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In every respect yesterday was a Republican day.

The more speeches Mr. Bryan makes the greater menace he appears to the American people.

The Sentinel was mad about the Republican parade before it took place; it will be furious now.

The Taggart Tammany is a little 30-cent affair, but it does the best it can to imitate the Croker Tammany.

Here as everywhere, Theodore Roosevelt was an inspiration, because he is a splendid example of the American citizen.

Yesterday's demonstration shows the political drift in Indiana. Now is the time to push the fighting, but not with brickbats.

Four years ago the Sentinel warned Democrats to beware of "Jim" Keach, who was suspected of foul designs upon honest Democrats.

Boys, were they, hired to ride old horses? The Sentinel will find out that every boy is twenty-one years of age and will vote for McKinley.

Hoodlumism has its inspiration in those speeches and editorials which are intended to array one part of the American people against another and thereby create classes.

How much have the gamblers put into the campaign fund of Thomas Taggart for the privilege of swindling hundreds of inexperienced young men out of their money?

The Democrats who are saying they have not heard of Colonel Durbin during the campaign will discover the quality of his quiet but persistent work when the votes are being counted.

If any Republican thinks the Journal gives too much space to Mr. Bryan's speeches he may change his mind when assured that they are making votes for McKinley every day.

As one administration of McKinley has changed the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation, lowered the rate of interest and created universal prosperity, why not have another?

It is hoped when the excitement of the campaign is over and ex-Senator Frank B. Burke is left to follow his profession he will reconcile himself to being an American instead of desiring to be a Tagal.

Who was the man who said that he would not lift his hat to the stars and stripes, and for whom will the crowd vote that applauded the assertion? Neither he nor his applauders were in last night's procession.

Twice as many wage-earners marched in last night's procession as ever marched in a Republican procession before. This is as it should be; nearly twice as many men are employed in Indianapolis at higher wages as a year ago.

General and ex-Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, believes the Republicans would carry that State if there were a fair count. As 20 per cent. of the Republican vote was thrown out last year, he expects a repetition of the crime this year.

Those people who have witnessed the shamelessly open gambling and the violation of the laws of the State in this city during the past few days know what to expect should the same regime get possession of the State government.

The Republicans of Indianapolis are under immense obligations to the gallant marching Republicans who came to take part in last night's magnificent demonstration. Marion county will repay them by giving a rousing Republican plurality.

The Seymour Democrat declared that John R. Walsh, of Chicago, the owner of the Southern Indiana Railroad, intended to vote for Bryan. When Mr. Walsh saw the statement he telegraphed the Democrat that the report was not correct, as he was going to vote for McKinley.

A week before the election in 1896 Chairman Jones, of the cotton-baling monopoly, predicted that Mr. Bryan was absolutely certain of 252 electoral votes and was almost certain to carry Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin. And yet Jones sits among the Bryan prophets.

John D. Crimmins, a prominent Democrat of New York city, one of the most extensive employers of skilled labor in the country, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1896, has published a letter assuring workingmen that to vote for Bryan is to vote against their own interests. He warns them that the election of Bryan would certainly shatter the prosperity on which they depend for steady employment and good wages, and that nothing he could say or do would restore confidence.

A MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION.

In numbers, enthusiasm and effect the Republican demonstration yesterday and last night was the most notable that has occurred in Indiana in years. In numbers the procession was the most extensive ever witnessed in this State. The enthusiasm was intense, but natural, while the effect of the demonstration must have been to show to all who are in a frame of mind to form a judgment that the drift of public sentiment is toward the Republican ticket. The paramount issue, the assault upon the policy of sustaining the national authority in the Philippines and the defense of Aguinaldo in his course, has turned the young men of the State against the Democracy. In Indiana there has been too much talk of Lincoln and Morton, the past thirty-five years, to make the defense of men firing upon American soldiers and the stars and stripes an acceptable performance. The six thousand young men of Indiana who enlisted in the Spanish-American war as a rule turn to Roosevelt rather than Stevenson. In fact, the young men of Indiana have measured up the contest. In Theodore Roosevelt they see the man who stands for civic righteousness and manliness in peace, and on the firing line in time of war. In his opponent, Mr. Stevenson, they see the man who went about Illinois in September and October, 1864, as a Democratic candidate for election, denouncing Abraham Lincoln as a bloody tyrant and proclaiming the war for the Union "a failure." The young Hoosier turns his admiring face to Roosevelt and his back upon Stevenson.

