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

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS.

It is gratifying to observe that Mr. Bryan's party, notwithstanding the gloomy views it entertains as to the future of liberty at this time, is not more alarmed than it has been in former times. President Lincoln, whom Mr. Bryan now enrolls as a saint in the Democratic calendar, in his time was denounced vehemently for his policy of "militarism." We quote from the Democratic National platform of 1864:

> Under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down.

But the President who was thus arraigned in 1864 is now quoted as good and great by the party which then denounced him; for it is found that the country after all didn't go to the dogs of militarism then;—but this party is wofully subject to false alarms, and it has another attack of the military jim-jams just now. In fact, it never completely recovers from its alarms, but has 'em all the time. In its platform of 1868 it returned to the subject, telling how necessary it was to defeat the Republican party, in order to save what might yet remain of liberty and constitutional government, viz:

> Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and, should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the constitution.

This is about as doleful a tone as any in Bryan's recent speech of acceptance. The party that put it forth was, however, defeated; the party charged with these heinous designs on liberty and the Constitution was successful, and inaugurated its President; yet the country survived. Regularly ever since it nevertheless has been booked for the City of Destruction, and in 1896 it was to be crucified on a cross of gold. Now again it is to perish, in consequence of the extension of its sovereignty over new lands—the means by which it has reached its present greatness.

It is plain that we have a party that likes to dwell in the midst of alarms. Will the day ever come when it will lose its power to conjure up Gorgons and Hydras and Chimeras dire?

A MORAL VACANCY.

Charles R. Ferrell, who was arrested on Sunday at Columbus, O., and confessed to the murder of Messenger Lane and the robbery of the way safe of the Adams Express Company, on the Pennsylvania east-bound train on Friday night, is an interesting study from a psychological point of view. He is but 22 years of age, the son of a bridge-builder, and is not described as a man of depraved habits or criminal record. His own explanation of his double crime is that he was out of work, was engaged to be married, and needed money to defray his wedding expenses and start housekeeping.

Men and women have committed murder to escape from a discordant or unwelcome marriage, but here is a mere youth who, without previous record of dissipation or criminal experience, at once becomes a murderer in order to get money enough to secure a wife. The fact that this youth, in order to marry at once, was willing to rob a fellow-creature deliberately of life and rob the wife and children of the murdered man of the light of their home, shows a degree of cold-blooded cruelty unusual in a young man of no criminal antecedents or experience. The only explanation is that Ferrell was born with a moral vacancy; he did not have to get demoralized; he was born so. His father's occupation implies that the youth had received a fair scholastic education. The fact that the youth was an acceptable suitor to a decent young woman of respectable family implies that the murderer's reputation was fairly good. The fact that the express messenger was willing to violate the letter of the company's rules and allow his murderer the freedom of his car shows that Ferrell was not viewed with suspicion as a disreputable person, but was the subject of friendly regard by his recent associates in the service of the express company. And yet the unexpected happened, and this youth at one bound reached the capstone of a life of crime in becoming a murderer in order to steal. The actions of Ferrell after his crime were so exceedingly stupid as to lead to the suspicion that he was weak-minded or insane, but there is no intimation that he was ever regarded as irresponsible for his actions or mentally inferior. He was not discharged from the express company for incompetency, but for carelessness or worse in the handling of his packages, which were often delivered in a broken condition, as if they had been tampered with or their security neglected. If this murderer and robber is pronounced medically and therefore legally sane, he is an exceptional case of a youth of fair early opportunities who seems to have been born with a moral vacancy.

There is something appalling in this spectacle of a youth of at least superficially fair antecedents, decent early training and opportunities, suddenly appearing as a deliberate murderer and robber, without any previous record of demoralizing habits and criminal experience. But yesterday he was rated as a harmless youth paying court to a decent girl, with honorable marriage in view, and today he is in a murderer's cell confessing that he deliberately killed a friendly man in order to get money enough to pay his wedding expenses. Put this story in fiction, and it would be regarded as incredible, assuming the sanity of the assassin. And yet a man who is sane enough to serve as an express messenger for months, whose sanity has never been suspected, whose motive for murder was because he was in serious need of money, is perfectly sane, is certainly sane enough to be punished as a responsible assassin. The lurking devil that suddenly comes to the surface in human nature makes truth not seldom stranger than fiction.

IT COMES HIGH.

Somewhere between $320,000,000 and $325,000,000 of the new 2 per cent bonds have been taken up in trade for those of older denominations paid into the Treasury. But of this whole amount nearly or quite $300,000,000 are on record as in the hands of National banks. How much of the remaining $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 are really owned by National banks or bankers we have no means of knowing, but at most the proportion of the bonds abiding in the hands of the people other than bankers is insignificant, and practically negligible. The banks get the bonds, just as if they had bought them outright from the Government in the first place.

