Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, : : MISSOURI.

MAN WHO CALLS YOU DOWN.

He has a most annoying way; so quiet, yet so grim.
He listens all serenely to the things you're telling him;
He seems so interested and so thoroughly impressed
That before you know what's happened you are swelling out your chest
And piling up small fictions with more fluency than art,
Because you think he's easy and imagine you are smart.
And he bends his head to hear you, and his forehead shows no frown;
He lets you tell your story out—and then he calls you down.

It makes him happy when you undertake to fix a date;
He quotes the books verbatim as he blandly sets you straight.
And when you say: "I'll bet you fifty dollars," he will let
His eyelids droop a little and remark: "I take the bet."
And when you tell the story which in infancy you knew,
He smiles and gives its origin and author when you're through.
He politely brings cold water all your arrogance to drown.
He's a diabolic terror, is this man who calls you down.

So, friends, if you should meet him, have a care and pass him by,
Nor suffer him to fool you with his soft and kindly eye;
Nor heed the sweet expression of his guileless, open face,
Nor listen to the cadence of his voice's soulful grace.
He is lurking to ensnare you, for his only joy in life
Is to cut your thread of vanity with satire like a knife.
Oh, come, my fellow-bluffers—let us drive him from the town,
For he makes our lives a burden, does this man who calls you down.
—Washington Star.

Jobson's Seaside Protege

"MRS. JOBSON," said Mr. Jobson to Mrs. Jobson on the hotel porch down at the seaside on the evening before they returned to Washington, two weeks ago, "I wish you would be good enough to let me have your views on the subject of colored servants, based upon the tumultuous experiences you have had with the several scores of them that have been in our employ during married life in Washington."

Alarm, of course, was instantly depicted in Mrs. Jobson's countenance.

"Why," said she, "you know that we have never had any trouble with Josephine during the two years that she has been with us, and I am sure no one could ask for a better girl than she—"

"Couldn't they?" cut in Mr. Jobson, as he began to file his nails and to look ominously amiable. "And the sugar trust couldn't ask for any better consumer than that same Josephine, could it? And the tea and potatoes and coffee and dressed-meat combinations haven't had a pretty swell snap of it through the patronage of the Jobson family, due to the operations of that same Josephine, since she's been with us, have they? And I haven't been feeding more than 219 residents of Bloodfields and other sections of the capital city given over to the occupation of—"

"Josephine is a good, honest girl," interrupted Mrs. Jobson, stanchly, "and if I have occasionally given her a few little left-over—"

"This is all completely beside the mark," said Mr. Jobson, grandiloquently. "The real point is that I am going to experiment with a white servant, and the white servant is going to be no less a person than the amiable, if homely, middle-aged Hibernian woman Nora, who is the chief hustler around this hotel.

"I asked Nora this morning if she could cook and she told me that she could. I did not suggest the idea that I intended to offer her employment with us in Washington, but I shall expect you to put the proposition before her during the evening. If she accepts, as I have no doubt she will, she will go back with us in the morning. It may be that we shall have to give her wages a trifle higher than we pay to Josephine, but she has all the earmarks of a high-grade woman-of-all-work, and I'm going to see if I can't get hold of a servant who will occasionally pay a little attention to me when I make humble requests around the house, instead of treating me as if I were a horsehair sofa of the period of 1854 stored in the attic, as your beloved Josephine does."

Mrs. Jobson looked the picture of consternation during this speech.

"But I have been watching Nora," she finally contrived to say, "and I have noticed that when she sweeps she bestows all of the sweepings under the bureau of our room, and—"

"Pure imagination," broke in Mr. Jobson, in his judicial tone. "Nora is a jewel of tidiness."

"But, worse of all," pursued Mrs. Jobson, looking more and more alarmed. "I am sure she drinks. She happend to come near me the other morning making up the room and her breath smelt so strongly of liquor that—"

"Mrs. Jobson," cut in Mr. Jobson, "I fully understand that it is one of the privileges of your sex, of whatever station, to endeavor to undermine each other. This same Nora has commended herself to me, a close observer, during my stay at this hotel as a modest, respectable, middle-aged Irish serving woman, and it is my desire to engage such a servant in place of the no-account Senegambian at present in our employ. You will be good enough to make terms with Nora this evening, and if she is willing to accompany us to Washington, you will find at the end of two weeks that she will prove herself absolutely indispensable to us."

