# The Oregoman.

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E17 Des TODAT'S WEATHER - Increasing cloudiler; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

AN EXPOSURE OF BRYAN.

We are indebted, and the country is indebted, to Mr. Robert F. Bell of this city, for a crushing exposure of William J. Bryan's method of garbled quotation, intended to mislead.

Bryan is fond of quoting Abraham Idnooln. Mr. Bell shows how Mr. Bryan, in his Labor day speech at Chicago, deliberately garbled matter from Mr. Lincoln, ignoring the context, wrenching the quotations from their purpose and meaning, and making them do duty for a purpose very opposile to that which Mr. Lincoln intended.

It is the message of December, 1861, that is thus garbled and distorted. This piece of work should exclude Bryan from all consideration among honorable men. He has attempted to convert an argument made by Mr. Lincoln against a Confederacy founded on slavery, against its pretensions of property in man, against the assumption by it of the right of capital to own an essential element in achievement, labor, into an argument against capital itself and the general rights of property.

This most demagogical, shameless, dishonest and dishonorable piece of they will make a convenience of its work reveals a trait in this political comforts, only to return to their former agitator which many suspected, because it naturally belongs to such a character.

What Lincoln was protesting against was the pretensions of the slaveholder, against the claim he was making in the name of capital to property in labor and in the man performing it. It was the slaveholder's effort to "place capi- absolutely necessary to get an occatal above labor" that Lincoln denounced; and Bryan himself has a direct descent both from political and lineal ancestors who supported that man won't work, nobody can make him system, and both ancestry and descent acquisitive. If a woman is a born slathave made him what he is.

Let every one read Mr. Bell's letter housekeeper. he found in it a new

its state, for that sentiment is overwhelmingly for expansion and takes now as little stock in "Mr. Bryan's silly talk about 'imperialism,' " as the Examiner phrased it last year, as it did then. The Louisville Courier-Journal, 000, but here it will pay perhaps a third by the way, is still for expansion, and still declares in the most positive way

itself in accord with the sentiment of

that we never can withdraw from the Philippine Islands; but it says it must be a Democratic paper, and therefore it supports Bryan.

## HOW TO HELP THE POOR.

with trained horses, equestrians and The sympathetic soul is always moved athletes appeals both to the primitive at the sight of poverty and misery. All human curiosity, which seeks to view the wealth and comforts in the world, what is new and strange, and to inwhen viewed in connection with their telligent admiration for feats of opposites, seem only to intensify the strength and skill, the result of pasqualor and gloom of the homeless and tient training on the part of man and the poor. It is but natural, therefore, the wild animals he has learned how that a kindly natured man, sitting to master. The illiterate man and the learned philosopher both visit the cirdown to a "sumptuous lunch" at the country mansion of a Maryland gencus, but for very different reasons. The tleman in the historical and beautiful illiterate man is drawn thither chiefly neighborhood of Cumberland, should by the same sort of human curiosity say, as Mr. Bryan said: that led the untutored savage who had never seen a negro to scrub him pa-

I never visit a Summer resort and see the re-freshing shade and beautiful homes without thinking how few, comparatively, of the peotiently, thinking he was but a white man who had been dyed black. But ple of this country are able to enjoy a Sumthe philosopher goes to the circus to mer brime verify his knowledge of natural history

That the poor are not rich has perplexed and saddened wiser men than Colonel Bryan, and perhaps more sincere ones. But it is well enough to reflect at the outset that the problem seems persistent through all forms of government and all systems of religion. The old Hebrew prophets, who almost delfied the poor and visited upon the rich all manner of imprecations, were unable

thereby to alter the inequalities of soclety, and Jesus, whose sayings are full of similar comparisons, confessed the hopelessness of universal munificence when he said: "The poor ye have always with you."

> Mr. Bryan does not specify how government is to overcome the disparity in worldly possessions, but in a vague way he impugns the laws. Society ought to do differently, he thinks; the Government ought to do differently. But if he will study history he will find that the more government tries to do for the individual, the more helpless does the individual become, and so the more hopeless and prostrate his lot. The men who have anything, as a rule,

> have gained strength only through struggle. The nerveless and portionless are those whose powers have atrophied through disuse, who have been pampered into nervelessness and indecision. Society does so much for some people that they are unable to do anything for themselves.

