CHINA'S PERIL.

Danger to Its Capital Daily Grows Greater.

Cautious Advance of the Japs-English Cabinet Discusses the Situation-Peking Is Being Gradually Surrounded by Hostile Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- A dispatch to the Times from Tien I'sin dated Saturday says that the Japanese are advancing cautiously toward Moukden and avoidcruisers are closely watching the Chinese fleet in the gulf of Pe Chi Li.

The Japanese army advancing on Pekin is said to have many Koreans in tution. its ranks. The recent announcement that American officers had entered the Japanese army has been rectified. It now appears that Gen. Ruggles and several other American officers were readily permitted by the Japanese government to follow the campaign, but solely as spectators.

Will Allow No Plundering.

The Japanese government has instructed Field Marshal Yamaga to inform the diplomats at Seoul that he will not allow the Japanese army to plunder Pekin in case that city is induce the diplomats to stay in Pekin | without license. The local dispenser even should the emperor leave the capital. They will, at any rate, at an injunction restraining the town tempt to negotiate a peace by asking council of Aiken from fining him. Japan to be moderate in her demands. The emperor's palace in Pekin is now guarded by Mantchu troops only.

gulf of Lac Ton, says that the Chinese | preme court of the state had already are in full retreat from Moukden, so declared an act passed in 1892 alwhich is threatened by the advance most identical in wording and identiof the Japanese troops from Corea cal in effect with the act of 1893. An and the Japanese force said to appeal was taken to the supreme court have been landed near Possiel bay, from that ruling of Judge Aldrich.

river, where they have completed eight batteries and are building more.

Field Marshal Count Yagamata has established his base of operations at Ping Yang, which is near the sea and easy of access to the supplies. It is generally hoped that the Japanese will be in possion of Moukden by the early part of November. Other important military operations are under way, but their objects are as yet kept secret.

Early results, however, are expected. China has been formally notified of the surrender and dispatch to Nagasaki of the steamship Tenkyomaru, toing any dashing enterprises. Their gether with her European and Chinese crew. A state of siege has been declared in the district of Hiroshima under article 14 of the Japanese consti-

THE DISPENSARY ACT.

South Carolina Supreme Court Says It Is Constitutional.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10 .- The dispensary act of 1893 was declared to be constitutional Monday by Justices Gray and Pope of the supreme court, Chief Justice McIver dissenting. The case upon which the decision was rendered is known as the "Aiken case," which originated in the town council of Aiken attempting to fine the taken. This assurance will probably local dispensers for selling liquor applied to Circuit Judge Aldrich for Judge Aldrich on a technicality granted the injunction against the town council of Aiken, but held that the act A dispatch received at New Chwang, of 1893 was null and void, as the su-



THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This magnificent structure has just been completed at a cost of something like \$2.500.000. Though now second in size, it is still first in rank among the libraries of America. It was established in 1852, though projected in 1841. The library now comprises over 600.000 volumes. Over a million books are taken out every year for home circulation, and over 700.000 periodicals are read in the reading rooms. The new library was begun in 1888. The style of the new edifice is the Roman, and the St. Genevieve, the gr at library of Parls, was taken as the type. The edifice expresses in its exterior the organic character of the structure as formed by its internal composition and arrangement, as well as its purpose as a great library. The entire building has room for at least 2,000,000 volumes

not far from the Russian territory bor- [The question as presented to the sudering on Corea and the Chinese prov- preme court involved principally two ince of Manchuria. Another report questions-the decision of the lower Their Record During the Late Storms from Shanghai says it is believed at court and the constitutionality of the the latter city that the Chinese act of 1893. Since the rendering of forces which have been defend- the decision declaring the act of 1892 ing Moukden have been hastily unconstitutional the complexion of summoned from that place in or- the supreme court has been changed. der to oppose the projected Jap- Justice McGowan has been retired and life where the wrecks took place with-anese landing either in the gulf of Mr. Eugene B. Gary, formerly lieuten- in the range of life-saving stations. Pe-Chi-Li or in the gulf of Lao Ton. ant governor under Gov. Tillman, has The following is a list of the wrecks The Chinese have been hurriedly add- taken his place. ing to the fortifications of New Chwang in anticipation of a Japanese vorable to the dispensary law when ported: attack upon that port or a landing in | he was elected to succeed Justice Mcits neighborhood.

