Senator Wellington Changes His Politics.

DROPS OUT OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

Bryan Crosses West Virginia and Opens the Maryland Campaiga at Cumberland.

CUMBERIAND, Md., Sept. 4-The opening of the Democratic campaign for the States of Maryland and West Virginia at this place tonight was rendered memorable by the appearance on the same platform of the Democratic National standard-bearer, Mr. Bryan, and United States Senator George Wellington, who was elected as a Republican. Both these distinguished gentlemen were in good voice and both spoke with their accus-tomed force. Mr. Wellington's speech marked his formal renunciation of party ties on account of the issues growing out of the War with Spain. He had for this reason prepared his speech with care and he read it from typewritten manuscript.

Mr. Bryan spoke without notes and he appeared at the meeting almost immediately after the arrival of the special train which had brought him across the State of West Virginia and thus far into the State of Maryland. The Journey had been an arduous one, covering, including the trip from Chicago, about 24 hours of rail-road tiding. Still, Mr. Bryan appeared in good order and he spoke with his ustomary vim and vigor.

The journey of the Presidential candi-

date across the state was not devoid of labor for him, for though he left the train but once on the journey, he made a number of brief addresses from the rear plat-form of the hindmost car. This car was especially adapted to Mr. Bryan's purposes, being a composite coach, including sitting-room, sleeper, berths and kitchen. It was one of two coaches comprising the train supplied for the tour of Colone ocratic National ec West Virginia. The train was boarded at Benwood immediately after crossing the Ohio River about noon crossing the Ohio River about noon, and on it, to receive him, Mr. Bryan found Mr. McGraw and Colonel L. V. Bauman, the personal representative of Senator Gorman, National committeeman for this state. Good time was made across the Alleghenies and, notwithstanding the nustops, Cumberland was reached

Beginning at Benwood, Mr. Bryan spoke in succession at Cameron, Mannington, Fairmont, Grafton, Deer Park and Piedmont. He also made very brief remarks at a few other places. At each place there were good sized crowds and the candidate was cordially greeted. The speeches of the day manifested a somewhat great-er tendency to discuss economic questions than had been shown on former occasions. At Cameron he referred to the Republican plen of prosperity, saying that the workhigman wanted not only a "full dinner pail" but much more besides. He charged significantly that the cost of articles necessary to the existence and comfort of the workingman had been put out of pro-portion to the increased price of labor.

During the day Mr. Bryan's attention was called to an extract from a New York Republican newspaper saying that Mr. Bryan had made more money out of the out crop raised on his farm the present season than the entire farm had cost him, putting the result at \$1400 on 120 acres of land. Commenting upon this statement, Mr. Bryan said:

The entire farm contains only 30 acres and cost me nearly \$4000, although the land is not worth that much today. Instead of having 120 acres in oats, I had only five acres in oats, and the oats have not yet been threshed. They will hardly yield 40 bushels to the acre. Oats, instead of being 30 cents a bushel in Nebraska are worth 21 cents in Chicago. My oat crop will not bring me over \$40. The five acres upon which the oats were raised cost me little more than \$100 an acre, so that he gross income this year will be less than 8 per cent on the original investcultivation, harvesting and threshing, the come would be reduced to less than 5 per cent. The Republican papers use my farm to illustrate the prosperous condi-tion of the farmer. If my experience is a fair illustration of what is going on in the country, it is not strange that the Republican party is losing faith among the agricultural class. The Republican points to the farmer when his crop is good, but makes no mention of the fact that when his crop fails he not only loses his income but loses the money

At Grafton Mr. Bryan said: "The Republican party is drifting away from the people's interest. You are at liberty to decide whether the conditions are such as you like and if not what reforms can improve them. I believe the Republican party is more clearly than ever placing the dollar above the man, that instead of regarding the man as a man and deserving of what consideration the Government gives, the Republican party is giving aid and encouragement to organized wealth, measuring men not by their natural rights but by their financial standing."

Brynn at a Summer Home.

