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It appears from the reports of the British press regarding British war office contracts that Joe Chamberlain has a brother whose name ought to be Abner.

In their published interviews, Mr. McKinley's supporters express their disapproval of the Kansas City platform and nominations with welcome unanimity.

The prosperity touter finds his occupation an onerous one. All his whistling is up the wind. This is because the public is beginning to realize that there is no prosperity and has been none except for the beneficiaries of special privileges.

What a satire upon liberty it must have been, that Fourth of July celebration at Manila. Flags were displayed, patriotic songs were sung, and patriotic speeches were delivered. Even the declaration of independence was read. And that part of it, too, which asserts that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed!

Dispatches from the Transvaal say that Lord Roberts is distributing seed to the impoverished Boer farmers. This will doubtless be cited as an instance of magnanimity on the part of a victor. It is a very queer sort of magnanimity that robs a people of independence and then offers them seed-corn. But then it is so much easier and pleasanter to be "magnanimous" and "generous" and "benevolent" than to be plainly and simply just.

If the making of unnecessary noise in public places is a characteristic of savagery, as has been plausibly argued, then Chicago is about to take a step in the direction of civilization. The corporation counsel has drawn an ordinance forbidding all needless noises within the city limits. Should this ordinance be adopted and enforced, there would be no more shouting of wares for sale in the early morning or late evening, no more creaking wheels making excruciating music upon the streets, no more jangling of loosely loaded iron rails upon trucks, no more yelling and whooping and screaming at midnight with intent to notify sleeping people that the disturbers are still awake. It is to be hoped that the ordinance may pass, and that it may be followed by a wider extension of noiseless pavements and the general adoption of rubber tires for vehicles. But as the mayor proclaims his preference for street noises, as testimonials to the urban character of Chicago, this is too much to hope for.

The seriousness of the situation, both in the Philippines and in South Africa, may be better inferred from what the American and the British generals, respectively, say of the possibility of sparing men for China, than from the censored reports of the progress they are making. Lord Roberts assures the British war department that he cannot possibly spare 10,000 men from the seat of war in South Africa, and Gen. MacArthur is equally sure that he cannot spare more than the regiment which has already been taken from him in the Philippines. If the little brown men of the Philippine archipelago and the Boers of South Africa, even after they are defeated, can thus monopolize the attention of over a quarter of a million soldiers, what hope is there for the armies of Europe in a country like China, with its 400,000,000 outraged and angered population?

Why shouldn't the United States look with favor upon the Swiss agitation for annexation? Time was when the great distance of Switzerland from this country, and the fact that it is neither part of the American continent nor an adjacent island, would have been a conclusive objection. But that objection loses its force, now that we seek to annex territory which is separated from the continent by leagues upon leagues of ocean. Every possible objection that would apply to the annexation of Switzerland applies to the annexation of the Philippines; and there are circumstances besides, that make the annexation of Switzerland comparatively desirable. For one thing, Switzerland, if she adopted the Swiss proposal of annexation, would not have to be conquered. For another, she could be at once admitted as a state in the union. Though this would be expansion, it would not be imperialism. Of course, we might have to fight her European neighbors; but from the Rooseveltian point of view, that would be a favorable consideration. War with European powers would foster the strenuous life among our young men much better than the slaughter of little brown fellows like rabbits in a corral.

The notorious "Tammany hall" in New York, under the boss-ship of Richard Croker, is dishonored with a weak imitation in the "City hall" of Chicago, under the boss-ship of Carter Harrison. Neither of these political combines cares a picayune for political principle. Each is in very truth an organized appetite. Local office spoils, city contracts, and other money-making advantages of polit-

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ical power, are the aim and object of both. If New York were a republican city, "Tammany hall" would be a republican organization and Croker a republican leader. Hanna would never have been heard of outside of Cleveland. If Chicago were a republican city, the "City hall" would be a republican organization and Harrison a republican heeler. As it is, both "Tammany hall" in New York, and the "City hall" in Chicago, must profess to be democratic. Otherwise they could not get at the spoils. It is not strange, in these circumstances, that Harrison's "City hall" and Croker's "Tammany hall" work in harmony. Certain kinds of affiliation are natural. Nor will it be remarkable if both try to wreck the presidential ticket, since neither can benefit by its election and both may find local advantage in compassing its defeat. The disposition to do this will be in no degree weakened by the fact that Croker and Harrison were alike "turned down" at Kansas City. Croker was completely balked at every turn by Hill, very much to his own discomfiture and Hill's advantage; while Harrison was rebuked by the nomination of Stevenson, and, though nominal leader of the Illinois delegation, was overshadowed by Altgeld.

It was through the manipulation of the Harrison faction—the "City hall" of Chicago politics—that Stevenson had been humiliated at the Springfield convention in June. Stevenson's career in national politics and his standing in the state made him an eminently appropriate candidate for delegate at large to the national convention; but "peanut" politics prevailed, and a Chicago criminal lawyer, with no political standing or record, was made a delegate at large, while Stevenson was pushed into the position of alternate. But without the slightest effort on his part, and equally without any on the part of the Harrison faction, Stevenson, whom the "peanut" machine had rejected as a delegate, became the party candidate for vice president. This is one of the incidents which goes to show how utterly weak Mr. Harrison is when he gets beyond the influence of the city appointments and contracts which he controls in Chicago.

Another incident in this line was connected with the presence of Altgeld at the national convention. Altgeld stood no more chance of being sent from Chicago to either the state or the national convention than Thomas Jefferson would if he had been here. Harrison's "City hall" machine, with its appointments and contracts, controlled the local conventions. But when Altgeld appeared at the state convention the calls for him were too spontaneous and enthusiastic to be ignored. He was invited to the platform where he delivered a speech which made it impossible for any of Bryan's secret enemies to frustrate a vote of instructions for Bryan. From the state convention Altgeld went, still as a private member of the party, to the national convention at Kansas City. He arrived in good time to prevent something worse than a blunder. Harrison, as the head of the Illinois delegation, had almost upset the arrangement of Bryan's friends to make Gov. Thomas temporary presiding officer; but Altgeld, almost with a wave of the hand, brushed Harrison aside and saved this important position from going from Thomas to Rose of Milwaukee. From that moment Harrison was a nonentity at Kansas City. In spite of his expectation that Altgeld would view the Kansas City convention from the gallery, if at all, Altgeld was the first person not a delegate to be invited to address the convention from the platform. Though the convention was very largely composed of politicians of the Harrison order, it was not insensible to the overshadowing qualities of superior men; and it was evident at Kansas City that Altgeld, however short he might be of the support of "peanut" politicians in Chicago, is the one great national character of Illinois in the democratic party.

In the gold democratic movement four years ago there were two types of men. Both believed in the gold standard. Both had economic reasons for their belief. But whereas the men of one type, being plutocrats as well as economists, found themselves at home in association with the McKinley-Hanna outfit, men of the other type, being essentially democrats, were drawn away from the democracy only by their economic convictions. Where these two types of gold democrats will be found in the coming campaign it is easy to conjecture. The plutocratic type will support McKinley, while the democratic type will support Bryan. An example of the way in which the latter looks upon the present situation is afforded by Edward J. Shriver, a well-known single tax man of the east, who broke away from most of the single tax men of the country four years ago because he could not reconcile "16 to 1" with his economic conscience. We quote from Mr. Shriver's letter:

> For the sake of whatever slight influence it may have, in view of my having exerted myself among single taxers against Bryan in 1896, may I ask you to register my intention to vote for him this year, and that most willingly? By doing this I do not wish to recant my views in any way on the money question, nor my opinion that the 16 to 1 proposition is a distinctly paternalistic one to which as a single taxer it would be impossible for me to subscribe; but even were it to become an issue this year, which I do not believe possible, it seems to me that the present danger to the very fundamentals of republican institutions is too great, and the corruption of the present administration too disgraceful, for anyone who believes in abstract democracy or common decency to regard anything else. I should be willing to set aside even my interest in the single tax for the more pressing emergency. As a gold democrat, moreover, I consider that the silver democrats have conceded to us in the Kansas City platform all that we have a right to ask, and that when they invite us to join them in the "paramount issue" where we agree, it would be petty in us to deny them the privilege of reasserting their convictions on other points, however wrong we may still deem those to be.