What becomes of the pretty picture of the so-called popular loan? Well, there is nothing much to it. We went through the motions of a popular loan. The banks and trust companies and life insurance societies, with their big accumulation of small savings aggregated, we kept at bay till "the people" could have a show at par. The people got in and helped themselves, then sold the bonds to the banks, and the profit between par and the present premium is the reward of speculation as indulged by the horny-handed masses who were at great expense provided a safe and permanent investment. It was hoped that the people would derive a continuous benefit from the popular loan, and incidentally get an object-lesson in the desirability of stable values. Both expectations fail.

Yet to conclude that nothing is thereby accomplished would be most seriously to err. The net result is a very real and consequential thing. The Government gets $325,000,000 for these bonds, whereas it should have had $335,000,000. That portion of the people which eats sugar, drinks tea, mails letters, smokes cigars or wears clothing is assessed $10,000,000, which is handed over to that portion of the people which speculates in Government bonds. If the Government had sold the bonds at auction outright, for what they bring in open market today, the premium of $10,000,000 would have gone into the Treasury. The deficit must be made up from taxation.

The enterprise of popular government comprises the most important function of satisfying the vagaries and absurdities of the average intelligence, whose limitations are, to say the least, impressive. We grabbed the rich by the coat collar until the poor had a chance. Imagine us doing the equally just thing of fencing out the poor till the rich had been gorged with gold 2 per cents at par! These circumscriptions of popular acumen are most clearly traced, perhaps, in the realm of pure economics. We submit the coinage ratio of the metals to a vote of the proletariat, and doubtless when the demand arises we shall do as much for the proportion between the atmosphere's component parts and the ratio the diameter of a circle bears to its circumference.

Yet these are sacred rights of popular government for which Sir John Eliot went to the Tower 150 years before Bunker Hill, and beacon fires were laid at Boston in defiance of Charles I. Popular government, let us understand, is a tragedy, without doubt. But it is also a comedy.

THE CHINESE SITUATION, MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC.

The army of the allies is making rapid progress, for it has already covered half of the eighty miles between Tien Tsin and Pekin. On the 5th the enemy were defeated at Peit Sang and easily expelled from their trenches at Yang Tsun the next day. Since that date the allies have evidently met with no serious resistance, for, besides bringing up supplies, repairing the railway and clearing out the obstructions in the river, they have been able to advance nearly twenty miles from Yang Tsun to Ho Si Wu. The advance of the allies, despite the fact that they have been obliged to meet an enemy armed with the improved weapons of modern warfare, has been more rapid thus far than that of the allies in 1860, who occupied three weeks in marching from Tien Tsin to Pekin, where their progress involved only one engagement worthy of the name of a battle, in which the Chinese were quickly routed, running away like a flock of sheep.

The probability is that the first day's fighting at Peit Sang broke the spirit of the Chinese, for they were quickly beaten in the next fight. The energy and rapidity of the movements of the allies show that they feel no anxiety for the safety of their communications. The worst part of the march to Pekin has been accomplished; the rest of the journey is through a country from which fuel, food and forage can be obtained to a considerable extent. The army of the allies must be daily increasing by arrivals of fresh troops, and is doubtless able to reach Pekin probably in a week with as full ranks as when it started from Tien Tsin. After Tung Chow, twelve miles from Pekin, is reached, there is a splendid paved causeway all the way to the capital, so that really only a little more than thirty miles of difficult marching remains to be accomplished. It would not be surprising if the whole allied army is before Pekin by next Sunday. It cannot be difficult for the allies through spies to know the situation within Pekin for every day of their advance.

So much for the military situation. Of the diplomatic situation, the clouds begin to lift a little, and it is becoming clear that, so far from the Empress Dowager's being a victim of duress and coercion at the hands of Prince Tuan, the Empress Dowager herself organized and ordered the attack upon the Legations and directed the massacre of every foreigner in Pekin. The principal leader of the anti-foreign party was General Tung Fuh Siang, who commands some 20,000 troops, and it is his forces that the army of the allies has been fighting on its Pekin march. The capture of Tien Tsin enabled the pro-foreign party in the Board of Foreign Affairs at Pekin to bring about on July 16 an armistice between the Legations and their assailants, but on July 26 Li Ting Hang, a deadly enemy of Christians, arrived with a large force from Shan Tung, and, against the protest of Prince Ching, caused Su Ching Cheng and Yuan Chang to be beheaded on July 28, thus silencing the opposition of the pro-foreign faction in the Board of Foreign Affairs.

