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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

PORTLAND AND ITS RAILBOADS."

President Mellen has availed himself The Oregonian's invitation, and in ther column gives, over his own sigature, the Northern Pacific's position its controversy with the O. R. & N. It is a straightforward declaration, neerning whose meaning there can be no mistake. There is no occasion or extended comment on the matter. o letter speaks for itself. Not only that, but the assertions made are not to be verified or disproved in any way ept by events. Time will soon show bether the change inaugurated reness the proportion of grain received at Portland from Eastern Washington ritory. Time will show whether the facilities on the west side of the Wil-nmette River at Portland are adequate o take cure of the grain desired to be scelved here by Portland shippers, Time will show whether exporters get mrs from the Northern Pacific with equal readiness, have them handled with equal dispatch, at equal cost and with equal facilities at Portland as compared with Puget Sound points. Meanwhile, it may be awkward, perhaps, to make up the verdict before the evi-Yet a word, perhaps, should be said

relative to President Mellen's remarks oncerning Astoria. The point is not much whether Portland is fearful or Astoria petulant, though each may be true. The point is whether the extension of common rates to Ascoria as compared with Portland is on the same plane as similar extensions in the State of Washington points served by the Northern Pacific. It appears to The Oregonian hat the comparison is hardly fair, and for this reason: The Northern Pacificone line; but the haul from Astoria to Eastern points proceeds over different roads, some of which are acutely stile in purpose and management. The O. R. & N., for example, has property and interests on the Columbia River to maintain, just as the Southern Pacific has property and interests to Astoria may have common rates with Portland, it is necessary that the haul from Portland to Astoria be made for nothing, or else that that sum be made good from deductions from the long East, or the long haul from the be adjusted on a pro rata arrangement, it is true; but that is a matter for the interested roads. The cases are far

from parallel. With every effort to build up the in flustries and develop the resources of this region, The Oregonian is in full sympathy. Therein lies our future, and not in supplication at the feet of transportation lines. Portland, as well as Astoria, may as well now as any time abandon the idea that the way wealth and are-emigence here is to sit down and take the money-changer's toll on every tarrying rightseer and every passing pound of freight. Portland, as vell as Astoria, may as well now as any time give over the idea that the cay to wealth and pre-eminence here is to stand in somebody else's light or grab plunder from somebody else's olle. The man that leaves his own lock to make reprisals on his neighbor's will find no sheep in his own fold when he gets home. There is no way for a city to become great by sallying forth to lay waste its neighbor's posses-

WHAT OREGON NEEDS IS PEO-PLE; PEOPLE TILLING ITS VAL-LEYS SHEARING SHEEP AND PAT-TENING CATTLE ON ITS HILLS, DIG-GING COAL, IRON AND GOLD OFT OF ITS MOUNTAINS, MAKING LUMBER OUT OF ITS PORESTS, SHOES OUT OF ITS HIDES, CLOTHING OUT OF ITS WOOL.

their necks to cover the state and get trade through low rates. Get this, and commerce will come of itself. Get this, and nobody will have time to how! calamity or pass censorious resolution apportioning freely on every hand blame for our several fatlures.

Perhaps, if the truth be told, the railids are doing more for this region today than the very people who are upbraiding them. Who is getting creameries established all over Western Oregon and helping sawmills to get their lumber to market,-Portland or the Southern Pacific? Who is developing the lumber trade of the Columbia basin and getting grains and grasses for reclamation of Eastern Oregon,-Portland or the O. R. & N.7 More capital has been put into Gregon's service by the railroads the past few years, in added trains, in betterments, in agricultural development, in new lines, in lumber and coal land investments, than the | actually seizing the capital of the emmembers of all the Chambers of Commerce in the state have put into pro-

sourwerks. Nature has done a great deal for Pertiand. The railroads have done a great deal more. But Nature and the

sively; but a man must do something for himself. It is about that way with a community.

CRIPPLED BY THE POPULISTS.