It would have been impossible for

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the free silver men to refrain from repeating the coinage clause of the platform of 1896, after the reception which the republicans had given to the state platforms that merely re-affirmed. Even the platform adopted in Illinois, which reaffirmed in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, was described by the republican press, and even by some of the gold democracy press, as a backdown. This made it necessary to do what might otherwise have been unnecessary. The only alternative was to reassert the silver declarations of 1896 or to go into the compaign under charges of trimming. Bryan preferred the former course. Another reason doubtless influenced him. It was the evident intention of the mere "peanut" politicians of the party to make a reaffirmation the basis for a free silver campaign in the west, and the neglect to reassert it the basis for a gold campaign in the east. That was the kind of campaign that McKinley made in 1896. But Bryan is not like McKinley. Come victory or come defeat, Bryan is frank with the people. So the free silver clause was repeated because the democratic party stands for free silver. Any ambiguity on that issue would have been a fraud. At the same time it must be conceded, and this will be demonstrated as the campaign progresses, that the repetition of the free silver clause puts the money issue out of this election. Had there been no repetition the revolt of the populists and the free silver republicans, the anger of free silver democrats, and the letter of Bryan whether of acceptance or declination, would have given a new impetus to that question which even so fundamental an issue as imperialism might not have checked. As it is, the money issue remains in abeyance while the issue of republic or empire is tried at the bar of American citizenship.

And now it leaks out that Mr. McKinley tried to hedge on the silver question. Postmaster General Smith drafted a platform for the Philadelphia convention in which the party would have been made once more to oppose silver coinage "except by international agreement," and this statement of the issue Mr. McKinley approved. But the bosses were too much for him. Knowing that such a declaration wasn't worth a nickel for corruption fund purposes, they changed it to a flat-footed gold standard demand, which Mr. McKinley swallows as meekly as he swallows all the other doses that Hanna has prepared for him. The contrast between such a man and the man who notified his party that if it stultified him in its platform it must seek another candidate is worth studying.

An American military officer in the Philippines has been convicted and sentenced to be reprimanded for conniving at the looting by his men of Filipino homes. The articles taken from these "naked savages," as the imperialist papers delight in describing the Filipinos, were such things as one silver watch, two hypodermic syringes, one diamond glass cutter, one bugle in leather case, one lot of clothing, three canes with silver heads, one box canned goods, two bottles of wine, two bottles of rum, one double-barrel shotgun, one parasol, and one lot of coins. The convicted officer must have been surprised when in the formal reprimand he was advised that the army is in the Philippines to protect, not to despoil. As a rational being he must have observed that the army is there to do on a large scale what he allowed his men to do on a small one.

A letter published in the Omaha World, from A. F. Miller, Thirty-second United States volunteers, tells of a method of torturing Filipinos which is as ingenious as it is devilish. It is called the water cure. Describing it, Mr. Miller, with no little gusto, as becomes a Christian soldier bent on converting the heathen by force of arms, explains that the soldiers put the Filipinos—

> on their backs, a man standing on each hand and each foot; then put a round stick in the mouth and pour a pail of water in the mouth and nose, and if they don't give up pour another pail. They swell up like toads. I'll tell you it's terrible torture.

This torture is applied to compel the Filipinos to give up their hidden arms. In confirmation of Miller's story an officer, writing to the "City and State," of Philadelphia, also tells of the water cure; but he attributes its use to the Macabebe scouts whom the American government employs. The Macabebe is a bitter enemy of the Filipino, in much the same way and probably for much the same reason that the American Indian was bitter in his enmity toward the colonists of our revolutionary period. Like the American Indian, also, he is a savage. His employment, therefore by our government is analogous to the employment by the British government of savage Indians in the war of subjugation against the American patriots. The Indians scalped and burned their prisoners; the Macabebes flood theirs with water until they "swell up like toads." While it relieves our soldiers of the charge of brutality to attribute this torture to the Macabebes, the responsibility is only shifted from the soldiers to their government. Great Britain has been condemned by the civilized world for engaging savage Indians to torture the American revolutionists; shall we escape similar condemnation when it appears that we have employed Macabebe savages to torture Filipinos?

That extraordinary democrat, St. Clair McKelway, editor of the renegade Brooklyn Eagle, has evolved from his inner consciousness a principle of constitutional law of the first magnitude as a curiosity. Arguing for imperialism, he says that this republic as a nation "made the constitution and the constitution did not make it." As if that were not absurd enough, he adds that the nation "derives from the constitution no right and duty of sovereignty." Yet further he proclaims that "its sovereignty is in itself, not in the constitution;" and asserting that "its sovereignty

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preceded the constitution," he prophesies that it "may survive it." Mr. McKelway ought to know that this nation had no existence whatever until the constitution created it. Though it is true that the nation's sovereignty existed before the constitution, it existed in the several states, and was derived from them through the constitution and not otherwise. And the nation derived from the states no more sovereignty than they surrendered through the constitution. What they did not thus surrender it did not thereby nor in any other way acquire. And since it has no sovereignty except from the states through the constitution, and never can have, if its sovereignty should survive the constitution, as Mr. McKelway hints it may, that will be only as the result of some such usurpation of power as the imperialists now propose.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It was notably a convention of politicians, but emphatically not a politicians' convention.

Though the majority of the delegates cared nothing for political principle, but were of that "peanut" variety of politician which the New York "Tammany hall" makes notorious and the Chicago "City hall" imitates in a small way, they were so thoroughly conscious of the demands of their constituents that they dared not follow their own inclinations, but were forced to obey him whom they reluctantly recognized as the tribune of the people. Had they been unrestrained by home instructions and felt no fear of popular resentment, they would not only have balked at the platform, but they would have gone so far as to nominate a man of the Hill type instead of Bryan. But with those instructions to reckon with they were as obedient as children.

They did not speak their own thoughts, they did not vote their own will; they were used as speaking and voting instruments by the democratic masses of the country. Because their constituents demanded the nomination of Bryan they nominated him. Because their constituents believed in the ability and integrity of Bryan they dared raise no issue with him regarding the platform or anything else. What they understood him to require that they conceded. They conceded nothing more.

He insisted upon a reiteration of the bimetallic ratio demand, and although the committee on resolutions adopted it by a bare majority of two—Oklahoma and Hawaii—all the delegations, when the matter was laid before them for instructions, positively forbade the presentation of a minority report. If Bryan had expressed a preference as to the vice presidency, his choice would have been the nominee. A word from him and the ticket would have been Bryan and Towne instead of Bryan and Stevenson. That word being withheld, the convention followed its own inclination by selecting a strict party man. The majority would have preferred Hill, but Hill by declining (and it is due to him to say that he took high ground in his manner of doing this) forced upon them a second choice. So it was in all things else. Bryan's word was law to them. When Bryan was silent they became "peanut" politicians once more.

It was altogether an encouraging demonstration of the truth that the people do rule. Even though a majority of their agents be unprincipled politicians, the history of this convention amply shows that those politicians will meekly obey a popular mandate when it comes to them with unmistakable emphasis.

Naturally, the submission of the convention to Bryan's requirements has won him the title of "boss." Some Hanna papers are so utterly lacking in sense of humor as to call him a bigger boss than Hanna!

Absurd as the comparison is, it nevertheless embodies a welcome truth. Bryan is, indeed, a bigger boss than Hanna. He bosses the politicians of his party, by the power and with the authority of the masses of his party. This is a boss-ship which the people want. It is one to which Hanna could not aspire. Hanna is a boss, not by the authority of the masses of his party, but by the power of money and with the authority of trust magnates.

