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TODAT'S WEATHER. Cloudy and threat-

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.

MAN AND MONEY.

"Man, the handlwork of God, comes first; money, the handlwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the muster; money the servant, but upon all important questions of today Republican legislation tends to money the master and man the servmnt.

Of course, the foregoing is from Candidate Bryan. Nobody else who commands now aftention talks in this way More, as the Salt Lake Tribune says of this passage, "it is absolute claptrap, and if put to the test the author of it could not tell in a lucid manner what he means by it, to save his life." He totes from Mr. Lincoln, and his position is perfectly characterized by the Brooklyn Engle when it describes the man who "knows just enough of the fathers to parrot their phrases and igmores the application of them."

Undoubtedly man is the master and money is the servant. There is no person so shallow as not to know it. Money nowhere exalted above the man Money is morely one of man's tools-in one way the most efficient one, because te commands most other tools; yet it is merely a tool, as plows and carts and ruffronds are tools. It is a representative of value, too; and so are plows and carts and raffroads,

It is just as sensible, and just as foolish, to rall against value in one form as in another. All wealth isn't money; only a very small part of it. There are lands and farms and build-Ings, implements, machinery and ships, whose value exceeds by one hundred times all the money in the world. These, one and all, command money guite as much as money commands em. Ships here now command money to twice the extent they did five years ago. These things all are part of an interchangeable whole. All alike are the tools of man. He is their master; they his servants. But the notion that the man who lacks resources, the man who possesses nothing, should be able to command these things equally with of property, business and credit-and this is what Bryan means if he means anything-is fatuous and whomed to the last degree

The complaint of this political mountebank is simply this, that the poor are not rich. But is there any wealth complaint? All men desire property. The desire of accumulation is the basis ually exchanging money for that which is more desirable to them; for money In itself is the least desirable form of perty. Men are continually putting it into lands and buildings and ships and railroads, and a thousand other things. Is it wrong? Bryan would Bryan would have the thoughtless, thriftless and unenterprising think it is. To feed this discontent he tells the man, "You are better than all this wealth." Nobody questions it. That is not debatable. But it is nothing to the purpose. Though man is better than wealth and ater than wealth, nevertheless wealth is a good thing for man; and in any soriety above the savage state it is absolutely indispensable. Of urse, as it is regulated by law, so it cmust be protected by law. Nobody

thinks otherwise. ently to nell those who are willing to isten to him that, inasmuch as man, the handlwork of God, comes first, is more importance than property, therefore the man who may be in need or may think himself in need, should have a right to help himself or to be helped by the state to the property of They who can be moved by such appeal, though they cannot find his actual meaning, which he could not define himself, hope he means plunder. the votes of those whom he expects

In no civilized state does human soclety ever set wealth, property, money above man. No man, is strong enough In wealth to commit with impunity an outrage upon the personal rights of the humblest. But property must have in its larger protection-property masses as well as in its smaller pro-Protection to the larger is necessary for protection to the smaller. rming a barrier to their defense, in all the various gradutions. The first duty of government, after protection of the life and reputation of the citizen, is protection of property, and the right to own and control property has in all ages been regarded as equal, and often superior, to the right to defend one's written and unwritten laws of all nations and tribes, whether civilized or mavage, from the beginning of the world. Shukespeare strikes the key-note when he makes Shylock say, "You

take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." It is infinitely shallow of pick out money as a form of property for denunciatory political appeal. Money is merely a necessary tool. Men do not keep it, but convert it into other forms of property, or create other property The rich man seldom has which will command money; and Bryan's declaration, then, is against prop-

greater wealth, is a need of every progressive state. Here in these Northwest states we want more wealth, as we want more people. We need great fortunes, too, for the things to be done for the good of the state can only be done with money in great sums. No community will ever set money above man, but all know how little can be done in these times of great undertaking without large resources in money, or in those things that will command it. Yet wealth, property, money, never can be the master. It has no power in itself, and is good for nothing only as man can use it. But it is a tool without which man can make no progress, and to rail against those who gather it and use it is as much as to assert that men should cease from the efforts to which the human race owes its elevation from savazery. Bryanism, however, doesn't mean seriously what it says. Bryan himself s a practical student of thrift, and while denouncing political opponents for setting money above man, he is himself amassing all the money he can. This last is what he should do; but he as no right to preach false and mischievous doctrines with it, as he does,

is a means of vote-getting. Bryan asserts that we put money ve man, because we want to make good money for man. We do not tolrate the cheat of base money in our legislation: therefore we legislate for money against man. Therefore, Republican legislation tends to make oney the master and man the servant. This is the same rubbish we had four

OUR FARMERS' TRUST.

