

The Kansas City Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1834. THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publishers. NINTH AND GRAND AVE.

Subscription Rates: By carriers, per week, 10 cents; per month, 30 cents; per quarter, 85 cents; per year, \$2.50.

Advertising: For advertising rates, write to the home office, or to the J. E. V. Special Agents, offices 905-906 Howe building, Chicago, and 21-22 Tribune building, New York.

Entered at the postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, for transmission through the mails, as second class matter.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 280,400 COPIES; DAILY AVERAGE, 40,057.

Weather Forecast for Tuesday: WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair, variable winds.

THE FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES. The protest going up from the Democratic newspapers and Democratic politicians against what is conceived to be W. J. Bryan's attempt to switch from the money question to an anti-expansion issue, are numerous enough and vigorous enough to indicate very deep party feeling on the subject.

While Bryan is in the house we find Democratic opposition wavering. The minority, which started on the firm conviction that our country should get rid of the Philippines as soon as possible, is becoming steadily smaller and smaller.

It is becoming more and more apparent every day that the rank and file of Democracy can not be whipped into opposition to territorial expansion.

As to the Philippine Islands, they are entirely outside of our scheme of growth. They are not essential, as the other acquisitions might be, to the defense of what we have.

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and contemptible to the genuine lover of the starry banner who believes that we might annex all of Europe without sacrificing the principles of liberty and independence.

THE "COUNTRY LAWYER" AT HOME.

After the Spanish-American peace treaty was signed at Washington, Judge William E. Day, the president of the commission, accompanied by Mrs. Day, left at once for their home in Canton, where they arrived in time to take Christmas dinner.

The home coming of Judge Day is replete with interesting suggestion and was the occasion for giving out a few points on this newly risen statesman's future plans.

It is announced positively that he does not desire any further political honors, and it is emphatically stated that there is no truth in the rumor that he would be a candidate for governor of Ohio.

In this interview Judge Day is entirely consistent with his personal disposition, as shown in times past. It was said—and it was believed—at the time he was appointed assistant secretary of state, that he accepted the appointment reluctantly and only upon the earnest solicitation of his friend, President McKinley.

The services of Judge Day as secretary of state, and especially in his relations to the war with Spain, made him the logical man to head the peace commission.

It is a significant fact that the disparaging comments that were made upon President McKinley's selection of a "country lawyer" as assistant secretary of state, and upon the promotion of the same "country lawyer" to the position made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Sherman, ceased long before Judge Day resigned the secretaryship and have never been heard since he began the treaty with the Spanish commission.

It has been the fortune of few men to make such records of statesmanship in so short a time. Yet the official career of Judge Day is distinctly American. The greatest of our statesmen have been men of humble origin, simple life and modest pretensions, and not a few of them have been "country lawyers."

IRVING AND THE NEW ISSUE.

While "Coin" Harvey and other uncompromising silver Democrats are weeping over the anti-expansion bee that has been buzzing about the attentive ear of William J. Bryan, there is no surprise among the people large over the Nebraska's change of base.

Those who are familiar with the proceedings that led up to the Chicago convention, and entered into the acts of that remarkable gathering, are quite prepared to see Mr. Bryan take any new issue—no matter how unattractive or impractical—that seems to give promise of success.

The adoption of the free coinage of silver by the Chicago convention of 1896 was merely a play upon the feelings of discontent then prevailing among the people, especially in the West and South, because of the period of depression that had come upon the country.

The leaders saw in this unsettled condition an opportunity to gain adherents for a new doctrine, and they took up the silver issue forthwith—not as sincere disciples, but as practical politicians.

If Mr. Bryan had been sincere in all that he said in his memorable campaign, he would not now allow any new issue to displace free silver.

It is not quite clear what the people of Nevada have against Senator Stewart, and we imagine it is the infrequency and brevity of his speeches.

In his opposition to expansion, Mr. Bryan will have the earnest and zealous support of that staunch friend of the common people, the sugar trust.

"Flatrons" is the name given by Admiral Dewey to his new monitors. He has an idea they will do some very smooth work if occasion arises.