Another Battle.

a decisive battle has been fought be- the state. He had closed them im- lands, N. J. crew of ten all saved. tween the Chinese and Japanese mediately upon the rendering of the armies on the plains north of the Yalu adverse decision on the act of 1892. river, about 50 miles south of Mouk- The acts of 1892 and 1893 are identical den, one of the objective points of the in purpose and effect and only differ Japanese invaders. When the last in title and minor provisions. authentic advices were received the northern wing of the Japanese army was momentarily expected.

Chee Foo Captured.

At the same time news comes that the southern wing, operating on the western shore of the Yellow sea, had surrounded and captured Chee Foo, a large town on the bay of Pi Chi Li. In this successful attack the army was sided by the Japanese fleet, which had been cruising in Pi Chi Li bay for sev-It has a population of over 30,000 and a good harbor.

army is reported to have effected a After marching southward on Michlanding on the shores of Leaotong igan avenue to Eighteenth street the guif, which is to the north of Chee Foo and between it and Monkden.

a net of armed men without, while re- kins, Bishop Watterson, of Ohio, Rev. bellion against the Tartar emperor Dr. Henson and others. In the evenand his dynasty rages within. If, as | ing a large meeting was held at the reported, the battle at the Yalu river Auditorium theater which was adresulted in favor of the Japanese, it is dressed by Bishop Watterson, of Ohio, almost certain that Pekin will be

captured within a week. Chinese Demoralized.

here from Shanghai says that a second alryman was recorded during the day Japanese army is reported to have in the army shoot at Fort Sheridan. crossed the Yalu river and to be ad- Sergt. Charles Karsten, D Troop, First vancing upon Moukden, which, it is cavalry, performed the remarkable believed, will soon fall, as the Chinese | feat of making a score of 47 points out are reported to be in & state of demoralization.

W1 Ju Occupied by Japs.

London, Oct. 12 .- A dispatch from Tokio says that a detachment of Japanese cavalry and infantry has made an attack upon and routed a force of place remains in the hands of the nese officers that 10,000 Chinese troops of whisky, all of which burned. The return to work Monday. occupy the north bank of the Yaiu loss will amount to over \$60,000.

Justice Gary was known to be fa- each by the life-savers as far as re-Gowan. Immediately upon his taking his seat on the bench Gov. Tillman re-London, Oct. 11 .- It is believed that opened the dispensaries throughout

Justice Gary writes the decision of the court in the Aiken case. The court had just crossed the Yalu and a battle decides that the former decision was not the proper one; that the dispensarv law is not unconstitutional, and that it is a proper exercise of the police power of the state in controlling the liquor traffic.

FOES TO DRINK.

Chicago Temperance Organizations Honor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The birthday of Father Matthew, the originator of eral days. Chee Foo is a treaty port of total abstinence societies, was cele-China, on the Shan-Toong promontory. | brated here by a grand parade composed of Catholic and Protestant A third division of the Japanese olic and public school children. procession turned and marched northward to the Auditorium, where it was Thus Pekin is being encircled with reviewed by Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Hopand others

Army Rifle Record Broken. CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- The largest score LONDON, Oct. 10 .- A dispatch received ever made by a United States cavor 50 on the 500-yard range. This is the largest score ever made in any army competition at that distance. Karsten shot with the regular army

carbine.

Whisky in a Blaze. LEBANON, Ky., Oct. 13 .- The bonded 2,000 Chinese at Wi Ju and that the | warehouse of Blair & Ballard at Chicago, in this county, burned Thursday. Japanese. It is reported to the Japa- The house contained over 1,000 barrels

TWO BIG HAULS.

Masked Train Robbers Are Well Paid for Their Trouble.

They Loot Express Trains in California and Virginia of Sums Amounting to \$50,000 in Each Instance, and Escape.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13 .- The northbound passenger train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railway which left here at 7 o'clock Friday night was held up near Quantico. The engineer and fireman were forced from their engine and the engine was cut loose and sent ahead. The express car was then entered, the messenger covered with pistols and forced to open the safe. The runaway locomotive was stopped at Quantico by obstructing the track. It is stated here that there was an unusually large amount of money on the train, probably \$50,000. The robbers, seven in number, were masked. The railway company has offered \$1,000 reward for the arrest of any of the robbers.

