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TODAY'S WEATHER -- Probably fair; west-

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST SI.

HIS PENDAMENTAL MISCONCEPTION. In his September Atlantic article on political bossism, Judge F. C. Lowell conducts an exhaustive study to the conclusion that civil service reform and the separation of local from National elections afford the most practical means to circumscribe the power of our American boss. This is not, obviously, very hopeful stopping-place, because

The extent to which civil service reform can be carried in a popular govument must always be problematical. It is not enough that we have examinations under which only the fit will be appointed. We must also shut the doors upon the fit, if they come with political support. That is the only way in which the boss can be shorn of his power of reward, which keeps the machine noing. Now the right to acquire office as the prize of successful political agillation is a right that can be encrouched upon within very narrow lim-The singular infertility of civil service reform ideas is to be scientifically accounted for. The citizen of the republic or democracy knows by intuithrough study, that to pass around the offices freely is the only way to keep the masses from rising up and smashing the whole governmental machine. If they can't participate in the Government, they will get a new one. It is awkward and expensive to start in every once in a while with a new and intried lot of Sheriffs, Mayors, Judges, Court Clerks, Assessors and Legislators. But that is one price of popular

Then it is a fact, moreover, that sep aration of elections into National, state and local has objections as well as mer-The change costs money, and where it has been tried its success in eradication of bosses is not marked. This is seen in New York and Chicago. Party machinery works just as relentlessly and vigorously to elect Mayors as it does at state and National elecreduction in number of offices voted for. involves, of course, increase in appointpowers; and that is a remedy invoked but sparingly. The people won't stand it to have the Mayor appoint a cabinet of great powers. They the alliance of Japan and China would must elect the essential parts of the machine themselves.

Judge Lowell has nothing to say about rs or direct primary nominations. These things are too much talked about to have been omitted accidentally, too much at least, to admit of the omission being treated as without significance. We undertake to derive from these omitations, as well as from the general trend of his paper, that Judge Lowell is an unsafe guide in popular government. His doctrines are oligaric, aristocratic. Reforms that con template more immediate acts of the people themselves he says nothing of. The reforms he suggests look in the direction of fewer exercises of popular

When a man gets it into his head that the select few must have more to do in government and the tolling masses less, he is on the wrong track. The people won't have him or adopt his their way. Right or wrong, wise or foolish, the popular will must be ascertained and applied. How to do this with least friction and delay is the most economical programme popular government can adopt. Theories and devices that fall to take this into account are not worth great consideration.

TRISHNEY AND EXPANSION.

Dents A. Spellissey, a New York lawought to take an active interest in its ernment, welfare. This policy of imperialism is

to this end was made by William H. National existence, depends Seward, when he was Governor of New lisay bill each played its part in violent

tion that would be given to the country in the event that political power passed

into Catholic hands, for Irishmen as a race, and all this the trade of the rich Yangtse Kinng benefit has been wrought by the policy region is seriously threatened, she will of National expansion which Mr. Spel- put up her back, like a Canada porculissy so thoughtlessy denounces as imperfailed and proposes to defeat by going "slap bang over to Bryan." This in her sphere of influence, but other-country has been an asylum for the wise Great Britain will let Russia and Irish race. Every step that the Irish- Japan skin their own international man has taken for his own betterment has been given moral support and financial aid in this land of predominating Protestant population. helped Daniel O'Connell in his great fight for Catholic emancipation, the Irish race in its struggle against famine and the infamous corn laws, and Parnell in his campaigns for home rule. Every improvement that the individunl Irishman has made in his own condition has resulted from the opportunity offered to his genius and industry this large and constantly expanding country. Many a concession that England has made to the race, or to the freer exercise of its religion traces its origin to the high and noble example of civilization on this side of the Atlantic.

It is difficult to see what fault Irishmen or Catholics can find with expan-sion, or what debt of gratitude either owes to the Democratic party. Both have expanded with the country and increased in numbers, prosperity and influence. Wherever the flag has been carried, Irishmen and Catholics have followed, and have been granted, without demand, all their rights and privileges as American citizens. In a little over 100 years the Catholic church has grown from the single diocese of Baltimore to the immense spiritual body it is in all our states and territories and distant possessions. So far as our political parties have in any way been favorably disposed toward race or religion, the Republican party has been the friend of the Irishman and the Catholic to a greater extent than any the remedial causes have long been un- other party has been; that is, it has shown its friendship at critical times. Lincoln beat down the shibboleth, "No Irish need apply," by snubbing know-notlingism, and he killed what remained of the party by sending Archbishop Hughes to Europe on an important mission in behalf of the Union, The decadence of the American Protective Association dated from its failure to dictate the Republican Presidential nomination in 1896, and McKinley gave it the death blow when he appointed McKenna in the Cabinet and afterwards raised him to the Supreme Court of the United States. In striking at National expansion, Irishmen and Catholics will be aiming a blow at their best friend.

