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TODAY'S WEATHER - Pair; northwest

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

THE DANGER OF WEALTH.

"Great wealth" is not a danger that breatens Oregon, or any other Pacific tate. It is only through large accumdations of wealth that industrial and mercial undertakings, these times, an be carried on. We want more wealth, not less; more great fortunes, ot fewer. What these states is sufferng from in fact is want of "pluto-Everybody here is poor. We ant rich men; the more the better, The people of our Pacific States, we think, are not frightened by the hobrsuade them that wealth threatens them with ruln.

Besides, if there were more wealth, think of the enlarged field of taxation. Think of the increased revenue. Think of the great numbers who, if there were nore taxable property, might be added to the public pay-roll. The man of no matter how great wealth, has only one vote. He has to more voting power than the man who has no property, pays no taxes at all, yet wants an office. So, from this direction also we reach the conclusion that we want more wealthy They who pay small taxes, or none, have through the ballot unlimited power of taxation. They can make those who have property "yield up." They are doing it now, right along; but the results are poor, compared with what they would be if we could inveigle a lot more of plutocrats into the The worst of it is the community. plutocrat is shy. He hesitates to put his "stuff" in sight. He travels; he keeps at a distance; he makes tew investments or none; he knows we have unlimited power of taxation, and therefore of virtual confiscation, in our hands, and that we are not disinclined to use it. Hence he is cautious and wary. He just nibbles-and then ers off. Wouldn't it be the part of wisdom in us to entice and allure him, nstead of raising a roar that will sureby frighten him away?

wealthy man is a good and handy citizen to have. No community that has universal suffrage and unlimited power of taxation has any reason to be afraid of him. Only let it get him in its clutches, and it can turn him to good necount.

We, the people, therefore are not afraid of these rich fellows at all. But, nfound them, somehow they are Here in these Northwest Pacific States ount of wealth. Nevertheless, people of the United States are taking \$50 .. 900,000 in the new British loan. Not, however mind you, because they love England, but because they know the when it becomes due. It is this perverse desire of people who have money to get their money back, and moreover possible income, through taxation, that morries us. It is conditty like theirs greed like theirs, that does no credit to human nature. But in fact we ourselves are not afraid of wealth at all.

NO VIRTUE EXTANT?

There is no telling what good man who to howling against trusts has a trust of his own, or a share in one. Tammany ice trust comes the discovery that Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a member of a corporation known as the American Cotton

But while Chairman Jones, brought book, admits that he is a stockholder in the corporation, and boasts that it is exceedingly profitable, he aseeris, as all other trust magnates do, that his company is not a trust or monopoly. He says, however, that its business has "developed rapidly," and that it "guarantees to every ginner made round lap bales shall sell for a substantial premium above the mar-ket price of square bales." That is to say, the American Cotton Company has a "cinch," through its patented presses; it guarantees that all bales a substantial premium above the mar-ket price of square bales," and the fever and pneumonia resulting its own terms.

This indeed is not an unusual thing in business; but why should a good yellow pine from which the largest man like Chairman Jones, who vetrusts in the abstract, be tied up in this | boggy and springy tundra, in which the | in its telegraphic columns yesterday way with one of them? It shows how prospector sinks knee-deep, is our solid of a letter from its Washington cordeeply the monopoly virus has pene-

to fuller explanation in this case, owing supplies, and in the majority of cases to the circumstance that heretofore no it is only a matter of a few hours. proposal looking in the direction of good government has ever been identified either with Jones or with clubs of prospector, particularly the one sustbe Bryanite Democracy. Does he ceptible to the influence of a stammean that the clubs are going to come pede, says afrily that quarts develop-out for honest money, for sense in ment is not the poor man's task, but he regard to the dependencies, for sup- swallows without a wink stories of marpression of riots and upholding the velous finds in an icebound country, courts? If so, he should say so like a and away he goes to gather his share man. Maybe he means that the mere of the treasure. Notwithstanding this, sight of these wild-eyed advocates of three facts are prominent: Neither scuttle, anarchy and rotten money will Klondike nor Nome has been proved to drive men to vote for McKinley. We be the poor man's country; the maawait particulars.

TRULY AN EXEMPLARY MODEL:

Governmental existence in Central and South American republics, so-called, is a precarious and unsuccessful affair. Yet in the eye of Bryanism it is good enough to be a model. The very day that Bryan stood up at Indianapolis to advocate the South American status as the ideal for the Philippipes, half a dozen American Presidencies were in peril, and in more than one arms were clashing in the effort find out which is the government and which the rebel. What kind of statesmanship, in all conscience, is it that picks out the most ineffectual and precarious governmental regime on the face of the earth as a pattern for our following in the Philippines? Just the same, evidently, as the statesmanship that looks at countries groaning under the silver basis and craves it for our portion.