At Deer Park, Mr. Bryan left the train or a visit to Mr. McGraw's country home. This was his only departure fro the new rule laid down for him by Chair-man Jones that he shall not go away from the car to make incidental speeches This exception was, however, a pleasant diversion and partook more of the nature of a social call than of a political experience. Mr. Bryan was introduced to Mr. McGraw's family and neighbors and after making a brief speech was invited to partake of a sumptuous lunchme seemed to afford inspiration for Mr. Bryan's remarks. He said:

"I never visit a Summer resort and see the refreshing shade and beautiful homes without thinking how few comparatively of the people of this country are able to enjoy a Summer home. It is the thought that is always uppermost in my mind when I visit the senshore or the lakeside or the mountains in the Summer . time, and when I think of this I wonder whether it is due to natural or human that so many people are compelled to toil the year around and have so little opportunity for rest and recreation. I eve it is partly due to human laws and not entirely to the laws of God; I believe that our Government is not ad-ministered as nearly as it should be for the protection of the rights of all and for

the advancement of the interests of all. "And when we protest against legislation which has for its result the spreading of the arms of society further and further apart, we are usually denounced as disturbers of the peace and stirrers up of discontent and so as anarchists. But those who bring this ccusation against us err either ignorantly or wilfully. There is nothing in ciples of the party to which I belong that would lead a man to do aught to injure the property of any man or put an obstacle in the way of the honest accumulation of wealth. All we ask is to enable the man who accumulates the alth to enjoy it and to protect him from the man who wishes to enjoy it, but does not earn it. Would it make the est of those who can rest less sweet to know that more were able to rest? believe it would increase the enjoyment of those who now enjoy to know that their enjoyment was not shared by so few, and that every year increases the number of those who might partake in the Summer time of the recreation and recuperation necessary for the active performance of the duties of life."

The stop at Deer Park consumed about an hour and a half, and the journey to Cumberland was not resumed until about Cumberland was not resumed until about 6:30 o'clock. The principal meeting here was held at the Academy of Music, be-ginning at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bryan entered the hall a few minutes before that hour, and was received with a volume of ap-plause, which fairly shook the building. The hall was crowded to its dome, and

Senator Wellington's Speech. Senator Wellington made the first speech of the evening. He was listened to with of the evening. He was listened to with interest, and was frequently applauded, although at times there were very pronounced hisses. The Maryland Senator lost no time in declaring his opposition to the present Administration and his determination to support Mr. Bryan. He had taken this position, he said, because of his views upon the Spanish War and its consequences, and because of his opposition to imperialism. He said in part: position to imperialism. He said in part:
"As to the Governmental policy President McKinley has developed, I was compelled to differ from it at several points, and gave evidence of my disagreement in the speeches delivered by me during the past three years upon the floor of the Senate touching the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and South African uffairs, Upon the principles therein advanced I stand the principles therein advanced I stand today. I gave friendly warning to the Republican party that if it became responsible for certain policies, I would not follow. Therefore, the party having be-come so responsible, I am compelled to refuse submission to its behests and to range myself against it for conscience. "I cannot see my way clear to inveigh

against imperialism, against unconstitu tionality of the Porto Rican tariff bill, the unrighteousness of attempting to en-slave the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and the dishonor of breaking our pledge to Cuba, and then, because of the mandate of a sinister influence which dominates the President, forswear my convictions set at naught by declarations and do as did Senator Hoar and others appeal to the past and the future. The past is dead. I cannot change it. No appeal will reach its deaf ear. The future is not in my keeping, and it is not in my power to fashion it. Therefore, I am here tonight to reiterate the convictions I voiced in the Senate and record my opposition to the principles of Presi-dent McKinley, as evidenced in his foreign policy, and with all the vehemence of a positive nature protest against the viola tion of the principles on which our Government is founded; against the descera-tion of the Constitution and the reversal of the policy which has given us a century and a quarter of National prosperity. such as the history of man hath not re corded in any age or clime.
"I am here tonight to declare my unal-

