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TODAY'S WEATHER—Partly cloudy; variable winds, mostly northerly.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

THE "DIRECT TAXES" OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The makers of the Constitution of the United States did not want any such tax as an income tax. Hence they took pains to exclude it. Such tax would be a direct tax; and they were especially insistent on the doctrine that direct taxes, if levied, should be apportioned among the states according to the number of their inhabitants.

There was an income tax, indeed, during the great Civil War; but the question as to its Constitutionality never was directly adjudicated. No doubt it would have been, had it continued; but soon after the close of the war the tax was repealed. It was ranked among extraordinary war measures, and was not so resisted as to bring it directly before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

An income tax might be a proper way of raising National revenue now, but the makers of the Constitution were very averse to giving power to Congress to levy any kind of direct tax. This subject is examined in the latest number of the Political Science Quarterly by Professor C. J. Bullock, who sets forth clearly and in detail the reasons why the makers of the Constitution put in the clause which declares that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers.

It was intimately connected with settlement of the basis of representation in Congress. First, there was a controversy between the smaller and larger states, and, second, a contention whether the states were to be entitled to representation for their slaves, and in what ratio. The discussions of the subject more and more [illegible] the question of slavery to the front, and turned therefore on the opposing interests of the Northern and Southern States. As the Southern States insisted on representation for slaves, the Northern States met them by the demand that taxation should be in proportion to representation. Obviously, this demand was intended to make the South less desirous of securing representation for its slaves, since its share of the public burdens would be increased proportionally.

The various steps of the compromise that followed are brought on in Professor Bullock's paper. First, the convention voted that representation should be proportioned to direct taxation, and that direct taxation should be divided among the states in proportion to population; and for ascertainment of the population all the free inhabitants and three-fifths of the slaves should be counted—though the motion was purposely so worded as to avoid the actual mention of slaves.

In the first draft of the Constitution these provisions were in separate articles. The next step taken in the process of revision brought them together, in section 2, article 1, in this final form, viz: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." Supplementary to this, in section 9, the following clause was inserted, viz: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census of enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

It is clear from all this that the framers of the Constitution intended to shut out all direct taxes except such as might be based on population or number of inhabitants; and to put the matter beyond cavil, the enumeration required for ascertainment of the basis of representation was to be adopted for the apportionment of direct taxes, if such should be laid. No direct tax was to be laid on property, or on the citizen's real or supposed ability to pay, but on the inhabitants of the states told by the head; and so long as slavery existed, five slaves were to be counted as three free persons.

A Federal income tax, laid upon particular individuals, and not apportioned among the states according to their respective numbers, is completely excluded by the Constitution, and the Supreme Court has so decided. It may be suspected there would be difficulty now in framing a Constitution so as to lay taxes on the number of the inhabitants, and not on property or business. "The fathers" would seem not to have thought well of the idea of authorizing the non-taxpayer to vote such taxes as he liked upon the owner of property or upon the man possessing the talent and industry to earn an income.

New York is not now so far behind London in population, and is very rapidly reducing London's lead as a center of the financial operations of the world. As to population, the largest cities of the two hemispheres are thus listed: London, 4,211,056; New York, 2,437,202; Paris, 2,536,834; Berlin, 1,677,304; Chicago, 1,698,575; Canton, 1,600,000 (estimated); Vienna, 1,364,548; Tokio, 1,299,941; Philadelphia, 1,293,697; St. Petersburg, 1,267,023. New York's Jersey suburbs—only a river between—contain at least 500,000 people. As a center of population, within a radius of twenty miles, New York within another half century will probably much exceed London.

STILL AT LARGE.

Economic science is indebted to the Baltimore American for having dragged to light an original discussion that otherwise would have slept in oblivion. It reproduces an editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle on "Finance in Great Britain," which illumines with unusual brilliancy the opaqueness of the Chroniclean intellect, and heaps fresh laurels upon that picturesque institution's unerring inaccuracy.

The Chronicle's latest achievement is the announcement that Great Britain was compelled to place her latest war loan in the United States because London couldn't finance it. This financial incapacity of London is traced to the decline of British production, which, in its turn, is found to result from the mistaken policy of free trade.

It is easy to discover in this beautiful and cogent array of misconceptions the same pellucid mind that so long clung and perhaps even yet clings frantically to and stands heroically by bimetalism at 16 to 1, and has promulgated a solemn warning of the impending devastation of the United States by the Chinese, perpetually rising in civilization so as to sell us all products more cheaply than we can make them, while simultaneously declining in civilization so as to require less and less in exchange. The menagerie containing gold and silver concurrently circulating under free coinage and a great empire selling prodigiously to all mankind, but buying nothing, is fittingly enlarged to receive a brand-new white elephant in the shape of the British Empire, so impoverished by free trade that it cannot take up its own bonds. This is enough. A three-ringed circus is sufficiently distracting for all practical purposes.

