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ANENT TOM JOHNSON.

At the close of the civil war a discharged confederate soldier, with his wife and family, trudged wearily over the foothills of Kentucky from their little homestead in the village of Georgetown to Staunton, Va., for protection, writes Robert Mackay. The family consisted of two boys—bright, cheerful fellows. One was tired and sore from the continued tramp over the hard roadways, but the other was helping him as best he could and urging him on to the place where rest awaited them. At the same time he was encouraging his downhearted father and mother with kind words.

"Don't mind, pa," he said; "I kin sell papers an' will give you all I make."

Today that boy is mentioned as a candidate for president of the United States. He is Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, O. When Tom Johnson told his father that he would sell papers to help him along he was just 11 years old. In the five weeks immediately following Lee's surrender he proved that he had the head of a financier. In that period he earned $88. There was great thirst for news in Staunton, but once a day only was it in communication with the outside world, and then it was by railroad. Tom saw his chance for a monopoly in papers and straightway cornered the market. He made the friendship of the conductor of Staunton's daily train, who turned over to him all the papers. For five weeks he held this monopoly, selling daily papers for 15 cents each.

Three years later Tom went to work in a rolling mill in Louisville, at a small salary. In the same office with him was another boy, Arthur J. Moxham, who later became his business partner. For economical reasons the managers decided that one of the boys had to go. When it came to a choice Moxham was retained, and Johnson was turned out to begin over again.

Louisville had a ramshackle, broken down street railroad, the cars of which were drawn by mules, when Tom Johnson applied there for work. Recently he sold his interest in that railroad at a handsome profit, after being, for 13 years, its largest stockholder, and chiefly instrumental in changing it from mule to electric power.

After young Johnson had been connected with the railway a few weeks its president, Biderman duPont, noticed him picking up some pieces of scrap iron and depositing them in a barrel that stood near the entrance to the car shops.

"What are you doing that for?" asked Mr. duPont, rather sternly.

"Why, sir," said Tom, a little embarrassed, "there is no use wasting these pieces of iron. The company may want to have them melted over, some day."

Mr. duPont went into his office and thought. He sent for Tom, and said: "I just think I have some work for a young man like you. How would you like to stay in the office and have your salary raised $5 a week?" Then Tom L. Johnson went up like a rocket; but, unlike many rockets, he stayed up. He quickly rose from position to position—from office boy to chief cashier; and, on his seventeenth birthday he was made superintendent of the road. Then he began a system that improved the road and put it on a paying basis. He improved the passenger accommodations and reduced the expenses. Three years as superintendent of this road made him long for wider fields of action. He told his employers that his scope was too limited. Mr. duPont had every confidence in his protege. He knew that the ambitious young man would try to succeed honestly.

One morning the office boy told Mr. Johnson that Mr. duPont wanted to see him. Johnson entered the president's private office, little dreaming of all that was in store for him. Without rising from his chair Mr. duPont handed his youthful superintendent a certified check for $30,000, with the information that he was honorably discharged, and could try his fortune in the open mart.

"But the security?" queried Tom Johnson.

"Your word is enough for me," said Mr. duPont. "if you live I know you'll pay it back; if you die, why, I'll be out just so much. But you'll live, Tom; and now, go in and win."

Later Tom Johnson had the pleasure of associating two of Mr. duPont's sons in some of his many business ventures. With the generous loan the young financier organized a triumvirate for the purchase of the street railways in Indianapolis, making the first step in the course that enabled him to absorb the street car lines of Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and other cities.

Mr. Johnson has no business interests today. He is many times a millionaire.

MILLIONS FOR ART.

The late Jacob S. Rogers of New York has sprung another surprise on his acquaintances and the public. Not very long ago he announced his intention of retiring from business and closing down permanently the Rogers Locomotive works, which had been in successful operation for a long time, unless it was purchased by a given date. This would throw a large number of people out of employment and he was importuned to keep the works running, as it was prosperous. But the more those interested pleaded the more determined he became to close the works permanently on the date stated unless bought at his figure in the meantime.

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Then Mr. Rogers gave another surprise by unexpectedly dying and leaving an estate larger than he had been supposed to possess, for he had made no display of his wealth.

