

## EXPANSION IN THE SOUTH.

**Sweeping Republican Victories Have Given a Fresh Impetus to Trade.**

When the south understands and appreciates the benefits that it will derive from the policy of national expansion as practiced by the present administration there will be an end of Bryanism in every southern state.

Col. Bryan, who in all probability will be the nominee of the free silver democracy in 1900, is an avowed anti-expansionist. He was opposed to the annexation of Hawaii; he was opposed to the seizure and retention of Porto Rico; he is opposed to the retention of the Philippines. Before the American people had had an opportunity to consider the question of national expansion Col. Bryan, in a speech at the Omaha exposition, declared against such a policy and in favor of national isolation. He bade the people turn their eyes from the unfolding vision of extended territory, of expanding commercial greatness and the spread of civilization through the extension of the American system of government, and rest their gaze upon the mold and must and cobwebs of the past.

If he could have his way he would destroy the magnificent future now dawning for the south as a result of the expansion policy, for admitting the great benefit to accrue to the north-west, no other section will reap such commercial and financial benefits as the south after the United States shall have established its government in its new colonial possessions.

The king product of the south is cotton, and one of the principal if not the chief demand of our new possessions is for manufactured cotton goods. The Philippines will be made the base for our Asiatic trade, and from the principal Chinese ports alone the demand for cotton fabrics is sufficient to exhaust the entire cotton product of the southern states. The acquisition of these islands makes the Nicaragua canal a necessity, and by its construction the south will be given absolute domination of the Asiatic market for cotton fabrics and raw material as well. Goods can then be shipped from southern ports by a direct all-water route without breaking bulk.

This means the establishment of cotton manufacturing in the south and the building up of a merchant marine on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It means that the chief southern coast cities will become ports for a constantly expanding trade, the possibilities of which seem to be unlimited. It means that a large share of the northwest trade will find outlet and ingress through southern ports.

It means that the south will become great financially and commercially, and that the negro problem will be partly solved by the increased demand for unskilled labor.

Mr. Bryan is opposed to the policy which holds out this inviting future to the south. Before 1900, however, the expansion policy, territorially and commercially, will be in operation, but a chief executive hostile to such a policy, hostile to a sound currency upon which commercial growth must rest, could practically undo all that may be accomplished between now and then.

Such a man as Col. Bryan cannot be trusted to deal with the new national and international conditions arising from this expansion. He could not, of course give back the territory we have acquired, although another anti-expansionist, Mr. Cleveland, did so in the case of Hawaii, but a policy of negation and restriction would deprive the country of most of the benefits it would otherwise receive as a result of expansion.

Bryanism is the greatest menace there is to the future of the south.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

David B. Hill can now crawl back into his hole and sleep a couple of years more.—Minneapolis Tribune.

General Prosperity now has another opportunity to take command of the forces of the nation.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

If free silver is not dead most of its champions are now numbered among the dead or missing.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Gold Dem.).

W. J. Bryan went home to exercise the right of suffrage, but the result in his state looks as if he mutilated his ballot.—Indianapolis Journal.

Prosperity breeds republican victories. There is no stronger proof of this than the republican victory in the lately populist state of Kansas.—Chicago Tribune.

If the silver question could only have been given a little more prominence in the campaign the republican victory would have been unanimous.—Cleveland Leader.

One of the ablest free silver republicans in the country is ex-Congressman Towne, of Minnesota, who has just been defeated in a hot contest in the Sixth district of that state. Towne has spoken all over the country as the exponent of free coinage at sixteen to one by this government independently and has presented the case in as plausible a light as it was possible to be done, but his theories have been rejected with an emphasis that even he can hardly mistake.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

"Coin" Harvey, who was a sort of general manager of the campaign of the silver fusionists during the recent contest for the control of the house of representatives, says that what the silver cause most needs is more general and thorough organization. That would be very nice for Harvey, as one of the chief organizers, but the chances are that organizers, so to speak, will never be found in sufficient numbers to provide "Coin" with a comfortable living. If that cannot be done, his activity will come to a speedy end.—Cleveland Leader.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