We observe with feelings of mingled pride and apprehension that a farmers' ool or trust in Marion County has effected a sale of 8000 bushels of wheat at 56 cents a bushel, at a time when the Valley buyers were paying but 45 Few well-informed persons will accept the story in full until it is sup-ported with fuller evidence, but for the ment let us take its truth for granted and see what becomes of it.

We have in this wheat pool all the essential elements of a trust. The conspiring farmers put their holdings into a common stock. They destroyed com-petition among themselves, they aborbed the working capital of their entire number, they economized admin-istration by eliminating the usual committee as well as the noxious middle-man, and through combination they jumped up the price. It is to be hoped none of these co-laborers in restraint of trade are Populists, for otherwise they would feel embarrassed in the presence of the Indianapolis declaration of Bryan that there are no good trusts,

With this illustration directly under their eyes, the farmers of the Willamette Valley cught to be able to take at an accurate valuation the profession of certain trust magnates that the natural result of trusts is to reduce prices. How far would this Marion County aggregation have to extend its operations, how many farmers take in and how many million bushels of wheat control, before we should find its efforts directed toward reduction in the price of wheat? Imagination's utmost stretch in wonder dies away. They ought also to estimate understandingly the Bryanite theory that all trusts, including the Tammany ice institution, are direct and calculated products of Republican legislation. We might, to be sure, reduce the tariff on wheat, which is as thoperative as the duty on iron ore: but such a proposal would send our farmers lobbying to Washington with the same disinterested zeal now munifested by the sugar refineries or the fron and steel trust. Suppose the farmers should get to-

gether nationally upon the Marion County plan. Such a scheme was launched at Topelca a week or so ago with a capital stock of \$20,000,000. What would be the result? The price of wheat, we must suppose, would be or prospect of wealth for them in this jacked up and kept up. The farmer would be on Easy street, but how about the rest of us? Where would his extra 10 or 20 cents a bushel come from? Why, out of the pockets of everybody that eats bread. Then we should find the farmer in the unfamiliar role of oppressor, while his victims number the toiling masses, the hornyhanded son of toll, the man with the tin dinner-pail, the man with the blistered hand, the common people, the dear people, the people who are so plain their face hurts them.

Fortunately, however, the prospect of a successful farmers' trust is remote. The farmer is too numerous and not enough disposed to organize, and then there is the great product of the outside world to reckon with. The real lesson of the farmers' trust is thisthat a man will form his views of trusts, as he does of other phenomena n the industrial world, from the cirumstance of its effect on his own cketbook. We shall not address a highly moral argument to any member of the Marion County pool in whose cket fingles his allotted portion of the carnings of the wheat trust. We realize, moreover, that numbers of voters all over the country will feel kindly toward the trusts and more indulgent toward the accursed gold standard because they have steady employment and good pay. These are not the highest considerations, nor are they always satisfactory. The gold standard would have been just as right and free coinage just as wrong if we had had a panic in October, 1896, and wheat had gone down to 10 cents a bushel.

"CONSENT" IN CHINA. If it is true that official China is in-Imical to the advance of the allies, and that the Emperor himself has sanctioned measures conceived for recapture of Tien Tsin and the Taku forts, it is evident that the powers, including Japan and the United States, will now we to reckon with the formidable intellectual forces of Irving Winslow and Louis Ehrich. The attention of these pulssant statesmen may not have been called to the matter, but they cannot long remain in ignorance that the powers contemplate setting up in Pekin an administration of affairs to which the life. This has been so recognized in the | native authorities are not only not consenting, but in active opposition.

What sort of a government does China want? She wants a government, unless we are misinformed, in which and in all conceivable ways encourage Americans and Europeans can be it to resist our efforts to suppress it. robbed, outraged, tortured and murdered at will. Oom Paul's oligarchy would be a Street Carnival of abandon compared with the ideal set up by the Empress and her party. But with the details of that form, if the antis are correct, we have, obviously, nothing to do. Nobody must be governed without his consent, and there is no higher law much money. Of course, he has that than one's own sweet will. Consent. right or wrong, is the desideratum. "Self-government is better than good

at Pekin suit China, it is none of our

It is a parallel to the situation in Justice and order are about to impose themselves through physical force upon rapine and bloodshed. The resident aspirants to control will be suppressed, yet over their determined resistance. The governed will not con-sent, any more than the condemned criminal consents to be hanged. The pertinence of the governed's consent or protest consists something in the mer-its of his position, and something in his ability to maintain it. If China consents to be good, she may get along very comfortably.

