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Hoar on Bryan.

It is said that the democratic national committee will use the anti-expansion speech of Senator Hoar as a campaign document, but if so there is one feature of it that will undoubtedly be omitted. This is the Massachusetts senator's reference of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Hoar said that he did not expect to accomplish anything for liberty in the Philippine islands but through the republican party—that upon it the fate of the islands for years to come is to depend. "If that party cannot be persuaded," he said, "the case is in my judgment for the present hopeless." Mr. Hoar declared that he could not "look with any favor upon Mr. Bryan as an alternative," he could not "believe that there is anything to hope for from his election." "Upon all other questions than imperialism," continued the senator, "he announces no single doctrine, principle, or purpose which has in it anything either of prosperity or safety to the republic. And I cannot forget that when it was attempted to defeat the Paris treaty, or at least to compel an amendment which, if it had been done, would have put the Philippine islands upon the same footing with Cuba, would have prevented the war, and would have preserved our national doctrines of liberty and our ancient policy, it was due to Mr. Bryan, more than to any other man after the treaty left the hands of the president, that that attempt was frustrated."

The statement is absolutely true. Having resigned his military commission, Mr. Bryan hastened to Washington and exerted his influence with his partisan friends for the ratification of the treaty. Before his arrival at the national capital the opponents of the treaty had enough votes to defeat it or compel its modification, and it was Bryan's influence that changed some of them to support of the treaty, which was finally ratified by the casting vote of the vice president.

This is undeniable history. Mr. Bryan was then playing politics with the Philippines, as he is now doing with the cry of anti-imperialism, and the wonder is that any sincere anti-imperialist can have any confidence in him. Doubtless the democrats will endeavor to make capital out of the speech of the Massachusetts senator, but they will be careful not to quote Hoar on Bryan.

Extending the Anti-Trust Law.

The additions to the anti-trust law of 1890, proposed by a subcommittee of the house committee on judiciary, would materially strengthen that act, which is now admittedly inadequate. It has been found sufficient to prevent the carrying out of railroad traffic agreements and to do away with a certain class of trade combinations, but most of the trusts are not amenable to it, or at any rate the efforts to enforce it against some of the trusts have failed. No law on the statute books received more careful consideration than this anti-trust act, but it is now practically a dead letter.

The proposed additions to the law are somewhat drastic in their nature, but such regulations as they provide would undoubtedly prove very effective against the trusts if they should be sustained by the courts. The proposal to require that all trust-made goods entering into interstate commerce shall be branded is, we believe, entirely novel, as is also that prohibiting the use of the mails to concerns and their officials proven to be trusts. As to the first of these proposals, there is no doubt that congress, under its constitutional authority to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign countries, can require trust-made articles going into interstate commerce to be branded as such, but to exclude trust from mail priv-

ileges would be a rather questionable exercise of power. If that can be done, however, it would certainly tend powerfully to the repression of combinations. The subcommittee has been considering the subject with great care and doubtless a part if not all of its recommendations will be adopted. They indicate a purpose on the part of the majority party in congress to respond to the popular demand for further anti-trust legislation and to have it of a character that will prove effective.

There has been no day since the defeat of Mr. Bryan in November, 1896, that has not augmented the condemnation that the coinage issue received at the hands of the people and the states in that election. Abounding prosperity on the gold standard, an immense increase in the nation's gold supply, expansion of the currency until we had the largest per capita circulation in our history—all these facts refute and finally forever muster out of the area of serious consideration each and every one of the arguments presented by the eloquent Nebraska in the great campaign of 1896. Not only in the United States, but all around the globe, the world of finance and business has been piling stones on the grave of the hope that inspired the 16 to 1 movement. It is no longer a hope, it is but a desire, a dream.

Andrew Carnegie has again signaled his devotion to literary knowledge by the splendid gift of \$3,600,000 to the Pittsburg library, the sum necessary for the proposed extension and enlargement of the present building, towards the erection and equipment of which he had previously donated \$3,400,000 making the aggregate \$7,000,000. This will be a sum sufficient to insure to Pittsburg the finest library in the United States, with the possible exception of the congressional library in Washington. During 1899 Mr. Carnegie made gifts to American libraries, already constructed or in prospect, \$3,503,500.

Once in a while a returned soldier from the Philippines says the climate is not fit for a white man to live in, but to offset this we have the testimony of the paymaster at Iloilo, who says he has in his hands over \$200,000 deposited by American soldiers who intend, when their term of enlistment has expired, to settle in the islands and take advantage of the numerous business opportunities there. There are probably some white men who cannot stand the climate, but a man of sound constitution, who lives temperately, evidently has no trouble.

There is one way by which, according to some economists, the farmers can reduce the amount of wheat and corn in the market, which sooner or later, perhaps, will commend itself to them. That way is not to decrease the production of grain on the farms, but to turn it more largely into meat, butter and cheese. It is the essence to good farming to sell the farm products in as concentrated a form as possible, leaving the great bulk of the product on the farm in the shape of fertilizer for the improvement of the soil.