The Secretary of War replies to General Summers' tender of his services to raise a volunteer regiment in Ore-gon for service in China that there is no authority of law for the acceptance of any volunteer troops other than w in service. Under the act approved March 2, 1899, known as "the provisional Army act," Congress reorganized the Army on the following basis: The President was authorized to maintain the regular Army at a strength not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed among the several branches of the service, and to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers. All enlistments for the volunteer forces shall be for the term of two years and four months, unless sooner discharged, and this act also provides that the increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901. The consequence is that not only the twenty-five regiments of volunteers raised for service in the Philippines under this act must be discharged by the first of next July, but by the same date the regular Army must be reduced to its old peace footing of about 27,000 men.

call for at least an Army of 100,000 men, which is about the present total of our regular and volunteer forces. The best way to give us the Army We need would be to increase the regular Army to 100,000 men, for with our enlarged and enlarging military responsibillities we shall need that number for years to come, bût, falling of this legislation, the most economical way to maintain our Army in adequate strength for the work before it would be to enlist the necessary number of men as United States Volunteers and organize them into regiments whose Colonels shall be appointed from the veteran officers of the regular Army of excellent record. This was the method adopted in the organization of the twenty-five regiments of United States Volunteers that were recruited and sent to the Philippines in the Summer and Autumn of 1899, and no better volun-teer regiments were ever organized, for their Colonels were all regular Army officers, selected on their efficiency records and on recommendation of their superior officers for having shown skill and bravery in battle and demonstrated special fitness for command. The Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors were also selected by the same standard of fitness, although a number of these were selected from veteran volunteers of valiant service. The Captains and Lieutenants were also appointed on their record of service.

When Congress meets in December it will have to act promptly to authorize the recruitment of the necessary number of men to replace the departing United States Volunteers and regulars. Populists of the Senate, including the professed Democrats, united to create the present embarrassing situation, against the warnings and protest of the Republican leaders, and if they should unite in December to fillbuster against measures necessary to maintain the Army in the Philippines and in China, we should find ourselves as a Nation in a very humiliating position. If the bill for the permanent increase of the regular Army to 100,000 men had become a law, we should not be today in a position that may become very embarrassing if Congress should not promptnaintain in California. In order that ly authorize an increase of the regular and volunteer Army in December next,

PEKIN SHOULD BE OCCUPIED.

With the capture of Yang Tsun, a interior to Portland. This matter could tion of supplies coming up from Tien Trin by road and river until the railway between the two places is put in working order. From this point will commence the advance in force on Pekin. When the military resistance of the Chinese to the advance of the allies has been completely broken, the Pekin Government will endeavor to persuade them not to enter and occupy the city. The Pekin Government will give the allies a blank sheet of paper to write any terms of settlement demanded if they only will agree not to enter and occupy the city. Freedom of inter-course between the Legations, payment of large pecuniary indemnities, execution of the guilty, even cession of additional territory on the coast, will be granted to purchase non-entry and occupation of Pekin. The Pekin Government will do this because it knows that nothing will so weaken the influence and authority of the central government as the announcement that Pekin had been forcibly entered and occupied by the "foreign devils,"

The average Chinaman believes Pekin to be impregnable. He has a superstigods so that it will always be inviolate. It is true that Pekin was occupied byan army of English and French troops forty years ago, but the present generation of Chinese know nothing about that, and if they have heard of it, have been taught to believe that it was a penceful and friendly occupation, since to injury was wrought to the city save the burning of the Imperial Summer Palace outside the walls of the city The Chinese notion of war proper. means destruction, looting and burning of captured cities. The fact that the ailles in 1860 did not destroy, loot, burn or retain possession of Pekin makes the iverage Chinaman believe that the 'foreign devils" either could not or dared not wreak vengeance on Pekin, and the national self-conceit still cherishes a superstitious belief in Pekin as inviolate, because impregnable. This popular illusion the Pekin Government does not wish broken, lest it destroy its prestige of authority with the various provinces. So it is to be expected that when the Chinese are beaten in the field the Pekin Government will leave no stone unturned to persuade the victorious allies not to enter and occupy Pekin, but to be content to accept ample pecuniary and

pire. The allies cannot afford to consent to Industry, from sawmills to this, for what is needed to assure protection in the future to foreign Ministers at Pekin is just this complete occupation of the city by the army of the alltes which its guilty government will seek to avoid. It is absolutely neces-

even territorial indemnity, without

possession of the soldiers of the foreign have murdered and whose property they have destroyed. Furthermore, the ailles will be lacking in statesmanilke sagacity if they fail to try publicly and on conviction execute publicly all leading high officials guilty of massacre or conniving at massacre of foreign residents in China. They should, also, demolish utterly all Pekin's fortifications, whether of ancient or modern construction. If this is done, the world will not soon again hear of a massacre of foreign residents in China, executed, or at least instigated and approved, by the Pekin Government.

ABOUT TIME TO QUIT.

