

DISPENSARY SALES.

Result of the Legislative Committee's Labors.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

It Seems to be Steadily Increasing. The Financial Affairs of the Big Moral Institution.

The following is the official report of the legislative examining committee as to the condition and operations of the State dispensary for the quarter ending August 31st, filed with the governor Tuesday:

To His Excellency, Miles B. McSwain, Governor, Columbia, S. C.: Dear Sir: The undersigned joint committee appointed by the general assembly to examine the books and financial transactions of the State dispensary beg to submit herewith our report for the quarter ending August 31, 1900.

The stock on hand was taken on August 31st and September 1st by W. H. Sharpe, representing the committee, and J. O. Moody, representing the state board of directors.

All stock and supplies were actually exhibited, counted and valued. The system of bookkeeping is excellent and the bookkeepers very particular, painstaking and correct.

We found the dispensary director coming up to the full measure of his duty, having worked the institution up to a high business standard.

The board of directors are very harmonious by doing their work in a fine business way. We appended herewith statements of assets and liabilities, cash statement, receipts and disbursements, all of which is respectfully submitted.

J. T. Hay, Senator. W. H. Sharpe, Member of House of Representatives.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The first of these statements is as follows: ASSETS. Cash in State treasury Aug. 31, 1900, \$142,503 53. Teams and wagons (inv'ty) 64 00. Supplies (inventory) 31,994 10.

Merchandise and office fixtures (inventory) 2,765 64. Contraband (inventory) 585 83. Real estate 36,835 08. Suspended accounts 5,987 63.

Merchandise in hands of dispensers 210,144 47. Merchandise (inventory Aug. 31st) 190,986 49. Personal accounts due to State for empty barrels, alcohol, beer, etc. 5,132 42.

Total assets \$626,829 19. LIABILITIES. School fund \$520,556 86. Personal accounts due to State for supplies, whiskeys, wines, beer, alcohol, etc. 106,272 33. Total liabilities \$626,829 19.

The statements of the profit and loss account is as follows: PROFITS. Gross profits on merchandise sold during quarter \$879,272 53. Contraband seizures 750 66. State's one-half share of profits on beer sold by the Germania Brewing Co., during quarter 2,862 40.

Total \$90,295 62. LOSSES. Supplies—Bottles, corks, labels, wire, tin foil, lead seals, boxes, rails, sealing wax, etc., for quarter 28,989 45. Insurance premiums 686 30. Breakage and leakage 84 94. Labor (pay rolls) 3,754 20.

Expenses of inspectors per diem and mileage of members of state board of directors and legislative examining committee, office supplies, lights, telegrams, postage, stock on feed, oil, printing, revenue stamps, telephone rent, etc. 6,212 12. Constabulary 10,278 58. Freight and express charges 15,425 20. Revenue license 125 00.

Worthless beer at Lancaster dispensary destroyed by county board of control June 1, 1900, 8 10. Worthless porter, beer and wine at Winnsboro dispensary, condemned by county board of control, 17 23. Loss by robbery at G. McC. Honour's dispensary, Charleston, S. C., 3 57. Loss by robbery at Kershaw dispensary Feb. 24, 1900, per report of Inspector Boykin 76 57.

Total expense \$ 65,647 26. Net profit on sales for the quarter, passed to the credit of the school fund \$ 25,278 36. Total \$ 90,924 62.

The cash statement for the quarter ending August 31st, is as follows: RECEIPTS. Balance in State treasury May 21, 1900, \$115,871 61. June receipts \$116,489 54. July receipts \$125,753 55. Aug. 1900 134,530 60—\$376,772 55.

Grand total \$408,645 16. DISBURSEMENTS. June disbursements \$114,319 12. July disbursements 116,072 54. Aug. disbursements 119,749 97—\$350,141 63. Balance in State treasury August 31, 1900, 142,503 53. Grand total \$492,645 16.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

The South to be Deprived of their Rights.

THE PARTY NEITHER MORIBUND NOR CRIPPLED. BRYAN A GREAT LEADER IN THE FACE OF DEFEAT.

The late election has given the Republican party complete control of the Federal government in both the executive and legislative departments. The Southern States did not contribute to the Republican victory and therefore need not expect any favors. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that a determined effort will be made to punish this section by reducing its political power.