RUSSIA WILL BE CHINA'S FRIEND.

Russia will be China's best friend in securing peace and settlement of all damages consequent upon the recent outbreak in Pekin. Russian influence has been dominant at Pekin since the interference of Russia robbed Japan of the territorial spoils of victory in 1895. The Russian railroad has right of way through Manchuria; Port Arthur is in its possession, and a Russian pavy in its waters. Russia has no quarrel with China: Russia's quarrel is with Japan, her only rival for the occupation of Corea and the Liao Tung Peninsula of Manchuria. Russia desires the completion of the trans-Siberian Railway; Japan is only waiting to possess a fleet powerful enough to secure her territory from invasion to enter into active hostilities with Russia for the occupation of Corea. Japan has not been able Judge Lowell's other remedy, to make a coalition with any of the number of offices voted for, the powers of Europe against Russia, not even with Great Britain, and Russia has been astute enough to block which, like civil service reform, can be all the efforts of Japan to form an alliance with China, Had Japan succeeded in its efforts,

have bid defiance to the hostility of Russia. China could furnish millions of raw material for soldiers; Japan could arm, discipline and train them popular election of United States Sena- after her own admirable military This alliance between China model. and Japan came very near being accomplished, and had it not been frustrated by the diplomacy of Russia, there would not today probably be a European soldier in Pekin. It was a natural alliance, and deserved to succeed. Prior to 1867 Japan's civilization and that of China was identical, and today Japan, through her old-time ties of blood, race and religion, alone of all the treaty powers is able to comprehend China's leaders and their policy. Both nations are pagans; the Japanese have only adopted of our civilizationinits superior military and economic merits, so far as they promised strengthen their national life. Had Marouis Ito reached Pekin in time, his scheme of an alliance between China and Japan would have succeeded, for advice. And they are certain to have the Emperor, Kwang Su, was ready to ratify it, but the palace revolution of 1898 made the Emperor a prisoner of state and forced the Japanese envoy to depart with undignified haste from Pekin. A second effort to consummate an alliance with Japan was frustrated by the folly of the Japanese Minister at Pekin, who boasted that the Chinese Army would be reorganized under Japanese officers and that a secret offensive-defensive alliance yer, is a leader in a movement to form | China and Japan was not far distant. a National league of Irishmen "to op-pose imperialism." "This country has warned the Chinese Foreign Office that done a great deal for Irishmen as a any alliance with Japan would be conrace," says Mr. Spellissy, "and we sidered an untriendly act by his gov-

The question for the future is whethwhat we Irishmen have been fighting or Russia or Japan will rule the govfor 700 years. It will rain this country ernment at Pekin by its supreme influas it will ruin England, for it is not ence. They cannot divide their interonly shameful in principle, but bad in ests because they are antagonistic; policy."

Japan believes in "Asia for the Asiat-It is interesting to note Mr. Spellissy's ites," which is only an expansion of the apparent selicitude for the longevity of | policy of "China for the Chinese." It | gently. Here, according to a growing the British Empire before passing to a is very plain that neither Russia nor sketch of the man himself. Spellissy Japan will be disposed to support any tion, the usefulness of the public schools was the author of a bill, providing for harsh treatment of China; they will is practically ended. The time of the distribution of the common school fund outdo each other in liberality of settle- pupil in the higher grades is given proportionately among Catholics and ment. Russia has obtained all she largely to petry details in the execution Protestants, which was introduced in wants of China, and fears the influ- of his work that neither increase his the Legislature of New York several ence of no foreign power in China, save knowledge nor cultivate the grace of years ago. A recommendation looking Japan, whose growth, if not very patience, and which, as soon as he enoccupation of Corea or the Line Tung scorn and tabooed as "babvish." This York, over sixty years ago. It reacted Peninsula. The desire of both Russia is a matter of common knowledge. It upon its sponsors, and its close ap- and Japan not to alienate the friend- is plain to all thoughtful, practical peoprough to union of church and state ship of China will secure liberal terms ple who have taken the trouble to folmade it a determinate factor in the of settlement for China the moment defeat of Seward for the Republican there is any responsible central Chinese the higher grades of the grammar nomination for President in 1869. The Government established that is fit to be Seward recommendation and the Spol- regarded and treated as a stable source | that there is a painful lack of harmoniand exponent of united authority. The ous blending in the work, and that to agitation against Catholics. One gave | desire of the rivals, Russia and Japan, great strongth to know-nothing fanati- to conciliate China will be sure to ob- boy who completes the course through

