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No; there is no Democratic party, one and indivisible, but a lot of mangled pieces scattered about the country.

"In 1873 we had not a cent of silver in circulation, but now there is $625,000,000 of silver or silver-basis money in the country," was the remark of Senator Allison, of Iowa, and he is an authority.

It will not do to believe all of the reports which are circulated relating to the terms which Japan has offered to China. In matters of diplomacy, language is not often employed to tell the truth.

The lists of "pensions increased" are quite long these days, but that is due to the fact that Congress passed a bill increasing all pensions less than $6 a month to that figure. Even the Hoke Smith coterie dare not set aside such a law.

In his last annual report Secretary Carlisle estimated the deficit during the present fiscal year at $20,000,000. Up to last Saturday the deficit had reached $45,000,000, and from present indications it will be very nearly $60,000,000 by the 30th of June.

The venerable Holman has not labored to win the good will of the President, and as there are a large number of cuckoos who are out in the cold, it is not probable that the ex-Representative of the Fourth district will be offered a bit of Cleveland comfort.

The purchase of the Chicago Times-Herald by Mr. Kohlsaat is in the nature of a surprise, but it indicates that no organization of Democrats could be effected to save to the party the services of the one great Democratic daily in the metropolis of the West.

Senator Blackburn says: "I am in favor of opening the mints of this country to the unlimited coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold." Now, will he kindly state what it takes to make "exact equality" between the two metals at their present values?

The President's brother, who is a pastor, and who has had trouble with his congregation, has finally been upheld by his church. He should send his distinguished brother a recipe for bringing the rebellious into line, that he may try it on the divided and refractory Democracy.

When the Democratic papers talk of Vice President Stevenson as a presidential quantity it is needless to proceed to remark that the organization is divided and demoralized. A hopeful and united party would never consider the Vice President in the light of a presidential candidate.

Six or eight years ago the high price of wheat caused by speculation in this country caused a rapid extension of the wheat area in other countries, a large increase of production, and in time a corresponding decline in the price, with perhaps a permanent loss of the foreign market for American wheat. The present high price of oil, caused by speculation, may operate in a similar manner.

The Louisville Commercial estimates that at least 250,000 visitors will be in that city during the National Encampment of the Grand Army, and that the average expenditure will be $10 per capita. As to numbers the estimate is not too high, since Indiana will doubtless be there 50,000 strong. The compensation, however, is not the money received, but the acquaintances made, which will tell in the trade of the city in the years to come.

A writer in the North American Review estimates that the people of the United States pay an average of $300,000,000 in fire insurance premiums, while the fire losses paid by the companies do not exceed half that sum. If this is so, the people pay too much for insurance. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that fire insurance in this country costs four times as much as in England, six times as much as in Germany, and twelve times as much as in France.

Of the Republican Senators in the Minnesota Legislature, all those who gave opinions are opposed to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, and most of them favor international bimetallism. In the House 31 Republicans were against free coinage by the United States and 4 in favor, while 24 were in favor of an international agreement. The Democrats, as far as interviewed, are opposed to free coinage here. The prevailing sentiment is in favor of international action.

The conviction and imprisonment by the French authorities of ex-Consul Waller raises a number of delicate questions. It is a general principle of international law that foreigners temporarily sojourning in a country are amenable to its laws, but the United States may deny that France has any legal standing in Madagascar. Again, even admitting her civil jurisdiction, it may be claimed that Waller's trial and conviction by court-martial was illegal. Then there is the question of his property rights. If, as is probable, the French authorities in Madagascar have dispossessed Waller of his valuable land grant, it may become the duty of this government to demand its restoration or adequate reparation. Altogether, the case is likely to develop a number of complications.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

Some of the advocates of the free coinage of silver by the United States insist with the emphasis of infallibility that as soon as such a policy shall be adopted the commercial price of silver bullion will rise to an equality with that of gold. Unfortunately for some of these prophets, particularly those who were in Congress in 1890, pending the passage of the so-called Sherman act, they are on record as declaring that that measure would carry the price of silver bullion to $1.29 an ounce, which would make the bullion in a silver dollar equivalent in value to the gold in the dollar of that metal. These predictions were as confident then as now, and some of them may be found in the files of the Congressional Record. By the Sherman act, which became a law July 14, 1890, the government absorbed 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion annually. This amount was very near the product of the silver mines of the United States during that period, the output in 1890 being 54,516,300 ounces, 58,330,000 ounces in 1891, 63,500,000 ounces in 1892, and 60,000,000 ounces in 1893. Moreover, the amount absorbed by the act of 1890 was equal to about 36 per cent. of the world's product of silver during these years.