By way of preface it should be said that the Chronicle has never forgiven fate for the subordination of the tariff to the money question. The good old scarecrow had served so long, it seemed madness to have to take up a new one. Add to this the embarrassment of having to support McKinley and 16 to 1 at the same time, even in adjoining columns, and the hapless situation of the San Francisco institution is apparent.

In the first place, to come to the topic of the lesson, London was amply able to float the loan, and howled with rage at the Chancellor of the Exchequer because he adroitly placed some $30,000,000 of the bonds here instead of selling them all to the British applicants. This is the basis in fact, such as it is, for the Chronicle's announcement that "the fact that Great Britain has not been able to float all her war loans in the money markets of her own capital is the first clear evidence that she is losing her grip on the commerce of the world."

As to the exhaustion of resources, we read:

> For many years Great Britain has been exporting coal and iron on a great scale in addition to the still greater quantities worked up in her own manufactories. While England could extract power from her own soil at an extremely low rate, she could afford to buy raw material in foreign lands and work it up at home at a profit. When she can no longer supply coarse freights to outgoing ships she can no longer get cheap return freights on raw materials to be manufactured. There was a time when, by the sacrifice of her agriculture, she appeared to be able to dominate by her free-trade policy the industrial and commercial situation of the world. That time has passed. While saving at the spigot she has been wasting at the bunghole. It is impossible that with her impaired resources she can much longer retain the commercial supremacy which by a wise system of protection might have been maintained for a long period.

As to the alleged decline in coal shipments, these are the facts:

> The exports of coal from the United Kingdom continue to show a large increase, despite the advance in price, having amounted in June to 4,169,724 tons, as compared with 3,991,804 tons in June, 1899, and 3,916,975 tons in June, 1898. The exports to France in June were 684,620 tons, as compared with 528,809 tons in June, 1899, and 352,038 tons in June, 1898; while those to Russia were 523,622 tons, as compared with 398,908 tons and 290,796 tons; those to Germany, 491,004 tons, as compared with 470,368 tons and 437,069 tons; and those to Italy 404,340 tons, as compared with 446,280 tons and 346,839 tons respectively. The aggregate exports of coal from the United Kingdom in the six months ending June 30, this year, were 22,073,200 tons, as compared with 20,090,630 tons in the corresponding period of 1899, and 18,717,795 tons in the corresponding period of 1898.

How shall we answer the inexplicable dogma that her free-trade policy has impoverished England? If a man looked at a white wall and assured you it was black, how could you prove him his error? Perhaps the fittest answer, if we may choose an alternative from a celebrated antithetic admonition of the Wise Man, will be to point to the aggrandizement Great Britain is by the Chronicle well known to have achieved for itself through the infamy which thrust the accursed gold standard upon her victims in both hemispheres. How can England be impoverished today, if she has succeeded in making all mankind her slaves through her gold-standard conspiracy? Ah, we have it! If you are speaking of the money question, England has her grip on the throat of every people. But if you have in mind the tariff, then the heel of every protection nation is on her neck.

No blame attaches to the Chronicle in this matter. But the Baltimore American should not imperil its reputation by giving such pretended thought circulation. People like to be humbugged, but they reserve the right to appear incensed.

THE KANSAS CITY PROTECTORATE.

The solicitous guardianship exercised by this country over the various governments of Pan-America is a favorite dependence of Bryanic philosophy. We have seen, however, no appreciative reference to the chapter of history which supplies that parental care with its most conspicuous exemplification. The case is that of Mexico. We have had dealings with Mexico so close and momentous that in them, if anywhere, must be discovered the basis of the protectorate it is now proposed to extend over Asiatic territory, and the specific forms of generosity and assistance in which that protectorate may be expected to manifest itself.

At the time the United States had fully established itself in business as one of the great Nations of the globe, Mexico had an existence considerable both in power and extent. If we had let her alone, she would have been a rival to our pretensions, far more material than Canada is today. But we protected her out of Texas, then out of California and New Mexico, then by the Gadsden purchase out of everything else in sight, despoiling her of half her territory and reducing her to her present restricted dimensions. This is the way we protect an American republic with which we are thrown into actual contact.