of legislation relating to public educa- is but a newcomer in China; her utterly arbitrary action is responsible for all the recent outbreak. Great Britain does not care what happens unless it America has indeed done a great deal happens to her. If her domination in flowers. region is seriously threatened, she will pine, whose every quill is a bayonet, and fight for a completely "open door" wise Great Britain will let Russia and skunks.

ILLUSTRATIVE SCHOOL WORK.

Judging from plans formulated and changes suggested and inaugurated for the improvement of the public school system in various cities, the managers of these schools have had a busy vacation season. It is distinctly felt in many large cities where the public schools have attained the greatest magnitude, that the growth of the system tion of the ornate and superficial in fully the ground for complaint, a large body of people comprising the patrons of the public schools have become dissatisfied with the results that have followed the regulation system-the tendency of which is to scatter rather than concentrate the mental forces of pupils; to give a vague knowledge of many things rather than a clear understanding of things which experience shown to be essential to success in life,

A tacit acknowledgment by school authorities of the justice of these complaints is furnished in the honest effort that educators in some cities are making to return to the practical in public school work, and to educate the eye and the hand in conjunction with subtler mental processes by which children reach conclusions and arrive at a practical knowledge of things. Chicago furnishes an example of this movement in an experiment which is to be made in connection with instruction in her public schools the forthcoming year, which is briefly described as "museum extension." That city is well provided with "eye educators" in the way of museums, and the plan is to make up from these "traveling exhibits," to be taken to the schoolrooms at opportune times, for the purpose of making impressive the subject-matter of the textbooks.

That these measures will assist to a clear understanding of the subjects under consideration can scarcely be doubted. The few patrons of the Central school in this city whose attention Cubans among the pupils by an hour's talk given upon his return from the Santiago campaign by Captain O'Nelll, which he illustrated by the exhibition of sundry trophies of the campaign. The lectures before the several schools of the city at various times by Director Thompson, upon Turkey, made doubly from that country, are in further evidence of the interest that can be be readily conveyed through the meoral instruction.

the trend toward the practical in our Mont. The experiment will be confined to the first four grades of a single school at first, but it is confidently expected that it will be extended to all the schools in a short time. Helena is one of the first cities in the West to United States from Sweden, some twelve years ago, many schools in Eastern cities have experimented with it satisfactorily. As explained by those system into the schools of Helena, lovd" is not intended as a manual training for the purpose of fitmen; the course is only given with other studies, and is calculated to detivity of the hand. It is further stated portion of the day at some handicraft and attend school during certain hours become much more proficient in their studies than those who spend the en-tire day in school. "Sloyd" is intended, primarily, to develop the brain through the hand; the development of the hand follows.

While changes in the public school course and system must necessarily be get rid of it.
made gradually, lest further complications result which will hamper rather than accelerate the true educational movement, it is safe to conclude that the tendency toward the practical in innovations upon the established system cannot be misleading. It is better, indeed, should it come to that, to err in the direction of the practical than continue in methods that develop the mental at the expense of the physical, either by sapping the vitality of the pupil or rendering the hands inefficient because untaught, and the muscles flabby because untrained.

In the school methods of this city, se

far as the public has been advised, few if any changes are contemplated for the school year that opens September 17. Of our schools it may be said that work up to and including that of the sixth grade is planned and carried out on a practical basis, so far as this can be done without recognizing the utility of hand training in education, By the methods employed pupils are taught to read understandingly, write legibly, spell accurately and go through rudiments of arithmetic intellibelief, founded upon patient observaters the High School, are laughed to low the work of their children through schools and on into the High School, all intents and for most purposes the

course and comes out of the High School four years later with class col-ors flying, class pin in his lappel and diploma in his hand, smothered in

The Treasury Department richly de erves the rebuke just administered by the United States Circuit Court at Boston. The Treasury Department has always determined how much the Indian rupee is worth, yet it preferred to give it a false valuation in order to satisfy somebody's fondness for red tape and gratify somebody's vanity. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Indian rupee has for a long time been maintained at a specific gold valuation of 16 pence. Yet the Government persists in treating the rupee as variable in value, and in its published statements of the value of foreign coins it accepts the erratic figures of Consuls, presumably out of fear to offend the high and mighty State Department, whose the Consuls are. The attention during recent years has been away of the Treasury Department and of from practical lines and in the direction of Statistics has been repeatedly called to this discrepancy, but education. Without understanding the determination to adhere to the Consular quotations has been persisted in. The Boston decision may move Secretary Gage to take the matter up and rectify it. India's progress in the gold standard deserves better recognition from this Government than that our collectors should be permitted to assign to the rupee any old value a Consul may guess at or select through whim.