In brief, the Empress Dowager incited the original attack on the Legations, but after the capture of Tien Tsin she wavered and was anxious to escape the consequences of her rashness and folly, but the arrival of Li Ting Hang persuaded her to countenance the second reaction. The well-known fact that Prince Tuan is a man of no ability whatever, and that the Empress Dowager has been the energetic, imperious and cruel ruler of China for forty years, makes it quite certain that he was a cheap tool in the execution of the plot of the Empress, who is too bold, keen and despotic a woman to be a victim of the usurpation of a weak man. The recklessness, cruelty and vacillation of purpose which has marked the conduct of the whole uprising in Pekin are all characteristic of the Empress Dowager, a haughty, passionate, ambitious woman, ignorant of the necessity of vast preparation to meet the consequences of her acts, and reckless to desperation in her hate for the foreigners.

The evidences of a female tyrant's brain and temper are upon this Pekin Fury. The Indian Mutiny included among its most ferocious and indomitable champions several Hindoo Princesses, one of whom was a military leader of ability, and fell fighting, sword in hand, among her troops. Of this type of female tyrant is the Empress Dowager, and her guilt is already so clear that she will be fortunate if her sex saves her from the severest penalty for her crimes. Perpetual exile and rigorous imprisonment at least ought to be her portion. She has been the evil genius of China for forty years, and her crimes now make it easily possible to replace her with the Emperor, and thus quickly restore order to China, for the Emperor is popular with his people, and with the downfall of the Empress Dowager, can easily maintain his authority.

BENIGHTMENT OF SANTO DOMINGO.

The perversity of Pan-America in reaching out after the gold standard passeth comprehension. One after another, our ambitious little republics pass coinage laws in direct contravention of "bimetalism" and blindly rush toward voluntary servitude to the famed conspiracy formed against mankind in Downing street, Lombard street and Wall street. One by one they take step after step in reorganization of their unhappy currencies, just as though "Coin" Harvey had never kept school, Bryan had never orated, or Teller had never shed tears over the man with the blistered hand; just as though the devastation wrought by the crime of '73 all over this broad land today were not spread conspicuously before their eyes, just as though the divinely revealed ratio of 16 to 1 had never been traced on the sacred tablets of the Democracy by Jones and Croker and George Fred Williams. Don't they know what is going on in the world, or do they prefer slavery to independence?

Here is little Santo Domingo. She is having no end of trouble to get her currency on the gold standard, but she keeps at it. Five years ago she got Professor Laughlin to devise a gold-standard programme, and the law was passed. Yet, as so often happens in the case of debased currencies, the effort exceeded the little republic's powers. They tried for a while to use several forms of silver coins, but the experiment wouldn't work. The Congress has now passed another law. It makes the American gold dollar the standard, and proposes to see that the national currency shall circulate at certain specific and constant gold values. The 5-franc piece of the law of 1891 is decreed to be 40 cents, or two-fifths of an American gold dollar, and the "dollars" of the act of 1897 are fixed at 20 cents, or more than double their bullion value, only the best of them containing 10 cents' worth of silver. Evidently there is to be no free coinage; coinage will be by the government, or on government account. There must be coins of small enough value to serve for the payment of wages and for retail trade. If the number of dollars and fractional parts is not excessive, they may continue to circulate as token coins without regard to their bullion value, just as our halves and quarters and nickels do.

When one considers the active concern manifested by the Kansas City school for affairs in Asia and Africa, one wonders that it does not rise up and condemn these struggling republics for leaving the strait and narrow path of rotten money for the dark and devious wanderings of the gold standard. Santo Domingo certainly has the power, as she has the privilege, to cling to free coinage at 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Why she declines to do so is a proper subject of inquiry for every Bryanite student of economic history, nor should he rest until he gets an adequate explanation or apology.

The Republican National committee warns the voters of the party throughout the country that it is reasonably certain that the election of Bryan as President would be followed by a silver majority in the United States Senate in the fifty-eighth Congress, which will begin March 4, 1903, and this situation it is possible may exist as early as the beginning of the fifty-seventh Congress, March 4, 1901. The present representation of Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, in the United States Senate consists of fifteen Republicans, one Democrat and six Populists and Silver Republicans. Of these twelve states, eight—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming—were carried by Bryan four years ago. If he is to be elected President this year, there is at least a reasonable probability that he will carry two of the others—Delaware and West Virginia—and that the representation of the twelve states in the United States Senate at the beginning of the fifty-seventh Congress will stand: Republicans, 8; opposition, 16. The representation of the other thirty-three states in the next Senate will probably be the same in the next Congress as in the present one—Republicans, 38; opposition, 35—and the Senate would then stand: Republicans (for gold standard), 46; opposition (for silver standard), 44. The loss of a Republican Senator in a single one of the other states would divide the Senate equally on March 4, 1901, and the vote of a Democratic Vice-President would give the silver element control of that body and power to repeal the gold-standard act at once. The bearing of this situation upon the Presidential campaign is obvious.