What was the effect on the price of silver bullion? In January, 1890, silver was worth 97½ cents an ounce. In March it fell to 96 cents, but, anticipating favorable legislation, silver speculators forced the price up to $1.00½ toward the last of March, to $1.05 in April and to $1.08 in May. The act became a law July 14, and in August the price rose to $1.15. Sept. 3 an ounce of silver bullion was worth $1.21, and it looked as if it might reach $1.29. "We told you so," shouted the advocates of free coinage by the United States alone. The Sherman law had then been in force two and a half months, and there was no opposition to it—no threat of its repeal. From the high-water mark of $1.21 the price began to decline, falling to $1.09 in October and to $1.06 in December, 1890. During all of 1891 there was no talk of repeal, but at the close of that year the price of silver was 94¾ cents an ounce, or 2¾ cents an ounce less than it was in January, 1890, more than five months before the passage of the Sherman bill. During the prosperous year of 1892 the price of silver July 1 was 87⅝ cents an ounce—a date when the indications all pointed to Republican success. Thus it appears that after the Sherman law had been in force nearly two years, by which the silver production of the United States had been absorbed by its provisions, the price had fallen from $1.15 in August, 1890, to 87⅝ cents July 1, 1892, or 27⅜ cents an ounce. From the highest point that silver reached under the impetus of the Sherman law, the white metal had fallen 33⅜ cents an ounce.

In view of such facts can any unprejudiced and sensible person believe that free coinage in the United States alone would carry silver from Saturday's quotation of 66¼ cents an ounce to $1.29, which must be its price when the silver dollar's value will be equal to that of the gold?

A CAUSE OF INDIFFERENCE TO THE SPECIALIST.

A few evenings since, in one of the literary clubs of the city, a member who has labored to interest those who are spoken of as workingmen in a course of lectures relative to the conditions of labor, which have been delivered under the auspices of the university extension, complained that the efforts to induce such men to take an interest in the lectures had failed. He was disposed to attribute the failure to an entire absence of a desire on the part of wage earners to be enlightened. If the gentleman had extended his observations so as to include all the men in the city under thirty years of age, would he have found a greater interest in the lectures of the university extension? How much larger per cent. of the men of the same age, outside of those called workingmen, took an interest in these excellent courses than in those who are classified as workingmen? Was not the attendance upon these lectures confined to teachers, to a few specially interested, and a few others, who, by taking the courses, under special conditions, could utilize the information acquired as a part of a course of study which would insure a college diploma? In other words, is not the indifference to such courses of lectures very general in this and other cities? Time was when such courses would have called forth more attentive listeners, but it seems to have passed some years ago.

At the same meeting varied causes were assigned by several intelligent gentlemen for the lack of interest in the efforts of college professors to educate those outside what have been called the classic halls. What appears to many as the leading cause of indifference is a partial loss of confidence in the ability of the professor to teach. In the courses in this city the past season it is true that the lectures were of historical character, and consequently involved no theories in economics, but the people whom the lectures are specially designed to benefit do not distinguish between the professor as a historian and the professor as an economist. The impression is not confined to the so-called workingmen that the theories which come from the class room of the college professor are valueless, and in practice often mischievous. Such an impression may be erroneous, but the conclusions of the masses regarding such matters are very generally sound.

We have an illustration in the attitude of the professors of economics toward the silver question. In Harvard and Yale, and perhaps other universities, the professors declared for gold monometallism when the question was agitated in 1877 and 1878. They started out with a theory or an assumption, and, instead of investigating, they have devoted themselves to searching for arguments to sustain their assumption. The experience of such eminent specialists as Cernusci, or of such eminent practical students of affairs as John Sherman and such bankers as Hugh McCulloch count for nothing with them. The arguments of men of much more extensive research, like General Francis A. Walker, are ignored. The professors took that side early in the contention; and, while nine-tenths of the people of the East have become bimetallists, they continue monometallists, and, it may not be unfair to say, to maintain quasi claims of infallibility of judgment. Since the question was raised in this country, in 1877, nearly all of the most prominent men in public life in the East have changed from the gold standard to international bimetallism, but the teachers of economics in the larger universities adhere to their first declarations, whether in Harvard or the University of Chicago. One has only to look through the text-book on political economy prepared by the late excellent Rev. Dr. Wayland, which was the standard work on economics before the war, to be struck with the dogmatic assumptions which, in the light of present achievements, are absurd. Because of such insistency and mistakes the experience of years has led practical people to distrust the theories of the college specialist in the realm of practical economics, and, without discriminating between their dogmatism in the field of economics and their research in the domain of history and science, they pass them by with indifference. This lack of confidence in the rather dogmatic methods of the professor of economics, with his unintended but nevertheless offensive assumption of intellectual superiority, if not infallibility, may not be the leading cause of nonappreciation of university extension, but it is one of them. Indeed, the very fact that so much of the economic teaching of schoolmen has proved to be unreliable may have led the masses to hold the wisdom of the schools to be not worth acquiring. It is unfortunate that it is so, but limited inquiry will show that such is the case.