Mr. Bryan is wise in forsaking a hopeless cause like free silver, but unwise in being for a refusal to an equally hopeless one like anti-expansion.

Here is the real question. Why should a country which has been expanding all its life suddenly decide that expansion is a wicked and dangerous thing?

man with such a name ought to be an authority on the subject.

The esteemed South Carolina contemporary which wants the word "rebellion" erased from the national records would probably be satisfied with "resistance to tyranny" as a substitute.

The men you see on the street who look dejected and all used up may have been dejected, but more likely they have been wrestling with the problem of how to meet their first-of-the-year bills with a pocket-book that has come through the holidays.

By the retirement of Admiral Bance, on Christmas day, Dewey became the ranking admiral of the navy. The promotion is all right, but it is of small consequence. The hero of Manila doesn't need any official advancements. He is already at the pinnacle of naval distinction.

It is reasonably certain that the anti-railroad bill which the Populist legislature of Kansas is framing will be a monstrous one, and it is just as certain that the courts will declare it unconstitutional and void.

It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that the country is not yet aware how Professor Stanley's private secretary, To this Mr. Allen replies in his Ottawa Herald, as follows:

"The statement was wholly without foundation. The editor of this paper said nothing of the kind. He spoke only two or three words all the while he was at the office. He was careful to say that while none of the Wichita romancers who believe that the proper conception of newspaper work consists in publishing sensational guesses and untruthful falsehoods along regular session under any moral obligation to stay bought through a special session? The consensus of opinion seems to be that unless it is specifically conditioned otherwise a member sells himself for only one session at a time. The precedents seem to be a little misty, but this is doubtless the rule usually followed."

KANSAS TOPICS.

What a miserable spectacle it is that now is on exhibition in the Kansas capitol! Day by day the steering committee of a political party meets in the chambers of the supreme court of the state, and there, upon consultation with one of the judges and in alleged secret understanding with another, labors to devise a legislative bill that will be successful in overturning the constitution of the United States.

An almost parallel case would be furnished if the judge of one of the district courts should come down from the bench and invite the attorney for one of the parties litigant in his court, to a private consultation at which the judge would advise the attorney how to draw his papers and submit his evidence in order to secure a judgment. The judges of the supreme court are supposed to preserve an entire disinterestedness in all matters which may be expected to come before them for adjudication. They have no more right to advise a legislature how to inflict damages upon the corporations than they would have to advise an attorney or his client in cases pending before them.

And what makes the performance of these Kansas judges all the more disgraceful and humiliating is the fact that they are taking part in a proceeding that has for its object a double blow at the spirit and letter of American institutions. It is the open and avowed purpose of Governor Leedy and his followers to devise a measure which will destroy the right of certain citizens to take refuge in the federal courts and behind the federal constitution. Governor Leedy sets this forth fully and clearly in his message to the legislature. He asks for the passage of a law that cannot be made reviewable by the supreme court of the United States, no matter what this law may violate under the federal constitution. At the same time he asks for a law that cannot be made reviewable by the supreme court of his own state, his reasons being that after January next, this court will be in the hands of law-abiding, fair-minded and constitutional judges. Therefore, we find the political or legislative canvases now being held in the supreme court rooms at the Kansas capitol engaged in the double task of trying to knock out the supreme court of the United States and the supreme court of the state of Kansas. That the framers of this remarkable bill are fully aware of the difficulties besetting their revolutionary measures is made very manifest in the fact that they remained in conference and struggled with it all day Sunday, not only breaking a law of the state, but also violating the tenets of common propriety.