The conspicuous presence of thousands of wage-earners in the procession shows that the intelligence in the shops, the factories and the warehouses is not with the party that masks a depreciated dollar behind half traitorous chatter about imperialism and efforts to break the accord between employe and employer. They know that all men who toil for wages are better off now than four years ago. They resented, last night, as they will resent at the polls on Nov. 6, the insulting assertion that they are intimidated by employers. Farmers were in the procession or in the crowd of acclaim because a brighter day has come to them with McKinley than they have seen for years.

Business men and professional men were in that grand turnout for Republicanism, not because they are all Republicans, but because, more and more as the days pass, Bryan and Bryanism loom up a menace to prosperity, to good government and to the highest welfare of the American people. All are thoroughly aroused. Because they are the belief gains ground as the days pass that Indiana will give its electoral vote to McKinley and Roosevelt, and thus stand in line with the great and progressive States of the Northwest rather than with the solid South. Indiana stood with those States for Lincoln in 1864; it will march to victory with them in November. Such is the lesson of yesterday's demonstration.

MR. BRYAN INSULTS THE PRESIDENT

Many of Mr. Bryan's speeches disclose a spirit of personal insult towards President McKinley which is as discreditable to Mr. Bryan as it is unjust to the President. He has repeatedly charged the President with personally favoring imperialism, which is equivalent to charging him with harboring treasonable purposes. In a recent speech he said: "If we are to have imperialism a big army will be necessary. Only a big force under arms can maintain the prestige of an imperialistic bully." The epithet "imperialistic bully" was evidently a personal allusion to the President, who is charged with favoring imperialism. At Niles, Mich., on Wednesday, while discussing imperialism, Mr. Bryan declared that the President had asked for an increase of the army to 100,000 upon his own initiative. The people had never voted on the subject, he said, and he charged that the President's request had not been made to Congress until after the peace treaty had been signed. The animus of these charges is plain. They are intended to create the impression that the increase of the army to 100,000 men, 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, to serve till July 1, 1901, was unnecessary and uncalled for; that the President had asked for it of his own motion, and, impliedly, for imperialistic purposes. To say that such a charge is unfounded and unjust is too mild; it is a gross personal insult to the President.

What are the facts about the increase of the army? It is true that the President in his annual message of December, 1898, did recommend an increase of the army to 100,000 men. The secretary of war had already recommended it in his annual report as a necessary measure, and in repeating his recommendation the President said:

> It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

Mr. Bryan intimates that it was something unusual for a President to recommend an increase of the army without the people having voted on the proposition. Many Presidents have made the same recommendation, and the increase has been made by Congress many times, and in no instance have the people ever voted on it. The bill providing for the reorganization of the army passed March 2, 1899. It authorized an increase of the regular army to 65,000 men until July 1, 1901, and the enlistment of 35,000 volunteers to serve until the same date. The bill originated in the Senate and was reported from the committee on military affairs by Senator Cockrell, Democrat, of Missouri. In introducing the bill Senator Cockrell made a speech explaining its provisions and strongly commending it. He said:

> This measure has been examined very carefully, and I want to say I indorse it. I indorse it because I believe it is right and just and proper and necessary; and in addition to that it will settle for years to come the question of the reorganization of the regular army. * * * I have been on several commissions to reorganize the army. We have never been able to get anything that could meet with approval, and I believe honestly and conscientiously that this is the best measure that has been presented to the Congress of the United States for settling the regular army since I entered this chamber on the 4th day of March, 1875. I do not believe that you will ever get a better one.

That is what a Democratic senator said of the bill which Mr. Bryan represents as the outcome of President McKinley's imperialistic designs. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 55 to 13. Among the Democrats who voted for it were Senators Cockrell, Gorman, Lindsey, Bacon, Clark, McLaurin, Money, Morgan, Murphy and others. Therefore, when Mr Bryan attempts to strike President McKinley through the bill to increase the army he strikes the Democratic senators who voted for it.

Mr. Bryan's personal attacks on President McKinley should excite the contempt of all fair-minded men. Men may disagree honestly in politics, but no person possessing any knowledge of public affairs or public men can doubt that President McKinley is far above the reach of any reflection on the purity or patriotism of his motives. Mr. Bryan's insults should recoil upon himself.

THE FOOL PROPHET.

One day this week the Sentinel dropped its trouble and rage over the mortgage debt of Indiana people long enough to predict that things in this State are tending Bryanward at a lively pace. The Sentinel files for October, 1896, were consulted to see if that paper was then prophetic. Of course, it was. Prophecy is the Sentinel's best hold, but its predictions must be understood the opposite of what they read. In the course of a week, beginning with Oct. 24, 1896, many prophecies were found as follows:

Oct. 24—"Democrats, pay no attention to Republican claims. The leaders are trembling in their boots. Indiana is for Bryan by a vote that will drive every gold fraud advocate to cover in November."

