# The Oregonian.

Distared at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms....166 | Business Office....667 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. 

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 155 Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included for POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico: 0 to 16-page paper to 81-page paper Porsign rates double.

The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should

be addressed simply "The Oregonian."
The Oregonian does not buy posms or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to resure any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this Paget Sound Sureau-Captain A. Th

hos at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 833, Eastern Business Office-The Tribune building, New York City: "The Rockery." Chicago For mile in Son Francisco by J. R. Cooper. 146 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and ar Goldsmith Bros., 256 Suster street. For mile in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair, cooler; north-

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

#### STRETCH OF THE MONROE DOC-TRINE.

In the Monroe doctrine to be extended tectorate over any American state.

The Kansas City platform demands tion's purpose to give the Filipinos, nd, independence"; and, assuming that it may be possible for him to be elected President, Mr. Bryan hastens mediately carry into effect his platform demand by convening Congress in extra pession, and recommend that it prodependence, a stable form of government, and then-mark the propositionprotect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny."

Coming right to the point, let it be asked where we get the right to "give" the Filipinos a stable form of government, or any form of government? set. What form of government? Are they to have no choice, but take what we may "give" them? Are we to insist on something in the name or semblance of a republic, and cut them out of their independent right to have an oligarchical or monarchical government, if they want either?

We never have been able to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the Western Hemisphere; indeed, never have wanted to do it. We drove the French out of Mexico, but it was our own interest re consulted. We did not want a powerful and dangerous neighbor. Our protection" of Mexico was exemplified a few years earlier, when we forced s war upon her and took by conquest one-half her territory.

The Democratic programme as to the Philippines would make us endless the maintenance of a military and naval force there; and that would be 'militarism" and "imperialism," if ernment which we are to "give" the Filipinos would have to be maintained by the Army and Navy of the United tates, not only against foreigners who might have cause of action against that government, but against insurgents disputing its authority or revolutionists attempting to overthrow it. No government that we might "give" the Tagals in Luson could control the whole of the vast Island system, nor even the other tribes, in Luzon alone. Besides, it would hardly be a pleasant thing to spend the blood of our soldiers for the Tagal flag. No government we ould "give" the Aguinaldists could escape trouble with foreign nations or internal war. It would be an absurd and deplorable position for the United

We can establish our familiar territorial system over the islands, as soon as resistance ceases. This is a system of liberty, as we know by the experience of 100 years-not of imperialism. oppression and slavery. It is the short, ple and easy way. As Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, replying to Charles Towne on Saturday, said: "The programme of the Republican party is just, plain and safe, and far ess burdensome and problematical. In brief, it is this: Suppress the insurrection as rapidly as possible, then establish a stable government, giving the Filtpinos as great a degree of self-government as they are capable of exercising and enjoying." Here is the essence of common sense.

UNDERLYING PURPOSES. The Bryan argument for the campaign is that if we retain the Philippine Islands we shall "oppress" the seople, "enslave" them, forget all the entrit and tendency of our history, and end by hanging liberty in chains at

Is there any man so narrow, so shalow, so muddled by partisan feeling, as parks, mammoth stores, sightly public to believe this, or so wanting in conience and sincerity as to pretend to elieve it? Possibly there may be; for consibility as to human opinion and iman action is great,

But it is inconceivable that any conderable number of persons should vote for Bryan on this basis. Men inending to vote for him may have other reasons, for which this is a cover. fation in socialistic purposes, in hostility to private property, in desire and tope that somebow individualism in usiness may be overthrown, and, as cialists put it, that "government shall

prelfare." Associated with this effort is an an eving a good deal of strength in the ties, and powerful enough perhaps to urn some states to Bryan.

ction and distribution for the public

Bryanism at bottom is a socialistic new trying to use a cry about "im- years ago. The city has spread out in mote co-operation nor help out Walder-

perialism" as its main weapon, as four years ago it tried the cry of "free sil-

#### THE PARMER'S PUNERAL.

The trouble with the crimp evil is that the real sufferer from extortion never turns a hand to help himself. This real sufferer is the grower of grain. Every dollar that Larry Sullivan makes above a fair figure for his services is certain tiltimately to reduce the proceeds of some farmer's crop. The farmer stands for it; therefore we have no permanent remedies, only makeshifts from time to time which are upset soon in the interest of some one or other of the contracting parties.

