THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

The Oregoman.

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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Cloudy and threatprobably without rain of consequence and cool; southwest to northwest winds. ening, probably

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1900.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS.

The first of the elections since the issues of the Presidential campaign were made up will be held today. Vermont takes the start, to be followed by Maine next Monday. The usual Republican pluralities in Vermont have run from 15,000 to 29,000. In 1896 the unprecedented plurality of 38.871 appeared. due chiefly to the unusual absence of Democrats from the polls. The following table will show the movements of the vote of Vermont in recent elections:

			Plu
	Rep.	Dem.	ralit
1895		14,686	23,8
1895		14,855	\$8,5
3894	***************************************	14,142	28.5
2152		16,325	21,6
1890		19,290	14,1
1858	68.529	10.527	28.9

Four years ago the Republicans made a very active campaign in Vermont. This year they have done little, and their vote will not be so large as it was in 1896, while many Democrats who did not vote that year will probably come out now. A plurality of 25,000 may perhaps be expected.

In Maine, in 1896, conditions were similar to those in Vermont, Many thousands of Democrats did not vote, and not a few of those who did appear at the polls threw in their votes with the Republicans. The following table covers the vote of the state since 1888:

2806 3896 1894 2892 2892	Rop. 54, 208 80, 445 60, 500 62, 623 60, 7214	Dem, 20,497 34,688 30,621 48,044 45,831	ralit 24.7 45.7 38.9 16.9 18.8
1898		40,881	15,5

These figures are the vote for Governor in 1890, 1894 and 1898, and for President in other years. The pluralities, it will be seen, have run from 15,-600 to 45,000-the latter in the exceptional year of 1896. In 1880 the state was carried against the Republicans in September, yet Garfield won it in November.

Should the pluralities in these two states fall to low figures now, the Republican National Committee would see of the comparatively few who ride on the necessity of bestirring itself and street-cars. The man would have been making an effort. So far this year it right in one respect if he had said that has seemed not to suppose there was any need of organizing and pushing a vigorous camusign.

in the making of a city. Don't talk shop to visitors, but make a good impression that will pave the way for business some other time.

MUNICIPAL REMEDIES.

Anybody can tell you that the city charter is all wrong. But the remedies are as varied as the complainants. It is plain that if you want to destroy the existing order you must have something to take its place. The man who is in real estate, but not in business, approves the blanket license. He would approve of it if it were made heavy enough to do away with all taxes on land. The man who is in business but not in real estate thinks that land should bear the tax, but that it is monstrous to tax industry. All taxes are a burden on investment, a clog on enter-

prise. We can't escape them, and the only way to make them light is to keep governmental expense down to the minimum.

We encounter this same divergence on the subject of charter amendment. Every man has his peculiar crotchet. We printed a letter the other day from Senator-elect Hunt. He is sure everything that is, is wrong. But he will find it hard to gain general acceptance for his remedies. Thus, he wants all elections at the same time and place, a scheme that will not please reformers who are for separating municipal from National elections in the interest of pure local government. He proposes to purify politics by striking out the civil service protection for policemen. He wants to put the jail in the third story of the City Hall. He wants policemen changed on their beats at least once a month, and wants them to kill every unlicensed dog they meet on the spot. He wants the harbormaster turned in to the police department. He wants the general taxpayer to stand the expense of repairs to improved streets. Property-owners should choose the inspectors of their own improvements. All the boards that are in should be put out, but a new board should be created to hear complaints against officers and remove the offenders at their pleasure.

Our old friend, ex-Governor and ex-Mayor "X" has also aired his views at some length. He agrees perfectly with Senator Hunt that everything is all wrong. But as to remedies, he differs. Mr. Hunt's idea is to have every office emanate from and be directly responsible to the people (except for his board that is to remove officials at will), but "X" is for one-man power. He would have the Mayor appoint, subject to his own removal, one Water Commissioner, one Harbor Commissioner, one Police and Health Commissioner, one Fire Commissioner, and one Street and Park Commissioner. In another column is the remedy of

a third contributor. "S" agrees thoroughly with Mr. Hunt and "X" that everything is all wrong, but his remedv is different from either of the others. He will solve it all with municipal ownership. Buy the street railroads, he says, and all will be well. He forgets what a burden of debt will be laid upon the taxpayer in addition to the water and bridge debts. He ignores the fact that the railroads will deteriorate under the care of officeholders. He takes for granted that the roads will pay, whereas in fact they have frequently had to default in interest or withhold wages, and all but one have passed through a receiver's hands. He ignores the menace of a great addition to the spoils of political activity. He is blind to the injustice of compelling the general taxpayer to tageous lodgment on the coast of the Province of Shan Tung, England seem support an investment for the benefit ingly is not willing to risk a war to stop the progress of Russian and Ger-