Independence for the Philippines and such a protectorate as we exert in behalf of Central and South America! Whatever the Pan-American regime is, it is a conspicuous failure, and it is not, moreover, a protectorate. A lit-tie while ago one of these measly Central American republics insulted the British crown and a warship avenged the insult with real shells aimed to hit. A little while ago one of these measiy South American republics undertook to play horse with an Itzlian, and Humbert would have collected his \$100 .-000 or so at the point of a cruiser if the republic had not pungled. How does anybody know that we should have gone to war with Great Britain if she had declined to arbitrate with Venezuela? How does anybody propose to prove that our desire to keep Europe from getting a dangerous foothold in this hemisphere springs from a primary purpose of benevolence toward the Pan-American molecules? Such attitude as we assume toward European designs on these continents, call it Monroe doctrine or what you will, is inapplicable to Asia. If the Monroe doctrine, as alleged, forbids us to hold territory in Asia, how does it author-ize us to set up a protectorate there?

We are going to have before us very soon two plans of settling this thing in practical operation. Porto Rico will have good government, while the independent republics around it will be turbulent and unsettled. Porto Rico will have the gold standard, law and order, public schools, engineering and sanitation, while just across the Mona Passage Hayti and Santo Domingo will kill their Presidents and flounder about in hopelessly confused finances and industry. Cuba, it is to be feared, will have to pass through the same tiery furnace. Our Government idiotically pledged itself to retire and leave the island in the same hopeless condi-tion the antis crave for the Philippines. The Cubans will be in as bad a mess as they were in with the Spanish, per-

Talk of a protectorate such as we xercise toward South America betrays loose thinking of the type that reaches after "bimetalism" through 16-to-1. Talk of the Pan-American regime as a model for Asia indicates the same obliquity of vision that sees in silverstandard countries a financial system to be emulated.

HOME BETTER THAN NOME.

This year ought to mark the end o afraid of us, and they prefer to invest the wild mining excitements in the their money beyond our furisdiction. Arctic region. For three years, men of all conditions of life have flocked we have a field for an unlimited pell-mell to the bleak and barren North, only to learn that they have pursued a phantom, and the limit of human credulity has about been reached. The history of Circle City, Dawson, Atlin, Cook Inlet, Copper money will be repaid, principal and Biver and Cape Nome has been the interest, in gold, dollar for dollar, success of the few, where there has been success at all, and the failure of the many. For every dollar that has come out of the North, fully a dollar, not to suffer confiscation of the whole if not more has been taken in. So closely does the cost of production proach the value of the gold yield that the two very nearly balance the scales, Present interest is centered in Cape no matter what our politicians may last year as an extensive region of

Nome, which was so widely advertised The trouble is that wealth is guich, bar, beach, beach and tundra placers, that drew this Spring and Summer thousands who were buoyed with the hope of acquiring sudden wealth or retrieving lost fortunes. The situation of these goldseekers summed up in a letter published in The Oregonian a few days ago which said that few had struck anything worth while. Beach mining is a comparative fatture, and costly machinery is sinking in the sands. Time and money, says this letter, will be required to develop the Nome country. Neither Company, which has a monopoly pro- of these, it might be added, is at the disposal of the poor man in a country where the cost of living is exorbitant

and the period of employment limited by severe climate. Klendtke, Atlin and Nome have drawn many men from Oregon. Why have these goldscekers turned their backs upon the mineral resources of their own state to search for gold in Alaska or the Northwest Territory? who uses its presses that all properly What has entired them from the finest climate in the world to brave the rigors of the Arctic? The only answer That is is the enchantment of distance. In all other respects Oregon surpasses Nome. Against our climate, with its minimum of sharp cold and deep snow, are of cotton made in them "shall sell for Nome's blizzards, freezing weather from October to April, and typhold trust has the power to maintain the harsh weather and lack of drainage price of its presses and to prevent and water supply, Against Nome's others from using them, except upon stunted alder and willow, which are wholly unsuited for cabin-building and mining, are our glant forests of fir and and most durable building and mining timbers may be cut. Against Nome's ground, suitable alike for foot travel respondent depicting the Democratic trated the body politic. Is there no and roadbuilding. Nome draws its overtures to the German vote and emmiles away. In Oregon the mines get | Germans to vote for McKinley. The Chairman Jones expects the National their supplies from the Willamette, Oregonian has no desire to dictate to

