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TODAY'S WEATHER - Showers: warmer

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

POOR IN COMPARISON.

It will, we suspect, be thought no inlicitous about the freedom of the Filiparty triumph at home. They really wall the arching skies of liberty are to wherever the American flag may be advanced a rational and well-regulated liberty will be established. Well do cease, all the rights, all the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. Yet it is assumed, for the purposes of this political campaign at home, that unless we abandon the Philippines, the Congress of the United States, in whose hands rests the power over the islands, will proceed to "oppress" and "enslave" the people. But we think there is no American citizen who does not have more confidence in the Congress and people of the United States.

Then, again, after we have throttled liberty in the Philippine Islands, we shall proceed to hang it in chains at home. It is a very old song with our ism and imperialism. It is not for the purpose of twitting them with failure of their past lugubrious prophecles on this score that we turn back to The beneficiary in each case is the me of their platforms; for they are as glad now as others were satisfied then that what they uttered was nonsense. We wish simply, in a spirit of kindness, to remind our gloomy and pessimistic friends of their addiction to a bad habit, in the hope that they will not continue forever to be ridiculous by adherence to it. Abraham Lincoln Eastern Oregon constituents. Ex-Senhas now been placed as a saint in a stor Wilson, of Washington, now again chosen niche of the Democratic Pantheon. Mr. Bryan is quoting him every party for his alleged designs upon lib-erty, even more vehemently than Will-iam McKinley is denounced now. In this school of opposition to Abraham this school of opposition to Abraham Lincoln, in this atmosphere of denunclation and abhorrence of Lincoln's izes that it is his fight, and when Puprinciples and purposes, William J. get Sound realizes that an open Co-Bryan was born and bred. His schoolfing in opposition to Lincoln made Bryan the Democrat he is today. Well, when Lincoln was the President-that is to eay, in the year 1864—the party in which Mr. Bryan was reared, in their National platform, adopted at Chicago, enttacked Lincoln in this hysterical

manner, to-wit: Resolved. That this convention does explic dily declare as the sense of the American peo-ple that, after four years of fullure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military neces the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, public liberty and private right alike trodperity essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efwillties.

Just read that resolution through, and wend it with care. Anti-imperialism of Torget that it was Abraham Lincoln, squoted now daily by Bryan as the peerless champion of liberty, who was thus assailed as a militarist and imperialist, in his own time. But before now men have been known to build sepulchers to prophets killed by their fathers; yet to such is pronounced.

It will be remembered that this cam-National platform of 1868:

assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and, should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conthe Constitution.

It really must be feared that our untory, and noting what vigor of expression was in the utterance of that day, party, will be disgusted with their puny to "meet as a subject and conquered people, amid the ruius of liberty and tution." What a poor, spiritless performance the present "anti-imperial" was in pristine vigor, man, how it could

The formal declaration of Sepator long time expected, is announced. Wellington has changed his politics and his

shall expire he never will be heard of pass from memory, but the fame of Aragain. He says he has changed his party relations on the issue of "imperialism." That is a subterfuge. He is merely a little, self-seeking politician, inflated by the accident of his election to the Senate, whom the Republicans of Maryland would not permit to be to demonstrate that legitimate competi-their dictator and boss. Wellington's tion cannot be successfully met without term in the Senate will soon expire, and then he never will be heard of more. He was a clerk in a store in Baltimore when elected, and because he had been an active ward politician was taken up for the Senate by a party unused to victory in the state.

WHO NEEDS AN OPEN RIVER!

A little while ago the report was sent out from the Palouse country that certain Fusionists would try to make a campaign issue of the opening of the from legislation. In hard times heavy Columbia River. However structer or taxation could undoubtedly reduce conwidespread this purpose was, it seems to have falled of execution. The Seattle convention met and made its platform without reference to the subject. full rein. Nobody could object, of course, to a declaration by any and all parties in favor of improving the Columbia, but if it was desired to make a campaign issue of the matter, the failure is cause for satisfaction, and the Fusionists are to be commended for their good sense. It is bad politics and questionable morals for state organizations to seek to array section against section.

The fact is that there is neither poli- but statistics are momentarily susceptics nor sectional interests in the Co- tible of such inferences, to be held sublumbia improvement project. The fact is that the opening of the river between The Dalles and Celilo will make little, if and a corresponding neglect of tea, conanother, or in the advantages of one Justice to suggest that our friends of producing point over another. We are the most striking paroxysms in our dothe Bryan party are not really so so- apt to regard the Columbia Improvement as an enterprise in aid of Port- had reduced our consumption of sugar pinos as they are desirous to win, land. It is nothing of the sort. The from 66 pounds per capita to 63 pounds through the cry of "imperialism," a real beneficiary will be the farmer of the Inland Empire, so far as rates to of tea from 1.38 to 1.31. But the tax on have no such fear as they pretend, that the seaboard are concerned, and the tea sent the per capita consumption of consumers of the Inland Empire, so be eclipsed. Well do they know that far as distributive rates from the sea- rose to 11.45. In imports the record of board are concerned. The sooner this is understood, the better.