The people of Louisiana were in no wise consulted when their country was bought and annexed to the United States. Their "consent" was not asked. Moreover, after the purchase and annexation a government was set over them in which they were allowed no voice whatever. They protested, in vain. Here is part of their protest to Congress:

Congress:

A single magistrate, vested with civil and military, with executive and judiciary powers, upon whose laws we have no control, and from whose acts we have no control, and from whose decrees there is no appeal; the sudden suspension of all those forms to which we had been accustomed, the introduction of a new language, etc.

These were not slight inconveniences. We submitted with resignation, because we thought it the effect of necessity; we submitted with patience, though its duration was longer than we had been taught to expect. Ignorant as we have been represented of our natural rights, shall we be called on to show that this Government is inconsistent with every principle of civil liberty?

How is that for consent of the "governed"? Yet Bryan is daily quoting Jefferson as authority for opposition to the acquisition of territory and government of people without their consent. was called to the matter can testify as little was the consent of the people to the interest aroused in Cuba and the of California asked for, or their opposition regarded.

The Rev. Dr. Sheffield, the chairman of the North China College of the Amerlean Board at Tung Chau, expresses the highest confidence in the race capacity of the Chinese people. He describes them in the September Century attractive by the display of the Turk-ish costume and other object-lessons capable of high culture and of deep capable of high culture and of deep moral and religious convictions, shrewd in business, bound together by strong aroused and the knowledge that can family ties, lovers of order, patient in misfortune, resolute in danger, endurdium of the eye in conjunction with ing in hardship and loyal to just authority." If the Chinese people are all Another example recently noted of this, it is utter absurdity to talk about the partition of China, for Dr. Shefpublic school system of instruction is shown in the introduction of "Sloyd" as an adjunct to the regular course of the Chinese would ultimately receive a study in the public schools of Helena, European military training and acquire skill and experience in military evolution. When this was wrought, the Chinese people, broken apart by foreign power in their hour of weakness, would be sure to come together again in fierce collision with that power when they make this departure, but since the in-troduction of this system into the

strength. The letter of Mr. Himes, printed elsewhere, is a valuable contribution to Oregon historical study, and will, we charged with the introduction of the hope, get the attention of the persons for whose benefit it is primarily written. We must get more of these neer recollections into print while yet ting pupils for trades, as expert crafts- the opportunity is here to verify and revise them. The crimes that history has committed against great and true velop the mind in conjunction with ac- men have grown out of neglect and inaccurate recollection more than out of as a well-established fact that chil- studied malevolence. These letters of candid apprehension that the enlargement dren in Eastern cities who work for a Mr. Himes, and those he criticises, will all be of priceless value to the historian of the future.

> Secretary Gage recalls the fact that Mr. Bryan in 1896 said:

If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I ask him not to cast a vote for me, for I promise him it will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to

And demand for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, as a means of getting rid of the gold standard, was put into the Democratic platform again this year, by especial command of Mr. Bryan.

The number of foreign troops that were landed at Taku up to August 18 exceeded by official figures 48,000 men. Since that date the reinforcement of the German contingent has swelled the total of the army of the allies to over 50,000 men, which means an army of 45,000 effectives today in China between Tien Tsin and Pekin, troops enough to hold Pekin as long as it is necessary to occupy it.

We have read the proceedings of the great Demo-Pops, in the State of Washington, in convention assembled. Where is the gratitude of a party that will leave little Thursty Dannels out, after all the sacrifices he has made for the party? Today Leftenant-Governor: tomorrow nothing. This is the state man, k. t. l., as the poet says.

We read in one of our Democratic organs that "the Republican hue and cry over silver is for campaign purposes only." Did Hanna bribe the Kansas City convention, or bribe Bryan, who dictated to the convention, to renew the demand for 16 to 1, in the Kansas City platform?

