

McKinley's Policies and Prospects.

By HENRY CABOT LODGE,
United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Men in whose memories the lean Cleveland years are still painfully fresh are not going to throw away the improved conditions of the McKinley years, just for the fun of seeing what Mr. Bryan would do in the White House besides making speeches from the steps of that historic building.

Another reason for confidence is that we have kept our promises made at St. Louis. I do not say all our promises, for I make no extravagant claims. We have done nothing for our shipping, nothing toward beginning practically the Isthmian Canal, both matters of primary importance. We have failed to do anything to restrict immigration. In which lies a deeper peril to this country than anywhere else, but if we have fallen short on this point the Democrats are worse as absolute opponents, and the only hope of any relief

not promise any reform in the currency, but better than our world we have passed a currency bill through the House and in a few weeks will make it law. By that bill we declare for the gold standard, make all our obligations payable in gold, break the endless chain, prevent the exhaustion of the gold reserve, will improve the banking facilities of the country. Will the business and labor of the country, more dependent for prosperity on a sound and stable money system than on anything else, replace President McKinley with Mr. Bryan, who, if he stands for anything, which some sceptical persons doubt, stands for free silver and a financial and monetary revolution? We think not. Hence another and very solid ground of confidence.

That the Democratic party itself has no confidence in its leading issue of 1896 is apparent from the painful efforts that one wing of it is making to induce the other to put free silver into the background and substitute some new slogan—imperialism seems to be the favorite alternative—for the lost cause of 1896.

We promised to rid the country of the Cleveland deficit. We have done so. The treasury has a surplus despite the war expenses.

We promised in 1896 to deal with the Cuban question. We have done so. The result was war and a serious crisis unforeseen in any party platform. We met the crisis. We fought the war, in a hundred days we had driven Spain forever from the Western Hemisphere and held the Philippines. Not a single defeat was endured, and no war with equally vast results was ever fought out so rapidly and with such a small expenditure of blood and treasure. We concluded a triumph peace. President McKinley had the courage and wisdom to grasp the great situation so new and so pregnant with possibilities. He boldly accepted the results of war, which had suddenly opened to us the pathway of the Pacific where a Republican Congress had already annexed Hawaii. This is not the place to argue the policy of expansion, but we fondly hope that Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party will make it an issue, for on that issue we believe our argument unanswerable. We believe that the American people understand fully the importance of the Eastern trade, and the need of our labor and our industries to develop every possible market for our products. We believe that the American people are always against retreat and surrender, and that we have nothing to fear from an antagonist who on this question falls without arguing and has nothing to offer as a policy, but that which Hamlet read "words, words, words." We believe that sooner than we dared to hope the inextinguishable value of the Philippines has been proved by the brilliant diplomacy of Mr. Hay, which seems to have secured a guarantee of all our rights and of the "open door" to our trade and that of all other nations in the vast Empire of China. The success of Mr. Hay, which now seems assured, will stand out in future as one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of our history. The foundation of that success lies in one word—Manila. The master of Manila wrote those able notes and received from the great nations of Europe those gratifying responses. All this will be understood and rightly valued by the American people next November. Hence another ground of confidence.

Lastly, as we look upon the Democratic party in its present estate, we feel hopeful. We watch with interest for some question upon which they can all vote together; for some policy upon which they are, in appearance at least, united. Their condition, as it seems to us, is not likely to command the confidence of the American people. It certainly does not command their own. When they get their candidate in the field, when they have a campaign on foot and begin to "cleave the general ear with horrid speech," business

Two Interesting Political Articles from the New York World that will be widely read in Utah.

UNDER WHICH FLAG?

Are we pagan yet or Christian? Look at conditions in the face—Mars the god whom still we worship! Mammon in our ruler's place! After all our boasted progress, have we reached the nobler race?

Are we pagan, or Christian? Do we use as shibboleth The old watchword of the Roman, or of Him of Nazareth? Do we preach love's law of mercy, or the leaden law of death?

Are we pagan yet, or Christian? Yes, I know that we protest. Every age has been pretentious that its standards were the best. But by action, not lip-service, is our real thought expressed.

Are we pagan yet, or Christian? Answer by the higher light. Let the test be with the standards of unchanging truth and right. Do we worship toward the morning, or the past's war-clouded night?

Are we pagan yet, or Christian? 'Tis no matter who we claim. Though we have the tongues of angels, the results are just the same. Do we yet the deeds of Caesar in the Master's holy name?

Are we pagan yet, or Christian? Do we rob and overreach? Do we wrong and slay our brothers 'neath the mask of godly speech? Sow we seeds of love or hatred? Do we practice what we preach?

Are we pagan yet, or Christian? Tell the truth, whatever betide. By our lust, our greed, our conquest is our Savior still denied? By the murder of His brethren is our Lord yet crucified?