The Baltimore Sun is always respectable, usually dignified and frequently thoughtful. As a type, therefore, of Southern anti-imperialism, an appeal to it to be reasonable and sensible should not be wholly vain. The Sun is highly incensed at the denial of consent of the governed it fears is about to be enforced in the Philippines. Thus:

This is the centennial anniversary year of the first election of Thomas Jefferson as Presi-dent of the United States. By a sintater coin-cidence it is the first Presidential year in which the paramount issue is whether the American people shall make a radical departure from the principles of the Declaration of Independ-ence and of the Constitution framed by the gathers of the Republic. It must not be overregular Army must be reduced to its old peace footing of about 27,000 men. The withdrawal of these volunteers and regulars will begin in January next, and the first and most imperative dury of Congress will be to pass legislation that will authorize a sufficient increase of our regular and volunteer Army to meet our military needs, which not meroly irrevocably committed ourselves to the new principles that governments derive their just powers from superior armed force. In committing ourselves to such principles and policies we cannot avoid committing the rising and future generations to them also.

This is plausible enough when taken alone, but it does not comport with the Sun's indorsement of denial of consent of the governed in Southern States,

The elimination of the Illiterate negro vote The elimination of the lillerate negro vote in North Carolina will prove a blessing to both races. It will insure honest and efficient government by those best fitted to control the affulrs of the state. It will prevent friction between the races, and will lead in the end to improved relations between whitee and blacks. There is no disposition in North Carblacks. There is no disposition in North Car-olina to treat the negro unkindly. His best friends in that state are among the most sident advocates of the amendment adopted vectorday. He will be educated and cared for in the future, as in the past, by those who voted to disfranchise the illiterate members of his race. The adoption of the amendment will prove beneficial to North Carolina in more than a political way. With the friction be-tween the races reduced to a minimum, and white supremacy assured, the material develop-ment of the state will be greatly promoted.

It is simply idiotic for papers like the Sun to denounce in one column a political procedure which it vouches for in another column. We therefore call upon the Sun, and all other anti-imperialist papers in the South, with pretensions to ordinary human intelligence, to do one of three things: 1. Denounce the grandfather clause

as subversive of our liberties.

2. Uphold the Administration's policy

in the Philippines. 3. Drop both subjects.

Any one of these three courses will remove the stamp of idlocy and the attainder of insincerity from a newspaper that is otherwise a source of satisfaction and gratitude to all the candid and the discerning. Otherwise, otherwise.

The Empress Dowager of China was merely the concubine of the Emperor Hien Feng when she became the mother of his only son, Teng Chih, who suc-ceeded him. His mother, the present Empress Regent of China, acquired the status of secondary wife on the birth of her son, as is customary in China, and was appointed co-Regent with the real Empress, the first wife of Hien Feng. Theregency soon devolved on the shoulders of the Dowager Empress, and practically from 1860 until now she has gov-erned China. On the death of her son, Tung Chih, who came to the throne at the age of 17 and died after a nominal eign of four years, she arbitrarily lected as his successor the infant child of Prince Chun, her late husband's brother. This child, the unfortunate Kwang Hsu, ascended the throne in 1887 at 16 years of age. But in 1898 his aunt, the Empress Downger, who had practically reserved to herself the suprem power by retaining the great seal and the appointment of all the principal civil and military officials, seized the person of the Emperor, who henceforth was practically imprisoned in the palace, his life only spared because it was convenient to have a nominal Emperor. He was terrorized with threats and compelled to sign documents in direct contradiction to his previous reform schemes. The Empress Dowager is 65 years old; Prince Tuan, nephew of the Empress, is a man of no ability, but his child has been chosen by her to succeed the present Emperor, Kwang Hsu. The southern Viceroys refuse to acknowledge the government, and when the united armies of the powers get into Pekin their first act will be to upset and expel from authority the Empress Dowager and restore the Emperor to his rightful place upon the peacock

Statistics have been published from time to time showing the economy in Iowa's affairs that has marked the last few years of the state's administration. Practical demonstration of this is about to be given the taxpayers. It is aned that the tax levy will be decreased by at least two-tenths of a mill by the Executive Council. The levy has been 3 mills, including the onetent's of a mill that is levied for the State University. The new levy will be 2.8 mills. There has been an increase the value of taxable property of \$17,700,022 during the last year, but, although this is a proof of increased prosperity, it is not sufficient to account for the decrease in taxation, the increased assessment being only 3 per cent of the gross valuation. On the contrary, in the face of the increased prosperity that usually tempts to extravagance, the Iowa administration has been economical. It is but a few years ago that the taxes were extremely high and the debt beyond the constitutional limit. Since then rigid economy and careful administration which the Board of Control has had a prominent part, has brought about the present gratifying state of affairs, which should be emulated by other states. It is interesting to note that this economy has been secured without sacrificing the interests of the state institutions, none of which receive less the beautiful state in the sta money than heretofore, while some of them receive increased appropriations at the hands of the Legislature.

