pubulously. New York Times.

New York Times,
The actual dividing up of China among
the powers could be accomplished only
at fabulous cost. It would be next to the
greatest dynastic and territorial change
in the history of the world, accound only
to the changes that followed the discovery of America, and the status of partition and ownership could be maintained
only by a use of men and money that in
a few years would reduce the richest of a few years would reduce the richest of the beneficiary powers to the condition of exhaustion and bankrupty that Italy has reached through her participation in the Triple Alliance.

The cheapest way, and in the long run the only practicable way is to let the Chinese govern themselves. The firm and enlightened policy of the British Ministry, as announced in the House of Com-mons by Mr. Broderick on Thursday, is reassuring, not only as to Great British. reassuring, not only as to Great British, but as to all the powers now co-operating in China to call the present faithless Pekin Government to account for its misdoing. Certainly those views are such that every intelligent American will be confident that they are in harmony with the policy and intentions of our own Gov-ernment. We quote from the press report of Mr. Broderick's statement in the House of Commons:

The Cabinet, Mr. Broderick said, was co etely unanimous against the partition of hims, which would be fraught with infinite unger, and the Government had no reason believe it was at variance with any of the

European powers in that respect.
Further, the government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The government had not in conset up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The government had not in contemplation the idea of organizing the Chinese Army under foreign officers. What form the indemnity should take must be left for future consideration.

Mr. Biroderick thought it was a time when the less that was said the better. Great changes might result from the recent calamitous events, but he hoped the European powers would discover rome foundation upon which to build up a Chinese government which would insure civilizing rule to a population forming

nsure civilizing rule to a population forming me-third of the human race.

The outlook would be gloomy, indethere were not reason to believe that the powers could as Mr. Broderick puts it, discover some foundation upon which to build up a stable and responsible Chinese Government. There must be guarantees, of course, that the flagrant violations of international usage and treaty obligations that have occasioned the present troubles shall not be repeated. It would hardly be thought prudent to conclude the business of the allies in China and withdraw with mere indemnilies. Reasonable assurances of future security and protection for en-voys and foreigners sojourning in China for lawful purposes will necessarily be exacted, and the ball bond must be of such a character that its forfe-ture will not be easy. The empire is known to be in an unsettled state. The allies will very was to move at once on Pekin and "call | likely find it wise to maintain for a time a considerable force of troops at the sent of the government as a protection for the new government, whatever may be its nature or composition. The empire may be, as it were, kept in leading-strings for some years by the powers. But it must be manifest that it will be kept together. the Atlantic recommends the construc- Its very bulk is a safeguard against paras colonies or as spheres of influence There are a great many million Chinamen to be taken into account. It will be bet-ter for them and better for the peace and purse of Christendom that the Chinese shall be governed by Chinese.

Palmer for McKinley. Omeago Times-Herald.

John M. Palmer will vote for McKinley, not because he is in accord with the principles of the Republican party but because there is no ticket representative of the Democracy as he defines it. The principles of the real Democracy, to which the aged ex-Senator is as devoted as ever, were thus succinctly stated by him in an interview at Springfield:

To pledge equal and exact justice to all mer of whatever creed and condition; to give the argest freedom to the individual consistent largest freedom to the individual consistent with good government; to preserve the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor and the states in all their just rights; to the gravitee of economy in the public expenditure; the maintenance of the public faith, opposition to paternalism and all class legislation.

Mr. Palmer regards Bryan as the high priest of Populism, which has grown "strong enough to menace the best interests of a safe government." He scoffs at the cry of imperialism as a "faise altern" in which no one believes, for no one be lieves that "McKinley or any of his followers are believers in imperialism."

He pertinently asks, "Pray, what would Mr. Bryan have this country do with the

islands?" And there is no answer from Lincoln except the echo of the question, What? There is a whole volume of sound, pariotic sense in his four-word tribute to

McKinley: "He is not flighty." The American people will never elect to the Presidency a man who is "flighty."