Did the Sentinel really believe this statement when it was made? If it did, its opinions regarding elections are of no value. Again, in the course of an article in which ex-Representative Cooper, of Columbus, was mixed up with Cooper, then the Democratic candidate for Congress, the Sentinel said: "Mr. Cooper, of Indianapolis, and the next congressman from this district." Mr. Cooper lacked about 6,000 votes of election. Did the Sentinel believe at any time in 1896 that Mr. Cooper would be elected? On Oct. 28 the Sentinel said: "McKinley will get only one Middle West State, and that is Wisconsin." When the vote was counted the Republicans carried the Middle West States by from 18,000 to 140,000 plurality. Oct. 31: "The State is for Bryan by a large majority," which, as reported from Chairman Martin, was 63,000. The same day the Sentinel cheered the Bryanites with the following prediction:

> Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, returned on Monday to Chicago from New York, and he says that the Empire State is for Bryan.

Four days before the election the Sentinel encouraged its Democratic readers to bet their all by the following declaration:

> The Republican managers who are familiar with the Indiana political situation are in desperate straits. They know that they are defeated.

Three or four weeks before the election the Chicago Record made a postal-card canvass to get the drift of opinion on the silver question in the Northwest, Missouri and Kansas. It was against the Bryanites. Thereupon the Sentinel published some figures showing that, upon the basis of the Record's canvass, Bryan would carry Illinois by 75,133, Indiana by 65,141, and so on.

The Sentinel made other predictions. One was that "no policy that decreases the value of the products of labor can be beneficial to labor." Another was: "Vote for McKinley, less money and more panic." Now the Sentinel is distressed at the general advance of prices, while everybody knows that McKinley's election has been followed by more money and no panic.

What a beneficent man he would be who should invent some sort of gold or Keeley cure for the Democratic vice of prophesying.

The Indianapolis Sentinel in a leading editorial draws the following pen picture of a demagogue:

> A demagogue is defined as "an orator or leader who seeks to influence the people by pandering to their prejudices and passions." The word involves, in its ordinary acceptation, the idea of an appeal that produces injurious, unworthy or ignoble results, or is liable to produce them. It does not necessarily imply that the orator or leader is insincere in his views. No doubt some of the most influential fiends of the French revolution were thoroughly convinced that the welfare of the nation demanded that the gutters should drain away every drop of aristocratic blood in France. Yet they were demagogues, and most harmful ones.

This describes Mr. Bryan very accurately, but it should be added that in addition to the foregoing qualities he possesses unusual fluency and plausibility in presenting the dangerous doctrine he holds. In oratorical ability he greatly excels Robespierre, the French revolutionary leader, whom one of Mr. Hearst's papers lauded a few days ago and compared to Bryan. In the Assembly of which he was a member Robespierre was not regarded as an effective speaker. A biographer says: "It was outside as a popular demagogue and leader in the famous Jacobin Club that his chief activity was exerted; and in this field his influence speedily became immense." This, also, fits Bryan, whom the Hearst paper compared to Robespierre in his sincerity.

The Sentinel is doing good Republican campaign work by publishing a statement by counties of the number of real estate mortgages made and the number satisfied, respectively, in the years 1897, 1898 and 1899. The statement in detail occupies too much space to be conveniently inserted in the Journal, but the footings tell the story. They show that the increase in the number of real estate mortgages in 1899 was only 5,016, as against an increase of 28,608 in 1898, and of 29,901 in 1897. The increase in the amount of real estate mortgages in 1899 was only $8,552,116, as against an increase of $18,294,896 in 1898, and $16,809,361 in 1897. Of course, McKinley prosperity had not made itself felt in the reduction of mortgages during the first year of his term, but in the third year it shows very conspicuously, the number of new real estate mortgages executed in that year being about one-sixth as many as in the first year, and the amount less than one-half. This shows that more Indiana farmers got out of debt during the year 1899 than in any previous year in the history of the State. The widest possible circulation of these facts ought to help materially in giving the country "four, four, four years more" of McKinley.

Because of the sensational reports printed in yellow newspapers and Prohibition organs relative to insanity in the Philippine army, Surgeon General Sternburg has asked for and received reports from all of the medical officers in the islands. These reports show that there were only eighty-four cases of insanity among the troops in the Pacific islands, and there were only 128 cases in the whole army of 105,546 men—a smaller percentage than will be found in any city of that population. Furthermore, the most of the cases were temporary, the result of mental depression and nervous anxiety, while the number of cases attributed to intemperance is very small. Thus do the official facts dispose of the lies of Prohibition editors and yellow reporters.