As for private beneficence, its pathway is strewn with wrecks. There is red-letter day, not only for childhood and that is personal initiative. If a man or a woman has no ambition, energy or application, no amount of philanthropic effort can supply it. Open a home for fallen women, and ways. Take the children of the ne'erdo-well, house, feed and clothe them till they are able to do for themselves, and almost invariably they are help-

less. If they are boys, they drift into vagrancy or crime; if they are girls, they become the victim of the first beguller. Open a "Rest" for vagrants, and they will do no more work than sional meal and a cheap lodging. Those who undertake the care of families of improvident men find that once they begin it their task is never done. If a tern, no society can make her a good

The one thing necessary, therefore

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

With the exception of \$25,000 for a local caused the passage of a law under New York charity, this is the only bewhich anarchist papers have been suppressed and the clubs broken up. In 1896 ninety-six anarchists were expelled from France, in 1897 sixty-six, and in 1898 twenty-eight. England, Germany and Austria in 1893-94 enacted

hundred miles from the north of Lake Bu-perior eastward across the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The Ontario Government has recently issued a pamphlet describing the natural advantages of this section of Canada: "It possess not only great forest wealth but even greater mineral wealth. Such discoveries of gold, nickel and iron have been made as are perhaps unlue. laws penalizing any plot to use dyna-mite. France, Italy, Spain and Portugal have passed similar acts. Every civilized state but the United States has passed special legislation directed against anarchy. In this country nothing has been done by way of special legislation. In view of the fact that King Humbert's assassination is reported to have been plotted by a nest of anarchists in Paterson, N. J., it is a subject for regret that our state and National legislation does not include a law like that of Switzerland, making it a crime to plot a murder or explosion anywhere within or without our territory.

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to go to Congress.

## ELECTIONS 'IN VERMONT. Figures Given for Comparison, Since We esteem that man whose latent

two-fold-because of reduced freight rates the grain can be sold cheaper in

Great Britain, while the new navigation

will also develop that vast territory of New Ontario, which stretches for several hundred miles from the north of Lake Su-

been made as are perhaps unique.

the Year 1876. fiame of patriotism is ever ready to The following figures show the vote blaze forth into an exhibition of heroin Vermont for Governor, in the Septemism. We admire that man who is ever ber elections, from 1876 to 1898. Compariprepared to sacrifice self and fortune son may be made from them with the for his country. We canonize that man result of last Tuesday's election, when who would serve his fellow-citizens even the full returns of Tuesday shall have though they should give him an irkbeen received. Of course, it will be unsome task. Some men are more ready derstood that it is only in Presidential than others to assume an irksome task. years that the September vote is at all Who can blame them if they let their significant. In 1876 the Republican plurfellow-citizens know it? Once Dewey ality was 23,930; in 1990 it was 25,603; in was more ready than others. Now it 1884 it was 22,704; in 1886 it was 28,995; in is Cornelius Vanderbilt. He is ready 1803, 19,702; in 1896 it reached the unprecedented figure of 38,541. It will be noted that in the years when it was small-1884 Bryan is a political agitator, without and 1892-the Republicans lost the Presidential election. What the portent now is cannot well be determined, but if the plurality shall reach 32,000, as reported down to the hour when this is being written, it must be taken as an omen quite favorable to the Republicans. It would seem that neither party has, at this time, polled its full vote. The phenomenal Republican plurality of 1696 was the first response of the country on the straight silver issue of that year. It is evident that many persons are now disposed to

regard this question as not dangerous at present; hence no doubt the smaller vote in Vermont. When the majority in Vermont falls below 25,000, in September of a Presidential year, it has been taken in 1884, when the plurality fell to 22,704, Blaine was defeated in the following November: in 1892, when it fell to 19,702, defeat of Harrison followed; in 1876, when it was 23,930, Hayes was barely successful, through the Electoral Commission. But in 1880, when the September majority

in Vermont was 25,603, Garfield won; and voted with the Republicans on the silver issue, and many more refused to vote at all. The following figures would indicate that the full Republican vote of Vermont is about 48,000, and the full Democratic vote about 48,000 we are guilty of "criminal aggression" in being there?

	Year.	Rep. vote.	Dem vote	Plu- rality.
	1876		21,038	23,030
t	1878		17.247	20,065
3.	1880		21.245	25,603
•	1882		14,446	21,303
-	1884		19,820	22,704
	1886		17,181	20,522
•	1888		19,527	28,995
-	1890		10,209	14,163
	1802		10,216	19,702
e	1804		14,142	32,521
	1806		14,885	38,541
2.	1898		14.656	23.872

## The Wall Street View.

Henry Clews. Secretary Gage has quite opportunely warnel the country of the real danger from illucrism. The law of March 14, as it now stands, is perfectly safe when interpreted by those whose faith is pledged

posing, for the sake of argument, that these Southern states have a technical right to violate the spirit of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independ-ence in this manner, does Mr. Bryan think it is a right and democratic (using the It is a right and democratic (using the word in its generic sense) thing to do? Is it, or is it not, a proper pollor for a party that is making loud profession of devotion to the equal rights of mankind and the doctrine of the consent of the governed? This is a live issue. It is organically affiliated with the "para-mount issue," as he defines it. We hope

mount issue," as he defines it. We hope he will allow himself to consider it seriously and give the public his views.