A Dangerous Monopolist.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The late Collis P. Huntington spent carly 65 years of his life in money-getting, and at the time of his death the earning capacity of his capital was not equal to that of Mr. Fitzsimmons' "left hook." Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons is not known to be overstudious in his habits. His library is not helieved to be exten-sive or very valuamle. He has lost no hair worrying over abstruse legal propositions. He is not bent from constant anxiety over the state of trade or the condition of finances. He is not pre-sumed to know any more than is absolutely necessary to enable him to shoul-A.P. A movement. Both were held up of rettlement, no matter what the Gerico public scorn as indicating the class man Ealer may may or do. Germany he who worries through the grade fector of the "left hook." He can com-

HIS GRIEVOUS INACCURACY.

Bryan's Questations Seem to Be as
Unsafe as His Facts.
Chicago Tribune, August 26.
It appears that Bryan in his Indianapolis speech of acceptance indulged a good deal in poetic license, drawing largely on his imagination for aphorisms and declarations which appeared to fit the Democratic view of present conditions and accrediting them to others. Among those to whom Bryan gave the credit for utterances purely his own were Abra-ham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson and even the Scriptures. Jefferson and even the Scriptures.

Lloyd Jones, an attorney in the Roanoke building, is not only a man of considerable literary research, but he also
takes an interest in politics. This led
him to do what Mr. Bryan probably
thought no one would take the trouble
even to attempt, to verify the many alleged quotations in the Indianapolia
speech. The result is interesting as
showing not only many misquirations. speech. The result is interesting as showing not only many misquotations, but an absolute disregard of facts and figures. Speaking of the results of his investigation, Mr. Jones said yesterday: "The thing which first struck me in Mr. Bryan's speech was his statement that the Fhilippines were too near the equator for white men to live in, and other nations had tried to colonize in the same latitude and failed. stanced Java, which, he said, Holland had controlled 'for 300 years, and yet today there are less than 60,000 of Euro-

pean birth scattered among the 25,600,000 natives. "Paying no attention to the fact that he is almost insanely erroneous in his figures as to population, the fact is that Java did not become a Dutch province until 1839, and now two states are ruled by native Princes. As to white men living under the equator, that line passes through Ecuador, Brazil and the United States of Colombia, in South America, and these states are entirely dominated by whites. The City of Manila is 15½ degrees north latitude, while Australia, the largest colony England has excepting

the largest colony England has excepting Canada, extends from 19 to 29 south latitude, and is largely inside the tropic of Capricorn. It has been entirely colonized by white people.

"All of this led me to look into the accuracy of Mr. Bryan's quotations from Lincoln, Jefferson and others, and here I found some curious things. He always partly protects himself by failing to quote literally, and thus is able to give quote literally, and thus is able to give a sentence a meaning which the author never intended it to have. For instance, he says:
"'In 1859 Lincoln said that the Repub-

lican party believed in the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar.

"Mr. Lincoln never said that or thing like it in 1859, but in 1890 he did say what Mr. Bryan has probably twisted to serve his purpose. In arguing that the traffic in slaves was inherently wrong, Mr. Lincoln said he did not believe in 'weighing the dollar against human life,'
'This was in an answer to the defend-ers of the slaveowners, who claimed that to do away with slavery would destroy

destroy property rights, and were it not for these same slaveowners and their descendants, Mr. Bryan would not now have the slightest chance of election. "Again, in defending his advocacy of ratifying the treaty with Spain, he quotes Lincoln as saying, 'Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can

make laws?" "Lincoln never said this at all. The Lincoin never sain this at all. The language is that of Napoleon Bonaparts after the battle of Marengo, the greatest imperialist who ever lived since the days of Caesar and Alexander.
"Further on he quotes Lincoin as saying: "The safety of this Nation is not in

its fleets, its armies, its forts, but in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, and we cannot destroy this spirit without planting the

seeds of despotism at our doors."

"Lincoln never said this or anything like it. The quotation, however, seems to be garbied from Daniel Webster's speech on 'Education,' in which he says: 'We may erect bulwarks against foreign invasion, but what power shall we find in walls to protect the people against themselves? Then, again, Bryan quotes Jefferson

uest; and 'conquest is not in our prin-ples; it is inconsistent with our gov-remment.'
"The first quotation was never uttered by Jefferson at all. It can be found in "The platform of 1900, it seems to me, ciples; it is inconsistent with our gov-

by Jefferson at all. It can be found in "The a special message of President Monroe is in no to Congress on May 9, 1830, dealing with in some instances is worse. I regard the treaty with Spain. The second quotation cannot se found anywhere. It has lacy as detrimental to the best interests neither father por mother. Jefferson, however, did say:
"I know the acquisition of Louisiana

has been disapproved by some from a of our territory would endanger the Union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association the less it will be affected by local passions."