Mrs. Jobson sighed. But what Mr. Jobson said "went," and half an hour later Mrs. Jobson found herself being interrogated by the angular, somewhat red-nosed Nora as to the kind of plant the Jobson household in Washington was; how much washing there was to be done; the arrangements as to the servant's day off; the hours at which the meals were expected to be ready; the rules and regulations with respect to the servant's reception of company, and so on. Mrs. Jobson stood the ordeal of interrogation with her customary fortitude, and when Nora demanded monthly wages about one-half in excess of the usual Washington scale for maids-of-all-work, Mrs. Jobson acceded to the terms.

Twenty-four hours later Nora was in command of the Jobson household. Upon her arrival she had rather elevated her already somewhat retrousse nose at the size of the Jobson establishfent, but with a few remarks of deprecatoin, addressed to neither of the Jobsons in particular, she went to work to see what could be made of the outfit. The first meal she prepared was breakfast, and she fried the steak instead of broiling it—a fact which Mr. Jobson's teeth instantly made him aware of, although he waved it aside lightly.

"She'll be all right as a cook when she gets her hand in a bit," said he, masticating the leathery steak. Mrs. Jobson said nothing.

Dinner was about half an hour late when Mr. Jobson got home from the office that evening, and the dough of the chicken potpie prepared by the jewel Nora was of about the consistency of a bowling ball.

A couple of days later Mr. Jobson happened to overhear Nora give Mrs. Jobson a somewhat sharp reply when the mistress of the household instructed her with reference to the proper way to beat the rugs, and he told Mrs. Jobson that, in his opinion, the servant perhaps had an unsubdued nature that might require handling, and that he trusted Mrs. Jobson would employ mild methods with her, instead of austerity of manner.

On Tuesday evening last the Jobsons took a ride down the river after dinner. They got back about in the neighborhood of ten o'clock. The light in the basement dining-room attracted them, and they entered the house that way.

Nora, under the flaring light of the three gas jets, was seated at the dining-room table. In front of her was a half-filled black pint bottle, with the label of the Jobson's grocery on it; squeezed lemons, a pitcher of ice water, a half-consumed can of sardines and a loaf of Vienna bread, from which most of the crust had been torn. Nora's hair was down, and her eyes were glazed.

Nora's terms of reproach were not visited upon the head of Mrs. Jobson.

NORA'S HAIR WAS DOWN AND HER EYES WERE GLAZED.

She seemed to be quite convinced of the fact that Mrs. Jobson was a perfect little lady, and a whole lot too good for Mr. Jobson, with reference to whom Nora exhausted the whole vocabulary of vituperation and scorn. She adverted critically to Mr. Jobson from every possible point of view—physical, mental, financial; and when she finally seized a rolling-pin and defied Mr. Jobson and the whole universe combined to lay a finger on her, Mr. Jobson felt that he'd got it coming and going, both ends from the middle.

Mrs. Jobson got Nora on the New York train, whither she was sending her to her relatives, with a month's wages and a ticket, on the following morning. When Mrs. Jobson returned to the Jobson household after performing this duty she found Mr. Jobson standing very solemnly in the front room.

"Well, you have disposed of your protege, I presume?" Mr. Jobson said to Mrs. Jobson. "You have at length got rid of that awful incubus that I permitted you to fasten upon my home, in conformity with my customary indulgence of you in all of your fads and caprices?"

Josephine is now the Jobsons' maid-of-all-work again, and every time she serves a particularly good meal Mr. Jobson says something to Mrs. Jobson about the difference between the eatables and those prepared by Mrs. Jobson's "seashore protege."—Washington Star.

Origin of "Under the Rose."