Though Bryan be a bigger boss than Hanna, McKinley is certainly not. McKinley is no boss at all. He cannot even boss himself, but is a poor weakling in the hands of Hanna—a weakling whose exalted principles of yesterday become, at the command of the master, his football to-day.

The circumstances that have induced plutocratic papers to call Bryan a boss, have raised him in the opinion not only of his own friends, but of all candid men. He became a boss rather than be a trimmer.

"If by any chance," said he, "the committee on resolutions decides to report a platform in which there is not a silver plank there must be a minority report and a fight on the floor of the convention. I will come to Kansas City on the fastest train available, make a fight for silver on the floor of the convention, and then decline to take the nomination if the convention omits the ratio. This is final."

Whatever any man's opinion of the silver question may be, there can be after that but one opinion as to Bryan. We can feel assured that the man who stands so firmly by his convictions with which we do not agree, will stand firmly by his convictions with which we do agree. Since Bryan was ready to throw aside the highest personal honors rather than evade the subordinate silver issue, he can be relied upon not to trifle with the paramount issue of imperialism.

Imperialism is the paramount issue. It would have been so regardless of the platform. For platforms cannot create, they can only register, issues. But the platform itself declares, what events had predetermined, that this issue is paramount.

In doing so it lays down elementary principles which cannot be assailed without attacking the ideals of popular government. The inalienable rights of man as set forth in the declaration of independence are reaffirmed, not perfunctorily, but with direct reference to practical questions; and that old Jeffersonian document itself is declared to be the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. Not stopping there, the platform goes on to assert specifically that all governments de-

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rive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that any government not based upon that consent is tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. It then proclaims that the constitution follows the flag and denounces the imperial doctrine that a government deriving its powers from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond the constitution or in violation of it. Upon these fundamental principles, fortified by the statement that "no nation can long endure half republic and half empire," the platform rests its indictment against imperialism as exemplified by the republican policy with reference to Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

In this connection the platform rises to unexampled heights of political morality. Distinguishing between expansion and imperialism, it says:

> **We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands, to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.**

On the subject of trusts, the specific reforms recommended are not altogether satisfactory, as when it is proposed to require federal licenses and establish a censorship of the mails. Nevertheless, one genuine and far-reaching reform of the trust evil is advocated without evasion. We refer to the clause favoring an amendment to the tariff laws so as to put products of the trusts upon the free list.

But if, with that one exception, the specific reforms are disappointing, the general principle declared is perfect. And that, after all, is the more important. Specific demands necessarily change with changing circumstances; but a general principle once inserted in a party platform offers to the radical wings of the party a leverage whereby they can force not only its continued repetition, but also the insertion of more and more appropriate specific demands. On this trust issue the principle of the platform is embodied in a pledge in these words:

> **Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. . . . . We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form.**

Upon that declaration the most radical economic demands can rest. And if these demands be not made more and more radical with successive platforms, or if the principle ever be cut out or modified in the direction of conservatism, the fault will lie with those radical men of the country who, from partisan motives or personal indifference, may refuse at this election to strengthen the hands of the men who have secured so comprehensive a declaration.

The other planks of the platform may be briefly summarized.

A prompt redemption of the nation's pledge of independence to Cuba is demanded. The Monroe doctrine is reaffirmed. Militarism is denounced. The Dingley tariff law is condemned as a breeder of trusts. Enlarged powers for the interstate commerce commission are favored; and a demand is made for the election of federal senators by direct vote of the people, and for the establishment whenever practicable of direct legislation.

Government by injunction and the blacklist are condemned, and labor arbitration is advocated; while, to offset the demand of the republican platform for a cabinet secretary of commerce, this platform recommends the appointment of a cabinet secretary of labor.

The construction, ownership and control of a Nicaraguan canal are favored, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is condemned. Promises of immediate statehood, with home rule, are made to the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. It is proposed to irrigate the arid lands of the west, and enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to all Asiatic races, are urged.

Jefferson's doctrine of "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," is approved as wholesome; while an earnest protest is entered—

> **against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia.**

A clause condemning "the ill-concealed republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa," leads on to this expression of sympathy for the Boer republic:

> **Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking, as we believe, for the entire republican nation, except its republican office holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.**

Following this sympathetic note are a denunciation of lavish appropriations, a criticism of surplus accumulations in the treasury, and a condemnation of the shipping subsidy bill, together with a demand for the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes; and the platform concludes with an earnest appeal for the "hearty support of the liberty loving people, regardless of previous party affiliations."

With that concluding clause in the platform the logical candidate for vice president was clearly Charles A. Towne, the republican whom the populists had named and whom the silver republicans stood ready to indorse. This nomination would have guaranteed republicans of the Lincoln type that the invitation to all liberty loving people "regardless of previous party affiliations," was not an aggregation of empty phrases. But "previous party affiliations" were regarded as vital by a majority of the delegates, despite the warmth of their invitation; so Mr. Stevenson instead of Mr. Towne was chosen.

It was not an unwise choice. Next to Towne, it was the best choice possi-

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ble; and as a matter of party policy it was better than Towne. Though Stevenson cannot make the effective speaking compaign that Towne would have made; though he cannot draw to the party the hosts of new voters that Towne, as the nomineee, would have drawn; though he is conservative, probably too much so for the principal candidate and the platform,—yet he has advantages of his own. He is radical enough to have been in his younger days a greenback member of congress, and democratic enough to have been while vice president persona non grata to the Whitneys and Lamonts and Eckelses who fostered the spirit of plutocracy in Grover Cleveland. Moreover, he was a Bryan democrat in the campaign of 1896. From the standpoint of Bryanism, therefore, Mr. Stevenson is acceptable. And from that of democratic partisanship, his lifetime loyalty to the organization makes him unobjectionable where Towne might have repelled because of his previous party affiliations. He will prevent loss of votes, even if he secures no gains. With all the rest, Mr. Stevenson is personally a good man and an excellent citizen, and has proved himself an able and honest public official.

The most that can be said against his nomination is that he is a sort of survival left over from the old democratic party. He is, indeed, the only link binding the democratic party of the civil war period which championed human slavery, to the democratic party of to-day which champions human liberty. His nomination is all that obscures the fact that a great political revolution culminated at Kansas City last week.

To realize the radical changes which have come over the democratic and the republican parties one has only to reflect upon two most significant things. The republican party which in 1856 planted itself upon the declaration of independence. dared not mention that great charter of liberty in its platform of 1900, though its meeting at Philadelphia, where the declaration was signed and the republican party was born, made the occasion peculiarly appropriate. The party is a living protest against the declaration of independence. On the other hand, the democratic party, which in 1856 dared not mention the declaration of independence because it was then the party of slavery, made that document the cornerstone of its platform in 1900 and caused it to be read at large to the convention. There is great significance in these facts. Since 1856 the two parties have changed places. Then the democratic party had fallen under the power of the negro slave oligarchy; and the republican party, a new organization, came into existence, breathing the spirit of the declaration of independence, to assail and finally exterminate that power. But now the republican party has fallen under the power of giant trusts and the spell of imperialism; and the democratic party, new in impulse though not in form, shakes off its pro-slavery nightmare, and, animated in turn by the principles of the declaration of independence, prepares to exterminate trusts and to destroy the empire before the empire destroys the republic.

History repeats itself. The repetition is never the same in details, but in generals there need seldom be any doubt of the identity.