"As bearing on the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines, Mr. Bryan quotes Jefferson as saying: men, whether acting singly or collectively.

"Jefferson did say this, but it was in speaking of the actions of Aaron Burr and his friends, then plotting treason against the United States. Bryan's fur-ther statement that Franklin said: "A highwayman is as much of a robber when he plunders in a gang as singly, and a nation which makes an unjust war is only a great gang, is as bold a falsehood as ever a literary pretender uttered. Franklin never used even kindred lan-

guage at any time.

"He even quotes Admiral Dewey assaying: The Filipinos are more capable of self-government than the Cubans," and in all of Dewey's reports there is nothing of the kind. Mr. Bryan also misquotes Henry Clay, and even his Biblical references are incorrect."

ONLY ONE STANDARD OF VALUE.

George E. Roberts in September Forum. An independent monetary system for

By Gold Alone Can Commercial Nations Compete With the World.

each country is, therefore, opposed to the general trend of order, harmony, intercourse, and common understanding among the nations. It is a lapse to primitive conditions. It belongs to a policy of isolation. It is opposed to the spirit and necessities of the age, which tend to unity and co-operation. A nation with great possibilities in foreign trade should the last to sever the bond that links markets to those of the world. It eds to do business on a common basis with its customers. Its merchants want to buy at home and sell abroad by the same measure. The grain of gold is now the one universal unit of value; and by maintaining fixed relations to it, a nathors curreny keeps fixed relations to the currency of all important countries. The producer who pays his coals by the gold standard and sells his goods in any part of the world by the same standard has no allowances to make for possible fluctuations in the relations of different kinds of money. His products and diskinds of money. His receipts and dis-bursements are on the same basis. Va-riations of exchange there will be, as there are variations in exchange between points in one country; but they cannot exceed the cost of shipping gold. The charge for making a remittance by banking agencies is not to be confounded with the cost of changing money of one standard into money of another. They are two distinct charges, and the business man who is isolated from the rest of the world by an independent monetary sys-

tem pays both.
Would it be advantageous or otherwise

mand a greater audience today than any orator, statesman, philosopher, political economist, poet, or humorist in the land, and more salary in a minute than the average man of intelligence, education and culture can command in a year. to the great industries of Pennsylvania for that state to have a monetary system bearing no stable relation to that used in other states of this Union? A new calculation would be required every day to determine what a given sum in the money of Ohio would be worth in the money of Pennsylvania. A firm with its outlays in Pennsylvania and its income from other states would have its assets. from other states would have its assets In dollars of one value and its Habilities in dollars of another value. Its salesmen outside of Pennsylvania would have to add to its scale of prices a percentage sufficient to cover the possible loss by a variation in the value of the money before payment was made. We have seen that the fluctuations between the money of Mexico and the money of the United States last year covered a range of about 6 per cent. A people which is competing for supremacy in the world's murkets at a time when less than 1 per cent frequently determines the success-ful bidder on a contract cannot afford to

be under such a handloap as that.

The farmers of Iowa, who sell their products by the Chicago market quotations, want a common money standard with Illinois. The buyer of produce in each local market pays the Chicago price each local market pays the Chicago price, less freight, commissions, wastage, and every item that involves a possible loss in converting the produce back into money in hand. Any possible varia-tion in the relations of the money of lows to the money of Illinois would have to be included in his risks and covered by his margin. Such a charge would be intolerable upon commerce between these states and countily intolerable bethese states, and equally intolerable between the people who buy annually over \$1,000,003,000 worth of our various products.

GENERAL BRAGG FOR M'KINLEY.

Famous Old-Line Democrat Will Support Republican Ticket.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Chicago inter Ocean.

General Edward S. Brags, the famous leader of the Iron Brigade, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McConnell, 4417 Eills avenue, is one of the Democratic wheel horses of the Northwest who are now solid supporters of McKinley and

Roosevelt.
"I am with McKinley," he said, "sole-ly in consequence of the sound-money issue. That of itself is enough to gain issue. That of itself is enough to gain him the support of every honest man in the country. The Democratic party is in a state of decomposition, but I have seen very pretty posies grow out of repulsive fertilizers. For the present campaign, however, I am with McKinley. "I do not agree with the Republican party at all in its imperialistic tendencies. I do not think it becoming in a republic to talk of its 'possessions, nor to annex any country that cannot particle. republic to talk of its 'possessions,' nor to annex any country that cannot participate in our Constitution. I do not think the Philippines will ever be pacified, and it will require 150,000 troops to hold them. I approve of the policy of our Government in regard to Cuba. We should never be a party to any piracy of Chinese territory, but I do not feel so sure that we wan not ultimately come to it.