In Greek mythology the rose was the symbol of silence, as it was said that Cupid, the son of Venus, gave the god of silence a golden rose as a bribe to conceal the amours of the goddess of love. It was, therefore, sculptured on the ceilings of banqueting halls and placed as a sign above the doors of questionable resorts. Guests at feasts were crowned with roses to intimate that their conversations while in their cups were not to be repeated elsewhere. The phrase obtained currency in Greece after Pausanias, the admiral of the Greek fleet, plotted with Xerxes to betray the cause of the Greeks by surrendering the ships, the negotiations being conducted in a small banqueting hall, the roof of which was, as usual, covered with sculptured roses. The plot, however, was discovered, and orders were given for the arrest of the traitor. Pausanias endeavored to make his refuge in a temple which possessed the right of asylum. Unwilling to violate the sanctity of the place by forcibly removing him, and still more unwilling to allow him to escape, his fellow citizens walled up every entrance, and, by one account, left him to die of starvation; by another, killed him by unroofing the building and throwing down the tiles on his head. —Detroit Free Press.

Hospital Cars.

The Prussian department of railways has added to its rolling stock a number of hospital cars, which can be hired in advance for any journey by rail. The cars are fitted with spring bedstretchers, invalids' chairs and all necessary sanitary equipment.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Feeing servants is strictly forbidden in London hotels.

A carrier pigeon let loose from "La Lorraine," 413 miles out at sea, returned safely to its cote at Rennes. This is a record.

A life-size marble statue of Apollo with the head wonderfully preserved has been dug up near Athens. The workmanship is of the fifth century before Christ.

Two logs of African mahogany from one tree have been sold in Liverpool for the record price of $7,680. The price paid per running foot for one was $2.56 and for the other $1.81.

A Swiss antiquarian recently discovered at Sils, in the Engadine, a roll marked "illegible papers." It contained 150 valuable historic documents, some of them dating back as far as 1350.

It is a task to carry money in Central Africa. Some of the copper coins are ten inches long, and a coin that will hardly suffice to buy a breakfast is heavy enough to be an ordinary weapon.

All salutes from foreign ships of war to her majesty's forts or ships of war are returned gun for gun. When British or foreign merchantmen salute ships of war the salute is returned with five guns for one ship and seven guns for more than one.

The "cash" is the most common circulating coin of China. It is a copper and zinc piece about the size of the American quarter of a dollar, with a square hole in the center for convenience in stringing many of them together. The "cash" varies somewhat in fineness and weight, but is worth about one-tenth of a cent. It is the money of the people of China, and is accepted in all parts of the empire.

THEATRICAL ENGAGEMENTS.

How the Dramatic Artist Secures His Contract for the Season.

"That's good," said the stage manager of a summer garden as he looked over the contents of a big envelope that had come to him by mail. "Here's my contract for the winter season. Let's have a glass of mineral water on the strength of it."

While discussing the mineral water the stage manager revealed a few of the mysteries of getting a job with a theatrical company, relates the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The first essential," said he, "is that you know how to do the work that you want some one to pay you for doing, and that you let it be known that you know. Supposing you to be recnized in the profession as a competent artist and you want an engagement, your first step is to enter your name on the books of a dramatic agency in New York. When a manager comes around looking for a person possessed of the qualifications you have, the agency man gives him your name. If he decides that you are the man for him the agency notifies you, and if you like the place you write and ask for your contract. When it comes you sign it, and your mind is at rest. The agency doesn't do all this for love of you or motives of patriotism. It exacts a percentage of your salary for the first ten weeks of your engagement. The usual fee is five per cent. My new contract calls for an engagement of 20 weeks with a salary of $75 a week. The agency will collect $3.75 a week from me for ten weeks. Then I will be free of it."

"Suppose you don't give satisfaction, or you don't get along with the manager of the company?"

"That is covered by the two weeks' clause in the contract. He can dismiss me for cause after giving me two weeks' notice. If he dismisses me without good and sufficient cause I can collect the amount of my salary from him. That is, I can collect the amount I lose by being out of an engagement. For instance, if I am let out after two weeks and do not secure another engagement, he must pay me my salary exactly as though I had continued in his employ. If, however, I get another place, he is liable only for the amount of my actual loss.