Whatever the rate on grain is from rate on grain from Eastern Washington or Idaho points to Puget Sound. United States, will be assured to the Cut a boat canal around the dailes and reduce the grain rate from Lewiston from 14 cents, or whatever it is per bushel, to 7 cents, and that moment you reduce the grain rate from Lewiston to Tacoma to 7 cents a bushel. The farmer will get 7 cents a bushel more for his wheat. Nobody need ever expect a time when the rate on grain will be cheaper down the Columbia than it is to Puget Sound. Any benefit Portland receives from Columbia River improvement will be received in equal measure by Puget Sound. The competing railroads, in self-preservation, will be compelled to make the same rates rule will apply to distributive rates on merchandise from Portland or Puget Sound points to country consumers,

> man in the interior. There is some evidence that this subject is beginning to receive attention In the regions it most intimately concerns. Representative Moody, of Oregon, has made the opening of the Columbia River the principal object of his ambition, in the interests of his prominent in the politics of that state, has long been an advocate of the canal out Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho. When the farmer reallumbia means lower rates both from Eastern Washington on grain and into Eastern Washington on merchandise, the improvement will have a much better chance of realization than it has today.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

To a representative of the New York Herald ex-President Cleveland recently addressed the following statement: Burrard's Bay, August 26, 1900. My Dear Mr. Hepworth:

I am guite sure you wrongly estimate the value of any expression I might make con-cerning the political situation. Besides, I am by no means free from the per-

Your letter received.

A crists has arisen when each man's conscience and informed patriotic sense should be his

guide.
Inasmuch, therefore, as neither the certoday is but a feeble note to it. Don't tainty of my ability to rightly advise nor any call of obligation prompts me to discuss political conditions, I think I ought to be permitted, in my retirement, to avoid the irritation and abuse which my interference at this time would inevitably invite. Yours very truly,

It is clear that Mr. Cleveland has no intention of voting for the Demo-Popu-If we correctly remember the text, wee list candidate for the Presidency. But he is wise in declining to throw himself into the political arena. For any statepaign of anti-imperialism against Lin- ment he might make he would be ven- Britain. Great Britain imported £10,coin did not succeed. Nor did the next omously attacked. Yet his record of 562,773 in tea in 1896, but only £10,405, one, against Grant, fare better. Take service to the country is greater than 084 in 1897, and only £10,267,672 in 1898. this deliverance, from the Democratic that of any President since Lincoln: Of coffee she increased her imports for he it was who saved the country can party's) repeated from the shame and disaster of the 1897, and £3,744,454 in 1898. In three of which it was when he came to the Presidential office in 1893. Mr. Cleveguered people, smid the ruins of lib- living American who has rendered to grated and established in widely dihis country a service equal to his own,

In the death of Arthur Sewall, the happy friends of the present day, on United States will lose a man who has looking over these relics of their his- done more to keep the American flag on the high seas than any other shipbuilder or shipowner that this country has and how deep was the alarm of their | yet produced. Unaided by subsidies, bounties or any other class legislation and feeble efforts of the present time. in his favor, through good times and Just think of it! "The pillars of the hard times alike, Sewall has kept his Government were rocking on their ships moving and his shipyard at work. base" in that gloomy time, and we were | The Sewall house flag has floated with the Stars and Stripes in all of the big | ral, but a rational view, from the resiseaports of the world, and the ships of the scattered fragments of the Consti- the Sewall fleet, in structural beauty, lies are confronted with a condition, not utility and money-making capacity, a theory, in China. The trouble is that bore well comparison with those of any campaign is! When "anti-imperialism" other nation on earth. Mr. Sewall's success in life and the attendant glory he has won for the American flag in the and able a statesman as Li Hung sults of a perfect knowledge of his busi- Manchu lineage, pleads for the continu-Wellington, of Maryland, for Bryan, ness and well-directed individual effort. ance of the Empress in authority, and In strange contrast are the efforts of so do the great Viceroys who have kept the alleged patriots who seek to "re- the peace in the Yangtse Provinces and party because the Republicans of Mary- store" the American flag to the seas | Southern China. These statesmen do land have refused to accept him as boss by a systematic and well-organized raid not approve of the reckless anti-foreign and dictator of the state. He never on the Treasury. The political history uprising in the Province of Chi Li and

thur Sewall as a builder and owner of American ships is a part of American history which will not soon be forgotten. His life work and achievements will stand as a lasting rebuke to the men who are persistently endeavoring Government aid,