pending shadow of imperialism or militarism, when there were over 1,000,000 men in arms. When that 1,000,000 of Union bayonets was no longer a military necessity for the preservation of the Union, it was quietly disbanded and dissolved, without any attempt to use

it for the subversion of the Government, and last week in Chicago the aged remnant-but 35,000 strong-of that Army of 1,000,000 bayonets of 1865 marched the streets of Chicago amid the plaudits of their fellow-countrymen. That Grand Army parade ought to have recalled Mr. Boutwell back to common sense and taught him the absurdity of naming imperialism and militarism as the impending dangers of this Repub-He.

OUR STAKE IN CHINA.

Our Secretary of State has already said that the policy of the United States is to safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire; that "the United States is opposed to the partition of China, and asserts that it has the right to a voice in the settlement of China's future." Brooke Adams contributes a very able and striking article to the September Atlantic on "Russia's Interest in China," in which he arrays a valuable mass of historical facts and figures to show that the United States is responsible for the present deep anxiety of the powers of Europe to develop the dormant resources of China. The argument of Mr. Adams, boiled down to its briefest expression, is that the United States has stimulated cheap manufacturing, mining and transportation, until we have commanded the European market and created an enormous balance of trade in our favor, with the result that Europe is steadily sinking into economic inferiority, an inferiority especially marked in minerals, "For the first time in human experience the United States this year leads in the production of the precious metals, copper, iron and coal, and this year also for the first time the world has done its bank-

ing to the west, and not to the east of the Atlantic." The precious metals failed Europe long ago, copper followed. and now iron and coal have reached a price which threatens to hamper competition. Under such circumstances, Mr. Adams points out, Europe is threatened with ruin if it fails to provide itself with new resources as cheap and

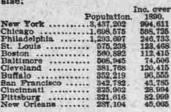
abundant as those of America. The existence of such undeveloped resources in Eastern and Central China has incited the powers of Europe to wring successive concessions from China. Europe means ultimately to seize the mineral deposits of Shan Si and Honan, and "he who can develop these immense beds of iron and coal by means of Chinese labor may well hope to defy all rivals." This is the statement of facts and the obvious argument from the facts set forth by Mr. Adams, and brings him to the startling but plausible conclusion that on the decision of the fate of China "may perhaps hinge the economic su premacy of the next century." Mr. Adams next inquires what power of Europe will play the leading part in

the future of Asia. He does not think it will be Great Britain, because the Boer War has demonstrated that she is unequal to assuming heavier burdens than those she now bears. Great Britain in 1899, for the first time since Waterloo, has been compelled to halt, while Russia has overflowed into Per sia, has obtained lodgment in Corea. and Germany has secured most advan-

man occupation of the most valuable

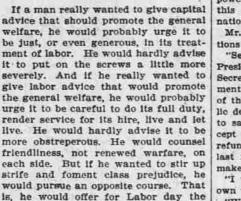
rialist in 1860. In a scratch, Jefferson would do fairly well for general pur-poses, because he wrote the Declaration of Independence; but for particular purposes he would do poorly, be cause he initiated expansion and started us on the road to ruin.

> Here are the census figures for the twelve leading cities of the United States, in the order of their present size:



Cincinnati shows least growth. The proportional gain of San Francisco is next smallest, and Baltimore and New Orleans follow in the line of slowest growth. Pittsburg does not show in the table for all she is worth: for Allegheny City and other environs are actual parts of her, though not in her municipality. The actual population at Pittsburg, within an area less than that of Cincinnati or San Francisco, is more than 500,000. It is said that we shall not have the census returns of any state until all cities of 30,000 and over shall have been reported.

Pero't



same sentiment Bryan offers: Let each one inquire whether the man who colls enjoys a fair share of the proceeds of his labor, and if not, let him apply a remedy. -

Mr. Woolley thinks to demonstrate the Prohibitionist principle when he says he "admired any party that could organize church members and liquorsellers to support the same ticket." He might just as well have said he admires any party that can induce Baptists and Episcopalians to vote the same ticket, or that can get equal support from carpenters and plumbers, Germans and Irish, Christian Scientists and materialists. Many liquor-sellers are church members.

-

Yesterday the county and city offices vere all closed, and the officials were taking a holiday, because it was Labor day; but workmen were busy everywhere, and even the employes of the street-cleaning department were at work. Were it not for Labor day, there would hardly be a ray of sunshine in the life of the overworked politician and office-holder.