"The other issue in the campaign is trusts, and I do not know that it is really an issue at all, for we are all

out its own solution."

General Bragg is in the 70s, and is blind in one eye, but his martial spirit is higher than ever. He could not deny that anything on earth would give him such supreme delight as to lead his brigade in one more fight. "Turn it and twist it as you will." said he, "the fleid of battle remains the fleid of glory."

Same Danger as in '96.

Omaha.—Euclid Martin, for years chairman of the Democratic State Committee and Postmaster under the last term of President Cleveland, is stronger in his opposition to Mr. Bryan this year than he was in 1896. Four years ago Mr. Martin denied his support to Mr. Bryan because he could not assent to Bryan because he could not assent to the financial legislation promised by the Chicago platform; this year he finds the same objection to the Kansas City plat-form, and in addition finds other reasons to desire the defeat of the Democratic candidate.

"In the present political situation," he said, "I am unable to discover any good reason why a Democrat favoring a stable currency who refused to support Bryan in 1896 should support him now. as saying: If there be one principle His prophecies and predictions as a canmore deeply rooted than any other in
the mind of every American, it is that we
should have nothing to do with conquest,' and 'conquest is not in our prinfalled to materialize."

the continued agitation of the 16 to 1 fal-lacy as detrimental to the best interests of the country, and the attempt to make an issue of imperialism as entirely abor-

"I am constrained to say that I believe a Presidential candidate should be a man of loftler purposes and pursuits than a continuous politician, interested only in his own advancement."

New York Journal of Commerce.

The International Paper Company has afforded a further display of trust financlering. It has a capitalization of just under \$40,000,000, of which the preferred stock is a little more than half and the common stock is a little less than half, and in addition to this sum there is a bonded indebtedness of about \$13,000,000.

At the present time one share of preferred and one share of common stock are to the following the stock of the stock o and one share of common stock are to-gether worth under 90. The preferred stock is paying 8 per cent, and yet it is selling at 66 and a fraction. What actual day'd rather loaf dan work an' carn money." selling at 65 and a fraction. What actual good to the owners of the companies that were combined has the inflation of capitalization accomplished? The "earnings in excess of all expenditures, including dividends" during the past year, were 5.5 per cent of the common stock, and the surplus on hand a year ago was very nearly 5 per cent of the capital stock, making the total surplus on June 20, 1900, of more than 10 per cent on the common stock. It was not, however, deemed best to declare any dividend on this stock which is now selling for a little more or a little less than 28. Of course, the value can be greatly increased at any time by paying a dividend, and it can be depended on to shrink gradually if no further dividends shall be paid.

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Matter of Mobility—The Lay Figure had spaken of his automobile. "I expected to enjoy

MEN AND WOMEN.

Secretary Hay figures as a leading American man of letters in a recently published London interview with the English poet, Swinburne, in which Swinburne speaks of Mr. Hay as hav-ing great originality in his worse and a dis-tinctive American note.

A despondent New Yorker spent his last cent in paying his fare to Coney Island, intending to Jump off the pier and drown himself. He was so cheered by the sights of gay Coney that he walked all the way back, and spent the night in one of the parks, got a job next day, and is now happy.

day, and is now happy.
One thing the new Queen of Italy has yet to learn—how to smile. Handsome as she is, she is also cold, or so she seems, for the simple reason that she is ahy. As a Princess she has not achieved the art of always rejeicing in public, and the Italian people, who set great store by outward demonstrations of sympathy, have noted their absence. Even bowing has been burdensome to ber.

General Chaffee, who is now in command of our forces in China, bears the old Christian name of Adna Romanna, Adna is from the He-brew, and signifies pieusure, while Romanna hame of Adna Romanza. Adna is from the Hebrew, and significs pleasure, while Romanza
is derived from the Italian romanza, and in
English is applied, in music, to a teader sentiment—a song without words. General Chaffne's
parents were plain farmer folk living in prosain
Central Ohio.

If sleeping, waze, if feasing, rise herers
I turn away; it is the hour of fata
And those who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every for
Save death; while those who doubt or hestiasa
Seek me in valm, and unclessity implores
I answer not, and I return no more.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The number of Alfred Austin's poetfo

There is some talk of holding a street fair in Portland this Fall.

The Boxers have probably discovered by this time that General Cussedness was not a wise leader.

The Long Beach saloon has been burned, out the Columbia River bar is still doing business at the old stand.

