THE DAILY HERALD.

Published Every Day by
THE HERALD COMPANY,

OFFICE. Progress block, 149 South Main street, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, PER MONTH.....25 CENTS
Daily, six months.....$5 00
Daily, per year.....10 00
Semi-weekly, per year.....1 50
Sunday, per year.....2 00

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of THE HERALD should immediately notify the publishers. Readers who are unable to purchase THE HERALD at any news stand or on any railroad train in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming or Colorado, will oblige us by reporting that fact.

WASHINGTON BUREAU.—West End National Bank building, 1415 G street, N. W.

NEW YORK OFFICE.—E. Katz, 230-234 Temple Court building.

CHICAGO OFFICE.—87 Washington street.

OGDEN BUREAU.—Utah Loan & Trust Company building.

Address all remittances to HERALD COMPANY.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office of the Weather Bureau.

Maximum temperature, 86 degrees; minimum temperature, 61 degrees; mean temperature, 74 degrees, which is the normal; accumulated deficiency of temperature since 1st of month, 47 degrees; accumulated excess of temperature since Jan. 1, 717 degrees. Total precipitation from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. none; accumulated excess of precipitation since 1st of month, .17 inch; accumulated deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1, 3.85 inches.

JEFFERSONIAN ANNEXATION.

Administration papers are fond of citing the acquisition of Louisiana, California and Florida under Democratic presidents as an excuse for their present attempt to rule the Philippines as a conquered province with their inhabitants as subjects of imperial power.

These apologists of the McKinley-Hanna regime ignore history in their statement of the case. Every white inhabitant of Louisiana, Florida and California was given the right to become an American citizen, and the Indians were guaranteed title to their landed interests. The treaty by which McKinley bought the Philippines was the first treaty ever made by the United States which expressly denies the right of citizenship to the inhabitants of acquired territory. Jefferson dwelt on the advantages of the Louisiana purchase as offering "an ample provision for our posterity and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws." The Philippine acquisition is apparently cherished by the administration as offering ample provision for army contractors and a wide spread for the blessings of the American saloon, with the suppression of desire for self-government as a side issue.

Remembering the treatment accorded the Filipinos, it is worth while to recall Jefferson's stipulation for the protection of the inhabitants of Louisiana. They were to be given free choice as to the country to which they should render allegiance; they were to be protected in their homes and in all their rights and property. If they continued to reside in the ceded territory, they were to have all the rights, privileges and immunities accruing to citizens of the United States under the constitution of our country. Thus there was no possibility of wrong to accrue to any one of those people. They were not made citizens unless they elected to become so by their free consent. They were not held as foreigners, as McKinley's insular policy proposes to do with the distrustful Tagals, as well as with the trustful Porto Ricans.

Even toward the uncivilized Indians in the annexed territory Jefferson and those who followed his counsel acted as if the aborigines were holders of a primary interest in the soil. They never took from them one foot of that land, one iota of that right, vague and uncertain as it was, without their consent obtained by treaties regularly made and ratified.

Had a Jeffersonian policy been outlined to the Filipinos at the outset of relations with them there would have been no outbreak. More important still, if the administration had kept the pledge made by the United States senate, a party of the treaty-making power, there would have been no trouble. The senate, dominated by Republicans, declared "that by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States."

As soon as ratification had been secured, the administration proceeded to break the promise to atoms. And still there are people who are so ignorant of history or so dishonest in method as to compare the peaceful, humane annexation of Louisiana with the bloody, costly, imperial attempt at conquest of the Tagals.

When a solemn pledge like that quoted is nullified by the chief executive, is it any wonder if an alien people doubt the good faith of the American nation?

HOW TO HELP SILVER.

In an interview on the Democratic ticket for The Herald yesterday, David Keith, a strong silver Republican, said: "I still believe in silver and would vote for Bryan again if it would help the cause, but I don't think it would."

Mr. Keith is known as a straightforward, honest man, with none of the evasions and hypocrisies of the men who supported Bryan in 1896 and then deserted him for selfish reasons. He is no doubt honest in his belief now, but it is probable that he and others with him will see before the campaign is over that a vote for Bryan will help the silver cause. The champions of gold in the east are already making frantic appeals for the defeat of Bryan because, they say, his election means the restoration of bimetallism.

The New York Sun is as good authority on gold as can be found, and it says the probability is that before Bryan's term could end "both houses would be controlled by a majority against the gold standard, and be ready to repeal the present law."

Surely Mr. Keith or any other silver man can have no objection to such a contingency. It is the promise of the victory every silver man has hoped for—the victory every other man will work for from now until election day.

It is inconceivable that any process of reasoning can lead to the conclusion that the election of a president and a congress pledged to bimetallism would not help silver. Surely, the plain duty of all friends of free coinage is to support the candidates who will restore free coinage, as against candidates who are pledged to the gold standard.