Do take off the gates at Sixth street those placards that read. "Not to be opened only in case of fire." Do show to the country people that there is a little grammar in Portland. For grammar also has its place in human interests. Every exhibit will be better if its grammar is good. Even electric light will be better with it than without it.

And while you are correcting the ammar of the p s on the ga

ilization in the United States is substan tially as he says it should be. He ought to move to make the election of Mr. Mc-Kinley unanimous,

NINE TIMES HE SPAKE.

But He Refused to Answer Pointed Questions on Silver.

ectal dispatch to the Boston Herald. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 28 -- William J. Bryan refuses to be drawn out on the silver question. He insists that imperialism is the paramount issue, and declines to discuss any of the features of silver except in his own way and at his own convenience.

85.83 54.44 23.57 25.07 17.15 25.07 17.15 35.71 46.77 34.78 34.78 34.77 35.71 14.67 34.78 34.77 34.77 34.77 34.77 34.77 34.77 34.77 34.77 35.710 Mr. Bryan had ample opportunity this vening to satisfy public curiosity as to his position on the silver question, but he would not grasp the opportunity to furnish enlightenment. When Mr. Bryan was seen he was at leisure in his home. He had time to think, and the questions were plain. But his replies to them were unvaried. Here are the questions asked Mr. Bryan and here is his personal reply: "When the Democratic convention was

held you declared that the free coinage of silver was as vital an issue as it was four years ago, and insisted upon the 16to-1 plank going with the platform. Is that your conviction today?"

Mr. Bryan-I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time. "If elected, would you exert your

ower to secure free coinage of silver in this country, regardless of what other nations might do?"

Mr. Bryan-I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time.

"Secretary Gage points out that the President could at any time order the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver for current disbursements of the Government and of all of the public debt that is payable in 'coin'-that is to say, on practically all the bonds, except the comparatively small amount of refunding 2 per cents issued within the last few months. If elected, would you make such payments in silver?"

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"Would not such action create distrust, and result in payments into the Treasury being made in silver and its proper representatives?"

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"With the Treasury then getting its revenue in silver and making all its pay-

ments in silver, would not the Government be practically on a silver basis?" Mr. Bryan-I will discuss public ques-

tions in my own way and in my own time. "Do you consider this desirable?"

Mr. Bryan-I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time. "Would not such a situation lead to just such a movement as precipitated the panic of 1898, when holders of greenbacks, which are by law redeemable in

gold, hastened to present them for redemption, thus draining the Treasury of its store of yellow metal and compelling the Government to issue new bonds to replenish the reserve?"

Mr. Bryan-I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time. "The same causes will always produce the same effects. Several years ago the run on the Treasury for gold and fear that the country might go on a silver basis produced distrust, hoarding of gold, contraction of credits and the greatest panic the country had ever known. Have you any reason to believe that your election, pledged to make payment in silver and unsettle the standard, would not produce an even worse panic than the last?" Mr. Bryan-I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time. After Mr. Bryan had been interviewed with the foregoing results, he was asked:

"TELL THE FACTS."

Walls Walls Union.

The Oregonian publishes Mr. Mellen's letter to the Walla Walla Commercial Club, and with charaoteristic lack of fairness proceeds to say that the Commercial Club founded its plea for lower rates on misleading and incorrect figures regarding the tonnage situation on the coast. and editorially says, "There are vessels enough to carry away the crop." As a matter of fact, the petition referred to contained no figures regarding the townage in sight or en route for the present year. The club did state that the grain fleet for the past two years had been potoriously inadequate, a statement vertified by

the fact that from 0.000 000 to 7.000.000 bush is were carried over. The petition also stated that the grain fice en route for the present year is apparently smaller than for the preceding year. In support of this statement, that the grain crop is larger, the Union ugain quotes from the Chi-cago Trade Builetin of August 15: "The Port-

land Oregonian estimates the wheat crop of Oregon at 40,000,000 bushels, and the of wheat carried over at 7,000,000." It be noted in passing that The Oregonian, with its accustomed modesty, claims the wheat crop of the entire North Pacific as Oregon's. The total number of vessels clearing from Puget Sound and the Columbia River in the last year carrying grain is 133, and carrying in all 22,493,000 bushels. To carry away th

47,000,000, which, according to the Gregonian, says are now on hand in the Pacific North-west, it will require not less than twice as many ships. Yet the Portland paper has the temerity to assert that there are vessels enough to carry away the crop, an assertion that it knows is absolutely without foundation vessels