If a corporation or individual, by its or his agent, makes it a condition of selling sugar or any other merchandise to a retailer or jobber that he shall buy all his sugar or other goods of that corporation or individual, or refuse to sell to a retailer or jobber because he has bought goods of other persons, or if a corporation like the Standard Oil Company, by its agents, undertakes to drive competitors out of any locality by selling its goods below the market price, and it can be so proved, such parties can be punished under the existing laws of Indiana, because such acts are in restraint of trade. Such is a fair deduction from Judge Jordan's decision, which was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Hon. Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the most prominent lawyers in New York and once nominated by Mr. Cleveland for judge of the Supreme Court, has publicly repudiated Bryan and declared his intention of voting for McKinley. He says that as a Democrat he regrets to have to support the Republican ticket, but as, in his opinion, the election of Bryan would bring "unmixed and unqualified evil," he cannot do otherwise.

The Washington Post, an independent paper and an able one, with Democratic leanings, says that Mr. Bryan is hurting his cause and should quit and go home. The Post approved his speech of acceptance in this city, but now it says "we are bound to admit he (Mr. Bryan) is lending himself to very ignorant and base prejudices."

It is very natural that the man who half apologizes for those who assail the authority of the United States in the Philippines will labor to array one part of the citizens of this country against the other. The last is as treasonable as the first, because it is an attempt to destroy the harmonious whole of the American people.

A man who says "the Republicans want a large army so they can establish a fort near every city to suppress discontent which should be relieved by legislation" is too reckless and untruthful to be seriously thought of in connection with the presidency of the United States.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Concerning Roosevelt.

Please notice that "ready" and "steady"
Are the very best rhymes for "Teddy."

Compulsory Proportions.

"You're not half so stout as you were, Billy."
"No; we've moved into a flat, and I just had to get thin."

Equipped to Tumble Around.

"Johnny! Johnny! You're so noisy I'm going to have rubber soles put on all your shoes."
"That's great, ma! And, oh, ma! get me some rubber elbows, too!"

Woman.

"For your dear sake, O love," she said, "there's naught I would not be."
[He does not like the hat she wears, but not one whit cares she.]

Friendly Consideration.

"Did that girl encourage you any?"
"Well, when I called she didn't appear herself, but she sent her mother in to see me instead of her father."

Down with the Yellow Peril.

"Against these hideous Belgian hares," now states in great dejection
Our home-grown Bunny, "I would like to beg my friends' protection."

Commerce Facing Both Ways.

"I tell you, our grocer has a good business head."
"In what special way?"
"Why, he's got both McKinley's and Bryan's pictures in his front store window."

Footnotes.

Autumnal joy is inspired when man finds out he has some good winter clothes left over from last year.

By agreeing with everybody we give them a chance to go off and say we are amiable but haven't any mind worth mentioning.

Voters who like sterilized politics will please notice that all the yellow journals in the country are Bryanite.

An ideal husband is one who can give his wife the impression that she is getting her own way about everything when she isn't.

In a heated partisan argument it is always convincing to tell the other man that he doesn't know a thing about politics.

By prying into other people's tendencies we get off guard and give them a chance to pry into ours.

Two people who don't talk at all don't like to be together any better than two people who want to talk all the time.

At heart every woman believes that a rainy Sunday is made so she can stay at home and fix up her top bureau drawer.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mark Twain says he is in doubt about the age at which an author should lay aside his pen. He used to think it was sixty, but he is now sixty-five and has changed his mind.

Senator Hoar says he was recently talking to the five-year-old son of a Republican friend, and asked: "Well, Tom, are you going to grow up and be a good man like your father?" "No," was the reply, "I think I'll be a Democrat."

It may be of interest to women who wish to study in German universities to know that while, by courtesy of the individual professors, women attend lectures at many of the universities, only in Heidelberg and Freiburg is their admittance a matter of right.

Prof. E. W. Scripture, head of the psychological laboratory of Yale University, has been awarded a gold medal by the Paris exposition for a device for testing color-blindness. The device is of great practical value for testing the sight of candidates for railway and naval service.

George Brown, an old negro janitor at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, has been in the employ of that institution ever since it was founded, in 1845, and has been more or less familiar with all our naval heroes since that date. He is the only person now living who was connected with the institution when it was opened.