When his will was opened last week he gave the greatest surprise of all. His relatives, who had gathered at the reading of the will in expectation of dividing his fortune, whether great or small, between them, found that the locomotive builder had played a grim joke upon them. His will distributed among the heirs expectant just enough to show that he had not forgotten their existence, and then gave the bulk of his estate, about $8,000,000, to the corporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The relatives were surprised and disgusted, and did not hesitate to make their feelings evident. The authorities of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were astonished and could scarcely believe their good fortune. Mr. Rogers had never evinced any interest in art. He was an annual subscriber to the museum to the amount of $10, like a number of other New York citizens, but paid very little attention to the institution beyond drawing his annual modest check. Whether a desire to benefit a worthy institution or to disappoint his expectant relatives was the inspiring motive of his action is uncertain, but the museum authorities will not trouble themselves about the motives of the benefactor if they secure the cash.

This, the disgruntled heirs say, the museum will not be permitted to do. They are preparing to show fight and threaten to leave very little of the $8,000,000 for the museum if they cannot get it themselves. But Mr. Rogers was a shrewd business man and is said to have drawn the will so carefully that little chance of breaking it exists.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art had, up to the time of the Rogers bequest, received about $1,600,000 in special gifts and bequests of art treasures and money, and out of this an endowment fund of $700,000 has been formed. Until the Rogers bequest there had been not a cent left to the corporation specially for an endowment. It is estimated that when the bequest is realized it will net an income of $300,000 a year, which will enable the authorities to employ a larger force of curators and make generous art purchases. It costs the corporation and the city at present $139,000 a year to run the museum, the trustees furnishing $44,000 of this and the city, through the park department, $95,000. Beyond this the trustees pay for additions to the collection.

The museum authorities are hopeful now that other windfalls from unexpected sources will in time swell the endowment fund to equal that of the British museum, which is $22,000,000. But that is looking a long way ahead.

HELPFUL DISEASES.

It appears, from the latest medical discovery, that several diseases prolong, instead of shorten life.

Rheumatic people, for instance, rarely die young. How this disease wards off death is not known. It is probable, however, that the blood acquires some property which is fatal to the germs of other diseases.

Gout is a malady which also lengthens one's days. Sometimes it goes to the heart and proves fatal. But if it can be kept to the big toe the patient may feel pretty confident that he will live till his ninetieth birthday, or perhaps his hundredth birthday. The explanation of this fact, put forward by a medical scientist, is that the gout frees the blood from poisonous matter.

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It appears that by banishing smallpox we have lost a splendid life preserver. In a census of aged people taken many years ago it was found that a very large number were pockmarked. This led a doctor to make a calculation, which proved that there were twice as many pockmarked people over 80 years old as there would have been unless the smallpox exercised a preservative on life. He accounted for this curious fact by concluding that the smallpox microbe frightened away all other microbes, just as rats frighten away mice from a house.

It would scarcely be supposed that bronchitis would add to one's days. Very often it shortens them considerably, but in other cases it has quite the opposite effect. A very large number of the old people you meet cough all the year round with chronic bronchitis. You would think, when listening to them, that they must very quickly cough themselves to death. That is not so at all. The coughing helps the heart to circulate the blood, and, in fact, gives exercise to all the organs. But for this daily exercise many old people's bodily mechanism would get fatally clogged. Besides, a man with bronchitis is very careful of himself. He will not sit in draughts, he will avoid getting drenched, he will not be out late at night and lose a good part of his sleep. And thus he more than compensates for the injury done by his ailment.

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A weak heart does not often prolong life, but there are cases on record where it has done so. A weak heart is certainly more conducive to length of days than an exceedingly strong one, for the latter throws too much work on the other organs and wears them out before their time. It is the same with the stomach. Dyspepsia, provided it is of a mild form, serves to keep death away. Most centenarians have been very moderate eaters.

Deafness is another ailment which has this curious property of adding years to the victim's life. Now and again a deaf man is run over in the streets of cities. But when deaf people prudently pitch their tent in the country they live, as a rule, to a very old age. Probably the true explanation of this fact is that deafness saves us from a lot of worry. The shrill noises to which most people are insensible, because they have got used to them, are really very injurious. Barking dogs, crowing cocks, shouting paper sellers, whistling boys, rattling carts, etc., exert a seriously injurious influence on one's health. The ear nerve is a very large one, and every time it is overstimulated the brain receives an injurious shock. Deaf people escape all these life shorteners and hence they live long.

THE ORIGIN OF KISSING.

The editor of the Oregon Republican, an excellent daily publication of Baker City, is contemplating embarking upon the sea of matrimony and has already selected his crew. He is an authority, therefore, on kissing and all associate subjects. He discusses the osculatory science in a recent editorial, as follows:

A Germantown man who claims to have made a study of the kiss in that spirit of scientific analysis which is now so popular, says that it really has a most interesting history.