NO SIEGE OF PEKIN PROBABLE. The army of the allies may have had fight another battle before reaching Pekin, but it is not probable. In 1860 the allies had their last fight with the Chinese September 21, at Pa Li Kao, welve miles from the eastern gate of Pekin. At Tung Chau, twelve miles east of Pekin, is the great arsenal of Pekin. Here the River Pei Ho ceases to be navigable, but transportation will not be difficult over the paved stone causeway that leads from this point to When Pekin is reached, the allied forces will find themselves before a walled city. The walls are described as fifty feet thick, but General Wilson says of them: "Like all the Chinese fortifications that I have seen in my visits to China, the defenses of Pekin can easily be turned." In any event, the defense of Pekin will be short, for by this time the slege guns sent more than ten days ago by General MacArthur from Manila must have reached Tien Tsin, and with the rail-way repaired to Yang Tsun they can oon be brought to Pekin.

It is wholly unlikely, however, that the Chinese will wait until our siege guns bombard their city. They will mmence to negotiate for terms before they will have the weakness of the obsolete defenses of Pekin searched by powerful modern artillery. If Pekin vere defended by powerful earthworks, it would be stronger than it is today, for the damages to earthworks can be repaired in a single night, but the thick brick walls of Pekin cannot be repatred when breached. The Chinese will not wait until the fiction of the impregnability of the walls of Pekin has been exposed by our slege guns; they will ask for our ultimatum and grant it. There will be no prolonged siege of Pekin. The Pekin Government cannot afford to have the sacred city

taken by force of arms. The whole conduct of the campaign of the allies proves that they have never expected any prolonged resistance in their march on Pekin, or any obstinate resistance after their arrival, for everything has been sacrificed to speed and safety of communications. The allies may have to fight another battle for the possession of the Pekin arsenal and the great causeway at Tung Chau, but it is doubtful if any erious opposition is met even at this point, for General Wilson says that when the Chinese are once beaten in battle, rallies are out of the question. for "his fatalism adds wings to his feet when he feels the gods are against him." Since Peit Sang, where the Chinese put up a fairly stiff fight, they have shown no fighting capacity, for we forced them out of the very impor-tant position of Yang Tsun the next day without difficulty, and since then there has been no appreciable opposition to our forward march. Behind the walls of Pekin the Chinese soldiery may recover their spirits; but there is small probability that the Pekin authorities will, expose their city to the necessity of a siege, which could have only one end as soon as the allies assembled a train of powerful heavy artillery about it.

To "play a bluff" in diplomacy to the last moment is the characteristic of Chinese statesmen, but the time has come when we "call their hand" by the mouth of cannon; and the chances are that they will suffer us to "take the pot" rather than risk any further loss playing a dangerous game with a hand of doubtful strength. The Pekin Govnment will never suffer the tradition of the impregnability of the sacred city be rudely dispelled by an army of "foreign devils." and for this reason siege of Pekin is not to be expected in the future. We shall get a settlement on our own terms without a siege.

FORCED INDEPENDENCE FOR HA-WAIL.

A demand for independence for Hawall is logical in the extreme, but somewhat awkward. This is part jof the programme agreed on by the antis at Indianapolis. The position is more defensible from the standpoint of con sistency than the Bryanite solicitude for the Filipinos, coupled with disregard of the Porto Ricans and Hawaiians. As a matter of fact, if the Constitution keeps us out of Luzon, it keeps us out of Hawall and the acquisition of the Sandwich group becomes void. So, too, if conquest and treaty establish no title to the Philippines, neither do they establish title to Porto Rico, Any man ho advocates independence for the Philippines as a necessary outgrowth of the Constitution, is perforce estopped from objecting to the dismissal of Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Unfortunately, however, the Hawallan case is complicated by the desire of its inhabitants for United States sovereignty. They have petitioned, implored and insisted. They have fairly thrust themselves within our guardianship. All that Mr. Cleveland and his party could do to force them back into monarchy and then to compel them to be independent has been done, with true Democratic tenderness for consent of the governed, but done in vain. Unaccountably, they sought and welcomed the American flag. Unaccountably. they thought well of American institutions. They were unable to recognize in our National genius the embodiment of despotism so clearly discernible to the limpid mind of the anti, and though for two years the despot's heel has been on their necks, they are obtuse enough not to feel it or craven enough to like it.

Of course, the anti-is not the man to be dismayed by a little difficulty of that kind. Independence must be put upon Hawaii, with or without its consent. If it comes to that, perhaps we can organize a rebellion in the islands, Atkinsonian pamphlets and Bryanite platform promises might stimulate there considerable slaughter of American garrisons and increase by a few hundred thousands our annual budget. The Mawalians are peaceful and contented. But they should not be. The anti who fails to arouse them to strike for deliverance from the oppressor falls

There is no place, say the antis, but sarty in general. But more property, government." So long as proceedings for citizens, under the American flag.

short of his full duty.

Not quite true, for there are many under the flag who are not citizens. antis refer, however, to the Filipi But the Filipinos will become citizens after a while. It will not follow, how ever, that they will all become voters. They will be treated no doubt much as the negroes are treated in the Carolinas, Mississippl and Louisiana.