Here is a pretty fair expansion argument from the New York Evening Post:

> The part of the North American continent that belongs to us is not unbounded. The amount of capital that it can absorb on condition of profitable return is not without limits. The time may never come when it cannot employ a little more. Even England and Holland can find room for some additional home investment. But we are at the beginning of a new commercial movement. American capital is competing with foreign capital in the export of manufactures on a great scale. This competition is now taking the form of loans to governments—Mexico, Russia, England. It will not stop there. It will follow the course which England began soon after the Napoleonic wars, seeking out places where the apparatus and implements of civilized life are lacking, where natural resources are still undeveloped, and where the protection of law can be depended upon. Already a very considerable start has been made in this direction in the supply of electrical machinery for street railways in England and on the continent of Europe, in South Africa and Australia. This outflow of capital to other parts of the world will be the next great stride of American enterprise.

In its other columns the Post puts forth its best efforts to keep us from getting in position where we can protect our treaty rights in China and use Manila as an entrepot for our trans-Pacific trade.

The address recently delivered by Archbishop Ireland at Paris on the occasion of the presentation of the statue of La Fayette to the French Republic was given at the express official request of President McKinley, who by letter asked the eloquent Roman Catholic prelate to speak for America. It was a wise and graceful act on the part of the President, for Archbishop Ireland was a chaplain in the Union Army during the Civil War, and is an admirable representative of American patriotism, both in speech and action. Archbishop Ireland prefers the American public school to the parochial school, chiefly on the ground that the mixed association of the public schools makes the growing boys intensely patriotic. This kind of a churchman was a proper voice for the patriotic children of America, who presented to France the statue of La Fayette. President McKinley's invitation was accepted by Archbishop Ireland in the same broad spirit in which it was tendered. Our country has no King; our state no church; but every American owes his country his eloquence.

The heat in our Eastern cities in their most tropical hour does not compare with the figures recorded in Australia during the great hot spell of January, 1896, when over enormous areas the temperature in the shade ran up to 100 for weeks at a time. At Adelaide the maximum was 111 in the shade and 172 in the sun. Melbourne reported 112, Sydney 118 and Coolgardie 125. Many interior towns had daily temperatures of 100 for over three weeks, but Gundabooke Station, on the Darling River, with twenty-four days with an average maximum of over 120 in the shade and two days with 129 degrees, broke all records save those of the desert in Western Australia, where 130 in the shade was recorded.

The killing of a number of American soldiers by Russian shells at Yang Tsun is one of the sad but not uncommon incidents of war. In the Italian campaign of 1796 General La Harpe, one of Bonaparte's best division commanders, was killed by the fire of his own men. General "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded by the fire of his own men at Chancellorsville, and General Longstreet was severely wounded by the fire of his own men at the second day of the battle of the Wilderness. In the night march that preceded the fight at Big Bethel, Va., June 17, 1861, two New York Regiments of Union Volunteers fired into each other at a severe cost in killed and wounded.

No discussion of Portland's needs is complete that omits mention of an open river to the sea. The Federal Government can doubtless be depended upon for the mouth of the river, and for some work between Portland and Astoria. The rest must be done here. We must keep an adequate ship channel here if the city has to bond itself heavily for the purpose. Every dollar spent to make this a cheap port will be a lucrative investment.

The population of Milwaukee is given at 285,315, an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the last decade. The City of Louisville, Ky., is reported by the Census Bureau as 204,731, an increase of 43,602 in ten years, or at the rate of 27.6 per cent. Milwaukee's percentage of increase has been larger than that of Cincinnati, Louisville and Washington, but the percentage of growth in the preceding ten years was larger.

The output of gold proves the "bimetalist" wrong in his fear that gold isn't plenty enough for a standard. And the demand in Europe sets at rest his fears that gold will have to be demonetized. Verily, "bimetalism" is a hard road to travel.