Everybody but the farmer has his remedy. The captain or agent charges the expense up to his owners. The owner has the alternative to send his ship to some cheaper port. The grain broker figures the cost of getting the wheat to Liverpool, including his own margin, and gives the farmer the difference. Undue charges for finding seamen, therefore, eventually come out of the price that can be realized for grain, just exactly as superfluous pllotage charges do, or lighterage or excessive ship brokers' commissions, or heavy terminal railroad charges, or exorbitant freights from the interior.

What can the farmer do? For one thing he can demand intelligent service from the men he sends to the Leg-Islature. We ought to have a Legislative inquiry into the whole matter of charges on grain cargoes at the Port of Portland. We ought to have a commission charged with supervision of all these matters and empowered to invoke severe penalties for infractions of law. Ships coming into the to the Eastern Hemisphere? If we take | Columbia River have many advantages up the Bryan scheme of a protectorate as compared with other ports, but imover the Philippine Islands, this is portant reductions are possible and what it will come to-only it will go ought to be made. It is to the interfurther, for we have assumed no pro- ests of the entire grain-producing community hereabouts that every port disbursement of a foreign vessel should be an immediate declaration of the Na- inspected by authority with power to protect the absent owner, not only first, a stable form of government; sec- from pilots, dishonest captains, irresponsible sailors and boarding-house men, but from extortion lurking under whatever guise. As it is, we have a to say that, "If elected," he will im- varied outfit of predatory interests, each seeking to obscure its own activity by howling about some other graft no worse than its own. As it is, if we ceed forthwith to give the Filipinos in- except such unselfish labors as are made by men like H. B. M. Consul Laidlaw, nobody is working for the interests of the port, but everybody to keep others from making anything off the ship, so there will be more left for himself.

What this country needs is a cheap port at Portland, with ample and cheap facilities at every move the ship makes This is imperialism, at the very out- from the mouth of the river to the Portland dock and back again to the sea, and with ample and cheap facilities at every move the grain makes from its native field till it strikes the hold of the vessel. It is folly to spend money to dredge away sandbars and let shrewd men rob the ship in other ways of all it saves in lighterage. We ought to have these things run by a governing body of competent and public-spirited citizens, and the state ought to stand the expense of it. The building up of a cheap and busy port here is an object of concern to every man doing business in the state. It is a public obligation.

## FOR PORTLANDERS ONLY.

the ensuing days of the street carnival. Easterners we have had with us on various occasions, but the carnival frown Queen Draga down should reguests are to be our friends and neighbors from six Pacific States, from British Columbia, and probably not a few from Montana, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. However leniently they will look at us, it will be nevertheless with the critic's eye. We have made pretensions here. We had auspicious settlement, we have great natural advantages, we have had time to do something. For forty years we have been talking about our great future, posing as the metropolis of everything within reach, disparaging our rivals. What have we done? That is, what will the keen eye of the visitor see?

When the discerning person puts eyes for the first time on Portland, it is to be overwhelmed with the city's possibilities. He is charmed by the climate, enraptured of the scenery, profoundly impressed with the geographic situation, and dazed at the potentiality of the surrounding region's varied and exhaustless resources. There is room here for a sightly city of 2,000,000 people. There is a fresh-water harbor, convenient alike to grain fields and ocean. There is an enormous waterpower, sufficient for all needs for a long time to come. There is mineral wealth of almost every description, fertile soil in vast expanses, unsurpassed range and climate for stock, great tracts of most valuable timber. Rivers teem with the best fish in the world, wool grows long and fine, hops run to extra quality, beets to sugar, flax to fiber. There is every facility for manufactures and trade, there is endless variety of fish and game for the hunter, and for the hour of rest and pleasure there are long white beaches, groves and waterfalls, lofty peaks and mysterious gla-

Man, too, has done a great deal for Portland. He has bridged the streams. harnessed the waterfalls, covered the valleys with railroads, the cities with cable and trolley lines, the rivers with steamers, brought water from Mount Hood, built great hospitals, attractive edifices and spacious dwellings. Nobody will complain of these lines of endeavor. Few cities of its size can compare with Portland in hotels, streetcar facilities, telephone service, beautiful parks, business structures, shopping emporiums, library, High School and City Hall, suburban retreats, or solidity and charm of social life. The beginnings are here of a great city, and in the main they have been made with care and in the right spirit. We pursue an independent course in cerhave not erred on the side of reckless anticipation of the future. We are charged with being slow, but we have not been sold out to Eastern morttake charge of all the means of pro- gagees. We have had dizzy ambitions join in an action which they think will sometimes in the architectural line, but today the buildings are all occupied.

