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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Pair and cooler, with

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12

PROSPEROUS TO A FAULT.

What has become of the army of men who were around here in 1896, with tattered clothes and melancholy cast of countenance, looking for work? What has become of the procession of females of all ages and nationalities who were wont to assail the housewife who had applied for a girl for general housework? What has become of the crowds of idle men who daily gathered on Third-street corners four years ago to bewall the hardness of the times and uppland the fervid periods of our curbstone orators? What has become of the dumns and columns of "Situations Wanted" that filled whole pages of the newspapers?

Gone! You can keep an advertisement for a girl for general housework running in the papers for a week at a time and not get a single answer. It is not all on account of hoppicking, for It's been the same story all Summer, and even last Spring. Many families have broken up housekeeping and gone to boarding because they can't get they are not crowding around calamway into the Carnival or the theaters. Your Winter's stock of cordwood, which once would have been surrounded by a clamorous herd of sawyers, stands unmolested and unsought. The classified "ad." pages flourish luxuriantly, but the applicants are would-be employers, except for an occasional perhours as she is not attending school or studying music, or for those who is splitting wood and making fires, and mamma is flying around the kitchen, the children are performing for themselves the duties of nurse and gov-

It is hard to find a good house to rent, work that only the bravest venture upon the enterprise of building. The es have to work nights and Sundays to work off their parcels. Everybody has money, everybody is looking for help. The farmers are on Easy street. If a man's pocket is picked, the thief gets \$100. Hopyards and canneries are scouring the country for unskilled help. Employment agents tell employers that they can't keep their ord up even with the applications coming in. In the advertising columns desires are expressed for cooks, bartenders, bookkeepers, waiters, salesmen, shoemakers, carpenters, engineers, tailors, loggers, graders, shovelers, swampers, welldiggers, porters, boys, dishwashers, woodchoppers, farm hands, clerks, quarrymen, chamfor general housework, ironers, wait-

If this accursed gold standard keeps on at this rate much longer, our leisure classes will be eliminated from the population entirely, and the good old legend "Situations Wanted" will be a dim memory of the past. Bryan thinks we need a change, and maybe he's right. "Too much prosperity" would be a captivating campaign cry for the millionaire with the ax and the society leader

THE NEW STATE FAIR.

New life seems to have come to the Oregon state fair, and the departure is in every way commendable. To get the countles of the state interested in displaying their products, to get a spirit of friendly rivalry abroad in the various sections of the state will do more than large appropriations toward making the fair a representative state in stitution. This is the end to which the present management has striven diligently and intelligently, and a measure of success is already apparent,

An agricultural fair is metitorious when it displays the best products of the land. The best way to get out the best products is to excite the spirit of competition among the producers. There is no virtue in yearly displays of effusive mediocrity-neither benefit to the state nor inspiration to the producer-and it is small wonder that the Oregon fair degenerated into an annual hose trot" and talking-match. Now that steps have been taken to collect Oregon's best productions for this seasonable show-the best product of each section and county of the state, not merely of the Williamette Valley or other such limited area, there will be rivalry that will bring out the best of each. This will accomplish what ought to be accomplished by a state fair. It will indicate the capabilities of the state, show its stage of development and give to the average producer something to strive for that has been attained and that he can attain to. If the aim of the agriculturist can thus be raised, other industries and social life will take care of themselves. for we rest upon the soil, and all im

provement must begin there. Even that famous quadruped the Sa lem hog, under the new state fair polhas been refined to such degree that it is said he now wears downy that it is said he now wears downy usually the detection and punishment of science. What a hollow mockery yet gress, in which case it is only the auturn and purrs. This alone is an violators of the game laws costs money. Important significance "consent" has thority of law; but the Constitution by

achievement that should make the en- Game Warden Quimby is evidently dotire state rejoice. The rest of the state | ing the best he can with the means at will meet the Capital City more than half way in any reform that will make pleasanter relations, evidence of which may be found in the ready exertions of the outside countles to take creditable exhibits to the fair. The time may yet come when the "cow counties" will rejoice in the glory of the state fair and forests, in the enforcement of the and the Salem hog will be forgotten in the new unity and consciousness of the superiority of all Oregon. .

CHARACTERISTIC.

Mr. Bryan was in good form at the University of Chicago, and dressed up with exquisite skill those principles and aspirations that so delight and impress his enthusiastic followers. How anxious he is to appear well before a university community may be readily Imagined. It is not strange that he puts his best foot foremost and most painstakingly poses as the statesman and thinker he likes to be considered.