The Grave Case of Cuba.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Had the United States set out at the beginning to give American freedom to Cuba instead of the fantastic thing called freedom in the imaginations of those island half-breeds, a different story would remain to be told. But the anti-expansion Democracy was strong enough in Congress to defeat any such proposal. The Democratic idea was and is that such freedom as exists in San Domingo, in Costa Rica and in Venezuela is better than the American article, and that to impose the latter on Cuba would be a repudiation of the Declaration of Independence and a crime against liberty. So the only condition on which Democratic consent could be obtained to the expulsion of Spain from Cuba (even after the blowing up of the Maine) was the adoption of the absurd declaration that Cuba was and of right ought to be "independent" as well as "free," and that the United States would not attempt to retain sovereignty or control over the island. It has been accepted as necessary by the Administration that the pledge thus made should be faithfully carried out in its entirety. The result, it is easy to see, will be a postponement of Cuban elevation and prosperity, such as would have come with annexation to the United States, for an indefinite period. The Spanish were incapable of governing the island, but the islanders are even more so. The result will probably be that before long the island will be plunged into all the evils of a misrule worse in some respects than that of Spain, and in a conflict of factions for the spoils of misgovernment, which is likely to end in civil war and anarchy. It is much to be hoped that Cuba may escape the sad fate which has befallen all the attempts of the old Spanish colonies to set up republics, but it is greatly to be feared that a gloomy future is in store for Cuba. In any aspect of the case, it will be a sad day for its people when the guardianship and guidance of the American Government is withdrawn from its affairs.

THE GOLD DEMOCRAT VOTE.

Its Trend in the East as Seen by an Independent Journal.

Boston Herald, Ind.

The trend of public sentiment among the so-called Gold Democrats is distinctly in favor of the re-election of President McKinley. We imagine that the great majority of those classified under this political designation are anti-imperialists, and if anti-imperialism could have been made the distinct issue in the approaching election they would not have favored the Republican Presidential candidate. But, unfortunately for Mr. Bryan, as Senator Hoar has pointed out, his active personal interference in securing the ratification of the treaty of peace committed him to an indorsement of that treaty and all that it implies. If more than one-third of the Senate had voted against it, it would not have been ratified, and the probabilities are that, under such circumstances, a new treaty would have been formed which would have accorded both to the Filipinos and to Porto Ricans a larger measure of political independence than was given to them in the Paris agreement. In other words, the treaty would have been defeated not because the Spanish received under it too favorable consideration, but because by means of it the United States Government arrogated to itself rights of foreign control, gained by conquest, which were not acceptable, because they deprived the people referred to of what the objecting minority claimed to be inalienable political rights.

This treaty would not have been accepted and ratified if Mr. Bryan had not, as the phrase is, taken off his coat and personally worked for it. It was his influence that induced Democratic Senators who would have voted against ratification, to vote in favor of ratification, and as he thus went out of his way to procure this indorsement, he is responsible for the logical results attendant upon this action. To pose now as an anti-imperialist, is to assume for political purposes a role which he did not choose to adopt less than two years ago. As both President McKinley and Mr. Bryan favored the treaty which gave to us imperialistic control over these former colonies of Spain, it is nothing short of hypocrisy to maintain that the former is an imperialist and the latter an anti-imperialist.

The vote of the Gold Democrats is not to be caught by any such shallow artifice as this. They would, no doubt, have supported a genuine opponent of imperialism, if one had been put forward as a Democratic candidate, but they cannot bring themselves, in view of what we have just said, to indorse Mr. Bryan on these grounds. Their distrust of him in this respect is, of course, greatly strengthened by their entire disbelief in his financial views. While it is probable that some of those who in 1896 voted for Mr. Palmer or voted for Mr. McKinley will this year vote for Mr. Bryan, the chances are that the great majority of those Democrats who thus voted will this year, as the lesser of two evils, vote for the Republican Presidential nominee.

Bryanite Evasion Brushed Aside.

Letter in New York Times.

"Anti-Imperialism" objects that in reference to the War of the Rebellion, "when a minority rises up and endeavors to overthrow a majority by force, as in 1861, the majority has a moral right to resist." As a matter of historical fact, the minority did not rise up and attempt to overthrow the majority by force in 1861. The seceding Southern States simply asserted the doctrine of "states rights," or the right to govern themselves, not to govern a majority of the states or overthrow them by force. In the Philippines, according to all accounts of those best qualified to speak of the facts, there is a minority trying to rule a majority by force. The rebellion there is confined mostly to a portion of the Tagal tribe, numbering not more than one-eighth of the population of the islands. The remaining seven-eighths would unquestionably welcome government by the United States, as did the Porto Ricans, were they not overawed by a well-armed and ferocious minority of robbers and murderers, under the leadership of a bandit, who traitorously sold out his alleged government to Spain, afterward returning to his native land to plunder, pillage and posé as a patriot.