Vice Chairman Payne of the National committee, knows what he is talking about when he threatens the South with a reduction of representation in the House and in the Electoral college. We quote his words given out in a late review: "I hope the election will open up a new era in the South. At the present the South is neither Democratic nor Republican. It is a government of fraud."

It is simply anarchy. I do not believe that Congress should longer permit the disfranchisement of any of its citizens by a Southern State without reducing the representation of the State in Congress proportionately.

"I know that the Democratic Senators might talk such a bill to death at the coming short session, especially if we try to pass an army bill at the same time. But if we can't pass the bill next winter, we can wait until the next Congress meets, when our majority in the Senate will be so large that filibustering by a few Democratic Senators will be impossible."

It must be confessed that the prospect is not cheering for the citizens of this latitude. It will be new to them with simple anarchy prevails in this section. In Mr. Payne's vocabulary anarchy simply means opposition to the Republican party. If he desires to build up the Republican party in the Southern States he should know that his proposed method is not the way to accomplish it, for it would only revive sectional animosity and confirm the Southern States in opposition to the Republican party in position to be the author of all the measures that have proved so injurious to the welfare of the South.

However, there is some comfort in the thought that all Republicans are not so hostile to the South as Mr. Payne. It is to be hoped that many of them will refuse to unite with those who are the authors of such measures. In those Southern States which have been driven by the instinct of self preservation to establish an educational qualification for suffrage just as Massachusetts has done, though not driven to it by the same imperative necessity—Lynchburg News.

As Bryan Said. The military spirit is growing since the election and a big increase in the standing army is about as certain as anything can be in politics. We are in for it and the attendant expense will astonish the people who supported with their votes, the McKinley administration, thereby giving license to the Republican party to go ahead with their program. Unless we are very much mistaken the army influence will be as strong in this country in less than four years as it is today in France.

The drift is to military despotism and the only check upon this is a combination between the Democrats in the United States Senate and those Republicans who denounced the administration program during the last session of Congress.—Chattanooga News.

THE TRUSTS ARE AT IT.

A few days ago it was the meat trust that tightened the screws upon the people, and now it is the salt trust that is demanding more tribute. This latter trust with characteristic greed, has more than double the price of the commodity which it controls. Tomorrow and the next day we shall probably hear of other trusts that have raised prices on the necessities of life. The monopolies evidently think that the success of McKinley has given them license to go ahead without restraint. They are fast furnishing the Democrats with a winning "paramount issue" and with an abundance of campaign material.—Savannah Morning News.

Big Sale of Lumber.

The state of Minnesota is selling today an immense tract of lumber, embracing no less than 75,000,000 feet of standing pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar, in the heart of the state capital, and there is a large crowd of persons interested in the sales in attendance. The timber ranges in value from \$1.50 to \$5 a thousand, and much of it is of excellent quality. The greater portion of the timber stands on school lands, though a considerable amount is in isolated tracts. According to the conservative estimate of values made by the state auditor, the sale should bring in between \$200,000 and \$250,000.

Cigarettes Did It.

Emmanuel Haskins, of Fairburn Ga., 16 years old, is dead from the effects of blood poisoning. The young man had been blowing an ordinary French harp until his under lip had become sore and inflamed. Being addicted to the habit of smoking, he continued to smoke while the lip was in this condition, and it was the opinion of the attending physicians that the nicotine or other poison from the cigarette came in contact with the sore lip and thus produced the fatal result. The sufferings of the youth were terrible and his head and face were swollen beyond recognition.

Some One is Wrong.

"The Filipinos are not warlike or ferocious people," says General McArthur, in his annual. "There is one more traitor in the camp, we should like to know. Teddy Roosevelt has just got elected to the Vice Presidency by running around and telling everybody what bloody savages the Filipinos are, and now the commander-in-chief in the Philippines says that they are nothing of the kind. We do not often call on the editors of the Springfield Union to come to the rescue, but it seems to us that here is a discrepancy which requires their attention. Somebody is lying about the Filipinos. Who is it?"—Hartford Times.

NOT SO EASILY DONE.

The Reorganization of the Democratic Party.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

The Party Neither Moribund Nor Crippled. Bryan a Great Leader in the Face of Defeat.

