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A war revenue bill that produces an increase of \$62,617,763 in one year may be said to be fairly successful.

That Boston alderman who says the country is making too much ado over Admiral Dewey probably thinks he is about the right size for a popular hero himself.

The people of Cleveland who have some backbone and good memories should find a way hereafter to punish the cowardly tradesmen who are yielding to the present boycott.

The Democratic state convention in Maryland seems not to have heard that it is a political issue; at any rate, it did not mention the currency matter in its proceedings.

If there are any live things on those islands which the United States has purchased of Chile for coaling stations Mr. Bryan should insist that the consent of the governed be obtained before we raise the flag.

The immigrant whom Canada induces to come to the Dominion crosses the line into the United States after a brief period, and there seems to be no good reason why Canada should appropriate \$358,500 to encourage immigration.

While at Jeffersonville Governor Mount assured a reporter that, in his opinion, Senator Fairbanks will be his own successor. "Like all public men," said the Governor, "he incurs criticism, but he is broad-minded, liberal and without a superior for that exalted position."

The Ohio judge who communicated to the Cincinnati Enquirer an original scheme for destroying trusts, which is to tax them upon their inflated capitalization, should be informed that the remedy has been so often suggested during the past three months that it will be useless for him to apply for a trade mark.

If Governor Candler, of Georgia, would follow up his appeal to the law-abiding citizens of the State by calling a convention of representative white and colored men to discuss the question of crime and lynchings and agree on a joint line of action for both races he might be the means of starting an important movement and one that would extend to other Southern States.

It is reported that the company which owns the Panama canal is pushing the work vigorously in the expectation that the probability of its early completion will lead the United States to relinquish its purpose to build the proposed Nicaragua canal. Two isthmian canals will be one more than is needed, unless the United States secures satisfactory terms from the owners of the canal.

A dispatch sent from this city says that Senator Beveridge's friends are anxious to warn him about speech-making on his return. Those who really know Mr. Beveridge realize that he was not born yesterday. Indiscretion of utterance is not a weakness of the junior senator. He has an excellent thinking department in his mental makeup, through which all his speeches pass before delivery.

others, the theory of General Shafter being that the larger part of the stories to the detriment of General Otis came from men who fled from the firing line. All those who have recollections of the war for the Union will recall the fact that the terrible tales of regiments being "cut to pieces" and of defeat and disaster were told by skulkers, who, if they ever got under fire, ran away as soon as possible to the rear, where all wreckage of fighting at the front is seen. These men, when they sneaked home through the hospitals, devoured themselves to lying about officers, particularly about surgeons and the condition of the army. Thousands of such men drifted back to the rear without doing any fighting to do harm by lying. The evidence of such meanness can be found in the columns of any anti-war paper of 1861-65 whenever their files are consulted. Very naturally, the same character appears now. He is greatly assisted, however, by the reporter who knows what his yellow or malignant paper desires.

A MISSIONARY FIELD FOR BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan is alarmed lest the people of the country should forget about the Declaration of Independence and "the consent of the governed." He ignores the fact that in the States which gave him two-thirds of his electoral votes in 1866 the Declaration of Independence is practically declared to contain impossible theories. Only last week the Governor of Georgia, in a lecture to the North, denied all of the leading features of the declaration. He declared that it was a mistake to give the colored man, who is a native of the country, the ballot, and that the laws should restrict the right to vote to the intelligent and well-to-do negroes. The idea which ran through his address was that the whites are by right the governing race. This Governor is in favor of Mr. Bryan's nomination. Six years ago in Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana the colored citizen possessed the right to vote. Sometimes Mr. Bryan's friends made it unpleasant for him to exercise the right which is the trade mark of citizenship. For years the ballots he deposited in these and other Southern States were not counted for the candidates named thereon. Still, Mr. Bryan's friends did not assail the consent of the governed until about six years ago. Then, those friends in Mississippi, a minority of the voters, who have ruled on the ground that they are a superior race, called a constitutional convention. That convention made a new Constitution, in which the right to vote was taken from all the colored men and reserved to all the whites. The men who would be disfranchised by that provision of the Constitution have constituted a majority of the voters in Mississippi. Consequently, if that disfranchising Constitution had been submitted to a vote of the people, the country is more conspicuous by comparison. In the twelve leading lines of manufacture the number of separate establishments fell from 70,897 in 1880 to 50,712 in 1890. This was the result of the combining of several industries in the same line into one, or of the abandoning of small factories and the extension of the larger ones. The increase of capital invested and the value of the output and the number of people employed was the largest in any decade, but the number of separate establishments fell nearly one-third. Some of the figures are striking; for instance, in 1880 the factories devoted to the making of agricultural implements numbered 1,943, but in 1890 the number was only 920. The woolen manufacturing establishments fell from 1,939 in 1880 to 1,311 in 1890. The small factories were compelled to go out of business under the sharp competition. A woolen mill with two or three sets of machinery had to keep up as many departments as one which contained three times as many sets. On the other hand, when there would be a loss by the smaller plant when the margin between the cost of production and the price for which it was sold was small it would afford a profit for the larger factory because of the much larger output. It was not the trust or the promoters that closed the smaller factories, but the inexorable conditions of competition.

