ISSUES OF IMPENDING ELECTION

Ex-Governor Sylvester Pennoyer Contributes His Views to The Oregonian on the Questions Dividing the Parties in the Presidential Campaign of 1900.

I will speak briefly upon some of the tory to the negotiations with which Mr. nain lasues involved in the pending Soule had been charged, with reference

two great political parties, have been iminated from the present one and are ow no longer at issue. The act of June eliminated from the present one and are now no longer at lease. The act of June of paramount importance to the United it lies, parsed by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law most strongly approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law most strongly approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley, unself-preservation is the first law of many approved by President McKinley approved by President McKi sorized the coinage of standard silver ollars, at the established ratio of 15 to and this provision of law was reaffirmed to our repose and security. the financial act of March 14, 1966.

he before mentioned ratio, and the Demcratic party favoring the same policy, reeven the status of silver and its ratio with gold from any further present conderation, and leaves for determination we must important questions which have en evolved and now confront the peole—the question of colonial expansion, and the question of trusts.

Colonial Expansion. Under the present Administration, a

ew policy has been adopted by the Fedral government, fraught with most imartant and dangerous consequences. The ended by conquest and purchase beyond he limits of the American continent, emscing the islands of the Philippine archipelago, peopled by inferior races, unsimilative with our people, ignorant desed and idolatrous-a people that can ever be brought up to the standard of nerican civilization, and a people to vern which will require a large standing my and the continued imposition of avy taxes upon our already overburned taxpayers.

This, perhaps, in all its varied conse-quences, is the most important issue be-love the people, and should therefore be noted at the outest, that this expansion entirely without warrant of law. The ederal Government is not one of inherent ereignty, All the powers that it pos-ses are delegated powers. It has no there or greater powers. It was brought to existence by the sovereign states ich achieved their independence from est Britain, and it possesses no power, thority or sovereignty not expressly legated to it by the Federal Constitun. It was created by that instrument so be the agent of the States for certain quedfied purposes, most carefully enume-rated. For those purposes alone it is a suversignty. Beyond and outside of them has no power whatever as a sovereign-the Constitution expressly declaring out "the powers not delegated to the sited States by the Constitution, nor hibited by it to the States are re-ved to the States respectively, or to people." The instrument will be robed in vain for authority for the islatic expansion policy of the present

But it is urged that the Federal Govment has heretofore expanded its indary, and the Louisiana purchase for the Jefferson administration has cited as a precedent. It must be skiy conceded that the Louisiana-chase, like the purchase of the Phil-ne Islands, was without any authority Constitutional law. But that purchase no precedent or justification for the ne purchs

Necessity Required It.

There is an old adage that "necessity as no law." The Louisiana purchase as consummated, not under Constitunal law, but under a moral necessity, aramount to all law. The territory unchased by Jefferson controlled the out-et of the Mississippi River, and was in the possession of a foreign power which ad already inturrupted the trade of the provoke war. To get control of this alumble domain and so prevent war, he Jefferson administration, outside of he law of the Constitution, but inside requirements of necessity, made that ost desirable purchase. The territory was contigious to our m; it was peopled by a race assimila-

we with us, and it opened for our people rich region capable of settlement and evelopment. Its purchase is no prece-ent whatever for the purchase and reion of the Philippine Islands. That pansion was American expansion; the tor is Asintic expansion. That was ide to prevent war, with its horrors d expenditures; this expansion invites se horrors of war and entails upon the overnments both loss of life and vast ures of treasure. The Jefferian expansion was in accord with both pirit and letter of Washington's all address, which enjoined us to aid complications with foreign powers tile the McKinley expansion is violative its injunction to not quit our own to ving our destiny with that of any art of Europe, or entangling our peace ad prosperity in the totis of European rivalry, interest, humor or

sere is one other most grave and imriant difference between the two purulsiana purchase was susceptible of ing brought into the Union as a soven state. The territory embraced in Philippine purchase can never become wereign state, as its people are entiremit for such a privileget and, so, as press has decided in regard to Porto it must ever be held as a subject by, to be governed for all time by intees of the Federal Government, cked up and supported in power by go standing army.