Mr. Keith is a silver mine owner and therefore has a direct personal interest in the restoration of bimetallism, which makes it the more difficult to understand his position.

Colonel S. B. Milner, another silver mine owner, exhibits a much clearer understanding of the situation. In a published interview he says: "I don't see how any mining man, especially the owners of silver producers, can vote against the ticket when the party declares its unalterable fealty to the silver cause."

WATER BOND QUESTIONS.

Editor Salt Lake Herald:

Will you kindly answer these questions in The Herald regarding the proposed bond issue:

First—In case the proposed bond issue by the city council is successful, can the funds thus raised be used legally to wipe off any indebtedness incurred prior to the issue of said bonds? In other words, as near as I can find out, by the time these bonds are issued the city will be overdrawn at the banks some $125,000. Can the money realized from sale of said bonds be used to pay off above overdraft or any part thereof? The proposition is being submitted to the people, that if the bonds are issued certain improvements will be made, such as the reservoir on Thirteenth East, farmers will be bought out who own land in Parley's canyon and certain improvements made in our waterworks system. Most of the above has been done; that is, several farmers have sold their land to the city and got their pay; the reservoir contract has been let, to be completed July 15, 1900—by all means let us have it completed—and I presume the contractors have received several thousand dollars on account, and other contracts have been made for improving our waterworks system. It will take some thirty days yet, if the bond deal goes through, before the money will be available, and I presume nearly all the above improvements will be completed. The question is, Can the money be used to apply on work done prior to issue of said bonds?

Second—Will it increase our water supply to enlarge the water mains, when those we now have will hold more water than we can get this season, including all from Parley's? I am in for increasing our water supply, but cannot see how we will get the desired relief as outlined by the council up to date. Let us get in shape for Cottonwood, but is the step outlined the proper one?

Third—Will this $250,000 bring in Cottonwood? If not, can we borrow or bond again to bring it in?

Fourth—Are we up to our bond limit? If so, how can we expect to get the Cottonwood into the city in the future?

TAXPAYER.

In regard to all of these questions, The Herald has sought the opinions of good lawyers. All of the men consulted are familiar with municipal law, but since the opinions are only verbal, they did not wish their names used.

In every opinion it is agreed that there is grave doubt as to the legal right of the city council to apply any part of the revenue from the bonds to the payment of an overdraft or any other indebtedness incurred before the bonds are voted by the people.

Second—The city authorities say frankly that the proposed expenditure of $250,000 will not increase the city's general supply of water, but they claim that it will improve the distribution of the present supply, and make a larger amount available through the reservoir in cases of emergency.

Third—No; the $250,000 would not get the Big Cottonwood water. The cost of securing that water and piping it properly is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Plans are already matured, though not published, for the purchase of Big Cottonwood rights by the city next year, when it is proposed by this city administration to spend at least half a million dollars more for this purpose.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fourth—This question, "Are we up to our bond limit?" is the most serious point of the four raised. The state constitution provides that no city "shall become indebted to an amount, INCLUDING EXISTING INDEBTEDNESS, exceeding four percentum of the taxable property therein." Further provision allows cities to incur debt amounting to 4 per cent additional for water supply, artificial light or sewers.

The present bonded debt of Salt Lake City is $2,548,000, almost 8 per cent of the total assessed valuation. Good lawyers, including the city attorney, hold that the $2,548,000 debt incurred before the constitution was adopted cannot be held as a bar to the issue of water bonds under the debt-limit clause. Other lawyers of equal prominence are just as positive in their opinion that the proposed bond issue would be illegal. In any event, the doubt would certainly make bond-buyers hesitate to bid on the issue, and would probably compel the city to sell them at a serious sacrifice, if they could be sold at all.

◈ ◈ ◈

There is no doubt but that the rapid growth of the city makes an increased water supply necessary, but the method proposed is to spend money before the people authorize it, and in a way that is open to condemnation. A systematic improvement of the water system carried on every year could be paid for without embarrassment to the taxpayers, and secure every needed advantage for the city. The present plan is to spend the money first and then say to the citizen:

"We have spent your money without consulting you. Now you may issue bonds, or we will levy a heavy special tax." Such disregard of public opinion and legal rights is sure to arouse just indignation, and is likely to result in the defeat of the bond proposition.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

"Isn't it fortunate," exclaims the New York Press, "that we were in Luzon and ready to take part in the war upon China!"

Before we were engaged in the conquest of Luzon—where we have an inadequate force without withdrawing a single troop, according to the commanding officer, General MacArthur—we always kept a squadron of war vessels in Oriental seas and from these were taken the marines which have done our part of the fighting in China up to date.