EDMUNDS FOR M'KINLEY.

### He Is Still an Anti, but He Has Som Reason Left.

been made as are perhaps unique. Even now the prospects are that in a few years Ontario will possess a gold mine industry rivaling that of the Cape or of Western Australia. Along the Atik-Okan River, about 90 miles from Lake Superior occurs a range of iron ore from 150 to 300 feet in width, rising 200 feet above sur-rounding country and extending for 20 miles from east to west, said to be the New York Commercial Advertiser. Ex-Senator Edmunds, like Senator Hoar, demonstrates that it is possible rounding country and extending miles from east to west, said to be the largest deposit yet discovered in Amerfor a man to be an anti-imperialist and retain his sanity. He does not favor expansion as a National policy any more than he has from the beginning, but he does not regard that as sufficient

reason for turning the country over to Bryan. "I believe the good of the coun-try," he says to a Herald corespondent, demands the re-election of President McKinley. I suppose expansion is his greatest vice, and I do not really know that he is an expansionist." Think of the emotions of Irving Winslow when he reads that! Why Mr. Edmunds waves aside the entire volume of anti-impe-rialistic literature in that final clause. Not know that McKinley is an expansionist! Has the man never read the Hon. Carl Schurz' speeches and the Atkinson pamphlets? And then see the harsh view he takes of Bryan, the candidate of the Anti-Imperialist League for the salva-tion of the Republic. "Altgeld may be honest, Bryan may be honest; I believe, for that matter, that the majority of anarchists are honest, but it is the ideas they have and which they try to carry out that make them unsafe." There are, for example, Bryan's sliver ideas. "That for example, Bryan's silver ideas. "That is something on which no chances should be taken be taken. There are millions of dollars worth of outstanding Government bonds Bryan's followers as Secretary of the Treasury we do not know what might happen." As for trusts. That is not a party question: for them party question; for there are as many Democrats as Republicans in them, and combinations of men for business purposes is not a party question. The At-torney-General and the Supreme Court can be depended to treat them justly.

In regard to the Philippines, Mr. Ed-munds is as same and judicial as he is in reference to other subjects. "If we had dropped out of the Philippines after Dewey fought at Manila, all would have been well." Fighting, under a different method of procedure, might have stopped a year ago; but all that is of the past, As for the future, Mr. Edmunds says: "We should maintain an interest there. As for throwing them over as the Democratic platform proposes, I am opposed to any such proposition. If we could do that, I firmly believe that within at most three years the islands would be in the possession of England, Germany and Spain, and I should not like to see that." It is made very plain by these utterances that Mr. Edmunds was never at heart a genuine anti-imperialist. It he had been he could never have said that we should maintain an interest in the Philippines% Does he not know that

## Bryan and the Supreme Court. New York Herald. That Mr. Bryan, should be be the

next President, would have the appointment of one or more Supreme Justices is altogether probable. That he would appoint men imbued with his own ideas goes without saying. What a Bryanized court would be able to do is shown by the vast power which the Judges of that tribunal may wield. It might sweep away the Constitutional barrier to a Populistic income tax. It might abolish what Mr. Bryan and his followers have so loudly denounced as "government by injunction." It might import into the Constitution and the laws of the United States the financial fallacies of the Sil-States the verites and the governmental vagaries of the Populists.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Marion Crawford will be present at the first

"Vestilla," on which he has been en-

gaged several years. Nothing he has written

Capital punishment has been abolished in Italy, but it would be a good deal more merci-

ful than the penalties in store for the name

President Gary, of the Federal Steel Com-pany, is to build a Methodist Church as

Wheaton, Ill., as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Gary, his father and mother, who were closely identified with religious works in Wheaton during their lifetime. The building

The conception of a figure-in this case a winged Victory-preceding a warrior has been

well worked out by the sculptor, St. Gaudens, in his statue of General Sherman, but the idea is not new in itself. A statue of Charlemagno

is not new in itself. A survey is introduced in has two such figures, and one is introduced in has two such figures, and one is introduced in

A copy of the will of Stephen Crans, which

was probated in England, has been presented in Surrogate Howell's court at Goshen, New York. Mr. Crane bequeaths his household goods

and furniture at his former home in England

from his books and writings as long as she lives. He had no real estate.

Baltimore American.

Which clatters and chugs and throws out these

"Many an' many's the night. Old Horace would swear, if I wasn't there To follow his copy all right."

To bother the make-up man. He never yet slammed a sentence thus

Where is the old tramp printer

With his ruby nose and rusty clothes,

And the most engaging grin? He's crowded out by improvements-By a clicking new machine

"Mnghadsti-(((nghdbtfxty-seen."

He "used to stick type for Greeley."