Archie Aldrich is an Emporia boy with the troops in Manila, and here is a letter written by him to the home folk: "We don't have much to do now. The boys tried getting up a baseball game, but they don't take much interest in it. The natives are easy to get along with. These islands are just like the cannibal islands you read about. Back in the interior the different tribes speak different languages. There is a tribe of which the adults are only three feet high. They don't wear clothes, and they shoot needle-pointed, poisoned arrows. Then there is another tribe of six-footers. But those around here are quick to learn. It is said that the men make the women do all the work, but they don't around here. The wife is the financial head of the family, and she sees to the buying and selling. The old man has to get out and die. Sometimes the natives come to town with large bunches of bananas, which they brought one in recently twenty feet long. There are lots of monkeys in the mountains, too. The boys buy monkeys of the natives—about a dozen to the company. I guess I'll bring one home; they only cost six bits for extra good ones. We have nice, cool, clean quarters. In the priest's room of the largest church in town. They call it a cathedral with some sort of a cigar box Spanish name. The health of the whole army is excellent. There is no more need to worry about me than if I was home."

A Useless Opposition.

It is a genuine misfortune for this country that the country is served. Its leadership has fallen into such hands that its ability and worthiest men find themselves unable to render but little service to the nation. Men who are neither competent nor fair critics, who cannot command the confidence of the better voters of their own party nor the attention of its opponents, have been pushed to the front that the usefulness of the opposition has well nigh vanished. If it had principles for which it contended without ceasing voters might feel that it was sincere if not wise, and deserved some attention because presumably honest in its criticism. But the opposition has no such principles, has not held steadily to its professions, has resorted to the shallowest pretenses in order to evade issues of its own raising, and has yet repeatedly dispersed itself by bitter and fusion between factions pretending to be hostile in purpose and principle.

It is not intended, nor would it be right, to cast especial responsibility for this state of things upon such individuals as Messrs. Bryan and Bailey, Jones, of Arkansas; Allen, of Nebraska; or Altgeld, of Illinois. They are men capable of statesmanship, fair criticism or patriotic leadership; the fault is behind them, with the forces which have thrust them into positions where they do not belong. The opposition has demanded that for leadership because it is an opposition which cannot be led by anything better. One has only to fancy the fate of real statesmen attempting to move the forces which followed senseless Jerry Simpson or instructing the mobs which deluged in Tillman or appealing to the Tammany audiences of Kansas and Missouri. The obvious reason for the opposition is its unprincipled and unscrupulous refusal to support the nation by de-

faming its highest officials, would be quite out of place with such followers. The kind of opposition that is in Illinois wants its Allied to stir up an anarchistic revolution against a government of law. The kind of opposition that is most often seen in the far West professes to hate all monopolies except the silver monopolists. The nation is a free trade fanatic in one campaign, a free silver fanatic in the next and now a violent hater of expansion.

Next one wonders that an opposition without any steady purpose, broken into factions which hate each other, but bitter and full all the same, has lost capable leadership and the power of doing any service for the country. Mr. Bryan, who is back to his home because he finds that his party in congress cannot be persuaded to adopt his latest "solemn conviction" that expansion is unconstitutional, and that the silver issue has been turned down by many silver states, and the declarations of Generals Wheeler and Lee, as well as Generals Miles and Merritt, have made it impossible to have a commensurate campaign upon charges about conduct of the war, and property has shunned free traders in many Southern and Western and Pacific states, the maintaining of the opposition has to look for the path of real usefulness to the country nor for a genuine statesman as a leader.

Populist Programme in Kansas.

The Populist legislature of Kansas has convened in special session to regulate the affairs of a few corporations that have had the temerity to stick money in an attempt to keep the Sunflower state from falling too far behind the procession.

Incidentally the Populists will also regulate a few of the corporations of Oklahoma and if nature has made any new laws since the last session they will be promptly vetoed by Governor Leedy when his attention is called to them. Nature will not be permitted to go on regulating the affairs of the universe so long as Kansas has a governor and a legislature with courage enough to prevent it.

The Populist legislature of Kansas has mapped out a programme of regulation in the hope of making the railroads and its army of brigands in Cuba. About the only things which the legislature does not propose to regulate at this session are the seasons of the year and the sex of the children who are born in Kansas during the next decade. When the railroads, telegraph and telephone companies are properly regulated these other matters, however, will receive attention.