Its origin was in prehistoric times, possibly when the cave man was battling for his life against all sorts of fees, but ethnologists differ as to just how it was discovered.

One learned school holds that it arose through cannibalism; that one person would rub his lips over the flesh of another to see if the flesh was sufficiently sweet and tender for eating purposes, and, on a memorable day, a young warrior brushed with his lips the mouth of a girl of the tribe, and with that soft shock, electrical and sweet, the kiss was born.

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This has an attractive sound, but a second theory claims that the primitive mother originated the kiss. Drinking vessels had not yet been discovered, and the mother, to give her thirsty little children water, would pass it from her own mouth into theirs; whence in due course, came kissing.

The third school, which is misanthropical and to which the Germantown man belongs, holds the kiss to be an evil, co-evil in its birth with that other evil, wine.

According to this theory, as soon as men began to store up wine in their caves or houses, they grew suspicious of their wives, and on each return from abroad would set their mouths to their wives' mouths to see if any drinking had gone on during their absence.

Awards for exhibits at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo will be announced in September.

WORK OF THE CHEMIST.

In the manufacture of cane sugar the molasses is about as valuable as the amount of sugar contained in it would be, so there is no use for the process adopted in beet sugar making; but there is less weight of sugar in the molasses than there was formerly. This fact, and the fact that the molasses is now made in vacuum pans and cannot be burned or thickened as it was in the old-fashioned open pans, accounts for the fact that there is no more black molasses and no more black gingerbread such as mother used to make.

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The glucose manufacturers have called in chemists, and found a new source of profit. The corn grain has, in addition to its starch product, a tiny germ in which lies its life principle. This germ was formerly crushed with the starch, separated and thrown aside as waste. Very lately it has been shown that this germ is rich in oil which can be utilized. The germ is now separated from the starch and crushed. The oil gathered finds a ready market, and within the last five years millions of dollars' worth of this oil has been exported to Europe, where all corn products are in great demand. After the oil is taken from the germ the gluten left in the cake is used for varnish, and the residue is used for cattle food.

The corn stalk is also ground and used for cattle feed, but first the pith of the stalk is extracted and used for the lining of vessels, the theory being that if a fissure occurs in the framework of the vessel the pith lining, becoming wet will swell and to some extent close the fissure.

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The cottonseed oil industry has eliminated its waste almost entirely, although twenty years ago every part of the cottonseed save the oil was waste product. In the cottonseed oil factory now the seed is collected after coming through the cotton gin, and is first stripped of its lint, which is used in the manufacture of certain kinds of paper, felts, etc. Next the shell of the seed is removed and either ground for cattle food or used for fuel. In the latter case the ashes are collected for potash.

The kernal of the seed is ground and pressed to extract the oil, and the residue is used for cattle food. The oil in process of refining gives off a waste which enters into soap making and the making of oleomargarine.

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Glycerine, used in such great quantities at present, was for years a waste product. All waste from fatty oils contains compounds of an acid with glycerine. The acid will combine with an alkali, leaving the glycerine in a watery solution, from which it is collected by evaporation and distillation. Immense quantities of this reclaimed waste product are used in the making of explosives.

When steel is melted in a Bessemer converter the phosphorus, which used to be a nuisance, is separated from the steel by the introduction of lime, with which the phosphorus combines readily. This phosphorus is then used as a fertilizer.

The slagg from iron furnaces is converted into cement.

The tin is taken from old tin cans by chemical process and is used over and over again.

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Even the acids used for chemical purposes are not allowed to outlive their usefulness with the accomplishment of their purpose. The Standard Oil Co. formerly wasted great quantities of sulphuric acid after it had been used to remove the impurities from the oil. The acid was drained off into the river. Now it is used in a fertilizer particularly adapted to soil where phosphate rock must be dissolved.

Then again in certain great galvanizing works the iron was cleaned with sulphuric acid, which was then run into the nearest river. This method of disposing of the waste was forbidden. Chemists were consulted. The solution was made stronger so that it could be clarified and used repeatedly. Finally, when it could no longer be used for washing, it was evaporated and the sulphate of iron extracted from it. This bi-product proved so valuable that it is now the chief product of the works.

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From the waste product of the wine industry chemists now obtain a crude cream of tartar which refined to a high degree constitutes the acid principle of the best forms of baking powder.

The list might be protracted indefinitely and there seems to be in the industrial world today no product so utterly worthless that it may not at least find profitable incarnation in cattle food, fertilizer or glue.

KILLING OFF TOM JOHNSON.

It is suspected that the Ohio democratic convention aimed to kill two birds with one stone. Ostensibly only one of these birds was shot at, but it can hardly be doubted that, since both were hit, both were intended to be hit.