It proceeds to lecture the farmers on the "hold-your-wheat" policy, "which has prevent-ed exporters securing ships early in the year, when they can be obtained at low rates," which interpreted means that the farmer is a

very unreasonable and obstinate creature in refusing to accept whatever price the exporter and millowner see fit to offer. The Union has stated heretofore that it does not agree with the 40,000,000-bushel estimate of The Oregonian for the State of Oregon, or even the three states. The crop probably is about 30,000,000 in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and up to date The Oregonian has fur nished no evidence, nor has Mr. Mellen, that the grain floet en route to arrive during the last half of the year is at all adequate to move this crop, to say nothing of the 7,000,000 car ried over. There has been no misstatement of facts by the Walla Walla Commercial Club, and up to date neither the railroad presidents nor the newspapers in the sleepy set port towns that invite consignments of grain

without providing sufficient shipping facilit ties have met the argument for relief as pre-sented in the polition to Mr. Mellen.

The Oregonian denies the right of the farmer to hold his wheat until his judgment-which is probably as good as that of the agricultural editor of The Oregonian on this subject-tells him it is time to sell, a privilege which is claimed by every property-owner, and advise him to buy options in the Chicago Board o Trade, a proposition which would strike most people as childish and absurd.

In conclusion, the Union would say that, whatever misrepresentation of facts and figures have entered into this controversy, it has been supplied by Mr. Mellen and his ally, The Ore-

The Walla Walla Commercial Club fathered some misleading and incorrect statements regarding tonnage supplies, etc., through ignorance of the subject. The Oregonian called attention to this fact as a weakening feature of their ap-

peal for low rates to the East, and printed figures the accuracy of which could be verified by every farmer in the country, showing that the amount of grain tonnage headed for Portland and Puget Sound on the date of the petition was the largest on record for a similar period. In the conclusion that a carry-over of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels is a verification of the attraction to the boys, and if greedy looks club's statement that the grain fleet has been totally inadequate for the past two years, the Union has certainly developed marvelous powers of reasoning. The editor of the Union knows, or he should know, that within a radius of forty miles of Walla Walla there are thousands of bushels of wheat for which the farmers refused 80 cents and even 90 cents per bushel some time ago. This wheat is a portion of that carry-over that is men-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

O great and honored Pluvius, we've heard that you're the chap That stands beside the reservoir, and operates

the tap. And if it's true, we beg that you will not feel

called upon To exercise your function till the fair has come and gone

ourse, we shall appreciate some moisture by and by, too much of it now, you know, will knowk Of re

the fair sky high. Don't think, O mighty potentate, that Ore-

gon's a state Where water's looked upon as good alone 54

irrigate; We like to bathe in it at times, and drink it now and then, But when you start to pour it out you neves

call "Say when, nd so we fear that when you send below the

first wee drop You'll get to talking politics, and may forget

It hnan't been so easy as you may perhaps suppose To get up all this carnival, and if the old

thing goes We'll let you gaza upon a great and most re-

And be convinced, as mortals are, that Port-hand is all fight. But, like the men of Old Kentuck, the fair splendent sight.

can't stand the wet.

And so we trust that you will not turn on the tap just yet.

Keep your hands on your pockets if you get into a crowd today.

The National convention of deaf-mutes is always still in session. Fitzsimmons could have retired with

better taste some months earlier in the

Some growing city now has a chance

Croker's assertion that a young man

The Republican party can never forget

what it owes to Bryan for removing

Don't think if you see an elk today

Count von Waldersee may have as hard

a job finding any alifes in China as the allies are now having in finding the

In the morning call me early, say about half-

past three, For it will be my busy day, I'll need the time,

you see, For I'll have to spend the morning looking at

the things Ti wear. For I'm to be Queen of the fair, mother, I'm to be Queen of the fair.

The progress of work on the buildings

for the street fair, and the arrival of

several cages of llons and other animals,

have furnished a continuous entertain-

ment for the boys for the past week or

two, and now that the fences surround-

ing all the sights are approaching a fin-

tsh, and signs of "no admittance" and

"keep out" are displayed in different

places, the boys are looking as sorrowful

as Adam did when the gate of Eden

slammed behind him, and his season tick-

et had run out. The llons are a great

and slavering jaws go for anything, the

boys, especially the plump ones, have at-

tractions for the lions. The most inter-

esting thing, however, in the Midway

Plaisance to all beholders is a big black

monkey, all legs, arms and tail, which

excites the envy of the boys by the

facility with which he ascends and de-

scends a pole. His caudal appendage is

the most pliable and useful of his

"itmbs." While using his hands and foot

in getting up the pole, his prehensile tail

can reach up his back over his head and

grasp the pole, and he can hang sus-

On the Links -"You could to be ashamed to

wear so dreadfully at the caddy. He is the inister's little boy." "It's all right. His

father bolleves in infant damnation."-Life.