**Bryanism Menaces the Industrial Growth of the Southern States.**

The election result the country over has stimulated trade sentiment. The republicans won sweeping victories, closing in on the populist strongholds of the west, either winning or crippling the populist organizations so as to render them harmless. Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Nevada all voted the republican ticket so as to increase republican representation in congress, while the great central and eastern states rolled up tremendous republican pluralities. Minnesota alone broke the uniform republican victory by choosing a governor from the opposing forces; but as this result is analyzed, no comfort is found in the victory for unsoundness in the money policy of the country. The state elects seven republican congressmen, the balance of the state ticket, and a largely republican legislature. It is not partisan to refer to this result as a business victory, because it is. It means that good times will continue; and since it was known that sound money principles are maintained a boom in stock investment has followed, with stock trading trebled since election day. The fact is less important that people are buying the best railroad securities in the country, than it is that they are not afraid to invest money following the election result. Sound money democrats the country over voted for republican legislative and congressional candidates, because they felt safe, from a business standpoint, in so doing.

The official statement of the export and import trade has been issued during the week, and the showing proves beyond question the prosperous condition of the country. To every grand division of the world we have increased sales, while we have decreased purchases from every grand division except Asia and Oceania. To Europe sales were increased from \$58,805,000 to \$66,986,000, while our purchases dropped from \$332,394,000 to \$240,862,000. These are striking figures, and they mean nothing less than that Americans are profiting by this disposal of a surplus, the making of which is keeping men employed.

The force of the strong trade undercurrent is clearly outlined by the large totals of bank clearings and the general large distribution of goods. It is a significant fact that the last few days has developed unexpected new inquiry for pig iron. It is stimulating sentiment wonderfully, because it is revealing a reserve business force that is very encouraging. It is demonstrating that development is not finished and that there is more work to do throughout the country, which in turn means the employment of labor and increased consumption of products. The flour manufacturers, as an instance, are breaking all production records. They are watching water power closely, so that no interference with production may check the operation of mills. The domestic consumption of flour has developed in marked degree. And this is true of all general food products. The people as a mass are eating again.

The tendency of trust staples is to sell lower in price rather than higher. Sugar competition is sharp, and developers show that, on the whole, consumers are getting the benefit of trust work in food staples. An industrial line generally, manufacturers are realizing profits from the economy of trust operation, rather than from increase of price. Take the proposed tin plate trust, now forming, and which will include the 40 tin plate plants of the country. Without increasing the price of tin plate, the trust will make a saving of 25 cents a box of 100 pounds of plate, or over \$2,000,000 on the year's production. The trust expects to realize its dividend from this saving, rather than from an increase of price for plate.

Running through the business lines of the country, a generally healthy condition is reported. Wheat and flour exports fell off this week, but the large average is maintained by the heavy export last week. There is firm sentiment in foreign markets with no speculative activity to develop it. The export demand for iron is breaking all records. Forty thousand tons of steel rails have been placed recently for northern Europe, while export orders have been received for 100,000 tons of tin plate. Seven years ago the United States was importing its tin plate, while under the tariff it is now supplying a large part of the European trade and the consumption of this country besides, and keeping 43 plants in operation.—Minneapolis Journal.

## Free Silver Dies.

In either one of two ways the election will kill silver. It will frighten the populists into dropping it in 1900, or it will render them desperate, impel them to cut loose from the east, which has abandoned them, and force them to make a last rally on that issue. In either case silverism has got its death blow. On that issue every state east of the Alleghenies is as solidly republican as Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. Moreover, the west, as the recent returns show, is breaking away from the base money party, and can never be relied on again to roll up a majority for the sixteen to one folly. It can never poll as many votes again as it cast in 1896. The "6,500,000" have dropped to low figures. Bryan's dupes have learned something in the past two years. It will be fortunate for the republican party and the country if the democrats take up silver two years hence. It will give the republicans an easy victory, and knock that issue out of politics forever.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The tremendous populist yell at the Chicago convention when Bryan made his noted speech was the democratic requiem. The old party perished on that occasion, and its successor needs a new successor.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## WHERE ARE THE LEADERS.