—Denver News.

THE BATTLE-SONG OF THE BOERS.

The national anthem of the Boers runs in this wise:

"Di vier van ons dierbaarland
Di wall we o'er Transvaal;
En we di God vergeten hand,
Wat di weer neer wil haal."

This first stanza may be rendered roughly as follows:

"The four-fold flag of our fatherland
Over the Transvaal doth blow,
And woe to the God-forsaken hand
That dares to bring it low."

—Collier's Weekly.

DARK IN LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Professor Elihu Thomson explains the hitherto perplexing phenomenon of the dark flashes of lightning seen in some photographs. In such pictures a black line similar to a streak of lightning is apparent. This has given rise to the theory that there was a dark as well as a light flash in such atmospheric disturbances. Professor Thomson says that "dark lightning is a myth due to contrast effects when seen by the eye and to peculiarities of plate sensitiveness when photographed. The effect is due simply to well-known actions of a photographic plate during exposure and development."—Electricity.

GOVERNOR ED. SCHOFIELD.

A boom has been launched for the governor of Wisconsin as running mate for McKinley. If a Western man is decided upon by the Republicans, Governor Schofield may be regarded as a likely candidate.

could play poker and six could not, and they were divided on those lines. They were given the cards and buttons and retired. In about two hours bringing in a verdict of acquittal. A game of poker had caused all the trouble. The man who now has the zinc property was in a game, and at the show down his opponent said he had four aces and, throwing his cards on the table, raked off the money. Remembering that he had thrown an ace away in the discard, the man who had the zinc property hurriedly looked through the pack, found his fifth ace and then took the money away from his opponent and kept it. He was arrested, but the poker men on the jury held that he was in the right.

HIS DEFECTIVE LEVER.

Representative Cushman of Washington, like many other new members, is finding it somewhat difficult to have all things done which are requested by his constituents. "My Archimedes lever is not working very well yet," he said to me. "I notice that every time I jump on the outer end it does not I jump on."

GENERAL JOUBERT

Was the Guest of Henry George During the World's Fair.

It will be a surprise to the majority of Americans that the chivalrous commander of the Boer army, General Joubert, visited this country as recently as 1892, when he officially represented the Transvaal republic at the World's Fair. He was perhaps somewhat overlooked, but in the light of after events it will be admitted that he was not the least distinguished visitor to our Columbian Exposition. We cannot yet form an accurate estimate of this wonderful man to whose personal genius the wonderful organization of the Boer army is due. He and he alone has inspired these momentous armaments and the splendid organization of the citizen troops, the masterful strategy and the admirable tactics which have made of the intended walk-overs to Pretoria of the English army such an exhibition of defeats and failures. He showed a deep interest in everything pertaining to the exposition and also made a number of friends among the most discerning Americans. The late Henry George was a personal friend of the general, and an eyewitness relates a visit the general paid to a meeting called by Henry George at the Avon Hall, Brooklyn. The general was an admirer of the author of "Progress and Poverty."

"I had been deeply interested in the fight of the Boers against the English as a boy, and I devoured rapidly all war news. I admired intensely the brave leader of that freedom-loving people, never dreaming that I would ever see him in real life. I was also

A Survey of the Democratic Situation.

By JAMES K. JONES,
United States Senator from Arkansas.

O re-elect Mr. McKinley is to formally endorse, after full notice, his policy of abandonment of American principles and policies on great and leading questions and adopt those of Great Britain. We feel confident the American people are not ready for such abandonment, and that they will set the seal of their condemnation on any administration which stands for such purposes.

It has been a principle of which we have never lost sight as a nation that all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed. We have constantly lived up to this doctrine from the foundation of our government until within the last two years; and we now find ourselves endeavoring to force a government upon ten millions of people to which they are utterly opposed, and in resisting which they freely lay down their lives.

The Democratic party has always stood for a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution and strict adherence to the principles which guided the fathers in the foundation of this republic.

The question of imperialism must be decided in the coming elections, and the decision will be final; hence the overshadowing importance of this issue at this time, and the firm belief that the people of this country are not yet ready to follow the example of European nations in a policy of conquest and aggression, gives me faith in the outcome in November next. While the officials in the Republican party are busily engaged in denying the existence of an actual agreement with Great Britain, the "good understanding" existing between the two governments is being constantly alluded to by men high in authority.

A distinguished Republican senator, only a few days ago read in the Senate a statement by one of the most eminent of living Englishmen, and a leading member of the present English government, that the war had knit together every branch of the English-speaking race, making all feel that they have a great common destiny which it is their duty to accomplish; and this Senator Hale, being more an American than a Republican, justly and vigorously denied.

The inevitable consequence, if not the leading purpose of this imperialism, is a great increase in the size of the standing army. Men and interests which fear the people wish for a great army with which they can be held in check, and the people may well fear any party which favors this policy.