It follows as a matter of logic that if the United States has a right to whip the rebellious Southern States back into line, it is not only a right, but an imperative duty, to subdue the treacherous Tagals as a necessary preliminary to giving the Philippines a government that can in any sense be said to be "by the consent of the governed."

WILLIAM GEROW.

Brooklyn.

Results of No Consequence.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Taken by and large, there is no mind in the anti-imperialist movement that is the equal for pure luminosity of thought of Erving Winslow's. He cannot, if he would, take other than a large view of a subject. When he looks at his following he always sees ten millions, sometimes more. When the representative of an audacious anti-imperialist movement wrote to him on the assumption that the two were on equal footing, he wrote back with overpowering majesty that to compare the two movements was like comparing the "Atlantic Ocean to a teacup." A few days ago he was asked what he thought the vote for an anti-imperialist Presidential ticket would be, and he replied, "like a flash," that he could not say as to that, but he could say that the "enormous majority of the votes East in the coming election would be anti-imperialist votes." Erving does not know how the people will vote, but he knows how they feel, and so long as he knows they feel right he cares little about whom they may elect. He has educated them to the point at which they feel what their duty is, and if after that they fail to do their duty, his skirts are clear.

Administration's Course Wise.

Chicago Tribune.

In insisting upon the right to go to Pekin and do our own rescue work, the State Department has followed the only wise and proper course. The lives of the Ministers are endangered in any case, but their chief chance of escape lies in the speedy and determined advance of the allied army now fighting its way beyond Tien Tsin. If Minister Conger receives the President's dispatch apprising him of the situation and telling him to stand fast, the diplomats will undoubtedly hold their ground to the last possible moment. On the whole, the situation cannot be said to have changed for the better, for the continued advance of the allies apparently means a protracted war.

The Wrong Speech.

Chicago Journal, Ind.

After reading Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance at Indianapolis, we are almost convinced that the candidate put the wrong oration in his pocket when he left the hotel. This address must have been intended as a response to the overtures of the New England Anti-Imperialist League. "Anti-Imperialism" was declared by the Kansas City convention to be the paramount issue. But is it the only issue? What about the coinage of silver and the trusts? Are they not issues also? Of the latter Mr. Bryan says nothing, and he alludes to the former in a tone that shows his indisposition to discuss free coinage. This gentleman, who believed four years ago that the gold standard was the cross and crown of thorns for labor, and a month ago insisted upon a radical reiteration of the silver plank of the Chicago platform, now objects to the attempt of wicked men to "press economic questions upon the country."

GOLD PLENTY ENOUGH.

Professed Fears of Bryanism Four Years Ago Prove Groundless.

New York Times.

One of the arguments most constantly in use a few years ago by the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of all silver offered at the mints at the ratio of 16 to 1 was that a gold standard could not be maintained because of the insufficiency of the gold production to meet redemption demands, and that silver must therefore be used to provide money.

If we remember correctly, it was General A. J. Warner, once a very industrious, persistent, and uncompromising apostle of free silver coinage, who not long ago paved the way to subordination of 16 to 1 at Kansas City by admitting that the increased production of gold had substantially destroyed the force of the leading argument of the silverites and made it convenient for them to divert themselves with some more promising and paramount issue.

Theorists may disagree as to what must be the gold production to justify adherence to a gold standard policy, but some facts contained in a recent report from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics possess a certain value in view of the successful maintenance of the gold standard since Mr. Bryan made some erroneous predictions four years ago. The gold production of 1899, in the United States, as estimated by the Director of the Mint, was $72,500,000. That was far greater than the largest annual production of any former year, that of 1853, soon after the development of newly-discovered fields, being $65,000,000, and the production of 1898 was $64,000,000.

But the United States gold producers are not alone active. Although our annual average product is twice what it was 10 years ago, the world's product in 1899 is estimated at $315,000,000, as compared with $123,000,000 in 1889. A still more interesting and striking presentation of the subject is in the figures showing the gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850 to have been $3,129,750,000, while the production between 1851 and 1899 was $6,665,631,000. The modern demand for the precious metal has produced twice as much of it, in the last 50 years, as had been obtained in the preceding 350 years.

The Treasury statement to which we have referred attributes the marked increase in the amount of money in circulation in the United States in part to the rapid production of gold. It finds of all kinds of money in circulation in 1900, $2,062,425,496, or a per capita of $26 50, made up in part of gold or gold certificates to the amount of $815,474,460. There was never so much money in the country, and never before so large a metal backing for the currency.