"Suppose you quit; what recourse has the manager?"

"He can sue me for damages, or enjoin me from working for any other theatrical company. Of course, these contracts can be broken, and sometimes they are, but the person who breaks one loses caste in the profession. I remember one case where a prima donna quit a company and the manager sued her. She employed a shrewd lawyer and he brought out that while she was employed to sing in comic operas the manager had on one occasion put on "Cavaleria Rusticana." This, the court held, vitiated the whole of the contract, and the prima donna could not be held to her engagement. This was a victory on a technicality, and the woman was blamed for taking advantage of it. It hurt her with managers, and it was several seasons before she got another desirable engagement."

"Suppose after a man has signed a contract to go with one company, he is offered a more desirable position; what is the custom?"

"In such a case the man asks to be relieved of his first contract, and if there is time to get another man in his place he is let go. In the event that the artist is one of great drawing power the manager would not be so complacent; but we are talking about the average player."

Lemon Market in China.

I know a rancher who is engaged all these days in shipping lemons to China, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times. The market is at Canton and the fruit is sent out from San Francisco by the regular steamers. It was a new experience to me to talk with a man who is selling his fruit regularly and profitably after its having half-girdled the globe on its way to the consumer. The grower told me he received an average of three dollars a box since the initial shipment was made the first of last March. Advices from the receiver of these lemons at Canton state that they are smoother, juicier and thinner-skinned than the Italian fruit received at Canton. They further state that there was only one competitor in the market—an Italian dealer. This indicates the undeveloped condition of the oriental trade and the ignorance of the market demands of the Chinese ports.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

Fresh Facts Concerning the Tide of Events in the Political Arena.

SCALY TRICKS OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Defense of the Trusts by Hanna's Henchmen — Baiting Starving Workmen — McKinley Making Ready for Plunder—The Philippine War Not Over.

[Special Correspondence.]

There is merry war in the republican ranks over Hanna's Chicago speech, in which he said he did not know of any trusts.

In Indiana the republicans fear that this wild statement has lost them their last chance of success. Gov. Mount openly criticises Hanna. But the mischief is done.

Hanna now lamely explains that he used trusts in a technical sense. That does not better his position, because in that speech he failed to say a word which indicated that he knew of any sort of a combination hurtful to the people. He failed to indicate that he or his party were in favor of restraining trusts or combinations of any sort.

The gas belt of Indiana has suffered especially from trusts, and the men who have been rendered idle by them are furious at Hanna's selfish indifference to their troubles.

Right on the heels of Hanna's fiasco comes a campaign report prepared for the republicans by Carroll D. Wright, of the bureau of labor statistics, which assumes to show that trusts pay higher wages and employ more skilled men than did the separate industries.

He takes 14 "selected" trusts. Very carefully selected. The Standard Oil and coal combine, for instance, are omitted.

If there is not such things as trusts, why this defense from Carroll D. Wright?

The bureau of labor statistics, like the industrial commission and every other governmental bureau, is being pressed into service by the administration. Statistics are manufactured to order to prove anything that the republicans desire.

It is not necessary to show the flaws in Wright's statistics—though there are plenty of them—let every workingman judge for himself. If he is working for a trust is he getting higher wages than before the trusts came into existence. If he is, does the slight increase in wages cover the increased cost of living?

Let the strike of 130,000 coal miners against one of the greatest trusts on earth answer Carroll D. Wright. These men are striking for living wages. They do not aspire to prosperity or the full dinner pail.

Let the parade of hunderds of children from the coal mines of Pennsylvania answer the republican contention about the blessings which trusts bring to workingmen.

No man puts his eight-year-old child into a coal mine to work, unless forced to do so by the starvation wages paid to himself.

Let the reduction of wages made to the 60,000 employes of the steel and iron trusts answer Carroll D. Wright's statistics.

These men have been idle since June 30, locked out while their trust employes decided whether or not they would pay fair wages.