Abount 17,000 foreigners are resident

in China. The fereign population and the number of foreign firms doing business there have nearly doubled since 1898. Of these 17,000 foreign residents, 5562 are British, 2325 American and 2240 Japanese. The remainder is represented chiefly by Russians, 1621; Germans, 1134; French, 1183, and Portuguese, 1423, In the City of Shanghai there are nearly 7000 foreigners, about 2700 of whom are British, 978 Portuguese, 562 American, 786 Japanese and 525 German. Of the British adults in 1900, 1182 were men, 721, were women, and 788 children. There were 231 American men, 183 women and 148 children; 295 German men, 115 women and 105 children. Under these circumstances it is not remarkable that the British Government should insist upon landing 2000 soldiers with the approval of the Prefect of the city. These resident English have a right to expect that their government will guard them against a possible if not probable anti-foreign outbreak. Russia and the other powers will, of course, grumble, but with-out just cause, and to no purpose, for Great Britain knows that with Japan as an ally she can afford to defy the opposition of Russia, France and even Germany, on the Pacific Coast of Asia. It is a far cry to St. Petersburg, to Paris and to Berlin, but it is not a far cry to the capital of Japan, and at Calcutta and Durban Great Britain is nearer the seat of possible warfare than is any of the hostlie powers of Europe.

-The military memoirs of the late General J. D. Cox are now in course of publication by the Scribners. They will doubtless prove a most valuable contribution to the history of the Civil War, for General Cox served in the West Virginia campaign of 1861, under McClellan and Rosecrans; in the Antletam campaign of 1862; in the Knoxville campaign of 1863; in the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns of 1864, and in the North Carolina campaign of 1885 General Cox is by far the best military historian of the great campaigns of the Civil War. As a literary artist of superior excellence, none of our great military commanders on either side equals him, save only General Sher-man, and General Sherman's personal egotism made it impossible for him to tell the story of his great campaigns in the spirit of judicial candor. General Schoffeld's matter is exceedingly valuable. He is an able and sound military critic. He is accurate and fair-minded, but his memoirs in pure literary excellence are not equal to those of Sherman, Grant, Joe Johnston or Beauregard. General Cox's "Memoirs" are sure to be an admirably written book, and his estimate of Sherman, Thomas and Schofield, under whom he served as a corps and division commander, will be accepted as just,

There is confession of judgment against the Goebel election law in Kentucky, by call of a special session the Legislature to modify or repeal it. The real cause of this action, however, is the fear that if Kentucky should vote in November under this law, the electoral vote would be thrown out; and as it is hoped to carry the state for Bryan, the purpose is to guard against the contingency.

Bryan has neglected to weed out of his anti-imperialism garden one of its original anomalies. The Filipinos are too good and noble to be enslaved under the flag, yet so helpless and degraded that they cannot become citizens without endangering our civilization. Evidently they are a very mobile sort of controversial material.

Waldersee is given in these extensive preparations at Tien Tsin, Shanghai and Canton. The Chinese Government can arouse the provinces, but it will have difficulty in quieting them. There will be more work for the allies. _

The answer to Mr. Bourke Cockran's speech of last night is Mr. Bourke Cockran's speech of just four years ago. A portion of it is printed in another column on this page,

AND IT'S THE SAME TODAY.

From Bourke Cochran's Speech at Madison Square August 18, 1896. On this platform Mr. Bryan defended the most revolutionary planks of the Chicago convention in a speech less vebement but not less earnest than that in which he supported their adoption. On this platform he defended the Populistic programme of overthrowing the integrity of the Supreme Court. If there be any fruit which has grown for the benefit of all mankind out of the establishment of our Republic, it has been the demonstration that it is possible, by the organization of an independent tribunal, to safeguard the rights of every citizen, and protect those natural privileges against any invasion from whatever ource and however powerful might be the antagonizing elements. The very existence of that power presupposes the existence of an independent tribunal. Yet we have this Populists' convention, because a Populist measure was condemned as unconstitutional, proposing, not to amend the Constitution in the ordinary way prescribed by that instrument itself, but proposing to pack the court, to reorganize it (he used the language of the platform itself) so that it will pronounce those laws to be Constitutional which the Constitution itself condemns; a proposal to make the courts of law instruments of lawlessness; to violate that sacred pact between the states on which the security of this Nation rests; to profane the temple erected for its protection by the hands of false priests, who, though sworn to defend it, will be appointed to destroy it. I am glad this issue has arisen.

time has come when the people of this country will show their capacity for selfgovernment. They will prove that the men who have led the world in the pathway of progress will be the jealous guardians of liberty and order. They are not to be seduced by appeals to their cupidity or moved by threats of injury. They will forever jealously guard and trim the lamp of enlightenment, of progresa. They will ever relentlessly press and crush under their beels the flaming torch of Populist discontent, Populist agitation and Populist destruction. When this tide of agitation shall have receded. this tide of Populist agitation, this as-

industry shall have abated forever, the foundations of this Republic will remain indisturbed. This Government will still shelter a people indissolubly wedded to liberty and order, jealously forbidding any distinctions of birth or of privilege, conserving property, maintaining morality, resting forever upon the broad basis of American patriotism and American intelligence.