Washington Duke, the tobacco manufacturer, has given $100,000 to Trinity College, a Methodist institution at Durham, N. C. This makes altogether $500,000 given by Mr. Duke to this college. In addition to this, another member of the Duke family has given to the college $100,000, and a library that will cost $100,000 is now being built by J. B. Duke.

Lord Roberts is but the third of all the British field marshals, past and present, to be appointed to the command of an army in the field after attaining that rank. The Duke of York held it when placed at the head of the Helder expedition in 1799, and the Duke of Wellington had been a field marshal nearly two years when he assumed command in the Waterloo campaign.

Ex-Speaker Reed, being himself a most methodical man, likes those about him to be as punctual in business matters as he is. The other day he reprimanded an office boy for the tardiness of his arrival at the office. "Well," said the boy, "you said there was nothing like regularity, and as I'd been an hour late for the past two weeks, I didn't like to change my method and come in on time to-day."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, who has returned from his visit to Europe in search of books, spent $12,000 for volumes needed by the institution of which he is at the head. He visited all the principal cities of England and the continent, and rummaged through dark, dusty, second-hand stores, besides examining the stocks of the first class book dealers.

What promises to be the best apple crop in the history of Canada—not merely in quantity, but quality—is now fast approaching the harvest season. In three weeks the fruit will begin to come to Montreal preparatory to shipment to Europe. Last year Montreal shipped 286,000 barrels of apples; the year before, 336,000 barrels. From present appearances this year's shipment will be at least twice as large as last year's.

Among the messages received by the Sultan, on the occasion of his recent jubilee, was the following, from Ali Bey, the son of Midhat Pasha: "I congratulate your Majesty. I recall the blood of my father, innocently shed in the fortress of Taif. That tragic death, in the face of justice, of humanity, and of Europe itself, is never to be forgotten. I have nothing to say on the subject of the strangling of my father after the promises made to those same powers who have now come to celebrate your Majesty's jubilee; but I leave the judgment of the matter to the peoples and to the future. I am prepared to endure the wrath of your Majesty before the specter of Midhat."

> Some artists use a nom de plume,
> Thinking this their luck'll
> Hap augment; while some employ—
> Example gratis, Kid McCoy—
> As 'twere, a nom de knuckle.
>
> —Detroit Journal.

TRUSTS AND CORPORATIONS.

Distinction Carefully Drawn by Massachusetts Attorney General.

Boston Journal.

As prompt as ever, as loyal and as enthusiastic, the Middlesex Club ratified the Republican State nominations Saturday with one of its old-time gatherings.

Governor Crane could not sit at the head of the table, for business had taken him away from Massachusetts, but Lieutenant Governor Bates spoke for him very acceptably. The chief address of the meeting was the vigorous argument of Attorney General Knowlton, whose handling of the trust issue was all the more impressive because it was the work of the chief law officer of the commonwealth. Mr. Knowlton insisted that though this was a false issue on the part of the Democracy, it would not do to ignore it. He condemned unqualifiedly the real trust—which he defined as "an association of corporations—in some cases of individuals—who by an agreement made among themselves surrender their corporate or individual property into the hands of a party of irresponsible men called trustees to manage the property for the corporations without corporate voice in it, the object being to avoid the laws regulating corporations, to promote secrecy in the operation of the trust, and to avoid the consequences which result from open and aboveboard dealing."

"These secret and corrupt organizations," declared the attorney general, "have no friends. The world is against them. Some of them have attained great success, but all of them have been the animadversion of honest men, and to a large extent they have been abandoned." But Mr. Knowlton went on to remind his audience that there is another use of the word "trust," less accurate—the application of it to any large aggregation of capital formed to gain increased power by union of forces. Mr. Knowlton had no quarrel with the great corporation—which is what many a so-called trust really is. He argued that these combinations of capital and strength came into existence because of imperative laws of nature and are not necessarily injurious; they are not illegal. But, the attorney general added, when such a union of forces "is used as a consolidation to raise prices, to corner products, or to crush out competition, then it is unlawful. For example, four or five cotton mills, which manufacture yarn, get together because they can save salaries and expenses and dispense with the middle men, and thus cheapen their product and make more money, but do not attempt to destroy outside competition—that is an aggregation of forces which is within the rights of every man to form."

Here our Massachusetts attorney general, with the weight of his professional authority, makes the vital distinction between lawful and unlawful combinations—between good trusts and bad. It is very important for the sake of clear and sober thinking that this distinction should be held constantly in mind. The Republican party does not countenance or defend the harmful or illegal combinations. In fact, as Mr. Knowlton well said, "the only legislation that has ever been enacted against trusts has been by the Republican party." But the Democracy, in its indiscriminate denunciation of all great combinations of capital, really makes war upon the very foundations of modern commerce and modern industry.