The Fine Kansas Crops.

The staff correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who has recently made a tour of Kansas, has written several interesting articles telling of the prosperity of the farmers. The splendid crops of corn and wheat are not the only factors in this prosperity. He estimates the total value of the Kansas farm products at $289,467,000. This is an enormous increase. The year 1898, which was a good one, turned out $151,923,823 in Kansas farm products, while the total for 1899 was $169,747,037. This is the great year, and as a part result the deposits in the Kansas banks now reach $53,000,000, without taking into account the returns of the present season. Of the present year's crops, wheat leads with a value of $90,000,000. Next comes the livestock, cattle and hogs sold and to be sold for slaughter, adding $75,000,000. The corn crop is estimated at $60,000,000; hay at $21,000,000; dairy and poultry at $15,000,000; sorghum, $9,000,000; fruit, $3,000,000; oats, $5,000,000; potatoes, $3,000,000; millet, $3,000,000, and flax, $2,000,000, while minor items swell the total to $289,467,000. As the state has a population of about 1,200,000 or 1,400,000, this is an average yield of $200 for every man, woman and child. As a result, the Kansas farmer, who four years ago believed more or less in the Bryanite panaceas and thought that he would never be rich, knows that the gold standard is not ruinous to agriculture.

Comparisons Are Odious.

New York Tribune.

It is no wonder that Democrats want to minimize the significance of this North Carolina example of mob "militarism," Bryanite "despotism" and Democratic imposition by force of government without the consent of the governed. They pass over the outrageous fraud and violence by which a dishonest majority for the new constitution is secured, and comment on the situation as if the new law were merely an innocent suffrage restriction to get rid of ignorance. Thus we find the New York World saying:

> If North Carolina's "red shirt" campaign succeeds, the suffrage in that state will be restricted by an educational test and a poll tax qualification. And that will put Democratic North Carolina on exactly the same footing as Republican Massachusetts.

Democratic North Carolina on the same footing as Republican Massachusetts! Did Massachusetts restrict its suffrage with shotguns? Did it drive from their platforms and throw rotten egg at speakers who argued against the restriction? Did it turn half the state over to a mob?

Increase in City Population.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In 1790 the proportion which the population of the towns of 8000 inhabitants or over bore to the aggregate population of the United States was 3.35 per cent. By 1840 this proportion had increased to 9.52 per cent. In 1870 it was 20.93, and in 1890 it was 29.20. It will undoubtedly be considerably over 30 per cent in 1900, and probably it will be in the neighborhood of 33 per cent, so that at present about a third of the aggregate population of the United States reside in towns of 8000 inhabitants or over.

Mr. Bryan at Indianapolis.

Chicago Times-Herald.

What! Me?
Honest, boys, am I
Your nominee?
Why,
I didn't have the least idea
Anything like this would happen! Say,
Fellows, you haven't got me to come away
Down here to play
A joke on me, have you? No!
I can see
By your looks that you
Wouldn't do
That!
I'm so
Surprised I hardly know where I'm at!
You understand,
Of course, I didn't expect
Anything like this, and
You must give me time
To reflect!
I'm
So flustered, you see!
Well, well, well! Me
The nominee!
How and when and where
Did it happen? I declare
This seems almost too
Good to be true!
Will I run? Oh,
I guess so—
Seeing that's my
Business, anyway—
But say,
I
Just can't seem
To realize that it isn't all a dream!
Me
The nominee!
You don't mean it! Get out!
Well, well, well! I must now sit
For my picture while getting told about
It!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The coat makes the man; the want of it the shirt-waist man.

Rigid scrutiny has failed to reveal the hole that was made by Towne's departure from the silver ticket.

The Chinese Army may not be giving the Boxers aid and comfort but they are giving them a pretty good imitation of it.

Even the infant industries in Kansas are prospering. Three sets of triplets were born in one Kansas town the other day.

> How doth the wriggling army-worm,
> Improve each shining hour,
> And garden truck ten times his weight
> In one brief night devour?

The Chinese think they can scare the powers off by overflowing the country in front of the advancing column. They evidently never heard of Funston.

McKinley seems disposed to follow the example of the learned candidate of the Democratic party, and submit his case to the people without argument.

Hobson could not get the command of a ship in Chinese waters. The Navy Department evidently believes that the "loot" had better stick to the smack.

By shooting two trainrobbers and making arrangements to hang a third, authorities are crushing a growing industry without the consent of the governed.