THE CASE OF BUTTER. North Carolina Consent of the Governed Hit Him Hard. Washington Star. In the dispatches from Chicago, printed in this morning's newspapers, appears

this paragraph: 'The Populist National Executive Com mittee held two sessions here today, but, contrary to expectations, Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, the chairman of the National Committee, was not present, and no one seemed to know whether he would come to Chicago for the meet-

ng." Mr. Butler was absent, and thereby hangs an imperialistic tale. The Senator from North Carolina was a conspicuous figure in the recent campaign in that state, and opposed an amendment to the state constitution nullifying an amendment to the National Constitution. He was serving a selfish end, it is true. His seat in the Senate was threatened. and his first object was to try to save that. He had little solicitude for the negro vote except as it was a factor in ils own campaign. As an advocate of the election of Mr. Bryan he was certain at a later day to be found working in har-mony with the Democrats of South Caro-lina, Mississippi, and Louislana, where the negro vote has been disposed of after

the fashion so repulsive to Mr. Butler when proposed in North Carolina. Nevertheless, Mr. Butler was acting within his rights both as a candidate for office and as a citizen. But he ran countries to the contract the contract to the contra ter to public sentiment as expressed through armed bodies of mounted men, and he lost his fight. Since then he has been a beleagured man in his own com-monwealth. His life has been threatened, and he has found it necessary in moving about to call an armed guard to his side. He has been burnt in effigy, and one planter, employing some 30 hands, whom he described as "yellow fellows," offered them one by one as antagonists of Mr. Butler on the so-called field of honor. In every way, indeed, since the election, have the Bryanites of the old North State heaped indignities on one of their own Senators in Congress for exercising the

right of free speech.

When the Populist National Committee met in Chicago, therefore, and Mr. Butier failed to respond to roll call, the first step should have been the organizing of a res-cue party for the invasion of North Caroina and the deliverance of its chairman. The facts were known. Mr. Butler's plight has been fully described, and sure-ly there is no Populist anywhere, however he may feel on the subject of employing force in the Philippines, who is not man enough to employ force as against force in defense of freedom in the United

we are to have free sliver, free trade and free riot, let it not be at the expense of free speech, a free press, and the right to go and come without armed protec

Hard Hits of Bryan. Chicago Times-Herald,

Mr. Bryan is peculiarly unfortunate in have two weekly papers such as J. Ster-ling Morton's Conservative and Sarah B. Harris's Courier in his home state, the one at Nebraska City and the other at Lincoln. Mr. Morton's saying that "Bry-an's mint is his mouth" has made such a hit that it would take a six months' campaign of silence on Mr. Bryan's part to counteract its effect. Now comes Miss Harris in the Courier,

which is the organ of the Nebraska State Federation of Women's Clubs, and punc-tures Mr. Bryan's tiresome relteration about the consent of the governed with the truism that "this Government exists by the consent of less than one-fifth of the governed." And then Miss Harris proceeds to shake the idiocy out of Mr. Bryan's "imperialism" bugaboo with this

If Admiral Dewey had salled out of Manila If Admiral Dewoy had salled out of Manila Bay after destroying the Spanish ships he would have done what the anti-imperialists now eay this Government should have ordered him to do. Then there would have been an Oriental slaughter of Spanish residents, combatants and noncombatants, and the United States would have been the mock of history. When one Government is destroyed either and When one Government is destroyed either anarchy or another government will take its place. Had Admiral Dewey left the peaceful residents of Luzon to the Oriental eruelty of The surest guarantee of work for Aguinaldo and his followers, Mr. Bryan might

This is the unanswerable reasoning of very well-poised American mind. sibility forced upon it by the destruction of Spanish authority in the Philippines. The issue as joined by Mr. Bryan's speech and the Republican platform is: Shall we have responsibility for the

Philippines without authority or with au-Mr. Bryan's policy of a protectorate is a conception and confession of childish

impotence, A Religious View.