None Should Countenance It. There is not one single citizen within domain of our broad Republic, no tter what his previous political tions have been, who should give tenance and support to this anti-

iblican and anti-American policy of McKinley Administration.

June, 1956, the first National con-tion of the Republican party was atten of the Republican party ed in Tayor of "the maintenance of principles promulated in the Dec-tion of Independence." Can those cipies be maintained by holding a hased people in involuntary subju-

protested against slavery in the ter-United States, and deided "positive legislation, prohibiting existence or extension therein." Has the McKinley Administration proved to its Republican doctrines, h ing the Sultan of Sulu, with his har-

denounced the Ostend manifesto as worthy of American diplomacy," and ared that "it would bring shame and ones on any government or people gave it their sanction."

Ostend Manifesto, as will be re mbered, was a joint letter, addressed Hen, William L. Marcy, Secretary of te, from James Buchanan, Minister Great Britain; J. Y. Mason, Minister sce, and Pierre Soule Minister other and exchange views, anticipa-

Two important questions—the use of silver as legal tender, standard money, and
the ratio of 18 to 1 between gold and silver maney—which were prominent in the
last quadrennial campaign between the

15 to 1 between the

16 to 2 between gold and silver maney—which were prominent in the
last quadrennial campaign between the

17 twas a legality able and exhaustive

It was a lengthy ,able and exhaustive document, in which it was most strongly tions, inasmuch as its close proximity to our shores while in the possession of a foreign power was a constant menace

Bold Suggestion.

The Republican party having thus recognized the necessity of the coinage of "a price for Cuba far beyond its present value," and that, if that be refused, It was suggested that Spain be offered then, by every law, human and divine, 'we shall be justified in wresting it from we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power, and this upon the very some principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the stames from destroying his own house." It will be observed that the Pierce administration based the acquisition of the American island of Cyba were the naministration based the acquisition of the American Island of Cuba upon the same ground upon which Jefferson based the acquisition of the Louisiana terri-tory, and the only ground upon which either could be defended, the demand of necessity and of self-preservation, and initial sold dangerous consequences. The subdiries of the republic have been extional convention, denounced the scheme ded by conquest and purchase beyond in most vigorous and vehement terms. How then, without stultification, can that party favor the acquisition of Asicing the islands of the Philippine. yet the Republican party, in its first naatic islands, when the claim of necessity

atic islands, when the claim of necessity can in no wise be urged?
Lastly, the holding of the Philippine Islands as colonies, as proposed by the McKinley administration, is a policy so un-American as to almost make the bones of the Revolutionary heroes turn uneasily in their graves. They were citizens of colonies. They rebelled against colonial government, and the adoption of the McKinley colonial policy by the people would constitute as his, perhaps, in all its varied conse-ences, is the most important issue be-most wanton insult to the valor and pa-triotism of the men of 1778, who gave st carefully considered. And it must noted at the outset that the extraording a colonial system of government so re pugnant to every freeman

Control of Trusts. Within the last few years trusts have been organized in this country, with a nominal stock of over eight billions of dollars-a sum largely in excess of all the gold and silver money of the whole world. The main purpose of all the trusts organized is the realization of greater profit, by the procurement and establishment of monopolies, than could otherwise be derived by ordinary le-

diffinate business competition.

The tendency and effect of such and all nonopolies is the enrichment of the few inside, at the expense of the many out-inside. Some of these trusts and monop-olics are the legitimate spawn of the protective tariff system; some of gov-ernment subsidies; some of the prosecution of business which the Government Itself should really perform—such as the transmission of intelligence and the issuance of currency—while others, not fostered by tariff, subsidies, or other governmental instrumentalities, have been brought into existence during the dull times and lack of trade resulting from a most vicious system of legislation, in order to continue business without actual

Next in importance to the stamping out Next in importance to the stamping out and the utter extinguishment of the an-ti-Republican and anti-American policy, that would tax our people to keep other peoples under colonial and military sub-fugation and despotism, comes the ques-tion of the abolition of those trusts and monopolies which have so recently sprung in its our Government, and the beneful up in our Government, and the baneful effects of which have already been felt by those outside of trusts, by the in-creased prices they have to pay, for arti-cles which the trusts have to sell, and by the decreased prices they receive for what they sell and the trusts buy.