It is not our policy as a nation to make war upon China or to enter into any alliance with other powers for war purposes. We have no political ambition in China and do not aspire to any special commercial privileges in any part of the empire. We have no desire to acquire territory or sovereignty in China, at least the temptation has not overcome us as yet. We have not made the startling discovery that manifest destiny was leading Uncle Sam by the ear into the watermelon patch of Confucius. And above all things we should dread and avoid joint responsibility with other nations for the administration of Chinese government, remembering the vexatious condominium in Samoa.

All we want in China is the rights of trade on equal terms with other nations. Our immediate business there is to protect the lives and property of American citizens. We have gone to the rescue of traders and missionaries in China before and have never failed to assert our rights and redress wrongs without war or the annexation of Chinese subjects.

It should be our policy as a government to secure satisfaction, as it has in the past, and make our untrammeled power and unselfish influence felt there and elsewhere whenever and wherever necessary.

SILVER PRODUCTION.

A correspondent wants to know "the ratio of production between silver and gold in the world," and "the commercial ratio between the two metals as now coined and in circulation."

The ratio by weight of gold and silver production since the beginning of this government has been as follows:

Period.	Ratio.
1781-1800	1 to 49
1801-1810	1 to 52
1811-1820	1 to 47.5
1821-1830	1 to 32
1831-1840	1 to 30
1841-1850	1 to 14
1850-1860	1 to 4.5
1861-1870	1 to 6.4
1871-1880	1 to 12.7
1881-1890	1 to 19.4
1891-1895	1 to 21.4
1896-1898	1 to 16.8
1898-1900	1 to 12

The ratio of production during the past half century has been about as 1 to 13.

The commercial ratio between the two metals during Jefferson's administration was 1 to 15.46. It is now about 1 to 33.

The coinage ratio of the gold and silver in circulation is 1 to 16, both the coin itself and silver certificates being issued and circulated on that basis.

With free and unlimited coinage of silver the commercial ratio would correspond much more closely to the ratio of production. With silver and gold placed upon an equality as money metals, there is no question but they would circulate side by side at parity at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the value of Utah's leading mineral product would advance from 60 cents to $1.29 an ounce.

FLEETS AND SQUADRONS.

"Miner," writing from this city, inquires: "What is the difference between a squadron and a fleet?"

Our naval officers and nautical authorities generally make the following distinction between a squadron and a fleet:

A fleet is the entire number of ships controlled by the United States navy department or by the British admiralty department—just as all vessels belonging to a steamship company are its fleet. There are two or three naval meanings of "squadron." There is usually one American squadron on each naval station—Asiatic, Pacific, South Atlantic, North Atlantic and European—as well as a possible "flying squadron" or other squadron for some special service.

Civilians and the majority of publications seem to make little or no distinction between the terms.

TWO GREAT POWERS.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Please answer the following question: What is the population and army of the British empire and Great Britain?

MINER.

The population of the British empire is 381,000,000 and its army numbers 238,000.

Russia's population is 129,000,000 and the Russian army includes 1,743,000 troops.

These figures represent the strength of the two armies on a peace basis. The war strength of Great Britain is placed at 1,168,170 men liable for military duty. The czar counts on 5,000,000 men for war purposes. On the water England is far superior.

AFTER THE NORTH POLE.

The steamer Windward is on its way to Foulke Fiord in northwest Greenland, to bring Mr. Peary home if he has completed his Arctic work, and to leave fresh supplies for him if he finds that at least another season will be required to carry out his plans of exploration.

In the Associated Press dispatches printed yesterday it was announced that several European expeditions have been fitted out to look for traces of Andree and his companions. A Russian expedition will start from northern Norway and proceed by the way of Nova Zeembla, pass the ensuing winter at Cape Chelynskiu, Taymir peninsula and, searching the Siberian coast during the summer of 1901, endeavor to reach Bering strait. This is considered a very dangerous route, although successfully covered by Baron Nordenskjold between 1871 and 1875.

There will be a German expedition under Captain Bode, one from Italy under the Duke of Abruzzi, another from Sweden under Professor Vatthoff, still another from Denmark under Professor Amsdurp, one from England led by Captain Robertson, while Baron von Toll heads the Bering strait party from Russia.

There seems to be a determined effort to reach the pole. A couple of weeks ago the majority of Salt Lakers would have gone out of their way some distance to lean upon the shady side of the north pole, but the hot wave went its way and the lake is sufficient for ordinary summer weather.

Many attempts to reach the pole have been made, but few explorers have succeeded in getting any further than first base. Just what people want with the pole or how they would bring it home if they found it has never been explained.

However, if civilization wants it and science can secure it, let us hope one of these expeditions will be successful. Yet we have a notion that it will be a cold day for all concerned when either one of the axletrees of earth is discovered.

China has some curious customs and quaint methods of preserving order. The policemen of Pekin are armed chiefly with small drums, which they beat loudly in order, it is presumed, to let burglars know that they are coming. All night long the watchmen beat their way around the streets, and as a natural consequence are said to make few arrests. This is the way the McKinley administration starts out to hunt the trusts.