WHAT WE DRINK.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the unjust tax discrimination against tea in favor of coffee went into effect to enable some generalizations to be made other than the first and obvious blow at the one trade and encouragement of the other. It is evident that tastes and habits pertaining to diet are susceptible to some, but not to an illimitable extent, sumption of either tea or coffee to a minimum, but a prosperous people will tend to give their dietary preferences

That is to say, time and reviving prosperity seem at length to have overcome in a measure the impulse to substitute coffee for tea. Figures even indicate that consumption of tea may be on a distinct, if slight, increase, coffee on a decline, something as malt and vinous liquors are slowly displacing distilled spirits. These are not conclusions that can be safely predicated, tect to further evidence.

The rise of coffee to widespread use, any, difference in the comparative ad- sequent upon the war-revenue act of vantages of one shipping-point over 1898, mulcting the infusion and letting the decoction go free, make up one of mestic economy. The hard times of 1893 of coffee from 9.61 pounds to 8.01, and tea down to .91, while that of coffee tea is even more impressive; for, while we had been buying \$13,000,000 to \$14. 000,000 worth of tea annually for many they know that whenever resistance to | Eastern Washington or Idaho points to | years, the imports for 1898 were only the authority of the United States shall Portland, just exactly that will be the \$9,000,000 in value, and for 1899 about the same. The subjoined table shows

the	imports of te	a and co	ffee for a
terr	n of years:		
	IMPO	ORTS.	
		Coffee.	Tea.
1891		96,100,000	\$13,800,000
1892		128,000,000	14,300,000
1893		80,400,000	13,800,000
1894		90,300,000	14,100,000
1895		98,100,000	13,100,000
1896		84,700,000	12,700,000
1807		81,300,000	14,800,000
1898		65,000,000	8,600,000
1899	***************************************	53,200,000	9,600,000
1900		52,400,000	10,500,000

These variations have gone on, it must be remembered, contemporaneously with increase of population. The Government statistics of per capita consumption show a decline in the use of coffee much more decisive than is walling friends-this cry of militar- from all common points. The same revealed in the table of imports, and a marked increase in the consumption of tea since the first adverse effect of

the war tax, thus: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION.

It is evident that the per capita figures for 1900 must show a further decline in the average use of coffee and | ment which is higher and more general | increase in the average use of tea. The than politics. His rant had only one figures are not to be implicitly relied | color, and that color was anarchic must nevertheless be held subject to tenor. Nothing shows up more the imcorrection from such elements as the propriety of his genius than this impuprices at which products are held, dent violation of etiquette. His apprestocks on hand, crop failures, Asiatic wars, etc.

It would be restful to generalize that this falling off in tea and coffee consumption, and also a decline in use of distilled spirits. But though there is

tion	, it is		ufficient for	
stration.		Our imports read as follow		
				Malt
		Spirits.	Wines.	liquors
1801	*****	\$4,200,000	\$10,000,000	\$1,700,00
1892		2,900,000	8,900,000	1,700.00
1893		3,000,000	10,200,000	1,900.0
1894			6,700,000	1,500.0
1895			7,100,000	1,500.0
1890		3,000,000	7,100,000	1,690.0
1897			6.800,000	1,500.0
1898			5,900,000	1,200,0
1890			6.500,000	1,400.0
1000		3,500,000	7,400,000	1,700,0
771	hous f	lentroe she	we such sud	den wer

plexity which now afflicts thousands of those who love the principles of true Democracy. In these circumstances I am not inclined to advise others as to their present political duty.

These figures show such sudden variations that they are practically value-less for generalizations. As far back as 1870 we averaged as high as 2 galless for generalizations. As far back lons per capita per annum of distilled spirits, 5.31 gallons of malt liquors, and only .32 gallon of wines. The average of spirits has failen to 1.15, while that of wines has risen to .35, and of malt liquors to 14.96.