The Outlook We ask those thoughtful citizens who honestly fear imperialistic tendencies in this country, and who are thinking of voting for Mr. Bryan in order to check those tendencies, to consider carefully the question whether a vote for Mr. Bryan will not strengthen them. It would not be fair to say that Mr. Bryan has been nominated by the revolutionists, but they have accepted him as their candidate and they were present in considerable force in the nominating convention. He is the representative of Croker in the East, Till-man in the South, Altgeld in the West. Doubtless he represents other and much better men; but the classes whom these en represent are an important element Mr. Bryan's constituency; and no chief executive in a republic is or can be independent of his constituency. The ques tion for the voter is not merely does he wish Mr. Bryan to be President also, it is ever more, does he wish the elements in America which are represented by such men as Croker, Tillman and Altgeld to be, we will not say dominant factors, but even important factors in the government of the Nation. The danger of imperialism would be far greater from passing the control of the Government into the hands of these men than from leaving it in the hands of McKinley, Hay Root, Gage and Long. A Democratic reader may ask, Why not say Hanna? Very well. The danger of imperialism from Mr. Hanna at his worst would be nothing comparable to the danger of im-perialism from Mr. Croker at his bes-The lesson of history is perfectly plain that the danger to a democracy is always from excessive and uncontrolled individ-ualism; the lesson of our times seems to us equally plain, that excessive and ontrolled individualism in America has its chosen representative Mr. William J. Bryan.

Waldersee a Good Selection. New York Commercial Advertiser.

From a military point of view, the choice of Count Waldersee as Commander of the international forces in China leaves nothing to be desired. For obvious reasons, a British or a Japanese Commander would not be acceptable. Count Waldersee is probably the first professional soldier on the Continent where no soldier of this generation has had the training of high command in war-both as the favorite pupil of Von Moltke and as the active head of the best military machine in the world. The sta-tion he is named for is political, however, as well as military, and there may be some qualification of conditions and limitations of his power of command in the sault upon common honesty and upon assent of the other powers. There will

be time enough to discuss these, as he cannot reach China before October. It is certain that our Government will not assent to his unconditional disposal of our troops. Our purposes in China have definite limit, and when they are accomplished there will be nothing more for our troops to do. We are not likely to put them, under command of the servant of a power whose objects are unknown to us and may be more extensive. known to us and may be more extensive. Of course, this objection would be re-moved were all the powers to adopt our noved were all the posterior in China declaration of objects sought in China as a basis of joint instructions to mill ary force. Before Count Waldersee eaches China this question may be srought up sharply by the collapse of tary for Chinese resistance and the occupation of Pekin.

The Evasive Mr. Bryan.

New York Sun.

The reply of a perfectly straightforward and brave man would have been responsive. He would have said: "I am ready to resume the fight for free-silver coinage at the ratio of 15 to 1, for an income tax, for the overthrow of the Supreme Court as at present constituted, for flat money, for repudiation, for a 46-, 47- or 45-cent dollar, for the protection of rioters and anarchists against Federal interference, for the repeal of the present tariff; in short, for another general attack all along the line upon the conditions whereon rest the Nation's prosperity and the stability of our institutions. Incidentally and for rhetorical purposes, I am against some-thing which I shall style imperialism, and strongly in favor of withdrawal from the Philippines. Follow me, ye Demo-crats; I will lead you again to the polls." Instead of doing that manly thing, Mr Bryan suppressed every article in hi-plainly written commission save the one article which charges him to haul down if he can, our flag in the Philippines; and ignoring but not repudlating all the destructive purposes which are in his party's platform and at the bettom of his own personal heart, he rattled off a long dissertation on "imperfalism" which Pettigrew or Erving Winslow might have written, barring the tropes.

From a Bryan Sympathizer.

Philadelphia North American. Bryan's coy avoidance of 16 to 1, rhich, as every good Republican knows is the paramount issue in this campaign, recalls the story of the Highlander who stole sheep in the good old days when the laird had power of life and death over the clansmen. Donald knew what his hut. He refused to open when Lord McKinley clattered up, with his retinus and rope, and beat upon the door with his sword hilt. "Donald," pleaded the his sword hilt. Donald, "pleaded the wife, as the uproar outside grew more insistent, "Donald," she said, laying her hand persuasively upon his shoulder while he sat brooding over the peat fire, "gang oot like a gude man an' be hang't, an' dinna anger t' laird." But Donald Bryan stirred ros. stirred not.

Southern Indignation at Slavery,

New York Tribune. Colonel Bryan has shown from time to time an eager desire to model his politi-cal career on that of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's speeches are the arsenal from which he is always keenest to draw his weapous. But of Lincoln's infinite sense of humor there seems to be scarcely a trace in the Colonel's make-up. For who could imagine a statesman with Lincoln's sense of the inept and the ridiculous accepting a nomination from a political party the controlling element in which believed slavery to be the very keystone of the Union, and then making a speech to demonstrate that the Nation could no longer exist half slave and half free?

MEN AND WOMEN.