The reason why we humbled Mexico is the identical reason why we required the French to leave Mexico. That is, our own interests. We wanted Texas and California, and we took them. We didn't want France to acquire a nearby footing on this continent, and we warned her off the premises just as we ordered Spain off two years ago. Mexico's well-being was no more considered in one case than in the other. The idea that we are sedulously conserving the welfare of Central and South America out of altruistic impulses does credit to the emotional nature of Bryanism, but hopelessly condemns its head. It is logically untenable and historically untrue.

That is to say, Are we to extend the Monroe doctrine to the Eastern Hemisphere? Here we are compelled to stand continually with a chip on our shoulder. Let a European power approach, and we warn it off. Every time a British or German citizen is robbed or murdered between Matamoras and Cape Horn we are compelled to be alarmed lest in the process of redress our hegemony shall be menaced. The proposal is to duplicate this sort of thing in Asia. Give the Philippines their independence, let them run things there to suit themselves, and then stand around to prevent foreign powers from punishing offenses there against their citizens or their rights? Nay, verily. If we are going to be responsible for what goes on in the Philippines, we shall hold in our own hands the supreme authority of their administration.

SOUTHERN SETTLERS WELCOME.

If the people of the sunny South are really anxious to get away from their present surroundings, there is no better place for them than Oregon. Several representatives from scattered sections of the South are in Portland now, and will, it is said, look about and report to their neighbors for whom they are acting. "We want to get away from the negro," said the members of one party. "We want to get where there is no race conflict, where everybody is quiet, and where it is not a crime to vote the Republican ticket."

Our visitors are on the right track. There is no race conflict here, no penalty normally attaches to Republican votes, and we are quiet to a fault.

The new colonists, if they come, will not be able to get away from the negro, but they will find him here a very different being from the Southern darky to whom they are accustomed. Instead of an insolent, lawless, insufferable rowdy, they will find our Oregon colored man an estimable citizen, an efficient worker, and a good fellow. He knows his place, and keeps it. He has training for his calling, and, best of all, he has manners. That is one prime reason why the negro gets along so well in Oregon, and it supplies the real reason why the riots at New York and Akron are so utterly without palliation.

Nostalgia is a great discourager of migration, and this is a complaint from which the Southron in Oregon should be immune. It is as cool here in Summer as it is in his foothills, and in the Winter our rainy season will fit his predilections exactly. He can't raise much cotton, rice, corn or cane sugar in Oregon, but the Georgia watermelon grows as large and sweet here as on its native heath, and there is no place on earth where fruit and garden truck, which have saved the South from the precariousness of one-crop farming, thrive better than they do right here.

If the Southern gentlemen want perfect quiet, they should go to Tacoma. In default of that, Portland is next in line.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Reade, Inspector-General, United States Army, in a report of his inspection of a regiment of the Minnesota National Guard, sets forth a defect and a requirement of the militia system of this country which can only be corrected by different organization and different methods than those which now obtain in the state soldiery. Colonel Reade finds that the National Guardsmen in Minnesota are no better equipped now for real service than they were before the war with Spain. If another conflict should occur, requiring the use of the militia or a draft upon it, we should find the same confusion that was in evidence among the volunteer troops in the Spanish War. Colonel Reade points out that there exists today in this country the mossbacked fiction that the minute men of the Revolution and the volunteers of the Civil War were efficient soldiers "from the word go." The truth is that they were no better prepared than were the volunteers of 1898. The ordinary militiamen of the Revolution were practically worthless. Their behavior in the Carolinas under Gates and Greene proved that. The men of Bunker Hill, of Bennington, of King's Mountain, were not ordinary militia. They were no more ordinary militia than the hunters of Tennessee and Kentucky who repulsed the British regulars were ordinary militia; than Roosevelt's Rough Riders were ordinary volunteers.

The men of Bunker Hill were commanded by Prescott, Putnam and Stark, old soldiers of the French War, and were composed of farmers who were all marksmen; they were picked men of exceptional moral courage and superior marksmanship. The men of Bennington were men of the same sort, while the men of King's Mountain were all mounted riflemen, who fought the British regulars exactly as the Boers fought the British at Majuba Hill—tethering their horses and steadily moving on foot up the mountain until they could draw bead on the enemy. Outside of these picked men, the ordinary militia of the Revolution were worthless. They fled at the first fire. It was not until Baron Steuben had made a decent military machine of the American forces through incessant drill and discipline that Washington had a reliable Army. At Saratoga the Americans were nominally in large numerical superiority, but the battle was fought and won by a few regiments of disciplined troops and the picked riflemen commanded by Morgan, a soldier of the old French War.