The generalization we are sure of therefore, is that in the long run we are approximating the habits of other countries. This is a process discovered in the increased use of spirits in wine and beer-using countries like France and Germany, and in the rise of coffee and decline of tea in tea-drinking from £3,559,454 in 1896 to £3,585,674 in plunge to the silver basis, on the brink | years she increased her coffee bill by \$10,000,000, and cut down her tea bill by about the same amount. It took the land has many faults, but there is no human race a long time to get sepvergent habits and predilections. It will take it a long time to overcome these differences. But toward some such common status every race is trav-

eling in convergent lines. The resident foreigners in China are naturally anxious that there should be no continuance of the Empress Dowager and her party as the future Pekin Government. The Empress must go, if the men who have interests in China are to be satisfied. This is not only a natudent foreigner's standpoint, but the althe public opinion of China, as voiced by the great Viceroys, is behind this barbarous woman. Even so intelligent ocean-carrying trade are solely the re- Chang, who is of Chinese, and not was heard of before an accident elected of Arthur Sewall as a Vice-Presidential in Manchuria, but they are really antihim to the Senate, and after his term | candidate on a losing ticket will soon | foreign in feeling, and while they do | icebox, carried it to the barn, and said; | from this state ever existed. Every one

not approve of the reckless methods of the Empress Dowager, they have a superstitious reverence for her authority as the representative of the Manchu dynasty. The Empress Dowager is the guilty, responsible author of all the crimes perpetrated in violation of the law of nations. Yet if she were properly punished for her crimes, the whole of China would probably be convulsed in a universal anti-foreign outbreak, which might not be suppressed except by the united efforts of the powers, and might end in the partition of China, This would mean a long and expensive war, during which trade with China would be cut off. The powers can be trusted to pull together for the rescue of the foreign Legations at Pekin, but with this accomplished, all unity of action is at an end. Great Britain, if she could do as she desires, would raze the fortifications of Pekin and inflict exemplary punishment upon the Empress and her confederates, but she cannot execute such a policy against the protest of the rest of the powers of Europe. Russia and France would not approve it, and unless Germany gives the hand to Great Britain it is more than likely that Russia will have her way and the Empress Dowager will go unpunished and resume her authority.

A dispatch from London to the New York Tribune gives this statement: English statesmen thought that they had right to count on American aid in pursuing an elfish policy which is for the common ben offit of the civilised world, and they will be deeply disappointed to find that they are mis-taken, and that American regard for the "open door" and Chinese integrity is limited to words. The moment the United States is asked to accept same amount of responsibility it hastily effaces itself and executes a precipi-

tate retreat. Can it be possible that the English do not know that we have a general election at hand, and cannot afford to do anything? No country, conditioned as our country is, can be expected to adopt and pursue a policy based on any large view of things or any long view of things. Our electorate can be so easily influenced and fooled by demagogic appeal that it may at any time throw away large future advantage, just as it is likely to do in China now. The question is whether we shall not do it in the Philippines also. Ours is a country governed largely by self-seeking politicians and ignorant partisan newspapers. Therefore it can pursue no far-seeing policy; for such policy is sure to be stigmatized as oligarchical, or, in the modern jargon, imperialistic. So a Government like ours must feel its way. and perhaps lose its opportunities. It must not be expected to pursue a pollcy based on any large view of things. We simply do the best we can in the circumstances.

No happier comparison could have occurred, none could have been contrived, than that between Roosevelt and Bryan on the same platform Labor day, Roosevelt was sensuous to appreciate the delicacy of an unpolitical occasion, and he respected the truce ground. His words rose above party lines and appealed to the good sense of all men, no matter what the color of their political notions. Comprehensive social problems formed his theme, not partisan ones. He permeated his discussion with felicity, optimism and hopefulness. Bryan did just the other thing. He did not speak to all Americans, but to Populist-Democrats. He did not touch the universal sympathy of his audience, nor did he appeal to that judgciation of good taste evidently has not improved since 1896. Then he abused non-political privileges with 16-to-1 platwines and malt liquors have displaced tudes. Now it is with expansion non-

The Boston Herald, an independent some evidence pointing in that direc- paper with Democratic predilections, says the introduction of the specific silver plank in the Kansas City platform was the blunder which cuts off hope or prospect of Bryan's success. It adds: Mr. Bryan insisted upon it, and hence, against the judgment of a majority, it had to go in; but then Mr. Bryan has proved himself on a number of occasions to be a political blunderer. He did it when he urgod at Washington the ratification of our peace treaty with Spain, and he did it again at Kansas City when he insisted upon a clear cut treassertion of when he insisted upon a clear-cut reassertion of and complete political defeat. After next No vember it will be clear to the Democratic party that Mr. Bryan and those whe for the last four years have insisted upon keeping him to the forefront of the organization are not leaders, and do not represent ideas that a po-litical party in this country can have if it wishes to possess any sensible influence in controlling the Nation's destinies.