The express messenger, B. F. Crutchfield, and his helper. H. Murray, barred the doors of the express car, but these were blown open with dynamite. After the robbery the thieves made off with their booty in the direction of the Potomac river, where it is supposed they had a boat in waiting to take them to the Maryland side. None of the robbers entered the passenger

The operator at Brooks, 6 miles from Quantico, discovered that the engine was "wild" as it passed his station, and telegraphed to Quantico, where a switch was thrown so that it was brought into collision with two loaded freight cars and wrecked. Had the locomotive been permitted to pass Quantico it would have collided with the south-bound passenger train.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.-The bandits who held up a Southern Pacific overland train a few miles west of Sacramento late Thursday night and looted the Wells-Fargo company express car secured over \$50,000. They seem to have eluded the officers and escaped with their plunder, which was nearly all in gold coin, and consequently a heavy burden. The astounding success of the hold up was not known until Friday afternoon. Earlier reports of the robbery gave the amount of money taken at \$1,500.

The truth came out, however, when the Southern Pacific issued a circular offering a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest of the two robbers and the recovery of the plunder. In this circular, it is said, the bandits plundered the express car of over \$50,000 'n gold. The circular announces the Southern Pacific company and the Wells-Fargo company will pay \$2,500 for the capture of each robber and \$5,000 for the recovery of the money, or a proportioneat amount of any part of the whole.

The robbery was a daring one. Four sacks of coin were secured from the express car, and Messenger Paige barely escaped with his life. Three Engineer Bill Scott, of the Oregon Overland, and his fireman were forced at the muzzle of a revolver to carry coin sacks from the express car to the engine. There the robbers uncoupled the engine and rode off with their

WORK OF LIFE SAVERS.

Highly Creditable.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- The record made by the life-saving service during the recent storm is most creditable. there having been not a single loss of and the number of persons saved from

Norwegian bark Ogir, wrecked near Cape Fear, N. C., crew of eleven all saved oner Lorana Reed, wrecked near Ocean City. N. J., crew of three all saved. ner Maria Louisa, wrecked at High-

Schooner Leonessa, wrecked near Narraganett pier, crew of five all saved. Two scows wrecked near Narragansett pier. Schooner Lauracoy, wrecked near Cape Eliza-

beth, Me., crew of six saved. Schooner Rosn and Adria, wrecked near Cape Elizabeth, Me., crew of six saved. Steamer Columbia, perilous position near Fairport, O., crew of seven taken off in lifeboat at 10 o'clock at night.

Schooner John Wesley, waterlogged off Saginaw bay, crew of seven saved. Three schooners, names unknown, off Jerry's point, vessels and crew of eighteen saved. Total wrecks reported, 13; lives saved, 78; lives lost, none. Nearly all the rescues were effected at night.

READY TO QUIT.

China Said to Have Begun Peace Negotiations with Japan-

SHANGHAI, Oct 13 .- A rumor is current here that the Chinese government has commenced negotiations with temperance organizations and Cath- Japan for peace. China, it is said, has offered to acknowledge the independence of Corea and to pay a war indemnity to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13 .- It is semiofficially announced here that Great Britain is doing its best to induce the ing: powers to join in an attempt to secure a cessation of the war between China and Japan. It is considered certain that Russia will not permit Japan to permanently occupy Corea. In this Russia is sustained by Great Britain, and the other powers are not sufficiently interested to do otherwise than acquiesce.

Will Meet Next in Detroit.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 13 .- The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America has adjourned its third annual session. The next meeting will be held in Detroit, Mich., which city will be headquarters during the next year. President W. D. Mahon was reelected, and W. G. Moore, of Detroit, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Striking Spinners Accept a Cut. FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 13.-The striking spinners at a meeting voted to

STATE OF TRADE.