The convention was completely under the control of the McLean Standard Oil gold bug railway trust crowd, and it begins to be reasonably clear that the victory for Tom L. Johnson's platform was one which was scored with the consent of the reactionaries. At first it seemed that Mr. Johnson won in spite of the McLean influence and that he had upset all McLean's plans. But the unqualified joy which is betrayed throughout the whole circle of Standard Oilism and by all defenders of monopoly indicates that the results were not a surprise to the controlling faction and that Mr. Johnson was permitted to score a triumph the better to give point to the main issue.

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The brutal treatment which Mr. Bryan received at the hands of the convention could not fail to arouse the Bryan men, not only in Ohio, but throughout the country. Had the indignity to the Nebraskan come only from the Standard Oil crowd, that would have been accepted as a matter of course and no particular attention would have been given the circumstance. But the Jonhson as well as the McLean element were made to appear to be concerned in the effort to humiliate the democratic leader and the fact that the Bryan people in Ohio are already talking of a bolt gives proof that they have accepted the Columbus incident as an expression not only of McLean but of Mayor Johnson as well.

In other words Mayor Johnson has been prejudiced in the eyes of the Bryan people throughout the whole country. We do not believe that Mr. Johnson was in any sense or in any degree a party to the scandalous effort of the Columbus gathering to belittle Mr. Bryan and to discredit his leadership. It is true that Mr. Johnson was never in full sympathy with Mr. Bryan and he never pretended to be. But it is also true that Mr. Johnson was never in sympathy with the gold bug conspiracy and that he never gave aid or comfort to the cause against which Mr. Bryan so gallantly struggled. Mr. Johnson all the way through has been a radical Democrat, and as such he has worked consistently for the advancement of democratic principles. And while he did not stand as a champion of free silver in 1896, he did stand against monopoly in all its phases, just as he stands today.

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At the moment of the Columbus convention Mr. Johnson was the most conspicuous democrat in the United States after Mr. Bryan. It was recognized that with Mr. Bryan out of the way, as Mr. Bryan had put himself out of the way, Mr. Johnson was almost, if not quite, the logical man for the democratic nomination in 1904. Popular attention was centering more and more upon him and more and more definitely his views were challenging discussion and finding advocates. The papers were full of him and it was an open secret that the democratic leaders throughout the country were beginning to look to him as the man of the hour.

But if the monopoly forces have feared Bryan, how much greater reason had they to fear Tom L. Johnson, for Bryan is in fact a conservative of conservatives in comparison with the mayor of Cleveland. Mr. Bryan has never proposed to go beyond what are clearly the traditional lines of democracy. Even concerning the tariff he was infinitely less radical than Mr. Johnson. Mr. Bryan never seemed to have a notion that free trade was natural trade and that men are entitled to enjoy it as they are entitled to enjoy other phases of liberty. He seems to have felt that the tariff was a revenue necessity and while he opposed a tariff for protection he never once questioned the legitimacy of a tariff laid for the purpose of providing funds for the treasury.

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It is true that the Kansas City platform declared against all monopoly in private hands and it is true also that this delaration covered the monopoly of land as well as the monopoly of lines of communication, but there is nothing whatever to indicate in anything that Mr. Bryan ever said on the stump or in any of his writings before or since the election that he have so wide an application to that deliverance. Mr. Bryan apparently has accepted the present tax system as being on the whole good, and he has gone no farther than to advocate an income tax and to condemn the perversion of existing laws for private benefit

On the other hand Mr. Johnson has stood and now stands for all the Kansas City platform said and implied and he stands for a method under which monopoly in private hands would infallibly be destroyed. The mere denunciation of monopoly does not scare the monopolist. In fact the monopolist himself does not hesitate to denounce monopoly when such a denunciation will serve his purpose. But when monopoly is attacked in a practical way on practical lines, then the monopolist takes alarm and he looks far ahead for the means of safeguarding his privileges.

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It is recognized that Mr. Johnson's plans will work. They are simple and definite. They are easy to understand and easy to apply. No social revolution is necessary to their inauguration. Largely they involve a repeal of some notoriously bad laws and the enforcement of some admittedly good laws. It is not to be believed that the predatory class is blind to these facts. The beneficiaries of privilege understand very clearly just what Tom Johnson means and they understand perfectly that if he is not headed off his plans will be put into effect and that then their power will be gene.

