

West Flanders on the 26th of June 1830.

Son of an Inspector-in-chief of the Finances, he originally intended to become a schoolmaster, but his inclinations led him elsewhere; he was a born artist. He followed this vocation and took up the study of art in earnest at Antwerp, where he died. A few years after he made some remarkable copies and portraits of real merit. The portrait of Mde. Victoria-Lafontaine, of the Comedie-Francaise, is especially good—you find in it the charming features of the model with all her grace and intelligence.

The year 1874 saw the artist at work in London, at the Kensington Museum and the National Gallery.

M. Charles Felu painted with his foot with a firmness and confidence of manner which is astonishing; opened his colour-box and prepared his palette with such wonderful ease that his position did not shock in any way. He was a man of fine figure, with a gentle, intelligent and sympathetic face. One forgot at once that he had any deficiency. If nature had shown herself cruel to M. Felu in some respects, she had given him the soul of an artist and great talent; she had more than repaired his wrongs.

HARMONY.

The fanatics who formulated the Chicago platform in 1896, are now talking to bring about a reunion of the gold democrats—who, with conservative citizens of other parties, elected Grover Cleveland in 1892—for the purpose of reaffirming the Chicago platform and renaming the candidate who stood upon it in 1896.

Their leader, even, who at Richmond in 1896 said of the recusant gold standard democrats: "They shall not come back," is now telling of several ways by which the "gold standard democrats" aforesaid may be lured into the support of himself and his fallacies.

Not one in ten thousand of the gold democrats desires to enter the ranks of Bryanarchy. Gold democrats were sincere and honest. They placed their country above their party. The gold democrats made possible, and permitted, the election of McKinley. They stand today on the currency question just where they stood in 1896. They stand on non-interference-with-other-nation's-business just where they stood then. The gold democrats did not, the silver democrats did, favor the declaration of war with Spain. The latter did all in their power, by words, by acts, by inspirations of every kind, to hurry McKinley and his party into armed collision with Spain. They boasted that they had brought about the war. And now they are, in the judgment of all fair-minded citizens, estopped from finding fault with its results, either financial or political. If they are disastrous, silver

democrats and populists are justly chargeable with a large share of them.

With those paroxysmal emotionalists who think statesmanship is merely speech-making; principles, adjustable always for vote-catching; silver, in coin, worth twice as much as it is in bullion; and who declare the writ of injunction an invention of the devil—gold democrats and conservatives, generally, can have no affiliation. Nor will they ever attempt to unite with those fetish worshippers, those political Dervishes who are now endeavoring to entice sensible citizens to sit down at a table whereupon all the edibles are canned fallacies of the year 1896. What the silver democrats need, and what they will get before they get harmony by cajoling and wheedling the gold standard men—who made defeat for the money heresies a certainty in 1896—is a tremendous and pulverizing pounding in 1900.

There is no letting down among the gold men. There have been no Sewalls, no Sibleys among them. Those Saul of Tarsus cases in Maine and Pennsylvania, came from the camps of the Silver Sinners, who in 1896 were yelling for sixteen to one, and all the other flatulencies and frauds which an irrational, inexperienced and impertinent leadership had grafted upon democracy for personal prominence and position.

Another thorough and effective thrashing, which shall teach inexperienced audacity the danger of masquerading as mature and deliberate ability, which shall instill the fact that the balance of power party in the United States is, after all, though it neither advocates nor nominates candidates for the presidency, a very staid, respectable and useful party, seems needed.

WAR OR WATERWAYS.

The Spanish war, which could as easily have been averted by McKinley as it was by Cleveland, provided McKinley had been the possessor of brains and backbone equal to those of Cleveland, has first and last cost the people of the United States three hundred millions of dollars. After the war was over, diplomacy, negotiation and a treaty settled the international questions, just as they might have been settled before, with the exception of the purchase of the Philippine war—second-hand goods—from Spain at \$20,000,000.

Here in the United States those three hundred millions of dollars could have been expended in making the Hennepin canal. That amount of money, judiciously and economically devoted to constructing internal waterways in the United States, would have connected the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri with the Atlantic Ocean. It would have completed a perfect means of water transportation for all the tre-

mendous cereal and meat output of the Northwestern states. It would have cheapened transportation and benefitted producers and consumers who are American citizens. Not a gun would have been fired, not a single precious human life would have been sacrificed.

THE CONSERVATIVE, while not a believer in ordinary river and harbor bill appropriations, nor an advocate of promiscuous squandering of public funds for alleged internal improvements, would welcome the transition from a war of invasion to a national waterway construction connecting the West and Northwest with the Atlantic, with the sincerest enthusiasm. It would be better than building either a Panama or a Nicaragua canal. It would certainly be better than bloodshed, and disease, and death in the Philippines. Expansion of the means and ways of getting to market on the seaboard would be far more beneficial to the American people than that territorial expansion which takes into the Union millions of almond-eyed Orientals, who will not and cannot "assimilate," either "benevolently" or otherwise, with the citizenship of this republic.

Canals and waterways, to be built and paid for by the United States, should, like charity, begin at home, not in Nicaragua nor in Panama. To connect Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and the Dakotas by canal with the ocean, requires no treaty with any foreign power. Is it more patriotic or profitable to build in foreign territory than in our own?

"NOBODIES."

In a recent oral geyser from the depths of Colonel Bryan's vast chest of lungs and chestnuts a remark was thrown up to the effect that "nobody" had deserted 16 to 1 since the first battle closed in 1896.

Sewall, who ran for vice-president as a democrat on the ticket with Colonel Bryan, who ran as a populist, is "nobody." Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who was the first man named by the silver men for president, is "nobody."

Sewall and Sibley have quit. They see neither hope for a party nor good for the country in the persistent advocacy of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 or any other ratio. That makes them "nobodies."

"It is the people of Kentucky more than Governor Taylor that have been wronged by this reversal of their decision by the legislature," says the Philadelphia Press (rep.). "It is better to obey a bad law than to bring on a reign of anarchy, violence, and bloodshed. Governor Taylor should leave the whole question to the courts and abandon the use of force to prevent the legislature from meeting or to influence its action."