ANOTHER BAND OF OUTLAWS.

The "Crucible Steel company" is the latest thing in the trust line. It has a capital of $50,000,000, divided equally into cumulative and 7 per cent shares. The stock has all been placed and a meeting of the holders will occur in the latter part of the present month.

The topics to be discussed at this convention of assistant Republicans are as follows:

1. How much can be subscribed to the McKinley campaign fund.

2. When to close down manufactories and throw men out of work—at once or after the election.

3. What is the best and most effective way to concentrate the production of crucible steel that from 90 to 100 per cent of the output may be controlled by the trust.

4. Whether to advance the price of the product at once or to wait until the campaign is over.

Thirteen smaller trusts and companies are combined in the larger one, representing 90 per cent of the product already and preparations to crush all competition have been made.

If a convention of criminals were to hold a meeting to plan a general campaign of thievery the officers of the law would interfere, if apprised of the fact, and would march the conspirators off to prison.

These men, the officers of these amalgamated companies, the stockholders of the big trust, will meet in a few days to discuss a plan that involves confiscation, robbery, conspiracy to throw laborers out of work, blackmail of would-be competitors and the garroting of business independence.

Why should not the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law and prevent crime interfere?

Why should not President McKinley's attorney general take notice?

The announcement has been published. The purpose of the meeting has been declared.

Is the administration in secret partnership with such concerns?

Has a bribe in the way of a campaign contribution been promised?

ELECTRICITY IN EUROPE.

The Washington correspondent of New York Tribune quotes a leading business man of Holland, now in this country on pleasure and business, as saying: "Electricity is just getting a foothold in Holland. Electric tramways are a wonder to the natives. They will leave their work to watch the cars go by. Incandescent lights have been put in two or three houses. The novelty is an attraction to the simple Hollander. He cannot understand it. It is to him a marvelous display of ingenuity. But the Hollander is slow to take up with any new idea. He lives as did his forefathers—the same customs, habits and mode of living. He wants nothing to disturb this harmonious arrangement, but when an innovation is brought forth, if it is a good thing, he will adopt it. America is far more interesting than our country—that is, of course, to a Hollander. Over there you see the people plodding along in their wooden shoes; here you see the people hustling. The Hollander is slow in all things; here you are up to the times. It will take our people a great many years to adopt the various inventions of the American, but the time will come when every Holland village will be Americanized."

Electricity is displacing steam in this country and every kind of light and power in the more progressive sections of the old world. It represents progress and shows an iconoclastic disposition wherever it is developed. It has assailed the poetry and romance of Venice as well as tickled the stoicism of Holland. The gay gondolier is about to lose his job. He is passing like the horse, only more swiftly, for he is of less use. Electricity can take a boat wherever a gondolier can take one, but cannot take a vehicle wherever a horse can take a rider.

But what will Venice be without its gondoliers? The dogs and women of the Netherlands may lay aside their harness, electric launches may cover the canals of Holland and motors flit along the streets of Amsterdam, but the blunt impact of modern business upon the romantic association of Venice will throw many a poet as well as all the gondoliers out of work. The fine Italian hand of the syndicate is discernible in this shifting of scenes.

If the present complication in China can be unraveled and peace restored without a division of territory among the powers, the commercial relations between this country and China will continue to improve. It amounts to $49,609,000 now and has gradually increased for ten years. If the empire is divided our interests will suffer. It is therefore to the interest of American trade that the empire be kept intact.

The Ogden Standard complains that the Kansas City committee on platform and resolutions framed the document for the purpose of "catching votes." The ticket was named with the same object in view and the indications are that both will be successful.

If explorers in the Arctic could read a few copies of Clark and Daly Montana newspapers these days they wouldn't need any furs. The Shadrach-Meshach-Abednego furnace was a cold storage plant by comparison with the Anaconda Standard or the Butte Miner.

The city council says the taxpayer may take his choice of a $250,000 bond issue or a 7-mill special tax. That's the kindness of the executioner who says his victim may be shot or hung, as he pleases.

Eastern Republicans are making capital out of the fact that the Democratic ticket is a western ticket. Is this the argument upon which Hanna expects to carry Utah?

Those European allies who captured the Taku forts so gaily know now how the small boy feels after he pokes a stick into the business end of a hornet's nest.

The conventions evidently agreed with Admiral Dewey that he was out of politics.

Stevenson's coolness to Cleveland has found its reward.

HOMESPUN YARNS.

Since Dick Neslen became general agent for the Burlington, Hagenbach will have to take a back seat as an animal tamer. During the last week the Burlington has become the proud possessor of a mouse.