Now, having been starved into submission, the men are invited to go back to work at a reduction. They are glad to go, in order to live, but they are not going to vote for the party which puts into the hands of a trust the power to starve them into submission.

The Miners' Strike.

The coal miners' strike is likely to be a long and bitter one. The trusts scoured Euorpe for years and imported the cheapest labor that could be had there, under the impression that it would submit to low wages and bad conditions more meekly than the independent American workman. The foreign workmen were tractable enough until they found that they were starved worse than slaves or dumb beasts of burden. Now they have come to the conclusion that they may as well starve idle as working. Their habits of passive endurance will keep them out on strike longer than the American. Thus the coal operators are reaping a harvest which they deserved, but did not expect.

The administration press has been howling about the danger of violence and bloodshed from the first day of the miners' strike. It seemed to know what was going to happen. Sure enough when some miners began to throw stones a lot of Pinkerton's men shot into a crowd indiscriminately, and then the militia was called out. How convenient for the coal operators to have a republican governor and 11,000 militia at their beck and call. No wonder the trust refused arbitration.

Last Sunday the militia desecrated the day by parading in the mining villages with Gatling guns. Not that the miners were disorderly. Oh, no, but to show them what they may expect in the next two or three weeks.

It is to be hoped that violence and bloodshed may be avoided, but this baiting of starving men is paving the way for something worse than Homestead or Hazleton.

A Clumsy Back Down.

The administration has executed a rather clumsy back-down on the Chinese situation, and it is purely for campaign purposes.

Frightened by the popular uproar against any further alliances or meddling with foreign powers, the administration now intimates that our forces will be withdrawn from Peking. They have not marched out, however, and if they do, it will only be to the coast.

Six warships have just been ordered to Asiatic waters. What for? Time will show, but it is clear now that McKinley proposes to be right on the ground when there is any Chinese plunder to be had. He is making a despearte effort to delay matters until after election. In case the republican party is successful our standing army will at once be increased to 150,000, if necessary, and the country may expect to be plunged into an expensive and probably disastrous war in the orient.

Filipino War Still On.

The Filipinos seem determined to give the lie to the roseate prediction of Philippine commission No. 2, which reported last week that the insurrection was practically over and that the time was now ripe for the giving out of railroad franchises.

The Filipinos have definitely and deliberately refused the proffered amnesty. They were never in better condition to carry on war. The trouble has broken out afresh in all of the islands where our troops are stationed. Manila itself is threatened. Aguinaldo has gone McKinley one better by his humane treatment of American prisoners and the offer of a reward for every American who surrenders.

Hanna's Man Dick.

Col. Dick, who is Hanna's right-hand man in the campaign, is too foxy to take the stump but he has made a spectacle of himself by rushing into print to defend a bad cause.

Congressman Lentz challenged him to defend the course of the republican majority of the military committee in the Coeur D'Alene investigation, and to explain why the republicans refused to print the testimony and let the country know what it was.

Dick has no defense of the refusal to print, and spends five columns about the democratic minority of the committee and quoting testimony from witnesses whom he coached on the investigation, and who were there to defend their own acts as agents of the United States government after martial law had been proclaimed.

ADOLFH PATTERSON.

PENSIONERS TO PAY.

Expenses of Philippine War to Be Imposed Upon Them by the Republicans.

The republican platform of 1900 is absolutely silent concerning the old soldiers. There is not one solitary word in their behalf; and it is suspected that, in the costly pursuit of foreign wars of conquest, the republican party foresees the necessity of economy in the direction of pension expenditures.

There is ground for believing that the party of imperialism is preparing to make the old soldiers pay for the war of subjugation in the Philippines.

Yet the republican party has asserted a rigorous claim upon the votes of the old soldiers. It has sought to exploit them and has exploited them for the benefit of monopolies and trusts, and it has lost no opportunity to brand the democrats as enemies of the men who fought to preserve the union and to wipe out the unutterable curse of slavery.