"The Fighting Boer" is the title of an article in one of our newspapers. The Boer has not shown himself a fighting man nor a resolute soldier. He never fights on equal terms, and when pressed hard always surrenders. He is good in active movement and light guerrilla warfare, but is not a fighting soldier.

Arkansas on Monday held one of those elections which are peculiar to some eight or ten of the Southern States. Such elections "don't count," because they are always counted in advance.

Some of us may live to see Li Hung Chang in the role of a peacemaker be-

Towne ratifles Lincoln also. Well, it does him more good than Lincoln harm.

Detroit Free Press. Diplomacy in the affairs of a nation is nothing more than an extension of tact in social life. One day last week a giant of a colored man took a load of coal to a residence on the Cass farm. He was was looking after things at home wanted much at his hands. He had told her that gon, had sworn roundly because the sliding door of the barn was hard to open, and he was in open rebellion when she asked him to make a bin in the corner so that the coal would not scatter all

"What you take me fo', woman? You'm jes' like de boss at yahd. He done 'clude Ah'm a hoss, a steam injin, an' a tug. Ah do mo' wo'k dan all of 'em put togeda' and den dey's sayin' Mck do dis and Nick do dat till Ah'm ready fo' to dig a ax in 'em. Ah'm no bin buildan. Ah'm a coal heabah, Ah is. Dat load goes right heah in de centa' of de floah and ef any man comes 'round' heah say bin to me Ah'il flah him frough de roof." Not a word back did the little wom say. She went to the house, took the balf of a luscious watermelon from the

"Here, Nick, is some ice-cold melon and here's a big silver spoon. Eat it all, for we have more than we need. It may cool your throat. I do pity any one who has to work so hard this weather. Sorry I spoke about the bin, but I didn't know

where to get a man."
Nick's eyes glistened. He tackled the melon before he did the coal, and he ate by the cubic foot. He built the bin. He nailed up a loose window sash and he swept the barn floor. When he returned the spoon to a maid at the back door he had his hat in hand, while he

'Please gib mah 'gards to de missus, Tell heh I neber 'joy nothin' mo' in mah life, and say when she done want mo' coal please ask to' Nick."

A TALE OF COLORED BISHOPS. Prohibited in the South, They Are to Talk Polities in the North.

Chicago Tribune. A number of Bryan papers say that Bishop Turner and other bishops of the African Methodist Church are going to tote for Bryan and to use their influence with the colored men to get them to support him. It is said further that, with this object in view, the colored bishops propose taking the stump in the Northern States, where alone colored men can vote and colored speakers are allowed to talk politics.

If this story is not a pure roorback it

is a serious reflection on the intelli-gence of men who asume to be the teachers and guides of the race to which they belong. The only reason advanced by the bishops for the support of Bryan by colored men is that President McKinley has not disapproved strongly enough of the lynchings of which so many of them have been the victims. But if he is culpable because not emphatic enough in denunciation, how much more to be condemned are the lynchers themselves. The colored man who is about to vote for the party to which the men who did the lynching belonged, because people belonging to the other party have not condemned those acts severely enough, must be a man of an extremely rudimentary education and primitive ideas. It would be hopeless to appear to the reason of a man who is going to vote for a party which held his ancestors in slavery as long as it could, and which afterwards disfranchised the colored voters and bragged of it. Senator Tillman was the spokesman of that party when he said in the Senate:

We took the Government away. We stuffed the ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it. With that system-force, tissue ballots, etc.—we got tired ourselves. So we called a constitutional convention, and we eliminated, as I have said, all of the colored people whom we could under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

This is what the Democratic party has done for the colored men. The Republi-can party gave them freedom and whatever voting rights they exercise. But for the Republican party they would not be permitted to vote in considerable num-bers anywhere. Generally speaking the states in which their votes are cast and counted are Republican states, while those in which they are denied access to the polls are Democratic states. This whole story of an attempt to turn the colored vote over to Bryan is so serious a reflection on the loyalty and in-telligence of the colored race as a whole

North urging their people to vote for Bryan we will believe it, and not before, Despotism and the Dinner Pail.

that it must be set down as a campaign

colored bishops on the stump in the

tale signifying nothing. When we

New York Sun. The Baltimore Sun's attack of anti-imperialismus grows worse. The newspaper is now raving against prosperity and the full dinner pail. Mark these symptoms of acute Bryanity:

The inmates of our almshouses and falls are fed three times a day. The worst convicts in our state prisons have their dinner pails filled as a matter of course. The farmer does as much for his cattle. The cows get their corn with regularity, and likewise the pigs their swill. But are Hanna & Co. quite sure that American workingmen are to be captured and taken into the imperial camp and harnessed up to drag the charlot of trusts in a triumphal

is disreputable and bestial. It makes a man a brother to the swine, and puts him nal. If we understand the reasoning of our Monumental friend, the American workingman gets too much to eat and thinks too much about what he eats. He should turn to nobler things. He should kick away the dinner pail and swear to be well fed and prosperous no more. What are wages and what is food so long as Aguinaldo and his bandits are not permitted to range unchecked in Luzon? Besides, how can anybody have any appetite when imperial chariots, dragged by workingmen, are rumbling about?