The trouble is, we are too small. There are not enough of us. But we must be content with slow growth. If any have entertained hopes of filling up Oregon in a Summer with an immigration coup d'etat, the dream must to be enacted at important junctures. ment against property and an an- long be over. A noteworthy progress In view of this fact, the bellicose utchistic movement against order. It is visible on everything here since ten | terances of William will neither pro-

every direction, thickened up in its older parts, enlarged its quarters, improved its dwellings, smoothed its streets. The carnival visitor will go away contented and pleased if only he enough. Its buildings and its business will give a good impression. The main thing is the hospitable mood. Each gracious word and act may prove bread cast upon the waters. Many a man has gone into business in Minneapolis or Kansas City because the peo ple made it pleasant for him. Portland man's duty the next twelve days is to act the gentleman, so that every visitor, when he goes away, will feel like saying: "I like the way they do things in Portland. I like the way they treat you. That town is all right!"

#### NO DANGER OF IMPERIALISM.

It is not feared by those who are famillar with the genius of Teutonic political life and civilization that America will be seduced to imperialism. The bugbear which antis conjure up, of empire and of abject peoples trodden under the hoofs of militarism, is meant only for a temporary scare.

The people of America and England,

who have preserved the spirit of the

northern races of Europe, are not and will not be imperialists, because it is not in their natures to be imperialists. The nations of the East and of the Mediterranean were imperialists because it was in their natures to be imperialists. Their experience knew no other way of governing their acquisitions. They expanded for the conscious purpose of peace and for the unconscious purpose of broadening their life. Their plan of government abroad had to be imperialistic because they knew no other. Their plan of government at home had to be imperialistic, because in their centralized system there could be no local organization except in the shape of an imperial agency. The result was suppression of the individual, for the individual was of no consideration in gov-

ernment. Another important result for present observation was the destruction and the components of the state, for it was not known how to incorporate dissimilar ingredients into one composition. The modern world deals more knowingly with these difficulties, and the Teutonic spirit of individual liberty is accountable for the transformation. We know how to combine different components into one system without imperialism. The mere example of Rome does not threaten us with imperialism, We have evolved a principle of representation and a precept of individualism, which have solved a difficulty that other people could not solve. The British Empire is not imperialistic. Transmutation of the United States from the old order will not end in imperialism. Nations have learned expansion and the separate lesson of imperialism.

Women of the foreign Legations resisaid, at the late marriage of King Alexander of Bulgaria to a young woman who had for several years enjoyed the doubtful distinction of being that dissolute monarch's favorite, and refuse to recognize the new Queen. The folly of attempting to regulate the morals of the Bulgarian court by expressing young woman but now the King's later? Portland has never been the cynosure | mistress, he has made his wife. She of so many eyes as will look at us is certainly no worse than the King, ous foreign dames who attempt to joice, rather, if they feel called upon to take note of the matter at all, that a shameless liaison has ended in marriage. The virtues that boast their intolerance of social sins serve to gratify the spirit of self-righteousness in their possessor rather than to purify the social atmosphere, whether exercised in a home community or a foreign court. Perhaps after this spasm of indignation has passed, these good women will recognize the fact that Queen Draga holds the whip hand at court, and, furthermore, that she is not a more flagrant sinner than the King. whom, no doubt, they all delight to honor, and who certainly is none the worse because of his marriage to his

fascinating fellow-sinner. The Washington fusion forces have plank in their platform as follows: We still believe in the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and therefore hold it aloft in prefer nce to the imperialistic policy of the Republican party.

They also have this plank: We witness with shame and humiliation the cowardly and inconsistent action of the preent Republican Administration in haulin down the American flag that for a third of century has floated in honor and unchallenged

over the Porcupine mining district of Alaska. The Declaration of Independence is invoked against expansion; however, not against expansion once upon a time gone by, but against expansion now. If so-called militarism and imperialism ever began, it was when Alaska was annexed, because that territory was not contiguous. True, it was almost contiguous with Puget Sound, but what extenuating circumstances could have then existed, when Seattle was not taken into consideration? The reason we should not haul down our flag from any part of Alaska is that it has floated there thirty-three years. Well! well! This is interesting. So the whole disagreement on expansion has narrowed down, not to a question of principle or of pertinence of the Declaration of Independence, but to a question of time. Our flag has floated over Manila only two years. Let it stay thirty-one years more, and then maybe he who attempts to haul it down will suffer "shame and

humiliation."