Here are a few of the schemes of regulation outlined in the bill: To reduce freight rates 25 per cent. To reduce passenger rates from 3 cents to 2 cents a mile. To reduce sleeping car rates 50 per cent. To reduce telegraph, telephone and express charges 40 per cent. To create a new board of railroad commissioners with power to adjust differences between the railroads and the members to be appointed by Governor Leedy for four years.

To establish state stock yards at a cost of \$100,000, the charges to be 50 per cent lower than the charges of the stock yards company at Kansas City. Thirty-six bills of this character have any time left after attending to these matters will pass a bill providing for a commission on the part of the railroads to be appointed by Governor Leedy, which shall determine just how much weather belongs to Kansas and just what kind it shall be.

And the corporations that are to be regulated and "reduced" will have to pay the bill. They are a menace to the welfare of the people, but they come in handy when the assessor goes around to take up the collection for the support of Populism.

Presidential Oratory.

The best speaking in this Southern presidential tour no doubt has been at Montgomery, where Governor McKinley began his brief life. President McKinley showed singular readiness when he reported on Governor Johnston's saying that Alabama has nothing to take back from the federal government. "We have nothing to take back from having kept you in the Union. We are glad you stayed in." Bravo for McKinley! And again, when he thanked "Mother Spenser" and praising her for her services in the war, he said: "I am glad to see you here, and I am glad to see you here, and I am glad to see you here."

At the same time he expressed the sense of the whole American people. At the same time he expressed the sense of the whole American people. At the same time he expressed the sense of the whole American people.

Driving Out the Horse.

According to press dispatches from New York, the horse in Fifth Avenue in that city is soon to be transformed into a horseless carriage service. Vehicles drawn by horses are to give way to the automobile busses that have been in successful operation in Paris for some time.

Provided the streets are kept in good repair, the horseless carriage is better suited to city use than vehicles drawn by animals. The horseless carriage is less noisy, cleaner and easier to manage than horse power means of travel. The automobile will not become frightened and run away from crowded streets, which is one of the most serious sources of danger to horse and pedestrian alike from the use of horses.

The city of the future undoubtedly will be one in which vehicles drawn by animal power will be replaced by horseless carriages. While the horseless carriage is the problem of keeping streets clean and in good condition will be rendered less difficult.

The Haymakers' Ticket.

For vice president—Jeremiah Simpson, of Kansas. Platform—Save all the money you can when you are in politics, and bring it home with you.

The Latest Spectacle.

From the New York Sun. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as the sole and exclusive exponent and embodiment of "true Americanism," is a sight for gods and men.

The Patient Toilet.

The newspaper worker is always in favor of holidays for other people. He doesn't expect any for himself.

Missouri in the Cabinet.

Washington Correspondent of the New York Sun. The new secretary of the interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, is the fifth representative in the cabinet of one of the largest, most populous and most important of the states of the country. Missouri, admitted as a state in 1820, and the eleventh to be so admitted, cast at the last presidential election 62,000 votes, a total exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, which have had respectively in cabinets thirty, twenty-five, twenty and twenty-two members.

for terms amounting collectively to twenty-four years. Missouri has remained, since its admission, unrepresented in either the presidency or vice presidency, and there has been no Missouri secretary of state or of the treasury, and no Missouri secretary of war, though that position was offered to a Missouri man after the death of General Sherman and declined.

President McKinley nominated in St. Louis, the most strongly and steadfastly Republican of the great cities of the West. Missouri has seventeen electoral votes, four only of the forty-five states have more. During Democratic administrations this strongly Democratic state has attained no higher cabinet honor than a secretary of agriculture, in 1889, for a few weeks. For the first two years of President Lincoln's first term, Andrew Bates, a Missouri man, was attorney general, and although Missouri has been for many years not only a strongly Democratic state but the opinion of the status of the entire Democratic, the present Republican administration is the third to have a Missouri secretary of the interior. President Harrison had a Missouri secretary of the interior, John W. Noble, who served in that position for two years.