The fascinating offer made by the Baitimore Sun is this in substance: "Give up eating and give up the Philippines." There are not many persons sufficiently

What Bryan Stands for.

Louisville Post. One-For the Goebel law and Goebelism in Kentucky; that is, for government without the consent of the governed at

Two-Independence for the Philippine Islands, with permission to Aguinaldo to establish a dynasty without interference from any nation on earth. Protec-tion, that is, for Aguinaldo, from any interference from any nation. Three-The free and unlimited coinage

of silver at 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation. Mr. Bryan is an honest man, and he is a statesman. When the political trick-sters like Hill and Watterson asked him to omit a specific declaration in behalf of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 he said "No" with all the emphasis of an emperor, It was a folish request from schemers and tricksters, Mr. Bryan's answer could have been found in the greatest epoch of his life-his speech at the Chicago convention of 1896 in closing the debate on the platform. In that speech Mr. Bryan sald, in direct response to Hill's pleading for a compromise:
"And, now, my friends, let me come to the paramount issue. If they ask us why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold stand-ard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we do not embody in our platforf all the things that we be-lieve in, we reply that when we have restored the money of the Constitution all other necessary reforms will be possi-ble; but until that is done there is no other reform that can be accomplished.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal. On Monday, August 27, the New York Journal an ardent and industrious (not to say imaginative) advocate of the free silver school of Bryan, published a list of "distinguished Republicans" in several tates who declare their reasons for forsaking the Republican party, as now controlled. Among the names mentioned s a list from Maine, as follows: Ex-Justice Clarence Willis, Silas Look, Daniel T. Salt, Abraham Pipher, Charles

Bond, Lewis Fay.

The New York Journal goes widely into this state purely as a sensational newspaper. Its reputation as a political prophet is now and always has been bad and this but makes it worse. A whole army of names, in black type like the above, adorns the same page as this unique list from Maine. Not one of them

of them was born in the imagination of the astute political novelist in Mr. Hearst's office, who had to have a list of recalcitrant Maine Republicans because Maine's vote is earliest of all the

A Socialistic Governor. Chicago Record.

Perhaps for the first time in the history

of the British Empire a British colony is now being ruled by an avowed socialist Sir Augustus Hemming, the Governor of Jamaica, is absent in England on a holiday, and his place is being filled by Sydney Olivier, C. M. G., the Secretary of the colony. Mr. Olivier has only been out here a few months, coming from an appointment at the Colonial Office in Lon don, but already he has made his power felt throughout the colony. He is or of the leading members of the very ecletic Fabian Society, and took a prominent part in socialistic propaganda while in London, both as a writer and a speaker. Most socialist leaders are despots in practice, and it therefore comes natural to him to exercise what is to all intents and purposes absolute power over Jamaica. It is a curious anomaly that a socialist of light and leading should hold such a high position under a conservative govern-ment, but it only illustrates the fact that the administrative and political branches of the British Government machine are utterly divorced from one another. It is well that it should be so. When Mr Chamberlain, the Secretary of State the Colonies, wanted a man to reorganize the finances of Jamaica he naturally chose Mr. Olivier. He knew he had financial genius, and his political theories did not matter, since they could hardly be applied to a tropical colony inhabited by negroes. America's failures in Cuba and Porto Rico have been largely due to her neglect to copy the excellent example set by the British colonial system.

How Cables Are Repaired.

London Tit-Bits.
It is said that one of the submarine ca bles is laid at a depth of 18,000 feet. At any rate, there are at least three cables working at a depth of nearly 17,000 feet and four in about 16,000, but the vast majority lie in water about 12,000 feet deep

apparatus has to be at once sensitive and strong. The repairing steamer proceeds to the point where calculation shows the break or damage to have happened, and then lowers a grapnel, which it slowly drags across the route of the cable at right angles. As soon as a tension on the At the fair, fair, fair, fair, fair, fair, fair, fair, graphel rope is noted, due to catching the cable it has hooked, great pains have to be taken lest the precious treasuretrove slip off at any stage of its jourto daylight.