Hence the anxiety on their part to destroy Mr. Johnson as a political factor. They have not succeeded very well in their efforts to discredit him by direct attack. In spite of their sneers at him and in spite of their studied efforts to saddle him with the charge of inconsistency and insincerity Mr. Johnson has steadily grown in popular favor and, as we have said, at the moment of the Columbus convention he was the most striking figure in the democratic horizon.

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What could not be done directly the monopolists have sought to do by indirection. They have permitted Mr. Johnson to gain apparent control of a convention that overwhelmingly discredits Mr. Bryan and that conspicuously heaps upon him the most brutal indignity. It was bound to react or at least to reflect upon the man who seemed to be in control of the situation and it is discovered that already the friends of Mr. Bryan are in arms and that there is sedulous effort making on the part of the anti-Bryan interests to accentuate the trouble which has arisen.

We fancy that Mr. Bryan himself will understand the whole matter and that he will not readily accept the notion that Mr. Johnson was responsible for all that took place at Columbus. He will probably see, what appears clear to us, that the McLean convention gave Tom Johnson an apparent victory for the purpose of placing the Cleveland man in the light of having been primarily responsible for humiliating and discrediting the leader who had borne the democratic banner with gallantry and honorable distinction through two bitter campaigns.—Johnstown Democrat.

ONLY A HEN TRIAL.

"Biddy" Becomes a Witness and Carries the Day for Her Own.

The ordinary legally conducted trial for justice is a grave matter and should, and usually does, receive serious attention from all parties concerned, even to the lookers-on, but the trial conducted over some alleged stolen hens Friday afternoon in Justice O'Donald's court was without a serious feature, except to the plaintiff and defendant, the former being Mrs. Jennie Harding and the latter Mrs. S. Allin, says the Salem Journal. Mrs. Allin conducted her own case and the state was represented by John Bayne. Several neighbors were called as witnesses and some conflicting facts in the testimony heard. The pedigree of the hens was given and all present undoubtedly learned several things about poultry and the capabilities of certain stock that may prove of value. It was alleged that four hens were stolen, but since that time, July 6, two of them have disappeared and of the two remaining ones, a pet called "Biddy" of Buff Cochin variety was of especial interest to the witnesses, and she was fed from the hand of Mrs. Allin to prove her ownership, and she certainly was watched as she slowly walked across the room when called and ate the wheat out of the witness' hand. General enjoyment of the amusing and ridiculous climaxes and situations prevailed, and the court was several times compelled to call for order, but the case, fortunately, was only a "hen" trial. The verdict was not guilty.

Solomon Scetus was shot and killed by Charles E. Hall near the Minnesota line in South Dakota. Hall was camped on land which belongs to the Indians. Scetus, with other Indians, ordered Hall to move on. Hot words ensued and a general fight resulted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Father Cordella, the famous Jesuit, is dead.

French chamber of deputies voted to abolish the embassy to the vatican.

Supreme council of the Maccabees elected D. M. Markey of Port Huron, Mich., commander.

The Olympic club of Butte has offered a purse of $20,000 for the Ruhlin-Jeffries fight.

Ohio populists and those who favor amalgamation of independent reform forces meet at Columbus, July 30.

Two killed, 14 injured and engine demolished is the result of a head end collision on the Santa Fe near Gower, Mo.

England, Scotland and Ireland are suffering from heat, and reports from the country are to the effect that the sun is burning up crops.

Gen. Butterfield passed away at his home near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His remains will be buried in the military cemetery of West Point.

George Teltzen, a prominent farmer of Troy, Kan., committed suicide by shooting himself this morning. He had just spent $4000 in dissipation.

Governor Hill of Maine has designated Miss Mary Preble Anderson of Portland to christen the new United States battleship Maine.

J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, Sam Rea and H. McK. Twombley are the five directors of the Northern Pacific announced by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mrs. Fred Hodge, a farmer's wife, residing near Oxford, Wis., was criminally assaulted by two masked men while returning from the field. It is feared she will die.

The Baldwin-Zeigler arctic expedition weighed anchor, and with the Stars and Stripes and Norweigan flags at their masts steamed off to the north from Tromsoe, Norway.

Epworth Leaguers over the country will be appealed to to furnish enough cuticle for grafting the burns of two victims of the recent Chicago & Alton wreck near Kansas City.

Adolph Strecker, a San Francisco barber, is the new king of rifle shots. At the bundesfest he made 395 points out of a possible 200, which has never been equaled in the United States on a King target.

The joint commission of the Protestant Episcopal church has completed a revision of marginal readings of the Bible and will present the report to the triennial convention of the church at San Francisco in October.