His first arraignment of the Republicans is that they are on the defensive. "We," he says, "are attacking the Republicans." This is true, and there are two reasons for it. One is that the acts of the party in power are always the object of criticism on the part of the opposition; the other is that the proposals of the Democracy are so repugnant to the country that it is fain to hide them beneath the smoke it raises with false charges of imperialism and financial slavery. It is hard to see in either of these conditions any reason why Bryan should be elected President.

Then he talks about the standing Army, and his utterance on this subject is thoroughly characteristic of his method as a debater. Everybody knows that the establishment of peace and order in the Philippines is handicapped by lack of sufficient forces to suppress the guerrillas and protect the occupied districts. If we could once stamp out the insurrection completely and get civil government well to going, the work would go forward prosperously. What does Bryan think about it? He says the Republic is in danger. "It is not that four men in a thousand can terrify the thousand," he says; "it is that a thousand men will permit four men to live as professional soldiers where one is enough." Mr. Bryan seeks to imply here, though he is too shifty and crooked to say so like a man, that an Army of 25,000 men is sufficient for our present needs. He knows better. The Government has been handicapped, and still is handi-capped, by the foolishness of Populists In Congress who prevented the Army from being made effective. We shall have more trouble on this score next help. The town is full of people, but year. Our military forces are crippled by Populist stupidity and malignity, They are paying their and then complaint is made that the war in the Philippines still goes on. This, too, is not a satisfactory reason why Bryan should be elected President

Mr. Bryan denies "the right of any nation to decide that another nation is capable of self-government." Crooked as a ram's horn. He wishes this son who would consent to work such saying interpreted as supporting the Tagalog insurrection against our authority. Now, the Tagalogs are not hanker to be companions of persons in a nation, and never were. The Philipcomfortable circumstances. While papa pines are our possession as much as Oregon or Nebraska is, and its inhabitants are subjects of the United States, just as Mr. Bryan himself is a subject of the United States. The Tagalogs are no more a nation than the South was a nation from 1861 to 1865, and and labor gets so much pay for its their error will be demonstrated to them in exactly the same way the South's error was demonstrated to the stores are so crowded you can hardly South. The South is glad today it was get waited on. The hotels are turning restrained in the United States, and way people. The theaters are play- the Tagalogs will be glad they were will learn in time as the South learned, that American sovereignty is not the despicable thing it is represented by the Bryanite school of statesmanship. Nor is this any reason why

Bryan should be elected President. Another delicate touch of the candidate is his observation that "the rich man who dodges his taxes indirectly full quota." The rich taxdodger, he says, must be execrated, the poor honest taxpayer must be commiserated. How about the rich honest taxpayer or does not say. Catch him doing justice to any rich taxpayer or taxdodger? Catch him reflecting on any poor taxbermaids, second girls, nurse girls, girls payer or taxdodger? Nay, verily. That would not comport with his purpose. Just this sort of stuff is being offered the voters of the country as a cheap bld for their support. It affords no reason why Bryan should be elected President.

These are the direct appeals of Bryan for votes. He has some indirect appeals which may be left to speak for themselves with the discerning, for exam-

If this Nation wants a colonial policy it car The American people can do what they want to; but when they do a thing they mus

to; but when they do a thing they must recognize that in doing it they must assume responsibility for what they do.

What all should desire is triumph of truth, rather than the triumph of that which any particular person may think to be true.

That which is good for the majority of one party is good for the majority of all parties.

You can no more afford to steal when stealing is respectable than you can when it is dis

Mr. Bryan did not say that the hon est man is a better citizen than the thief, or that it is far brighter on a sunny noonday than in a moonless midnight. These omissions were doubt less due to pressure of other matter, but they would have supplied reasons for his election of equal cogency with

those he chose to submit.

Oregon pays \$2300 per year for protection of game and forests. Little Rhode Island, not so large as Clackamas County, pays \$17,000 yearly for the same purpose; Michigan, 27,000, and New York \$109,000. The interests to be guarded in Oregon are not less important than in those Eastern States. The difficulties in the way of protecting game and forests in a sparsely settled country are certainly as great as in populous states. In Oregon the game warden has much to accomplish with the slender resources at his command. But \$500 is available for paying deputies about the state. This will not pay for many good men, and only men of good repute, energy and independence are fit for the service. Fortunately, the United States forest rangers are willing to act as deputy state game and forest wardens, without additional pay. and a very effective arm of the service is thus obtained. The various counties want deputy wardens, and a few men are willing to serve for nominal pay, but the presecution of men for illegal hunting is not a pleasant duty, and usually the detection and punishment of

his command. He has secured conviction in more than a score of cases this year, and the month of September is yet to be heard from, the month most prolific in game-law violations and convictions. If all good citizens would take an interest in the preservation of game laws, there would be less complaint of illegal shooting, less evidence of reckless spoliation, less call for an appropriation from the public treasury hunt and punish the lawless. The game warden should be encouraged and upheld in every effort to enforce these laws.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN RAIL-WAY SPEED.