The Situation as Leading Commercial Agencies Find It. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.-R. G. Dun &

Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Business is still waiting for the development of retail trade. There is a little better demand in some industries, but not so good in others. Wholesale dealers in nearly all branches are haiting because business does not yet show distinctly what it is to be. Lower prices for the great farm staples and lower wages in some establishments, hinder purchases for consumption, while political interest and uncertainty also have some retarding influence. Meanwhile large imports and small exports of merchandise, with inadequate employment for money here, are raising the rates of foreign exchange so that possibilities of gold exports somewhat affect the stock market. The halting attitude for the moment is disturbing to those who have looked for continued gain,

pected at this season The government crop reports are not greatly trusted and yet have an influence and actually exaggerate the tendency toward lower prices because they are supposed to report all the crops too low. Men calmly reckon that if the government report indicates over 400,000,000 bushels of wheat the crop must be over 500,000,000 bushels and the price is slightly lower. Corn has been stronger, for receipts are hardly a quarter and exports barely an eighth of last year, and the question is whether the actual yield, if above the government estimate, may not prove lower than has been supposed.

though rightly considered it is the natural con-

sequence of conditions which were to be ex-

"The iron industry records larger production in September than in any other month this year, but as prices are gradually weakening because of insufficient demand for finished products, some works are preparing to

The woolen mills still have numerous be-Inted orders for fall goods, but the demand for spring does not increase, though in nearly all the lower priced products domestic makers ap-pear able to command most of the business that exists.

"Failures for the week ending October 4 show liabilities of \$1.714.276, of which \$805.885 are of manufacturing and \$892,391 of trading concerns. There have been 231 in the United States, against 393 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 42 last year." Bradstreet's says:

'An accentuation of favorable features is revealed in the telegraphic reports this week. While advices as to the most marked improve-ment come from the west and south, there are some encouraging features also reported from the east, and the net result of the week's business has been further progress in the direction of enlarged distribution. In New England, although demand is classed as only moderate and a conservative trade is doing the industrial situation improves, owing to the ending of the great cotton mill strike. Iron production is very large, and this has impaired values and manufactured product quite noticeably. Cooler weather has improved the distribution in seasonable lines at a number of western and northwestern points.

"At Chicago business in staple lines is large, though a slackening from previous weeks is noticed. Weakness in iron is causing concern at St. Louis. Plates are active and orders are being placed abroad for black plates, owing to the shut-down of American works. Export trade is active at San Francisco. A number of prominent southern points report increased activity. Cotton receipts are large, but the price tends downward. First of new crop augars at New Orleans sold at the lowest price paid for many years. Southern lumbermen anticipate higher prices. Notable price changes of this week have been the decline of 1-5 cent in cotton and raw sugar. 25 cents in pork and 50 cents a ton in steel billets. Sales have not materially changed for the week.

PARLIAMENT OF LABOR.

Something About a Coming Important Event. .

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- The parliament of labor which has been called by the Civic federation to meet in Chicago November 13 promises to be a most notable gethering. Replies to the circular letter of invitation have been received from a great many men of prominence as thinkers on economic subjects, or as employers or leaders of labor. There is a striking consensus of opinion in favor of making the conference as practical as possible. The suggestion comes from all sides that the employers of labor and the representatives of labor, as the ones best knowing the actual conditions to be met, should be brought to the front in such

a discussion. The plan of the parliament is modeled on that of the parliament of religion, so successful last year. There is to be nothing in the nature of controversy. Each speaker is to present his own views, not to antagonize or controvert those of others. There is to be the utmost catholicity of tolerance and every speaker is expected to respect this tolerance. Differences of opinion are not to be allowed to appear as hostilities of thought. Into this parliament is to be poured the result of the thought and investigation of the individual thinkers and investigators of the country. It will form, as it were, a comparative exhibit of all that has been accomplished along the lines of the prevention and settlement of labor troubles and labor disturbances. It will be a collation of the work of many men striving for the same end by different means.

From this aggregate it is hoped by the Civic federation, and particularly by its committee on labor and arbitration, that some practical plan may be formulated by which labor troubles may be averted, or at least settled, and the great inconvenience to the public as well as loss to both workingmen and employers be avoided. This is not, however, expected to be accomplished by the parliament. This is to be the forum for the presentation of thoughts and views on the subject.

Among others who are expected to discuss various topics are the follow-

Prof. E. A. R. Gould, of Johns Hopkins university: A. H. Walcott, of the Massachusetts board of arbitration; D. J. Ryan, of the Ohio board of arbitration: Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor; Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell. of New York; Archbishop Ireland, Felix Adler, Washington Gladden, Gov. Peck. Aldace F. Walker, Marvin Hughitt, P. M. Arthur, F. P. Sargent, Congressmen Springer, McGann and Tawney, Chances M. Depew, T. V. Powderly and Samuel Gompers.