terable antagonism to the policy of imperialism and my opposition to the representative of that vicious principle. It is an occasion of more than ordinary importance for any man to antagonize the political party which he has served for a quarter of a century; to which he has given the best years of his life and for which he has achieved some success. It brings much bitterness and vituperation, The vials of wrath have already been opened upon me, and there will be much opened upon me, and there will be much impleasant work to do. I have determined, however, to do that which is best in the interest of my country, and I do so in the same spirit which was manifested by Lincoln when he stood upon the steps of the National capitol and in his inaugural address said. With melical Inaugural address said: With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness to do the right as God gives me power to see the right.' I will do my whole duty, and in the performance of that duty I find it necessary not only to oppose the re-election of McKinley, but to emphasize that position by supporting Mr. Bryan, who, in this election, stands for free government according to the

Senator Wellington, continuing, said that the Nation was at the parting of the ways and must decide for all time, for weal or for wos, and he believed the present tendency of the Republican party was full of inevitable dangers and disasters. Senator Wellington did not believe there was any danger of material changes in the tariff and financial laws in case of

Mr. Bryan's election. "In the last Congress," he said, "the money measure became a law. These questions are settled for the present, at least. There is no immediate danger of an attack upon the tariff, notwithstand-ing the fact that the Republican party has surrendered the idea of protection. paign having any direct bearing upon the money question, for there is no possi-bility that there should be within the next four years after Mr. Bryan's election united majorities in both houses of Con-

Greeted With Hisses.

At the mention of the probability of dr. Bryan's election, the hisses, which had for a time been growing in volume became feroclou. The Senator stopped short in his speech and said:

"Did you ever hear that there w three things that hiss now and then? The first is a serpent, the second a goose and the third a fool." This sally brought out a roar of applause, which was fol-'owed by a still larger volume of hisses. This soon subsided, however, and after-wards the interruptions were for a time neither so frequent nor so pronounced. Continuing, Mr. Weilington referred to Admiral Dewey's "bloodless victory."
"Embroilment with the natives followed," he said, and he went on: "They

were jealous of fereign powers. hoped for treatment as allies, they longed for freedom, they demanded the right to establish their own government. It was dealed. The policy of equivocation on the part of our Administration began, and an outpost skirmish, for which no responsible party has yet been found, was the pretext of fierce, cruel and relentless It has lasted two campaigns. It has cost us many precious lives and near-ly \$500,000,000 of the gold standard by this time. Yet what have we accomplished? At the end of the first campaign the Filipinos were within five miles of Manila Since that time we are regaled frequently by reports that the war is over. But the other day an American garrison surren dered to the Filipinos, and I doubt wheth

beyond the five miles for a year."

Reference to Admiral Schley caused oud applause, though not so much attention was given to the assertion that "the gentle Roosevelt was saved from utter annihilation by a colored regiment which swept over and beyond him."

er our lines have been much advanced

Referring to his position upon the Paris treaty, Senator Wellington said he had voted for it because he wanted to bring the war to a technical as well as a rea He had, however, only consented to give his vote after securing the President's assurance that it was not his purpose permanently to acquiesce or to hold against the consent of the inhabitants the Philippine Islands; that it was his purpose only to restore law and order American arms in the contest then being waged and to prevent foreign interference

in the archipelago. "This was my understanding," he said, and upon that promise I voted for the ratification of the treaty. Without my vote it would not have been ratified. The treaty was ratified, but the promise of the President was not fulfilled. I will do Mr. McKinley justice. When he gave the pleage he intended that it would be kept. believe his purpose then was that there should be no permanent acquisition; that there should be no enforcement of American authority against the will of the natives, but that there should be an upbuilding power that would give the foundation for a government of their own choosing. and that we would treat with them, receive their concessions and protect them in their liberty against the world. But, sir, that intention faded away against the malevolent influences that have pursued his Administration and made ther felt. Gradually, the President changed front. Congress had adjourned; the treaty had been made; the stipulated price was paid; our armies continued fighting during

the interregoum of Congress. The first campaign had been a failure. Another campaign had about begun." As Senator Wellington proceeded, the



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PERT GYMNASTS

A DOZEN FAMOUS

EXPERT BARE-

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Whirl of Ever-

changing Sur-

persed with the

of MORE THAN 20 FUNNY

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of 300 Arenic Artists,

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2 STAGES.