Provincial form of government in the islands of Cebu and Bahol and the province of Batangas, Luzon, having proved a failure, have again been placed under military authority, owing to their incomplete pacification.

J. H. Nash, a wealthy rancher, whose ranges are near Cimarron, New Mexico, was killed by being dragged by a broncho over the rocks up the mountain side. He had roped the animal and became entangled in the rope.

Sir Thomas Lipton has refused the demands of 15 of the sailors of the Shamrock I engaged by him to sail Shamrock II in American waters for a bonus of £15 instead of the offered bonus of £8, and is hiring fresh hands.

A mother, while defending herself from assault by Indians, near Maricopa, Ariz., accidentally shot her babe. A posse is in pursuit of the Indians, who have fled to the mountains. There are 1000 Indians on the Maricopa reservation.

Former Senator Wolcott of Colorado has arrived in London from Carlsbad, in excellent health and spirits. He was perfectly well, he remarked when he went, and is a good deal better now. He will probably remain in England several months.

Theopolis Schreiner, brother of Olive Schreiner, has sent a letter to the South African association contradicting the statements made by "Ouida" (Mlle. Louise De Laramee), to the effect that Olive Schreiner was held a prisoner by the British in South Africa.

James Howard, in the Frankfort, Ky., jail charged with complicity in the murder of Goebel, admits the killing of George Baker, but claims justification, as Baker not only killed Howard's father and brother, but attempted to assassinate him on the way to their funeral.

The Missouri river has cut its banks at a point eight miles south of Leavenworth and is pouring part of its water into the Platte river. The bed of the Platte is gradually being widened, and there is danger that within the next few days the Missouri will be transferred completely to the bed of the Platte.

At the hearing of Joseph Robertson and Frank Holland, negroes accused of assaulting Vernon Newton and Grace Davis on night of July 10, witnesses were introduced to prove an alibi. It now seems likely the assault was committed by white men. Robertson and Holland are the men whom [illegible] wish to lynch.

During his two administrations to date President McKinley has acted upon applications for pardons in bank cases as follows: Total number of cases acted upon 62; total acts of clemency 48, as follows: Pardoned 21; pardoned to restore civil rights six; commuted and restored to civil rights four; commuted 12.

D. C. Churchill sails on his way to Bombay, where he will inaugurate an entirely new system of missionary work in India. Mr. Churchill is an engineer and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been asked to found a system of model trade schools at Ahmednager, about 175 miles inland from Bombay.

The great industrial struggle is attracting attention in Germany. The Vossische Zeitung says: "A struggle has begun, which is well worth the keenest attention of the entire world. Foreign countries can only rejoice that the gentlemen of the steel trust who presume to be the conquerors of the whole world, have been reminded in this manner that they also are mortal."

BRYAN ON OHIO DEMOCRACY.

W. J. Bryan, in the Commoner of July 19, says of the work of the Ohio democratic state convention:

The Ohio democratic convention was the political event of last week. The platform adopted made a strong presentation of some of the issues but failed to reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

It began with municipal and state issues and the handiwork of Mayor Tom L. Johnson was evident in the terse and emphatic declaration of democratic principles so far as they apply to local questions. The necessity for municipal reform is an urgent one, and there is sound democracy in the plank demanding that the people be given an opportunity to vote on questions involving the granting or extending of a franchise.

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The convention endorsed the proposition to elect senators by the people. The labor plank is excellent, but those who wrote the platform failed, either intentionally or unintentionally, to mention government by injunction, the black list and arbitration. A reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform would have covered these points also, but having failed to reaffirm, the convention should have been careful to touch on all the important questions.

The convention not only failed, but refused to endorse or reaffirm the Kansas City platform, and, from the manner in which the gold element has rejoiced over this feature of the convention, one would suppose that the main object of the convention was not to write a new platform, but to repudiate the one upon which the last national campaign was fought.

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Gen. Finley was right in insisting upon a vote on his resolution endorsing the Kansas City platform, but he made a mistake in including in his resolution a complimentary reference to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan is not a candidate for any office, and a mention of him might have been construed by some as an endorsement of him for office. The vote should have been upon the naked proposition to endorse the platform of last year, and then no one could have excused his abandonment of democratic principles by pleading his dislike for Mr. Bryan. The cause ought not to be made to bear the sins of an individual. Mr. Bryan will endure without complaint any punishment which the democracy of Ohio may see fit to administer to him, but he does not want his name used to the injury of a good platform.

The gold papers assume that the convention refused to adopt the Kansas City platform because it contained a silver plank. If so, it would have been more courageous to have declared openly for the gold standard. If the gold standard is good, it ought to have been endorsed—if bad, it ought to have been denounced. To ignore the subject entirely was inexcusable.