Dog licenses to the number of 40,256 have been issued at Chicago since May 1; and now Chicago papers are arguing that if the census returns make the population less than 2,000,000, they will be erroneous, because 50 inhabitants to the dog is only a moderate and reasonable estimate for a large city.

The Governor-elect of North Carolina says that the cotton manufacturers of the state are considering an agreement to dispense with the labor of children under 12 years of age. It is said that in some of the North Carolina mills children only 8 or 9 years old are employed, even on the night shifts, working all night for 18 cents!

In view of the state of affairs in China the Japanese Government is urging the completion of its ships of war building in Europe with all speed. The Yakumo, an armored cruiser of 3900 tons, left England about a fortnight ago; the Adzuma, a sister ship, built at St. Nazaire in France, is ready to start; the Asahi, battle-ship, has left England, and the armored cruiser Idzumo, of 9800 tons, should be leaving England about the 13th of this month.

In "Antiente Epitaphes," Thomas F. Ravenshow (MDCCCLXXVIII), says Notes and Queries, this epitaph is printed:

> 1656 Richard Richards.
> To the memory of Ric. Richards, who by Gangrene lost first a Toe, afterward a Leg, & lastly his Life on the 7th day of April, 1656.
>
> Ah! cruell Death, to make three meals of one.
> To taste and taste till all was gone.
> But know, thou Tyrant, when the trumpe shall call,
> He'll find his feet and stand when thou shalt fall. BANBURY, OXON.

Four or five trains had arrived at the union depot yesterday morning, and streams of passengers were pouring out of each across the platform through the depot and trying to pass unchallenged the line of howling dervishes known as hotel runners. More trains were arriving, when the telephone bell in the yardmaster's office tinkled, and the manager of the company, who happened to hear it, answered the call.

"Is this the union depot?" inquired a feminine voice.

"It is," was the candid reply.

"Well, is the train in?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the manager; "it's in," and he hung up the 'phone.

> He rocked the boat.
> The grass is waving gently now
> About six feet above his brow,
> The wood bird's note
> Is just as musical and gay
> As on that happy Summer day
> He rocked the boat.
>
> He rocked the boat.
> Around a happy home today,
> His seven little children play;
> Their voices float,
> In song and laughter on the air,
> Far from the dark, deep river, where
> He rocked the boat.
>
> He rocked the boat.
> His friends serenely come and go,
> And not a thought on him bestow;
> No word devote,
> To him in all their cheerful chat,
> Except, perchance, to mention that
> He rocked the boat.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

Great actors nowadays have their own private cars, and even peripatetic tragedians make long journeys on the sleepers.—Boston Transcript.

Bess—They say Maud Goody kissed a man at the Joneses' lawn party the other night. Jack—That's true. Bess—How do you know? Jack—I had it from her own lips.—Philadelphia Press.

Her View of It.—Papa—What is your objection to Mr. Hevvy? He's a fine fellow. He pulled in the Yale crew. Agnes—I don't care of it he did. I read in the paper about a New London policeman who pulled in nearly the whole university.—Harper's Bazar.

Uncertainty.—The palmist was positive that I should have the degree of LL. D. bestowed upon me 137 times. All the lines indicated this. "But whether you are to be Ambassador to England or a mere savant I do not know!" said the palmist, frankly.—Detroit Journal.

An Inquiring Mind.—A little East End girl who had hash for breakfast the other morning looked at the last mouthful of her share long and earnestly, as she poised it on her fork. Then she passed it out of sight. But the mystery still engrossed her mind. "Daddy," she said, "what was hash when it was alive?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Blue and the Gray.

Baltimore American.

> A mother's gift to her country's cause,
> Is a story yet untold.
> She had three sons, the story runs,
> Each hustling for the gold.
> She saw them go when the war broke out,
> And said: "They are all well backed;
> They're in the swim—each has with him
> A Government contract.
>
> CHORUS.
>
> "One cans beef in old Chicago,
> Cans it night and day;
> Another buys mules in Missouri,
> Many miles away.
> One is down in Cincinnati,
> Hustling things, they say,
> Making hardtack for the soldiers—
> The blue and the gray."
>
> She's alone tonight, and the stars shine bright,
> As the stars most always do;
> Her sons nearby are about to die—
> 'Tis a story short but true.
> One foolish man tried to eat a can
> Of the beef he'd canned so quick;
> One took a snack of his own hardtack,
> And the third one got a kick.
>
> CHORUS.
>
> One was sent home from Chicago
> Full of embalmed beef;
> One came in from Cincinnati,
> Praying for relief.
> One was kicked home from Missouri
> On a fatal day;
> And no more they're shipping things to
> The blue and the gray.