There are other reasons, apart from the identity of the candidate chosen by the president for this office, which make the selection of a Missouri man desirable. St. Louis is now the headquarters in the material way of the chief territory with which the department of the interior has to do. The Indian business of the country comes largely through the regions still tributary to St. Louis for railroad connections. The land business of the government is carried on chiefly in the West, and there are now, for the first time, no longer any Northwest territories, the three organized territories not admitted by the act of 1890, New Mexico and Oklahoma, in the Southwest.

To these reasons of a public character, there is to be added another of a political character, resulting from the record made at the recent election. At the time of the nomination of Mr. McKinley, in St. Louis, the Western states generally, those West of the Mississippi valley, were strongly infected with Populism. The first national convention of the Populist party was held in the city of Omaha; the second was called at St. Louis, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Colorado. The Populist states, and Missouri was the strongest, were on the silver column on the Democratic side, and was later the most populous state in the country which gave its electoral votes to Bryan. At the recent election the Republicans received much of their support in the West, and their gains were most decided in the former Populist states. They carried four Missouri districts for congress and a greater gain in the trans-Mississippi states elsewhere in the country. The recognition of these districts by the appointment of a Missouri man to the cabinet is an example of President McKinley's policy in appointing his cabinet.

The retirement of Attorney General McKenna, of California, and his appointment as supreme court judge, created a vacancy which was filled by an Eastern man, John W. Weeks, of New Hampshire. The restored equilibrium of the cabinet has been restored by the appointment of a Missouri man as secretary of the interior, and Pennsylvania in the East and Illinois in the West are both represented in the cabinet. The only member of the president's cabinet from a state the electoral vote of which was cast against Mr. McKinley in 1896.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The rounds of a pugilistic contest should be kept as close as possible to the ground. The quail always responds to the toast of the season.

Will Mr. Lister's trust undertake to water the unimpaired milk? It is sometimes advisable to use a telephone when you speak the truth.

All politicians are not dishonest. Some are still in the amateur class. Some poets are made by writing magazine poems that nobody can understand.

A sure way to improve the memory is to do things you would like to forget. We know of some men called "self-made" who undoubtedly cheated themselves.

This would be a quiet, peaceable world were it not for the movements of the under lip. Lots of men who believe in Darwin's theory are busy transforming themselves back into monkeys.

The average man is miserable because about two-thirds of his time is spent in imagination to that end. Possession is nine points of the law—and if found in a thief's possession they all point toward the prosecution.

It is rumored that a new publication entitled "The Waste Basket" will shortly appear. We infer from its name that it is to be a magazine of poetry.

Formal Attire of the London Man.

The stranger in London can not readily get over the idea that the Englishman is a person of some importance. In America when we see a man in a "Prince Albert" and a "plug hat," we can guess that he is a tradesman, a clerk, a shopkeeper or a peddler. In London the formal make-up has no significance whatever. All kinds of men ranking anywhere above "lower class," have their frock coats and tall hats.

A tailor-made frock coat is not a luxury in London. Take it in the United States, and a man who wishes to attire himself in the extreme of what the British call "afternoon wear," will be willing to pay for it. Compare the prices of a Sunday outfit.

Frock coat and waistcoat.....\$15.00 \$20.00
Sundaysuit.....10.00 15.00
Shirts.....1.00 2.00
Socks......25 .50
Total.....\$26.25 \$32.50

You can buy a bunch of violets on a London street corner for 4 cents. It costs sixpence to have a silk hat ironed. When it comes to the mere making of a personal frock on a small income, no other city can offer such advantages as London.

Bill Bryan has been in the news for some time. He has been in the news for some time. He has been in the news for some time.

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THE MIDWINTER VISITOR.

(From the French of Henri Murger.) "Whose steps are those? This comes so late!" "Whose steps are those? This comes so late!" "Whose steps are those? This comes so late!"

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DON QUOTE.

Behind the postboard, on the battered back, The lean clerk striped with plaster is and iron, And speaks, as if he were a man of iron, And speaks, as if he were a man of iron, And speaks, as if he were a man of iron.

The four first wife, All spent to be, Forgive the poor, please him I dwell, And cold heart, a lean clerk man, And cold heart, a lean clerk man, And cold heart, a lean clerk man.

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