At the outbreak of the Civil War our volunteers were probably in some respects less fitted for immediate service than the volunteers of the militia of 1898, because in the North Atlantic States in 1861 there were fewer men in the thousand who could ride and shoot fairly well than there were in 1898. The men of the agricultural South were by a large majority skilled in the use of the rifle and the revolver, while the man who could ride or shoot well was an exception in the North Atlantic States. The men of the Middle West, where game, large and small, was plenty, were, like the men of the South, accustomed to the use of the rifle, but the men of New England and the Middle States were not as a rule good horsemen or good shots. After the Civil War target-shooting became a matter of popular interest. There were international and interstate rifle contests. The regular Army gave more attention to individual skill in the use of the rifle. The introduction of repeating sporting rifles and shotguns increased the number of hunters. Outdoor sports of all sorts became more popular, so that it is safe to say that in 1898 there were more men in the thousand at the North who were familiar with the use of firearms than there were in 1861. From this point of view, the raw material of 1898 ought to have been better than the raw material of 1861. Nevertheless, the volunteers of 1898 were but poorly prepared for efficient service, had they been given any to perform, because Congress had neglected to furnish them with modern rifles and ammunition, and yet, as things are going now, the volunteers of the next war will be in as little readiness for service.

Colonel Reade, in his report, puts his finger on the reform in the National Guard which is necessary, and which should be accomplished along with the reorganization and increase of the regular Army at the next session of Congress, when he says that the first radical change in organization and methods to be made "should be to unify National Guard methods with those of the United States Army. A step toward it would be to have Army officers of the present military establishment, including the retired list, detailed to give their entire time and attention to the training of state troops in harmony with Army methods." Promotions to the rank of field officers should be upon the same basis as in the regular establishment, and the men should subsist after the manner of the soldiers of the Army, in order to fit the National Guardsmen better for the practical work in the field when the time comes for actual service. All these recommendations are excellent, and are worthy of respect, coming as they do from a veteran graduate of West Point of thirty-three years of Army service. But, first of all, Congress should see to it that the value of our State National Guard, as an auxiliary force in case of war, is not utterly nullified by obsolete arms and ammunition, such as they were given in 1898, when out of an Army of over 200,000 men only the 25,000 men of the regular Army were furnished with modern rifles and ammunition. That is, we were not as well armed against Spain as the Boers were armed against Great Britain.

If all China once becomes as thoroughly Europeanized as to the art of war as heathen Japan has become, China, standing merely on the defensive, will be able to defy the united power of both Russia and Germany, for she will in time, if she remains an imperial entity, have her seacoast cities fully armed and amply garrisoned, her great rivers patrolled by armed steamers, and her seas covered with powerful warships. China has only to repeat the policy of Japan and put herself in a state of military defense to defy further territorial encroachment on the part of Europe.

Everybody knows that such resistance as the Americans still encounter in Luzon will collapse on the day when it is known to the insurgents that their champion in the United States has been beaten for the Presidency. Meantime we shall lose some more of our good young men, no doubt. All testimony from our people in Luzon is to the effect that the Bryan political campaign in the United States is the backbone of the Tagal rebellion.

It is certainly reassuring that the reported design of an anarchist on Bryan's life is denied. The anarchist who could form the project would be non compos mentis. Any jury would acquit him promptly on the ground of insanity. The only resource of the prosecution would be to prove him unacquainted with the Chicago platform.

The most recent travelers in China agree that its population has been greatly overestimated. They gravely doubt whether it would be possible to find 400,000,000 people within the Chinese Empire, and incline to estimate the number at less than 200,000,000 rather than more.

The Republican candidate for Governor in Michigan states the Bryan programme thus: "Pull down the flag. Rip the credit of the country up the back. Get a bugaboo and call it imperialism. Then stuff the people full of chaff." This is no bad summary.

How the Asiatics Regard Us.

London Spectator.

The manners of the European always strike the Asiatic plebian. He expects in an equal or superior a kind of smoothness which few Europeans possess, and which they never display in their intercourse with the colored races whose want of frankness and tendency to be deferential, and general failure to secure the results which Europe desires, slightly irritate them. The Asiatic thinks that want of frankness essential to politeness, is always reserved unless he intends to be insolent, and looks upon familiarity, especially if there is any difference of grade, as offensive, presuming, and, in a word, rude. Very few Europeans appear to him to be gentlemen, and those few only when they are not familiar.

The European's laugh, in especial, is to him as disagreeable as the laugh of the uncultivated is to the refined European, and European "chaff," persiflage humor, is to him absolutely unendurable. It is, he thinks, the very quintessence of vulgarity, and reminds him perpetually that he is being civil or submissive to one who is essentially, when the mask is off, a barbarian. This feeling, which is universal and incurable, greatly increases his sense of his opponent's stupidity, which again is deepened by his perception that the opponent is fettered in using his intellect by all manner of non-intellectual restrictions, is apt, for example, to resent a cruel or immoral suggestion, does not employ falsehood when falsehood clearly would be convenient, and does not detect falsehood if it is plausible as a quick-mitted man should.