Quartz is universally regarded as the especial undertaking of capital. Your

jority of mining claims in Oregon are held by poor men: the money required to develop a placer claim in Nome would, if invested in a quartz claim In Oregon, produce something of value, Men who recognize these truths and profit by them are making Oregon a mining state. Each year witnesses increase of capital and production, and addition to equipment. Either Bo- Count this newspaper, therefore, and hemia district or the Cracker Creek lode, developed to its full extent, can produce as much gold in one year as the Arctic country has yielded in any year since its discovery. Oregon peo-

A PIONEER CIVIL SERVICE RE-FORMER.

the home investment.

ple who wish to invest in mines should

and not send their money away to dis-

tant lands. The surest return is from

Among recent deaths is that of Ex-Governor J. D. Cox, of Ohio. He was born in Canada of American parents in 1828, was graduated at Oberlin College in 1851, was a prominent lawyer of Warren O, and a State Senator at the outbreak of the Civil War. We was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in May, 1861. He greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Antietam, in command of the Ninth Army Corps, which devolved upon him when General Reno was killed at South Mountain, and for his work in this campaign was made a Major-General of Volunteers. He commanded a vision of the Twenty-third Army Corps in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, commanded the Twenty-third Army Corps at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and commanded a division under General Schofield in the operations that resulted in the capture of Wilmington and Kinston, N. C., in February and March, 1865.

General Cox was a very able soldier. of solid mental quality which obtained for him the military confidence and warm personal esteem of such educated soldiers as Sherman, Schoffeld and Thomas. Of the war he became an historian in his excellent monographs on "Atlanta," "The March to the Sea," "The Battle of Franklin," and was easily the highest authority with reference to the events and strategy of the Civil War, of which he wrote with remarkable vigor of thought and expression. He presided at the National convention which nominated Grant for President in 1868, and was Secretary of the Interior in 1869-70, and served a term in Congress from 1877 to 1879. He practiced law in Cincinnati for a number of years, became president of the Wabash Railroad, and was afterwards president of the Cincinnati University and dean of the law school.

In politics General Cox was an "Independent" Republican, who placed the Interior Department, of his own motion and long before any civil service regulations had been enacted, on a merit basis-no dismissals only for incompetency, no appointments except after examination. He forbade his clerks to pay political assessments, and Simon Cameron and "Zach" Chandler led powerful movement to oust the independent Secretary, who in October, receiving no support from President Grant, resigned, following Secretary E. R. Hoar, who had already been forced out of the Caabinet. Secretary Cox was denounced by the "stalwart" press of that day for his "sickly sentimentality" in taking the civil service out of politics as well as for his action in the McGarrahan claim, in which, on advice of Attorney-General Hoar, he refused to suspend proceedings in view of possible Congressional action in favor of the pretender, although the request was made by the chairman of the House Judiciary Com-

General Cox was a supporter Greeley in 1872 for President, and from that day was always an "independent" Republican. He had a dread of negro suffrage, and approved of the downfall of carpet-bag rule under President Hayes, but generally supported the National ticket of his party. He was early and late an inflexible advocate of the rigid enforcement of the civil service law, and an open enemy of its

The pretense that the spectacle of a prize-fight helps to make a people pugnacious, courageous and instinct with virtues of warlike hardihood is absurd. On the contrary, the training and the spectacle of combats of this sort, while they cultivate brutality, do not cultivate the kind of courage that is essential to furnish military valor and spirit, The prize-fighter is an exceptionally stalwart man, who can easily get beef and bread in America for honest industry, but prefers to prostitute his noble body to an utterly non-industrial, nonproductive, lawless calling, to a life that Bryan's North Carolina supporters whose sole fame is its burning shame, base purpose and brutalizing education and example. For a strong man to get beef and bread through the sale of the sanctity of his exceptionally fine body is as shameful as it would be for a nobly organized woman, easily capable of upright self-support, to sell her charms in open market. Bolled down to his lowest terms, a prize-fighter | howl about imperialism is as irrational is a creature that has dived to the lowest depth of human nature. His type and temperament corresponds to that of a woman who under no temptation of poverty, no stress of public scandal, nevertheless because of sheer indolence and love of lawless social freedom and low company voluntarily prefers the life of a harlot to that of a decent, industrious woman. This is your prizefighter. He would dive lower than he does if there was a lower level of physical and moral degradation to reach. He sells his body so far as there is any market for its abuse.