However, the republican platform is now silent; and William McKinley writes columns in a letter of acceptance without a single line or even a single word referring to the soldiers of the union. He was too busy defending his war of conquest to offer a word of assurance to them that they are still to be dealt with justly and liberally by a grateful government.

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

And Mr. Bryan in his letter of acceptance declares that "a liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who in the hour of danger and at great sacrifice of business, health and life tender their services to their country."

He therefore demands that the pension laws shall be generously construed in the spirit which prompted their passage; and he makes it plain that in the event of his election he will not search out another Henry Clay Evans to be his pension commissioner

ROOSEVELT'S HYPOCRISY.

His Characteristic Submission to the Worst Kind of Partisanship.

The jargon of insincerity which obscures all Mr. Roosevelt's political speeches is matched by the more transparent hypocrisy of its official conduct.

Thousands of democrats voted for him for governor because he reproved Tammany for not renominating Justice Daly of the state bench, whom Tammany failed to renominate for party reasons. Justice Daly was defeated at the polls, the regular party nominee being elected.

A vacancy having been caused by death, appeal was made to Mr. Roosevelt to prove the sincerity of his utterances about nonpartisanship in the judiciary. He was reminded of what he said about Tammany and Judge Daly, whose eminent fitness and long experience pointed him out as the proper person to be appointed to the vacancy.

With characteristic submission to the worst kind of partisanship, Mr. Roosevelt filled the vacancy with a strictly machine-made republican partisan without apparent qualifications.—Chicago Chronicle.

——We are pleased to learn that a large quantity of loot from Tientsin has arrived at San Francisco, addressed to the families or friends of the looters. If Mr. McKinley has a proper conception of his "plain duty" he will order it passed without custom house inspection and forwarded to its various destinations at government expense. It would be entirely inconsistent for the administration to encourage looting in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and to frown upon it in China.—Washington Times.

——It is useless for Li Hung Chang to beg for the good offices of this country. They are all in the hands of republicans, who were never known to give up anything but campaign cash. —Denver Post.

STEVENSON ACCEPTS.

Formal Reply to Populist's Nomination for Vice President.

Imperialism Held to Be the One Great Issue at Stake—Philippine War Denounced as One of Conquest.

A letter from Adlai E. Stevenson accepting the populist nomination for vice president was received September 27, at the national headquarters of the party in Lincoln, Neb. The letter bears date of Bloomington, Ill., September 25, 1900, and is addressed to J. B. Weaver, J. H. Edmisten and J. A. Edgerton, in answer to their formal letter notifying Mr. Stevenson of his nomination. In his letter Mr. Stevenson says:

"Gentlemen: By your communication of September 5 I am officially advised of my selection as the candidate of the people's party for the office of vice president of the United States, to fill the vacancy upon your ticket occasioned by the resignation of Charles A. Towne.

"I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of this manifestation of the confidence reposed in me by your committee and the great constituency you represent. Nor can I withhold the expression of my admiration for the generous action of Mr. Towne in his endeavor to secure the harmonious cooperation of all the supporters of Mr. Bryan in the pending presidential contest.

"The action of the people's party in selecting candidates outside of its own organization is almost without precedent in our political history. The explanation is found in your own candid declaration: 'The members of the people's party in all sections realize that we have reached a crisis in which the very life of free institutions is involved—a crisis in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance and should be laid aside until the peril is averted.'

"Upon the important questions of finance, of domestic administration and of reform in our methods of taxation the platform of the people's party gives no uncertain sound. It is no less emphatic in its demand for a return to the policy of honest and economical expenditures of the public money. The further demand for wise and efficient legislation looking to the suppression of trusts cannot fail to challenge the attention of all thoughtful men.

"In common, however, with the silver republican and the democratic parties, you recognize the important fact that all these are but questions of the hour. In the presence of the overshadowing issue of imperialism others are but as the dust in the balance. It is not strange, then, that there should now be concert of action between those who sincerely believe 'that a crisis has been reached in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance.'

"Involved in the settlement of this great question are consequences of deep import to the American people. The supreme gravity of the issue cannot be measured by words. As was truly said by an eminent republican senator: 'The question is greater than parties, greater than administrations, greater than the prosperity and happiness of a single generation.'