Opportunity Provided .- "It's no wonder the

Japanese troops cover themselves with glory."

eign commanders are polits enough to let them do all the dangerous work."-Cleveland Plain

whose trousers bag at the knees that ha

got them that way praying for rain.

Webster Davis and Potato Pingree.

should go into politics is taken as per-

to achieve distinction by not demanding

game.

a recount.

sonal to W. J. Bryan.

Dowager Empress

CARNIVAL TALK.

The man who declares that Portland is a dead old place, with ne enterprise, should take to the woods today, and stay, till the Carnival is over. They say that this is the best-arranged street fulr ever prepared. The buildings and exhibits speak for themselves, the precautions against fire are thorough, the crowds will be here this morning. It is a good time for the croaker to make himself scarce. If he has the price, let they please their individual author, they him buy a ticket to Lower Albina or Sightown, where he can enjoy his morose reflections without casting gloom over the general gayety.

Portland, having got a first-class move on itself, extends a hearty greeting to its guests from everywhere, and bids them welcome. Ask all the questions you want to, and if any one gives a surly answer, report him to the Carnival headquarters in The Oregonian building. If anybody is guilty of extortion, report him to Mr. Bowers, at the Portland Hotel, and the offender will be made an example of. Don't let your sightseeing end with the Carnival. See the new Federal building, at Seventh and Davis. See the City Hall and the Public Library and the High School. Climb up The Oregonian's tower, get the view from Portland Ecights and Willamette Heights, inspect the City Park, see the Thompson' fountain near the Courthouse, and examine the Historical Society's exhibit in the City Hall. Any hour between 8 and 4 is a good time to see The Oregonian's typesetting machines in operation, and the presses are running in the basement at 3:15 and 3:45 P. M. and about 4 A. M. The busiest retail districts are Third street between Oak and Yamhill, Sixth between Washington and Morrison, and Washington and Morrison between Park and the river. The most attractive residence districts put into Russian securities as an asare Nob Hill, from Washington to Lovejoy between Eighteenth and Twenty-Russian claims. first; Johnson's Hill, just below the City Park, south of Washington street; the section between Tenth and Thirtieth. Clay and Montgomery, and, on the East Side, Holladay's addition. There are theatrical engagements this week at the Marquam and the Metropolitan Theaters. There will be races at Irvington, and on Thursday and Friday the oircus. If time suffices, much pleasure can be extracted from a row on the river, a ride to Oregon City by boat or trolley, a visit to Vancouver Barracks, or a stroll up many of the canyons between the hills west of town. Those who have never been aboard an acean vessel should spend an hour on rights, to rescue our Minister and other one of the foreign ships now in port. American citizens in Pekin from peril. Those who obtain permission from the proper sources for an expedition of this sort will find the seafaring man the most hospitable creature on earth, and will be sure of a pleasant hour.

The Street Carnival ought to be the forginning of more activity and greater enterprise in Portland. Social ties and

these valuable franchises, not only of regions of China, and under these cirstreet railways, but of telephones, gas cumstances, Mr. Adams points out, America must assume the place once and electric lights, should not have held by England, if she would prevent been given to the corporations without some adequate return, like a tax on "the successful organization of a hosgross earnings. In that respect the tile industrial system on the shores of city's interests have been sacrificed and the Pacific, based on Chinese labor, a considerable resultant evil is the crenourished by European capital and supation of socialistic sentiments such as plied by the inexhaustible resources of are voiced by "S" in his letter. the Valley of the Ho Hang Ho."

Mr. Adams does not believe that Rus-Remedies are sometimes worse than the diseases they offer to cure. Whether sia can possibly accomplish the purthat is true in the cases here cited, let poses of her ambition alone, and he is confident that the United States canus not attempt to say. Let us insist only on this, that these peculiar thenot afford to allow the aid that Rus ories are sure to fail, because, while sia will need to be drawn exclusively from Europe. Russia is financially utcan't expect support from people enough to push them through. Startling plans of municipal reform are apt to turn out like the church universal once founded by a great thinker who detected the weak points in all existing denominations. It consisted of himself, his wife and his hired man.

terly unequal to her ambition. She has borrowed the savings of France until she can borrow no more. She is building her Trans-Siberian Railway in a very shabby manner, at a cost of 10, 000 rubles more the verst than a French syndicate in 1891 offered to build it for It is a costly and inferior railway, because it is the product "of a primitive