**In All the History of the Democratic Party There Has Never Been So Poor a Showing.**

Democrats when in a reminiscent mood say that their party in respect to leadership reached its lowest estate during the civil war and reconstruction times. This judgment is, of course, based on the assumption that most of the democracy's leaders came from the south, and at that time that section was not represented in congress. This assumption is correct. From the days of Jefferson and Jackson on to those of Buchanan the brains and character of the democratic party were provided by the southern states. After the reconstruction period the south did not compare as well in intellect in its representation in congress as it did before the war. The race which produced Calhoun, McDuffie, Jefferson Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Toombs, Stephens, Hammond and the rest of the magnates of the old south did not come to the front immediately after their states were restored to their former relations to the union. Some of the men here named were whigs at first, but all of those who were alive when the whig party died in 1856 became democrats. A lower grade of men intellectually were in the ascendant in the south in the 70s and 80s from those who gave the law to that locality from 1800 onward to 1860, and the democracy as a national organization suffered in consequence.

But, tested by intelligence, courage and character, the democracy of the country has at this moment touched a lower level than it reached in the darkest days of its previous history. Though the south was absent in the 60s, the democracy was not altogether destitute of intrepid and capable men. It was represented in congress by Pendleton, Richard (of Illinois), Willardingham, Phelps, Randall, Bayard, Thurman, Cox, Hendricks, Voorhees and other men of that caliber. Feeble in point of numbers the democracy was in those days, but in courage and general ability it was far from being contemptible. In the contests of that time, though it was always beaten, it was able to make a fight which won the respect of the country. The best that could be said for democracy as a partisan organization was said by one or other of these able and conscientious men, and said effectively. Their arguments and pretensions never aroused the derision or provoked the laughter of the country, as do those of their successors.

In neither branch of congress at the present time has the democracy any man who, in point of character or general capability, can compare favorably with any of those who have been mentioned. None of the democratic chiefs-tains is able to carry his party in his branch with him on any question of national policy. Bailey, technically, is the leader in the house, but the rest of his party does not take him seriously, and it is not altogether certain that he does himself. The ablest democrats in the senate are Lindsay and Gray, but neither is in harmony with his party on the money question, which the stump speakers of the party say is the principal issue before the country. Neither has any personal following. Cray is to be succeeded by a republican on March 4 next, and Lindsay will be succeeded by a republican or a silverite, probably by the former, when his term ends. Outside of congress the democracy is equally destitute of men of capacity and popularity. Cleveland is out of politics, and long before his term ended his party repudiated him. Hill is a political corpse. Croker has no standing outside of his own state, and there are indications of a revolt against him in that state. Bryan could not get a third of the votes in a national convention to-day. Stone and Altgeld are local magnates only, and locally their reign is probably nearly over. Outside of the south, the democracy has not in the entire United States a man who could carry his state in a presidential election. Not in all the 100 years of that party's history has the democracy been so contemptible in the quality and standing of its representative men as it is at this moment.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## MEANING OF THE VICTORY.

**Features of the Results That Are Gratifying to the Whole Country.**

Like good wine, the election news improves with age. The early returns gave nothing for democratic congratulation; the later returns bring nothing of democratic consolation.

For Col. Bryan and his school of free silver disruptionists there is only one. The death knell of their hopes has been sounded, and from Nebraska throughout the west its echo sounds, reverberating from mountain across delta. The west stands true to an honest finance and a safe, progressive administration. Here, where the white metal madness counted most confidently upon support, its projectors found its most positive repudiation.

That the east has in a measure proved recreant to republicanism affords no comfort to this stranded crew of piratical wreckers. The states where democratic gains in congressional representation have been made are for the most part those that kicked the silver plank from their platform, ignored the issue and went to battle on local factionalism. The sixteen to one zealots can figure their cause no gain in republican losses sustained in the east.

So the country can congratulate itself upon the retirement of Col. Bryan to the shades of oblivion—which he so well deserves—and the stilling of the free silver slogan now and forever as a dangerous campaign cry.