If we glance back over the history of this country we find the federalists in power until their imperialistic tendency had warmed into life the republican party of Jefferson, which was then denounced as "democratic" in much the same spirit that "anarchist" is now applied to Bryan. With the subsequent decay of the federal party, Jefferson's republican party grew in power and respectability until it forgot its elementary principles. Then Jackson sprang to the fore as the leader of a new democracy, which, when slavery had devitalized it, succumbed to the present republican party. It was a long time after that until the slave oligarchy's successors, those greedy conservators of unearned wealth who have become so familiar as economic and political types, began to realize that their interests would be cared for by the republican party as the interests of slaveholders had been cared for in a former generation by the decadent party of Jackson. But they all learned it in 1896. That was the year that marked the beginning of the new anti-slavery fight. It was to 1900 what 1852 hadbeen to 1856. In 1852 the free soil party broke up old political alignments, and opened the way for the republican party of 1856, much as in 1896 the free silver issue broke up alignments and opened the way for the magnificent Kansas City platform of 1900—the best platform ever put forth by any political party in this country, and one which marks a change so complete as to make the democratic party to all intents and purposes a new party. This party is to the slavery issues of 1900 what the republican party was to the slavery issues of 1856.

Whether the new democratic party will achieve a victory this year depends upon the readiness with which the democratic masses in all parties recognize the new situation.

The plutocrats have recognized it. Those of them who had been nominal democrats, but directly or indirectly supported McKinley four years ago on the silver issue, are settling down comfortably in McKinley's party. That is where they belong, and they know it. But many true democrats who supported McKinley then because they rejected the democratic party's heresy on the financial question, are coming to the democratic party now, regardless of its financial teachings, because they know that at last it is democratic fundamentally. Should the democracy of the party come to be as generally recognized during the campaign by men of democratic instincts in all parties as it is by most men of plutocratic instincts, the line between democracy and plutocracy will be sharply drawn at the polls this year, and democracy will win. But if there be a failure now on the part of a large number of the real democrats of the country to recognize the situation as shrewdly as the plutocrats recognize it, the victory will be postponed. As this is among the possibilities, even if not probable, it is all the more important to democratic principles that men of democratic instincts who do realize that a revolution in parties has taken place, should work faithfully for the democratic party this year so as to be in position to prevent its backsliding and to push it further on four years hence.

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NEWS

The work of the democratic national convention at Kansas City, the gathering and preliminary proceedings of which were reported last week, came to an end on the 6th with the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president of the United States, William Jennings Bryan having been nominated on the 5th for president.

In last week's issue we were able to tell only of the assembling of the convention on the 4th, of the election of Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, as temporary chairman, and of Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, as permanent chairman, and of the keynote speech of ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, who, though not a member of the convention, was invited to address it. The proceedings of this day had been varied, and special significance given to them, by the formal reading of the American declaration of independence and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America." On the morning of the 5th the national committee offered a resolution, which was carried, appointing a committee of nine to confer with the populist and the silver republican parties. No other business was done at the morning session, owing to the failure of the committee on resolutions to make its report. This committee had been in session all night trying to agree upon a platform. The question at issue was whether the platform of 1896 should be simply reaffirmed, without any repetition of its text, or should be reaffirmed as a whole and repeated as to the demand for free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. During the deliberations of the committee Mr. Bryan, who remained at home in Lincoln, advised his friends in Kansas City that he would decline to be the candidate for president if a specific 16 to 1 declaration were not inserted in the platform. When this point came to a vote, the committee decided by a vote of 26 to 24 in favor of inserting such a declaration. With only this narrow majority against them, several of the minority were determined to carry the question to the floor of the convention; but upon consulting their respective delegations, they were in every instance instructed to join in no minority report. So the platform, unanimously recommended by the committee on resolutions, came before the convention at the opening of the afternoon session on the 5th. It was read with dramatic power and effect by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and was at once adopted by the convention by acclamation. Besides setting forth the issues of the campaign with true discrimination and unusual boldness, this platform is unique in its literary quality. Instead of being a jumbled patchwork of phrases, it is a complete literary composition. We print it in full in the department of Miscellany.

Closely following the adoption of the democratic platform, W. D. Oldham, of Nebraska, came forward to nominate Mr. Bryan for president. His closing words were the signal for a long and enthusiastic demonstration, at the end of which a series of seconding speeches was made, including one by David B. Hill, of New York, and one by Mrs. Cohen, a delegate from Utah. Then the voting began. Every state as called cast its full vote for Mr. Bryan, and at nine o'clock at night he was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

Immediately upon the opening of the session of the 6th, the convention proceeded to the selection of a nominee for vice president. The leading candidates were Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; David B. Hill, of New York, and Charles A. Towne (the populist nominee), of Minnesota. Hill, who had been nominated by the New York delegation against his will, promptly made a dignified speech declining. The result of the voting was as follows:

State.	Stevenson.	Towne.	Hill.
Alabama	3	..	19
Arkansas	11	5	..
California	15	3	..
Colorado	8	..	..
Connecticut	9	3	..
Delaware	4	..	2
Florida	4	..	4
Georgia	26	..	..
Idaho	..	3	3
Illinois	48	..	..
Indiana	28	2	..
Iowa	26	..	..
Kansas	20	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..
Louisiana	..	..	16
Maine	10	2	..
Massachusetts	6	11	13
Michigan	23	5	..
Minnesota	..	18	..
Mississippi	18	..	..
Missouri	23	3	6
Montana	2	..	3
Nebraska	6	10	..
Nevada	..	2	4
New Hampshire	8	..	..
New Jersey	..	..	20
New York	..	..	72
North Dakota	..	..	6
Oregon	5	1	2
Pennsylvania	64	..	..
Rhode Island	8	..	..
South Carolina	18	..	..
South Dakota	2	6	..
Tennessee	..	..	24
Texas	30	..	..
Utah	6	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..
Virginia	24	..	..
Washington	..	8	..
West Virginia	12	..	..
Wisconsin	21	3	..
Wyoming	6	..	..
Alaska	6	..	..
Arizona	5	1	..
District of Columbia	6	..	..
Indian Territory	6	..	..
Oklahoma	3½	2½	..
New Mexico	5	1	..
Hawaii	..	..	6
Totals	559½	89½	200

For local favorites the following vote was cast:

Carr—Montana, 1; North Carolina, 22.
Hogg—Missouri, 1.
Danforth—Missouri, 1.
Patrick, Ohio, 46.
Smith—Maryland, 16.

There was no second ballot, but votes were rapidly changed for Mr. Stevenson, so that the chairman was able to announce his unanimous nomination upon the first ballot. The proceedings of the convention were closed with a speech by John Brown, president of the Colored Democratic league.

The new national committee of the democratic party organized on the 6th by electing as chairman Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas; as vice chairman, W. J. Stone, of Missouri; as secretary, Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, and as sergeant-at-arms, John I. Martin, of Missouri.

On the day on which the democratic convention met at Kansas City, the silver republican convention met in the same city. Senator Teller was temporary chairman, and L. W. Brown, of Ohio, permanent chairman. Twenty-one states and two territories were represented. Nearly 200 of the delegates declared that they had voted for Abraham Lincoln. The convention nominated Bryan for president, and referred the matter of a vice presidential nominee to the national committee, which afterward indorsed Stevenson. This was announced in an address, in which the committee explained:

> We find the democratic party has again placed itself right on the money question, right on the question of trusts and monopolies, right as the champion of the declaration of independence and of constitutional government, right in expressing its sympathy for other nations who only ask "that which you would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."
>
> The democratic candidate for president is ours, our convention named him. Upon the fundamental propositions above stated we are one with the democratic and the people's party. Our common candidate for president is

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enlisted, heart and soul, in this great cause. We know he has the high courage of his convictions. His triumph is necessary if we are to hand down to our children and our children's children a government founded in the wisdom of the fathers, maintained by the blood and treasure of its citizens, and perpetuated as a priceless heritage. Impelled by these considerations, your national committee has determined that its duty in this hour is to indorse Adlai E. Stevenson as our candidate for vice president, in order that the opposition to the gold standard, trusts and monopolies, imperialism and all its attendant evils may concentrate its votes at the danger point and accomplish the triumph of those principles so dear to us. It is but simple justice to say that in taking this action we are following the advice of our distinguished leader, Charles A. Towne.