How then, to control the trusts and de-stroy monopolies, becomes a most important question, involving a most im ortant duty. As a matter of course those monopolles resulting from tariff laws or subsidies should be weakened. ws or subsidies should be weakened not destroyed, by the entire abolition of duties on all articles controlled, and by the withdrawal of all subsidies, while those monopolics basking in the exer-cise of Governmental functions should be removed, through the exercise by the Government itself of these particular prerogatives. These, and all other moprerogatives. nopolies, of whatever kind or degree, should be destroyed by the strong hand of the law, exercised in behalf of free of the law, exercis

Remedial Legislation.

All the trusts resulting from the vicious legislation of the Federal Government can be partially, if not entirely, destroyed by that Government, through the necessary remedial legislation, but there are other trusts which can alone be controlled by the sovereign states, the Federal Government not having been delegated with the power to enact the necessary legislation. The state govnecessary legislation. The state gov-ernments, through the exercise of this sovereign power, reserved to themselves, can alone effect the annihilation of all commercial monopolistic combinations. For several years past and in several notable instances, state Legislatures have passed laws for the control of monopo-lies, as they had the most undoubted right to do, but in no important instance have they been of any avail, as the monopolies sought to be controlled have ught suits in the Federal courts, and such legislation has been nullified by the opinions of the judges of the Federal Government, which Government, in neither the legislative nor judicial department, was ever entrusted with the power to nullify state laws. The framers of the Constitution, by di-

rect vote, refused to give to the National legislature a negation on the laws of a state, and yet the National judiciary has exercised that power, without authority of the Constitution, and which, if exer-cised at all by the Federal Government. should, as a matter of right and reason be exercised by the legislative instead of judicial department of the Govern-t, as it most clearly requires the exer-of legislative power to undo what

legislative power has done.

Bere, then, is the great stumbling-block in the way of the necessary control of monopolles. The state Legislatures have the power to control them, but have been balked in the exercise of such power by the Federal courts, which have no right to balk them. The remedy, then, is a very plain one, The Federal judiciary must be restrained from the exercise of the unconstitutional power they have exercised over state Legislatures and then the several state Legislatures can most effectively control all monopolies not dependent upon Federal legislalies not dependent upon Federal legisla

Congress Can Clear the Road. Congress has the undoubted right, under Sec. 2 Art 3, of the Constitution, to "except" from the jurisdiction of the Federal courts all questions regarding the Constitutionality of both the laws of Con-gress and of the state Legislatures, and by the simple exercise of this power, not only can Congress pass whatever income tax it may desire, without any constitu-tional amendment, but it can also clear the road for the exercise by the state Legislatures of necessary legislation in

erst courts from inquiry into and pass-ing upon the constitutionality of either the laws of Congress or of the state Legislatures, most conclusively indicates that the framers of the Constitution never

The panic of 1857 was precipitated from a like cause. Congress, by the act of February 21, 1857, demonstrated foreign coins, amounting to several millions of power, for to presume that they intended for the courts such power not expressly granted, while, at the same time, they save to Congress power to prevent its exercise, would be to charge the framers of that instrument with a duplicity of action of which they were not guilty.