Don't Stand With Your Back to Surf. Brooklyn Eagle. A woman bather at Asbury Park is suffering from concussion of the spine and

is in grave danger as the result of a blow

in the back of the neck from the crest of a big wave. She was standing with her back toward the water when the wave tame up and struck her so violently as to throw her forward upon the sand. Her injuries are altogether too serious to be the result of her fall, even if, as some observers thought, she struck a post as she fell. They must have been caused by the blow of the wave upon the spine. Surf bathing is one of the most exhilarat-ing and exciting sports, but its danger is best appreciated by those longest fa-miliar with it. Such swimmers take no chances of being struck in the back by breakers. They face the sea and know what is coming. When a big wave is about to break over them they either dive under it or rush at it face foremost. The worst result of a blow in the latter po sition is having the breath knocked out of your body and possibly swallowing a good deal of salt water before you got your bearings. This accident to Mrs. Thwing shows what the risks of a blow in the back are. The best place, when a big wave breaks, is outside the surf line. It is the timid bather who hugs the sands who comes in for the worst buffetings. just as it is the too adventurous one who

Civilization's Mad Dog.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
Anarchism the mad dog of civilisation.
Wille it is preached and acted no man
is safe. No executive, however humble
or powerful, is immune. It is a common danger that threatens aristocrat and re-publican, nutocrat and democrat, mon-arch and president ailke.

Under these conditions, it would seem

that all countries could combine on some common ground for safety. Political of-fenders are not given up under present treaties, and were the assassin of hum-bert to escape to this country there would be no way of surrendering him to the Italian authorities. It would be well for ail treaties of extradition to provide for the apprehension of assussins who aim to strike down the heads of government, and the United States might very well become

a party to such arrangements.
As to the nest of anarchists in Paterson, there most certainly is some way of breaking them up. If it is found that the plot against Humbert was concected by them, then the general laws against con-spiracy ought to be broad enough to in-clude their crime. In some way or an-other every last one of the anarchists ought to be driven out of Paterson—out of

the country, for that matter.

The Constitution protects free speech, but threats to kill do not come under that head.

What Would Reasonably Follow. Salt Lake Tribune

Salt Lake Tribune.

We believe that Bryan could raise a great deal of mischlef, we believe he could paralyze every industry in the country that leans at all on credit, and marly all the business in this country is done on credit. It tells us "that he will give us an administration in every department that will benefit the people and not the financial sharks." To judge that, we have to judge who his friends General Weaver, ex-Senator Pettigrew, ex-Governor Altgeld, Webster Davis, Senator Wellington or Mr. Croker, of New York. That is the class of men that are telling this country of the virtues of Mr. Bryan and what he would do. We believe that the candid senti-ment of the strong men of this country, the strong men intellectually, the men of affairs, the men of business, is that the election of Mr. Bryan this year would mean pretty nearly chaos, and such un-certainty as would more than restore the epression of 1821 and cause more doubt is to the ability of the American people o govern themselves than anything that as happened in a century.

Warres and Cost of Living. Kansas City Journal.

Ransas City Journal.

Bryanites now admit the presence of prosperity, but attempt to offset the advantages that prosperity brings in the form of better wages by the disudvantages arising from increase in the cost of living. All that is gained in larger wages is consumed by the higher prices, they say, and then snivel and whine and shed hypocritical tears about the poor, downtrodden laboring man.

trodden laboring man.

It is generally accepted as a safe rule that the showings of the savings banks denote the condition of the workingmen. In 1894, under a Democratic tariff, the deposits of the savings decreased \$37,189,677, as compared with those of the preceding year. Since the revision of the tariff, the passage of the gold standard law and the consequent return of good times the savings deposits of the United. imes, the savings deposits of the United

States have increased \$432,005,674.
The Bryanites are would-be deceivers, but their representation on this subject will deceive no one. No, the prosperity of the McKiniey Administration is an unqualified prosperity, for it is one that benefits all classes, is continuous, and bids fair to be greater in the second than in the first McKinley term.