The so-called silver republicans are trying to get a new hold by appropriating to themselves the name of the martyred president and calling themselves Lincoln republicans. They have as little in common with Abraham Lincoln as they have with George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Better call themselves Bryan democrats and stop their masquerading.

Secretary Gage informs congress that the internal revenue collected last year under the war levy of 1898 upon articles not theretofore taxed was \$45,724,540. If nothing better can be done, these special war taxes at least could be "mustered out."

An eminent British physician has promulgated a new set of rules to guarantee longevity to human mortals, but the ordinary man will keep right along shortening his life by living in the same old way.

Free silver must certainly be in its dotage at least when the free silver republican party leaders announce that it

is to be sent to the rear and other issues brought up on the fighting line.

With July corn at 40 cents a bushel, the calamity howlers are hard put to it for some argument to convince the farmer that he is being ground down.

That Kentucky grand jury has narrowed down the number of Goebel assassins to ten. Is this equivalent to a conviction?

Senators by Direct Vote.

We give below a few extracts from the press in regard to electing senators by direct vote:

There is reason to be proud that the house has declared for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, but it is a little premature to hope that the members of the upper branch will deliberately saw it off while sitting on it.

Now that the vital question of electing senators by direct vote has got into congress the reform should be pushed with energy and persistency. The popular branch went on record in favor of the good idea 240 to 15 for a constitutional amendment to secure the reform.

We sincerely hope that the senate will promptly approve the proposed amendment to the constitution and if it shall be done it will be impossible for the states to refuse their approval. The issue would at once come directly between the corruptionists and the friends of honest government, and the legislatures of the various states would be forced to obey the overwhelming popular sentiment that demands the end of senatorial scandals and the choice of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Senator Hoar deprecated the prompt disposition of the resolution in open senate, because it proposed to pull down the cornerstones of the republic. There are numerous ways in which the cornerstones can be weakened, none more effectually than the humiliating suspicion that under the present system of choosing senators seats in that august body can be purchased like other articles of merchandise, a suspicion which recent investigations have almost ripened into a certainty. This is far more dangerous to the republic's underpinning than a mere change of process.

The senate is approaching a vote on two contested election cases which in themselves supply all the argument necessary to support the proposed change. The people of Montana certainly do not desire another such legislative scandal as that which has just been aired at their expense and the United States senate probably does not hanker after conducting another such investigation at the expense of a man who has taken such an oath of office as senator and been recording his vote as a member of that body. Nor can the people of Pennsylvania be reasonably supposed to want a repetition of the Quay business. The second state in the union in point of wealth and commercial importance has been represented but in part in the senate during the most important session of that body which has been held in years.

Secular Shots at the Pulpit.

The preacher who sued another for the price of several sermons thought that the gospel ought not to be absolutely free.

The women of the Presbyterian church in Cleveland went without new Easter hats in order to raise money to pay the church debt. If more than one or two women had to make that sacrifice the church must have been enormously burdened.

The reported papal decision prohibiting all religious congregations of the church from taking any part in politics voices an enlightened policy which is as advisable for the church as it is necessary for healthy political life in modern states.

The executors of a preacher who died lately in Connecticut have found a large deposit in a savings bank which the minister had entirely overlooked. It is evident that the good man had laid up other treasures where moth and rust do not corrupt. His mind was fixed upon them.

A Dutch Reformed minister was de-

posed by the classis at Schenectady. The deposed young man is supposed to be conducting revivals somewhere in the middle west, but while he was in the state he had the unfortunate habit of getting drunk. It will be interesting to watch the religious returns from the revived middle west.

Eastern churches which find it slow work to rent their pews to advantage may take a lesson from Beloit, Wis., where Roman Catholic Father M. I. Ward of St. Thomas' church has recently instituted a method of persuasion, not fruit bearing as yet, but of possible future fertility, assuring paying tenants for all the sittings as soon as they are offered. He informed his parishioners that if the seats were not taken by a certain day they would all be closed and was as good as his word, nailing them up solidly with boards, leaving open only those of lessees who had made good their tenancy by coming down with the rent beforehand. Father Ward's theory of the relations of shepherd and flock is evidently founded on the principle that so far as the details of shearing are concerned the shepherd is there to run the business and is going to run it in his own way, even if the recalcitrancy of his flock constrains him to nail up the sheepfold.

Edged Tools.

Most men are willing to serve their country in an official capacity. The average man is either too brilliant or too stupid to become famous.

The path that leads to happiness often crosses a bridgeless stream of tears.

A nomination is more apt to be equivocal to a collection than to an election.

Some musicians take great pains with their music, while others give them to the audience.

Probably some people are disagreeable because they are unable to attract attention any other way.

A wife is called the husband's better half—and some husbands are so mean they don't care how the other half lives.

Men are gay deceivers ever; during courtship they express their willingness to go through fire and water for the adored one, but after marriage they won't even get up and light the kitchen fire.

Governor Roosevelt's newly acquired fondness for quoting the West African proverb, "Speak softly and carry a large stick and you will go far," would seem to indicate that he has heard of something more attractive than the strenuous life.

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