REVIVAL OF THE FIAT MONEY IDEA.

The Greenback convention which met in this city March 17, 1876, demanded "the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement." The convention also declared:

> We believe that a United States note, issued directly by the government, convertible, on demand, into United States obligations, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 1 cent a day on each one hundred dollars and exchangeable for United States notes at par, will afford the best circulating medium ever devised. Such United States notes should be full legal tender for all purposes except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts made payable in coin.

It was further demanded that coin should only be used in payment of interest on the national debt, and that the government should issue an unlimited amount of the notes above described, which were not to be redeemed at all, and only convertible into interest-bearing bonds, which, in turn, were convertible into notes.

Wild as this scheme was, it had a great many enthusiastic supporters, who believed that the business depression of that period was entirely due to the prospective resumption of specie payments, and that an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money would, to use the language of Mr. Cheadle in a recent letter on silver, "start up our idle industries, give employment to labor, advance the price of our staple products, thereby bringing prosperity to American agriculture, the basis of all true national prosperity." The Greenbackers of that day scouted the idea that it was necessary for money to have any intrinsic value. It was not intrinsic value, but the fiat of the government and the legal tender quality conferred by law that made money.

The present demand for the free coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a revival of some of the essential features of the Greenback movement. There is the same assumption that business and prices are depressed by a scarcity of currency, when, in fact, the volume of currency and the amount per capita to population are greater than ever before; there is the same claim that an unlimited increase of the volume of currency would cause a revival of confidence and trade, and practically the same contention that intrinsic or commercial value is not an essential quality of money. The Greenbackers claimed that the fiat of the United States government and the legal-tender quality could float an unlimited volume of paper dollars, and the present advocates of free silver coinage at 16 to 1 claim that by the same means an unlimited number of silver dollars containing only a little more than fifty cents' worth of metal could be maintained at par with gold dollars containing a hundred cents' worth. The underlying principle of this contention is the same as that of the fiat money advocates of twenty years ago. It only needed a thorough understanding of the dangerous tendency and fatal possibilities of the greenback inflation scheme to lead the people to reject it, and it will be the same with the 16-to-1, go-it-alone free silver coinage scheme.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE.

It is not likely that the movement to make a new State out of parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan will get beyond the stage of talk. The reason given for the movement, viz., that it would bring the three great iron ranges of the Northwest under one State government, may have some weight, but for that very reason it is probable that all of the States named would oppose it. The possession of a productive iron range is a desirable thing, and States that have it are not likely to part with it willingly. Besides, experience has shown that no State ever willingly submits to a partition. Even Texas, by far the largest State in the Union, strenuously objects to a partition whenever it is proposed. That State is so large that all the people of the United States could live within its borders, and it would not then be as thickly populated as New Jersey is now. Texas has 63,000 square miles more than the German Empire and 70,000 more than the Republic of France. All the New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey have less territory than Texas. The combined areas of Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal and Greece are 239,016 square miles, while Texas has 274,356 square miles. The State has 244 counties, and the county which occupies the northwestern corner is nearer to St. Paul, Minn., than it is to Brownsville, Tex., at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This magnificent domain would make seven States as large as Indiana, yet when it is proposed to divide the State into two, as has been several times, there is a great outcry against it. It is always so when the division of a State is proposed. There never would have been a West Virginia but for the war. Old Virginia would have gone to war with the United States before she would have parted with the fifty-two counties that form West Virginia. The creation of the latter State was entirely a political movement, being the result of the action of a delegate convention representing forty-eight counties, which met in April, 1861, and repudiated the act of secession by which the old State had been taken out of the Union. This convention also did something that no other delegate convention in the United States ever did before or since. It elected a Governor and State officers, and launched a complete State government. The entire proceeding was without precedent, and outside of the Constitution, yet strictly in accordance with the fundamental principles of popular government. West Virginia has an area of 24,780 square miles, nearly three times that of Massachusetts, while old Virginia is still larger than Indiana by 6,000 square miles. There were good geographical and commercial as well as political reasons why the division should have been made, but it is not likely it would ever have been done but for the war. It is safe to predict that neither Minnesota, Wisconsin nor Michigan will consent to contribute any of their territory for a new State.

A DEARTH OF MARKET, NOT OF MONEY.