The first democratic ratification meetings of the campaign were held at Lincoln, on the 10th. One, held in the afternoon by the populists and free silver republicans jointly, was addressed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Towne and Gen. Weaver; the other, held at night by the democrats, was addressed by Bryan, Towne, Stevenson and Webster Davis.

Turning from party politics to the world's politics, in which the United States has become a factor, the complications in China are first confronted. The situation there is as much a news puzzle as ever. But little that is authentic can be added to the report of last week, in which we told of the probable desperate circumstances of the foreign colony in Peking and the refusal of the viceroys of the southern and central provinces to recognize the usurper Tuan. The American consul general at Shanghai reported on the 7th that the legations and foreigners were safe on the 3d, when a runner to Shanghai had left Peking. The dispatch, though its trustworthiness depends upon the veracity of the runner, was somewhat reassuring. It was followed on the 8th by one to the effect that Prince Ching, the former president of the tsung-li-yamen, or foreign office, had, with 10,000 followers, started a counter revolution in Peking against the Tuan faction, and that he was protecting the legations from attack. This report, which emanated from Sheng, the director general of telegraphs at Shanghai, has been partially confirmed by the English Admiral Bruce, who notified his government that he had grounds for believing the Sheng dispatch to be trustworthy.

A Chinese imperial decree of June 26 was presented on the 11th to the foreign offices of the respective powers by the Chinese ambassadors and ministers. It explains the domestic outbreak and the efforts to suppress it, gives assurance of the safety of the legations, and charges the war with the powers to their unprovoked attack of June 20 upon the Chinese forts at Taku. When the Chinese minister at Washington delivered this decree to Secretary Hay, Mr. Hay referred to the possibility of communication with Peking, to which its receipt bore witness, and demanded that the Chinese government put the American government in immediate communication with the American minister at Peking.

Fighting at Tientsin, which appears to have been going on since the return of Admiral Seymour from his Peking expedition (see page 199), June 27th, has been of the fiercest description. During the past two weeks the Chinese, who have been receiving reenforcements at an alarming rate, have furnished the allies a great surprise by their dogged persistence and aggressiveness, as well as by their effective use of modern arms and artillery, with which they seem well equipped. Though sustaining heavy losses and numerous repulses, they have succeeded in cutting off communication with Taku by land and in making the investment an exceedingly close and harassing one. The latest reports from Tientsin tell of the safe removal of all women and noncombatants to Taku on the 4th, and the retaking of the native quarter by the Chinese after terrific fighting on the 5th, 6th and 7th. These reports tell also of the vigorous bombardment on the 8th and 9th of the foreign quarters by the well-served Krupps of the Chinese. The allied garrison in Tientsin, whose casualty list on the 2d amounted to more than 600, though hard pressed and somewhat short of provisions, are said to be in no serious danger, owing to the reenforcements rapidly arriving at Taku. Among these is the Ninth United States infantry, from Manila, which arrived on the 9th.

Although the allied powers refuse to recognize a state of war in China, and regard the present affair as a domestic uprising against the lawful Chinese government, they are making elaborate preparations to mobilize a huge force at Taku preparatory to marching on Peking. Japan has been given full authority by other powers to send immediately an army large enough to control the situation until the other powers can complete their preparations, and has accordingly dispatched 15,000 troops and arranged to transport 50,000 more. All the European powers expect to be represented by large quotas at Taku before August 15. The United States has made preparations to send out 6,000 regulars, to be drawn from Cuba and garrisons in this country as fast as transport service can be secured. In addition to these another regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery are to leave Manila for Taku at once.

The complications of the United States with European powers in China serve to emphasize the fact that the American war in the Philippines is still far from ended. In the scouting in Luzon during the week ending on the 8th 11 American soldiers were killed and 16 wounded. Submissions to the amnesty proclamation are said to be coming in slowly.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to July 12, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900, see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900.	31
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	138
Total deaths since July 1, 1898	2,016
Wounded	2,190
Total casualties since July, 1898	4,206
Total casualties reported last week	4,148
Total deaths reported last week	1,969

Great Britain's war in South Africa, like the American war in the Philippines, still holds out, notwithstanding the expectations noted last week (pages 199-200) that Lord Roberts's enveloping movement, described the week before at page 185, would soon subdue the Boers. The British casualties from June 5 to July 5, were 3,000, of which number 1,200 were deaths; and several engagements are reported from that part of the Orange

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Free state in which Lord Roberts is endeavoring to surround the Boer forces. Only one of these engagements appears, however, to have been at all important. This is described as a fierce battle. It occurred at Bethlehem, the western terminus of the railway leading to Ladysmith. The British general, Clement, upon nearing Bethlehem on the 6th, demanded its surrender. Gen. Dewet, commanding the Boers, returned a negative answer; whereupon Gen. Paget, with a British force, made a wide turning movement and secured possession of a point where he commanded the town. From this point the final attack was begun on the 7th at daylight. It was stubbornly resisted until noon, when the British won the battle and entered the town, while the Boers made good their retreat.

The Boer envoys—Fischer, Wolmerans and Wessels—whose departure from the United States was noted last week at page 200, arrived in Paris on the 6th, where they were welcomed by numerous delegations carrying Boer flags. On the 10th they were officially received by M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs; but M. Delcasse, though cordial in the reception he tendered, refused to allow the envoys to offer an appeal for their cause. After making a formal call upon the premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, who did not receive them, the envoys attended a hearty reception given by the president of the Paris council and a majority of the councilmen. The president delivered an address, in which he assured the envoys of the sympathy of the French people.

The French chamber of delegates and the senate, on the day of this reception to the Boer envoys, adjourned for the summer vacation. In the chamber of delegates the proceedings preliminary to adjournment were attended with disorderly scenes, brought on by an interchange of angry expressions between nationalists and republicans. The ministry had, five days previously, secured a vote of confidence—164 to 91—on a question relating to army organization.

From the native war against the British in Ashanti, accounts of which have been heretofore given at pages 71, 93, 152 and 170, the latest news is to the effect that the British governor, Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, has succeeded in escaping from Coomassie. This town, the capital of Ashanti, had been so closely invested by armed natives that runners could not get through, and the British relief force under Col. Willcocks had been repulsed upon attacking them. A second advance was made on the 24th, and sharp fighting was reported on the 28th as having occurred on the 26th. On the 5th advices were received in London from Col. Willcocks, under date of the 4th at Fumsu, that Gov. Hodgson had effected his escape from Coomassie. The same dispatch told of the arrival on the 1st of Col. Burroughs, with a British force of 400 native soldiers, at Dompossi. A dispatch subsequently received from Gov. Hodgson himself, but dated June 26, explained his departure from Coomassie. He had decided to push through the great body of natives surrounding the place, because the food supply had been reduced and the relief expedition had not arrived, and by deceiving the natives as to his route, he succeeded in reaching Atekwanta with a loss of six killed and several wounded. His retreating column numbered 400, and included all the Europeans domiciled at Coomassie. The deaths from starvation at the time of his departure numbered 30 a day.

Labor questions are forced again to the front by the revival this week of the St. Louis street car strike. The last reference that we made to this strike, as a matter of news, will be found at page 153. Earlier reports appear at pages 71, 93, 105, 122 and 136. The strike began in May. It was precipitated by the combined street car systems of St. Louis. All the lines except one had by corrupt methods acquired authority from both the city and the state to consolidate. As soon as this authority had been given, the consolidated companies watered their stock heavily, and, besides economizing in service, began a secret movement against the organization of their employes. The employes met this covert attack by a sudden general strike, which tied up all the lines. Their chief demand was for recognition of the organization. The suburban line, not being in the consolidated system, speedily settled upon the employes' terms; but the consolidated lines continued their resistance, determined, above everything else, to ignore the employes' organization. Considerable rioting attended the progress of the strike, and several lives were lost; but the violence was greatly exaggerated by the reports of the local press, with the evident purpose of forcing the governor to order out troops. The consolidated street car companies were urgent that he should do this, but he refused on the ground that the lawlessness was not beyond the control of the civil authorities. As a substitute for troops, therefore, the sheriff organized a posse comitatus upon a military basis and with military weapons. It was composed largely of "strenuous" young men who seem, from what followed, to have enjoyed the opportunity offered them of killing people. The most deadly collision of the whole strike consisted of an assault by this posse upon a body of strikers, who, in returning from a picnic, foolishly passed in front of the "barracks" of the posse. Excited by the fact that an unknown person, afterward found to be not a striker, threw a stone through a window as the strikers passed, the posse fired into the crowd of strikers, killing some and wounding others. Responsibility for this homicide has been placed by a coroner's jury upon the posse. On the 2d, after the strike had lasted 56 days, it was settled by mutual agreement made in writing and signed by representatives of the consolidated companies and by the executive committee of the strikers.