Congress not only possesses the power referred to, but it has already exercised it. In "an act to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, or of his orders in the suppression of the late rebellion." approved March 2, 1867, it was enacted that "no Civil court of the United States, or of any state, or of the District of Columbia, or of any district or territory of the

Congress of the right to restrain the Federal courts from inquiry into and passing upon the constitutionality of either the laws of Congress or of the state as standard money, at the ratio of 16 to as standard money, at he rand of he rec-ognition of the gold instead of the silver dollar as the unit or standard of value, for, so long as both metals are coined at a given ratio, it makes no difference what-



EX-GOVERNOR SYLVESTER PENNOVER, FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN FOR THE OREGONIAN.

of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said courts for any act done or omitted to be done in pur-suance of or in aid of said proclamation suance of or in aid of said proclamation or orders, or by authority, or with the approval of the President within the period aforesaid." During the last Presidential campaign the condemnation by Republican orators, of the just criticism of the income tax decision, in the Democratic platform, was a clear case of the pot calling the kettle black, as a Republican Congress had already prevented by law, as it had an undoubted right to do, the unwarranted interference of the Federal judiciary with the action of the Federal judiciary with the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Govern-

intended the courts to exercise such power, for to presume that they intended

How to Do It. Thus it will be seen that the only mode the trusts through the exercise of legislation both by Congress and the state Legislatures. Congress must destroy the monopolles dependent upon its acts of omission and ommission, and it must restrain the Federal courts from unlawfully interferng with state Legislatures in the exer cise of their undoubted powers of soversignty, and then the death warrant of all trusts will be duly issued monopolistic trusts will be duly issued and executed. The question before the voters in the

The question before the voters in the coming election is as to which party will most likely perform the necessary dutles. Will it be the party dominated by Mark Hanna, who introduced in the last session of Congress a subsidy bill calling for \$9,000,000 annually to bring into existence a trust of most gigantic magnitude, and, who, although it falled to pass at the last session, confidently predicts that it will be passed at the next session? That is the question that every voter should most carefully consider before he casts his ballot at the forthcoming election.

Just one century ago Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States. For 12 years the Government had been under the control of the Federal been under the control of the Federal party. The tendency of the legislation of that party had been to centralize power in the Federal Government. A large bonded debt had been created, which caused even the elder Adams to express the grave doubt as to whether "the tyranny of national debts, taxes, 'unds and stocks" was not worse than "feudal tyranny."

A National bank had been created; the

Pederal courts, by law, had been given power not given by the Constitution; the alien and sedition law had been passed, allen and sedition law had been passed, and, in the last hours of the last session of Congress before Jefferson was inaugurated, a large number of Federal Circuit Courts were brought into existence, which, under Jefferson, were very soon let out of existence. Offices were multiplied and taxes were increased.

All Was Changed. With the advent of the Democratic party, under Jefferson, into power, the whole system of government changed. The Federal Government was kept entirely within the scope of its delegated powers, and economy in the administration of government was strictly enforced. From 1800 to 1800 the Democratic party was virtually in the control of the government, and in no period of the Na-tion's history has there been such another of general peace and prosperity It was indeed the golden era of the Re-public. The National debt was extin-ruished, and Federal taxation was so ight as to be unfelt. In 1860, when th covernment was turned over to the Re-

publican, or old Federal party, the aver-age rate of tartif taxation was only 14 per cent, while the entire expense of the Federal Government did not exceed \$60,-600,000 annually. Never was a people so prosperous or happy, never a government more frugal-ly administered. There were, however, during this period, two severe money panies, in 1837 and 1857, for which the games, in less and less, for which the Government was not responsible through any act of commission, and the causes of which should be ascertained, in order to avoid their repetition.

The panic of 1837 was caused by the

Government requiring payments for pub-lic lands, to be made in specie, as it was compelled to do in self-protection. This precipitated the panic. It was pre-cipitated also by a redundancy of non-The clear and undoubted possession by legal tender, bank paper money, and by

rule was so prosperous, that when Govdiction of, or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said courts for any Government was compelled to pay from 10 to 12 per cent interest, as investments in private enterprises were so remunera-