The chief reliance of the advocates of this un-American system now is the power of money in elections. But this is expensive, and hence the party frequently attacks the organization of a great army will relieve them of this to a great extent. That the people will submit to any of these things I cannot persuade myself, and if they are not willing to submit they must strike the blow in the coming national election to prevent the consummation of these gigantic evils. I have faith in the people, and believe there will be no doubt about the result.

As if, what seems to be a practical understanding, to wage war on weaker people in violation of every principle of self-government were not a sufficient adoption of British policy, the Republican party is just now passing through Congress a bill, in accordance with British ideas, which proposes to establish a single gold standard; whereas the party has in national platform after platform asserted its devotion to bimetallicism as a principle and pledged itself to accomplish it, and its very last national platform in 1896 asserted the country that it favored bimetallicism by international agreement and pledged itself to promote this, which pledged to abandon bimetallicism making haste to abandon bimetallicism

absolutely and establish the gold standard. The bill also provides in effect for a perpetual national debt, because it makes the national bank notes practically the money of the country, and as payment of the bonds on which these are issued must require the withdrawal of these notes, and a consequent reduction in the volume of currency, these bonds cannot be paid; for as the country increases in population and commerce the national debt must increase as a basis of providing paper money. If the country is to have a proper volume of currency.

But the feature of the bill which, in my opinion, will be most objectionable to the general public is the withdrawal of the establishment of the gold standard, is its provision for the retirement of the greenbacks. There is no effort to conceal this intention in the House bill, though it is denied that the proposed Senate substitute has the same effect. But this denial cannot be sustained.

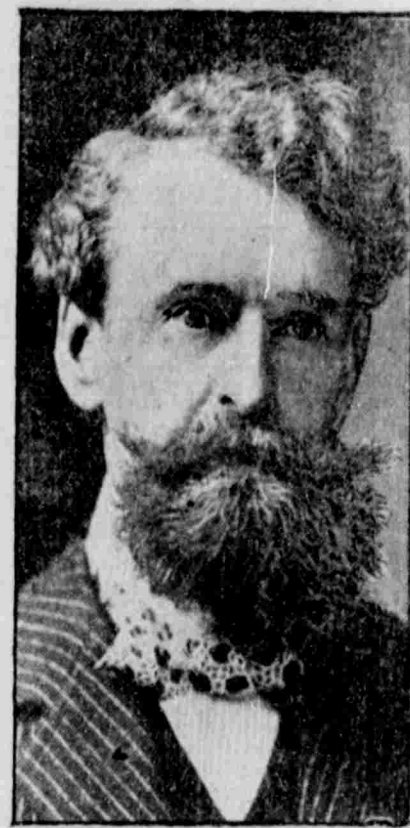
The course of the administration in depositing large sums of government money with favored banks as a reward

instances the wages of labor have been in some degree advanced in the hope of placating the workers, in many others the men have been discharged in large numbers as the result of these combinations, and much discontent is the result. In addition to the personal inconveniences and suffering occasioned by these concentrations of capital is the feeling of their absolute injustice, not to say dishonesty. That federal legislation is to be taken advantage of for the purpose of enriching a few unscrupulous interests at the expense of the great body of the people inspires a feeling of condemnation that will be felt at the polls. Not a village in the United States, not a home, not a family in all the broad land but has felt the sting of these oppressions, and all feel a keen resentment against the entire system. We believe that the old Anglo-Saxon love of honest dealing and fair play is too strong in this country to submit to wrongs so gross and outrageous.

We understand thoroughly that the present economic conditions will have an

SENATOR WILLIAM A. CLARK.

Here is a good portrait of the Montana millionaire, who is charged with buying his way into the United States Senate. A senatorial inquiry into the charges is now in progress.



for contributions to the Republican campaign fund, as exposed in the House of Representatives, will not be forgotten or easily forgiven by the people. In a frequently attacked article, one of the ablest men in the Republican party, claimed great credit for that party as to its course on "trusts." This looks very well on its face, but no matter what may be the public professions of the Republican party the people are not ignorant of the fact that that party is today in a majority in both houses of Congress and has the presidency. If, then, the Republicans have any disposition to control or regulate the trusts, or to prevent their injustices in any way whatever, the question is, "Why do they not do it?"

At the time of the enactment of the most extreme measure of protection which has ever been written in our statute books (the Dingley bill), it was predicted that it would promote the organization of "trusts." Events have fully verified that prediction. The high tariff have enabled a small class of manufacturers to pool their resources, beat down the prices of raw materials and advance the value of the finished product to their own gain and to the impoverishment of the people. These wrongs have reached the point where they will again become absorbing. The establishment of the gold standard by the passage of the pending measure will not settle the question.