The Democratic party has been beaten, badly beaten on the electoral vote and in a lesser degree on the popular vote. Nevertheless it remains true, as in 1896, that a change of votes in certain States equal to but 1 per cent. of the Democratic total would have sufficed to give it a majority of the electoral vote. We are indebted to the ultra-Republican New York Sun for this calculation. The Sun says: "If 75,000 citizens who voted for McKinley in certain States of the union had voted instead for Bryan, McKinley would have been defeated and Bryan elected."

The table below mentions 12 States with the electoral votes belonging to them and their several majorities for McKinley and Roosevelt, as unofficially ascertained or estimated Thursday. Changes in the figures by later returns will not greatly affect the general proposition:

Table with 2 columns: State, Electoral Vote, Republican Plurality. Includes Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Thus leaving a margin of 14,000 for possible increase in the aggregate Republican plurality in these States, it is evident that the change of 75,000 votes would have reversed the result in all 12 of them. That is to say, if 75,000 citizens who voted for McKinley had voted for Bryan, 71 electoral votes now in the McKinley column would have gone in the Bryan column, thus: McKinley's electoral vote as it is... 292. Electoral vote of these 12 States... 71. McKinley's electoral vote as it would have been... 221. On the other hand: Bryan's electoral vote as it is... 155. Electoral vote of these 12 States... 71. Bryan's electoral vote as it would have been... 226. Necessary to a choice... 224. The change of 75,000 votes, therefore, properly distributed in the 12 States in the list would have given to Bryan two more than the necessary number of electoral votes; his electoral majority over McKinley would have been 5.

It would seem that a party which can poll 7,000,000 votes and come as near to victory as this is neither moribund nor crippled, and is under no obligation to accept the dictation of the small minority of its former members who cast their votes against it and defeated it. The Sun itself recognizes the strength of the Democratic demonstration and voices a warning similar to that given by the State on the morning of the election. It says: "In the first place, the power of the political revolution started in 1896 by Bryan and continued with little, if any appreciable diminution in the campaign of 1900, must not be minimized. At both elections he was defeated by a majority of the electoral votes of great proportions, yet at both he received popular votes a much larger volume than had ever been cast for a Democratic candidate for president; and the greater percentage of them given to Mr. McKinley on both occasions was only about 5 per cent. The political forces represented by Bryanism is therefore too tremendous to be overlooked in any consideration of the political future, more especially of the future of the Democratic party."

Estimating that the whole number of votes polled at this election was 15 millions, something like seven millions of them were cast for Bryan. In the State of New York, out of an aggregate for both McKinley and Bryan of about one million and a half votes, the plurality over Bryan was less than 100,000. In Washington, where McKinley carried by the state auditor, the sale should bring in between \$200,000 and \$250,000.

It is not improbable, it seems rather to be probable, that if the elements in the Democratic party which represent its conservatism and its national spirit should regain the control of its organization, the burning political sentiment of the McKinley party would be driven off to act by itself as an independent political movement. In truth, the genesis of Bryan as a political force was the consequence of the demonstration of the strength of such a political movement in the campaign of 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was elected for the second time. In that canvass the Populists polled more than one million votes, exhibiting a strength which alarmed both the great parties. Bryan's scheme was to prevent this political division by fusing Populism with Democracy, and he succeeded in it so far that in the canvass of 1896 Populism disappeared practically as an independent movement. His vote increased over that for Mr. Cleveland in 1892 by almost exactly the amount of the Populist vote in 1892, and he kept it in the late election. Nor is it now destroyed by his defeat. Any conservative domination of the Democratic

A GOOD SHOWING.

Made by the South in the Census Figures.

TEXAS LEADS THIS SECTION.

The South Contains the Purest American Stock in the Country. Some Very Interesting Facts.