tive as to prevent the sale of Government securities at any lower rate. From 1890 to 1800 the Republican party has virtually controlled the Government, No exception should be made, as Presi-dent Cleveland, aithough elected a Democrat, was really a Republican on the main issues of the day. Like the Federa, party of old, it has been centralizing power in the Federal Government, until the President has, through his immense patronage and power, really become as Emperor. The tariff duties, which av-eraged is per cent in 1890, now are about 59 per cent. The first Republican tariff placed such duties on shipbuliding materials as to destroy that industry and give the carrying trade on American products to foreign ships, and the protective tariff policy then inaugurated and since followed has tended to secure the impov erishment of the unprotected many the enrichment of the protected few. The National debt, which was complete ly wiped out, now rests like a huge in-cubus upon the industries of the land, and official positions have been multiplied without number. Over \$3,000,000 have een paid to various commissions appoint ed by President McKinley. Even our own ed by President Mckinley. Even our own Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the Land Office, employed last year 44 timber rangers and three supervisors, at an ex-pense of \$10,000, to prevent the giant firs of the Cascade Mountains from toppling over, and in his last report no stated that the force of agents should be largely increased, if not doubled,

Money Squandered. Money wrung from the people through all modes of taxation conceivable, except the just mode of an income tax, is squandered on favorites without stint or limit. Even Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison, who, through his arbitrary ruling in October, 1891, brought the country practically to the gold basis, involving the whole Nation in distress and disaster, and bankrupting himself as well as President McKintey, has been permitted by the President to recuperate his fallen fortunes by drawing salary of \$10,000 a year, at the expense

a salary of \$10,000 a year, at the expense of the taxpayers, on one of the commissions appointed by the President.

There has been a very great deal sate about the McKinley prosperity. To be a recipient, however, of this prosperity, it is absolutely necessary to be either an office-holder, a bendholder, a national banker, an army supply contractor, or a member of some of the various trusts hatched out through Republican legisla. natched out through Republican legislation. The ordinary citizen, the farmer the mechanic, and the day laborer, have neither of them grown wealthy and purse proud by reason of that delusive prosper-The great masses of the people, in 1860, found constant employemployment now at even scanter wages, while compelled to pay higher prices for necessaries which they are compelled to

buy.

All the comic pictorials in every issue have laughable illustrations of the "tramp," a new species of American citimen brought into existence by the Repub-lican incubator. The Federal taxes which, in 1880, amounted to less than \$50,000,000. was an average of less than \$2 per capita. The appropriation of the last Con gress was \$70,72,476, or an average of over \$9 per capita, assuming the pop-ulation of the United States to be now 75,000,000. And if appropriations had been made which were purpose-ly withheld, and which must here-after be made, it would have made the total over \$879,000,000, an average of over 511 per capita. Under Republican rule the bankers have control of the money of the country, and the trusts have con-trol of the business of the country, while the Administration itself is marking out for the Nation an imperial policy, burdenome to the people and fatal to their lib-Thus, in brief, the policies of the two

parties have been contrasted, and the inependent voter between the two must nake his choice Financial Legislation.

holder, who is the especial favorite of all Republican legislation.

But even this placing of the bonded debt alone on the gold basis has actually compelled the Administration to proceed beyond the requirements of the law in the coinage of the silver builton in the treasury, in order to avoid being caught in a corner.

was a slump in the stock market of New York of over \$100,000,000. And in the financial report of R. G. Dun & Co., of July 6 last, it is stated that the failures in the first half of 1900 were 5362; liabilities \$100,570,134. These failures in-cluded 30 banks and financial associa-

tions, representing \$25.82.852.

The report further stated that iron and steel had declined about 25 per cent since January 19; that the Fall River committee had decided to close the cetton mills for a time; that some of the largest woolen mills have closed or reduced forces, and that a large share of the boot and shoe industry is inactive. Is this McKinley prosperity? If this is the result of bringing the favored bondholder to a gold basis, what would be the result of bringing the whole country to the gold basis? The Treasury Department, according to the Herald dispatch, is doing all it can to prevent stagnation of business by coining legal tender silver dollars for beyond th requirements of the law. It is coining them so fast that, in a year and a half, all the silver bullion will be coined. What then? What will be the result of the stoppage of the coinage of legal tender money, if times are so dull now with the present rapid coinage? Let the ce of '37, '57, '72 and '93 give Is it this impending catastrophe that already throws its baleful she athwart the business interests of the land?

An Un-American Alliance.