Introduced the London Cab.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Though obviously not for the reason we observe the day, London has a quiet elebration on July 4. On that day 74 years ago a Mr. Schillibrer introduced the minibus in London and thus founded an institution which the British capital could not abolish without a severe wreach. He also founded an occupation for his family, as one of his grandsons is today an engine-driver in San Francisco, and family, as one of his grandrons is today an engine-driver in San Francisco, and two others are motormen. A day or two after the first omnibus appeared in London a cabby brought out his vehicle with pardoner of the Bressis of Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN.

John Powler, the United States Consul at the Poo, China, has been in the Government strengthen him with the farmers, although it may gain him a few votes in the Shinneycock Hill district.

has preserved the first dollar bull which he made when starting life as a poor quarts miner in Colorado in 1850. Mrs. McKinley's favorite drive in Washington

is that shady lane near the Soldiers' Home, a drive usually designated by Washingtonians as "that where the bridge is."

Senator Heitfeld, of Idaho, is probably the largest man in the United States Senate, He only 41 years old, and is of even greater proertions than Jeffries, the pugilist

A bust of Sir John Thompson, ex-Minister of Justice for Nova Scotia, was unveiled in Hall-fax the other day. It is the work of Philippe Herbert, a Canadian, now resident in Paris. Samuel R. Van Bunt, Republican nominee for Governor of Minnesota, left achool to enlist as a private in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry during the Civil War, and was frequently mentioned in dispatches for bravery in action.

M. Pichon, the French Minister to Pekin, in his routh intended to be a physician, but was prevented by his failure to pass the eximina-tion for a degree. He drifted into the diplo-matic service from editorial work.

Princess Mile Barese, of Nacies, is the founder and head of that city's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Antonals. The organization has done much through, her efforts to check the cruelty which so shocked visitors to Napies only a few years 400. The Crarina of Russia has formed a plan

rne Crarina of Russia has formed a plint for adding women of gentle birth but reduced circumstances, whereby their falent for em-broidering, which is common to nearly all Rus-sians, will be used in the making, at a good price, of court dresses and ecclesimatical rubes. Mayor Harrison, of Chi-ngo, according to his personal property schedule. does not wear a watch, and now Chicagours are wondering what he wears at the end of the watchchain which is so preminent a feature of the official photograph which appears on all the numerical endow theorem. alcon licenses.

Adlat E. Stevenson has a great fordness for Adiat E. Stevenson has a great fundress for the theater, and takes advantage of every opportunity to see a good play. Of works of a higher class, his facorite is the highest, Shakespeare, and during a visit of Heary Irving to Washington, carried a declination of every invitation to an entertainment of another kind. His favorite light performances are the Gilbert and Suillyan operas, at which he will laugh as heartily as any "milery god." heartily as any "gallery god."

If Things Were Not as They Are. Chicago Times-Herald. How glad-how contented-would most of us be

How glad-how contented-would most of us be
If things were not just as they are—
If the mountains loomed up from the depths of
the sea.
And the plains were not just as they are!
If the night could be day and the day could
be night.
If the right could be wrong and the wrong
could be right—
Ab, wouldn't the world be a place to delight
If things were not just as they are!

If things were not just as they are! Yet would we be glad if our tasks were all

play.

And things were not just as they are—
If the entire of the Then were the sighs of Today

And things were not left as they are?
Oh, if things we possess were all taken and

those That we want were all given to us, and the That we have were all joys, we would still, I

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Just be careful, Brother Scorebor, With that devastating wheel, How you grind up little childs Undernanth your steed of steel: You are taking awful chances; And the court will reprimand you

you don't watch

People sometimes have objections. When assaulted in the back, An occurrence which is frequent, if they happen in your track. And they'll warn some fat policems On the beat, that you're about, And the court will reprimend you

you don't watch There are even folks so cranky, On the things they call their rights.
That they think that in the night time,
Wheelmen all abould carry lights,
Maybe some such chap will see you,
And to call a copper shout,
and the court will reprinted you

re

you don't watch

Municers get but the gallows, For their dark and bloody ways, Thiswas and thugs and footpails only Get a pairry ninety days. But the Judge has now determ That he'll put your kind to rout, And be'll surely reprimend you you don't watch

The army worm is without doubt a red

out.

What a smashing candidate Rossevells would make in a Kentucky election!

Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party are now out of Towne, and they seem to be enjoying the change.

After the trusts and the aparchists we my be justified in inquiring: Can any good come out of New Jersey?

In the Democratic South the consent of the governed has not been consulted

very largely in the matter of the fram-Perhaps now the campaign is opened Bryan can be persuaded to say some-

thing occasionally on the issues of the campaign. It begins to look as if it was a good thing for the world that not all the

nations were represented at the peace conference. William Waldorf Astor has been described as a man without a country,

but it must be remembered that man is a pretty complimentary term. Is Mr. Hurst losing his grip? Why hasn't the Examiner-Journal-American force of julibreakers rescued the Minis-

Why send clear to Shanghal for war news, when the witnesses in the Powers trial could zend us just us extravaguat articles without any cable tells to pay?

ters in Pekin long before this?

Somebody has suggested naming a sleeping car after Bryan. If the car is so named, it will be like the boy orator in the respect that it will need an air brake.

We do not question, Pluvius, The fact that life grows takes. When weather of a single soft Continues has the same. But still we think this month, perhaps, We may my with propriety, It's posible for even you

To overdo variety.

Altgeld and King Humbert.

New York Press.

While this anarchist question is up again, we shall drag it into politics just far enough to advertise our loving friends that the man whom the Democratic party

Bryan's Golfing Lot.

St. Louis Globe-Democ fact that Colonel Bryan's 35-acre

He Reflects-"Desciny," said the pen bourder. "Is like a chicken-it lim't everybo who can carve it to his entire automaction."

Probably .- "I see that so injured in a game of golf the other days."
"What was the matter" But he inslet on calling his brassle a "stick"? "Chicago Horald. A Life Lesson. James My rejection taught me one thing. Harry What was that? James —That a fellow nover should make his madden proposal to a widow. Friind-tpina Builstin. Just One Thing.—Even the General that never wins a battle can but sometimes," remarked Essections. What are you driving at?" asked Homewood. ""His can beat a retreat."—Pittsburg Telegraph.

A Fair Explanation, "Bridget," said the lady, "you sleep too much." Faith, ma'am," retorted Bridget. "ye're mishinken. The not that OI slape too much, but OI slape very slow, ma'am." Fhilladelphia Press. The Cheerful Idjot. There is no show for the

the character poer man in this country, said the desceptle boarder. That's a fact. The man with only one suit of closers has no redress at al.," said the Cheerful bloc. —facilianapolis Press. Olling missed his portier-hook the other m

thing maked an percent order in all minimized in at once and at once and externed for it. When he returned borne in the evening he found it is his pockets of his other trousers. "Make crashous?" he said. "It bays to arrestine like the teffer."—Chicago Tribine.

An English touries, who had lets a water-proof on a train, went back to look for it. On a sixing the occupants of a third-class com-cartment whether they had seen anything of a "mackintash," "Na. ma," one of them replied;
"we're a' Mucphersons here."—Glasgow Evening Times.

At the Literary Reception, Old Hand-There go two guthors, Smooks, the author of "The Hury of the Passiops," and Saddler, who wrote "The Carriage Paintens" Missual." Enthrustastic Young Lady Which is the one with the flashing eye and the dark locks clustering about a matrix browd Old Hand-That's Suddler, Boston Transcript.

After the Struggle.

Fearson's Weekly.
Two rivals tried to win her hand—
She said them pay.
But hade them proce their mettle, and
Beturn some day.
When you have gone and done your heat,
Come back to me.
And I between you then will choose—
I'll give my hand time him whose
I fain would be."

One went to war, and fought and bled the went to war, and fought and hie in many (rays;
His fame was widely heraided,
Great was his pealer.
The other went in swarch of wealth,
He tolled and planned
With hear for his stepping atone
He rose until his name was known.
Through all the land.

Upon a day they bent their ways, that's whence they came:

Upon a day they sent their ways, flurk whence they came. One with his wealth, one with his bays. Their broasts affame. But neither wen the lady's hand. A titled cad Had got her while they were away. And being men who knew things, that

and, being men who knew things, they Were glad he had. Wish that "things were not just as they are!"