The consolidation of railroads began earlier. Years ago all the railroads were built in small pieces between neighboring cities and controlled by local companies. They could not do business economically, and they were not able to purchase rolling stock and build good railroads. Many failed, and wreckers helped many to fall. Reorganization and consolidation followed, until a few strong companies own all the roads running through a State. No longer ago than 1887 1,483 railroad corporations were in existence. In ten years the number has been reduced one-third, and forty-three companies owned or controlled 103,565 of 183,801 miles of road.

MR. BRYAN ON THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

Nothing could be more illogical and disingenuous than Mr. Bryan's letter to the Independent on the Philippines question, published in the Journal yesterday. Starting out with the statement that the question is important because fundamental principles are involved in its discussion, he proceeds to juggle with it in a way that leaves the fundamental principles out of sight. First, the much overworked doctrine of the consent of the governed is taken up. "If the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence is sound," says Mr. Bryan, "how can we rightfully acquire sovereignty over the Filipinos by a war of conquest?" If the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence is sound, how can we rightfully purchase sovereignty from a Spanish sovereign whose title we disputed in Cuba and whose rebellious subjects we armed in the Philippines? In like manner it might be asked if the consent-of-the-governed doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence is sound, how could we prosecute a great war to suppress the rebellion of 1861, and establish the sovereignty of the government over several millions of people who had declared their independence? Or how could we justify any of our wars against the Indians who preceded us in the ownership of America and whose independence antedated our own? Mr. Bryan is willfully blind to the object of the present war in the Philippines if he does not know that it is not being prosecuted to enslave the Filipinos, but to establish the sovereignty of the United States—a sovereignty fairly acquired as the result of war and treaty with Spain. It is no more a war of conquest than was the war to suppress the Southern rebellion; it is simply a war to establish the authority of the United States over territory that rightfully belongs to it and in which a portion of the people have rebelled against its government.

If Mr. Bryan is the champion of the Declaration of Independence he claims to be, and holds tenaciously to the theory that all government is unjust which is not established by the consent of the governed, he should go among his friends in the South and denounce the disfranchisement of half a million black voters.

GOOD-BYE, MR. ASTOR.

The naturalization of William Waldorf Astor as a British subject is real of no consequence to anybody but himself, but with him it is the culmination of a long-cherished plan. Hundreds of thousands of persons of other nationalities have become British subjects by naturalization, but the number of Americans who have done so could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Millions of British subjects for every American who has become a British subject, and these have generally left their country for their country's good. Of this class was Benedict Arnold, of revolutionary memory, who, after the close of the war in which he had played the part of a traitor, went to England and became a British subject, to the disgust and derision of honorable men. Judah P. Benjamin, who was first attorney general, then secretary of war and finally secretary of state in Jefferson Davis's cabinet, fled to England after the fall of the Confederacy, exchanged his American citizenship for British, and that he would be abjured his nationality for the sake of the Spanish war. In the beginning of the Spanish war Congress denied that our Nation had any thought of extending its territory by war. It was then that the Spanish had refused to respect the wishes of the Cubans. If the Cubans were of and right ought to be free, then the Spanish ought to be free, and the Spanish ought to be free.

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The entrance to San Francisco harbor has long been known as the Golden Gate. During the war in the Philippines the city itself has been the open door by which most of our soldiers have departed on their way to the scene of action and through which they have entered on their return to the United States. In every instance the city has done its duty thoroughly and maintained its reputation as one of the most patriotic and public-spirited of American cities. It has won golden opinions from the soldiers by the way it has treated them.