Although Waldersee will be titled Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, it is not likely that he will have complete command over the united army. Each division will have in structions from home, whereby it will tain contingencies. It is not impossible for these contingencies to arise, because the powers, in their sensitiveness of individual interests, will not readily contribute to the advantage of rivals. France or Russia probably will not be disposed to extend Germany's or England's influence, nor will England be a tool for any nation. The ceremony of referring Waldersee's orders to the home governments as very likely

see. It is clearly to be perceived that Waldersee will be under the first command of the Emperor, who will not tolerate ignoration of his advices by his own General. Therefore, if Waldersee is treated well. The city itself is good is to have absolute command, the Kalser virtually will direct his movements. France and Russia, and even England, may not look on with satisfaction. Already events have come about which render the position of Commander-in-Chief rather one of pomp than of authority.

We are told by Bryan that if the

Bacon resolution had passed and had been acted upon by the President, "not one drop of blood would have been shed in the Philippine Islands." But how about the blood that was shed before the Bacon resolution was introduced? How about the treachery of the Fillpinos who tried to drive the Americans into the sea? Was that the right way for Aguinaldo to get what he wanted? From January 4 to February 6 the Senate debated ratification of the treaty. February 5 Aguinaldo assailed the Americans. Then it was clear that ingrates who did not appreciate the good offices of the United States in freeing them from thralldom, and who even had tried to murder their benefactors, did not deserve the Senate's scruples. Therefore the treaty was ratified. Perhaps Mr. Bryan himself was shocked by the conduct of his wards, because he thereupon surrendered opposition to the treaty, and, as he says, consented to its adoption. The Bacon resolution, introduced after the ratification, was rejected for the same reason that the treaty was ratified, and for the extra reason that the Filipinos had no claim to the pledges it contained.

Bryan assumes that the Filipinos under the sovereignty of the United States, will not have liberty. This slander upon the United States is approved by his party. But what would Bryan do? He says he would "give the Fillpinos a stable government." But by what right would he establish a government for them? His principles require that the Filinings be abandoned wholly to themselves, without hineradication of ethnical differences in drance or dictation, and that no one assume to "set up" any kind of "government" for them.

The South has had a wonderful growth since 1890, for of recent years it has been building mills and spinning its cotton, that used to be sent to other states to be manufactured. Its 1,282,000 spindles of 1890 have grown to be 5,815, 000, or more than a third of the number running in the rest of the country. Twenty new mills are now building in Georgia alone. The value of Southern manufactures produced during the last year exceeds \$1,500,000,000.

Thus far the Bryanites have had a free field for their "campaign" throughout the country. Is any effort to be made for the Administration and the Republican party? It is but two months till the election, and scarcely a word has been heard from the Repubdent at Belgrade are scandalized, it is lican side. Perhaps no effort is deemed necessary. And yet a mistake might be made there.

Bryan says he consented to ratification of the Spanish treaty simply because he wanted to eliminate Spain from our list of troubles. But could be not see that he was augmenting our virtuous indignation at its irregulari- troubles, instead of diminishing them? ties should be apparent to all. The Or did he want something to talk about

\_ If the Democrats had fought their to whom all pay homage. The punctili- battle on Lincoln's principles forty years ago, they would have won.

> From the number of receptions Waldersee is getting, it would seem he is going by the longest route.

The next step in suppression of the Philippine insurrection will be to suppress Bryan.

Mr. Towne says, "Lincoln is a Demorat this year." Is it right to mock the dead?

Emperor William is aimost as blood thirsty as the Boxers,

## THE SAME BRYAN.

His Protest That He Does Not Object to Accumulation of Wealth.

New York Sun. The unchanged and essential character of Bryanism is shown in these words, spoken by Bryan at Manhattan, Kan., August 24:

I do not object to the honest accumulation of wealth. I want a Government that gives every poor man the hope of being rich some day, s entment that gives to the rich man assu ance that his children will be protected if they ever become poor. What I object to is a Government that protects a few men in their obbery of the masses, and then denounces verybody as an anarchist that does not like to be robbed.

This is the false gospel which Bryan and all his minor apostles of discontent have preached for the last four years. It seems to be their theory that a majority of Americans are fools and loafers and incompetents. Fools to believe that they are being robbed by a few men in a coun try where—except in Mr. Bryan's South ern States-the majority rules; loafers hold their own in a country of equaopportunities. A foreigner hearing this flapdoodle about the robbery of the masses would imagine that most of the American people were serfs, ground down

by feudal lords. This is a country from which farmers go to the Paris Exposition, and in which skilled laborers get their \$3 50 or \$4 a day. This is a country which contains more well-to-do, well-educated, well-housed well-fed, well-dressed people than any other in the world; and in which every poor man has the hope of becoming rich not by means of the Government, as Mr Bryan says in his socialist manner, but by means of his own exertions.