stories published in certain papers at the East regarding churches desecrated and sacred images and pictures defiled in the Philippines are without foundation; that during his whole service in the islands, which was both extensive and varied, he never saw anything of the sort. "Every one seemed to hold these things as sacred there," he says, "as they would here in the United States. The Catholic street ceremonies during holy week of this year, when large bodies of men assembled, were never interfered with or hindered in any way by the authorities."

The Grand Army veterans, who are to have their National encampment in Chicago the last week of this month, will meet in what is likely to be the hottest period of the Summer at Chi-cago. It is safe to predict that the mercury will range above 90 in the shade during their whole visit. Common sense would dictate the assignment of a public parade of old soldiers, who are dying off at the rate of 30,000 a year, to some cooler time and place than the last week of August in Chicago. The last week of August in Western Oregon and Washington is always sure to be delightfully cool; but the backbone of the heated term is not broken at the East, and in the Middle West, before October.

In the departure of President McClelland from Forest Grove, Pacific University loses a man of high character, an educator of broad attainments and His place here, in many respects, can-not be filled; but it is gratifying to know that the work will go forward uninterruptedly and enthusiastically in competent hands. Upon the solid foundation already laid we may confidently expect to see trained and devoted hands rear a roble superstructure.

The dispatch from Minister Conger, published this morning, is clearly gen-uine, for it communicates a very severe indictment of the Pekin Government in the statement that the Chinese Foreign Office has lyingly insisted that the "various foreign governments have repeatedly asked that we depart from Pekin under escort," and it further says, "to insure our safe departure only foreign troops can safely escort us. We cannot accept a Chinese escort under any circumstances." Of course, these damaging statements would not be included in the dispatch if it were not genuine.

It is not likely that Congress will soon again authorize, as it did by the act of April 22, 1898, the acceptance of state organizations. If we need to add a volunteer Army to our regular Army, it should be composed entirely of United States volunteers to secure efficient organization and officers of reputation for professional knowledge and experience, men who owe nothing at present to political "pull" and never expect to owe anything to it in the future,

the Italian canton of Switzerland, capital punishment is not inflicted.

Bryan says that the Democratic party's battle this year is one against corruption and intimidation. Here is a hard hit at Montana Clark's contribution and the grandfather clause in North Carolina The flag came down in Mexico, as

active warfare against it. Nor will it in Luzon. Germany is well fitted to assume the leadership of the international forces in

China if it comes to real war. She is

the first military power on the globe.

NORTH CAROLINA PROVOCATION outhern Papers' Method of Excusing the Grandfather Clause.

Atlanta Constitution. In discussing the causes that have led to the disfranchising of the negroes in North Carolina and to the somewhat bolsterous campaign that has culminated in an overwhelming Democratic victory, the Republican newspapers of New England are inclined to close their eyes to some of the most important reasons why the white people of North Carolina determined to rid themselves of even the threat of negro domination.

The Springfield Republican adverts to the main cause, but passes over it light-ly. It recounts the results of fusion between the Republicans and the Populists and refers to the fact that in the counties where the negroes had a major-ity the administration of civil offices was practically turned over to them. "There were negro Aldermen, policemen, Constables, Deputy Sheriffs and School Commis-sioners. In all fully 1000 blacks became helders of office, 200 negro judicial magistrates were elected, and 27 negro Post-

masters appointed." So says the Springfield Republican, adding by way of comment that "from our viewpoint the rise to power of so many negroes was entirely legitimate and This also is our opinion, and it must have been the opinion of the peo-ple of North Carolina also, for we re-call no loud protests against the inevita-ble result of the fusion between the Ro-

publicans and the Populists. But the Republican does not call at-tention to the most important fact of all, namely, that events in North Carolina a generation after emancipation were such as to put the negro race on trial. Never before had the race in this country had so favorable an opportunity to demonstrate its capacity to hold office and satisfactorily administer civil affairs. The opportunity was placed in their hands and the event demonstrated that, whatever progress the colored race has made since its emancipation, the negro politicians have no capacity whatever for undertaking the duties and responsibili-ties of public office. They falled at every point. They administered the law solely in the interest of the negroes. Their prejudice against the whites, sharpened

whatever that in their own persons the negro race was on trial. Their unreason-ing and unreasonable treatment of the whites was manifested in the most brutal

England community 24 hours was en dured in North Carolina for two years.