THE IMMENSITY OF CHINA.

An Area of 5,000,000 Square Miles and a Circuit of 14,000 Miles.

Leslie's Weekly.

Is it to be wondered at, however, that China has considered herself self-sufficient? It is not the "middle kingdom" of the world, but it is of Asia. It lies in the middle and on the southeastern slope of Asia. It incloses an area of 5,000,000 square miles. Its circuit is 14,000 miles, or over one-half the circumference of the globe. It comprises one-third of Asia and one-tenth of the whole earth. It is inhabited almost exclusively by Chinese. The foreigners are not yet numerous. They are so few that the hostility to them reminds us of the Biblical prophesy that "one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." Its original eighteen provinces are variously estimated at from 1,348,870 to 2,000,000 square miles, or nearly the equivalent of the States lying east of the Mississippi river, plus Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa. Its great plain extends from the great wall north of Peking to the junction of the Yang-Tse Kiang with the Po-Yang lake—700 miles in length. It includes 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 177,000,000 and is more densely inhabited than any other equal portion of the world. The Yang-Tse Kiang is one of the world's great rivers.

Chih-Li, Shan-Tung and Shan-Si are the three provinces in which the Boxer revolution now exists. Chih-Li contains nearly 20,000,000 people. Peking, the seat of government for the empire, is supposed to contain from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000. Shan-Tung has a population of about 26,000,000. Shan-Si has a population of about 12,000,000. Hence the direct effects of the Boxer revolution concern thus far about 60,000,000.

China's antiquity is a part of its colossal proportions, however the country may be viewed—chronologically, historically, politically, religiously, etc. Native writers assign to their country myriads of years. Its mythological history antedates 2852 B. C. Its legendary history covers from 2852 to 2205 B. C. Its ancient history extends from 2205 B. C. to 221 A. D. Its medieval history covers from 221 to 1368 A. D. The last native dynasty was the Ming, and it extended from 1368 to 1644. The Manchus have governed since 1644.

The civilized nations of the globe have the most formidable task of all time if they undertake to subdue China by force or by religion, or by Western civilization, or by all combined.

A Result to Be Desired.

Kansas City Journal.

The disfranchising of the Southern negroes by law ought to have one good effect. There will now be no excuse for the "race wars" which usually are started shortly before elections and which result in killing a part of the negro voters and scaring the rest into the woods. The Southern negro should be as safe at election time hereafter as at cotton planting time.

MR. BRYAN'S OREGON SLIP.

Some Things That He Didn't Say About Negro Suffrage.

Terre Haute Express.

"Oregon," either as the name of the State or of the great cruiser carrying the flag to distant parts, will not be music in Mr. Bryan's ears when he realizes fully the effect of his use of Oregon as a parallel to North Carolina. It was an instance of cunning overreaching itself.

Oregon was originally Spanish territory and our title to it came from the Louisiana purchase and the Florida treaty of 1819 with Spain. Not only were objections, similar to those heard at present, made to the acquisition of the Spanish territory in former days, but the same objections were made to the admission of Oregon to territorial rights that have been made to our possession of Hawaii and the Philippines. the erection of Oregon into a Territory, in 1848, met with strong objection on the ground that it was so far off "that it never could be governed by the United States" and that a delegate to Congress "could not reach Washington until a year after the expiration of his term." Oregon then was further off in time and trouble from Washington, D. C., than the Philippines are today.

Oregon, however, was admitted as a Territory. It was Democratic, its most prominent politician being Joseph Lane, who was Governor, delegate to Congress and afterwards senator, and vice presidential candidate with Breckenridge in 1860. When this Democratic Territory adopted a Constitution, preparatory to application for statehood, there were clauses against slavery and the suffrage for negroes. This Constitution went into effect in 1859 when Oregon was admitted into the Union by a Democratic Congress, which approved of the Constitution.

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which has been in force for a generation, provides that "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The passage of this amendment made inoperative and canceled every State decree to the contrary, and while such decree might remain unrepealed it was a "dead letter." No citizen and friend of universal suffrage was disturbed by a State enactment whose dead letter had been replaced by the living letter of the Constitution of the United States.

To-day, as the Oregon secretary of state telegraphed to the Anderson Herald, negroes are allowed to vote in Oregon and their right to hold property (and of course to live in it) is not limited by the Constition and laws of Oregon.