Under this agreement the rates of pay and hours of service of March 10, 1900, were to be continued; no discrimination was to be made for or against union men; coercion by one employe of another was to be sufficient ground for immediate discharge; attempts by any official of the companies to influence employes to join or not to join the union was to be cause for his discharge; the companies were to receive committees of the employes' organization and confer with them upon matters of mutual interests; and for the purpose of filling vacancies, the committee of former employes was to—

> prepare a list of the men who were in the company's service May 7 last, and as the company now or hereafter needs additional men, it will select them exclusively from this list until it is exhausted, not interfering, however, with men now in the service. No person shall be eligible to this list who has been guilty of any act of lawlessness or violence

Upon the execution of the agreement the strike was declared off. But the peace lasted only six days. On the

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8th steps were taken by the employes to renew the strike, on the ground that the companies were guilty of bad faith in regard to filling vacancies with union men, as required by the clause of the agreement quoted above. The companies explain this accusation by saying that of the men to whom objection is made, one had never left the companies' employment, two had been engaged before the agreement, but did not report until afterward, one had been employed in violation of the agreement and would be dropped, and the rest were strikers who applied for work before the strikers' committee had presented its list under the agreement. The companies also offered to submit the difference to their own and the strikers' lawyers for decision. This offer was not accepted, nor was the companies' explanation satisfactory, and on the 9th the old employes, including those that had returned to work under the agreement, decided by unanimous vote in mass meeting to renew the strike. It was renewed accordingly on the 10th at daybreak.

Another gigantic strike, which attracts less attention than that of St. Louis, because it has been for several weeks free from sensational incidents, is the building trades strike of Chicago, which involves 30,000 men, and has been in progress for five months. It began on the 5th of February. The character of this strike was described in the volume of the Public preceding this (No. 102, page 9), where it was explained that it is in fact not a strike, but a lockout of union workmen by an employers' organization, and that the interests in conflict are tripartite. The workmen are represented by the Building Trades council, the contractors by the Master Builders association, and the material men by combinations of their own. Prior to the lockout these interests were bound to one another by agreement, so that only trust materials were used, only union labor was employed, and only the organized contractors were supplied with material or worked for. The quarrel originated in evasions by the contractors of union rules in dealing with their men. This provoked the unions to make oppressive rules, partly in retaliation and partly for protection, and to institute arbitrary sympathetic strikes. The quarrel culminated in the lockout by the contractors' organization, which demanded and continues to demand, as a sine qua non, the dissolution of the workingmen's central body—the Building Trades council—and the abandonment of sympathetic strikes. Several attempts to settle the difficulty have been made and some conferences have been held, but without effective results. The contractors' organization absolutely refused on the 26th of June, after a conference, to deal with any labor union which retained its membership in the central organization. One of the results was the withdrawal of the bricklayers' and stonemasons' union from the central body. But no other unions have followed that example, and building operations in Chicago continue at a standstill.

NEWS NOTES.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz was once again reelected president of the republic of Mexico on the 9th without opposition.

—Rich anthracite coal fields have been discovered in southern Piedmont, the development of which is expected to become one of the most valuable of Italian industries.

—The National Educational association opened its annual convention at Charleston, S. C., on the 10th. Prominent educators from all sections of the country and several thousand delegates were present.

An exceedingly rich strike of gold-bearing quartz has been reported from Indian river, in the Klondike region, about 40 miles from Dawson City, and a large number of miners from Dawson have already located claims.

—The plant of Harper & Bros., with all the good will and publications of that famous publishing house, is to be sold August 9th under foreclosure. The entire business is now under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan.

—Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, who was recently compelled to resign the presidency of Northwestern university because of his anti-imperialistic views, has accepted an appointment by the trustees of Yale university to a professorship in the Yale law school.

—Cape Nome was placed under martial law on June 19, after a period of crime and violence during which the municipal government was helpless, owing to the congested condition of the beach with its 30,000 gold diggers. A company of soldiers is now on duty there.

—Four cases of leprosy have been discovered among members of the Idaho volunteers, returned from the Philippines, to which they were exposed while campaigning against the Filipinos over a year ago. No symptoms developed, however, until after their return home.

—Capt. Lake's submarine boat, the Argonaut, was given a successful trial at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 10th. With a party of 22 persons on board it remained submerged for a period of four hours. The Argonaut is not a war vessel, but is to be used to facilitate diving and wrecking operations.

—Jean Sipido, the young Belgian who made an attempt on the life of the prince of Wales and whose trial at Brussels was noted last week in these columns, was convicted by a jury on the 6th, but owing to his immaturity the court sentenced him merely to confinement in a reformatory until of age. Sipido has since escaped to Paris.

—For the fiscal year ending June 30 the United States treasury report of receipts and expenditures is as follows:

Receipts	$568,435,832 21
Expenditures	487,759,171 98
Surplus	$80,676,660 23

—The official report of the cash in the United States treasury for June is as follows:

Gold reserve	$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance	155,705,654 78
Total cash balance	$305,705,654 78
On hand July 1, 1899	281,380,468 73
Increase since June 30, 1899	$24,325,186 05

MISCELLANY

USEFUL AND USELESS.

For The Public.

The tiller of the soil, the toiler for his bread,
These are in duty's way, whatever may be said.
But, who pretend to sell the right to use this earth—
What to the commonwealth of men are these men worth?

S. BRAZIER.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is love of country; and the bigger and richer the country you have to love, the bigger and richer the patriotism. The only real, A No. 1 brand of patriotism on earth is found in America. It's great stuff. Patriotism is a passion which induces hot youth to rush forth to get shot and half shot, while sober, conservative age waves the flag and corrals the contracts. One is a subtle instinct, the other a sutler. Patriotism is a noble thing all around and a useful adjunct to business. The flavor of patriotism depends upon its habitat. When those

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yellow, pig-tailed patriots, the Boxers, carve up missionaries and yell "China for the Chinese," every self-respecting Anglo-Saxon is disgusted; when the lusty American patriot kicks the Chinaman and black-jacks the Tagalog and cries "America and everything in sight for the American," the country weeps tears of passionate joy. * * *

The American patriot of 1900 can look back with pity and contempt upon the ragged rebels of '76 who had neither money nor chattels nor the hope of a pension; their conduct was neither useful nor edifying. To-day we have a rich, fat, juicy country; a country that is neither ungrateful nor ungenerous if properly worked; a country in close "touch" with its patriots. * * *

Next to plunder, politely termed trade, patriotism is the dominant passion of America. It is the handmaid of civilization, the stepmother of religion, the maiden aunt of ethics, the bride of death, disease and destruction; we will cease to be patriots when we cease to be predatory.

For how can men do better than kill at 60 rods
The race that wears the fetters of the nasty, heathen gods.

—Joseph Smith, in Life.

A CONVENTION PRAYER.

The prayer offered by Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, at the opening of the silver republican convention, Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

Our Father who art in heaven. May thy spirit of truth preside over this convention. If we have any claim upon thy favor or any right to call thee Father may it be because we have not knowingly trampled upon the rights of any of thy children.