But there are other features of the results that are gratifying to republicans. The administration of President McKinley is handsomely indorsed by the general vote of confidence. This

is especially significant in western gains. The president is a western man. He represents the vigor, the fullness of life, the enterprise and progressiveness of the younger growth of states as set over against the effete elder commonwealths of the east. In a time when his administration was put on trial there is rare gratification in the reflection that its heartiest and most unqualified indorsement comes from the section of which he is a part, and which best knows and appreciates what he is and what he represents.

Not the least significant feature of this rally round the flag and the administration at Washington in this "off year" is the ratification of the war policy and the direct expression of confidence in the peace negotiations that follow. The people are satisfied with the war and its results. They approve the plans of settlement as outlined. That is why they have so emphatically reversed the rule and made this "off year" one of victory for the party in control. The people are for sound money and against a depreciated currency. That is why they have voted to sustain honest finance; to ring down the curtain on the free silver farce, and have hissed Bryan and his fellow clowns from the stage.

And it is well. Already has business, that sensitive barometer of commercial storms and industrial sunshine, given evidence of the confidence capital has in a settled and safe administration of national affairs. Uneasy until the result was assured, timid and hesitating while doubt remained, trade has seized upon assurance of continued integrity and taken a firm advance. The industries will follow in natural sequence, and as capital comes more actively into the open labor will take on healthful, sympathetic impulse.

It is an era of general gratulation for patriotism, principle and progression. For flatism, fanaticism, populism it is the beginning of the end, the depression that presages death and eternal dissolution.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## THE SURPRISE IN NEVADA.

**Ominous Outlook for Free Silver in the Very Home of Silver.**

The unkindest cut of all to the cause of free silver, to the amazement of every man, woman and school child in the United States, has come from little Nevada in this strange election. The early returns indicated that the republicans had carried Nevada by a small majority, but no one, even among the most optimistic and confident sound money advocates, discerned any special significance in that result. Nevada, to be sure, was among the states whose incoming legislatures would have to elect federal senators, but on the financial question, it was taken for granted, there was little to choose between a Nevada republican senator and a Nevada democrat.

But it now appears that the country has been unjust to Nevada. Its voters are not impervious to reason and fact. The world moves for them, and the signs of the times do not altogether escape them. They have duly pondered the interminable Stewart speeches on the "crime of 1876," but they have studied the treasury figures of gold production and the market quotations of silver. While Stewart has only been repeating himself, the market has added a fresh anti-silver argument every day. In the end the market was bound to defeat Stewart.

An anti-stewart legislature is believed to have been chosen, and the long-winded silver orator who has imitated Cato of old and tacked on a plea and a warning in behalf of silver to any speech on any subject he has ever had to treat in the senate may be relegated to privacy and to other forums than the national senate. Et tu, Nevada! the silverites will cry in dismay, while the sound money men will resolve to give up nothing as irrevocably lost and to carry the war for sanity and honesty even to those few states with which silver has been supposed to be a purely industrial issue, a matter of bread and butter which blinded the local citizens to every fact or maxim.

Stewart's only hope is in the failure of his opponents to agree upon a candidate. A deadlock would give a two-years' lease of political life, though it would not deprive his defeat of its sting and bitterness and striking moral.—Chicago Post.

The result of the congressional election is significant. For the first time since 1870 the country unmistakably sustains the administration at the congressional election of the off year. In 1874, 1878, 1882, 1890 and 1894 the party represented by the administration lost the house by slaughter of its members overwhelmingly, while in 1886 the democratic loss, though not disastrous, was severe and sufficiently to warn the administration and its party of the fate to surely overtake both in the national election of 1888. The elections of this week disclosed that the country is likely to elect a republican president and congress in 1900.—Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

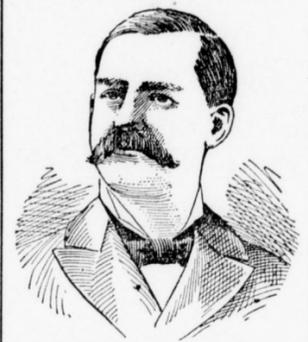
Bryanism was badly worsted in the election. Free silver did not win in a single state or district where a fight was made on that line. In the east the sound money men had everything their own way, and in the west, where the free silver majorities of '96 were not wiped out, they were cut in two. Colorado, which gave Bryan 124,882 majority two years ago, gave the Bryan candidate for governor only 50,000. Bryan's own state, which gave him 13,000 majority, now goes republican by about 10,000. Bryan and Bryanism are repudiated everywhere.—Indianapolis Journal.