The Oregonian regrets the publication gathering of Democratic clubs to be Rogue River, Umpqua, Grand Ronde the Germans their choice of President, "Immensely influential in the cause of and John Day Valleys, where every and it knows that such a desire, if it

them will vote for Bryan on the it all turned out, though the Democrats "militarism" issue. That is their affair, and it is only to be hoped they will do as their consciences dictate. As for desperate efforts of the Democrats to capture the German vote, the Republicans are making efforts just as desperate and just as unscrupulous. It is an unseemly scramble, as senseless as it is unseemly, in which The Ore gonian would fain have no part.

The Vancouver (Wash.) Register-Democrat states the paramount issue

Four years ago the paramount issue of the Presidential campaign was the question what sort of dollars we should have. This year the paramount economic issue is the question who shall own whatever dollars there are, and incidentally ourselves along with them.

This strikes us as very much to the point. We have had four years of McKinley, and know he can't give us these dollars. Perhaps Bryan can. all who work with it and for it, in company with those who have dollars few or none, and who want to "own what-ever dollars there are." But the great question is how we are to get these dollars without working for themgive preference to Oregon properties which is a slow, vile and servile process. We shall hope to have light on this subject from the spokesman of the Bryan party, before November.

> The Portland plan of handling gam-City. The newspapers of that city announce that the Mayor and Chief of Police have decided that it is impossible to prevent the playing of draw and the old ratio?"
>
> "Yes, I do," said Mr. Bryan, "we stud poker in rooms adjoining hotels.
>
> They have decided therefore to permit violations of the law to continue, month the keepers of all poker-rooms will be arrested and brought before the Police Justices and fined \$50 each. No attempt will be made to seize the paraphernalia of the sambling-rooms. The same protest that was made under similar circumstances at Portland has been raised in Kansas City, and it will be interesting to see what the outcome is.

> General Joe Wheeler says at Chicago that we are now a great world power. Likely he says it just to make the Aunties jump. You can get a rise from them any time by saying that the sult. We were a great world power long ago, they say, at any and all times except in the administration of William McKinley. The world-prominence into which the events of two years have thrown us is too plain and impressive a phenomenon for the antis not to deny it. The plainer a truth, the more necessary is their exception to it. The more impracticable a plan, the more imperative their duty to espouse it.

Determination to set foot in Pekin should be tempered with reflection that Chinese repugnance to the impending forcible entry is natural. See what bitterness crops out today in France at the recollection of German troops marching along the Champs Elysee! Perhaps it was a dim foreboding of such a day as this that induced Bismarck to advise against extreme humiliation of the French. had his way, Paris would not have been entered in 1871, and these protests against Waldersee would not now be heard. The power that sympathizes with China's desire to save Pekin from devastation may some day reap its reward.

_ The Portland policeman who complains that while he is commanded to arrest scorchers, the Mayor or magistrate sets them free with friendly counsel, needs to brush up his philosophy. It is an axiom of astute polity that favors should invariably proceed from the head of power, but punishment and all things disagreeable always through subordinates. "Send Mr. Smith to me," says the Owner to the Foreman, wish to compliment him upon his fidelity and notify him of an advance of salary. As for Mr. Jones, you will see him and give him his discharge." This principle is well set out in the pages of Aristotle.

The Nebraska State Journal justly remarks that all talk of Mr. Bryan and his personal following about imperialism being the "paramount issue" in the coming campaign is lost wind in the presence of the facts. "When the Kansas City convention offered to make it the paramount issue by relegating sixteen-to-wun regardless to the shade of a general indorsement of the Chicago platform Mr. Bryan at once declared that he would not accent a nomination unless a new and distinct declaration of that fundamental principle was made."

in America, is declared to be the paramount issue, would not the success of Bryan and his party tend to revivify sixteen-to-one fallacies, instead of stamping them out? And, when it comes to imperialism, so-called, we find that Bryan urged the ratification of the treaty through which we took Porto Rico and the Philippines, and pay little attention to the Declaration of Independence, with its affirmation of the principles of self-government and consent of the governed.

The howl of "imperialism" is raised as a political expedient, in order to induce men to forget the crazy silver of four years ago. But the as the howl was for silver, only it is not so dangerous. It is a pity we have a political party that must always play

-An Historic Parallel.

Kansas City Star, Ind. A Democratic campaign orator of no less note than George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, has made bold proclama-tion from the stump that the Filipinos are now fighting in the hope that the Democrats will be successful in Novem-Democrats will be successful in the op-ber At Buffalo he characterized the op-ber At Buffalo he characterized the operations of the United States soldiery in the Philippines as "murderous." In Kansas City pamphlets have ap-peared in aid of the Democratic cause

which were issued by the Filipino central committee, and which call upon Americans to stop the "unspeakable horror" of the war in the Philippines.