When Mr. Bryan came into Indiana he knew or ought to have known that the Oregon constitutional clause of 1859, relating to negroes was dead, and the negro preserved the rights which are to be denied to him in North Carolina. He came and provided with typewritten copies of the old clause of 1859 to hand out to newspapers, and when asked about North Carolina, replied, "I am going to assume that the Republican who asked that question is an honest man. I am going to ask him about the Constitution of the Republican State of Oregon. I will read a provision of that Constitution."

He intended to make his audience believe that the status of the negro is the same in Oregon that the people of North Carolina are trying to make it in that State, but he was taking a snap-judgment which would be reversed on appeal to facts and reflection.

There was another use Mr. Bryan might have made of the Oregon provision, with the change of but few words, that would have been fair. He could have said, "My honest Republican friend, I will read you a clause from the Oregon constitution of 1859, passed by some antique Democrats, which disfranchised the negroes, but I call your attention to the fact that the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States renders it inoperative and illegal and I now point out to you that the Constitution of the United States will protect the negro in North Carolina from Democratic enactments as it has in Oregon."

Mr. Bryan could not make such a simple statement without reflecting on the North Carolina Democrats and seeming to affirm the sanctity of the fifteenth amendment which the Southern Democrats are now violating. He would be asked no more questions about North Carolina if he should say, "I will insist upon securing the same rights to the negro of North Carolina which are enjoyed by the negro of Oregon." He will not say this but will continue to use history with all lines washed out which do not suit his case, just as counterfeiters wash words and marks from bank notes and postage stamps to enable them to pass them on the unwary for something which they are not.

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

Present Condition of a Peculiar Race Which Is Fast Dying Out.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The cruel murders recently committed by a couple of black natives in New South Wales have naturally directed increased attention to the present condition of the remnant of the strange, mysterious race which formerly peopled the Australian island continent. According to Mr. Coghlan, the New South Wales government statistician, the aborigines of Australia form a distinct race, and it may be presumed that the whole of them throughout the continent sprang from the same stock, although it is remarkable that their languages differ so greatly that tribes within short distances are often quite unable to understand each other, and, in fact, almost every large community of natives has its own peculiar dialect. It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the number of the aborigines; but, while there is reason to believe that some generations ago they were very numerous, there is ample evidence of late years that in many places they are decreasing, and they may now be counted by fives where they were formerly counted by hundreds. In Tasmania they have disappeared altogether, the last of the tribe in that colony having died in 1876. It is reported that Governor Phillip estimated the aboriginal population about the close of the last century at 1,000,000; the number between Broken bay and Botany bay (north and south of Sydney) appearing to have been about 3,000. At the census of 1891 only 38,879 aborigines were enumerated, of whom 8,280 were in New South Wales, 565 in Victoria, 23,789 in South Australia and 6,245 in Western Australia.

The figures relating to New South Wales and Victoria included all aborigines living in those provinces, but the returns from the other colonies were very imperfect. The Tasmanian census of 1891 enumerated 139 half castes, who were included in the general population. It has been asserted that there are some 70,000 aborigines in Queensland, but this is a very crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth. In the case of South Australia, a large number of the aborigines in the northern territory is entirely outside the bounds of settlement, and it seems probable that they are quite as numerous in that colony as in Queensland.

The census of Western Australia included only those aborigines in the employment of the colonists, and as large portions of this, the greatest in area of all the Australasian colonies, are as yet unexplored, it may be presumed that the number of aborigines enumerated was very far short of the total in the colony. Altogether, the aboriginal population of the continent may be set down at something like 200,000. The 8,280 aborigines in New South Wales included 3,183 half castes. At the close of 1898 the number of aborigines under the control of the colonial Aborigines Protective Board was 6,892, of whom 3,230 were full bloods and 3,662 half castes. There are five mission stations in the colony. These establishments, when first formed, were little more than camping grounds for the aborigines, where the blacks worked for their rations, and elementary instruction was imparted to the children; but now they have developd into settlements, with greatly improved huts for married couples, and adequate accommodation for teaching, duly qualified instructors having been appointed by the New South Wales Department of Public Instruction.

At the end of 1898 there were 550 full-blood aborigines and half castes living at the mission stations, and on the same date 612 aboriginal children were receiving instruction in schools or privately. During the year a sum of £16,891 was expended on the aborigines. There are altogether in the colony 118 reserves for the aborigines, the total area being 23,480 acres. At the census of 1881 only 1,673 aborigines were enumerated; the returns for 1891 must not, however, be taken as showing an increase, but as proving that at the previous census the aboriginals passed over as being in a wild state far outnumbered those within the bounds of civilization. At the present time the New South Wales aboriginal is generally a harmless individual, possessing many privileges, including the free use of state railways and tramways. He has a great scorn of copper money, but will readily accept the smallest silver coin, and if he be the head of a tribe his great ambition is to wear a brass plate with an inscription announcing his rank as King.