We agree with the Springfield Republican that "the rise to power of so many negroes was entirely legitimate and proper" under the circumstances. We proper" under the circumstances. We are equally as certain that the event has demonstrated the incapacity of the negro politicians to bold office. However, these politicians are wholly responsible for the results—some of them deplorable—that have followed their fullure to measure up to the standards of efficiency, integrity and patriotism which are demanded from those who undertake the duties and responsibilities inseparable from public office.

We are not making these standards too

We are not making these standards too high. We are well aware that there are many white office-holders who fall in the same category with the negro politicians of North Carolina, but they are the exception, whereas the saturnalia which the North Carolina negroes inaugurated has no parallel in this country before or since the carpet-bag era.

What is most singular is that the North Carolina negro office-holders never for a moment realized that through them the capacity of their race for real citizenship was on trial. They paid no attention to the public at large, but plunged headlong into all sorts of excesses and corrupt practices, and began to teach the white people a lesson in race hatred and intolerance.

The inevitable result followed when

intolerance.

The inevitable result followed when this condition of affairs became unendurable. Under the tutelage of the negro office-holders the black population began to arm itself and drill, the negro editors issued the vilest slanders against white women and the whole direction. women and the whole situation became so inflamed that it is a wonder the Wil-mington conflict was not more sanguinary.

The outcome of that situation is the

an executive of great zeal, discretion and efficiency. The gainer is Knox College, Illinois, and thither will follow the best wishes of the people of Oregon for the success of its new president. His place here, in many respects, cannot be filled: but it is gratifying to negro votes. negro votes.

CALLED A FREE-TRADER. Accusation Against Recoverelt Con sidered and Resented. Lincoln Journal.

In a burst of righteous indignation the Dmaha World-Herald accuses Teddy Roosevelt of being a pestilent free-trader. It gathers this from a book that Theo-It gathers this from a book that Theodore wrote a few years ago, entitled, "The
Life of Thomas H. Benton." In this book
he says that Thomas voted for protection
though he was in his convictions a freetrader, and says that it is a very common thing in American politics for a man
to vote to suit his constituents, as Benton did, and also Dainel Webster.
He also said that while a majority of
the political economists believe protection
to be wrong and victous, if the majority of
the people in interest wish it, and it af-

the people in interest wish it, and it affects only themselves, there is no earthly reason why they should not have it. Which is, of course, about right in this country, where the majority are supposed to the posed to rule.

posed to rule.

The burden of the World-Herald's charge against Theodore is that he said that "political economists"—meaning, of course, the professionals—are free-traders as a general thing.

as a general thing.

That is undoubtedly true, Political economists, like other folks who try to make science without the proper material, argue a priori, and undertake to cut averyance. everybody's coat with the same pattern. But tife ordinary man wants a thing to fit him, and not an ideal fellow, and that is where the apple cart of the political economist upsets in this country.

He imagines that because in Great Britain which was until back the learner.

The report that an edict has issued in Pekin authorizing Li Hung Chang to negotiate with the powers for peace is probably true, but it is too late. The allies will consent to no settlement until they have rescued the Legations and are in full possession of Pekin, ready and able to act promptly as military sheriffs, judges and executioners. Bressi, who killed King Humbert, will not be executed, because in Italy capital punishment has been abolished. The murderer of the Empress of Austria escaped death because in Ticino, the Italian canton of Switzerland, capital states and not as they happened to exist in Great Britain. When the time comes that the conditions here are the same as in Great Britain, as they may be in the course of the years, the people will perceive it. for the people generally manage to find out about such things, and will change their revenue system to meet them.

em to meet them.

If Teddy had said that most profes-sional political economists were protec-tionists, and that most political leaders have voted to suit themselves, and not their constituents, he would have simply lied, and the Governor isn't accustomed to toy with the truth in that way. The fact is that when a man adver-

self as an expert political omist, he confesses himself a fraud, be-cause he pretends that he is a scientific The flag came down in Mexico, as Bryan says. But it did not come down that is not and never has been a "science," As a "science" it ranks with the ology, metaphysics and sociology, the pro-fessors of which have advanced just about as much in as the geologist has in his knowledge of the secrets of the ocean bed when he has picked up and analyzed a handful of pebbles on the beach. It is about as much advanced to the control of the control about as much advanced today the "science" of medicine before the dis