That such protests should be made against the authority of the United States in the Process of the Control of the United States in the American which it holds

against the authority of the intendicates in a part of its domain which it holds by the triple right of conquest, of pur-chase and treaty enactment, is, indeed, remarkable. That it should be defended as an issue by one of the great parties

seem to have utterly forgotten the heavy penalty which their party paid for sym-

penalty which their party paid for sym-pathising with disunion.

The Filipinos who are still fighting are insurgenta, pure and simple. If they are depending on aid and comfort from the United States they are leasing on a staff as frail and uncertain as that on which the rebels of Confederate States trusted In 1860-64.

BRYAN WILL UPSET IT. He Means What He Says About the Gold Standard.

Walter Wellman in Chicago Times-Herald.
"Mr. Bryan, if you are inaugurated as President next March, will you urge the Congress to repeal the gold standard law and pass an act providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15

"I certainly will," replied Mr. Bryan.
"In such an event, will it be your purpose to use all your influence and power to secure the passage of such a law?"
"Certainly. The Democratic platform means what it says, and if we win you may be sure I shall not be the first to abandon that platform. On the contrary, it will be my duty and my purpose to uphold it to the very letter."
"But Mr. Bryan," said his caller, "would it not be sufficient to pass a law restoring bimetalism, 'the money of the Constitution,' at the commercial ratio, whatever that may be at the time? Restoration of the principle of bimetalism

toration of the principle of bimetalism at a natural and workable ratio might not be injurious to the business and prosperity of the country, while statu-tory compulsion of the unnatural ratio bling places is to be tried at Kansas of 16 to 1 would mean shock, revolution,

have promised the country that and we must stand by it. The ratio of 16 to 1 has become a part of the battle for bialthough they will draw the line at faro | metalism. It is a principle in itself, and and crap shooting. The licensing is to be done by a system of fines. Once a month the keepers of all poker-rooms the cause bodily. This we cannot and

will not do."
"Mr. Bryan," persisted the caller, "do "Mr. Bryan," persisted the caller, "do you not think the Democracy would have been much stronger if it had never declared for a ratio, but had simply demanded a return to the principles of bimetalism, to the 'money of the Constitution'? Do you not believe that many thousands of men would indorse that but will not indorse a given ratio which has been wiped out of the field of practicability by natural causes?"

United States is now a great world out agreement upon a ratio—with some power. They resent it as a personal inof us declaring for one ratio and some for another—we never could have made any progress at all. We had to take a stand upon a ratio, and the ratio we stood for has become a part of the battle for monetary reform, as vital as the principle itself. We must and will continue to stand for it."

"No. I do not. If we could have started that way perhaps it would have been better. But, as I have already said, we had to have a ratio in order to make the battle, and the ratlo we adopted has itself become a part of the doctrine."

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. It Was Denied at Hour the Phrase Was Coined, and Ever Since. Letter in New York Times. The phrase in the Declaration of In

dependence which asserts that developments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and which has been incorporated into the Bryan-bas never in a single inidence which asserts that "Govese platform, has never in a single stance been practically accepted by the Government of the United States. On the contrary, on every possible occasion this Government has repudiated by its acts this cardinal point in our Magna Charta. In fact, at the very moment it was being penned, an army was straggling back from Canada, having been sent by the colonies to compel the people there, against their will, to join with us in opposition to the mother country. Possibly the failure of this expedition may have suggested the maxim in question, but, if so, the lesson was forgotten on the first occasion that arcse. This was at the time of the Louisiana purchase, when the Govern-Charta. In fact, at the very moment it when the Government ruthlessly extended its "just pow-ers" over the "governed," notwithstand-ing the weeping dissent of the unhappy

In 1820 Florida was purchased, and without obtaining or even asking, the consent of the inhabitants, it was coolly converted into American territory. The Mexican War afforded the nex

The Mexican war alloraed the next opportunity to display our devotion to this fundamental principle of government, and, accordingly, we annexed, willy nilly, a horde of "greasers," whose descendants even now hold aloof from the hated "gringos."

Following close upon this, we dispatched an army to Utah to persuade the reluctant Mormons to come under our wing; and they came. But the maxim received its crowning demonstration when, at the expense of 600,000 lives and \$5,000,000,000, we obtained the con-sent of the Confederate States to accept the blessing of being governed by us. Almost while this was going on we did a little by stroke of business, in accordance with our practice, by taking in Alaska, with as much regard for the consent of the people as that of the

seals. all means, let us now, in deference to the Kansas City platform, square our practice with our profession, and, giving up this wicked course of expansion, let us betake ourselves to debasing the currency, packing the Supreme Court and preparing a reign of anarehy. North Carolina has already taken the initiative in showing tenderness for outlying peoples in preference to her own, and evidently is ripe for the balance of the Democratic programme. Let her burn her tar barrels of rejoicing now and rest in contentment until November, when we shall see how far the rest of the country is in sympathy with her senti-A. H. S.