Long observation has convinced us that the Asiatic who lies to the European despises the European so much for accepting the falsehood that he often, out of sheer contempt, makes his falsehood less artistic than he could. Anything, he thinks, will do for a mind so dense as that. He is vexed, too, when his lie is too roughly exposed; vexed, not as an ordinary European is, because he has been detected, but as a diplomatist is vexed when his smooth arguments are not put aside as smoothly. He ought not to be told that he is lying, but only to be shown as lightly as may be that the falsehood has not succeeded. Any other conduct he classes as the result of ill-mannered, not to say brutal stupidity, and despises in his heart as the gentleman despises the scolding of the rough.

A MURDEROUS MESSAGE.

Bryan's Encouragement to Aguinaldo and Its Fruits.

New York Sun.

Mr. Bryan has given to Aguinaldo his solemn pledge that if he is elected he will summon Congress to alienate the American territory in the Philippines and to make the Filipinos independent of the authority of our Government while we continue to be responsible to the world for their deeds or misdeeds.

"Keep up your insurrection yet a little while longer," he says. "Keep on killing our Lawtons. If I am elected President your cause is won."

One of the immediate results of Mr. Bryan's message to Aguinaldo is curious, to say the least. In consequence of the encouragement Mr. Bryan has thus held out to rebels in arms, some of the ablest of the supporters of that statesman—and we include the Washington Times in the number—are industriously and ingeniously pleading that the laws for the punishment of treason do not reach Mr. Bryan's case; that he is not technically guilty of treason, and could not be convicted and hanged for his utterance at Indianapolis.

We are glad to say again that the Sun is not trying to convict Mr. Bryan of treason in the statutory sense. We do not believe that if prosecuted for that high crime he would be convicted. We do not want to see him convicted; we are very far from wanting to see him hanged. It is our sincere belief that when he sent his message of hope and patience to the insurgents in Luzon, Mr. Bryan did not understand the full significance of his words, or foresee their possible cost measured in the life blood of American soldiers now executing the laws under orders from the United States Government.

But Mr. Bryan might incriminate himself technically by overt act of treason a hundred times without incurring one-hundredth part of the blood-guiltiness in which his message to Aguinaldo has perhaps already involved him beyond withdrawal or reparation.

His accuser is Henry W. Lawton, who wrote home a few days before he was slain by an insurgent:

> If I am shot dead by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports sent out from America.

And what report that ever went out from the Leversons, the Atkinsons, the Winslows and the Schurzes in America is comparable in murderous potentiality to the report of Bryan's Indianapolis message to Aguinaldo?

Philadelphia Press.

Bryan does not ask the rebels to cease fighting, and they evidently fear that if they should do so they might not be recognized to rule the islands, and the United States might not furnish an army and navy to defend them as promised by Bryan. Hence, the Tagals will do their utmost to keep up the fighting, at least until after the election.

The blood of every American slain in the Philippines in the last six months or more is on the head of Boutwell, Schurz and other Bryan men in the United States; and now Mr. Bryan is the chief in that work of encouraging the rebels. Senator Hoar is right in charging Bryan with a useless slaughter of human life in not declaring that there can be no negotiations with the rebels until they have laid down their arms and the islands are pacified, as in the case of Cuba. If Bryan had said that much there would be no object in the Tagals keeping up their attacks on the Americans. But as Bryan promises to surrender to the rebels, not waiting for them to stop fighting, of course they keep on killing Americans. Bryan is responsible for this loss of life, because he is now the recognized head of the anti-imperialists.

AS SOLDIERS VIEW IT.

One in the Philippines Writes That Not 100 of the 65,000 Would Vote for Bryan.

New York Sun.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Colonel Lee Stover, of the First South Dakota Volunteer Regiment, who fought through the war in the Philippines, and is now a candidate to succeed State Senator Franklin Pettigrew, has received the following letter from a soldier in the Philippines:

"Santa Cruz, Laguna, P. I., July 10.—Friend Stover: In tonight's Manila paper I read that William J. Bryan has been nominated for President on the Democratic ticket. Well, the Democrats, I suppose, must keep up some sort of showing, but I feel certain of their downfall and defeat and the complete victory of the grand old Republican party.