Death of a Famous Woman Spy. Des Moines Register. Miss Bettie Van Lew, who died a few

lays ago at her home in Richmond was one of the bravest soldiers General Grant ever had, and had you asked him at the close of the Civil War which of his trusted spies sent him the most valuable and reliable informatio would have named this woman. Her father was a Northerner who settled in Richmond and amassed a large fortune in the hardware business. He bought a large plece of property in the edge of the city and there built a magnificent home, one of the finest in all Virginia. When the war broke out Miss Van Lew made no effort to conceal the fact that she was in sympathy with the Union but she rein sympathy with the Union but she re-fused to leave her home, and declared she would stay there until the Yankees marched into Richmond. When Libby Prison was opened she spent hours there every day doing everything for the pris-oners that was permitted. When Grant began to press Richmond, it was Miss Van Lew who sent him all his informa-tion. An old negro truck gardener, who lived outside of Richmond a few miles, and was permitted to come into the city and was permitted to come into the city through the Confederate lines every morning, was the messenger. He was many times searched but nothing was found, for the hiding place of the Van Lew message was a skillfully constructed pocket in the sole of the old negro's boot. When Richmond was evacuated, General Grant sent a guard to protect the house of the woman who had done so much for the cause, and her most highly prized treasure was a pack of letters from the General, one of which, written at the conclusion of the war, told her that she deserved the thanks and gratitude of the Nation. Miss Van Lew engineered the scheme by which the body of Colonel Dahlgren was secretly taken out of Rich-mond, and because of her wealth, in-fluence and acquaintance was able to serve the Union in hundreds of instances. She displayed wonderful bravery and energy on many of the expeditions she unlertook, and was never caught. In th fortune in speculation and she died in poverty.

Minneapolis Tribune.
The Tribune is in receipt of a copy of he Journal and Wage Earners' Advocate. published at Central Falls, R. I., which is the organ of the working people of that region. In the issue received is a conspicuous article headed, "We Oppose Bryan," and assigning il reasons for such opposition. The first reason alleged is because Bryan favors the free coinage of silver into 50-cent dollars almost wholly railroads can't do it all. It is well seek to avoid. It is absolutely necested amough to have influential friends, if sary for the people of Pekin to see their we don't depend on them too exclusions according to the people of the people of Pekin to see their united States Infantry, an Irish Cathuring the New York Sun that the would not have been tolerated in a New cut down their pay. This is reason enough

why the whole body of ware earner others, among which are the following: Bryan is opposed to all protection of our farmers' woll industry which afford employment for an army of wage earn ers, he favors free trade mostly to give our markets with foreign goods and thereby to rob 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 laborers of jobs, he is opposed to restricting im-migration of those undestrable foreigners who come here and cut down wages; he favors oligarch minority rule in Kentucky favors oligarch minority rule in Kentucky and opposes majority rule there because the majority are mostly wage earners; he refuses to denounce the gigantic Tammany trust, controlled by imperial Dictator and Biackmallet Croker, white Augustus Van Wyck, one of the delegates to nominate Bryan, has, through the ice trust, so cruelly swindled the poor and needy of New York.

The wage carners are evidently not to be deceived by the hollow pretenses of the Kansas City platform.

Kansas City platform.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD Leaves Little Room for the Necessity

of Free Coinage. Chicago Tribune.

The Mining and Engineering Journal has published a revised statement of the world's production of gold for the year

1899 from which it appears that the value of the product for the year was \$312,307.813 The Australian mines yielded gold of the value of \$79,206.180; the Transvaul, \$72,361. 501; the United States, \$70,095,021; Russia, \$23,963,017; and Canada, \$21,040,730. Of the gold production of the United States. Colorado furnished \$28,263,767; and California, \$14,900,000. Gold was coined by the United States mints during the year ending on June 20, 1900, to the value of \$167,887,120, and the money of all kinds in circulation in this country on July 1, 1900, amounted to \$2.062,425.496, a per capita direulation of \$28.50, the highest on record.

