

POLITICAL.

"Prosperity is essential to peace and order in Cuba," says the Chicago Post (Rep.), "and there can be no prosperity without access to American markets."

Congressman Lorimer, of Chicago, says that he will not again be a candidate for office. He is not out of politics, but is to devote his time to making money for his large family.

The Cleveland Plain-Dealer (Dem.) explains that the action of the Ohio prohibitionists in dropping woman suffrage, after advocating it for sixteen years, was because of a belief that the plank was a handicap.

"With Bryan leading his faction in one direction, and with a new faction of 'democrats' who are merely republicans in disguise, springing up in the south, the prospects of a restored and reunited democratic party" are said by the Hartford (Conn.) Times (Ind. dem.) "to be about as brilliant as the plumage of a crow."

"What is to be done in Alabama in reforming the franchise is not for the purpose of making absolute the power of any political party in the state," explains the Mobile Register (Dem.), "but to free the party now in power from the incubus that has so long rested upon it of maintaining civilization by processes that do not command the approval of good morals."

In the opinion of the Chicago Record-Herald (Ind.), "the worst imaginable condition would be, that in which Cuba should be treated as a bound and helpless tributary. It might better retain its freedom and wage a customs warfare with this country, than resign its freedom and accept the hostile tariff framed by its competitors, now become its masters."

The St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.) contends "that whenever the manufacturing establishments engaged in the production of any protected article have been consolidated with a view to control the output and the market, they have by that fact forfeited all claim to protection, because operated on principles and purposes directly opposed to the principles and purposes of the protective policy."

"Will this telling accusation and appeal produce any action by the President in vindication of the principles of civil-service reform?" asks the Boston Herald (Ind.) with reference to the complaint against Postmaster Hicks, of Philadelphia. "We know of no reason to expect such a result. The evidence is cumulative that the President has bartered the cause of the civil-service reformers to obtain support of other causes dearer to his ambition."

"If we had held to the tariff for revenue plank as one of the prominent

planks in our platforms, and insisted on maintaining that sound principle, instead of wandering off after strange gods in 1896 and 1900, our party would be in a far different plight from that in which it now finds itself," laments the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser (Dem.) "When democrats abandoned the sound-money theory, the republicans took it up and rode into power on it. Shall we let them continue in power by appropriating another distinctive democratic principle?"

"Fusion is not only dishonest," argues the Kansas City Journal (Dem.) "but Mr. Bryan's own experience should teach him that it is also unwise. It may seem to succeed for a time, but like most other dishonest practices, it fails disastrously in the end. See what it has done for Bryan. See what it has done for the democratic party. See what it has done for the populist party. Bryan is dead. Populism is dying, and democracy is desperately ill. On the other hand, the republican party has made no unholy alliances; its candidates have accepted only republican nominations, and stood only on republican platforms. Even in politics, honesty—genuine honesty—is the best policy."

"We trust the democratic party has done for ever with 'fusion,'" says the Charlottesville (Va.) Progress (Dem.) "It is a fatal policy. It is wrong in principle and disastrous in practice, and the harm it has worked us in recent years is, we believe, incalculable. It has not only not brought us any prominent gains, but it has shaken public confidence in the soundness and safety of our principles. It has made conservative people afraid of us. It has placed us in bad company—in the fellowship of men whose politics are considered wild, radical and revolutionary—men whose views are so extreme and dangerous as to suggest anarchy; and with these men the world is going to identify us until we cut loose entirely from them, and return once more to our old, safe moorings."

THOREAU'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS NATURE.

It is his New World inheritance,—joined of course with his own inapplicable personality, which must not be left out of account—that makes Thoreau's attitude toward nature something quite distinct from that of the great poets who just preceded him, says Paul Elmer Moore in the June *Atlantic*. There was in him none of the fiery spirit of the revolution which caused Byron to mingle hatred of men with enthusiasm for the Alpine solitudes. There was none of the passion for beauty and voluptuous self-abandonment of Keats; these were not in the atmosphere he breathed at Concord. He was not

touched with Shelley's unearthly mysticism, nor had he ever fed

"On the aerial kisses
Of shapes that haunt thought's wildernesses;"

his moral sinews were too stark and strong for that form of mental dissipation. Least of all did he, after the manner of Wordsworth, hear in the voice of nature any compassionate plea for the weakness and sorrow of the downtrodden. Philanthropy and humanitarian sympathies were to him a desolation and a woe. "Philanthropy is almost the only virtue which is sufficiently appreciated by mankind. Nay, it is greatly overrated; and it is our selfishness which overrates it," he writes; and again: "The philanthropist too often surrounds mankind with the remembrance of his own cast-off griefs as an atmosphere, and calls it sympathy." Similarly his reliance on the human will was too sturdy to be much perturbed by the inequalities and sufferings of mankind, and his faith in the individual was too unshaken to be led into humanitarian interest in the masses. "Alas! this is the crying sin of the age," he declares, "this want of faith in the prevalence of a man."

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION
AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 31, 1900.

ASSETS	
Loans.....	\$9,446,888.10
Bonds, Stocks and Warrants.....	1,261,290.47
Real Estate.....	1,231,914.57
Miscellaneous Assets.....	9,205.58
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	1,111,501.91
Cash.....	4,030,413.55
	\$17,091,214.18
LIABILITIES	
Capital, paid up.....	\$ 500,000.00
Surplus.....	5,750,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	1,026,895.63
Deposits, Banks and Bankers.....	1,084,015.95
" Individual.....	7,830,302.60
	\$17,091,214.18

General Banking Business in all its branches.
Correspondents throughout the World. Accounts received on favorable terms.