After the election last week the markets were active, with a strong upward movement. The party of prosperity is easily identified.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN.

**Assistant Secretary of War Wants to Be Elected United States Senator from Nebraska.**

George D. Meiklejohn, who is looming up big as the possible or probable successor of United States Senator Allen, has just finished a record as assistant secretary of war. He is comparatively a young man, but he has had a busy career, well filled with political and professional triumphs. He is a native of Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wis., where he was born August 26, 1857. He spent his youth on a farm and gained the scant education afforded by the public schools of a sparsely settled country in pioneer days, but this was supplemented by a course at the state normal in Oshkosh. Young Meikle-



GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN. (Assistant Secretary of War Who Wants to Be a Senator.)

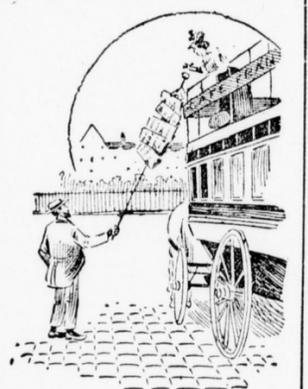
john's thirst for knowledge grew with his years, and he rounded out his educational career with a college course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Like many another young collegian, he turned to teaching as the readiest means of employing his talents, and he returned to his native town to become the principal of its high school. He taught for a time also at Liscomb, Ia. He had determined to study law, and returning to his alma mater he was able to graduate from its law school at the age of 23. He went at once to Nebraska, settling in 1880 at Fullerton, Nance county. From that time on his services were in almost constant demand for political positions, and he has won many honors since. Shortly after his arrival in Nebraska he was elected county attorney and held the office for three years. He was elected to the state senate in 1884 and was reelected in 1886, and was chosen president of the senate during his second term. In 1887 he presided over the republican state convention, and afterward made a successful chairman of the state committee. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1888, and was sent to the Fifty-third congress from the Third district by a plurality of 3,005 over his next highest competitor. Mr. Meiklejohn was appointed assistant secretary of war a few weeks after the expiration of his term in congress.

## PAPERS ON A STICK.

**How an Old Paris Newsboy Solved a Problem Which Puzzled All of His Colleagues.**

"Necessity is the mother of invention" is an old adage which, perhaps, was never better exemplified than in Paris after the order had been given by the Compagnie Generale des Omnibus to stop newsboys from entering its vehicles. It was easy enough to sell papers in the street or even through the windows of a car or bus, but how was it now possible to reach would-be customers perched on the roofs of the street cars and omnibuses in Paris?

The problem was soon solved, for one fine day a man selling papers appeared



A PARISIAN IDEA. (How Father Harbette Circumvents the Omnibus Company.)

near the Madeleine with a peculiar apparatus. He had a stick seven or eight feet long, with wire clamps fastened to its sides and papers stuck in them. On the top there was a small cup with a hole in the bottom. The hole was a very important part of the apparatus, for it reached all the way down through the stick, and through it came the copper coins of one or two sous, according to the price of the paper selected by the patron. This was at last a convenient way to reach the roof of a car, and "Father Harbette" was soon imitated by a number of other newsboys, who built apparatus just as ingenious as his.

## Death of an Old Parrot.

Ducky, the royal parrot of England, presented to the king in 1800 by Pitt, is dead at the age of 124. The bird was an accomplished talker, and was banished from the court for a time in 1850 because of its powers of mimicry and in the frightful statements it did not hesitate to make even in the presence of royalty.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Mrs. Richard King, of Texas, owns 2,000 square miles of land in that state. Mr. Curzon's Irish peerage is the twenty-fourth Irish peerage created since the union.

Two slate-roofers quarreled recently on a roof in Boston, and both fell to the ground and were killed.

Mme. Patti dislikes the scent of violets, which she declares has a decidedly injurious effect upon her voice.

A Milwaukee judge recently granted a divorce, with the provision that the wife pay the husband alimony.