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THE ACKNOWLEDGED GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, SEPT. 6-7. Reserved numbered seats and admissions show days at Albert Berni's drug store, corner Second and Washington streets. Unlike other shows, prices at down-town office are the same as charged at ticket wagon on show grounds.

gie with the applause. There were occasional cries of "Put him out." voice yelled "Benedict Arnold" and another called for "16 to 1."

last, of the President on the subject. He refterated his charge of a secret alliance vith Great Britain. After a summary of other events, Mr. Wellington said:

"Such, in brief, are the elements which have led up to the present campaign and have fashioned the policy of the Republican Administration under the leadership of President McKinley. Such has been his vacillating conduct and his policy Weak in its nature, it is worse than that of the tyrant. It leads to the same end. It commits our country to the doctrine that we should be free ourselves, but yet enslave other people. It commits the American Republic to the English system of colonization. I, for one, register my antagonism to this proposition. I believ that it is detrimental to the best interests of our whole well-being; to our financial, commercial, intellectual and social ad vancement, Further, I believe that it is a menace, dark and strong, to the exist-ence of self-government among us." Mr. Wellington declared his conviction that "President McKinley is but the pro-

agement of American affairs." At the conclusion of Mr. Wellington's iddress, he was loudly applauded. Bryan was promptly introduced, and the applause which had welcomed his first appearance was repeated. He spoke brief-He began by referring to Senator Wellington's speech as a notable occur-rence. He also rebuked the hissing of the Senator's utterances, asking if these who had been guilty of this conduct had conducted themselves in a like manner when the gold-standard Senators had left the Democratic party. As Mr. Bryan proceeded he was loudly cheered and applauded. He declared that Mr. Wellington could not come to the Democratic either for money or for honor, and said it must be that his only reason could be the belief that his country was in peril. From this point, Mr. Bryan drifted into his general argument.

consul of the English Queen in the man-

Mr. Bryan addressed an overflow meeting, which was the larger of the two assemblies. This meeting was entertained by other speakers before Mr. Bryan emerged from the hall. Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, spoke at length, and was liberally applauded. Mr. Bryan's speech here was a discussion of imperial-

CAMBRIDGE, O., Sept. 4.—When the rain carrying Mr. Bryan arrived at train carrying Zanesville early today several hundred cheering people awaited him. Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform of the eper, shook hands with a number and made a short speech. He said in part: "In every campaign several issues are considered, but some one issue must be paramount in the mind of each person. In this campaign the Democratic party believes the question of imperialism to be the most important. The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question, but it believes that the form of ernment is more important than the kind of money, and imperialism attacks the we are not indulging in prophecy. Porto Rican bill asserts the doctrine that the Porto Ricans are beyond the protection of the Constitution. Never until year has any party asserted the doctrine that the flag could be carried to places where the Constitution could not

At Cambridge Mr. Bryan also spoke to good crowd. At Benwood.

CAMERON, W. Va., Sept. 4.-At Ben. wood Mr. Bryan left the regular train and was taken aboard the special. The greeting between Mr. Bryan and the Virginia leaders was cordial. He also warmly welcomed by a very goodsized crowd. As soon as Bryan boarded

speech, and he spoke briefly, saying: "In this country, at least, the people judge as to who shall be elected. My fear is if we deny that doctrine when we come Referring to Porto Rico, the Senator to deal with the Porto Ricans and Fill-called attention to the attitude, first and doctrine in force here. When we reach the point where we are willing to deny that any people are capable of self-go ernment, we do not know how long it will be before somebody else applies that doctrine to us. When we abandon the doctrine that all men are created equal. are as good as anybody else."

MANNINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 4 .- At Cameron Bryan discussed the full-dinnerpail proposition, in response to a sugges ion from the crowd, saying in part: "The gentleman asks me to say some

***************** HOW FORTLAND IS GROWING . Gain in Revenue and Postal Re-

ceipts Over Last Year.

The receipts of the internal revenue office in the city for the month of August, 1900, amounted to \$116,-911 33. The receipts for the corresponding month of 1999 were 195,-405 49, showing an increase of \$18,-

505 84.

Total		198 405	40	\$116 911	
Playing (cards	2	00	4	80
Proprietas				1,265	
Document				27,198	29
Special to	x	7,853	42	9,698	34
Tobacco		. 300	98	141	20
Mixed flor	ur	2	50	2	00
lgars .		2,853	09	3,824	91
Spirits .		1,492	92	51	48
Beer		52.873	93	71.471	37
List		\$ 2,078	88	\$ 3,253	60
		Aug., 1	899.	Aug., 10	00.
1906:					
ment of	the	receip	is fo	r Augu	st,
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Gain in Postal Receipts The receipts for the sale of

stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards at the Portland Postoffice for the month of August, 190), amounted to \$17,753 04. The receipts for August, 1899, were \$16,531 26, showing an increase of \$722 78.

Custom-House Receipts

The receipts at Custom House of the Port of Portland for the month of August, 1900, amounted to \$68,-********************

thing about the dinner pail. The Republican party is trying to escape a discus sion of its attack upon the foundation principles of government, and when a laboring man accuses the Republican party of an attempt to destroy the Declaration of Independence, the only answer is that you have got a full dinner pail and while you have got plenty to eat you should be satisfied. I want you to remember in the first place that you cannot satisfy a man by giving him plenty to eat, and in the second place I want you to take the cost of what you have to as a laboring man and measure it against your wages and see if the trusts have no the price of what you buy more than they have your wages. The Republican party has no plan for the better nent of the conditions of those who toil, but it permitted the great branches of in-

IN BRYAN'S HOME COUNTY. Republican Gain of Nearly 400 in 40 of the 52 Precincts. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 29 .- At a meet

ceived from 40 of the 52 precincts. These show that Mr. Bryan is rapidly losing ground in his home county. The Republican gains reported averaged from five to 27 a precinct, or a total of nearly 400. McKinley carried the county in 1896 by 989 and the city by 1012. The gains come from the farming precincts and the lahome precinct four years ago by 96 votes, The polls just taken show that this will be increased 14. The precinct in which the Bryan farm is located gave Bryan a majority of 24 four years ago. The poll just taken gives him but eight majority. With the exception of one precinct, defection was reported among the forign-born voters, and that was because the Boer question. Imperialism and militarism, every committeeman reported, cut absolutely no figure in the minds of voters. This shows how seriously Mr. Bryan is taken among his neighbors.

DISAGREEABLY SURPRISED.

England Relied on American Support in the Chinese Matter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Explanations of the American circular note. which have been cabled here from Washington, have caused general astonishment. Whatever the State Department may have meant to convey, Downing Street understood the United States Government to be supporting Russia's proposal for immediate retirement from Pekin. The British Foreign Office has received two disagreeable surprises in the last week. It was justly annoyed at finding that Russia, after all her declarations of affection for the international concert, had calmly given orders for the retirement of the Russian troops and legation without even waiting to hear what the other ers thought of the movement But the attitude of the United States was almost equally disconcerting. The British Government thought it was entitled to rely on American support in the endeavor to settle the Chinese question The British official view is

that this retirement from Pekin is only advantageous for Russia, which kills three birds with one stone. In the first place, she has her troops free for use where she wants them just now, namely, in Manchuria; second, she limits the expenditure of money which in the present condition of her finances is highly able; third she prevents the possible removal of the Chinese seat of government from Pekin, where, for reasons own, she particularly desires that it should remain. But in general, non-Russian interests believe the withdrawal is a mistake since the Chinese will simply believe the powers are afraid of them.

