

appeals like the following from the New York Herald will have great weight:

Honest-money Democrats now stand exactly where war Democrats did at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and it is for them at the polls next November to prove themselves as true Americans and patriots as their predecessors did when in the dark days of the country's peril they shouldered their muskets in defense of the Union.

The shot fired at Fort Sumter united Democrats and Republicans throughout the North in a common cause. It obliterated party lines. It made loyalty to the nation paramount to party fealty. Democrats and Republicans stood shoulder to shoulder against a common foe and a common danger.

Today the country is menaced by the danger of reckless silver fanaticism, which strikes at the welfare of the people, the prosperity of business and the credit and good name of the government abroad as well as at home. Silverism must inevitably bring in its trail financial chaos and national disaster. In the face of such a danger there should be no Democrats and no Republicans. There should be no parties save that which is for the country and that which is against it.

Of course the great danger to the Union is the gold monometallism which would bind the masses in financial slavery, and place the power of control permanently in the hands of the money kings. And the policy which always has marked the rule of money is clearly outlined here. It is to force those unwilling to subject themselves to that rule into acts of violence, and then bring the repressive power of the government upon them. Many of the masses will lend themselves in ignorance to this scheme, and will "bolt" their party lines therefor, as suggested. But there is in prospect a great deal of "bolting" in the other direction, and the outlook is that by the time the November election is through there will have been so many "bolts" located in one direction or another that relations in and between parties will have been entirely changed from the conditions that have prevailed the past forty years.

POST MORTEM PARDON.

The red tape which surrounds presidential business and not only prevents prompt action in many cases that are urgent, but also keeps from the nation's chief magistrate current news that might be of importance to have knowledge of in his official proceedings, has a pointed illustration in the case of a pardon issued last week to James Fair, a convict sent from Fort Smith, Arkansas, three years ago under a four years sentence for perjury. Fair was twenty-five years old and was consigned to the penitentiary in King's county, New York. Coming from a southern climate, it did not take long for consumption to develop in the New York prison. When January 1, 1896, came it was evident that he would not last his term out, so a movement was started to secure his release.

Early in the year the case was presented to President Cleveland. On Friday last the pardon was granted and forwarded to the King's county penitentiary. But the unfortunate

man had been already set free from his imprisonment. On May 12, more than a month before the pardon was granted, Fair had died of consumption.

PHILANTHROPY IN BUSINESS.

J. H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register company, Dayton, contributes to one of the departments of Public Opinion an article on the relations between employers and employees. He takes the stand that kindness pays even from a business standpoint, in dollars and cents, and his views are entitled to consideration, because they are founded, not on Utopian theories, but on experiments and cold facts.

The general opinion is, that an employer pays all he can afford in wages and is by no consideration bound to give anything for which there is no return. The employee in the same way considers himself justified in giving as little as possible in exchange for the wages, at least in giving no more than the contract calls for; and thus a condition is developed decidedly detrimental to both sides. But the truth is beginning to dawn upon those interested that whatever benefits one party benefits the other, both directly and indirectly.

The author referred to says the question has been put to a practical test in the factory with which he is connected. Two years ago they had an unorganized factory and many employees who were merely eye-servants. The old idea of increasing profits was to cut down the payroll and the men's idea of benefiting themselves was to do as little as possible. When it became clear that this system did not pay, a change was decided upon. The author states this as follows:

The factory is now in charge of a committee of five persons, each member serving as chairman for a month, in rotation. We stimulate ambition by promoting from the ranks and by offering prizes for suggestions for improvements in the work. We pay dividends, as it were, by increasing the payroll as soon as any increase is merited. We pay 20 of the officers and principal employees, in addition to their salaries, monthly dividends in proportion to monthly shipments. We have established a library and reading room, a club for social purposes, and also an Advance Club, so called, of 200 members, which meets once a week, in the company's time, for the discussion of topics relating to the advancement of business. The women employed by the company are given a recess twice a day, and are provided with a hot lunch at noon, free of charge. They have a Saturday half-holiday all the year round, one day's vacation each month and a week's vacation in summer, and receive full pay for all this time. They have rest-rooms fitted up with cots, a limited membership in the Women's Gymnasium, and are given calisthenic exercises twice a day.

The result is, we are told, that the employees are healthy, ambitious and self-respecting. They are faithful in their work, home-loving and efficient, and actual experience has proved that the treatment accorded them pays the employers in every sense of the word.

This question has a much wider hearing. In this country where the great masses have such a large share

in the government, it is of the utmost importance that in the daily walks of life no condition should be developed in which one class naturally must stand arrayed against another. The covered embers are certain to blaze up whenever the wind of political agitation blows, and the result is disastrous to the country's industry and commerce. A regeneration of the daily relations between man and man, such as contemplated in all a and religious teaching, would do more towards bringing happiness and prosperity to the millions of homes and, consequently, stability to the governmental structure than any reform so far proposed by the leaders of the political parties. Any ill from which a country may suffer must be remedied by individual application. The reform must commence with the procurement of new material and be continued, if necessary, with reconstruction. But new material is indispensable.

FROM SLAVERY TO A THRONE.

A telegram from Peking in the beginning of this week announced the death of the dowager empress of China, the adopted mother of the present emperor.

Empress Tsi Tsi has had a remarkable career. Originally she was but a slave, the daughter of a poor family in the outskirts of Canton. It appears that during the Ming rebellion her parents were reduced to the verge of starvation, and it was finally decided to sell the girl, then 15 years of age. She was bought by a wealthy family in Canton, whose head was a Tartar general, a distant relative of the then ruling emperor. The wife of the general was pleased with the girl and gave her the position of favorite maid, and after a while she was adopted as a daughter. A tutor was appointed for her education, and the rapid progress she made in learning exceeded all expectations.

After the close of the rebellion the general received exceptional honors at the hand of the emperor, and in accordance with Chinese custom, he had to bring his sovereign some gift as an acknowledgement of these favors. He presented his adopted daughter to the ruler, and the latter was delighted with the gift. The young girl was fascinating and modest. She won the hearts of everybody.

In due course of time she gave the emperor a son, and she was now exalted to the rank of empress. Before the emperor died he appointed her son the successor, and she soon overturned the board of regents and proclaimed the heir, then only seven years old, the ruler of the celestial kingdom. She placed herself at the helm and carried on the government successfully.

In 1875 the young emperor died and was followed on the throne by Kwang Su, son of Prince Kung. Tsi Tsi continued to rule, however, until the government was virtually turned over to the emperor in 1889.

Those who have followed the events in China during recent years say the success of the now departed empress has been phenomenal. The empire when she assumed control of the gov-