"Forthyanxtsgetb&8|-the plan."

He'd told every one what to do. Now he's replaced by machinery-

Something that cannot chink-

Gone is the old tramp printer,

Who'd ask you for a "bit,"

Greeley, and Raymond, too,

He knew all the deans and the ancients,

Because it don't know how to drink.

To a town where he might "get a sit." He's listed among back numbers By the soulless linotypes,

"Hadfgtykimnoprstydgfnbcvg-pipes."

Which sputter and fuss and set a line thus;

Prentice, Medill, McCullough? "Sure, Bill."

That don't have to eat, and can't "Pi its

And after the strike would again "hit the

Who used to saunter in,

He never set any "pi-lines

slugs:

jammed:

pike"

Crowded Out.

to his widow, and allows her all the royalt!

will cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

however, has achieved the success of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

ington, the latter part of September

lon teas.

waukee.

William L

road, write or smoke.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

There will be no Waterloo for the Maryland Weilington this year.

The man behind the speech is the most formidable person at large in this country just now.

For obvious reasons the inventor of a hand organ never accompanies it on a tour around the country.

Bryan thinks so highly of Roosevelt's speeches that he makes two every time the hero of San Juan Hill makes one.

Now that the Horton law has been repealed, the fistic heroes will again have to settle their disputes on their typewriters.

Prince Leopold is to receive a crown as a wedding present. When he takes unto himself a wife he has the other throng in as it were,

Alfred Austin has been silent so long that his countrymen begin to be troubled. with a fearful suspicion that he is studying Chinese dialect.

The Czar has been trying to stop gambling. If he stops it the way he stopped war the whole world will soon be one great Monte Carlo

John D. Rockefeller, it is said, can eat only crackers and milk. The trust at which he is at the head, however, coutinues to swallow entire oil wells, and seems to thrive on them.

The Atlanta Constitution rejoices in the fact that the North is having a few riots. The Constitution, of course, is aure that the number will never be great enough to make the North formidable as a rival of the South in this respect.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, When pass the elephant and clown?

If any such you chance to know Who says no gorgeous "greatest show Can set his heart with joy on fire, Who mays he nover likes to stand And hear the passing circus band. If such there be-well, he's a Har.

Six German states are now governed by regents; the kingdom of Bavaria and the principality of Lippe Detmoid, on account. of the insanity of their rulers; the principality of Reuss of the younger line, where the Prince has turned the government over to his son; the Duchy of Brunswick, which is held by Prussia pending a settlement with the House of Hanover, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose rulera are not yet of age.

Mark Twain, who will soon return to his home in Hartford, Conn., thus answers a friend who gaked him if he did not enjoy traveling: "No, I don't. I do it for the sake of my family. If I had my way, I'd settle in one spot and never move. In fact, I can't understand how any writer can be persuaded to move of his own accord. Old Bunyan was in luck when they threw him into prison. If I had been in his place, they'd never have got me out."

Some years ago a man ran up a bill of \$200 in the Tremont House, Chicago, and then ran away without settling it. The trunk which remained in his room was unusually heavy, and when opened after his departure was found to contain specimens of ore, brought from the gold and silver mines of Colorado, where, prelumably, he had lost all his money. After waiting out the legal time, Mr. Gage sent the contents of the trunk to an assayer. who returned two bits of metal valued at more than \$100 in excess of the bill, after

ASANTRIES OF PARAGE

### who by nerve and patience makes the scruples. He is a most insincere, pestifiercest and most untamable carnivora lent and dishonest man. Some respect come and go at his call as promptly has been shown him hitherto. Hereafter none can be. What manner of man The circus touches the whole circle he is may be seen in the exposure of of human life more completely than his dishonest action and purpose in pereven the theater. There is no man or verted quotation of Abraham Lincoln, woman so ignorant, there is no man proven in The Oregonian today. This or woman so learned, refined or accomshould and will nullify the last claim plished, that does not find the circus of his partisans to respect and courattractive. To some it is a mere recretesy for him. It should and will break ation, but to others is a subject for inhim down utterly before the people of telligent observation and reflection. the United States. This is why we find there the young and old of both sexes; those who are The way England has of making nearest the cradle and those who are everybody pay up for breaches of innearest the grave. This is why we find ternational propriety is being exemplithere both the top and the bottom of

fied in the China affair. When Great as a sign of disturbance of normal politi-Britain gets hold of anything, it is cal conditions and of a trend of opinion human intelligence. There never was pretty hard to shake her loose without away from the Republican party. Thus, a political campaign in this country in which the whole circle of human naa persuasive indemnity. She knows ture was as completely represented as the trick of turning bargains to peryou will find it at the circus. There fection. It is worth something to China are hundreds of people in every state to have the English Army out of Pein this country who are never seen at kin. If the British get left, we shall a theater or at a political meeting or see why it was we could not move a religious revival who are sure to be things as we wished. found at the circus. Circus day is a