Stoppage of Japanese Immigration Chicago Tribune.

The Japanese Government has issued an order prohibiting the emigration of laborers to the UUnited States and Canada. This comes on the heels of one restricting that emigration considerably, This action will be a great relief to the Cana-dian and British authorities and also to those of this country. About a year ago the Japanese began coming to British Columbia in such numbers as to alarm the people, who called on the Dominion authorities to take sieps, by the imposing of a head tax or in some other way, to stop this inflow. This could not be done without the assent of the British Government, which neither wished to disoblige the Canadians nor to agree to a violation of the treaties with Japan. The arrival of so many Japanese in the Pa-cific Coast States was beginning to work on the feelings of their people. There was danger of a demand on Congress was danger of a demand on Congress for a Japanese exclusion law. Naturally the enactment of such a measure would make it hard to keep on friendly terms with Japan, whose government would not relish the putting of Japanese on the same level with Chinese. That government has been considerate in its action. It has shown a desire that the present friendly relations with the United States and Canada shall suffer no change. It is possible, also, that at this uncertain moment, when it is impossible to tell what fighting Japan may have to do with China or Russia, it is deemed best not to let too many able-bodied Japanese go so far good government." Much looseness of agricultural product known to the temperators in the financial and government. Much looseness of agricultural product known to the temperators is to be accorded the Kansas perate zone is grown in abundance. City school of statestmanship upon all possible also, that such a desire, if it of the Nation appears inconceivable. Once before, in the history of the Republic, the Democratic party aligned its of Russia, it is deemed best not to let too many able-bodied Japanese go so far fag. Everybody ought to remember how

available for military duty. But when there is no such special demand for men some outlet will have to be found for the surplus population of Japan. That is one reason why the Japanese Government is so anxious to get Corea. The Island empire is overcrowded with people. If they cannot come to America they must settle in Asia or the Islands of the Pacific.

Bryan a Vote-Chaser.

Bryan a Vote-Chaser.

New York Tribune.

Evidently Bryan has seen a great light since the early days of July, when he was tugging frantically at the wires of the Kansas City convention to make unequivocal the Fourth of July declaration against the gold standard. Then no dodging of the beloved silver idea could be permitted. Now no open acknowledgment of the issue can be allowed. It appears, after all, that the Nebraska phrasemaker, the alleged founder of the new Demothe alleged founder of the new Demo-popracy, is no leader. The posing of four years was just posing; nothing more. At last the vell is torn aside by his nearest and closest friends and the real man reveiled as a vote-chaser, pure and simple For they are hastening, almost indecembly, to assure the country that Bryan made free sliver his leading text in 189 made free sliver his lessling text in 1886 because the Chicago convention "had declared that subject to be paramount to all others." while in 1900 he is prepared to ignore the great principles of constitutional government involved in the "crime of 1873." "government by injunction," and the failure of the income tax raid, because the Kansas City convention discovered that "imperialism," whatever it may mean was the most available. ever it may mean, was the most available "bogy man" for present campaign purposes.

An "Impoverlahed Plea."

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem. The proposition is that because hononey has been protected by legislation a dishonest money candidate shall be placed in power. Not many stranger arguments than this have ever figured in a political campaign. Even this impover ished plea must be qualified. A distinguished authority says that in spite of the gold standard legislation we have no means for maintaining the standard that we did not have before the act was passed and that if there was possible danger before the same danger still exists. So, as it is anything but clear that Bryan could do no harm, the plea is worthless. So, the sorry contention that Bryan should be supported because he would be powerless must be thrown out of court.

Quay Said to Be Beaten.

According to the calculations of the Philadelphia Press, Mr. Quay will not be chosen to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. Nor can he name his successor. The primaries for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature have been held in more than three-fourths of the districts of the state, and the Quay representation has been reand the Quay representation has been reduced from 82 to 52 while the anti-Quay Republicans increase from 33 to 62. The Democrats in the next House will number 64, their present number being 68. Mr. Quay, therefore, will be supported by Mr. Quay, therefore, will be supported by a minority only of his own party; and it seems highly improbable that he can succeed by a fusion with the Democrats. Nevertheless, he will not give up the struggle until his successor is actually elected, and his opponents need not yet think the victory won.