One thousand Russians left for Pekin yesterday, and the police of that city are ooking forward to a lively business.

preserve order. She has apparently preserved it for use in some future year. A recent newspaper headline, "Scraps of China News," might be more appro-

14 Hung Chang says that China can

printe if it read: "News of China Scraps." Conversational balloon parties are being held in France. The occasions are suited either to commongas or a hot-air

jolly.

Bryan welcomes the support of the Populists with the air of a man who is thinkng emphatically: "Deliver me from my friends."

The downy cloud speaks o'er the sky, And makes no polts or fust, But, just the same, it by and by

Will get the drop on us.

There is little danger of any power annexing China. Think of of the job of doing official business in the tongue of that benighted land!

Croker seems to have a cinch on the best of it, whatever happens. He can work up lots of raw material for his ica trust during the frost that will descend on his party next November.

He came into a restaurant, And settled in a chair; He were no cost and she no west, And yet they left him there. No customer looked up to see

Him pass along the airis, His form, devoid of coat or vest, Provoked no man to amile. They let him stay and eat his fill,

In spite of want of cost and west, For he was just a fly. A Minnesota timber speculator was on board a Columbia River steamer the

other day as the craft was passing a wood chute. The cordwood was being thrown on board of a scow by the stream of water issuing from the flumes above. Three women stood on the promeunds deck, and one of them asked: "What do they wet that wood for?" A second ones really an issue at all, for we are all agreed about them I do not think, however, that this country is in any danger from trusts. If the demagogues would let us alone the trust problem would work out its own solution."

The timber man steam when it's wet." The timber man turned away. He thought Oregon women should know more about wood flumes and replied: "It makes it last longer," and the third ventured: "It makes more steam when it's wet." The timber man barges than that.

The manager of one of the biggest New York dry goods stores was asked the other day what particular femining garments were most in demand at this time. He answered unhesitatingly: "Shirt waists first and then rainy day skirts. I really think that five womens out of six in New York have purchased or intend to purchase a rainy day cos-tume. The short skirt, clearing the ground by several inches and solidly stitched at the bottom, so that it cannot fray, is an immensely popular garment. And it deserves to be, for it is eminently sensible. You can trust the American woman to dress wisely every time-always provided she can be stylish at the

That fellow Jim Corbett can fight All right, Though he still is an also ran; And it might have been prudent, McCos

Of course, if you still want to scrap, Maybap Tom Sharkey will let you in, Or you may get a hook from the mitts

To inckle an easier man.

Of Pitz On the vulnerable point of the chin. Then Corbett will meet you again,

And when You get in some w fries will pay for a chance To dance The rest of you up in the air.

Just keep bunting mills of this sort Old sport; You're playing a glorious game, And never, though bathed in goos

For every saloon knows your fame.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Matter of Mobility.—The Lay Figure had spoken of his automobile. "I expected to enjoy it much," the Lay Figure was now saying, "but the fickle weather has prevented." "In other words," observed the Unconstitus imbedie at once, "a mobile Automa is not suited to an automobile!".—Detroit Journal.

Not as the Understood it "This was made.

ing great originality in his were and a distinctive American note.

During the 60 years that he has been ensaged in the public service Judge Reagan, of Toxas, has kept up his farm, and he now has a fine one, of some 800 arres, mear Falestine, in Anderson County, to which he will retire on giving up his office of Railroad Commissioner.

A despondent New Yorker spent his to an automobile?"—Detroit Journal is not said an automobile?"—Detroit Journal is not said the Cast who had come to look after the property. "Not exactly," replied the hiliousproperty. "Not exactly," replied the man from the East who had come to book after the property. "Not exactly," replied the man from the East who had come to book after the property. "Not exactly," replied the man from the East who had come to book after the property. "Not exactly," replied the man from the East who had come to book after the property. "Not exactly," replied the man from the East who had come to book after t

age "-Chicago Tribums.

A Golfer's Last Wishes.—"You know Prisby, the golf enthusiant, don't you?" "Of course, What about him?" "I witnessed his will last night. It's very characteristic of the rman." "How so?" "Why, in one clause he directs that his body be intered in the approximate center of the links, and that the grassy mound above his grave be converted into a bunker."—Cleveland Flain Dealer.

OPPORTUNITY.

The Fine Sonnet by Which John James Ingalls Will Be Remembered. Master of human desints am I;
Fance, hove and fortune on my footsteps wait;
Cities and fields I wait; I ponetrate
Descrits and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and most and passion, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if coasting, rise before
I sleeping, wake; if coasting, rise before