It is useless, and its sounds hypocritical, for Mr. Bryan to protest that he does not object to the honest accumulation vein is a word against wealth. There can be no other result from language of this kind, and seemingly no other purpose in it, than to inflame the ignorant the unfortunate, the incapable and the Nobody calls anybody that "does not like to be robbed" an anarchist. But what name shall be given to him who calls the Government of the United States "a Govent that protects a few men in their Is he an Anarchist or an Ass, or both?

The Humbug of "Imperialism."

Salt Lake Tribune. The Springfield Republican is one of the papers that believes in expansion, but does not believe in imperialism, and it describes expansion as "the taking in of additional territory under the Constitution, with the consent of the people thereof." The Republican in the old days seemed to be an honest journal. If it means anything by the above, it means

tained was different from the way that California, for instance, was obtained. Did President Polk precede the conquest of California by asking the people to vote whether they would like to come under the flag and the Constitution or not? Did Mr. Monroe consuit with the people of Florida before he purchased Florida? Did Mr. Jefferson spend very much time in canvassing the sentiment of Louisiana to find out the disposition of the people before he purchased it? The exigencies of the present campaign seem to make every Democratic orator and Democratic newspaper strive to make apparently fair statements on the face of things, but at to carry with it an infer ence which is absolutely false.

#### NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCE. Well-Known Catholic Priest Commends McKinley's Foreign Policy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Thomas H. Malone, of Denver, writes from London his information and opinion on the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The letter is the more significant because four years ago Father Maione's sympathies were strongly with the free-s'lver cause and his influence was cast on the side of Bryan. For some time this widely known priest has been abroad, and his for judging of what are the actual relations between the two governments have been exceptionally good. The letter is addressed to Mr. R. C. Kerens, the Missouri member of the Republican National Committee, Father Malone writes:

"Mr. McKinley's attitude during the present crisis in China must be sorely disappointing to such men as Hon. Bourke Cockran and others who have a special object in making it appear that the President has really, if not nominally, entered into an alliance with England

"Mr. Cockran and those who think with him are well aware that if the popular mind can be led to believe Mr. McKinley's Administration is committed to the for tunes of England the Irish and Germans of this country would resent his attitude to the extent of throwing their votes

against him at the polls,
"But in considering this question one should be actuated by higher motives than partisan advantage, for the welf are of our country, regardless of party, must depend upon the patriotic impulses of

the people. "I, too, would resent any alliance be-tween the United States and England, but I would equally resent the charge that such an alliance exists until it shall have been proven beyond the peradven-ture of a doubt. Now what are the facts in the case as demonstrated by recent developments? The Chinese troubles which, at the present writing, are in a most acute stage, furnish the key to the position of the United States Governm so far at least as any alleged alliance with England is concerned.

Mr. Hay's note to the powers sets forth clearly the President's policy, and looking at it from this side of the ocean I confess that it seems to disarm the critics who for the past year have been profitgate in charging undue sympathy for England on the part of our Government. From the English point of view this policy, it is frankly admitted here in n, has been keenly disappointing It was assuredly the desire and intention of the British Government to so use the United States and Japan as to conserve its own interest at home and abroad. This would readily have been done by throwing these two countries between China and Russia so as to thwart and weaken the latter, and thus gain a timely advantage over the allied powers,

"Indeed, I speak advisedly when I say that it was confidently hoped that Mr. McKinley, in consideration of England's attitude during the Spanish-American War, would readily acquiesce in Lord Salisbury's well-laid plans for action in China and allow our Government to be pushed to the front and thus shield the British Government in an hour of trying need. Had the President consented to mmit the United States to a policy joint action with the powers, England would have been highly elated, for in that case we would soon find ourselves in open opposition to Russia, and, while nominally protecting American lives and interest, we would in reality be fighting the bat-

tles of the British Empire. "But Mr. McKinley's course, as outline in Mr. Hay's notes, has not been received with cordial good will in England, whose position may be inferred from a paragraph in the Globe, which expresses amazement that the United States will suffer the whole campaign to be abortive in order to gratify what it is pleased to call 'the cold and

calculating designs of Russia.'
"One feels from the atmosphere that the United States Government is in no mood for an alliance of any kind with England. That 'Barkis is willin' ' on this ide of the ocean, there is no shadow of

"Hence, looking at the President's policy from the point of view afforded in England I am convinced that he mean what he said at the dinner of the Society in New York, when he affirmed that his policy was to avoid entangling alliances, as well as hostility to any other nation. And I am moreover, convinced that the British Empire is receiving netther encouragement nor sympathy at this time from the Government at Washing-

# He Dodges the Question.

New York Herald. "Say Mr. Bryan declines to be inter viewed on that subject." This is the reply made by the Democratic candidate. when asked last night by a Herald correspondent at Lincoln, Neb., whether, if elected, he would make payment in silver on all the Government bonds that, on their face, call for "coin."