The money question is not yet out of politics. Every session of congress will have to deal with it. Republicans declare that it is dead, but they keep working at it. At the last session of congress they tried to make the silver dollar redeemable in gold, and when that is accomplished they will try to limit the legal tender qualities of the dollar. The gold standard will not be complete until gold is the only legal tender money and bank notes the only paper money. Then our supply of primary money will be controlled by foreign financiers, and our supply of credit money by domestic financiers.

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This plan has been developed gradually and every step has been taken secretly and stealthily. The republican leaders have been in this movement for years; as soon as the democratic party found that some of its leaders had joined the conspiracy those leaders were deposed. It looks now as if the reactionary influences were once more trying to secure control. If they succeed in Ohio or elsewhere it simply means another gigantic struggle such as was witnessed in 1896. The democratic party cannot be made a plutocratic party, even if there was room in this country for two such parties. There was a time, under the Cleveland regime, when the party leaders used general and ambiguous phrases to deceive the voters, but that scheme can not be worked again. We can not expect the voters to have confidence in the party unless the party has confidence in the voters, and if the party has confidence in the voters it will state its position on all the important questions before the country and invite judgment.

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The present campaign in Ohio involves a senator, as well as a state ticket, and as the convention dealt with other national questions, it should have dealt candidly and honestly with the money question. Mr. McLean is supposed to be a candidate for the United States senate, and is also supposed to have dictated that portion of the platform which has to do with national issues. The senator elected by the next Ohio legislature will have to vote on the money question. The democratic party of the nation is opposed to making the silver dollar a promise to pay gold, and is also opposed to substituting national bank notes for government paper, but the democratic party in Ohio was silent upon these important subjects. Why? Did the leaders ignore the money question in order to please those who bolted? Or does Mr. McLean want to be left free to affiliate with the republicans on financial questions in case of his election?

Mr. Kilbourne, the nominee for governor, is an excellent man, a life-long democrat and an active supporter of the national ticket in both 1896 and 1900. He is better than his platform. He deserves and should receive the vote of every democrat in Ohio.

If any of the Ohio democrats feel aggrieved because the reorganizing element of the party triumphed at the convention let them not visit their disappointment upon the state ticket, but rather see to the nomination of senators and representatives who will select a trustworthy senator. Let them see to it also that the state platform is made at the primaries next time rather than at the convention. If the voters at the primaires had instructed their delegates to insist upon the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform the result would have been different.

SNAKE AND CHICKEN.

They Fight a Draw Battle in Which Both Show Skill.

"One of the most amusing contests I ever saw in my life happened at my place the other day," said a White Salmon rancher to The Dalles Chronicle man. "It was between a blue racer snake, about eleven inches long, and a half-grown Plymouth Rock cockerel. My attention was called to the contest by the unnatural noise and antics of the cockerel. In a moment he lay stretched on the ground as if dead, and the next moment I could see the racer unwind about a third of its thin body from the neck of the chicken, while the other two-thirds crawled out of its mouth. In less than a minute, and before the snake had time to get out of the way, the cockerel was on his feet and, grasping the snake by the tail, again swallowed nearly two-thirds of its length, when quick as a wink the snake wound itself around the chicken's neck, and shutting off its wind again compelled it to drop to the earth as if stone dead. No sooner was the chicken stretched out and still than the snake unwound itself and crawled out of the chicken's mouth. This performance was repeated three times when the chicken cocked its head on one side, took a disgusted but amusing look at the little racer, and, apparently concluding that he was too tough a customer for further attack, abandoned the contest and went his way."

Lieut. Ridgeway of the garrison at Walla Walla has been ordered to be ready to receive a squadron of the Fourth U. S. cavalry. The squadron has 255 privates and three officers, making, with the fourth field battery now at the fort, 423 men.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

Attorneys for Mrs. Botkin have started her case on the way to the supreme court of the United States.

Ten Aleut girls arrived at Port Townsend from Analaska and will be sent to the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn.

Saloon men of Walla Walla refused to pay fines for violating Sunday closing law. They will carry the cases to the supreme court.

Leigh S. J. Hunt, the Korean millionaire, is very ill at Nagasaki, and has been compelled to give up his project of starting an opposition paper to the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Mann, mother of C. B. Mann, died in Olympia, aged 81 years. Deceased was the wife of Rev. S. H. Mann, a pioneer Methodist minister well known in both Washington and Oregon.