That there is a secret alliance be tween the McKinley Administration and the British Government is a generally conceded fact. In the July McClure's Magazine, the American corespondent of the London Chronicle has an article, giving several additional confirmatory particulars.

As the coalition of the lion and the lamb resulted in the lamb's getting in-side the lion, so that between the pres-ent Republican Administration and Great Britain results in our own humili-ation, And the people of this country have been humiliated by Republican toadyism to the English Government. In the first speech made by Ambassa-dor Choate in London, at a Chamber of Commerce dinner, he said that "when the British lion was about to roar, even American eagle should hold peace," and at the following Fourth of July dinner of the American Society in London, at which the Ambassador was present, the Queen was first tonsted, and then the President. The Paris La Patrie, in March, 1829, stated that from January to August, 1898, Colonel Hay, then

ary to August, 1888, Colone: Hay, then Ambassador, spent more than \$15,000,000 on the British press.

Why should we toady to the English Government? It is the whited sepulchro of our planet, beautiful outward, but within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. It is the Shylock of nutions

The imperial edict of the Emperor of China against opium was followed, in 1846, by a war with the English, who, for greed, desired a Chinese market for the drug, regardless of its malign conse-A professedly Christian nation made war upon a heathen nation, not for the spread of civilization, but for the sake of opium. The drug was forced on the heathen: Hong Kong was seized, and The financial policy of the Republican an indemnity of \$21,090,00 was collected. old people's homes.

The more than 60,000,000 people now starving in India are the hapless victims of the English greed and gold standard. In Blackwood's Magazine, October, 1806, the statement is made that "Lord Crandthe statement is made that "Lord Crand-bourne, a night or two ago, informed the House of Commiss and the country that a revenue of £5,300,000 per annum was paid by the poor people of India as a tax upon the sea sait, almost the only condiment which they use with their wretched dinner of boiled rice." And a New Haven dispatch of August 21, 1890, states that "250 tons of coper coins have just been unloaded from a ship which

states that "20 tons of coper coins have just been unloaded from a ship which made a trip to Bombay. India, to purchase these for manufacturing purposes in this country, as they were cheaper than native copper. In all 1920 bags of coin were brought. They were struck about 30 years ago."

Brutal Financial Greed. The English Government not only taxes without mercy, but, in its worship of gold, it dishonors and depreciates the bulk of India's circulating medium. Is it any wonder that millions are starving there as the result of that most brutal and fatal policy? And yet it, the proudest and richest government of earth, stands idly by and permits the charity of other nations to relieve the starving millions of its subjects, while it is spend-ing exhaustless treasure and sacrificing countless human lives to drive from their home in South Africa a God-fearing veomanry to get possession of some rich gold

Such is the character of the government to which the McKinley Administration is playing today today. It has berrowed from it its ruinous financial policy, and it now proposes to borrow from it its colonial policy. A Hong Kong dispatch of May 30 last states that "the British colonial officials are extending every cour-tesy to the McKinley Commissioners, en-deavoring to familiarize them with the colonial methods of the English."

Has our Government already become an imperial government? The President.

without declaration of war and without authority from Congress, has dispatched troops to China, ostensibly to protect the lives of American citizens there. Can it be possible that by virtue of the un-doubted disgraceful secret alliance be-tween the McKinley Administration and the Government of Great Britain, which does not desire to weaken its forces in South Africa, the American troops have been sent over to China, really as a British contingent and catspaw?

On the Other Foot.

punish those guilty of the crime and to avenge the death of its citizens? Would our Government ever have sanctioned such procedure? We forb'd the Chinese to enter this country unarmed, and is it fair to enter their country by force of arms'

The McKinley Administration ignores The McKinley Administration ignores the divine precept that "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them," and follow the English maxim to do to others what you would not allow them to do to you. It ignores the sound policy of America for Americans, and China for the Chinese. It ignores the warning of the Father of his Country to "avoid sympathy for a favorite nation," to "not quit our own to stand on foreign ground," "to not interweave on foreign ground," "to not interweave our destiny with any portion of Europe, and to steer clear of allances with any portion of the foreign world."