John G. Woolley hopes to get 500,000 in 1892, when it was 28,995, Harrison won. votes as candidate of the Prohibition In 1836 some thousands of Democrats party for President. He will not get half that number, for the Prohibition party is weaker with the people than factors of the modern circus have been it was in 1888, when it polled 249,907 votes. In 1892 it polled 264,133 votes, and in 1896 it polled but 145,076 votes, Democratic vote about 20,000. Vermont including 13,769 votes cast for the Free. Is a state in which there has been no Silver Prohibition candidate. In 1884 increase of voters or population during osity to witness the unexpected, to see the Prohibition candidate polled 151,803 many years: votes.

We cannot blame the Americans a Pekin for wanting to clean up the en tire crowd of Chinese officials who abetand through the literature of modern | ted the Boxer outrages. But the cool headed judgment of the home Govern ment will be more appropriate for the time than their hot-headed indignation The McKinley Administration is one of allusion to this universal passion. In the least impassioned we have ever more than one of his plays he refers had, so that we shall not be committed to an extreme policy,

wish he had Caliban in England, "had The suit against Hon. H. W. Corbett, but him painted, not a holiday fool but brought in the name of E. E. Peterson, would give a piece of silver, because has collapsed. There is every evidence there any strange beast makes a man: that the suit was brought through colwhen they will not give a doit to relieve lusion between the nominal plaintiff, a lame beggar, they will give ten to see a dead Indian." Autolycus, in "The the woman, and the attorney. It never had the semblance of good faith. It porter in never was intended that it should be "Henry VIII," satirize with their speech tried. The motive from the first was this primitive passion to witness the not doubtful. unusual, the unexpected, to believe the

quest in his will to education or any other public end. In England Mr. Huntington's fortune, reported as \$78,-000,000, would pay a death tax of \$6,240,of this sum. EVOLUTION OF THE CIRCUS. The evolution of the modern circus is an interesting subject. The cause of its popularity we need not go far to find, for its combination of a menagerie

by the sight of wild animals that are

not included among the fauna of his

own circle of vision and knowledge; to

enjoy the spectacle of a trained man

performing easily feats of strength and

skill of which the most perfect natu-

ral man is incapable; to witness the ex-

ceptional ability of an animal-trainer

universally, but for many grown-up

children. Of course, the modern, mag-

nificently organized circus is a com-

paratively recent evolution, but all the

drawing cards as far back as we can

trace the history of humanity by any

The primitive passion of human curi-

the new and strange, to admire excep-

tional skill and strength, that is at the

bottom of the popularity of the circus,

can be traced through the literature

and records of the remotest antiquity

life. Shakespeare, whose vision, wheth-

er born of the power of external ob-

servation or of the power of imagina-

tion-nothing escaped-makes frequent

to the antics of "the dancing horse";

he makes Trinculo, in "The Tempest,"

incredible. Barnum advertised a mer-

maid, but his advertisement was noth-

ing new, for the advertisement of such

Winter's Tale," and the

form of written record.

as would his favorite house dog.

tion of the man Bryan.

## REASONS AND REASONS.

One of our newspapers, which we opposed Bryan four years ago, but are now supporting him, would have done fore going over to Bryanism. For illustration, it reproduces the following picture of the Demo-Populist leader. drawn in 1896 by the facile pencil of the editor of the Louisville Courier- men come to own a Summer home, it Journal, who is now advocating the Belection of Bryan:

Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Ken mky, and Kentuckians have taken his measure. He is a boy orator. He is a disho dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political faker. He is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a President. Nor is he even of the matarial of which any party has ever before made a candidate.

But there is this excuse for the great paper of Kentucky-it could not afford to continue and persist in its antagsection. It was compelled to change, as a business proposition; for it has frankly admitted that its former course cost it "hundreds of thousands of dollars." It simply could not hold its ground against an intolerant partisan a greater sacrifice, or had a severer trial. In the circumstances, no one can posterior junction of the jaws. blame the Kentucky paper for a change that was inevitable, unless it was willing to die; and that is a sacrifice no one should expect such a newspaper question whether black bass will deand its business to make, since even its death would in no wise help the cause it had espoused at so great a loss. A man might help a cause by dying for it, but a newspaper couldn't. There is no sentiment of generous ad-

stirred to imitation of it. But a paper like the San Francisco Examiner is on another plane. It was among the most strenuous of our newspapers for retention of the Philippine islands. It flouted the rubbish of "im-perialism." By one of its esteemed contemporaries of California the fact perialism." By one of its esteemed is recalled that so short a time ago as April 27, 1899, under the headline, "Nobody Can Sweep Back the Tide," it made the following editorial declaration, to-wit:

miration for a sacrifice like that, to be

We trust that Mr. Bryan will yet range maelf in line with the National aspirations for expansion. The time has come, as it or at inturvals to every vigorous matton-as if has come to ours on several former occasions-when the old boundaries are too contracted for