In a general survey of the United States as revealed by the figures of the tenth census, the south has occasion for self-congratulation. At first glance the reason for this may not be apparent, but according to an analysis made by the manufacturers' Record it is nevertheless a fact. The population of the United States increased between 1890 and 1900 by 20,965,000, or 13,235,464. The population of the south increased 3,950,422, or 20 1/2 per cent. This percentage was somewhat below that of the whole country, but in advance of what may be regarded as other typical groups of states. The increase in New England, 891,107, was but 13 3/5 per cent. in the nine middle states stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi it was 5,280,957, or 20 1/4 per cent. and in three states across the Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, it was 1,217,435, or 20 5/8 per cent. Commenting on this the Manufacturers' Record says: "These figures show that the increase in population in the south is slightly more than the percentage of increase in the south, took place in that part of the country which contains less than 12 per cent. of the population, in spite of the halting of Kansas and Nebraska and the actual decline in population in Nevada. The enormous increase of more than 200,000 in the Indian Territory and of more than 60,000 in Arizona are clues to the story of the increase in what may be called the newer portions of the country. Coming to the special figures in the south, it is noticeable that Texas leads the older portions of the country in the percentage of increase, being 24,330,000 in 1890 and 31,305 in 1900, less than the actual increase in the whole of New England, where Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont stood still, and where Massachusetts' increase was 63 per cent. or the total increase in that section, and that Texas, Florida, West Virginia and Louisiana led in the percentage of increase, the south and the north, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi stood out well among the states, making large actual increases among the southern states were not unlike those such as New Jersey, 30 per cent.; Ohio, 19 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 19 per cent.; Delaware, 9 per cent.; Indiana, 14 per cent.; Iowa, 17 per cent.; and Minnesota, 16 per cent.; in other portions of the country."

"In considering the increase in the south in comparison with those elsewhere, however, one or two facts must be borne in mind. Outside of Texas, Louisiana, Florida and perhaps West Virginia and Maryland the south's population has been little influenced by the immigration of foreigners. The south and the north, and notably those portions of the south showing the smaller percentages of increase contain the purest American stock in the country. It contains, also, the bulk of the negro population, which, increasing less rapidly than the whites, tends to reduce the total percentage of increase. There are many reasons, however, why the south is inclined to drift beyond the limits of the South, both in a northerly direction and also toward the southwest, its place being gradually taken by Americans who have tried the middle west and who now seek home in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and other southern states. These new immigrants are largely of the agricultural class. They are bringing new ideas and new methods with them, and from them may be expected to spring additions to the native-born southerners who have set to work to develop southern industries. The sloughing off of the undesirable portions of the south's population and the addition of the American stock from other portions of the country may be expected to continue indefinitely and to increase much more rapidly in the future, now that the southward trend of population is so pronounced throughout the north and the northwest."

One of the great southern interests to be reckoned with in this future is iron. It has become a habit to look toward the Birmingham district before passing judgment upon the outlook for the market. The view given there during the past week is eminently satisfactory. The Birmingham correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record says that the advance of 50 cents a ton on November 7th was promptly accepted without a moment's hesitation on the state, and not confined to the small order trade, but that interests of every degree were active in the move. By Friday the interests that had led the selling were in a very comfortable condition as to stocks. Their surplus was absorbed and sales of comfortable amounts had been booked for the first half of the coming week. A second advance of 25 cents a ton did not deter buyers. He adds that the feeling is one of confidence in the maintenance of prices and that the market will remain conservative. There has been during the week a good demand for steel products and the steel mill has accepted all the orders that suited its convenience. An opinion is expressed in the fact that the 5th furnace is now being heated in preparation for going into commission.

ONLY ONE CONTEST.

Beckett Files His Protest Against Col. Elliott.

The Columbia State says election returns from nearly all of the counties have been received, and all that is to be done is for them to be tabulated by the board of election control. So far there has been only one notice of contest filed with the secretary of State. This is in the case of the congressional election in the First district, Congressman Elliott was opposed in that district by W. W. Beckett, colored, who received comparatively few votes in any county in the district. Nevertheless, he makes a general protest against the counting of the vote for Col. Elliott on the following grounds: "That the said ballots which were cast and returned for William Elliott at said election, were not legal ballots under the laws of the State of South Carolina."

"Because said ballots were not properly returned, and did not show that the said William Elliott was intended to be chosen."

This protest was filed with the election canvassers of Charleston. After reading it the board declared that they found "the ballots cast for William Elliott, for representative in congress from the First district of South Carolina, were two one-half inch long, and one inch wide, and without ornament, designation, mutilation, symbol or mark of any kind whatever, except the name of William Elliott, representative in congress, First district, for which office he was a candidate, and that the ballot was properly printed and according to the laws governing elections in this State."

Beckett, therefore, declared Col. Elliott duly entitled to receive the votes cast for him. Beckett proposes to make a similar contest before the State canvassing board, and presumably this is but the first step towards taking the contest up to the national house of representatives.