The South is said to favor the free coinage of silver under the conviction that it will pour into that section the volume of money needed to make interest lower and business better. One of the difficulties with the South is that it needs more capital to invest in the improvement of property and in developing industries. As fast as money is paid for the products of that country, it is sent away to pay for the articles it needs for its development. As one of the advocates for the repeal of the federal tax on State bank circulation put it, "the South wants a local money that will stay with its people." They believe that if State banks are permitted to issue notes without taxation the South will have a money that will circulate at home. In this fact is found the secret of the Cleveland-Carlisle banking bill, which gave the State banks the advantage over the national. If this bill could have been passed, Secretary Carlisle assumed, with good reason, that the South would no longer be the backbone of the free coinage strength in Congress. At least such is the conclusion, warranted by the announcement that Secretary Carlisle will make a sound-money speech in Nashville, Tenn., in which he will show that the scarcity of money in that section is due to the imperfect and inadequate methods of banking, and that a wise banking system will give the South a larger supply of money, while free coinage will not add to their stock.

The assumption that business will be active when a community has a large stock of money is very generally accepted as a truth, when it is not. The banks of this country, and particularly of the West, never held so much idle money as at the present time. Upon good security money can be hired at a lower rate of interest than was ever known in this region. Yet this fact does not make business active. Indeed, the fact of the accumulation of money in banks is the surest evidence that there is no large demand for its use in business. In the proportion that the accumulations of money in banks decrease, in that proportion business may be assumed to have increased. It is not the scarcity of money that causes it to flow into the banks, but a scarcity of opportunities for its safe investment in production and trade. It is only during dull seasons that people complain of money famines, and they exist because those who usually employ labor and purchase materials dare not borrow money and put it into the merchandise which labor and materials produce. In 1891 and in 1892 there was no general complaint of the scarcity of money, because labor and materials were in demand, and were purchased with money. Under like conditions there would be no scarcity of money now.

THE GEORGIA COLONY.

The Georgia colony scheme, organized in and operated from this city, presents some interesting features. Briefly stated, it contemplates the purchase and settlement of 100,000 acres of land in the South with emigrants from this and other Western States, who will proceed immediately to improve the land and make homes. The company is organized under the laws of Georgia on the mutual stock plan, with 50,000 shares of $10 each. A majority of the stock has been taken, and the company has contracted for a tract of 100,000 acres in Montgomery county, Georgia, which was visited and favorably reported upon by a committee appointed for the purpose. It is proposed to lay off the entire tract into farms of from five to one hundred acres, of which alternate farms will be allotted to members and the others retained by the company. After one thousand families have been located the company will begin to sell its reserved lands to non-members, who, of course, will be charged an advance on the original price. The financial part of the scheme is outlined in the prospectus, as follows:

> No person will be allowed to take over ten shares. If a family is composed of father and one or more sons, it would be well to have a share or so issued to each child. After the small sum each certificate costs is all paid in, we will have on hand $500,000. From this fund we will purchase and pay for the first 100,000 acres of land, which we estimate will cost us $200,000. We still have on hand $300,000 to use for improving our town and building a few business houses. Say we use for this purpose $150,000; the Colony Company will own the buildings and still have $150,000 of our original money. We then add to it from time to time the money we receive from sales, at market prices, of the lands we have reserved and the town lots, the price of which must increase very fast, so that by the time we have sold out our reserved lands and town lots, we have several hundred thousand dollars to divide among the original members.

The scheme is free from any communistic features, and seems to be organized on a business basis and to aim at legitimate results. It contains the possibilities of success, and, it must be added, of failure also. The part of the South where it is proposed to settle presents many attractions of soil and climate, and it is quite possible that Northern enterprise and thrift may build up a prosperous colony. Yet such schemes are apt to encounter unexpected difficulties, and rarely work out according to the original plans. The Journal knows of no special reason for distrusting this one, and cordially wishes it success.

There is reason to believe the report that the rise in cotton is largely speculative. All the statistics of production and consumption have shown as clearly as such figures can show that, in consideration of the last three heavy crops, and particularly the unprecedented crop of 1894, about two million bales were in sight in excess of the quantity required. A few weeks ago the price of cotton began to advance in the face of these facts. No one has yet disputed them, but, without figures, it has been asserted that there was such a new demand for cotton that there could not be such a surplus as has been stated. It does not seem possible that there could be such a mistake about the stock of cotton, as it is a commodity which can be more accurately estimated than any other great staple. Nevertheless, prices have been advancing, and the advances have been sustained. As a speculative rise, if it is such, there must be a powerful combination to bring it about.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, in his silver letter, says:

> I agree with Daniel Webster, who in his day and even to this day was and is still held to be something of an authority as a constitutional lawyer. He declared that the Constitution of the United States made gold and silver the redemption money of this country, and that neither Congress nor any State had any rightful power to substitute any other nor to destroy either the one or the other of these metals.