Conan Doyle declares that the best critics of tories of adventure are boys, and by such erdicts as they give he is willing to be judged. A London authority estimates that the baroness Burdett-Courts ≪Ithin her lifetime as given to charity at least £1,000,000. Amelia E. Barr, the novelist, has, besides

writing 32 books, had time to perfect herself as a housekeeper, and is the mother of 14 M. de Blignieres, whose weath is annot

was joint controller with Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer) of the Egyptian debt in the time of the condominium The 19-year-old daughter of Eleonora Duse is not intended to follow in her mother's foot-

steps. Instead she will become a school teacher, and is now studying to that end in Munich, Sir Donald Currie, head of the Castle Line of teamers, was discharged from the service of the Cunard Line in his younger and humbler days because he refused to work on Sunday. Permission has been obtained from the Cnar Nicholas to establish a nort of Toung Men's Christian Association among railroad employes in Russia. It is to be called "committee for in Russia. It is to be called the improvement of young men

According to Lesile Stephen in the "National Dictionary of Biography," Wordsworth as poet laureate wore the same cost to levees that Samuel Rogers had worn, and the cost passed subsequently to Tennsson when he became

poet laureats.

The massive gold cup presented to the City of Dublin by Queen Victoria in commemoration of her recent visit is of gold throughout, weight 160 ounces, and stands two feet three inches in height. The pedestal is of black marble, inlaid with gold. The depth of the cup itself is 18 inches, and the circumference of the rim three feet.

A Bewildered Man and Brother, Denver Post.

Ise gittin' temporary abrogation of de min', compis mentis wabblin- out ob place! My comple ments wabblire sut ob place!

My ea's dey gittin deafened an' my eyes dey
goin' blin',
An' my 'ligiousness am elidin' off its base!

No mattab how I can' my vote lee boun' to
wreck de lan'.

Dey's got my moral sussion in a stew!

Ise holdin' ob de safety ob de country in my

han'. Now what's a tremblin' wisuah gwine to do?

De 'Publicans an' sinnehs say dey's sot de niggah free, Dey struck do chains of bondage from de An' ef I vote fo' Bryan de Lawd a gwine to be

Unme'ciful when 'siderin' my case! De Democrats dey sak me ef I want to 'lect a

plunge me back in slabery's da'k slough, ay dat Boss McKinley gwine to do dat very thing. -Now what's a tremblin' niggah gwine to do? Ol' Mahstah Bill McKinley got a lalan' in de

* sea Wha' he gwine to sen' de niggaha by an' by! Jwine lock dem in de wilde'ness an' frow away de key. An' de slabery clouds 'Il hide de freedom F' I vote fo' Jinkina Bryan trouble gwine to sweep de lan', We'll feel de pain ob ha'd times' pinchin'

mo' leg ob chicken in de culled pus-Now what's a tremblin' niggah gwine to do? Oh! Mahetah up in Zion, guide de culled hosts

aright Froo de beasts ob prey dat's hidin' in de path,
Lead de poo' bewildered votels from de da'kness to de light,
An' protect dem from de thunderin's obwrath! Dey's full ob tribulation, fo' no mattah how

Day gwine to hide de shinin' sun from view! Dey's on de stormy ocean an' dey's such to sink de boat! Now what's a tremblin' niggah gwine to do?

In the Orchard. Pall Mall Gazette.

Down in the orchard, where the leaves
Play hide and seek all day,
I crossed the web the shadow weaves
And came where Doris lay.

Her arms were crossed above her hair,
Her eyes were curisined close,
And on her lips her dreams bloomed fair
as on her cheek the roses.

As on her cheek the rose. The little rosy apples leaned Between the leaves to see; The blackbird by the pear bough screened Exchanged a glance with me; The sunshine strove to part the boughs And kiss the sleeping eyes; But I turned back toward the house,

For L for once, was wise

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The shirt-waist-man question for cenurles will be: "What did-he have on?"

The wireless telegraphy so prominent in China of late is not an infringement of Marconi's patent.

There is a suspicion at Pekin that the key to the open door in the Orient is hidden in one of the Empress Downger's

numerous pockets. Chinese artistic talent runs to depletion of Americans as hops. About two years ago a former great nation of Eu-rope had the same fault, but Manilaand Santiago taught it better.

Labor-saving machines have at last am unqualified objection registered against them. The phonograph has made Bryan ubiquitous, the lack of which before was a suffering public's consolution.

American cities cannot be charged with falling behind the times. Philadelphia has had an earthquake, and in Chicago they are hauling people into court for making false returns to the Assessor.

Salem, Ill., Bryan's birthplace, has passed through a terrible ordeal from prosperity in the past four years. Bryan will find it emburrassing to return to the ancestral home this year and preach about the discontent of the museus.