Hallowed be thy name. May the reverent heart find thy presence everywhere and seek to work in harmony with the mighty forces that make for righteousness and peace.

Thy kingdom come. May we speed its coming by making the acts of our legislatures accord with the eternal laws of that moral government which is supreme above the nations.

Thy will be done on earth as in heaven. May we prove the sincerity of our faith by practicing in senate chambers the lofty precepts which we profess in the sanctuary.

Give us this day our daily bread. We do not ask for the bread of others. Give us the bread that is ours by right of useful labor. May the claims of justice be satisfied in the laws of the land that all may have bread, that the starving millions may be fed, not by the hand of charity, but by the labor that wears no chains and owns no master.

Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Save us from that egotism which magnifies the faults of others while blinded to our own. Grant us, in the name of eternal justice, grant us only that measure of liberty which we accord to the weakest of our neighbors.

Lead us not into temptation. Grant us the moral courage to turn our back upon the alluring visions of the kingdoms of this world and their glory, remembering that righteousness alone exalteth a nation.

Deliver us from evil. Now, when the chains are being forged and the golden padlocks are being fashioned for our lips; now, when men are forgetting the faith of the fathers and putting their trust in the might of armies and the majesty of fleets; now, ere the choice goes by forever, deliver us from the greed that takes refuge in the sanction of law, save us from the thrice accursed murder that kills in the name of the Prince of Peace.

On this day of freedom's birth we consecrate our hearts anew to the liberty which our fathers purchased with so great a price. Before the sacred altar of our fathers' God we pledge renewed devotion to the principles which have made the flag we love an emblem of hope to the oppressed of all the world. On that solemn day which comes to men and nations, when the seeds of our sowing shall have borne fruit in national character and the destiny shall be revealed which our hands are shaping, forbid that we shall then have to point for justification to thrones and altars founded upon the bodies and souls of our fellowmen; standing before the tribunal of history may we be able to point with confidence to the fact that we have followed the golden rule of justice.

May we never covet the gold that drips with the tears of bondmen. May we never feel strong enough to do wrong. May we do justly and love mercy and walk humbly with our God, and to Him shall be the Kingdom and the power and the glory, forever.

MR TRUSTLEY RECEIVES AN UNEXPECTED SHOCK.

For The Public.

"What?" ejaculated Mr. Trustley.

"Why, papa," said little Eddie, timidly, "I only asked if you got any records of the democratic convention for our kinetoscope and phonograph machine when you were in Kansas City?"

"You only asked me that, did you?" Isn't that enough of an insult? Don't you know, Edward, that your question carries with it the intimation that I was present at the so-called convention, and that it is tantamount to hissing in my ear: 'Traitor?'"

"But, papa, didn't you go to Kansas City?"

"Certainly I went to Kansas City. Why should I have reduced my rebate account by getting a pass from the railroad agent if I did not go? But, Edward, I went to Kansas City to meet that conspicuous example of strenuousness, Col. Roosevelt, and to accompany him on his triumphant journey to Oklahoma. And, oh, my son, it was an inspiring sight to look upon the vast crowds that gathered to hear the ringing eloquence of the Empire state's governor. When he opened his mouth to articulate his unique words of wisdom the people fairly roared with admiration and when he told of his transcendent exploits on the bloody fields of Cuba the audience could hardly be restrained from crushing his sturdy frame as they pressed forward to congratulate him on his many marvelous escapes from death. Well did he sow the living seed of fealty in the fertile path over which he traveled, and in November the ballot boxes will burst with the fruits of an enormous republican harvest. The hordes of —but what is the matter, Eddie, boy? Why are you crying?"

"I rea - - d in the News that the demo - - cratic con - - vent - - ion was so exciting, and I wan - - ted our ma - - chine to—"

"Exciting? It was outrageous. It was a mob. It was a distressingly accurate exhibition, on a small scale, of the state of anarchy into which the democrats would plunge us were we to be so distraught as to give them the opportunity. And, Edward, my son, mark the fact that that disgraceful assemblage was not a mere pandemonium, a personification of disorder. It was far worse; it was an instrument of sacrilege. The sacred words of our glorious declaration of independence were actually recited in the presence of that gang of nation destroyers. That precious document, which patriotic gratitude would protect in a translucent glass case, and which the true American citizen approaches only with uncovered head, was treated as a common, every-day screed! Shame be it that this base proceeding was not prevented by a federal injunction! And we must see to it that a repetition of such profanity shall never more be possible. Just think what a cry of horror would have been raised if we, at the republican convention, had erred as did our benighted

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foes. But, happily, we had no thought of committing the irreverent act. We would sooner have thought of taking our unreplaceable constitution and sending it on a tempestuous and dangerous voyage to the unequally created Filipinos. The awful—isn't that the door bell?"

"Yes, papa, and I bet it's mamma."

"Your mother? Where has she been?"

"Oh, I forgot to tell you, papa! Mamma went to Kansas City the day after you went away."

"Went to Kansas City?"

"Yes, papa, she went as a Bryan delegate."

"What's that, Eddie? Is it possible that —disgrace—on family. Don't mention—neighbors—and—better not let her in for—Eddie! The boy has gone! Oh! if I had known this I would have stayed in Oklahoma!"

G. T. EVANS.

AN IMPRESSION OF THE KANSAS CITY CONVENTION.

For The Public.

The democratic convention at Kansas City met in an immense oblong building covering an entire city block. Entering at one corner, we found ourselves moving with a crowd up a slightly inclined runway—now south, now north, and now south again, until, without having climbed a stair, we were on the roof garden at the top of the building.

Taking a place near the end of the railing which guards a vast slit through the roof garden floor, we looked down upon an indescribable scene. As far as the eye could distinguish forms there extended the crowd of spectators. The varied hues of their clothing mingling with the flesh tints of over 20,000 faces, and enlivened by the erratic movements of thousands of fans, produced a color effect of fascinating beauty upon the grandest scale.

In the center was the four square platform, furnished with a comfortable lounging chair, as yet unoccupied; and to the front of this a longitudinal half of the oblong arena of this great amphitheater was reserved for delegates, among whom sat the first woman ever chosen to represent a constituency in a national convention. The decoration throughout was simple and pleasing.

Precisely at noon on the 4th of July, Chairman Jones took the vacant lounging chair and called the convention to order, introducing a clergyman to open the proceedings. After much difficulty the great gathering was made to understand what was required of it, and the thousands reverently rose. But the rustling sounds of scraping feet, the subdued roar of undertone remarks, and the clatter of moving chairs echoed and reechoed so long that the clergyman's prayer was finished before the assemblage had become quiet enough to allow it to be heard.

Of the acoustic properties of the hall no complaint can be made. Every word uttered from the platform distinctly was heard plainly to the uttermost limits of the great building, except when the volume of noise drowned it. But that exception, unfortunately, was so frequent as to be the rule; and as soon as this difficulty of distinguishing the words of speakers from the variety of other sounds was observed, all sense of responsibility on the part of the audience seemed to vanish. On every hand frivolous conversations then added to the confusion.

The reading of the declaration of independence mingled with the noises so as to produce an acoustic effect somewhat like the color effect already mentioned, though not so agreeable. For several minutes after the reading began no one could quite tell what was going on upon the platform. Occasionally an oratorical sound came limping along, but the chatter, the scraping on the runways, and the explosion of fireworks out of doors under the windows made it unintelligible. Presently, however, we got an effect something like this: "We hold"—szzzeee — buzz — "ated" — buzz — "equal" — bang — buzz — bang — bang szzzee—"unalienable rize," What a beautiful dancing floor if the chairs were out," bang, bang, bang. "I thought I should never get in," bang, bang. "Ain't that Gov. Stone, right over there?" "No, on the other side of that fat man." Szzzeee, buzz, clatter, bang, bang, "governments long established should not be changed." "Women lend grace and beauty, but if they would stay away there would be more room for us men to see and hear." buzz, bang, rattle, szzzeee. "I asked my wife if she didn't want to come, but she said no, her place is at home," buzz, bang, bang, bang, bang, szzzeee, r-r-r-r, "and formidable to tyrants only." And so on. And as with the reading of the declaration of independence, so with all the speeches. It was painful to try to distinguish the words of the speaker from the gossip of spectators.