Ten Greatest American Railroads A table showing the mileage controlled by the principal railroad companies this country in July, 1900, has been cor piled by the Railway Age. The 10 largest systems are as follows:

New York Central Canadian Pacific
Southern Pacific
Chicago & Northwestern
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Southern Railway
Atchison, Topska & Santa Fe.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Union Pacific

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the largest system in the country under one name. It is shown that 28 railroad panies control a total mileage of

Singular History of a Word.

New York Tribune.

The word "soldler" has an interesting history. "Shilling." in Low Latin, is "soldus," whence comes "soldum," Testament (Luke iii, 14), John the Baptist blds the soldlers to "be apayed with your sowdis" ("be content with your wages"),
"sowdis" being the North Country rendering of "soldis," like "owd" from "old."

The Truth, No Doubt,

When the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited America as a young man, a Canadian guide pointedly remarked to him: "I had the honor, Your Highness, to show your royal brother, the Prince of Wales, over the same path, and he pre-sented me with this magnificent gold watch." "Ah, indeed," answered Prince

MEN AND WOMEN.

Lucinda Taylor, who was once one of the slaves of Henry Clay, has been sent to the City Infirmary of Cincinneti. City Infirmary of Cincinnati.

Prince Ching, the Chinese General, who has been so friendly to foreigners, was for some time Lord Chamberlain of the court, and was President of the Tsung II Yamun to 1808, when Lord Charles Beresford visited it. when Lord Charles Berestord visited it.

James S. Barker, of Missouri, is the sole survivor of the expedition of 1847 for the re-lief of General Zachary Taylor in the City of Mexico. He rode on horse-back from Missouri to Austin, Tex., to enlist in Colonel Hayes'

regiment. Sir Thomas McIlwrnith, whose death wa Sir Thomas McIlwraith, whose death was recently reported, was Premier of Queensland. Australia, in the early 'Se, and when he heard of the German designs for amexing New Guines, he threw red tage to the winds and seized it for England.

selized it for England.

Lieutenant J. P. V. Gridley, son of the Commander of Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at Manlia, and the youngest officer in the United States Marine Corps, will not be able to go to China, as he tried very hard to do, because he is fill at the Marine Hospital, Hoston, suffering from internal infuties received while bravely fighting the recent fire at the Boston navy-ward. savy-yard.

John Howard Bryant, a brother of the po-John Howard Bryant, a brother of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, has just celebrated the 93d anniversary of his birth at his home in Princeton, Ill. He moved from the family home in Cummington, Mass, when 24 years old, and has lived ever since at Princton, where he has some reputation as a poet. He is now the only surviving member of the family made famous by his brother.

By made famous by his brother.

Charles M. Behwab, the president of the Carnegie Steel Company, is about to found a trade school for boys in the neighborhood of Pittsburg. He will pay the salaries of all the teachers and provide a library. There will be courses on general mechanical lines, heatder thorough training in shop work. Like Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Schwab proposes to make his gifts during his lifetime, so that he may direct more ratisfactorily the expenditure of his ect more satisfactorily the expenditure of his money.

The Contented Cow.

R. H. Munkittrick in Puck.

The placid heeve, to contemplation wed,
Moves leatily along the sunny slope;
Unanchored by a galling chain or rope.
She swings her tail of soft Venerian red.
Until she knocks the hungry horsefly head
Over-heels, and unannoyed, proceeds to mope
And munch the meed, or auddenly to lope
Around the green, by fairly fairly fed.
And kick her hinder members high, joyfraught.
Ne'er fondly recking that within a time.
As brief as that which scoops our scade
and scoots.

Her lotus dream will crumble into naught.

E'en while her shell shall rise to heights In stews, roasts, buttons, gelatine and

NOTE AND COMMENT.

War may come and war may go, but he correspondent lies on forey

What a pity we can't put this weather storage and sell it to Chicago, New

York et al ! The Chinese Emperor must be spending

ost of his time these days signing black edicts. The tax roll furnishes a case of hair)

and half in which Alexander Porter and Adam Beer are foint owners of a lot. If Bryan could change his speech as often as he changes his mind he would

set more of a reptuation for originality. The Democrats have not paused in their mad applause of Thomas Brackett Reed to notice that he has not made any Bryan

Thus far none of the innocent bystanders at the Powers trial have been co victed, but they were taking long chances.

Emperor William says that the arm of the Kulser reaches to the remotest parts of the world. He might have said the same of his mouth,

Li Hung Chang says he has "got a little list of political offenders who never will be missed," and the sooner he makes it still more little the better it will be for

Two thousand planes have been sold in Kansas this year, and it is safe to say that none of them will be used to accompany singers of Democratic campaign songs.