Beginning to Squelch.

Forty-five cotton mill owners in the South, fearing that the recent war will seriously change the trade conditions between this country and China, have prepared a petition which they are sending to Secretary of State Bryan in Washington. They fear that Russia will obtain possession of Manchuria and will impose such heavy duties on American goods as to render a withdrawal of American interests from that country necessary. This petition to Secretary Hay reads: "The undersigned, manufacturers of cotton goods in the southern States, desire to express their approval of the action of the United States government in the protection of American interests in China, known as the 'open door' policy, and trust this position may be maintained, more especially in regard to Manchuria, to which section of the Chinese empire a large proportion of the cotton drills and shirtings manufactured in the southern States are exported. As may be well known, this trade has increased in recent years to such an extent that the prohibition or interference in China by any European government would tend to seriously injure, not only the cotton manufacturing industries, but other important products of the United States which are being shipped to China. For the protection and perpetuity of these commercial relations, we earnestly pray that the administration will take such action as may be proper under existing conditions. It is not only the manufacturer of cotton goods who would be seriously affected, but the southern planter and cotton grower and the thousands of employes and laboring classes who are engaged in the cotton mills, and who depend on the success of these manufacturing industries for a livelihood." This petition is signed by 18 mill owners in North Carolina, 21 in South Carolina, four in Alabama, one in Georgia and one in Maryland. Our Southern mills are beginning to squelch for the open door, which we thought was already wide open.

How to Succeed.

An example of the chances in the United States for the bright and energetic young man who stays in one place is furnished by the success of Charles M. Hayes. At the age of nineteen he was a clerk in a railroad office at St. Louis, his salary being \$40 a month. That was 22 years ago. Mr. Hayes has become president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is the largest system but one in the world. He will have a salary of \$55,000 a year, and will be the highest salaried railroad man in the world.

TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT.

A Charleston Fossil Tickles the Republicans.

WHAT BRYAN WILL DO.

The Question by the Gentleman Himself. In the answer which he has just sent to the publishers of the Denver Post declining their offer to an editorial position at \$10,000 a year it is believed that William Jennings Bryan has indicated his intention to continue making speeches and to be in line for the presidential nomination four years hence. That appears to be the only interpretation to be put on his telegram to the editor of the Post, which read: "H. H. Tammen, F. G. Bonfils, Denver Post, Denver, Col.: Thanks for your offer, but I cannot accept. I shall remain here, and in the future, as in the past, defend with tongue and pen the principles which I believe to be right, and the policies I believe to be wise."

If this does not mean that Mr. Bryan means to pursue exactly the same course he pursued during the past four years with the same object in view, what does it mean? Bryan is not disturbed or concerned as to his ability to earn a livelihood for himself and his family. His depth as a political and economic thinker and the ability of his pen assure him that his personal finances cannot suffer. Bryan has made a snug fortune from his writings and lectures in the past few years. Some of this he has kept for himself, but a great portion of the money has been donated to causes in which he has taken an interest.

Today Mr. Bryan could retire to a private life and live in comfort on the income of what he has amassed. The profits from the book he published after his campaign of 1896 were sufficient to enable him to invest in a sum in bonds which will bring him an annual income of \$2,000. Bryan is a man of simple tastes, and this sum would be sufficient to educate his children and sustain his family in comfort.

A year ago last week Bryan made a speech in Lincoln in the course of which he said: "Some of my Republican friends," he continued, "have been resigning from the party, and will become members of other parties. In order to relieve them of any undue worry I want to serve notice that I shall continue in politics in active opposition to any party or doctrine which violates American ideals and the true principles of human progress until the lid is closed upon my coffin."

Mr. Bryan has already answered the question: What is Bryan going to do?—Atlanta Journal.

Small Issues Circular.

The negro congressman, Robt. Smalls, the author of circular letter which he is sending to prominent negroes throughout the country advocating concerted action in their part in opposition to what he calls an attempt to disfranchise his race in the Palmetto State. The negro ex-leader wants the congressional representation from South Carolina reduced in accordance with the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution which reads "That when the male inhabitants of any State, being twenty years of age and citizens of the U. S., are denied the right of suffrage except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty years of age in such State." If Smalls would take into consideration the number of his race who have forfeited all claim to citizenship by the commission of crimes and felonies it would be impossible to enumerate doubtless he would understand the wisdom of South Carolina's registration laws. The negroes here heartily detest Smalls, but are afraid of him. Many of them are jealous because he is such a pet of the present administration and he certainly does seem to be able to get about any appointment he desires under a Republican administration.