Mr. Bryan may think he is close to the peo-in, and that his silly talk about "imperial-up" moves them, but he will soon find out that Americane are as much in favor of expunsion today as they were when they ap-plauded the acquisition of the Louisiana ter-ritory by that noted imperialist, Thomas Jef-

There was no need for the Examiner | purposes, but Hampton Institute is to several suffered death. The murder to phange its course, in order to put | receive \$100,000 for its permanent fund, of President Carnot in August, 1894,

in order that every man may be rich and have his Summer home, is that he shall be provided with grit and gumption; for opportunity, as the lives of all our successful men attest, is open think is not so kind as it ought to be, on every hand. But to provide men says that editors here and there who with this equipment is not within the purview of Mr. Bryan or of his party. With free coinage of silver, if it comes well to burn their files behind them be- to that, Mr. Bryan can double the amount of poverty in the country and halve its wealth. He also proposes to close the doors upon our trade expansion in the Orient. If any of our poor

will be secured in spite of Mr. Bryan's most strenuous efforts to the contrary. -

### OUR PISCATORIAL ACCESSION.

The introduction of both the smallmouthed black bass and the largemouthed variety is an accomplished fact. There is a great difference between these two fishes in their value

as game fish and as food fishes. The black bass which rises so freely to the fly is the species known as the onism to the controlling opinion of its small-mouthed; the large-mouthed do not take the surface fly with equal avidity, and when hooked do not show the same vigor of fight as the smallmouthed, being more sluggish and surrendering more quickly. The smallmouthed black bass may be recognized sentiment, nor could it become a Re- on sight by his greater game qualities publican journal and throw itself on and by the position of the eyes, which Republican support. It may be doubt- are always located behind the angle of ed whether any newspaper ever made the mouth, while those of the other species have the eyes in advance of the

From an article in the New York Sun, entitled, "Angling for Black Bass," we extract the following as bearing on the populate trout streams: It has been observed that the black bass in

rivers are constantly seeking the upper waters, their range being restricted only when the cold apring water is reached, and by the absence of deep pools in which they can find rest and comparative protection from danger. This dis-inclination of river-bred black bass to enter cold spring brooks where trout live has saved the latter fish from extermination in many

waters. The black bass, like the trout, will live and thrive in cold spring waters that are land-locked if born and bred there, but will not, numbers; at least such has been the result of the writer's observations and experience. The small-mouthed black bass is a

through all human history to the dawn of literature. Monstrosities, both animate and inanimate, have excited the curiosity of human nature in all ages; and the settlers of our thirteen colonies were ever ready to pay for the privilege of seeing objects that are now commonplace. As late as 1796 New Yorkers considered it a great treat to see a live African lion. The Providence Gazette for February, 1792, advertised a monkey as "a

natural curiosity." In 1796 the people of New York paid a half dollar to view a live elephant kept in a small house on lower Broadway. Children were allowed to gaze at him for half price, with the express stipulation that "nobody is abowed to give anything to the elephant but his keeper." In 1790 Philadelphia crowded to Peale's muscum to see "a live American swan, an East India goose and an opossum with nine young ones." In 1773 a young elk was exhibited in New York at sixpence for a grown person and threepence for a child, and the same year the curious paid 2 shillings to view an electrical fish. An American dwarf was exhibited in a private house in Philadelphia in 1798-the price of admission was 25 cents-and in 1771 a female dwarf 53 years of age and 23 inches high was

exhibited in Boston, the admission price being 1 shilling. In 1760 a boy white as a European, with curly hair like a negro, but white as lamb's wool." was exhibited through the colonies. This albino excited a good deal more attention than he would now, for with but one theater in four or five of the leading cities, trivial objects attracted at-

tention. Within the past twenty years there have been 1600 dynamite anarchist explosions. The victims of anarchist assassins have included a French President, a Spanish Prime Minister, an Austrian Empress and a King of Italy,

besides the killing and wounding of hunfiner game fish than the trout; it is an dreds of lesser persons. In 1894 bombs excellent food fish, while the large- exploded in the Italian and French Chammouthed black bass is inferior as a bers and in every capital in Europe. game fish and as a fish for the table. In May, 1887, the Chicago anarchists,

with their bombs, killed eight police-The New York Age recalls the fact men and maimed fifty-four. For this that "the late Collis P. Huntington em- crime four were hanged, and of those when the oil boundaries are to contracted for the pulsing life within them, and when the health of the body politic demands that room. The popular instinct understands the need for these periodical expansions, and every genu-the fellow." The Age adds: "Mr. 1894, in Rome, anarchist bombs killed to the body politic demands the need for these periodical expansions, and every genu-Huntington was particularly interested eight persons; in Barcelona anarchist in Afro-American education, and ren- bombs thrown into a crowded theater dered substantial assistance to such killed and wounded a number of perschools as the Hampton Institute, Tus- sons, including several women and kegee Institute, Livingston College, and children. In Paris the anarchists

the like." Mr. Huntington left very Ravachol, Vaillant and Henry were little of his immense fortune for public executed, and in Austria and Spain