This statement of Daniel Webster's position is as inaccurate as many other statements in the letter of Senator Blackburn, who, by the way, has a talent for inaccuracy. The question of free silver coinage, or of bimetallism in any form, was not discussed in Webster's time. The question in his day related to the right of Congress to make treasury notes legal tender for all purposes, and this he opposed. In his speech on "The Specie Circular," issued during President Jackson's administration, delivered Dec. 21, 1836, Mr. Webster said:

> Most unquestionably there is no legal tender, and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this government or any other, but gold and silver, either the coinage of our own mints or foreign coins at rates regulated by Congress. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, and although no such prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it in this respect but to coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins it clearly has no power to substitute paper, or anything else but coin, as a tender in payment of debts and in discharge of contracts.

This is simply an amplification of the constitutional provision that no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin legal tender, with an inference that even Congress had no right to do so. There is nothing in Mr. Webster's words to justify Senator Blackburn in trying to conjure with his great name in favor of the free coinage of 55-cent silver dollars.

The Secretary of Agriculture overestimates his importance and value to the country when he assumes that the people desire to hear something from him every day. Having ordered an investigation of the causes of the high price of beef, he does not wait for the reports of his agents, but proceeds to give to the press intimation that the packers in the four cattle cities are mainly responsible, and by otherwise interfering until the cattle dealers complain that he is disturbing the market. Again, it is not a good week for Secretary Morton when he does not find a correspondent who imagines that the people of this country care for Morton's opinion upon the money question, and repeats to the press agent his belief in gold monometallism at a time when the President and Secretary Carlisle are supposed to be in favor of international bimetallism. There have been few such positive nuisances in public life as J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture.

Last week the last revolutionary pensioner died at an advanced age. She was a widow who as a young woman married a revolutionary soldier long after the war.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Asinine Insinuation.

"How do you happen to be called Jack?"
"Oh, it is just a nickname."
"I didn't know but that it was an abbreviation."

Caught.

"Ha!" he hissed. "I have caught you red-handed!"
"Yep," calmly answered the soubrette. "Somebody has stole my rice powder. I'll have 'em whitened, though, before I go on."

Skeptical.

Tenn—How did you catch such a cold?
Penn—Caught it in a North Pennsylvania car.
"I don't believe it. They don't go fast enough."

Willing.

Wickwire—What a beautiful whine you use in asking for a dime. You really ought to have that voice cultivated.
Dismal Dawson—Well, I don't know but I might be willin' to hev it cultivated—say under the irrigation system.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Charles B. Lewis, better known as "M Quad," will resume in May his editorial connection with the Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton is to be editor-in-chief of the woman's issue of the Albany Argus, which will be published next Thursday. Mrs. Erastus Corning will be the managing editor.

Amelia Rives-Chanler has lost her sylph-like proportions and is said to be growing stout. Mrs. Chanler recently visited San Francisco, where she made the customary trip through Chinatown and then departed.

General Martinez Campos, who has been sent over from Spain to subdue the Cuban insurrection, is sixty-one years old. He has been an officer for nearly forty years and during half that time the first soldier of Spain.

The chemist Bunsen, famed for his discoveries in spectral analysis and a hundred other scientific matters, entered on his eighty-fifth year on March 31. He gave up teaching five years ago, but still lives at Heidelberg in the best of health.

It is worth noting that the Bank of England has fewer notes in circulation than it had fifteen years ago, and the total active note circulation of England is hardly greater than when the act of 1884 was passed. Bank notes are much less used in business than formerly.

The Outlook says an American who was recently traveling in Europe visited the Vatican and asked to see the cattle pens. The attendant was very much surprised and said: "Cattle pens? Why we have nothing of the sort, signor." The response was: "Where in the world do you keep the Papal bulls?"

The late Professor Bishoff, of the University of St. Petersburg, left a sad memorial of his greatness. He had opposed the admission of female students into the university on the ground that a woman's brain, being much smaller than a man's, it was not fair to put her on equal footing with her superior. When Bishoff's brain was examined it was found to weight less than the average woman's.

Bismarck is an older man at eighty than Gladstone at eighty-five, and is no more intellectually alert than Pope Leo, whose eighty-fifth birthday came this month. The Pope is a strong man mentally, but feeble physically. Gladstone is strong in mind and body. Bismarck says that he is not equal to appearing in the Reichstag, but Gladstone is planning a speech in the Commons, and to take some part in the coming Parliamentary campaign.