Frank Denison has been returned to the Walla Walla penitentiary after three years liberation. He scaled the walls in 1898. He was recaptured in Butte Mountain, Nevada. His crime was assault with intent to kill.

The government navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., has laid off 100 men, principally machinists, and will shortly reduce wages so as to be more nearly equal to the scale paid in the local shops of the cities on Puget Sound.

H. G. Burpee and C. D. Mann of Portland have decided to establish a claim cannery at South Bend, Wash. The citizens of South Bend will donate 50,000 feet of lumber for the building, furnish the piling and drive them for the wharf.

At The Dalles, a committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of holding a street fair and carnival some time in the early fall has met with sufficient encouragement to begin raising funds and making preliminary arrangements.

State Treasurer C. S. Moore filed in the office of the secretary of state his semi-annual account, showing cash on hand to the amount of $1,094,338.71. This is $14,000 more than was in the treasury at the same time last year. The report covers the six months ending June 30.

Astoria Council, Federation of Labor, has received a communication from the American Federation of Labor, stating that a 5 cent per capita assessment had been placed on the members of the local unions for the benefit of the striking machinists throughout the country.

At Kiona, 60 miles from North Yakima, two well known farmers were accidentally killed. E. N. Ordway was trampled to death by a runaway team. Later Everett Roberts fell under a harvester, the large wheel of the machine passing over his head and killing him instantly.

Linn county's, (Ore.) largest crop this year is hay. It is the largest in the history of the county, and the farmers have been taxed to secure sufficient help to save it. The immense crop has lowered the price, and the best quality is selling for from $3 to $3.50 loose delivered.

The commission appointed by the last legislature to revise the Portland charter, decided by a vote of 19 to 5 to reserve to the city the right to own, acquire, construct and maintain water, gas, electric light works, steam, water or electric power plants, telephone lines and street railways.

Joe Felix, an Indian in the Wenatchee jail charged with attempting to murder Carmilt, another Siwash, hanged himself with a woolen scarf. He evidently tied both ends of the scarf to the grating of the cage, placed his head in the loop, then rested his weight until strangulation ended his life.

Judge Bellinger, in the federal court made an order for the sale of the franchises, rights of way and other property of the Norwhest Railway company to satisfy judgments and debts that have accumulated. The Northwest railway company was one of the big schemes floated many years ago by Promoter Blake, and the whole of Eastern Washington, Oregon and Idaho were concerned in the outcome. The proposed railway was to extend from Huntington, where it tapped the Oregon Short Line, north along the Snake river on the Oregon side, into the copper mining distict.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

United States Trade With Belgium—Imports and Exports.

The bureau of foreign commerce of the state department has made public a chapter of the volume entitled "Commercial Relations for 1900" which is now in press. This extract is dealing with the United States trade with Belgium.

Consul Winslow at Liege says that Beligum is a manufacturing country, having imported last year some $250,000,000 worth and exported over $400,000,000 worth. The United States contributed $56,000,000 worth and received some $13,000,000. Consul Lincoln at Antwerp says the trade between the two countries last year was marked by a large gain in imports of corn from the United States, the increased importation of fire arms into the United States and a decrease in the importation into Belgium of American refined petroleum, bicycles, hemp and salted or smoked meats.

Our iron working machinery, according to Consul Winslow is sought by Belgium manufacturers in preference to all other kinds even at an advance in price over the machinery of other countries and their own. The German imitation is admitted, he says, to fall far short of the American original.

American machinery, it is said, has wonderfully changed the manner of making firearms in Belgium, and many of the cheaper weapons are now made by automatic machinery at a great reduction of prices.

During the first three-quarters of 1900 at least 500,000 of what are known as machine made guns were shipped to the United States. Large numbers of the Damask gun barrels, made nowhere in the world except at Liege, find a ready sale in America. The secret of manufacturing these guns is handed down from father to son and is jealousy guarded.

A Girl's First Mistake.

In speaking of the breach of promise suit of Portia Knight, the [illegible] Oregon girl against the Duke of Manchester, now at home in London, the San Francisco Call says: "Perhaps she started out wrong by being born in Salem, Or. It never was considered an especially lucky place to be born. She may realize now that this was her first mistake, and she knows well enough that it is too late to rectify it, just as it always is with mistakes."

Lieutenant Governor Northcutt, head consul, Modern Woodmen of America, announced the appointment of the following state deputies: California, D. L. Thornton; Nevada, L. H. Addison; Utah, L. Pierce; Idaho, F. W. Bailey; Oregon, J. W. Simmons; Washington, C. D. Elliott; Wyoming, J. N. Menzie.