Sugar Men Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-Judge Mc-Comas, of the district supreme court, has denied the application of the Miles Sugar Manufacturing company of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to appoint inspectors to ascertain the sugar production of the company. The object of the suit, it is understood, was to test the legality of the recent repeal of the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law and also to lay the foundation for an appeal to congress

CONSUMERS BENEFITED.

The New Wool Tariff Alone Makes an Annual Net Difference of \$113,000,000. If the benefits of taking the duties off wool are as great as the advocates of free raw materials, with moderate duties on manufactured goods, expect them to be, we shall not have to wait long for free coal and free iron ore. We think it well to wall attention to the actual prospective results of the change in the duties on wool and woolen goods. During the year ending June 30, 1893, which is the latest period for which the full statistics have been completed, the total value of raw wool imported into the United States was \$18,416,884.92, on which were collected duties to the amount of \$8,159,453.49. The duties w'ich have been abolished varied from 10 cents per pound to 36 cents per pound, and there were no less than fourteen different rates applying to the various grades of raw wool. As a consequence of making the imported wool absolutely free to the manufacturers and relieving them of the payment of over \$8,000,000 per year, the duties on manufactured goods have been somewhat reduced, and we present herewith a statement prepared by Deputy Appraiser Schoenhof, of New York, which will enable our readers to understand what reduction may be looked for in the cost to the people of the principal articles of wearing apparel, carpets, etc., while duties averaging 45 per cent, protect the American manufacturer against any danger from

ries:	ma comi
1899-93.	
imports of manufactures of wool	\$36,993,000 36,448,000
Import value, duty paid	72,441,000
ensus year, domestic manufactures Voolen goods	¥1
goods \$67,341,000 Deduct cotton hosiery 17,000,000	
Carpets 47,770.000	310,782,000
Value of domestic manufactures	384,223,000

injury by reason of lower wages paid

to the operatives in European conn-

Cost of wool manufactures to con-512 207 000

53,658,000 Value of domestic manu-factures \$310,000,000, re-278.183.000

Add 33% per cent. as prof-

Amount saved to consumers on the woolen schedule only under sen-ate bill.... If these figures are accurate, and

they are the most trustworthy that can be obtained, here is a proposed and possible saving of \$2 for every man, woman and child in these United States. According to this calculation the account with the people is as fol-

Reduction of duties on raw wool... 88,159,453 49 Reduction of duties on woolen manufactures..... Total loss of revenue. \$27.942,453 49
Reduction in price of goods to
consumers \$141.280,000 00
Net savings to consumers 113.443,546 51

-Hartford Times. A DEMOCRATIC ALLY.

Mckinley Sounds the Keynote of Democratic Specess.

"What we want, democrats or re publicans, is plenty of work and wages." These were the words of Gov. McKinley at Indianapolis, and the little Napoleon must be credited with having in these few words made a better democratic speech than any other man of national repute has yet offered to the listening people of the country. The common verdict will be that even the eloquent and logical effort of Senator Voorhees, which briefly preceded that of the Oliogovernor, was a weaker appeal for the principles of democracy than was that embodied in the single sentence above quoted. It is the concise statement of a great and

impressive truth. When the republican party found its way back to power in 1890, there was plenty of work and wages were good. There was an abundance of money in the United States treasury; business was flourishing and general prosperity pervaded the affairs of the country. But immediately afterward the Mc-Kintey bill became a law and the inevitable results of its practical operations manifested themselves in a retrograde movement all along the line. Business was prostrated and the depressing effect extended to every branch of industry. The contents of the treasury were dissipated in extravagance, and popular indignation showed itself by restoring democracy to power in 1892.

As the direct result of this movement the iniquitous McKinley laws were repealed, despite the power of centralized wealth to uphold them, and at once the revival of all our material interests set in. Idle factories. mills and furnaces started up. Business is revived. The evils springing from pernicious legislation have been largely overcome. The conditions which afford "plenty of work and wages" are restored. They were brought about despite the most strennous efforts of republican statesmanship; a fact that no one understands better than does Gov. McKinley himself .-- Detroit Free Press.

-Every pretective measure direct ly invites to speculation before it becomes a law, while it is pending in congress. Witness the recent speculation in sugar and whisky. It encourages speculation after it becomes a law. It puts certain industries on a false and artificial basis. It first puts up prices and then stimulates to excessive and unbalanced produc tion, which necessarily ends in collapse of prices and panic. - Chicago Herald.