Special grapnels have been devised for this important work. In one of the latest the prongs project from a hood like the claws of a crab. Should any of them come in contact with rock on the bottom of the sea they recede within the shield sufficiently to let the grapnel glide over the obstruction. In this new grapnel the prong, if it has hooked a bight of cable, will still hold on when it retracts into

No Fake Show.

A countryman was induced to accept the invitation of the sideshowman to walk into the tent and see the leopard change his spots. Having paid his quarter and viewed the leopard without discovering anything peculiar about the animal, the countryman walked up to the showman and demanded his money back on the ground of misrepresentation, whereupon the genial showman remarked: "Wait a bit, stranger, walt a bit. The transformation will take place in due time. Just as soon as the leopard gets tired of lying In that spot he will get a move on and try some other spot. This is no fake show. Walk in and see the leopard said they would not have thought of

Raking up Old Personalities.

Chicago Tribune,
"On this point," said the old Democratic wheelhorse, "let me quote from a speech delivered nearly 40 years ago by that great and good man, Abraham Lin-"Please tell us," Interrupted a squeak-

ing voice pertaining to a man in the crowd, "what you said about that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, nearly Then arose loud and indignant outeries, and the ill-mannered person who had been guilty of the impudent and uncalled-for

interruption was unceremoniously hustled out of the hall. Reinras From Small Cities. According to the census returns, the population of Quincy, Ill., is 36.252, a gain of 4758, or 15.11 per cent, over 1890, when

it was 31,494.

The population of Covington, Ky., is 42,938, as against 37,371 in 1890. This is an increase of 5567, or 14.9 per cent.

The population of Pawtucket, R. I., as given by the bureau, is 39,231, against 27,633 in 1890. This is an increase of 11,508. or 41.97 per cent.

The Esteemed "Paramount Issue."

Chicago Journal, Ind.
It is really painful the way the South arn Democratic press is posing fun at the "consent of the governed" plank in the Kansas City platform. The esteemed "paramount issue" is regarded as a great toke in the South joke in the South.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mms. Patti has for some time held the rec-ord for the largest sum that has been earned PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS. in a year by a woman. Her highest total for 12 months is \$350,000.

letes, since nothing, he says, so impresses the wouldn't be no bloomin' 'ligh tidest-Punch. savage as strength and sgillty.

A Fiction Problem. 'This is called a pr savage as strength and sgility.

Pio Centra, the factorum of the Papal household, is described as a short, wiry man, well up in the '50s, of olive complexion, close shaven, with piercing eyes and a benevolent troit Journal.

**Wouldn't ce he becomes in the track of the problem is not yet apparent to me," "Whit till you get to the end. You will then wonder why you ever rend it."—Described in the problem of the problem is not yet apparent to me," "Whit till you get to the end. You will then wonder why you ever rend it."—Described in the problem of the problem of the problem.

Lord Wantage emphatically protests against Lord Wantage emphatically protests against the admission of women to the new rifle clubs now in course of formation in England. The idea is ridiculous, he says, and, what is more, the even suggests that it would reduce the here of that, said the leader. "I'm fad of that," said the leader. "I'm here with a liberal cash offer for magning articles on your experiences by everybody of golf or croquet or tennis if once women in the bunch."—Philadelphia North American. joined in it.

An ald-de-camp of King Humbert says he like your new neighbor, Mrs. Way?" "Not at never saw the King angry but once. The aid all. She's awful stingy. Why, she borrowed was then at a dinner in the role of officer our tack-hammer and a nutmeg early last whom the Queen always kept at hand to make a fourteenth at the table if necessary, and arose to prevent the sitting of 13 when a lady was obliged to leave the room. The King angrily insisted that the aid keep his seat, as the superstition was all nonsense.

Good Intentions. Washington Star. I've found a quiet, shady place,

Where I can hear the beds
And watch the sunbeams as they trace
Their frescoes through the trees.
I ought to do A thing or two Ere day's departed. But just you wait! I'll hustle great

When I get started.

When I get started.

Is that the sun 'way over there Where twilight colors glow? 'Tis but a little while, I'd swear, Since morning's mist hung low! How oft before My conscience sore At dusk has smarted!

What's this! Another hair grown gray! I won't believe my sight! It seems no more than yeaterday Since youth was smiling bright Those plans of old For fame and rold! Those memories light-hearted! But don't you fret;

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A politician and his ambition are soon

parted. Even Jupiter Pluvius could not have kept yesterday from being a fair day.

The concert of the powers seems to be devoted to Wagnerian music just now. If men adopt shirtwaists, they will not do it merely as a matter of form, like

It is singular how the dangers to the country that Bryan espled from afar diminish as they approach.