The London Express renews its reporsociety, which generates a defective that Russia is to seek a loan of about civil service." Official bribery, corrup-\$150,000,000 in this country, but the retion and peculation are the cancer of port is now accompanied by the adthe Russian governmental administraditional detail that it is expected to tion. Russia must either undergo a soget the money from the insurance comcial reorganization that will put her upon a cheaper administrative basis, panies. It will not, then, be a purely financial transaction. The New York or she must obtain fresh property Journal of Commerce, which ought to which she can mortgage, and she can know, says it will be somewhat in the only obtain it by expansion. Russia nature of a "hold-up," or, more politehas nothing left to mortgage, and for ly, the licensing of companies to do this reason she wants the mineral business in Russia. Last year Russia wealth of Shan Si. If Russia could tried the experiment on a small scale absorb Shan Si, she would have the richest prize, in the development of its of inducing an American life-insurance company to invest several millions in mineral deposits, of modern times. The Russian bonds as a condition of its conclusion of Mr. Adams is that the doing, or extending, business in the United States has nothing to gain by empire. The precise terms have never Russian absorption of the northern been disclosed. Russia follows a uniprovinces of China; that the United versal practice in requiring insurance States is now mistress of the situation; companies doing business in its juristhat an industrial movement in the Val diction to keep a certain amount of leys of the Ho Hang Ho and the Yangtheir assets also within its jurisdiction. tse could only tend to her embarrassbut \$150,000,000 is a pretty large amount ment; that the best thing that could for American insurance companies to happen for the United States would be for China to remain as she is; that the surance that they will not default on United States cannot afford to allow the future development of China to be

wholly controlled by others. If Rus-Ex-United States Senator Boutwell sia should absorb Shan Si, she cannot cites the case of China as part of the organize it alone, for she has neither imperial tendencies of this Government. the genius nor the capital, but must A man of ability and experience, it is mortgage the property. Russia is not astonishing that Mr. Boutwell should equal to the work, and Japan, both not see that the dangers of so-called from a financial and an administrative imperialism are quite distinct from the point of view, is, Mr. Adams thinks, as right and duty of this Government to unequal as Russia to handle such a protect Americans in life and property task. The English energies are already in China. If there had never been any overtaxed, but with Germany for an war with Spain, if there had never ally, the Russians and Germans could been any war in Luzon, our Governdominate Northern China and a strain of a very serious nature be put upon America. The final conclusion of Mr. ment would have been obliged, as a matter of National honor and humanity, and in vindication of its treaty Adams is that Americans must accept the Chinese question as the great prob-

and yet Mr. Boutwell is so infatuated which there is no escape. with his anti-imperialistic man of stray that he declares that "when we entered If Lincoln had been other than he the Philippines we were the chief ocwas, the Democrats would either have casion of the revolution in China." Mr. thought more of him forty years ago Boutwell was a radical supporter of or less of him now. If he had not been at all, they would be suffering tremen-Lincoln's war policy on the floor of Congress from 1861 to 1865, but he dously this campaign for backing, esfriendly acquaintance go a great ways never was affrighted then by the im- pecially since they called him an impe-

how would it do to suppress that hideous noise, in the guise of music, on Sixth street, between Alder and Washington? _

The arrival of a British squadron in an Eastern harbor would look like ratification of the British-American alliance, if it were not for our desertion of England at Pekin.

If the antis had waited to see what the Administration would do before they condemned it for imperialism in China, they would have missed a good chance to talk.

-

It's six of one to the English wheatbuyer, but not half a dozen of the other to the Oregon wheatgrower, whether wheat brings a discounted silver price or not.

It is better to protect ourselves against the Filipinos by the McKinley method than to protect the Filipinos against the world by Bryan's.

Roosevelt at Chicago yesterday made a speech well suited to a non-political occasion. Bryan made his usual politico-partisan speech.

It's a good thing for Tammany that election comes off in cool November, else more voters would remember the

patience to listen to it:

are enemies of property. It is not true. I have a home. I hope I may some time have a bet-ter one. I would that every head of a family had a home, and the better the home the happier I would be. I want property to be the reward of industry, and I want every citizen to be secure in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his toil. I do not envy the rich. I am not desirous of pulling them down. I want a civlization that makes every poor man hope to be better off, and relieves the rich man of the fear that his children will be trampled on if they ever become poor. I want a civilization that embraces within its benefits every de-serving member of society. I do not want a civilization that will proven a man from rid-ing in a carriage, but I want a civilization that gives hopes to the driver of the carriage as well as the man who rides in it. I want a civilization that gives hope to the girl that works in the kitchen as well as to the one who sits in the parlor. I want a civilization that makes life worth living to every human being. That is the kind of country the United States is. Mr. Bryan has described it almost exactly. If everybody has not a home, everybody has an opportunity to have one. The driver of the carriage may live to be driven in his own. The lem of the future-a problem from kitchen maid may be the wife of a Pres-

ident. Every citizen is secure in the proceeds of his toil, except in so far as he may be perturbed by fears of Mr. Bryan's income tax, corporation baiting and trust harrying. Every poor man does hope to be rich, although he will never become so by means of Mr. Bryan's two-dollarfor-one thimblerig.