Secretary Gage, in the interview printed on Sunday, stated that if Mr. Bryan were elected he could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payments in silver on bursements of the Government. This, he said, would lead to all the revenues being paid only in silver, and the Government would be on a silver basis. As everybody knows, Mr. Bryan four years ago declared that if elected he would get rid of the gold standard as soon as possible. and this year he insisted upon the 16to-1 plank going into the Democratic platform. When asked by the Herald correspondent last night to declare his intentions he dodged the question.

## Heppner Times.

It is predicted by some papers that the present census promises to make a worse showing than the last one in relation to the number of people who have practically nothing. Now, we feel that such an utterance, without advising such people as to the way to enable them to get something, has a tinge of treason in it. The proper thing to do, if one wishes in their living, that is, to live under their income, and stop carousing, gambling and a hundred other useless and demor allzing acts which take their substance without giving them any benefit. Then if they are industrious, they will be able to accumulate something, and not till

## London Spectator.

Some passages from a sermon delivere by the German Emperor on his yacht have been published here, and even in their translated form excite admiration and surprise by their real if high-pitched eloquence. The Germans, however, are not surprised. They say their Empero

and some of the defects of the oratorical temperament. The merits are that he looks at things in a large way, that he thinks out everything that he notices at all, and that he sincerely desires to carry his audience with him—a great guarantee that he will not be tyrannical. The defects are that the picturesque attracts him too much, that when telling sentences arise in his mind he must utter them, and that when he is in a mood to speak hi power of speech carries him away. That seems to English observers sound criticism, but needs the addition-which was true also of Mr. Gladstone-that in all business which he understands the Emperor is a master of detail. His precautions for his troops in this Chinese campaign extend to the minutest particulars. He displayed, too, extraordinary perseverance and knowledge of his countrymen in the way in which he pushed through his

#### If Bryan Should Be Elected.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Mr. Bryan has told us some of the things he would do if elected President. He would use his whole power to repeal the gold-standard law and to pass a free aliver act. He would repudiate the Paris treaty and risk war with Europe to "protect" a Malay "republic." He would haul down the United States flag in the Philippines and abandon the peaceful natives

to Aguinaldo's cutthroats.

But, aside from these avowed purposes what tendency would Mr. Bryan show in practical administration? Whom would he appoint, for example, to the Supreme bench in the probable event of vacancies during his term? He might be expected to give the first vacant place to John P. Altgeld. If Chief Justice Fulfer's seat should be the first to be filled, then Mr. Bryan would present to this Nation Chief Justice Altgeld.

Mr. Altgeld's denial of the power of the Pederal executive and courts to put down insurrection has been cordially accepted by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Altgeld's peculiar the-ories of governmental functions have been voiced in Mr. Bryan's speeches. Mr. been voiced in Mr. Bryan's speeches. Mr. Altgeld's desire, expressed in the Chicago platform, to reorganize the Supreme Court on "state rights" and socialistic lines is echoed in Mr. Bryan's speeches now as it was four years ago.

It therefore would be not only possible but probable that Mr. Bryan, as President, would name Mr. Altgeld for the Supreme Court. In fact, such an appoint ment would be little else than a matter course-a mere evidence of and political consistency. That is the material point at issue.

Bryanism as a Whole Is the Issue.

New York Evening Post, Ind. It is already clear that Bryan's speech on Thursday, accepting the Populist nomination, must result in convincing the country that the real issue of his campaign is Bryanism'as a whole, and not any one question, new or old, which he may seek to make prominent. A man which Grover Cleveland enjoyed, and unfettered by any record on other lasues, might have entered the field this year as an opponent of the Administration on the sole question of imperialism and forced a division of the voters between himself and McKinley on those lines. But this is impossible to one whose record is that of a shifty politician in the past, and whose attitude at the present time is that of a man anxious to show himself enough of a Populist to prevent the desertion of his ailles in that party, and yet trying to make sound-money men much stock in financial quackery as he pretends to do. It is the composite now so well recognized as Bryanism which is the real issue of the Democratic-Populist-Silver-Republican campaign.