"There is one thing certain, that if the troops over here were allowed to vote you would find less than 100 votes out of the 65,000 now stationed here in favor of the Demopop party. You will undoubtedly think this is expressing it too strong, but if you were over here you would find the sentiment in favor of holding the Philippines as here stated. The insurrection has at last been brought to a successful end. All organized armed resistence is something of the past, though there are a few bands of inhuham fiends (ladrones) still at large, murdering, burning and robbing wherever they go. If these people call themselves patriots, why don't they quit murdering innocent people, burning their houses and carrying wealthy Filipinos off to the mountains holding them for large ransoms? This is the kind of warfare the American soldiers have to deal with at the present, but they are assisted by all right-thinking Filipinos. Nearly every insurgent officer has been brought in and with one or two exceptions have taken the oath and sworn to defend the flag of the United States.

"In a recent capture of General Ricarte there was found among his papers a lot of anti-expansion papers printed in the United States and translated into the Tagalog, of which the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the seed of dissatisfaction among the Filipinos was first spread in the United States. That this is true the official records of the War Department will show.

"The Volunteers, of course, are anxious to go home, but not before they can be spared. They all know what they are about, and I doubt very much if 1 per cent now in the service would go home if the opportunity was offered them without first making sure that they could be safely spared from the islands. I feel sure the regulars, as little as I know about them, will always do their duty when called upon.

"The most prominent Filipinos here held several peace meetings and have asked permission to send a delegation to their figurehead, Aguinaldo, and offered him a large sum of money to give up the so-called resistence so the country can be blessed with peace once more. The Philippines are a very rich country which these people try to better, but the scoundrel Aguinaldo, as he is now called, is waiting for another bribe similar to the one received from Spain in 1896. Time only will show if a Krag-Jorgenson bullet will hit the mark and cut short the career of as thorough a scoundrel as ever was born.

"B. E. GJELSTEEN,
"Thirty-seventh Infantry."

Maine's September Vote.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

In 1896 the Republican plurality in Maine was 48,000 against 12,000 four years before. But the Republican gain was only 15,000, while the Democratic loss was 21,000. Comparing 1896 with 1888, the Republican plurality was 48,000 instead of 18,000. But the gain in the Republican vote was only 3000; the Democratic loss was 27,000. In other words, 27,000 Democrats stayed at home. The Republicans probably can hold their vote, but if these 27,000 Democratic stay-at-homes fail to stay at home this year, the Republican majority will be so much the smaller, but will show no absolute loss, so far as general party divisions are concerned. Everybody knows the normal Republican majority in Maine is not over 17,000, if indeed so high as that. The extent to which these 27,000 stay-at-home Democrats will participate in the September election, of course, is uncertain; but it is certain the Democrats are making more effort to get out this vote than they made four years ago.

Use of Niagara's Power.

It is of interest to learn that the attempt to use power from Niagara Falls has proved so successful that a second pit is being dug in which 11 turbines will be placed, generating 55,000 horse-power. The present supply produces 50,000. The power from the Niagara is secured by conducting water from the high level of the upper river, to a deep shaft down which it plunges on a set of turbine wheels. The turbines transmit their power into electricity and it is thus distributed to a distance. The new pit will be 463 feet long and 180 feet deep, while the excavation will necessitate the removal of 81,000 cubic yards of rock. With the completion of the new pit which is well under way, the company will have more than 100,000 horse-power for distribution in the shape of electricity, in the vicinity of Buffalo.

This Is Not Bryan Doctrine.

New York World, Dem.

Edward M. Shepard, quoting from Abram S. Hewitt, sets forth a great fundamental truth when he says that "the security of property is an integral and sacred part of personal liberty." It is also one of the blessings of good government. The right to labor for whom one will, to receive full value for that labor and under the protection of the law to keep its fruits esentially to the free man and to him alone.

Thrift was the lesson of the youth of the Republic. The fathers taught and practiced it. The man who has is presumably a better man than he who has not. "It is hard," said Benjamin Franklin, "for an empty sack to stand upright."

Couldn't Follow Webster.

Omaha Bee.

Whenever Daniel Webster had a great oratorical effort to make, he always used a stimulant, and on one occasion this habit of his led to a funny incident. He was speaking on the compromise measure in 1850, and at intervals helped himself from a small ice-water pitcher. When he had finished, Senator Walker, of Iowa, got up to reply, and, reaching over to Webster's desk, took a portion of the contents of the pitcher and attempted to drink it, supposing it to be water. In truth, however, it was gin, and the honorable gentleman nearly had a fit, violently sputtering and choking.