The close of this reading, the beginning of which had been preceded by the unveiling of Richard F. George's fine portrait bust of Mr. Bryan, was signalized by a universal roar —applause coming up to the roof and reverberating. Then a little group near us began shouting for "Hill, Hill, David B. Hill," and from other points the cry was taken up until it gathered volume. And now another sound mingled with the cries for Hill. He was hissed until his name was no longer distinguishable. This hissing was not heard upon the floor, we were told; but up under the roof, where all sounds seemed to concentrate, it was unmistakable. Every time that Hill's name was called, and it was called at intervals all day long, the cries were accompanied with hisses of as great if not greater volume.

Down the runways at recess poured the crowds like flocks of sheep driven to the shambles. From the right and from the left tributary runways poured their human torrents into the principal one. It did not enlarge to receive the accessions; and long before the ground had been reached the principal runway was choked. The building is said to be fireproof, but if those wooden beams which underlie the concrete floors should catch fire when the building happened to be as full as it was last week, thousands would be trampled to death in the runways.

At subsequent sessions it was not easy to get a front seat in the roof garden. So full was the building long before the hour fixed for reassembling, that viewpoints and sitting places were found on window sills high up in the gable and even in the network of the iron rafters. It was now impossible, without almost living there, so as to monopolize a choice place, to hear or see at all from the roof garden. So it became a promenade and gossip exchange. Webster Davis's magnificent voice did carry there now and then a word, and an occasional glimpse could be had of the long-drawn-out demonstration when Bryan's name was first mentioned. Altgeld, too, the only man from Illinois, except Congressman Williams, who made an impression upon the convention, sent some of his stinging words of rebuke to the evasionists up to the very gable point. But on the whole there was no longer any satisfaction to be got by staying in the galleries up under the eaves.

Nor did we find it very much better on the ground floor immediately behind the delegates. Chatter, clatter, and scraping were there reenforced by the cries of boys selling pop beer and sandwiches. Still, the speakers could

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be seen and something of what they said could be heard.

It was here that we witnessed the proceedings of the last session. The business in order was the choice of a candidate for vice president. Stevenson was named first, by the eloquent Congressman Williams, of Illinois. The nomination was received with enthusiasm by some delegates; but the enthusiasm fell so far short of being general that it aroused no expectation of his election. It seemed then, as it had from the beginning, that Towne, the only other serious candidate must be named. But Towne's reception was so cold in comparison with Stevenson's that this expectation soon subsided. His name was applauded loud and long by the spectators, led by a woman who swung a banner to beat time for the applause, but the delegates made no demonstration. It was when Senator Grady sprung Hill's name that the audience exhibited greatest excitement. But the excitement was not favorable to Hill. There were suspicions that Tammany had bargained for him. Said a Stone democrat sitting back of the delegates, a democrat who had no choice for the place: "If they nominate Hill I shall stay away from the polls." He added: "Bryan wouldn't live six months after inauguration if Hill were vice president." But the delegates were not excited by Hill's nomination. Most of them realized the hopelessness of Tammany's play. And from the moment that Hill withdrew, the spectators, too, realized that the choice would fall upon Stevenson.

If the vote had been between Stevenson and Towne, and there had been a second ballot, Towne would have got more votes than he did get. Some of his votes were thrown away upon local favorites under the pressure of the unit rule, while some others were given to Stevenson in the fear that a third and objectionable man might slip in. But Stevenson was doubtless after all the choice of a clear majority of the convention.

Upon the nomination of the vice presidential candidate, the audience arose, and after a brief demonstration quickly dispersed. L. F. P.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT KANSAS CITY, JULY 4.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter.

We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it.

We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Puerto Rico law, enacted by a republican congress against the protest and opposition of the democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Puerto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation.

It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Puerto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity.

In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns all over the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people while republican carpet bag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unneccesary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come.

Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution, and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

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The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1900, that the republican party "steadfastly adheres to the Monroe doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent, and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free insitutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well-disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace.

This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender.

The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-democratic and un-republican, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor, and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment.

They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of republican policies; that they are fostered by republican laws, and that they are protected by the republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form Existing laws against trusts must be enforced; and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the state of their origin that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails, and all modes of interstate communication, shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection

The failure of the present republican administration, with an absolute control over all branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books prove the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations, and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

We reaffrm and indorse the principles of the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable

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We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of set-

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tling disputes between corporations and their employes.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingmen, as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and operation of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the national republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the failure of the republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Puerto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed republican alliance with England which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the aim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking, as we do, for the entire American nation, except its republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies.

We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American ship-building, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the republican campaign fund.

We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time-honored democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished insituations are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

The Viceroy—Say to the Christian nation that another Christian nation has declared war against us, and when it sends over the next batch of missionaries, to send also 10,000 rapid-fire guns and 200,000 rounds of Lyddite shells. We, being a heathen nation, do not make them.—Life.

The Orange Free State has been captured by England and renamed Orange River State. "Free" is a bad word, and the first work of the new schoolmaster was to wipe it off the blackboard.—Charles F. Lummis, in Land of Sunshine.

THE COCKALORUM LYNCHER.

For The Public.

I'm a rootin', tootin' roarer frum the West!
I wears bullet holes fer buttonin' m' vest!
I'm a shoutin', shriekin' horror,
I can fill a town with sorrer,
An' I'm fireproof by every kind uv test!

I'm a-goin' East with twenty stacks uv blues!
I'm a-wearin' gloves an' patent leather shoes!
I'll be shakin' hands with Willy,
I'll make Washin'ton look hilly,
I'm "McKinley an' Expansion!"—win or lose!

I believe in savin' money fer the state;
An' I've saved it late an' early—mostly late.
Fer I've helped t' hang a dozen,
An' I've set the bullets buzzin'
At the lynchin's where they try you while you wait.

What's the use uv havin' juries an' a jail?
What's the use uv haybus carkus an' uv bail?
When you know your man you ketch 'im,
Then you take 'im out an' stretch 'im;
An' you're savin' time an' money—never fail!

I was cockalorum lyncher at the Gap,
But I'm go'n' t' where I've got t' tip m' cap:
"Cockalorum," he ain't in it
Fer a single blessid min'it,
But the "Cockalorum," gents, don't care a rap!

When ol' Dewey tuk the Philippines b' storm,
That's the time he played the races on their form!
Fust he got young Ag an' tipped 'im,
Then he took Ag, gents, an' stripped 'im
Till there wa'n't enough uv Ag t' make a quor'm!

Then that vigilance committee was sent out;
An' ol' Denby knowed what it was all about;
Fer he brought back word t' hang 'em;
An' Mark sez, sez'e: "Yes, dang 'em!"
An' they lynched them Phillipeens, without a doubt!

I was cockalorum lyncher at the Gap,
But I'm goin' t' where I've got t' tip m' cap!
Bill McKinley beats creation,
Fer he's lynched a whole dam nation
Uv the nigger Phillipeens—er I'm a yap!

E. J. SALISBURY.

"Now, we shall have some desperate fighting," said the young lieutenant, as he looked out on the bay of Manila.

"Yes," observed Fighting Joe, "I, too, noticed the report in that New York paper of the war's being over."

G. T. E.

It is not so much the Transvaal as the transvalues in which the British government is interested. — Boston Transcript.

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"What does Spendalot do for a living? He seems to have all kinds of money."

"Nothing."

"Lucky chap! Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, was he?"

"Better. He was one of the patriots appointed to show the Cubans what an honest government is."—Life.

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