In the face of these solemn warnings the Administration is the very foremost factor in the existing Chinese imbrogilo. A Washington dispatch of July 7 states that Japan is put forward by other pow-

the blessings of a free and just govern-ment. My years have now quite nearly filled man's allotted span of life, and when, before long, in the ordinary course of nature, my name shall be reached on the roll-call of the death angel, whatever else my wrongdoings and short comings I can respond to the summons with a con science clear of the offense of having done injustice to my fellow men, by giving countenance or support to any tastif or subsidy taxation that robe one class for the benefit of another class, or to any financial policy that surrenders the gov ernmental function of furnishing curren cy for the people, to an eligarchy of pri-vate citizens for their own enrichment, gives to the wealthy and fortunate owners of governmental securities grants and immunities not vouchsafed to others, and that seek to strike down one of the money metals of the Constitution to the loss of the debtor and the benefit of the credi-tor. I could implore of a kind Providence no greater earthly boon than that my life might be spared to see the day when, through the enlightenment of the people and the justice of the government, its rev enues, by an income tax, will be gathered from its citizens according to their abil-ity to pay, and its currency be furnished by itself alone, every dollar of which will be an honest, debt-paying dollar. One more word to men who have rounded out their full three score years. You reached manhood while yet the coun-

try was under Democratic rule. Do you ot remember that there was opportunity without wealth, in the various avenues of industry, to secure a comfortable inde-pendence for your declining years and a wherewithal to start your children in life' Then no unjust tariff subsidy or finan-cial legislation had piled up fortunes for the few, and put up bars against the prosperity of the many. When you con-trast the abundance of privileges then possessed by those just starting in life, with the inequality and disadvantages now surrounding our children and grandchildren, after 40 years of Republican rule is it not impossible to stiffe your syr thies for the youth of our land, and must you not realize that there is resting upon you a most solemn and imperative duty? For the benefit of coming generations, the obligation is imposed upon you by the experience of your years to resolve for yourselves, and to give counsel to younge men, to oppose that policy which is fast consigning us and our posterity to the relemitess enthraliment of trusts and monopolies, and to labor for the restoration of that better policy, which, for 90 years, gave to our people an equality of laws and privileges, and placed our gov-ernment, without either unprovoked wars of conquest or dishonorable secret alliances with monarchies, to the very fore SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

Fathers Will Have Preference.

The town of Givette, in the Ardennes, is taking steps to put an end to the depen-uiation of France. Hereafter for all town offices fathers of more than three children will be picked first, and all married me. will be preferred to bachelors. Prizes will be awarded yearly to those parents who have sent the largest number of children to school regularly, and scholar-ships in the National schools will be given only to those children belonging to he holds of more than three in family. Fath ers of families will also have the first chance of admission to almshouses and

LATE KING HUMBERT A CHAMPION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Methods of the Romans-Row People of Italy and India Greeted Opening of Canals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Through the assassination of King Humbert of Italy the poor people of that historic land lost a conscientious friend. Although Home, and later Italy, have supported many tyrants who have trampled upon the necks of the people as upon worms, others of its rulers, King Humbert among the number, have had the good of the peasure the transport of the peasure the transport of the peasure transport of the peasure of the peasure transport of the peasure transport of the peasure of ants thoroughly at heart and have en-deavored to improve and ameliorate their condition. Expecially notable as a means to this end have been the irrigation works of Italy, largely undertaken and fostered by her successive monarchs and

ministries.

The early Romans were careful tri-gators and Italy is known in history as the classic land of irrigation, although-It is not believed that any large trrigation systems or great canals were con-structed until in comparative recent times. As in the fur East, springs, wells and small streams, easily diverted from their channels, were the sources of supply: but in the last few centuries Italy has developed some magnificent fr-rigation systems. In the districts of Piedmoot and Lombardy hundreds of rigation systems. In the districts of Piedmoot and Lombardy hundreds of thousands of poor people have found rallef and countort through the revivitying influence of water, great tracts of marsh and waste land having been reclaimed to Irrigation. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between some of the Irrigated and the unirrigated districts. Many of the latter are among the most densely populated regions of Europe. Their soils have received just the element neced to call forth their inherent powers and instead of arid wastes and extensive marshes, cornelicits, rice grounds, flux fields and green meadows producing wonderful crops, cover the face of the country, with prosperous, farms and cottages surrounded by the vine and the fig. and inhabited by happy families. It is only necessary to compare the present condition of the provinces where irrigation exists with On the Other Foot.