Hinc Illae Lachrymae.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Down in Tennessee the Supreme Court has overruled an effort to have a verdict set aside on the ground of undue influence on the jury through the tears of the counsel. "Tears," said Justice Wilkes, in delivering the opinion of the court, "have always been considered legitimate arguments before the jury, and we know of no power or jurisdiction in the trial Judge to check them. Indeed, if counsel have tears at command, it may be seriously questioned whether it is not his professional duty to shed them whenever proper occasion arises."

Straight Democratic Talk.

Nashville Banner, Dem.

Everybody is down on trusts. Both parties are pronounced against them, and the Republicans in Congress presented a measure designed for their destruction, which accorded with Mr. Bryan's advice, but which the Democrats defeated. In the struggle among the Democratic factions and fusions to make paramount the issue that best suits a campaign expediency policy, those who talk tariff or trusts are doomed to disappointment. Mr. Bryan himself is the paramount issue, and Bryan stands for 16 to 1 and little America.

American Interests in China.

Los Angeles Times.

An American merchant in Hong Kong supplies the China coast with masts, spars and other timber. His name and property appear in the English records, but he and his business nevertheless are American. At least 10 houses in Hawaii do a remunerative business with China, both exporting and importing. The American Trading Company, which usually is regarded as a Japanese house, has its agencies in China and does a large business with that land.

Great Electioneering Scheme.

New York Mail and Express.

Newly charged phonograph cylinders are now on the market with the "Behold a republic" passage from Bryan's Indianapolis speech neatly sandwiched between a ragtime song and the pathetic recitation entitled "The Night Before Larry Was Stretched."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"A man can't back down de ladder o' success, roun' by roun', de same way he climbed," said Uncle Eben. "Ef his foot slips, he gener'ly goes de whole trip, ker-smash."—Washington Star.

An All-Around Success.—"That man says his merry-go-round is one of the finest in this country." "Yes; I heard him bragging that his patrons move in the best circles."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Stern Parent.—"But why not, popper?" pleaded the beautiful maiden. "I," said the red-necked and brutal father, "am not putting my trust shares in Princes. Not this year. Or any other old year."—Indianapolis Press.

He Gets It Regularly.—Kind Stranger—My little man, do you not get dreadfully tanned in the Summer? Little Johnny—Naw. Paw licks me in Summer; but de teacher tans me every day in de Winter.—Baltimore American.

"Did Mary have a pleasant week in New York?" "Oh, yes. But it was a little exciting at times." "How was that? Was she buncoed?" "Oh, dear no! But a squad of Eighth-avenue policeman chased her several blocks and only clubbed her over the head once—and then her hair saved her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pressure.—"The Americans," observed the Grand Vizier, "are pressing their claims again!" "Isn't it funny," exclaimed His Majesty, the Sultan, "that with all their being pressed so much, these claims don't get any smaller?" Forthwith the proper functionary of the imperial household promulgated an irade, or decree, calling for general laughter throughout the empire.—Detroit Journal.

Onward and Upward.—"I think I'll run around to Jake's barber shop and get shaved," said the returned traveler. "There's no barber shop there, now; Jake's become very prosperous since you left." "Moved, has he?" "No, but he transformed the shop into a 'shaving parlor,' and then a 'tonsorial studio,' and now it's the 'capillary art atelier (Inc),' of which he's president."—Philadelphia Press.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Greek and Roman doors invariably open outward; a person passing out of the house is, therefore, obliged to knock on the door before opening it, to avoid a collision with a passer-by.

A country paper has this personal item: "Those who knew old Mr. Wilson, of this place, personally, will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."

The German Emperor has commissioned a German manufacturer to make for him three electric cars of different shape and design, in one of which he intends to travel to the Summer maneuvers in Saxony.

Rider Haggard, the author, in a recent public address delivered in London, said that athletic training is a most desirable preparation in the life of a missionary, because nothing in a missionary impresses the savage so much as to find himself equaled or surpassed in strength and agility by the stranger.

Frederick Macmounies, the Brooklyn sculptor, will be awarded the gold medal of honor for his exhibit at the Paris exposition, which consists of seven pieces—the historic "Bacchante," "Sir Henry Vane," "Shakespeare," "Venus and Adonis," two groups of horses and a marine and an army group.

The City of New York is easily the second big town in the world, with its population given by the census of 1900 as 3,437,202. The old city, now comprised in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, contains 2,050,600 people, while Brooklyn, with the two minor Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, have 1,285,603 more. London must have now about 6,000,000 at least, but Paris has dropped far behind.