Now doth the festive apple pie Arise in all its might, And gallop on a nightmare spry Through Tommy's chost all night. Office-holders usually hold on to a good

thing, but Minister Conger, for some reason or other, is perfectly willing to quit. The Empress Downger they'll find A most uncommon fair one, For when they catch her she'll not wait Until she gets her had on straight,

Because she doesn't wear one. The Democrats could have captured the support of a large class of voters if they had adopted a plank declaring against jailing without the consent of the jailed.

It is a cold day when Kansas can't scare up a hard-luck story. She is howling now because the railroads can't get cars enough to haul her wheat crop to market.

If Aguinaldo has been correctly informed about the chances of the great Democratic party, he is probably in the hospital suffering from an acute attack

of heart disease. Oh! the rollicking excitement in the air Of the fair, How it sets the town to humming, how it Drives away dull care, See the crowds of people throughing Through the archway at the gate See the eager eyes belonging To the children who are longing

Now rise, now fall, now swell through all At the wonderful Street Carnival and Fair Judge Francis C. Lowell, of the United States District Court for the District of

Of the wild, tumultuous joys

Massachusetts, has determined that the tribunal over which he presides shall no longer be reproached for laxity in making new citizens. A list of the candidates for citizenship is required to be posted in the clerk's office at least 10 days before the applications are heard, and the oath of the applicant is not to be deemed sufficient to prove his age at the time of his arrival into the United States. It has been the practice of Judge Lowell to refuse admission to married aliens whose families have not come to this country with them.

The fact that the close season for ducks ended on September 1 has caused many people throughout the country to imagine that the close season for upland game birds ended on the same date. This mistake has come near getting some farmer boys into trouble, as they shot some grouse and pheasants and displayed them. openly. When they found out their misshooting the birds had fivey not supposed the close senson for them was ended. Farmers and everyone else must bear in mind that the close season for pheasants, grouse and quail does not end till October 1 and that the open season ends December 1, that the killing of more than 15 birds in one day is prohibited, and that sale of all these birds is prohibited until

Farmers No Longer Isolated. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

our cities have been entangled in a mesh of municipal misrule and the problems of comfort and wholesomeness have become imperative of solution the country has made a wonderful stride to-ward the acquisition of town advantages. Heretofore the village, or at least the hamlet, or the crossroads tavern, store and church, constituted the nucleus of a rural section. Very rapidly this is being done away with. The grouping of homes throughout the country is made by rural telephone circuits. In some of the states these circuits have already multiplied into the tens of thousands. It is a social revoution which we have not yet begun to take a full estimate of in our social eco-

Farm isolation is a thing of the past, Neighbors scattered about, miles from each other, now chat gleasantly and ex-change news by telephone. These circuits, connected with a long-distance service, enable the farmer to live in constant com-munication with remote markets. He is learning to keep as nearly as good a tally of prices as is posted by the board of trade, by which tally he sells his exop-

12 months is \$350,000.

Rider Haggard, the novelist is trying to tide's very high this morning, eh? Ancient have all English missionaries trained as ath- Mariner—Ar. If the sea was all beer, there-

smile.

The Government of Queensland, Australia, has engaged Dr. Maxwell, the famous augar expert of Honolulu, for five years' service on Aun' Jane gain a pinchin'-hug down her nack. the Food Commission at a salary of \$20,000 a mus' I help th' bug or help Aum' Jane?"—In-dianapolis Journal.

On the Spot,-"Welcome! Welco Her Neighboriw Reciprocity,-"How do your

Billings—In your club, doesn't it sometimes come awkwardy to have to follow parliamentary rules and refrain from referring to a man by his name? Gilrow—Not at all. For example, when I speak of Reesley as "that apploay for a man whose gigantic prominence is his diminutive inferiority," everybody knows whom I mean.—Boston Transcript.

Simplifying Work.—"Here is your morn.

Simplifying Work. - "Here is your mora-ing's mail," said the attendant. The Sultan of Turkey reached out his diamond-covered hand; then drew it back and exclaimed with a yawn: "I'll tell you what I wish you'd do. Just run through it and throw away the ultimatums

and bills for indemnity. Then I'll look through the rest at my leisure."-Washington Star, Little Willie's First Visit.

Chicago Times-Herald. I hear no shouting in the hall, No pounding on the floor; He isn't marking on the wall

Or swinging on the door: His battered toys are put away, The cat is deep in dreams— He's been away a week today, And, oh, how long it seems!

No books are strewn upon the stairs, His gun is hid from view; His paints are not left on the chairs, The rugs are not askew; He went away a week ago, He's coming home again Tomorrow he'll return, but ob How can I wait till then?