#### Chicago and Other Cities. The census returns suggest the double comparison indicated by the following tables:

 
 Baltimore
 5.8/57

 St. Louis
 575,2 8

 New Orleans
 227,04

 Cincinnati
 325,502
 210,418 140,7 3 168,675 161,044 Chicago It will be seen that forty years ago Chicago was much the smallest of the five cities. Now her popuplation exceeds that

# Bogy This and Bogy That,

I believe we shall win now. But whether we win or not, we have begun a warfare against the zold standard, which shall continue until the gold standard is driven from our shores back to England.-Mr. Bryan on a more hope-

Oh, it's bogy this and bogy that, and bogy go away! But it's 'rah for Mister Silver when the Pop. gets gay.-New York Press.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

him. It is said his losses occasioned by the war amounted to \$3,000,000.

ortune to see representatives of nine generations of her family, extending from her great-great-grandfather to her great-grandson. the depth of the ideas expressed in my blank General Richard H. O'Grady Haly, the new Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in Canada, won the distinguished order service in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, when he was one of the fighting officers in the Second York and the Lancashire Regiments.

Beatrice Harraden, while trying to regain lost health on her California ranch, has taken up carpentry, and has become skilled in the use of the saw and clane. She has become also proficient as an orchardist, and in other work upon her grounds.

More than 200,000 copies of "To Have and to Hold" have now been sold, and the demand for the book continues. If the dramatication of the work proves successful, the story will doubtless have a fresh boom. The writing of the stage version has been intrusted to Ernest Baddington, dramatic critic of the Brooklyn Eagle.

General Greely, of the Signal Service, has re ceived word from the Philippines that commu-nication has been established between the Islands of Cebu and Behu by means of acteylene gas and heliograph. The bright light produced by the gas is reflected by mirrors, graphing.

Tells us what she's wroteon as they commence

You just ought to be aroun' When the family
Has reunions. You'd have fun
When they started—gee!

Sister Sue, she raves of "themes, Cousin Jen, she'll quote. Gran'pa breaks in now an' then; "Naow, this he'ps the throat." Aunt Lavina-she an' ma Has it fast an' hot. Me 'en my dog's the only ones

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The managers of the street fair are perfeetly willing to say: "After us, the deluge.

Kentucky won a prize at Paris for her whisky. Her politics was not on official exhibition.

Bryan is at least consistent in his opposition to militarism. His war record proves that,

Croker advises other people to go into politics, and the other people get even by advising Croker to go out.

He thought the shirt waist-fad possessed Of many lasting charms.

For he'd been long without a coat—
That is, a coat of arms.

New York girls are going to saw wood at a church festival. They have made no agreement, however, to do what proverbially accompanies that operation,

Czar Nicholas has just placed an order with an American packing-house for &-000,000 pounds of beef. As he did not purchase it through ex-Secretary Alger it is safe to say that it is for his own troops, and not for the Chinese.

"A Stranger" asks The Oregonian to inform him how much cash exemption is allowed a bankrupt in this state, Bankrupts are allowed the same exemptions as are allowed judgment debtors under the law of this state. The only provision for what might be called "cash exemption" is that a man with a family is allowed to retain one month's wages or so much thereof as muy be necessary to support his family for a month. As a general thing ready cash does not cut much of a figure in the assets of bankrupts.

A farmer was met a day or two ago coming out of a hardware store with several curious articles, some looking like the masks worn by the catchers in baseball, others armed with long spikes, and one something like the machines used for cutting plug tobacco into chunks, and also an iron pan with a long chain attached. "What on earth is that farmer going to do with all those baseball masks and other contraptions?" was asked of the hardware dealer. "Those wire masks and spiked arrangements are 'calf weaners," " was the reply. And then he presented samples for inspection. The wire masks were arranged so that when fustened to a calf's head the animal could eat grass, but when he attempted to help himself to the nourishment he had been accustomed to the screen dropped over with the reputation for sturdy convictions | his mouth, and prevented him from getting hold of the teat. The spiked things were intended to serve the same purpose, as when the calf ornamented with one of them attempted to suck, the spikes wounded the old cow and made her kick and run off. The cutting instrument was a machine for dehorning cattle, and was capable of slicing off a horn as easily as one could cut a pickle in two with a knife. This dehorning is much in favor with some cattle-raisers, but has not come into general use yet. It prevents victous cattle from fighting among themselves or from "hooking" "other people." The iron believe that he really does not take so | pin and chain were for picketing out a horse, and as the chain is connected with the pin by a swivel and has several other swivels in it, it is much safer than a picket rope. It's getting so nowadays that a farmer needs a whole hardware store to run his business.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Madge, what did Maud may when she To tell the truth, she had on such a lovely pink shirt waist that I didn't hear a word she said."-Chicago Record.