Pitchfork Tillman describes himself as a statesman. In doing so he displays great originality, as no one else would ever have thought of describing him that

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York City, was the guest of a garden party recently given by Queen Victoria. The invitation came to him through the courtesy and interest which our Ambassador to the Court of St. James has shown toward the archbishop. Mr. Choate was delighted to suggest that the Archbishop be among the invited guests.

The commission headed by Judge Taft, it is announced, has organized a civil government for the Philippines, to go into operation on the 1st of September. The ommission will be the Legislature of the islands, and it must also be the executive and the judiciary. It may appoint Judges, but they will necessarily be subordinate to the commission, and will be removable at its pleasure. The laws which it ordains will be inforced by our troops.

Mrs. Frances Meyer, of Illinois, has some comprehensive political views. She wants to run for Governor, and she says: "I belong to no party, yet in me and my principles are centered all the hest elenents of the five great parties in one country. I would be an independent Gor-ernor, but by principle I am a Republican and Democrat of the highest grade." This recalls Mark Twain's announcement of nimself as a Presidential candidate on a platform favoring protection and free trade, the gold standard and free silver, and morality and qualified immorality.

A German officer who has been instructing the Chinesa writes to a Berlin paper that they learn the ordinary drill as quickly as Europeans, and become good marksmen. And he gives some striking examples of close work at 7000 yards with a Krupp. He regards the war with Japan as no test whatever of the military quality of the Chinese, who, he says, will fight well under a leader whom they can trust. As to the marksmanship of the Chinese with rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel De St. Paul Seitz says in the Westminster "wages." The man who fights for "sol-dum" is a "soldier." In Wickliffe's New yards, but beyond that, for some reason, their aim becomes erratio.

"I shall stay at home this Summen," Mr. Bryan said last week,
"I will stay at home this Summer, and the
other chaps can speak, I may roust expansion now and then, to show

how much I knew,

But I'll not begin to travel like I did four years ago."
"I shall make a lot of speeches," Colonel Bryan sud today,
"I shall make the sovereign veters see the fa-sues all my way.
I shall be at home but little, and shall travel

Alfred, "that's more than he ever did for me."

Alfred, "that's more than he ever did for me."

very far, and small travel very far, And talk right off the platform of my private palues car. palace car, I've set a scorching pace, and I must keep it up, you know. I shall do a lot more speaking than I did four

years ago." The Ray, W. J. Holley, of Christ Epis nal Church surprised his congregation on a recent Sunday by taking a decided stand aguinst women appearing at church services without appropriate head covering. The doctor remarked upon the prevuiling fad of young men and women appearing in public bareheaded, and said this was a matter for their own judgment. But when they came to church he believed the women should cover their heads. This, he said, was in accord with St. who in I Corinthians with 6, savet "Every woman that prayeth or prophesisth with her head uncovered dishonareth her head, for that is even all one as if she were shaven. For if the woman be not covered let her also be shorn or shaven; but if it be a shame for a woman to be shorn or shaven, let her be covered." Dr. Holley said he did not wish to see the women dishonor themselves as implied by the great apostle.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Why do you consider him to be an artistic liar? Did you ever catch him in a Re?" "No; but appearances are against him." "How so?" "I know that he live for two or three years at Shanghai."—Chicago Post.

Years at Shanghai. -Chicago -cott.

The Boshon Boy of course -Little Cht.-Cht.
goody! I know semething I sha'n't tell." Harold Mercelith Beam-Quite lifety; we all sequire
knowledge that we are prome to keep cotcouled in the confines of the mind."-Judge. An Argel.—"To you thick I will have any difficulty in learing to float. Georget" the arked. "No. indeed," he replied, enhusiastically. "Why with a little practice. Fin sure you could fly."—Fhiliadelphia North American

ican.

A Boy's Appetite.—"Aw," said the boy, "I don't see why you won't lot me eat as much on Sunday as on the offer days of the week," "My only objection," said the despectio and unsympathetic father, "is that you want to eat as much on Bunday as on all the other srx."—Indusapolis Press.

Giving Her a Chance.—Mrs. Hojack (residing).—"The new British point regulations permit a fureign letter to be of any weight, provided it is not over two feet long by one foot wide and two inches thick." Mr. Hojack—That ought to give recen for the posteript to a woman's letter."—Harper's Banar.

He Felt it Keenly.—Bitterly Spinster thorrised.—Little boy, spen't you assimined to go in

field)-Little boy, aren't you ashamed to go in bathing in such a public place with such a bathing-suit as that on? Small Boy-Yes'm; but me mother makes me wear it. I'll take it off, though, if you'll promise not to say any thing to her about it -Leulie's Weekly.