The little fellow was first noticed on Tuesday last, when he made his initial bow to the public on the roller blind in the window of the office. It was observed to remain stationary for the space of a minute, until a misguided fly alighted upon the window-pane; then the mouse just up and yanked him into the interior with the quickness of a chameleon. This operation was repeated at stated intervals throughout the afternoon. From that day to this the mouse makes his daily appearance, with the result that he has become so tame that a person can go outside and tap on the glass immediately adjacent to his little fawn-colored body and not phaze him at all. From the inside, however, he is more cautious and will not let anybody approach him any closer than three feet.

During an exciting chase after a fat, juicy blue-bottle on Thursday, his mouselets nearly met with a fatal accident, that bid fair to end his checkered career. With a splendid drive, he missed the prize and batted his nose against the window-pane, to carom off onto the fly paper below. Nothing daunted, he essayed to carry off the whole caboodle, but was forced to give up the contest, to be ultimately rescued from his predicament by Soliciting Agent William Darke.

The Press Gang was discussing life in its various phases over a chunk of pie and trimmings after both the morning papers had gone to press the other morning, when up spake the horse editor on the morning Shin Kicker:

"You fellows," he said, as he masticated a chunk of Like-Mother-Used-to-Make, "may talk of assignments up to the graveyard to see who is dead, and kindred trips, but I know a fellow who, when he first started to work, was assigned the court run. Before starting out he was impressed by the city editor that he must not say that a man was a burglar until he was proven such by a jury of his peers, and that when he was handling such cases he should sprinkle his copy plentifully with the word 'alleged.' That afternoon he turned in his copy with a divorce suit for the lead and was flattering himself that he had covered the story in good shape. Ten minutes later the man at the desk went straight up in the air to fall back in his seat in a dead faint as his eyes caught the opening paragraph: 'John Jones, the alleged husband of Sarah Jones, yesterday brought suit in the Third district court against his alleged wife,' etc.

Speaking of green reporters, Colonel D. C. Dodge, vice president of the Rio Grande Western, upon the occasion of his last visit here, told a story at the expense of the fraternity that will bear repeating. "Some time ago, after an absence from Denver," he said, "I was approached by a young man whom I had not seen before, to my recollection. 'How are you, colonel?' he said, by way of introduction. 'I have been sent down to interview you.'

"'Yes,' I answered; 'what do you want to know?'

"'Well, to tell you the truth, I don't know myself,' answered the reporter.

"'Well, that is strange,' I said; 'the Post man has been down here and he knew what to ask me, and I answered him.'

"'Well, tell me just what you told him and we will call it square,' said the young fellow, in a burst of desperate confidence."

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

(Compiled by H. W. Lawrence.)

The Democratic national platform "favors direct legislation wherever practicable." The great trouble has always been to get political parties to acknowledge that there are reforms necessary, and wherever the minority has shown that reforms are needed it has been met by the plea that "they are not practicable."

Direct legislation has proven practical in New Zealand in settling labor strikes, where formerly they had riots and bloodshed between capital and labor, the same that afflict our country at the present time. It has formed boards of conciliation and compulsory arbitration, where both parties are represented and their respective rights guarded to the extent that labor strikes have ceased and business interests go on without interruption. If the leaders of the dominant political parties in this nation were asked to settle the labor troubles in New Zealand's plain common sense way, the reply would be, it is not practical.

Direct legislation has said to the wealthy class in Switzerland and New Zealand, who have large incomes, you must pay your share of taxation to support the government through income and inheritance taxes, and the result proved practicable and the rich continued to live there as before.

Direct legislation said to the large land holders of thousands of acres, "You cannot monopolize all of this land, while there are thousands of families without homes or land to subsist on. You can own a certain amount of land and pay the regular tax, but if you want to own more than your share, you must pay an increased taxation."

The result has been that where a few families were living on large tracts of land, now thousands of people are living in prosperous homes, enriching themselves and the government by the wealth they have created.

Direct legislation made it possible for these same farmers and home seekers to borrow money of the government on easy terms and at low rate of interest to aid them in starting their new homes. This, in our country, is not considered practicable, but for the government to issue currency and loan it to the national banks at one-half of 1 per cent and guarantee the payment of the currency is practicable, and advocated as a sound financial policy.

Direct legislation in New Zealand and Switzerland says to the people: "Railroads, telegraphs, telephones, gas, electric light, street railways and many other utilities are public necessities, and should be owned and controlled by the people, that they may receive the benefits and revenues from such sources." This has proven practicable, and they serve the people's interests and contribute to their happiness. Under our representative government the political parties contend that these measures are not practicable, and allow them to remain in the hands of private monopolies, to oppress the people with exorbitant taxation.

Direct legislation has proven that it is practicable for governments to provide old age pensions for those persons who have arrived at the age of 65 years, who are without the means of support, not as an act of charity, but as a right belonging to humanity, and to those who were always good citizens, and when in the vigor of life helped to create the wealth of their country.