What is Mr. Bryan kicking about? Civ-

Will you not give some decisive an swer to any one of these questions?" "I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time," he re-

"Can I say you decline to be interviewed as an answer to all the queries?"

"I have said all I wish to on the subject," he said. "The one reply answers for all."

A French physician, Dr. Hervieux, has made investigations which indicate that files spread smallpox.

ferred the Grand Cordon of the Northern Star on Professor F. Max Muller.

in October next.

again as absolute ruler of Pekin, is the first cousin of Kwang Su, the Emperor, and father of Po Ching, the heir-apparent to the Chinese throne.

B. Nichols, is now over 80 years of age, and spends much of his time in attending to his land business at Banagher, Ireland. Though married again, he always observes the anni-versaries of his first wife's birth and death. Much to the surprise of everybody who knows ex-Empress Eugenie, she has just lent to her nephew, Prince Victor Bonaparte, and to his actress wife her favorite castle of Arenenberg, on the shores of Lake Constance. The castle was so much beloved by the ill-fated hope of the Napoleonis dynasty, Prince Louis, killed in Zululand, that he preferred it to any other

years' silence in the Arctic is beginning to create comment, is now on his fifth expedition to the frozen north. He sailed from Greenland July 7, 1896. The last message he sent to civilization was dated August 18, 1898, and read: "So far all my plans have been successfully carried out." When Peary sailed on his present voyage he not even attempted to conceal the fact that he was bound for the north pale. The daring explorer is a native of Cresson, Pa. and is now in his 45th year.

Long After.

Mary Riddell Corley in Boston Transcript A poor street organ on the pavements brown A tiny monkey in his tinseled gown, And far aloft, in swaying, rhythmic time, Up to the window, where I sit and sew, The pulsing waitz notes swinging to and fro, Like fairy bells, ring out their mystic chime.

And far away, o'er fairest land and sea, On waves of sound they lift and carry me To where the jasmine flowers were sweet one

night; And roses bent, nor lightest petal stirred, And stars leant low to hear a whispered word

lomewhere, somewhere the snowy jasmin

The same old stars, from out the self-same sting

Though love is old-yet earth has lovers still. But evermore shall stars look down in vain

And roses nestle close in sunny hair, My life is lived, my love of loves is dead.

I take my dainty bit of work again; But over filmy web of broidered white

pended by it to rest or hunt for fleas. plentiful would sell for 50 cents if there Such a spectacle is enough to make any was adequate tonnage now. Ships were one deeply regret that in the evolutionary provided for that 90-cent wheat, and, folshuffle connected with the development of lowing the advice of the Union, the farmthe human from the ape, man lost his ers would not sell; and at a heavy loss most useful member. Every boy who ships were rechartered for lumber, held watched that monkey perform would over with expensive demurrage charges have given all his old clothes for such a for another crop, or diverted to other tail as he sports. ports, the exporter's losses in either case being sufficiently heavy to prevent him PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS again loading up with tonnage. The The Pace .- "Misfortune always travels fast." farmer had the exporter at his mercy in "That's right; the more rapid the pace a fellow goes the quicker it overtakes him."--Philadel-1897 and 1898, and he cinched him to the limit, but in so doing he also frightened phia Record. Procise Speech .- Brown-Do you over talk in the exporters so that they have since folyour sleep? Town-Not that I know of. I have sometimes talked in other people's sleep.-Bos-ton Transcript.

tioned, and of course, by the Union's

brilliant line of reasoning, the farmers

who refused 90 cents when tonnage was

lowed a less generous policy in securing ships, which has been expensive to the farmer and in the long run will prove more costly than it would have been for him to let go of his wheat when the exporter had cheap ships. The Oregonian does not deny the right of the farmer to hold his wheat as long as he is so inclined. The men who are paying taxes, storage and insurance on the wheat for

> Nice Diplomacy.-He-I am the bearer of a charmed life. She (sarcastically) - Indeedi What great dangers have you ever escaped? He-None. But I have looked into your eyes and heard the sound of your voice.-Chicago Times-Herald.