There is not that brotherly or sisterly love between Tacoma and Seattle that ought to subsist between twin freaks and fakes can be traced cities. The following from the Tacoma News is a sample of the ginger from the family jar:

Omaha has fallen off 40,000 in population in 10 years, but that is nothing to the decrease that will be recorded whenever they succeed in nest count of Seattle. getting an ho \_\_\_\_

Mr. Lincoln denounced the man who tries to persuade an American soldier "that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration or a contemptible Government." The quotation, pointedly observes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has escaped the notice of Bryan and Towne.

A French Colonel declares that a soldier who commits sulcide is a deserter because he abandons his post. Until now suicide was a favorite way for Frenchmen to indemnify their honor. ----

Let no man say hereafter that William J. Bryan is an honest man. He is not an honest man.

# Silverite Rebuke of Silveriam.

New York Journal of Commerce. Sl ight-of-hand is Mr. Bryan's favo-ite resource, even in dealing with the silver question, where there is no doubt whatever about the issue between the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and the prin-ciples of sound money. Referring to the just condemnation of the 16-to-1 ratio, he asked "why Mr. McKinley's Administration is coining silver dollars today at the ratio of 16 to 1?" The reason is that Seaator Wolcott and other silverites or halfsilverites in the Senate would not allow the war revenue act to go through Congress without exacting the coinage of the bullion then owned by the Government.

These patriots would not allow the imperative need of the Government then at to be provided for without "doing something for silver." But the vital difference between the 16-to-1 advocated by Mr. Bryan and that now practiced by the Government under compulsion from the Senatorial bimetalists is that the former is coupled with free coinage and the latter is not.

# For a New Canadian Water Way.

New York Times. Considerable attention is being paid in London to the project of the Canandian authorities which will enable British vessels to carry wheat from Canadian prairies along a water way wholly with-in the boundaries of the Empire, and in so doing to effect a saving practically equivalent to 1000 miles over United States routes from the Western States to Liverpool.

The scheme includes the utilization of the series of lake and rivers lying in a direct line between Montreal and Lake Huron, and, by the construction of less than 30 miles in all of canal, to complete a continuous navigable water way for vessels from the head of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic tidal waters at Montreal. shorter than any other possible route by about 306 miles. The advantages of such a scheme are man, thinks of these proceedings. Supabout 300 miles.

to the gold standard; if, however, administered by its enemies or those pledged to sle, it could not be depended upon to Milwaukee lawyer, who was born in Ge maintain the gold standard. It is still 45 years ago. possible, if those in authority were so inclined, f r this Gove nment to pay its expenses and redeem its obligations in dol'ars as well as gold dollars. Gold pay- had ever been heard there before.

m.nt; world o' cours', cease at once it such a change of policy were attempted. That a peril of such gravity is possible from a simple change of administration should be sufficient warning to the sound money interests to rouse themselves into igorous activity; the danger from apathy in that quarter bring almost equal to the from the strength of the silver danger party four years ago. Without discussing politics, as such, it is perfectly proper to warn the pe ple that if these possiblilities should even be turned into probabilities at the next cl:c lop, the present era of p o p:r.ty would be suddenly ended, and the whole country would be thrown into a state of business depression more violent than that feared four years ago, because the sh ck would not have been softened by several years of anticipation. Silverism should be crushed for good next November, and ro hing but spathy will prevent. The danger of overconfidence, however, is a very serious one.

### Sarcasm Anent Paget Sound. New York Commercial.

There are 11 separate and distinct rea sons why, in the opinion of the Seattle Times, President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, "is the greatest railroad magnate from the standpoint of construction, management and pro-ductive outcome that the world has even known." These reasons are all double-leaded in wide editorial measure and properly sized up in a recent issue of the Times, and they present a decidedly imposing appearance. But in their last analysis they really comprehended only the single proposition that, while "the future success and greatness" of Seattle were "trembling in the balance," the great Hill had it in his power to "make or wreck" that future, and wisely chose to "make" it-that is, he named Seattle as the ocean terminus of his great lake railway, ocean and Oriental transportation system. In short, James J. Hill deftly killed two birds with one stonemade himself great in a minute and in that minute assured the "future great

Everett, the competing port, it is fair to presume that Hill would now be a non-enity and Seattle would be permanently "off the map," without a future of any Unfortunate Everett! Thrice happy

happy Seattle!