It is said the glass workers at Anderson, this State, will institute legal proceedings to prevent the Indiana glass companies from becoming members of a proposed combination. Such a movement would raise an interesting question. If a combination to restrict production and control prices is illegal, why may not factors be enjoined from entering such a combination? Injunction will always lie for the protection of property; why not for the protection of labor and wages, especially when it is proposed to injure them by an illegal combination? The question is worth testing.

A San Francisco dispatch says that General Shafter ordered his judge advocate to make inquiries regarding the returning soldiers who have given a column of interviews to a paper of that city. No men can be found answering to several of the names. Further inquiry will be made regarding the

mail, attempting to prove his descent from Pedro d' Astorga, of Spain. According to this article the d' Astorgas of Spain became the d' Astors of France and the Astors of Germany, and he actually tries to prove it by a chain of marriages. When Washington Irving wrote "Astoria" and showed how John Jacob Astor laid the foundation of his great fortune by buying and selling pelts but did not try to trace the sturdy German's descent from a Spanish grandee of the eleventh century. It will not be surprising to learn that this ridiculous performance of William Waldorf Astor's, done, if not by his hand, at least by his direction, and in a magazine owned by him, has destroyed his prospect of gaining high social position in England. Americans will not be grieved by his any position he may succeed in acquiring, but it would serve him right if the doors of the aristocracy in England, which he is so anxious to enter, should be closed against him. His motives in abjuring his American citizenship are altogether contemptible, and he will not be missed. The Republic would be stronger and better for the expatriation of all who are not in sympathy with its spirit and prepared to assist in its defense and development.

THE TENDENCY TO CONSOLIDATE.

It seems not to have occurred to those whose attention has but recently been directed to the combinations of manufacturing industries called trusts that the process of consolidating such industries has been going on for years. Such, however, is the case. A comparison of the censuses of 1880 and 1890 shows such consolidation. Indeed, in fact in connection with the industries of the South that Hoke Smith, the Birmingham Age-Herald says: "when Hoke Smith says that nine-tenths of the people of the South are in favor of admitting that Uncle Sam is licked he doesn't know Alabama." These are samples of the protests of the South against the peace proposition.

It seems, according to the catalogue of De Pauw University, just received, that the year just closed has been a prosperous one for the institution. About \$96,000 was collected, pledged or bequeathed to the university this last year for endowments and sustaining funds in addition to the regular income. The student enrollment was large, coming from many States of the Union and some from foreign countries. The faculty will be increased. The De Pauw estate will be settled soon, adding \$30,000 more to endowments. The university has really entered a brighter day. Catalogues will be sent on application to the registrar, Green-

castle.

There are degrees in loyalty. Some men love their country well enough to stay with it in time of need, and others unhesitatingly desert it when their absence is desirable. William Waldorf Astor belongs to the latter class of heroes. The man who deserts the land of his birth because it is not good enough for him until he runs amuck of the orthodoxy hereafter.

The sensible girl who has a lover in the Philippine branch of the American army will have hard work to keep up with her best fellow in the number of summer engagements.

IT IS ONE OF COWARDLY SURRENDER BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ITS RIGHTEOUS SOVEREIGNTY OVER TERRITORY AND PEOPLES.

One of the devices of those orators and newspapers who would be denouncing Abraham Lincoln if he were alive is to quote him to sustain their views. One of the quotations which was used for years with some effect was never uttered or written by Lincoln. Another quotation which was made to do overduty for Populists and 16-to-1 Democrats was found to be garbled from a message to Congress. If those papers which are printing an alleged quotation from Lincoln relative to the Philippines and Mr. Bryan would give the speech or the letter from which the sentences are taken, with the date of their delivery, it would relieve them of all cause for criticism. Preachers give the chapter and verse of their texts, and lawyers quoting a legal opinion give the case and the book in which the quotation or citation can be found. This much is due to Abraham Lincoln and the public.

A few days ago ex-Secretary Hovey Smith declared in an interview that the South is unanimous in its opposition to expansion, and implied that that section is in favor of discontinuing the war in the Philippines. Now Southern papers protest that Hoke Smith is mistaken. The Atlanta Constitution declares that the South is for the prosecution of the war. The Chattanooga Times declares that Senator Morgan and General Wheeler are better representatives of the South than Hoke Smith. The Birmingham Age-Herald says that "when Hoke Smith says that nine-tenths of the people of the South are in favor of admitting that Uncle Sam is licked he doesn't know Alabama." These are samples of the protests of the South against the peace proposition.

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W. W. ASTOR MAY MARRY THE EX-AMERICAN'S WIFE.

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