Direct legislation has made it possible for the state to treat as its wards its helpless waifs and orphan children by providing for their support and education and having them reared under the influence of good homes that they may be good citizens, and not placed in orphan asylums or allowed to run on the streets unprovided for and subject to crimes which fill the reformatories and jails of our representative system.

Direct legislation has demonstrated and made it practical for governments to give employment to idle labor at fair wages on public works and needed improvements, and where labor is fully employed new wealth is created to add blessings to the community, crime is lessened, and the patriotism and stability of the people assured. In our representative government this would be denounced as "paternalism," and impracticable, while at the same time for the government to give a few hundred thousand office seekers employment in office at fat salaries is considered practicable, and an act of a wise and beneficent government.

Direct legislation has made it practicable for governments to so conduct the economic conditions of society that all the people may share in the bounteous gifts of nature, and the inventions of man, that are intended for the sustenance and happiness of humanity, and that government is impracticable and inhuman that uses its power to legislate and protect the concentrated wealth of the few at the expense and detriment of the suffering masses.

Direct legislation, under present conditions, is the only power that will free the people politically and financially, for so long as concentrated wealth controls the production and distribution of the things that the people must have, so long will their necessities enslave them, and political liberty be a sham. Direct legislation, giving the people the right to vote direct on specific economic questions, will loosen the shackels and give a new birth of freedom to the people.

This is practicable.

Brutal Punishment.

(Pittsburg Press.)

Mrs. Freetalk—I notice they have the whipping post in Delaware for wife beaters.

Mr. Freetalk—Yes; but it doesn't seem to do much good. They might devise a much more effective punishment, although it would not be quite as brutal.

Mrs. Freetalk—What, for instance?

Mr. Freetalk—Bind the culprit hand and foot, gag him and confine him in a room with his wife for a day or two.

DOOLEY AT KANSAS CITY.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

Examiner Headquarters, Kansas City, July 4.—"Is Rafferty at Kans' City?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"He is that," said Mr. Dooley, "an' 'tis on th' square with him now. He loves it. He says there's all th' difference in th' wur-ruld between a Dimmyerat an' a Raypublican convention. Down at Phillydelphy, 'twas Mark Hanna says this an' Mark Hanna says that, an' no wan batted an eye without a tip fr'm th' stage. Whin a dillygate had a resolution to offer, he dhropped it in a little box, pulled a rope an' shot it down to th' cashier's desk. But in Kans' City anny man that has a resolution to offer gets up on th' platform an' reads it or sings it or whistles it, as th' case may be. They'se no chains or collars on thim boys. Nary wan.

"Th' con-vintion," Rafferty says, "was opened with a prayer that made a gr-reat hit, th' dillygates thinkin' 'twas Bryan that was mintioned in it. Th' chairman called f'r th' readin' iv th' Declaration of Indipindince, wan iv th' first things iver wrote be William J. Bryan. 'Twas well liked be th' audjeence, a dillygate fr'm Oklahoma bein' so took with it that he dhrew his forty-four an' thried to shoot wan iv th' thrust-destroyin' brothers Belmont. 'We will next,' said th' chairman, 'hear that beautiful an' touchin' ballad, "The Star Spangled Banner," wur-ruds an' music be William J. Bryan, sung be a lovely an' accomplished vocalist or singin' lady fr'm Kans' City, Kansas,' he says. 'Th' audjeence is requested f'r to jine in th' chorus, keepin' tume with their boots on th' flure,' he says. 'Now, boys,' he says, 'let her go,' he says.

"Afther th' song was sung they was loud an' repeated cries iv 'Hill' fr'm th' audjeence. 'Where's that grand man that has just come back fr'm an interview with our noble leader?' they says. 'Chased,' says they, 'be our noble leader's dog,' they says. 'Fetch out Hill,' says they. 'We wud like to throw something at him,' says they. 'Th' gintleman fr'm New York,' says th' chairman, 'wud gladly respond to these hoarse cries,' he says, 'but I am sorry,' he says, 'to inform th' convintion,' he says, 'that as a thrue Dimmicrat he can only speak thru our gallant an' handsome leader, Misther Croker,' he says. 'Will Misther Croker rise fr'm Misther Hill's head an' lave him speak?' he says. 'He will not,' says Croker. 'Thin,' says th' chairman, 'th' con-vintion will come to ordher w'ile th' eager sons iv free coinage fr'm Waco, Texas, give us their statury clog dance, entitled, "William J. Bryan Detyin' the Standard Ile Company to Do Its Worst." This spirited act was accomplished, Hinnessey, with fine effect. Profissor Gazoo iv Joplin followed with his cillybrated anti-expansion performance on a thrapeze, an' a man fr'm th' Panhandle played a solo called 'Down With Cor'prate Greed or Repeal th' Currency Act iv 1890, or th' Naytional Banks'll Own This Counthry an' 'Twill Become Impossible for Any Wan to Earn a Livin' Except Be Wurrkin', an' as a Preliminary to This Repeal th' Government Shud Cancel All Notes Now Outstandin',' on a slide trombone. This ballad, which was wrote be William J. Bryan, brought tears to th' eyes iv manny. Th' Kansas dillygation said, 'Twas betther thin th' "Star Spangled Banner." ' He moved it be substituted f'r Mr. Bryan's earlier effort. Th' motion prevailed.