Fifteen years ago next month more than 50 citizens of China were massacred at Rock Spings, in Wyoming. Would China for the people. Nearly 600 years have been justified in sending troops thereafter to San Francisco, in order to its once arid wastes and dreary marsham into sheets of cultivation. The moral presents liself that to irrigators in the United States, who are but beginning this work, they may have cheerful hearts in sight of what has already been accomplished in this country by private capital in a fiftieth part of that time.

The late King always evinced a par-ticular interest in the irrigation work of the State and in the possibilities of rural improvement through water recla-mation. While about 7,000,000 acres of rural improvement through water recumation. While about 7,600,000 acress of
land in Italy are already reclaimed under irrigation, this is by no means all
the land subject to reclamation, and projects are now on foot for additional development, the possibilities of which are
very great. The great government irrigating canals in Italy have a length of
over 140 miles and the vast network of
distributing channels aggregate a total
length of something over 4000 miles.
It is understood that the new King.

length of something over 4000 miles.
It is understood that the new King.
Victor Emmanuel III, will devote himself largely to internal improvements,
first breaking away from the stagering
expense to the State of foreign entangle-

Republican legislation.

But even this placing of the bonded debt alone on the gold basis has actually compelled the Administration to proceed beyond the requirements of the law in the colnage of the sliver builion in the treasury, in order to avoid being caught in a corner.

The revenue act of 1898 required the colnage of at least one and a haif million dollars monthly. A Washington dispatch of regal power, has fully embarked the country upon a most danged the assumption of regal power, has fully embarked the country upon a most danged the assumption of regal power, has fully embarked the country upon a most danged the assumption of regal power, has fully embarked the country upon a most danged to feel pride in the fact that it was through the initiative of the United States that this happy accord has been brought about."

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CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Must Be Assured a Stable Government Before It Will Flourish.

WASHINGTON, Aug. IK—A prominent American coal merchant of Havana was recently in Washington discussing business conditions in the Islamb of Cuba, and his testimony but bears out assertions that have time and again been made that business in Cuba cannot flourish until there is some definite disposition made of the island by the United States. This gentleman said that while there was considerable Justiness being done in Cuba. This gentleman said that the considerable business being done in Cuba, there could be no real prosperity until there could be no real prosperity units the uncertainty as to the incoming gov-ernment is ended. "A feeling of unrest pervades all classes," he said, "and men with money healtate to make investments until it is determined how much a stability the now government will have. The greatest need of Cuba now, asida from assurance of a stable government, is for capital and labor in the interior of is for capital and labor in the interior of the island. The cities are doing very well, but the interior needs development. The Cabans themselves do not take very kindly to labor, and it will mostly have to be imported. There are now many laborers coming from Spain, which pre-sents the peculiar picture of the former proud owners of the Island returning to serve as laborers in its sugar fields under Cuban employers.

Cuban employers. "I do not expect to see the day when the island is completely out of American control. By our pledge to establish a Cu-ban republic and afford it protection we ban republic and afford it protection we are as much bound to protect the Cubans against themselves as against foreign nations, and that they will need the one kind of protection as much as the other there seems not the slightest doubt. Most of the offices will undoubtedly be filled by Cubans, but I believe there will have to be a general American oversight for many years to come. Any other policy would be a wrong to ourselves and a wrong to the Cubans. Maximo Gomes, will undoubtedly be the first President of the Cuban Republic."

So Sadi

Somehow the rumor had spread that he Had gold concealed about; He let this harmless story stand, And presently his nisces and His nephews sought him out,

They took him home and housed him well Last week he died-today they know

Their loss is very sad! Chicago Times-Herald.