

us. Who the masses of London's population know something of actual conditions here they will have very different ideas than those which now prevail to a marked extent.

"BOLT" NUMBER TWO.

There is now a strong probability that Chicago is to have another convention, to be held early in August. The date has not been definitely fixed, but the fact of the holding is regarded by many prominent politicians as a certainty. This convention is to be the "bolt" of the gold Democrats. This class protest loudly against the Chicago convention's action, and will not be content except with the nomination of a second ticket. In this respect 1896 may record a second party split in its annals.

The "bolt" from the Democratic ticket includes a large number of influential newspapers. The New York Sun, for instance, goes to the extreme of declaring its support of McKinley rather than Bryan, and the Brooklyn Eagle does likewise. The New York Times stops with a refusal to support the Democratic platform and candidate, and is waiting for the second ticket. The Chicago Staats-Zeitung and all the other German papers in the windy city, with a single exception, do likewise. The New York Staats-Zeitung is in the same list. The Chicago Chronicle, heretofore the most pronounced Democratic English paper in the city where it is published, demands the putting up of a new ticket. The Louisville Avesizer, the leading German daily in the South, repudiates the Chicago platform and nominee; the Minneapolis Tribune does likewise; and the Louisville Courier-Journal urges a new ticket.

All this shows the revolt at party control, and the tautness with which the line is drawn on the financial issue of the day. Yet there may not be another Democratic nominee, and there may not be a separate Populist nominee, and there may be both. In any event the "bolt" from the St. Louis convention and the "bolt" after the Chicago convention are good evidence that the party candidate who gets to be next President of the United States, and all who support him, must do some hard campaign fighting to win.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The movement known as Christian Endeavor justly claims to be one of the most remarkable of the age, if rapid growth alone is considered. Ten years ago Dr. J. E. Twitwell of New Haven, Conn., ventured the prediction that in five years the 50,000 members then comprising the organization would be swelled to 500,000, and that in ten years they would amount to a million. Today instead of the round million, there are 2,750,000 members, united in 46,125 societies.

It is confidently claimed that through the influence of the Endeavorers most gratifying results have been obtained. Systematic Bible study has been encouraged and the circulation

of good literature extended. Sunday schools and Sabbath services have received enlarged attendance. Prayer meetings have been held and philanthropic work carried on in asylums, almshouses, prisons, reformatories, factories, houses for the aged and other places where people live, unable to attend services. Missionary enterprises have been aided and war carried on against Sabbath-breaking, racetrack gambling and lotteries. But this is not all. According to the annual report of the general secretary, a Christian influence has been brought to bear to have "well-planned Christian citizenship battles" fought at the primaries in order to overcome the power of the saloon in politics and to promote a more intelligent spirit of patriotism everywhere.

Very enthusiastic conferences were commenced last week at Washington with meetings in all the churches and in large tents. A special feature of the gatherings today, June 13, were so-called Armenian relief meetings. Among the speakers heard, an Armenian lady, Miss Krikorian, who made a touching appeal for her native land. She said in part:

At the end of the nineteenth century, at the culminating point of civilization and humanity, we are suffering such atrocities, such cruelties and distress as would properly put to shame the dark ages. In the history of missions the present situation cannot be paralleled.

If we suffer only the loss of our property we would not desire to trouble you, for we can endure the utmost poverty. Yes, if it were only the loss of our lives, I dare say that we could endure that also. We are accustomed to martyrdom. We are the descendants of martyrs. Armenians' bosoms, like the stained fields of Ararat, are always stained with blood. But I have to say that our honor and purity are being trampled on. This is hard for us to describe and for you to understand. The most honorable and delicate young women, after witnessing with their eyes the slaughter of their fathers, husbands and brothers, yes, of innocent children, are condemned to every kind of brutality, and after unspeakable outrages are either cut to pieces, or, what is far worse, are taken away to Turkish harems. If modesty permitted me, I could enumerate facts that would freeze your blood in your veins.

More than 50,000, mostly heads of families, died as martyrs, and now more than 300,000, mostly women and children, are perishing from starvation and plague.

The summer has come, but not for us, dear friends. Our fields are not tilled and sowed; our vineyards are not trained. "What will be the harvest?" A whole nation is today waiting as sheep ready to be slaughtered, in the literal meaning of the word. Are you going to leave us to the mercy of the merciless? Will you see us forced to accept Mohammedanism in despair of help from Christian nations, and will you raise no hand to save us? My conscience compels me to declare that the apathy of Christian nations is causing the Armenians to embrace Mohammedanism more than the sword of the Turk. In their distress the Armenians are calling to the Christian churches for help. No answer! Not even a single protest against these atrocities!

The American nation is bound to us by the work of reformation, which your missionaries and yours only did in our midst during the past seventy-five years. The Turk saw perfectly that the power

of the gospel and Christian civilization attached to it would be fatal to his misruled and arbitrary government. He trembled on his throne, and, fancying to put an end to this growing power, ordered wholesale massacres. Is not America responsible for what has happened; not on account of any mistake that she has made or harm that she has done us, but by the very obduracy and benevolence she has shown us?

Now I will propose to you an alternative, either to take this Bible from our hands or assist us to keep it firm. If you have no power or desire to protect your converts, your preachers, your work and interests, take away this seed from the field, pierce our hearts and take out the hope, the faith, the love you put there and then it will be easier for us to cry "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is the apostle of that Allah." Will you not add to your illustrious name by protecting this poor oppressed nation? By this holy proceeding I know you would not add another star to your national flag, but be sure you would add another bright and glorious star to your heavenly crown.

The time will come when your statues will crumble into dust. Your splendid palaces will be desolated. Your treasures will pass from your grasp, but your help to the poor and needy will be recorded in heaven and will give you joy forever more.

EUROPE AND BIMETALLISM.

At a time when many minds are unsettled as to the important question what effect the restoration in this country of free coinage of silver would have upon our finances, the views of European authorities on the subject are interesting. It is urged here with great earnestness that the experiment must prove disastrous to the United States, unless other nations can be induced to lend their aid. From a European point of view the matter appears to be considered in another light. There action on the silver issue by our country alone is causing alarm because of its effects in Europe instead of the United States.

This is very clearly expressed in a statement by a French bimetallicist, Henri Cernuschi, made to the editor of the Economiste European and reproduced by the National Bimetallicist, Chicago. M. Cernuschi, speaking of the results of the adoption of free coinage by the United States alone, says it would increase to a formidable extent the contingent of silver monometallic countries, but would not immediately bring about a true solution of the problem that international bimetallicism has in view—namely, the instantaneous fusion of the two monetary standards in a single international money by the establishment of a fixed parity of value between gold and silver. With silver monometallicism in the United States, the war to the knife between gold and silver will agitate for many years yet the civilized world, and the results of this struggle will be disastrous to those European countries which are at present living under a single gold standard, and in particular to England and France.

The gentleman says he always has been opposed to independent action by the United States, because such action so far from putting an end to "the monetary anarchy in which the world has been writhing since 1873," would merely accentuate it. But, he says, if