The gold product of the world since the discovery of America in 1822 has amounted to \$10,000,000,000. For the first 50 years

of this century the world's product of gold was \$757,463,000. During the 48 years from 1851 to 1889 it amounted to \$8,659,711. 565, or two-thirds of the product of 407 years. The production of the first half of this century was only 2½ times the product of the year 1899. During the same For years the world's production of silver was \$1,300,237,000, making an average an-nual produce of gold and silver combined of \$45,184,000. Those were the days of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the average annual output of both metals combined was about one seventh of last year's product of gold alone. After the discovery of gold in California the world's product for the decade from 1851-90 averaged \$122,298,100 annually: from 1861-70 it averaged \$126. annually: from 1861-70 it averaged \$126,-301,500: 1871-80, \$115,081,400: 1881-90, \$105,309,-200. Had this gradual but serious decline continued without interruption it is hard to say what the consequences would have been, but the record of the last nine years of gold production has dispelled all fears of a lack of gold. The production of gold for those years has been as fol-

 1891
 \$100,650,0001896
 \$202,682,370

 1892
 144,298,0001897
 237,833,931

 1893
 157,494,870,1898
 285,834,452

 1894
 151,175,100,1899
 325,834,452

 1895
 128,763,6001
 312,307,513

In view of these figures there is nothing surprising in the adoption of the sin-gle gold standard by the United States, Japan, Russia, India, and other coun-tries, but there is something silly if not criminal in the demand of the Demo-cratic platform of 1900 for the "immedi-ate restoration of the free and unlim-ited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 18 to 1, without vaiting for the aid or consent of any

The Deserted Wife.

New York Sun.
Mrs. Bressl, carrying her baby, came
over to New York yesterday morning to
consult a lawyer. She said that she had
been annoyed so much that it was her intention to engage counsel to put a stop to it. "As God is my judge," she said, "If I had known the mission of my hab hand to Italy I would have informed the police and caused his arrest. I would police and caused his arrest. I would have gone so far as to cable to the Italian Government to arrest him as soon as he set foot on Italian soil. This is my feeling in the matter. I sympathize with the poor widow of the King as much as any woman with a heart could sympathize with another in sorrow. Still the police are dogging my footsteps, my neighbors scoff at me, and I have no one but my little child to offer me a word of comfort in my misery." word of comfort in my misery.

MEN AND WOMEN.

A French physician Dr. Hervieux, has made

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and her day Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, will attend the Grand Army encampment in Cascago. The Queen Regent of Spain has conferre the title of Marquis de Riomuni or Senor Leo y Castillo, Spanish Ambassaslor to France. The Victoria Cross has been conferred up Captain C. Mansel-Jones, of the West York-shire Regiment, for bravery at the battle of

Russia's Czarina has organized an association of Russian women in reduced circumstances, who are almost constantly employed for em-broldery for eccleniastical purposes or for court

The next Congress will include two men of The next congress will include two more than the same name from Missinsippi. The present member from the Sixth District is Fatrick Henry, and another Patrick Henry will represent the Third, for the last 15 years represented by General Thomas C. Catchings.

Lord Roberts has notified the Transvas Lord Roberts has notined the Transvan mining companies that their employee cannot return to Johannesburg before September at the earliest. The Colonial Office declares that it will take a year before the business can reach the same level as before the war.

reach the name level as before the war.

Great preparations are being made for the Sultan's sliver jubilee on August 31, when he will have been 25 years on the throne. Poets and historians are busy writing accounts of all his pious works, and the great things he has done for his subjects. These will be translated and published in all languages.

The Princess' Theater, of London, a house associated with the names of many famous players, Charles Kean, Charles Mathews, Dion Boucleanit, Charles Fechier, George Vining and others, is to be converted into a continuous variety house, the first of its kind in London

ropean drama. Some German actors recently gave a performance in his palace, according to a foreign paper. The Sultan was to take his bath at the time appointed for the performance to begin. But rather than miss it he had the tub rolled into the room in which the actors were to appear, and so enjoyed the bath and the play together.

The Busy Man's Dream. Chicago News. The day was warm and the busy man sat in

The bends bedecked his moist brow and curled his forward hair,
And then went rolling down his cheek like
little grains of sand,
Until they took the stiffness out of his white

collar-band.

The busy man pushed back his chair and walked across the floor;
And tried to draw some water from the cooler
by the door;
But it only trickled slowly in a slender, tiny

And the bury mun sat on a stool and started in to dream. He dreamed that he was far away from torrid

city heat. He dreamed that he stood at the pole and saw

There came the postman's whistle down in Which is why I remark

the lower half And as he sprang up from the stool to see what | That for ways that are he did leave.

He found the cooler empty and the contents

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Towne found out very suddenly that e was not the paramount issue

The Mazamas are evidently persuaded that there is lots of room at the top.

We are not especially fond of horse seat, but what the French can eat we CRIL

Has Bryan been extending the consent of the governed to the Democrata he has whipped into line?

China is a great graveyard, and its greatness in that respect bids fair to increase very rapidly.

Now doth the festive burgier man Proceed to make a raise.