A Study in Servants .- "Remember," Senator Sorghum, impressively, "that a high official is merely a servant of the public."
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "but some of "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "but some of them are of the kind of servants who go home every night and carry a big market-basket with them."-Washington Star.

Too Personal.-Aunt Hannah (anxiou Does yo' s'pose, honey, dat census man gwins ter ax enny berry pussonal questyuns? Uncle Ben-I dun'no'. But I's made up mak mind dat w'en he comes to de chicken questyuns, de cle man's gwine to be mighty close-mouthed, of he gits fined foh contem't ob co't.-Harper's Ba-

History's Notorious Fault.-"I must insist." History's Notorious Paul.

declared Diana, who was the acknowledged leader of the Olympian Woman's Suffrage party, "that the purity of the ballot would be conserved by allowing us to vote. "Non-sense," protested Mercury, leader of the op-position, "you wouldn't be able to control the Muse of History; she's a natural-born re-

peater."-Philadelphia Press. Lord Salisbury recently characterized Hiram Maxim, the runmaker, as "the man who has prevented more men from dying of old age than any other person that over lived."

General Zebulon York, who died a few days ago, was a general officer in the Confederate murmured the battered man; "I am hrave army though born in Maine, The war ruled." Army, though born in Maine. The war ruined him. It is said his losses occasioned by the war amounted to \$5,000,000.

Harriet Williams Brand, who died recently in bars." With a pitful moan the poor scorcher Harriet Williams Brand, who died recently in bars." With a pittful moan the poor scorcher Brooklyn in her 92d year, had the rare good again lapsed into insensibility.—Brooklyn Life. Editor and Poet.-"I am afraid," said the poet to the editor, "that you don't exactly grasp the depth of the ideas expressed in my blank verse." "Perhaps not," said the editor. They may be beyond my mental reach." "I think you wrong yourself," said the poet kindly. "Let me test the point. Here is a line at random: 'She swiftly passed him down the silent way, and in her path a subtle perfume lineary." There is that down't seem combined to gered.' There, that doesn't seem confused to you, does it?' 'Not at all," replied the eff-tor brinkly, "that's easy. Tou are simply try-ing to say that a gasoline automobile went down the pike!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## The Absent Man in Blue.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald. watch the brave old men in blue go marching by, today—
The thousands tried, the thousands true, the lame, the bent, the gray; I hear the surging people cheer, I see the ban-

ners fly, And down there in the ranks somewhere are heroes marching by Who fought with him at Malvern Hill and with him stormed the lines At Fair Oaks and at Caines' Mill and bloody

Seven Pines.

I watch the brave old men go by, I hear tha people cheering: I see the banners waving high, I see the steeds I hear the loud defiant blare, I hear the brave

And down there in the ranks somewhere with those who march along

Are men whose names I used to hear ere cares had come to me—
Whose daring made me wonder when I sat upon his knee.

The brave old men are trudging past, the bands are playing loud.

The brave old lines are thinning fast and many head is bowed; The host is marching in review, the air is rent with cheers, But, oh, there's one brave men in blue who

neither aces nor hears. And down there in the ranks somewhere are dear old heroes still Who cheered with him at Gettysburg and fought at Malvern Hill. I see the brave old lines of blue, I hear the

people crying

Hurrahs for men and leaders, too; I see the
hanners fying.

But down there, in the ranks somewhere,
among those brave old men, mesamates of a soldier who will never march again!

I see the waving hats, I hear the trumpet's thrilling biare-

I, too, could cheer as others cheer if he worm

As Johnny Views It. Raltimore American.

Ma's a vegetariun Pa's a faith-cur-ist Uncle John, he says he's an Anti-impergullst.
Sister Sue's a Wagner crank,
Brother Bill plays golf.
Gran'pa tells'us what he takes Fer to cure his cough.

Cousin Jen writes poetry-Aunt Lavina always claims Wimmen ought to vote. I go out in the back yard Me 'en my dor's the only ones

Pa, he'd tell 'em how they ain't He ever had a corn.