## Mr. Bryan and the Suffrage.

Boston Herald, Ind. We observe that the Springfield Re publican and the Washington Post, ferring to the Herald's suggestion that some one ought to question Mr. Bryan regarding his opinion of the course hose Southern states which h adopted constitutional amendments discriminating against colored citizens in the exercise of the right to vote, say, substantially, that this is a subject as to which he may properly hold his peace, leaving to the Supreme Court the duty of determining whether by this action the states have violated the Constitution of the United States. This is an evasion. We are not seeking Mr. Bryan's opinion of the Constitutionality of the proceeding He isn't enough of a Constitutional law yer to make his opinion on the lawful power of the states to do such things worth asking for, or giving attention to. We want to know what Mr. Bryan, as a

The Democratic candidate for Governor of

Provision for the Future .-- Mrs. Bonney-Six Wisconsin, Louis G. Enhmrich, is a suc motherless children, you say? And can't you find work? Tramp-Oh, they're not old enough for that yet, ma'am.-Brooklyn Life. Sousa made a big impression on the foreign cities which he visited with his band. In Munich it was said that nothing of the kind

deducting his own fee.

Watered Stock .-- Costigan -- Av Of had a bounch of money Of'd never put any of it in the ice trust. Bystander-Wby not? Costigan --Bekase there's too much water in the stock. Judge.

presentation of his dramatized novel, "In the A Desirable Equipment.-He-Oh, yes, I have heard him sing. I admire him very much. She Palaec of the King." by Viola Allen, in Wash--Really, you don't mean 167 He-It isn't Sir Thomas Lipton has started a new enter his singing I admire; it's his nerve.-Chie prise. He is trying to organize the Australian wine trade with a view to pressing the colonial Evening Post.

According to Experience.-Farmer B.-This vines on the British public as he did the Cey-'ere paper says they ain't nothin' f'r an ap-petite like a long tramp. His Wife-Landt Mascagni has completed a four-act opera They don't know what they're talkin' shout. A short one c'n eat just es much .-- Philadelphia Telegraph.

Infallible Signs-Mammy Blackey - Whad meks you fink Mistah Moke am gwine to pro-pose at last? Daughter-Kase I kin tell from Rev. Henry B. Smith, rector of St. Paul's Church, Ardmore, I. T., who has just been or-dained to the priesthood in the Episcopal his hungry looks an' de seediness ob his clothes dat he ain't gwins to be able to sup-po't hisse'f much longer .- Harper's Basar. Church, is a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. He will soon leave St. Paul's Church to become a member of the staff of the Cathedral at Mil-

Some Were Touched .- The Chicago Reform Association were about to lynch an Alderman, one day, when the wretch cried out that a sail wrong was being done him. "I have helped to make your municipal government absolutely and beyond question the corruptest in the world," he exclaimed. "Is this the thanks i sin of King Humbert. Ten years' solitary con-finement means death or insanity by slow tor-ture. The prisoner will not be allowed to talk, get for my efforts to make our beautiful city eminent?" There were many present whose civic pride was touched by this plea .- Detroit Journal.

Miss Lucy.

Boston Transcript. Miss Lucy was a modern child, Extremely up to date, No superstitious trash defiled Her most superior state.

No fairles hovered round her cot, No giants barred her way, Old Santa Claus was quite forgot, With all deceitful play.

Her food was modulated milk, With graham bread and rice; Her underclothing was of silk, That cost a pretty price.

Har governass from Paris came, Her nurse was German born; At English words they cried. "For shame?" And treated them with scorn.

She never went in car or shop For fear of catching germs She could not near a beggar stop, On any sort of terms

And now a very curious thing I must perforce celuic; And list, ye parents, while I sing Of poor Miss Lucy's fate.

At twelve years old she went to school, And there, oh strange to say, She seemed a little like a fool, In some mysterious way.

She could not read, she not spell, Her tongues were jumbled so; "Twould weary any one to tell The things she did not know.

And though no giants crossed her lat. Or ghosts to cause her fear, She tremhled sore, lest by her cot A microbe should appear.

At last one very windy day, While walking with the maid, In spite of all her silk array She caught a cold, 'tis said.

Oh. poor Miss Lucy! Microbes came And sat down in a row, And germs, and things without a name, That all refused to gu,

For many a weary day and night They had their wicked will; 'Till nurse and doctor won the fight By patient care and skill,

Ah, in the most enlightened schemes Some difficulties lurk; So not amiss, it sometimes seems, To watch how they may work.

est" of Seattle. Had his final choice of a terminus been