Sir Power Palmer, acting Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, in a circular letter to his four division commanders practically admits that the British would have been crushed if the Boers had equaled them in numbers. Sir Power Palmer thinks that the chief lessons to be drawn from the South African War are the necessity of open formation and more thorough scouting. The General is also a thorough convert to the importance of individual marksmanship and independent firing, as opposed to the volley firing.

Captain Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, who was wounded at Tien Tsin, is but 19 years old. He was a Second Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, "appointed for temporary service," during the Spanish War; he was appointed permanently on April 8, 1899, and promoted the same day to First Lieutenant. He commanded the marine guard on the Newark, and made a name for himself in the Philippines fighting guerrillas. On June 14 he was sent ashore with the marines at Taku, and was promoted Captain a few days after he fell with a bullet in his thigh in front of Tien Tsin. He is the youngest officer of his rank in the Navy.

The Rev. Mr. Alcott, of Elgin, Ill., who knew Lincoln in Springfield, tells of seeing him coming away from church unusually early one Sunday morning. "The sermon could not have been more than half through," says Mr. Alcott. "'His son 'Tad' was slung across his left arm like a pair of saddle-bags, and Lincoln was striding along with long and deliberate steps toward his home. On one of the street corners he encountered a group of his fellow-townsmen. Lincoln anticipated the question which was about to be put by the group, and, taking his figure of speech from practices with which they were only too familiar, said: 'Gentlemen, I entered this colt, but he kicked around so I had to withdraw him.'"

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mrs. Mary Yeardley, 710 West Monroe street, Chicago, was told by the doctors she would die young. She is now 105 years old.

Sion R. Bostick, the man who captured Santa Ana, is still alive. He lives in San Saba, Tex., and, though 81 years old, is healthy and hardy and as straight as an arrow.

Christian DeWet, the famous leader of the Boers, according to the St. James's Gazette, was a wrangler at Cambridge, and is said to have gained golden opinions from all during his 'varsity career.

The will of the late John Mason Loomis, of Chicago, provides almost $2,000,000 for the founding of a free school at Windsor, Conn., where the American founder of the Loomis family lived in 1639.

Second Assistant Secretary of State Alva A. Adee was born a deaf mute, learned the use of the organ of speech by artificial methods, and mastered the art of lip-reading. Later in life he came to hear partially.

The Rev. W. H. Murray, a missionary in Pekin, and one of the men whose fate is yet uncertain, became interested in the condition of the blind in China some years ago, and to help them devised a system of representing the sounds of the Chinese language by raised dots. It has been found that by this means a blind Chinaman can learn to read in three months, much less than one who can see and uses the ordinary alphabet, as there are only 480 sounds in Chinese, while of written characters there are more than 4000.

From North Carolina.

Indianapolis News.

We'll give sixty thousand for Bryan, and just
as much more as you please!
Votes for the free-silver howler shall be thick
as the leaves on the trees.
And not a "nigger's" among 'em! For niggers
ain't men, you must know!
So we cheat 'em, and rule 'em, and kill 'em!
Consent of the governed? Ah, no!

We have heard of the great Declaration. Ben
Tillman he read it with power,
At the Bryan convention, and Bryan can spout
its great words by the hour.
It fits Aguinaldo exactly, and the men now assailing the flag—
But our niggers? Not much! When she sees them great Liberty goes on a jag!

Bryan says—for have we not heard him?—that
no man in the whole world is fit
To govern another as long as that other has
shadow of power to say "nit."
Which is rot—for we govern our niggers, and,
please God, we will ne'er ask their leave!
But we'll give sixty thousand for Bryan—a
magnificent end to achieve!

We know when he talks that he's thinking,
not of us, but the far Philippines;
That when he howls loudest for freedom—and
loudly he does howl!—he means
Not the niggers who've died, that Old Glory
might float o'er American soil,
But the men who have killed those same niggers before they completed their toil!

Independence? Ah, yes, it is fine for ourselves
and for those far away!
Consent of the governed? Why, sure, if ourselves and Bill Bryan bear sway!
Filipinos, Porto Ricans, and Cubans, Hawaiians, and Guam's native folk,
All must be free and self-governed, but the
nigger must bear his old yoke!

August.

Elizabeth Gallup Perkins, in Harper's Bazar.

Because of thee, the tender growths of Spring
Had courage to endure the April rains;
In hope of thee they, patient, bore the pains
Of chill and drought that they at last might bring
Into thy presence, when thou shouldst appear,
The beauty of a nature fully grown,
The glory of a beauty fully blown,
And win thy smile, O queen of all the year!
And we of human mold have caught this truth
From thee, dear August—for development
And not fulfillment was our Spring; the rose
Of June-time only marked the end of youth.
Thy late perfection hath made evident
That life is richest as it nears its close.