"Th' chairman then announced that th' comity on rislutions wud rayceve planks f'r th' platform in th' vacant lot adjinin' th' hall. 'All planks,' he says, 'must be accompanied be music suitable f'r th' piano or th' accordjeen,' he says. 'We will now,' he says, 'spind an hour or two dancin' 'round th' hall,' he says, 'an' at th' conclusion iv these deliberations,' he says, 'we will nominnate f'r th' high office iv presidint iv th' United States th' Hon. William Jennings Bryan iv Nebrasky,' he says."

"Did Rafferty see Croker?" Mr. Hennessy asked, eagerly.

"He did so," said Mr. Dooley.

"What is he like?"

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "he's a fine man, a fine shrong man. He has a gr-reat command iv language. He seldom lets anny escape. Rafferty wint up to call on him with a jint dillygation fr'm Arkansaw an' Mississippi. 'Mr. Croker,' says they. 'Huh,' says he. 'We come,' they says, 'fir to shake be th' han' th' man that leads th' glorious an' untherrified Dimmocracy iv th' gran' ol' city iv New York.' 'Huh,' says Croker. 'We ar-re proud iv ye,' says they. 'Ye riprisint th' forces that is wurrukin' f'r to demolish th' inimies iv our government.' 'Huh,' says Croker. 'Go on with th' good fight, worthy follower iv Jackson an' Jefferson. Go on an' baste th' foes iv liberty an' ye're name will discind to future giner-rations, inspirin' thim to their jooty an' leadin' thim like a star fr'm safe to safe.' 'Huh,' says Croker.

"Rafferty says th' dillygation wint away much pleased. He tells me it Thomas Jefferson or Andhrew Jackson had come to Kans' City they wuddent atthract half th' attintion iv Croker. An' that's right. 'Tis proper th' party shud give honor to a good man, a thrue man an' a man that prob'ly cud bate th' intire Matsachoosets dillygation if put in a room with thim an' a chair."

"I'd like to see him president," said the honest Hennessy.

"So wud I," said Mr. Dooley. "He'd be th' boy that'd get afther th' thrusts. He'd follow thim up night an' day, pursue thim to their lairs, take thim be th' throat an' choke thim till they give up."

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

In its selections from English periodicals the current Living Age gives its readers a number of interesting articles. Among them is Ferdinand Brunetiere's "French Views of England," "The Literary Inspiration of Imperialism," and "Colonial Memories."

In Harper's Bazaar for the week Mr. Howells continues his "Heroines of Nineteenth Century Fiction" in an appreciative discussion of the heronies of Jane Austen's novels. Miss Golder's literary criticisms are an interesting feature, as are Margaret Deland's "Gardening and Life," and Margaret Welch's "The Preaching of Nature's Sermon." The rest of the number is devoted as usual to fashions and domestic matters.

The Globe, a quarterly review of literature, society, religion, art and politics, covers its large field with the Rev. C. S. Macfarland's article on the "Attitude of Jesus Toward Scripture," an account of "Egypt's Gifts to Modern Culture," and further papers on "Admiral Dewey and the Presidency," and "Nature's Moulding of Character."

"American Literary Criticism and the Doctrine of Evolution" is the subject of an able essay in the International Monthly for July by Willard Morton Payne of Chicago. Professor Wilson of Columbia university gives an interesting paper on "Recent Aspects of Biological Research" and "The Bubonic Plague" is treated of by Dr. Cyrus Edson.

One of the most interesting reviews of the month is that of Harry Thurston Peck in The Bookman with "Unleavened Bread" by Robert Grant as his theme. Mr. Peck says: "In 'Unleavened Bread' there is really something new—a recurrent perception of certain things which are not localized in our life, but which are as true of one section of our country as of another, and which are, therefore, broadly and significantly American." To this extent Mr. Grant may be said to have produced, if not the representative American novel which the world is waiting for, at least the nearest approximation to it that has yet been written. "The Great Newspapers of Continental Europe" series takes the reader this time to Scandinavia, while the strong story of Mr. John Uri Lloyd, "Stringtown on the Pike," grows in interest.