To Send Away .- "Well, that caps the cli-max!" "What's that ?" "Cook says those folics in that little house on the corner came over while we were gone and had their pho-

Dealer.

tographs taken sitting on our veranda."-In-dianapolis Journal. After Vacation.-Its purpose was to gently intimate that two weeks' vacation was hardly long enough, hoping to reap the benult of the suggestion. "Two weeks," he said, "give a man just sufficient time to learn how to loaf." "I've noticed if," replied his employer curtly, and all the rest of the afternoon the young man devoted himself to the most realistic imitation of work that he had givon since he got back from his outing .-- Chicago Evening Post.

What the Census Tell

Chicago Times-Herald. What does the census say? Study the figures well; Hundreds of thousand of hurrying men. Each with a story to tell! Each with a heart and each with a soul, Each with his joys or cares, Each belleving that he, so Should weigh in the world's affairs.

What does the census show? Hundreds of thousands of met Wearily quitting their tasks tonight To toll tomorrow again; Hundreds of thousands of people, each Faithfully hoping away For a glimpse of the chance for the lucky strike That each is to make, some day

What does the consus tell? Does it tell of the eyes that ache? Does it tell of the wreath on the little Does it tail og the hearts that broak? Does it tell us a story of brotherhood, Of help for the helt and blind? Does it tell of the proud who ride in front And the weary who trudge behind?

What does the census show? Hundreds of thousansd of hands, Knotted and rough and white and soft, Filling the world's demands; Sundreds of thousands of sons of God Toiling in hope, in doubt. Each with his woos or each with his juys That the world cares nothing about!

What does the census say? What do the figures mean? Hundreds of thousands o'sr whom the grass Will some day be growing grass! Hundreds of thousands of bubbles cast About on a troubled sea-Mon in myriads harrying past With never a thought of mai

That filled the world with love's supremus light. blows. And in and out, each vagrant, scented rose Still climbs the lattice at its own sweet will; And still the stars may shine on smiling eyes,

For feet that passed and never came again, And listen vainly for the music fied; Though starry jasmine yield its perfume rare

The haunting music dies adown the street, The merry children fiee with nimble feet,

And trembling hands, once full, now empty quite.

The teardrops fall like showers of bitter rain.

which they refused 90 cents per bushel have a perfect right to keep on doing

They will always find bankers in 50. Walla Walla who can spare enough money from their newspaper ventures to make liberal advances at high interest

rates on their wheat. They should not expect, however, that

exporters will continue to provide tonnage for that wheat which they will not sell year after year. The 7,000,000-bushel carry-over could all have been moved last year at 50 cents per bushel to the farmer, for instead of there not being tonnage enough to handle it, stiff bidding was necessary in many cases to secure enough of the wheat to fill the ships that came to hand. The deliberate misrepresentation of the Union is shown in the extract reprinted from the Chicago Trade Bulletin. The Oregonian never estimated

the wheat crop of Oregon at 40,000,000 bushels. Why quote from the Chicago Trade Bulletin? Why not quote from The Oregonian? It will probably surprise the Union to learn that every bushel of wheat

that is grown in the Pacific Northwest is not intended for export, and that tonnage is never provide for 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 which is used for seed and home consumption, or for the 5 000,000 bushels which is ground into flour for transportation to the Orient by the regular liners. There

will be ships enough in the tonnage market to handle the wheat, but high prices will be paid, for the simple reason that freights are high all over the world. and the action of the farmers in previous years has prevented exporters from securing as much cheap tonnage as they

would have taken had there been any assurance of the farmer selling when the crop was ready to market. Misrepresentation does no cause good, and the Union is not helping that of the farmer by

garbling and distorting facts with which the farmer should be familiar.

Growth of Pacific Coast Cities.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. San Francisco, in the last 10 years nade a gain in population of 43,785 14.64 per cent, making the total 342.782. is a fair rate of increase, yet the growth of the cities of the Pacific Coast within the next decade is likely to be the largest in their history.

ice trust. What Is He Kicking About? New York Sun. Mr. Bryan begins to make speeches at 3:30 A. M., and of his making speeches there is no end; and this is a pretty big piece of one which he spoke in Omaha the other day. Will you kindly have the I have my idea of what civilization should mean. Some people say that we Democrats

peated.

was asked.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The King of Sweden and Norway has con

Sir George White, of Ladysmith fame, now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibrai-tar, will be promoted to the rank of General

Prince Tuan (pronounced Twan), who has been reported as dead, poisoned, insane, and

Charlotte Bronte's husband, the Rev. Arthu

spot in the world.

Lieutenant Robert Edwin Peary, whose two