The fifth centenary of the death of Chaucer occurs on October 25, and an attempt is being made in London to induce the Court of Common Council to erect a statue to the poet in the Guild Hall. Chaucer was born in Lendon, but no suitable memorial has ever erected there.

Colonel Bryan said in 1896: "Until the noney question is fully and finally settled, the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question." Since then the imperialistic scarecrow has been rigged up. Any old specialty will do for the Dem-

A little over a month ago a farmer in Clay County, Ia., who had a bin containing about 800 bushels of wheat, decided to market the grain, but, on going to the bin, he discovered that a hen had established her nest on the wheat, was etting there, and that to remove the grain would "break her un." He decided not to disturb her, but to wait until she came off with the chicks. In the meantime, the price of wheat advanced until the farmer discovered he had gained over 2000 by allowing the hen to set it out.

Sir William Bailey, the head of the Albion works, at Salford, told this story the other day: A certain Manchester merchant saw a mummy in Egypt and brought away a portion of the mummy cloth. This was handed to a buyer of a large Manchester warehouse, who was asked if he could tell where it was woven, After examining it carefully with his giass, he said he thought he could put his finger on the mill where it was produced if he could borrow the piece for a few days. Afterward he reported that it was made where he had thought, near Oldham, and was called by the manufacturer his "No. 85,"

The sale of the Harpers' building in Pearl and Cliff streets, New York, one of the landmarks of the city, is merely an echo of the financial trouble through which the Harpers passed a few months ago, the outcome of which was a plan for the entire reorganization of the affairs of the company. The sale of the building, plant and name of the firm for \$1,100,000 was one of the steps taken by the reorganization committee with a view of re-establishing the firm on its feet. It involves no change in the manage ment or conduct of the Harper perfodicals or of the Hurper book-publishing firm, and this is well, says the Indianapolls News, for in the American publishing world no name stands out more prominently or with greater credit than that of Harper & Bros. The service of this firm to American literature has been se; it has, throughout its history, stood for high ideals, and it has become in a measure, a great public institution, the loss of which would be a calamity.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS He Had Heard So.-First Chinaman-Thesa

Intellians favor such wider different doc-rines. Second Chinaman—So I belleve. Some avor the open door and others spheres of fit-tuence.—Puck.

That Summer Feeling.—He—Are you sure that you will never love any one cleet She— You wouldn't want me to be like that! "Why not?" "Why, it's the teeling that I might fall in love with another man at any time that makes me love you all the more."—Life. Its Reason for Being.—"But why," asked the Amateur Anarchief, for the twentieth time, "why do we need any law at all?" "Law," said the flippunt person. "In necessary for the conservation of our own property and other people's mornia."—Indianapolis Press.

people's morals, "Indispapolis Press.

Bulk for Hilk.—"Sat. your majesty," feebly protested one of his confidential advisors, "will not that be a large province to seize in retailsation for the murder of one missionary?" "Not at all," sternly answered the Emperor William. "He was an uncounity large-staed missionary."—Chicago Tribuns.

The persistent correspondent was worning a biography out of the relactant statemen. "I suppose it is true, Senator, as everybody understands," he said, "that you began life as a poor ploughbod?" "No. aft," growfed the state-man, "I began life as a red faced, flat-mosed, squalling baby."—Chicago Tribune.

The Real Thing. With the aid of a powerful microscope, we regarded the ptomains in the ice cream steadfastly. "You are extremely make" we observed. "Of course" replied the ptomaine. "Did you ever see a genuine ladyiller that wasn't more or sent ugh efectly candid-but why speak of this !oft Journal.

The Boy Told Him.—After a recent support in the rural district a clerical-locking individual rose to respect to a toust. "What am I here for tonight?" was the quotion be opened with. "To eat!" Shouted a hungry small key near the door. "You've done drinked ex cape of coffee an' ewallered the last biscuit on the atel"-Atlanta Constitution.

Faltimers American. Vacation time! Vacation time! Vacation time! Vacation time:
Away up in the hills,
A-fighting boid mosquites
And consuming liver pills,
Assettinging in the harmonick
Till it drops use on the loam,
And then I think with weary heart
Of Home, Sweet Home.

Vacation timet Vacation ti Vacation timet Vacation time:

I fish from more till night,

I troll among the ripples,

But the fish will never him.
Get up before the sun is out

And o'er the country roam,
And think, while muscles twings and ache. Of Home, Sweet Home,

Vacation time! Starvation time!
There's nothing here to ent.
There's sand in all the dishes.
And it's hard to get a seat.
The other bearders take my booksSomebody stole my comb.
With tanglet hair I sit and muse
On Menn Savet Home.

Vacuation time! A weary time! I came here to have fun. I wish, with heartfelt earnestne Vacuation time was done. The chippers and the centipedss-Around my neck they round.
I would the train were taking me To Home, Sweet Home,

On Home, Sweet Home