The gold mine said to have the largest output of any in the world is the "Little Johnny," of Leadville Col., owned by John F. Campion. He went to Leadville and took up the "Little Johnny" after four other miners had abandoned it because they could not find a trace of carbonates. When he was a poor prospector, two years ago, he became acquainted with a school teacher, Miss Nellie May Daly. He could not marry her because he was too poor, but with an income of $300,000 a year, which he now has, that obstacle has been removed, and they were married in Denver on Monday last. He has ordered the construction of a residence there to cost $100,000.

Johnny fools his parents—
It's very sad to state—
They think he's making garden
When he's only digging bait.
—Washington Star.

In judgment now I daily err,
As cycles past me whirl;
I gayly call "Good morning, sir!"
Then find it was a girl.
—Judge.

They sat together in the shade,
His arm about her waist;
"Kiss me goodby," he softly said,
"I must away in haste."
"Oh, can't you let your duty wait?"
She said in sweet distress;
"Oh, say you were engaged till late
On—er—pressing business."
—Brooklyn Life.

STATE PRESS ON SILVER.

The man who thinks he learns financial truth, or even financial facts, at "Coin's financial school" will learn how deluded he has been, if those theories are ever triumphant.—Elkhart Review.

For a safe and sufficient expression of a true financial policy, there is nothing better than the financial plank of the platform adopted at the national Republican convention of 1892.—Logansport Journal.

Let the Republican party stand on their national platform on the money question and they have nothing to fear. Bimetallism and a proper maintainance of parity of values is what common honesty and the people demand.—Union City Times.

The Republican party is the only true friend to silver. It is the only party that advocates that it shall be held and kept at a parity with gold, and not until the commercial world comes to a unit of standard can we, or will we, dare come to a free coinage system.—Tipton Advocate.

What would farmers think of a law making half a bushel of wheat a full bushel, yet many of them favor a law making 50 cents' worth of silver a full legal tender dollar; the other 50 cents goes as a bonus to the rich bullionist. Could anything be more outrageously dishonest to the people at large? It is a fraud on the people for the benefit of the rich mine owners.—Bluffton Chronicle.

The American is on the side of sound money. Its platform is the platform of the Republican party as enunciated in 1892, and will be found at the head of these columns. We have always opposed the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone as promising disasters unprecedented in our history, and we oppose it still, and we shall oppose all schemes that promise cheap money for the people. Cheap money is always dangerous money.—Brookville American.

What a bonanza it would be to a man if he could induce the government to grant him the privilege of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He could go into the market and buy $500 worth of silver. Then he could impose upon Uncle Sam to coin it without paying a cent for the service of mintage. The result would be he would have 1,000 new silver dollars, a profit of $500 on his little speculation. That beats counterfeiting. It is what the silver mine owners want when they clamor for free coinage.—Kokomo Tribune.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Refined oil now points proudly to its hump.—Philadelphia North American.

Talk about a bull in a china shop. He is not in it with Japan.—Kansas City Journal.

When women don't know what etiquette would demand they kiss each other.—Atchison Globe.

We acquire a great deal of happiness in this life when we have a faculty to forget.—Cincinnati Tribune.

A gold thimble is as good as any for a girl who cannot darn her own stockings.—New Orleans Picayune.

Mr. Gresham must have neglected to put a special delivery stamp on that Spanish ultimatum.—Washington Post.

Poets are born, not made. The present state of the market wouldn't warrant their manufacture.—Rogersville Review.

In a company of Artists—"What is there between laughter and tears?" "The nose," dryly observed Vivier.—Le Figaro.

Next to a railroad track, the small boy prefers the unfloored second story of an unfinished house as a playground.—Puck.

In its peace terms Japan doesn't demand the whole hog or none. It allows China to retain the pigtail.—Philadelphia Times.

The late Professor Dana, of Yale, was a practical philanthropist. He could play the flute, but he didn't.—New York World.

George Gould's pointers took first prize at the Boston dog show. They have long been appreciated in Wall street.—New York Recorder.

Mrs. Gougar having failed to move the court or the Constitution can yet move herself to Colorado or Kansas and get in her vote in time.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The cow, once so humble, now holds her head aloft and declines to speak to such plebeian animals as sheep and pigs as they pass by.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Sequel.

Of an old and noble foreign house,
He was the eldest Sun;
She, just a plain American—
But then she had the Mon.
"Love, why should we be longer Tue?"
One eve he softly said.
She saw no reason why they should
And next week they were Wed.
—Indianapolis Journal.

But when he came to bide wi' Thur.,
Tho' bravely he did try,
He couldn't masticate a bit
That she would boil or Fri.
So they introduced a lady cook
Into their cozy flat.
Who bossed the woman of the house
And on the husband Sat.
—New York Recorder.