The two perpetrators of the recent murders in New South Wales were exceptions to their class. They had been born and reared within the pale of civilization and were able to read and write, but their imagination had become inflamed by a perusal of the deeds of bushrangers and notorious criminals, in the same way that the offspring of white people have been led astray by the narratives of Dick Turpin, Jack Shepard and other criminal heroes. Yet, despite the low position occupied by the Australian aborigines in the social scale, there is, says Mr. Coghlan, abundant evidence from their songs and cherished traditions that they are by no means destitute of some qualities in which civilized men glory—such as the power of inventing tragic and sarcastic fiction, the thirst for religious mystery, stoical contempt for pain and reverence for departed friends and ancestors. The manner in which they have displayed these characteristics presents such a strange mixture of wisdom and folly, of elevating and degrading thoughts, of interesting and repulsive traditions, of pathetic and grotesque observances, that in order to account for the apparent contradictions recourse must be had to the supposition that this race has descended from an ancient and higher civilization, of which its people have retained some memorials.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Their Efficiency and Valor Lauded by Gov. Roosevelt.

Chicago News.

Governor Roosevelt explained for the first time yesterday his reported antipathy to the colored soldier. In Scribner's Magazine for April, 1899, there appeared an article by Mr. Roosevelt, which the Democrats assert reflected upon the bravery of the colored soldier. This article has been used as a campaign document and has been widely circulated among the colored people of the country. "The Democrats have attempted to make a mountain out of a mole hill," said Governor Roosevelt. "In the article referred to I made mention of an incident that happened at San Juan hill. I had orders to hold a certain position, and was supported by the Tenth Cavalry (colored). The position was uncertain and we needed every man available to make the stand. Two or three of the colored soldiers started to the rear in search of water, as ordered by their captain. I rebuked the captain for lessening our force, and commanded the men to remain. The statement I made after that, so near as I can remember, was, 'I have orders to hold this hill, and I intend to do it. I will shoot any man that gives up this position.'

"This is the whole story in a nutshell, and the efforts of the Democrats to make political capital out of the simple incident shows what small campaign methods they are capable of using.

"My position with the colored people is too well known for these political tricksters to undermine it. I would be the last man in the world to say anything against the colored soldier, because I know of his bravery and his character. He saved my life at Santiago, and I have had occasion to say so in many articles and speeches. The Rough Riders were in a bad position when the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry came rushing up the hill, carrying everything before them.

"The colored soldier has the faculty of coming to the front when he is needed most. In the civil war he came 400,000 strong, and I believe he saved the Union. He has done excellent work in all of the Indian campaigns, and while I was in the West I had a number of opportunities of witnessing his wonderful work. He saved a massacre of the Seventh in 1890.

"At San Juan hill the colored soldiers rendered an object lesson to all of the soldiers assembled there. They sung and fought and pushed the laggard troopers up the hill and the great victory at that point was theirs as much, if not more, than any of the soldiers there.

"The colored man can vote for whom he pleases. He can follow the dictates of his own conscience. That is why he has the franchise, to exercise it and use it for his best advantage, and the advantage of the country, which he has served so honorably with his sword, but I take great pleasure in saying that he is a first-class fighting man."

Bryan's Insult to All Voters.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

A candidate for the presidency has to all intents and purposes called the office he seeks a purchasable quantity. He has intimated that enough voters can be bought, coerced, bribed and intimidated to insure his defeat. That is an insult which sweeps across a continent. It is aimed at Republicans as buyers and at Democrats as having votes for sale. It cuts both ways. It is a foul blow. An apology is in order. The statement that Bryan recovered his head must be withdrawn. It left his shoulders when he saw the McKinley pictures. Then he furiously kicked it out of reach.

Henry Watterson on Combinations.

Memorial Address on George Dennison Prentice, 1870.

I fancy that the story of giants, which has come down to us through the nursery, illustrates the suggestion that in the early days of the world there was room for the play of a gigantic individuality, which population and civilization exclude from modern concerns. Originally men went out simply in quest of fortune, and a hero was, in faith, a giant; then they moved in couples. Next in clusters. We now travel in circles. Combinations are essential. One man is nothing by himself.

Should Get Together.

Chicago Post.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries really ought to have staff