A Blow at the South.

Congressman Leonidas F. Livingston of Georgia in an interview in the Atlanta Daily News says: "Before leaving Washington, I learned unofficially from the Republican headquarters that it was the purpose of the Republican leaders in the house and senate to cut down the representation, as provided for under the 14th constitutional amendment as they construe it in the house, of those States which have made the disfranchisements by State or State constitutional amendment. 'While this is not official, I am thoroughly satisfied that the matter is under serious consideration, and there is great danger to those Southern States in the attempt to do so, whether successful or not. If successful it cuts our power in the house of representatives about one-third, as I can approximate it now.' In reply to a telegram sent to General Grover, the Republican leader he writes the Atlanta News from Atlanta, Ohio, as follows: "I do not care to express an opinion at this time. So serious a matter deserves great consideration."

A Good Health Party.

"A Good Health Party," the very latest, is suggested by a Western woman who has the courage of her hygienic convictions. It would begin operations she says, by so stationing the polling places that every voter would have to walk five miles to deposit his ballot—or here, for this would be a woman's suffrage party, the ballot being granted to every woman who could show a waist measurement of from 28 to 35 inches! Every candidate would be required to prove that he took a cold plunge bath every morning, and the candidate for president would have to be the healthiest man in the United States—a man who had never used tobacco or tasted alcohol; who never drank tea or coffee or water at meals; who had 32 sound natural teeth; who always went to bed at 10 o'clock; who had studied foods and always ate for nourishment and never for fun; who abhorred pepper, vinegar and mustard and believed that ice cream should be eaten hot."

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mrs. Hancock, wife of Capt. Hancock, U. S. A., about to sail on the transport Kilpatrick for the Philippines, has disappeared. She was shopping with her sister yesterday in a Sixth avenue and excused herself for a few minutes and has not been seen since. Her sister says Mrs. Hancock has been ill for some time.

War to the Death.

The time has come, in the opinion of those in charge of the War Department, to pursue a policy of absolute and relentless subjugation in the Philippine Islands. If the natives refuse to submit to the process of governments mapped out by the Taft commission they will be hunted down and will be killed, until there is no longer any show of forcible resistance to the American government. The process will not be pleasant, but it is considered necessary. President McKinley is determined to end the war at the earliest possible moment, so that if it is necessary to kill off 60 or 70 per cent of the entire population it will be done. The process may seem harsh, but it is a common preliminary to colonization movements in the tropics.

Will Swing.

A dispatch from Georgetown to the State says: "The case of John Brown, charged with the killing of James O. Conroy, which gained notoriety from the fact of having precipitated the recent riot, was brought up in court Thursday morning and concluded at 8 o'clock Friday evening, with a verdict from the jury of guilty, without recommendation. The deceased was acting in the capacity of constable, and the State made out a clear case of malicious resistance both with State's evidence and that of the defense, so that no other verdict was possible."

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Mrs. Hancock, wife of Capt. Hancock, U. S. A., about to sail on the transport Kilpatrick for the Philippines, has disappeared. She was shopping with her sister yesterday in a Sixth avenue and excused herself for a few minutes and has not been seen since. Her sister says Mrs. Hancock has been ill for some time.

War to the Death.

The time has come, in the opinion of those in charge of the War Department, to pursue a policy of absolute and relentless subjugation in the Philippine Islands. If the natives refuse to submit to the process of governments mapped out by the Taft commission they will be hunted down and will be killed, until there is no longer any show of forcible resistance to the American government. The process will not be pleasant, but it is considered necessary. President McKinley is determined to end the war at the earliest possible moment, so that if it is necessary to kill off 60 or 70 per cent of the entire population it will be done. The process may seem harsh, but it is a common preliminary to colonization movements in the tropics.

Will Swing.

A dispatch from Georgetown to the State says: "The case of John Brown, charged with the killing of James O. Conroy, which gained notoriety from the fact of having precipitated the recent riot, was brought up in court Thursday morning and concluded at 8 o'clock Friday evening, with a verdict from the jury of guilty, without recommendation. The deceased was acting in the capacity