WILL DEVELOP CHINA.

Japan's Triumph Is Certain to Modernize the Celestials.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Post.

If peace is established in the far East on terms acceptable to the Chinese envoy, Li Hung Chang, China will presently enter upon an era of internal development that will be even more sensational than that which has transformed Japan from benighted heathenism into one of the foremost nations of the world within a brief period of twenty-five years. Li Hung Chang may die at any time, but his teachings and his ideas have found deep lodgment in the minds of those who hold dearest the future of the celestial kingdom. It has been said of the peace envoy that he is the greatest statesman China has produced in five hundred years. The claim is probably true. He has watched with a keen appreciation of what was ahead the great stride made by Japan, and has struggled with only partial success to induce the slow-moving Chinese to emulate the example set by the enterprising islanders.

Japan has been preparing for this war with China for the last quarter of a century. She has been taking advantage of all the progress in the art of war that has been made by the Western nations. She has sent the best blood of the country to the schools of Europe and America for the sole and only purpose of adopting the most advanced ideas of civilization for the overthrow of a nation which has for two thousand years threatened the existence of the insular kingdom. It was a magnificent and savage purpose that inspired the indomitable Japanese. It was the crystallization of a great revenge that had been nourished for centuries.

Now will come China's time. Ten years ago Li Hung Chang obtained for venturesome Americans and Europeans valuable concessions for the opening up of China's resources. But through the chicanery of British banking interests in China and the orient, aided and abetted by the native prejudices, these many ambitious projects were defeated for the time being. Now it is that China is ripe for embarkation in an era of development by the side of which that started a decade ago will appear almost infantile. Ten years ago the Vanderbilts, the Philadelphia clique, aided by Wharton Barker and a strong combination of Hebrews in London and New York, organized to back a concession obtained from the Chinese government to open up important mines in China, to build railroads and steamship lines and to establish a great national bank. Owing to the alleged shady character of one of the promoters of the scheme the deal fell through. The late Col. Elliott F. Shepard was deeply interested in the enterprise and it is believed that if he had lived the deal would have eventually been carried through along original lines. His death, however, put a quietus on it. Within the last thirty days the emissaries of not less than a dozen strong combinations of capitalists in this country and in England have started for China to obtain concessions patterned as nearly as possible after the Mitkiewicz concession referred to above. They have been given encouragement to go on these errands by the attitude of what is believed to be the ruling influence in China.

The result of the war with Japan has been deeply humiliating to the Chinese, who, with their enormous resources, have been utterly helpless in the hands of the Japanese. Like the crafty, revengeful people they are, they began plotting revenge even before they had fully determined to accept the terms of peace offered them by their conquerors. They are a patient race and will, if necessary, wait fifty years to prepare themselves for the overwhelming of Japan. When they are ready to strike a pretext will be found without trouble. In the meantime a vast and almost unknown field of enterprise will be opened to America. Fabulous fortunes await the men of this country who have the courage, the brains and the capital to execute the mission which China calls upon them to perform. The natural resources of the flowery kingdom are beyond computation. The field will attract the brightest and best men of the age, and unless all signs are at fault the history of China for the next fifty years will be marvelous.

PATRIOTIC JAPANESE.

The Loyal Spirit that Prevails Among People of All Classes.

Washington Letter in New York Sun.

A military officer, in speaking of the war between the Japanese and Chinese, remarked that the most striking thing about it was the spirit of Japan. He could not think of any thing resembling it in any conflict of modern times. The population are united, unanimous and eager for the war, ready to give their lives, their means and all their energies for its success. The thing has hardly a precedent in the history of any nation. In our own wars there have always been powerful elements of opposition. In the war for the Union, and all through it, there was a formidable "peace party" in the North, and there were multitudes of "Copperheads" in almost every State, while not a few of the political leaders of the North entered into combinations for the purpose of embarrassing the government. There was also a vast amount of opposition to the government during the war with Mexico, and again, at the time of the war with England in 1812, the administration was often seriously hampered by the opposition to it, while even in the revolutionary war there were plenty of American Tories who fought against independence. To all of these four wars there was so much public opposition that American success must be regarded as surprising. In the Japanese struggle the 40,000,000 of the population are as one man.

When any European country is at war, there is nearly always an enemy at home. To the Crimean war there was fierce opposition in England, as there was, also, to the war upon China and to the anti-Sepoy war in India, and as there has been to almost every war in which England has ever engaged. The illustrations might be extended to France and to Germany and Italy and other European countries.