There will be no reorganization, no permanent safety for foreigners and no guar-antee of "an open door." If Great Brit-ain, in her effort to secure a durable settlement once for all, could rely on solid American backing, she could put herself at the head of a combination of at least four powers and so defeat the Russian project. Were England and America united on this point; Japan certainly and very probably would join them; but, with-out the United States the combination would fall through, and England's efforts to arrange the Eastern question with-out partitioning China or without leaving that empire in a condition to invite future

intervention may have to be abandoned English statesmen thought that they had a right to count on American aid in pursuing an unselfish policy which is for the common benefit of the civilized world, and they will be deeply disappointthat American regard for the "open door" and Chinese integrity is limited to words. The moment the United States is asked to accept some amount of responsibility it hastily effaces itself and executes a precipitate retreat.

Active communications are now passing between London and Washington and London and Pekin. The final decision of the British Government can be easily predicted. Unless some prospect is held ment policy by the United States, it is probable the Russian example will even-tually be imitated by all the other pow-ers. France ers. France, in any case, will follow Russia. Germany may do the same, though with great reluctance, sooner than separate from her eastern and western neighbors. England, under these circumstances, will naturaly feel that she is not called upon to incur the risks and burdens of a Winter occupation of Pekin, and will also withdraw after a vigorous protest and attempt to convince the allied vernments of the grievous mistake that is being made.

It should be recalled that with Taku narbor closed by ice, and Russia holding the northern railway, it would be very ccupation in Winter without Russian coperation.

Before sending a circular to the Queen' epresentatives abroad, giving them a defnite outline of the British policy in the situation that has now arisen, Lord Salisbury will wait to hear the opinion of Sir Claude MacDonald. This has not be obtained in full owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication.

HE WAS WITH SEYMOUR.

German Lieutenant Recounts His

Experiences. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.-Lieutenant von Krohn, of the German navy, who was with one of the relief columns un-German navy, who der Admiral Seymour, which made a futile attempt to rescue the beleaguered foreign Legationers at Pekin in June has arrived here on the steamer Doric much the worse for his experience at the hands of the Boxers. He lost an eye in the retreat to Tien Tain, and is on his way home on sick leave. Speaking of his experience, Lieutenant von Krohn said:

"Our serious troubles began after we left Tien Tsin for Pekin. The Boxers destroyed the railroad in front of us and behind us; and, in spite of our precautions, cut off our line of communication with Tien Tsin. Provisions began to run short, and as the only means of preservation from total annihilation, Admira ymour determined to turn back. That march back to Tien Tsin was a

terrible experience. We had been ou eight days, had been subjected to a galling fire during the entire period, and had run short of ammunition. We were no prepared for a siege campaign, or we could have made it more interesting for the Boxers, and I might add for the Im-

the Imperial troops were supporting the Boxers. Troops from Pekin armed with modern weapons, and apparently well drilled closed in on us, and throughout our retreat we had to contend against tremendous odds.

ASTONISHED

LIGHT, FUN AND GOOD HUMOR.

WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE

"Our most eventful experience was during the night of the 22d, when we were attempting to make a long night man under cover of darkness. We reached Chee Ku, which is about seven a from Tien Tsin, at 4 o'clock in morning, and there run into a formidable posite side of the river. We could see the Chinese soldiers less than 100 yards away standing by their guns, but as they did not shoot on our approach, we presumed they were not going to molest us. One of our officers stepped forward and asked if any of their number could speak English, and as if this were the signal for the beginning of hostilities, they opened fire

with machine guns and ritles. The fire was galling, but it caused the column to swerve for only a moment Then we sought shelter and began picking off the gunners by rifle fire. Then a dash was made across the river. The German troops captured two guns and the English took another, and no time was lost in turning them upon the Chinese, who were soon put to flight. We were subsequently informed that the fort was garrisoned by 9000 Imperial troops and Boxers. They were routed through sheer pluck and bravery. After that eventful experience we managed to reach

Tien Tein with little difficulty.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Fagle upon Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the far East, for the services he has rendered

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. The best Liver Medicine. A Vegetable Cure for Liver Illa, Billousness, Indigestion, Constiguition,

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