A clergyman in Wyandotte, Kan., has been arrested for kissing a girl who was a member of his congregation. The complainant testified under oath that "the kiss was so cold it made her shiver."

While President McKinley's great uncle Francis was fighting under Henry Jay McCracken in the Irish revolution of '98, a grandfather of Senator Hanna was a captain in the opposing English force.

Capt. Lee, of the British army, says that Gen. Chaffee, lieutenant colonel of the Third cavalry, who commanded a brigade in the attack on Santiago, comes nearer his ideal of a soldier than any other man he has seen in the United States army.

The body of a woman buried in Winchester, Ky., 33 years ago was recently exhumed and found to be petrified. The body was buried in a metallic casket. The face had a natural appearance, and in one hand was a rose which was perfect in its petrified shape.

A rancher in Arizona has posted this startling warning on a cottonwood tree near his place: "My wife Sarah has left my ranch when I didn't Doo a Thing Too her. Any Man as takes her in and Keers for her on my account will get himself Pumped So Full of Led that some tenderfoot will locate him for a mineral claim."

## A PARADISE FOR WAITERS.

**In Vienna They Can Seize Upon a Customer's Baggage for Their Tips.**

This question has just been decided in the affirmative by the higher court at Vienna, which not only confirmed the judgment of the lower court in a curious action referred to it, but also asserted the right of a hotel servant to retain passengers' luggage in case a sufficient gratuity is not forthcoming.

The suit, which proved again the "law's delay," arose out of a dispute, in August of 1896, between a gentleman who had passed considerable time at a summer resort as a hotel porter. A Mr. D—, who, with his family, had stayed for 38 days at the hotel presented the servant who brought the luggage to the station with a pourboire of six florins, about ten shillings. This the man emphatically declined to accept, demanding instead ten florins. On the departing guest declining to give that amount the servant refused to part with the visitor's luggage, which, after a scuffle, he carried back to the hotel and deposited with the manager. Mr. D— then brought, through the public prosecutor, a charge of extortion against the servant, accompanied with threats and injury to property.

The lower court acquitted the servant on all the counts when the case was brought before it in March, 1897. Then the suit was carried to the higher court, which confirmed the previous decision. The charges of threats and injury to property the court considered unproved, and declared that the servant, who received no wages, was thrown for his subsistence upon the generosity of the visitors; that of this Mr. D— was aware; and that personal service for 38 days, according to the local usage, at ten kreuzers a day, amounted to at least 12 florins, to which the man had a legal claim, and that he was quite within his rights in retaining the luggage to secure himself from pecuniary loss.

The custom of feeling everywhere and everybody is so general in Austria that the only surprising part of the affair is that anyone had the courage to resist the "local usage." Cabmen, conductors, servants, porters, guards, waiters, all expect gratuities as a right, and this tax is a considerable drain on a small income in Austria. The astonished foreigner soon yields to the inevitable, and regularly provides himself with a sufficient number of small coins to carry him serenely and comfortably through the day, at the same time inwardly regretting that Austrian traditions do not allow all charges incurred to be entered in the bill.—London Telegraph.

## Discovery of a Crannog.

About a mile east of Dumbarton rock, in the Firth of Clyde, a dwelling on piles, or crannog, has been discovered below high-water mark, some 50 yards from the low-water mark. It is 184 feet in circumference, the outer circle of piles being of oakwood, sharpened with stone axes. The transverse beams and floor are of oak, willow, elder and branches of fir, beech and hazel, with bracken (ferns), moss and chips. In the refuse heaps outside of the crannog were found the bones of stags, cows, sheep, signs of fire, many firestones and a whetstone or hone. Near by was a canoe 37 feet long 4 feet wide, hollowed from a single trunk of oak. This crannog is the first yet found in the stone age; and it evidently dates from the same age; therefore, it seems earlier than others yet found in the British Isles.—London Public Opinion.

## Difficult to Stop.

Experiments seem to show that a large ocean steamer, going at 19 knots an hour, will move a distance of two miles after its engines are stopped and reversed, and no authority gives less than a mile to a mile and a half as the required space to stop its progress. The violent collisions in some cases during fog may thus be accounted for.—Boston Globe.