It does not cover the whole ground to say that there are no "Copperheads" and no "peace party" in Japan, for it must be added that the devotion of the Japanese millions to the patriotic cause, and to its imperial representative, the Mikado, has gone so far during the past year as to look like extravagance. Every able-bodied man is desirous of entering the ranks of the army; every soldier's proudest hope is that he may be put in the forefront of the battle; the father is willing to lose his son and the wife to lose her husband, if he but fall with his face to the foe, as every slain Japanese has fallen.

In the imperial Diet, there are Conservative and Radical and other factions, but all of these stand together and vote unitedly in support of the war, appropriating all the money required, and supporting every necessary measure, without controversy, and ever ready to uphold the hands of the Emperor. People of the various religions of Japan have joined hands for the country, and the priesthood are with them. All classes of society, from the hereditary aristocracy and the war-like Samurai to the merchants, the farmers, the laborers, and the jinriksha men, are welded together for the war. The vernacular press, which includes many powerful papers, has but one voice. There is not a note of discord to disturb the warlike harmonies of the land of the rising sun. The whole thing is phenomenal and without precedent.

It must be remembered, too, that the Japanese are not a servile or cringing race of mankind. They have their share of those personal qualities which belong to the strongest races. They are civilized, quick-witted, possessed of a fine artistic sense, most industrious, and enterprising beyond any other people of the Oriental world. They have a Constitution, and they have a government that is largely autocratic, but is not despotic. Even under the old order of things they enjoy many of the fundamental rights of human nature.

The most distinguished statesmen of Japan, men like Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, are the perfect embodiment of the national spirit. They have conducted negotiations with masterly ability. No jarring in the Cabinet of Ministers nor in the privy council has ever been heard of. The men in power have been in accord ever since the war began.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing yet is that there has never been, so far as is known, any jealousies or intrigues among the commanders in the field or at sea. The distinguished generals who have carried the flag of Japan from Corea to the approaches of Peking, and the admirals who have demolished the powerful navy of China, appear to be wholly free from those baser traits which have so often appeared among the leaders of armies in other countries, and which have many a time wrought evil to their own governments, as well as to the cause which they were appointed to serve.

If there be anything more remarkable than the accord of Japanese commanders, by land and sea, during the war, it is that there have been no reports of frauds in the purchase of army supplies or weapons, like those which have so very often disgraced other countries in times of war. The business of furnishing material of all kinds for the military service appears to have been conducted with a measure of honor that must command the respect of the world, and may well furnish an example to all the countries of Europe and America, to all Christendom.

The discipline of the Japanese army could not easily be surpassed. An American who was in Yokohama not long ago says that if there have been deserters, only one man of the kind has been heard of, and he was in love, while not a traitor has been found in the ranks.

If any revelation of recent times be more interesting than another, it is that of the operation of the spirit of Japan in the war with China, and the utter devotion of the entire body of the population of the country to the Emperor.

Pledges that Were Not Kept.

London Saturday Review.

Gen. Martinez Campos, who languishes neglected in times of peace, but is always brought to the front like a miracle-working relic when Spain is in trouble, is to proceed in person to put the rebellion down. He has had the task on his hands twice before, and has, indeed, spent a quarter of his whole long military career in Cuba. It does not add to the prospects of his success now to recall that when he brought the last Cuban insurrection to an end in 1879, it was done, not so much by force of arms, as by making pledges of reforms and home-rule concessions which the Spanish Cortes afterward flatly refused to fulfill.

"Free" Is the Catchword.

Savannah News.

The word "free" in the silver question is the drop of molasses that has attracted a great many flies. Wipe that word out, and the swarm about the fly-trap would diminish rapidly and perceptibly. The word "free" has a mighty power to charm. It is the embodiment of the idea of getting something for nothing. That idea has always been a fatal one to people who have followed it up. The hope and desire to get valuable articles free are the life of lotteries and gambling tables. Green goods men play upon these weaknesses and find the business very profitable.

Attention Needed.

Philadelphia Press.

It is not probable that the free-silver advocates can win any of the Western States this side of the Missouri river or the Pacific coast States, but the activity they are showing and the evident strength and boldness of the Southern free-coinage men and their wish to unite their section with the West against the East ought to prove to the friends of a sound currency in all parts of the country the need of taking active and immediate measures to educate public sentiment and so counteract the spread of heretical opinions on the subject.

The Populist Idea.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Maryland woman who lived on charity for half a century merely carried out the Populist idea to its logical extreme.

Hard Blow.

Chicago Post.

John J. Ingalls favors the free coinage of silver. This is one of the hardest blows the silver men have received.

Sage's Malady.

Philadelphia Record.

It is reported in New York that Russell Sage has the "grip." He always had it.