And get our bard-earned money by His very taking ways

It is nearly time for a party of Boxer avoys to come over and seek the aid of the great Democratic party.

One Populist qualit to be enough on a Presidential ticket. That is what Bryan thought when he viewed the finish of his friend Towne.

A new machine has been invented which will revolutionise the salmon industry in a few years, provided there is any salmon industry by that time to revolu-

President Harper having proved that a family can live on \$300 a year, will now pass around the hat that said families may drop the balance on hand into the Chicago University endowment fund.

Governor Roosevelt wishes to have it understood that his name should be pronounced in the Dutch fashion, Ro-se-veit, and not Roo-se-velt, or Roos-felt, as it is often heard. In Dutch the doubling of "o" indicates merely a protraction of its

In an interview in London, Senator Clark says if he gave anything at all to the Demogratic campaign fund he dia it privately. He would have saved him-self considerable notoriety if he had followed the same rule with his gifts to the Montana Legislature.

The news of the death of First Lieutenant David G. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, at Manila, recalls the fact that a number of Army officers have lost their sons in the Philippines, where Lieutenant Spurgin's father, Lieutenant-Colonel Spurgin, is now stationed as Collector of Customs at Manila, Among the officers who have lost sons in the Philippines since the war began are Colonel H. G. Lazelle, retired; Captain F. A. Boutelle, retired; Major A. S. B. Keyes, retired; Major-General O. O. Howard, retired; Major C. W. Foster, retired, and Captain A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery.

An old soldier who served in the Civil War says that he was well acquainted with Silas L. Bryan, the father of W. J. Bryan, in the town of Salem. Ill., between the years of 1861 and 1865. He says S. L. Bryan was a lawyer and for some time Judge of the Circuit Court at Salem. He was a bald-headed, sharpnosed old fellow, and in considerable demand among the Democrats as a public speaker. He was fluent and dogmatic, and W. J. Bryan inherited his "gift of gab" from him. He was a bitter copper head, and a prominent member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Democratic gang whose object was to sow disaffection among loyal men of the North and to "torment widows of Union soldiera." Every Union soldier and every loyal citizen hated the Knights of the Golden Circle as the devil hates holy water, and those who are alive still have much the same feeling.

The late Lucius E, Chittenden, who was Register of the Treasury during Lincoln's Administration, alone knew the name of a mysterious henefactor of the United States during the Civil War. Charles Francis Adams, who was then Minister to England, suspected that two ironclads, which the Lairds were fitting up, were destined for the Confederate service. Ha protested to the British Government, which would not detain the vessels unless Mr. Adams would dep wit £1.000,000 to protect the owners from possible damages Mr. Adams could not put up that amount of money, and the state of affairs was critical when a man called upon him and offered to loan the amount without security. He was made to take \$10,000,000 in United States Government bonds, however, and for 48 hours Mr. Chittenden worked without sleep, signing his name to the bonds in order that they might reach him in time. The name of this man was never divulged, but three years ago Mr. Chittenden told a Boxton Globe reporter that a paper containing it would some time be turned over to the State Department.

The Henthen Chines, Brut Hame

(Written in 1870.) Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain.
The heather Chines is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What that name might imply,
But his smile it was pensive and chih
As I frequent remarked to BHI Nya. It was August the third;

And quite soft was the skies;
Which it might be inferred.
That Ah Sin was likewise.
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise. Which we had a small game, Which we had a small game, And Ab Sin took a hand;
It was suchre. The same
He did not understand;
But be smiled as he sat by the table,
With the smile that was childlike and bland.

Yet the cards they were stocked In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked,
At the state of Nye's sleeve,
Which was stuffed full of aces and howers
And the same with intent to deserve.

But the hands that were played But the hands that were played By that heathen Chimes And the points that he made, Were quite frightful to see: Till at last he put down a fight bower, Which the same Nye had dealt unto

Then I looked on at Nye, Then I looked up at Nye, And he gamed upon me, And he come with a nigh, And said, "Can this he? We are ruined by Chinese chess And he went for that heathen

In the scene that ensued, In the scene that ensure,
I did not take a band,
But the floor it was strowed
Like the leaves on the strand
With the cards AA Hin had been hiding,
In the game "he did not understand."

He dreamed that he scoon as the state of the white bergs moet;

And as they crunched and as they grouned and stood in the way.

They misshed the sea and he was drenched with floods of ley spray.

And as he dreamed of polar seas and heard

And we found on his neils, which were tapes, What is frequent in tapers, that's war.