In 1896, when a laborer's loss of a place meant no other employment and a possible starvation, we appealed in vain to laborers to vote with us. They were threatened with a loss of employment if they did so, and dared not follow their own judgment. But with easier financial conditions, and more independence among them and a greater willingness to act for themselves and to stand by the principles of the Republic.

built their habitations among the wild beasts and herds of savages, but were obliged to recede before the greedy invaders to leave their homes for a new abiding place further north in the distant country they thought barren enough to escape the lust of the oppressor, and who now make their last stand, determined to defend their last home against the resources of a world empire; strong in a childlike faith in the Providence and their strong arm to keep at bay the nation whose fleets have terrorized far greater nations and wealthier states than the former Republics of Africa. And after that our country is but a small place. General Joubert was interested in the mayor's election in the Greater New York, and the death of Henry George affected him deeply. The writer saw General Joubert frequently at Pretoria. He had an invariably kind face for all who greeted him. Boers are a people without aristocracy, even without plutocracy. Fortunes have only been made during the past few years, and the men who made them have not changed their simple mode of living. Every Boer feels himself the equal of another, and the richest do not expect any particular honors for his wealth. Thus General Joubert, who is second in popularity to Gen. Paul only, is accessible to all, and will stop for a chat with all and sundry who care for it. All in all he thoroughly justifies the preconceived idea of a narrow-minded and prejudiced Boer being a thoroughly enlightened and modern man in his views."

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

This is James S. Sherman of Utica, a member of Congress from the Twenty-fifth New York district, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, who declined the office of secretary of the Senate because he wanted to devote his time to remedying the grievances of the red man.



DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

Financial Question Least Interesting—Discussing the Philippines—This Subject Commands Most Attention—Agitation for Pure Food—Zeb Vance Recalled—Champ Clark's Poker Story.

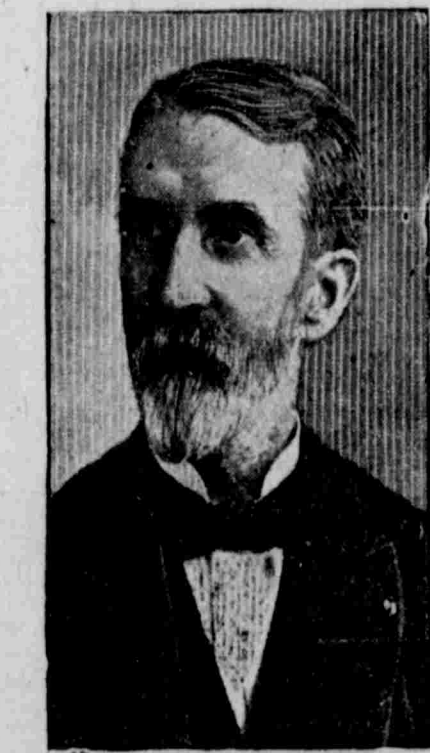
bill is called up, it is a signal for senators to leave the chamber. Having had a date fixed for a vote, there is no particular desire to urge discussion by the friends of the measure.

TALK ON PHILIPPINES.

The desire to talk upon the Philippines and the many ramifications of the subject seems to have overshadowed everything else. It simply means that people talk about what is uppermost in their minds and that senators, to what is live and interesting rather than that which may be of far-reaching importance in the business world, but at the same time is unattractive. It is

MURDEROUS KENTUCKY COLONEL.

Photograph of ex-Congressman David G. Colson of Middlesboro, who is now lodged in jail at Frankfort, Ky. He shot and killed three men, Lieut. Ethelbert Scott, of Somerset; Luther W. Demaree, assistant postmaster of Shelbyville, and Charles Julian. The latter two were innocent bystanders.



Impossible to avoid discussion of the Philippines question either in the Senate or House. Whatever appropriation bills are considered in the House, the latitude of debate gives members an opportunity to say something on almost any topic under the sun. In the Senate there is opportunity to introduce resolutions for the purpose of making speeches, and the courtesy of the Senate always allows a senator to finish his speech, even if it trespasses upon some bill that is pending.

PURE FOOD AGITATION.

It has now been ten years since there was pushed, with any idea of passing it, a bill designated to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated foods. In the Fifty-first Congress we had the "Paddock pure food bill," a Senate measure, and the "Conger food bill," a House measure. They took their names from the men introducing and pressing them. At one time it seemed as if there might be some possibility of passing these measures, but finally, becoming somewhat dependent upon each other, both failed. The facts are that the manufacturers of patent medicines and food preparations made a vigorous fight upon the food bill and joined the southern men interested in the manufacture of cottonseed lard, and both measures were shelved.

RECALLS ZEB VANCE.

I remember that during the closing days of the Fifty-first Congress some senator attempted to call up the "Paddock