The Herald is in receipt of a most interesting map of the United States, a reduced fac similie of the exhibit made at Paris by Lord & Thomas, the well known advertising agents of Chicago. The exhibit is 18x25 inches, and shows the area, population, number of publications per capita circulation of publications as well as the number and circulation of the publications in each state. Utah, for instance, is credited with seventy-nine publications, with a combined circulation per issue of 139,305, a percentage per issue of 46.4 of the population. Idaho is given eighty-one publications; total circulation per issue, 48,749, or an average of 22.5 per cent of the population per issue. Wyoming has forty-four publications; total circulation per issue, 41,500; percentage per issue, 26.4 of population. Copies of the map will be sent free on request to all advertisers who address Lord & Thomas, Trude building, Chicago.

In Constantinople.

(Puck.)

First Chicago Traveler—It seems peculiar that a man should have four or five wives.

Second Chicago Traveler—Very peculiar! It is strange that there isn't some legal provision for getting rid of some of them.

A Regular Encyclopedia.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Hoax—Borem is said to be a remarkably bright fellow.

Joax—Bright! Why, he knows as much as his wife thinks he knows.

AN UNWRITTEN PLATFORM.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The discussion of the platform as written by Secretary Smith, approved by the president, and mutilated by the committee on resolutions, shows that the campaign need not necessarily proceed entirely on the platform adopted by the national committee. It may be presumed that the president knows what he wants. The laws of England are said by Blackstone and other writers to be partly written and partly unwritten. So of the Republican platform. Various parts of it were lost in transmission and did not appear in the official draft. But will not the lost clauses be regarded as equally binding on the head of the ticket, who had already endorsed them? Among the fine passages left out were nearly all of the following:

"In all this eventful and matchless history of success at home and triumphs abroad, our masterful leader has been the true patriot and the upright statesman, who has walked untried paths and faced unforeseen responsibilities with serene wisdom and lofty courage and patient fortitude. Clear in vision, strong in judgment, and firm in action, he has directed our momentous policies in the true spirit of American institutions and with abiding faith in the American people. His universally recognized nobility of mind and heart has inspired the confidence and won the affection of his countrymen, and for the completion of his great and unfinished work we invoke the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without distinction of party, in the re-election of President William McKinley."

It is not to be believed that "our masterful leader" has renounced this because a committee that had no taste for rhetoric left most of it out.

There was another plank left out with less rhetoric, but more body to it. It said: "We welcome the people of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines to the fellowship of our republican institutions." The committee would have done of this, but simply approved the annexation of Hawaii. Now it would be interesting to know whether this last plank is to be replaced or not. Is it to be a part of the policy of the next administration if the Republicans win? If so, what form will that welcome take?

SHORT STORIES.

Her Astronomical Reasoning.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Two ladies were talking the other day about sending a telegram to a mutual friend who was about to depart for Europe.

"John told me," said one lady, "that I must send it before 10 o'clock, as they would leave the hotel at that time."

"But it is 10 o'clock now in New York," said the other lady. "It's nearly 10 o'clock in St. Louis, and it must be long after 10 there. Oh, I am so sorry! Why didn't we think of it sooner?"

"My dear," said the other lady in the most patronizing tone imaginable, "you are forgetting your geography, or your longitude and time, or whatever branch of one's education such information belongs to. Don't you remember how the teacher used to impress the fact upon us that the sun moves from west to east? I am sure I shall never forget that."

"But doesn't the sun reach New York before it gets to St. Louis?" objected the other lady.

"Why, how could that be when it moves from west to east? It reaches San Francisco first. Don't you remember, they used to tell us that the day was born in the Pacific? I'm sure if some of the old teachers could hear you they would be ashamed," and she laughed heartily. Her friend looked still unconvinced.

"I thought," she said, "that it was the earth that moved, and doesn't it move from east to west?"

"Such a mess as you would make of the solar system. One thing moving in one direction and the other in another. Why, there would be no end of collisions. That is what they call the law of the universe, everything moving the same way. I guess I will go out now and send the telegram, for it must be nearly 10 o'clock in New York by this time."

Milesian Magisterialty.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Germantown has an Irish policeman whose exaggerated ideas of what constitutes his duty often result in ridiculous scenes. One day last week he noticed a man who lives on Manheim street superintending the digging of a small hole at the curb in front of his gate. "Pfwat are yez doin'?" he demanded. "Going to plant a hitching post," replied the owner of the property good naturedly. He knew the policeman and had often bandied jokes with him. "Have yez a permit?" asked the minion of the law. "No, I just went ahead and did it." "Och! sure, Oi can't allow that at all, at all. It's me juty fer to enforce de law. Yez'll have to get a permit from de city hall." The necessary document was procured next day and the hitching post was in place when the blue-coated son of Erin came to inspect the permit. A little pile of dirt remained and the owner of the property instructed his gardener to shovel it up and take it back to the garden. "Here! Here! Oi can't allow that!" exclaimed the policeman. "Thot's de city's property. "It's me juty for to protect de city's property." "All right, then