-McKinley professes to create wealth by interfering with the ownership of labor's fruits-by taking from accept a reduction of 10 per cent. and for payment of bounty for the current one man and giving to another .- St. Louis Republic.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

Improvement in Business Since the Passage of the New Tariff Bill.

Special reports from the most important industrial and trade centers of nine great states west of the Alleghanies all concur substantially in saying that there has been a decided improvement in business since the tariff bill assumed its final shape and became assured.

In some localities the drought has affected trade rather seriously, but the people know that the democrats are not to blame for that, whatever republican stumpers may say. From most points the reports are decidedly favorable, from others they are only moderately so, while from some they are positively rosy. About the only case of blues is reported from South Bend, Ind. Even there the worst that can be said is that industrial inactivity is anticipated after a busy summer. The story is told in one sentence: While nearly all of the larger factories have had big forces at work all summer, it is understood that in several instances these forces are not as large now and the prospect is that they will be smaller by the beginning or middle of winter."

This is the very worst reported from any point by correspondents who were specially cautioned to state facts without bias or coloring. From some points of great importance, St. Louis for instance, the reports are that business has not been better at this season for years. Taken all together, the reports show, to state it very moderately, that from Pennsylvania to Colorado d from the Ohio river to Canada siness has already improved, the dume of trade is larger, and indusal establishments are doing much ore than they were from four to six onths ago. There was no such imovement in so short a time after the nic of 1873, when there was no tariff form and the republicans had things their own way.

And the clearing house returns conm for the whole country the reports of correspondents for this great central group of states. Outside of New York the clearings were greater in both August and September than they were in the same months last year, averaging about sixteen per cent. greater for the two months. They were less than in 1891 and 1892, it is true, though not so very much less than in 1891. But those were the boom years preceding the panic, when speculation ran high, credits were greatly expanded and clearings were consequently large beyond precedent. The volume of business as indicated by the clearings is already up to the average for some years before the speculative boom

In the above statement the New York clearings are not considered. There there is still a much smaller volume apparently than there was a year ago. But that is due in part to a smaller volume of stock transactions, and in part to the fact that the clearings of these transactions are now made through the stock exchange clearing house and do not appear in the regular bank clearings. There is reason to believe that the volume of strictly mercantile business is increasing in New York, as it is in most other cities.

There is no room at all for doubt that the country is once more on the up grade and making rapid advance on the road to prosperity. No such early and rapid recovery from panie depression has occurred since 1857 and 1858, when the country was nearer to free trade than at any time since the first decade of the century .- Chicago Herald.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-The trouble with McKinley is that he doesn't realize that he is running several years behind his emer-

geney .- N. Y. World. -Western workingmen are being informed by Gov. McKinley that as long as the McKinley law, so-called, was in effect they always had something in their dinner buckets. So they did-it was the bottom and was readily found.-Chicago Times.

--- It will be borne in mind that the big boom in Argentine wool, owing to our new tariff laws, means a cor responding increase in the demand for American wool, as we do not produce the quality of wool sent us from that country and import it chiefly for mixture with native wools.-Detroit Free

-Gov. McKinley is making another blunder. The people like leaders of positiveness and conviction. He should be one thing or another as to the silver question. He has been on all sides of it, as the popular wind seemed to blow. To go no further back than last summer, he was then making speeches denouncing the president for not calling congress together sooner for the purpose of repealing the Sherman law, the same law for repealing which he is now denouncing congress.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Gov. McKinley need expect no sympathy from the "western laborers" whom he piteously represents as "robbed of employment" by the democratic party. The western laborer is very largely the farmer, and if the farmer has any less employment or worse prospects, on the whole, than in 1892 it will remain for Mr. McKinley to point them out. And in addition to these things the farmer is now preparing to enjoy the cheap and "nasty" clothing and other necessities of life which McKinley affects to despise so much.-Kansas City Times.

-There are the usual shricks from the McKinley organs concerning the banquet of the London chamber of commerce, where Chairman Wilson was the guest of honor. The fact that the guest warned his hosts that the American people were lowering the tariff wall about our country not so much to let foreign trade in, as to let their own trade out and to get access to the markets of the world, is something that the McKinley brethren entirely ignore. That an American statesman should be applauded by English merchants is enough for them. That is the sum of all wickedness and disloyalty. -Boston Herald.