three months have been startled by the discovery that the South is nearly unanimous for expansion, for holding the Philippines and hunting around for more to hold in that neighborhood, if we can find it.

A prominent supporter of Bryan, from the South, recently declared in New York that if Bryan were elected the Philippines would not be alienated. He said we would hold them and get all we could out of them, to do so being essential to the prosperity of the South, and as for the Filipinos they had "no rights that we are bound to respect." A careful inquiry, from North Carolina to the Gulf, discloses the astonishing fact that 75 per cent of the men in the South who are under forty years of age favor holding the Philippines. Another astounding disclosure from the South is that the people have quit on free silver. Their industries are in full blast, money is plentiful and can be borrowed at a lower interest than at any time since the war. They do not feel that any free silver experiment is necessary to inflate the currency, for it is already plentiful and its use is cheap. This leaves only the trust issue unbroken in the campaign quiver of arrows carried by Colonel Bryan, and that is far less talked about in the South than in the North. It is in third place, anyway, among Colonel Bryan's campaign material, silver and expansion ranking it.

Here, then, we have the singular spectacle of the South solidly combined to nominate for the presidency a man whose principles they reject and repudiate. They do not scruple to say that if Colonel Bryan is elected the strength of the democratic party in congress will come from the South, and they do not propose to drop a profitable cotton market as the Philippines promise to be, nor do they propose any foolish experiment in finance to disturb—and perhaps destroy—conditions under which the South is prosperous.

An election of Colonel Bryan under these circumstances will not mean anything. It will settle nothing. It will leave the financial question where it is, in such advance toward adjustment as it has made by the legislation of this year. It will not mean any change in the Philippine situation. In fine, it will not mean a thing which the promoters of Colonel Bryan now pretend it will mean.

Feeling as it does, the South should vote for McKinley, but it will not. That section is quite willing that the republican party shall pull its chestnuts out of the fire, shall open a market to its cotton, protect its sugar, rice and tobacco, but it is not willing to reciprocate. The southern democracy is simply anxious to add to the profits of trade due to republican policy the profits of power by putting the republican party in a minority. When Morgan of Alabama found his seat in the senate in peril in the whirl-wind campaign that Governor Johnson was making against him he simply declared himself an expansionist and not in favor of free silver, and in the primaries beat Johnson two to one. As it is in Alabama, so it is throughout the South, and yet Colonel Bryan has galled his mouth denouncing the expansion wickedness of republicans!

In Tennessee the most popular democratic candidate for senator is making his stump campaign for holding the Philippines, and defies any one to show how they can be constitutionally dropped. He says to let them go will require an amendment to the constitution. He does not seem to have reflected that that will mean a constitutional amendment to authorize the dissolution of the Union.—San Francisco Call.

DIDN'T STATE THE WHOLE CASE.

EDITOR THE CONSERVATIVE:

I was interested in the late reference by THE CONSERVATIVE to the Buffalo end of what is now the New York Central, when the road from that then rag-time town to Batavia was owned and operated by one corporation. This was in 1848. It didn't state the whole case. Perhaps the omission was intended. The fact was that, at the time mentioned by THE CONSERVATIVE, six distinct and separate corporations owned and operated what is now the New York Central road between Albany and Buffalo, as follows:

The Albany & Schenectady; the Utica & Schenectady; the Syracuse & Utica; Rochester & Syracuse; Batavia & Rochester and Buffalo & Batavia.

I am not sure but what there was one more—the Syracuse & Auburn. I well remember the great event which abolished this costly and conflicting system by consolidating into what has since become only a part of the greatest railway system in the world. What that result gave to New York and the West in the way of rapid and cheap transportation everybody knows who is not an accidental fraud or a political demagogue.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

Omaha, Neb. June 15, 1900.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Nobody would seriously consider the idea of nominating for president a man who would be seventy-two years old at the beginning of his term. Yet in the case of Senator Allison of Iowa, republican politicians canvass the wisdom of nominating for the vice-presidency, which may any day lead its incumbent to the White House, a man who will be seventy-six years old at the end of the next presidential term. At the other end of the scale, nobody would think for a moment of nominating for president a man so devoid of qualification for the office as Timothy L. Woodruff, and yet his preposterous candidacy for vice-president has really secured some support. His friends have doubtless been much encouraged by Hazel's success in getting a United States judgeship. That incident apparently shows that "everything goes" in our politics now, to use the expressive slang of the day. When a man whose law practice is illustrated by his securing $5,000 for the use of his "pull" in selling a yacht to the government at an exorbitant price can get a life position on the bench, why should a Woodruff not aspire to a place which might make him president for the greater part of four years?—New York Evening Post.

TALKING MACHINES.

Talking machines—instruments that will record and reproduce speech or any sound—have been before the public in one form or another for twenty years. The most advanced type of the talking machine is the Graphophone. In the popular mind there is considerable misapprehension and confusion regarding the correct designation of these instruments. The words "Graphophone" and "Phonograph" being frequently misused as having the same meaning. The name "Phonograph" was given to the first crude model which demonstrated that sound could be recorded and reproduced mechanically; but this early model was unsuited to practical everyday use. The "Graphophone" was the first practical talking machine, and the U. S. Patent Office has put all similar inventions into one class, designating them "Graphophones."

For entertainment, for instruction, for practical use, or for any purpose for which a talking machine may be desired, the Graphophone is unequalled. The Graphophone process is the simplest, the best and only successful one for recording and reproducing speech or sound. Great improvements recently made, embodied in machines that reproduce music and other sounds with the full volume and vibrant power of the original, at the same time preserving all the original melody and tone-quality, are due to the discovery and application in the laboratory and factory of the American Graphophone Company, (better known to the public through its selling department, The Columbia Phonograph Company), of new principles which have revolutionized the art. The resulting type of Graphophone known as the "Grand" gives a sound volume many times greater than has ever before been attained.

Full information regarding entertainment Graphophones of all styles, and machines that serve as substitutes for stenographers for dictating and transcribing correspondence, is contained in the Columbia Phonograph Company's catalogue. See the advertisement of this Company in our advertising columns.