"It is well even now to recall some of the recent events of our history. Before 'breaking the peace of the world' congress, referring to Cuba, supplemented its declaration of war against Spain with the words: 'The United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.'

"It was this solemn declaration by the American congress that justified the war at the bar of our own conscience and of that of the world. The pretense now that this disclaimer upon our part applied only to Cuba and not to other Spanish dependencies is 'to palter with words in a double sense.'

"Existing conditions abroad now challenge our serious thought, whether we will or no. Spain has been conquered and the 'pacification of Cuba'—the declared purpose of the war—secured. And yet we find ourselves still engaged in war; a war too, against our former allies in our conflict with Spain. It is a war against a people 8,000 miles distant and of whom until recent years we had scarcely heard. It is an expensive war, having already cost near $200,000,000 in money and thousands of valuable lives.

"The question to be answered by each American voter now and in November is: Why this war? What is to be our justification at the bar of history? All mere words and glorification of the flag aside, the sad fact remains that it is purely a war of conquest; a war of subjugation against a people who, as has been eloquently said, 'in their struggle for independence have interposed the declaration of Jefferson as a shield against the attacks of his own countrymen.'

"Sixty thousand soldiers are now in the Philippine islands; how much greater will be the sacrifice of treasure and of human life before the conquest is completed no man can know. And when completed, what next? How are these islands to be held and governed? Does any sane man doubt that it can only be by force, by the power of the army and the navy? And this is not for a day or a year, but for time. All this implies the exercise of power unknown to the constitution. It is in very truth government outside of the constitution. It means the adoption by the American public of the colonial methods of European monarchies. It means the right to hold alien peoples as subjects. It enthrones force as the controlling agency in government. In a word, it foreshadows the empire.

"More than this, following close in the wake of imperialism as the night the day, comes the immense standing army. The dread arm of militarism is to be made bare in the new world as it is in the old. The strong arm of power is to be substituted for the peaceful agencies which for more than a century have brought contentment and happiness to all our people. Existing conditions in continental Europe—entailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by sad object lessons the inevitable result of large armies in time of peace.

"Conditions now existing in the Philippine islands, for which we are in a measure responsible, impose new duties upon us. These people are entitled to our protection against the cupidity and aggressive spirit of other nations. And this not to the end of subjugation upon our part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and the ultimate establishment of stable government fashioned by their own hands.

"Imperialism—'the republic or the empire'—is, indeed, the overshadowing issue with which we are confronted in the pending struggle for political supremacy. Its determination is to be by the American people through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot. Meanwhile, its discussion will continue at the fireside and on the hustlings within earnestness rarely equaled in our history. It was Burke who said: 'I love clamor when there is an abuse. The alarm bell disturbs the inhabitants, but it saves them from being burned in their beds.'

"Again thanking the committee and those they represent, I accept the nomination so generously tendered me. Should your action be ratified by the people at the polls it will be my earnest endeavor to discharge with fidelity the duties of the great office. I have the honor to remain, yours very truly, ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

Hanna's Quibbling Misstatement.

Mr. Hanna's declaration that he does not "believe that there is a single trust in the United States" is based on the assertion that most of the combinations have under the decisions abandoned the device of putting the combined business in the hands of trustees for that of forming a central corporation, which buys the constituent concerns with its own shares. Yet even on that verbal quibble it is difficult to suppose that Mr. Hanna really thinks that what he said is the truth.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

CROKER ON TRUSTS.

No Show Any More for Young Men Under the New Regime, Says the Tammany Chief.

Speaking at a meeting of the Tammany leaders recently, among other things, Mr. Croker said:

"I should like to make a few remarks on a matter which I consider to be the most important of the hour, and that is the necessity that you should impress on the young men of your districts the importance to them of joining the young men's clubs which are being formed throughout the United States. If I were to use now a common, everyday expression to convey my idea of the condition of the young man seeking a future, I should say: 'He is up against it.' He may get a start or what looks like one, but I don't care what he is, clerk, messenger, bookkeeper, anything you please, there is no ladder on which he can climb. Hundreds of letters come to me from young men every day telling me just these things, and hundreds of letters come, too, from young men telling me they can't get employment. You ought to get young men to be politicians, to study their conditions and to learn how to make them better. There is no hope for them to-day. There is no chance for them to advance. Invite them to join your district clubs. Invite them to make speeches, whether they are orators or not. Get them to give their ideas of the issues of the day, no matter how roughly they give them. If they don't want to join Tammany clubs, let them join other clubs—only get them thinking. Get them to examine their own condition, and when they find that they have no chance to get along they will know what to do.

"Think of your own sons, you leaders. I know many of you have them. If they are placed in a trust they are slaves to that trust. Where are all the little business places that used to be a feature of New York, and of all this country, too, not many years ago? Where are all the little grocery stores and the other shops where whole families had an interest in the business and every member of the family as soon as he or she was able was employed? They have all been destroyed, and destroyed by the trusts.

"Matters like these ought to be brought before young men, for with their help there can be no question about the result. If I had nothing to do with this organization, whether I was a republican or a democrat, I would get up and talk just as I do now If the issues of this campaign were thoroughly understood, Bryan would get 90 per cent. of the votes in the United States, because ten per cent. are now running the 90 per cent. and getting their heart's blood. Impress these questions on your young men."

TRUST PROSPERITY.

Is Painted in Vivid Colors, But Is a Bubble That Is Bound to Burst.

The workers of the country will be interested in the following information recently sent out to their customers by the banking firm of Gaylord, Blessing & Co., of St. Louis: "The industrials (trust stocks) look decidedly heavy, and their movements suggest an early slump of considerable proportions. Holdings of this class of stock are quite large, but they are distributed among men of means. Were it not for this fact a collapse in many of them would have occurred weeks ago. It is feared that a crash in the steel securities will come before long that will upset the whole market. Nobody knows the real condition of the iron industry, but, from the actions of officials of big steel and iron corporations, it is very evident that things are not moving satisfactorily. There is talk of a general reduction of wages. Such a step would result in numerous strikes, and many mills would have to be shut down. If we were not entering upon a presidential campaign, wages would be cut down without delay, and more than one-half the mills of the country would be closed down indefinitely. McKinley's chance of reelection would be imperiled by such action, and this consideration is a barrier to the adoption of drastic measures."

In order that this letter may be more fully appreciated, it may be added that the banking firm sending out this bit of information is strongly republican. Trust property is painted truly in vivid colors by them. Think what they say: "But for 'the impending campaign, wages would be cut down without delay, and more than one-half the mills of the country would be closed indefinitely." The impending industrial crisis will be affected by the result of the campaign. It is forcibly put off, says the Denver Post, for fear of disastrous effect on the campaign. But the crash will come after the election. It is as certain as that the trust prosperity is an air bubble, bound to burst.

The Same Deception.

The republican party is trying to-day the same deception that it practiced in 1896 on the money question, said W. J. Bryan, the other day in a speech. The republican leaders wanted the gold standard in 1896, just as they want it now, but they held out before the people the delusion of international bimetallism. The president sent a commission of three distinguished gentlemen, and they were to labor with the European nations and try to get those nations to help us. Did they succeed? Of course they did not. We told you in 1896 that they would not succeed. If a man sets his heart on a thing and does not get it he feels sorrowful. You cannot find a republican to-day who feels sorrowful because they did not get the international bimetallism that they promised to get in 1896. Now, the republican party to-day does not talk in favor of silver at all. There is no talk about international bimetallism. If international bimetallism was good in 1896 it is good now. Then why is it that the republicans do not talk about it?

The Laziest in the Class.

Father (meaningly)—Who is the laziest boy in your class, Tommy?

Tommy—I don't know, pa.

"I should think you should know. When all the others are industriously studying or writing their lessons, who is it sits idly in his seat and watches the rest, instead of working himself?"

"The teacher."—Glasgow Times.