A highly interesting record of the speed attained on various American and European railroads has been recently printed in the English newspapers. According to the data gathered, the railway service of the United States stands at the head in speed for short distances covered. At least, the time made during the Summer months on the Reading road by the train running between Philadelphia and Atlantic City is considerably ahead of that of any other short-distance railway in the entire list on either continent. The fastest long-distance service is maintained by the Paris & Midi Railway Company on a train running from Paris to Bayonne, in Southeastern France. The average speed maintained by this latter train is about a mile an hour greater than that of the Empire express from New York to Buffalo. It is shown, however, that while there is but little need on this fast French train to slacken speed, except at stations where stops are made, the New York Central train, running as it does through the streets of Albany and Syracuse, and having other precautions to be observed, is compelled to slacken speed and lose time to such an extent that in order to maintain its high average it is obliged to run between stations at a higher rate than does the fast French train that heads the list of railway flyers. It is probably true, also, though this contingency does not appear in the report, that the American railway trains are much heavier than the passenger trains on the European roads, and, furthermore, that the foreign locomotives could not by any possibility pull the dead weight that in this country is attached to a fast express train.

The wonder of the railroad service in this country is not in the great rapidity with which trains are whirled from one terminal point to another, but in the enormous weights which the engines lift across the Rocky Mountains and the excellent time they make notwithstanding the great weight which they drawand push over this great divide. To witness the feats of power performed by the mighty locomotives harnessed to this service is almost to become a worshiper of the mechanical power and genius of man, if not of the inanimate things themselves. And while the first desire of the American people is to "go," and the next is to "get there," they may well bide in patience the time made by American locomotives, serene in the consciousness that no such speed, under similar conditions, could be gotten out of foreign locomotives. This is a fast age, regardless of nationality. and Americans may well be satisfied with the part in its movements that is played by the American locomotive and

THE SUPERFLUOUS TICKET.

its engineers.

The Presidential Prohibition ticket contains the names of two highly reing to standing-room. Delivery com- restrained in the United States. They spectable and altogether estimable men. Upon this statement opinion is unanimous. But to what end are these candidates running? Do not they themselves, do not all intelligent citizens know, that their quest is futile: that, indeed, it is not a quest at all, but merely a side game in politics, played without a remote hope ning? Does not Candidate Woolley, as robs the poorer man who pays his he goes about the country soliciting votes, know that he is merely urging men to throw their votes away? There can be no question about this. The result of the election would be precisely the poor dishonest taxdodger? Bryan the same should these good people remain at home on the appointed day and relieve their minds by talking prohibition to their respective gateposts.

In the earlier stages of the Prohibition movement, its advocates esteemed it an honor and a privilege to "stand up and be counted." It would seem. however, that this process, eliminating as it does the voice of those who pursue it entirely from the questions at issue in the National contest, would become monotonous to an intolerable degree, as the years go on, and that sensible, patriotic men would become tired of playing in this way at voting. Common sense is a quality that should not be ignored in politics, and those who slight its teachings often do so at the expense of interests at least equally vital with that for which they stubbornly and without hope of success contend. Of course, there is no law, beyond the unwritten one of individual patriotic pride, to which a man is amenable in the matter of throwing away his vote or refusing to cast it, and this quality is not so universal but that the superfluous ticket will receive a few thousand votes more

mocks the Democratic party. That party which was so unalterably opposed to the admission of Hawaii into the blessings of this glorious Nation, that party which reared a President to deny Hawaii a share of our National happiness, now defends itself agains the Nemesis which its own selfish policy engendered. But Hawaii has come in for her revenge. She has ruined what slight chances of success that great National organization had by holding it down to outgrown tenets. She has dwarfed its development by inoculation of 16-to-1 poison again. By the single vote of Hawali, faith in that outdated yet immortal truth of 16 to 1 was reaffirmed. Here is where Hawaii has "consent"-"consent" with a vengeance. She has swayed the destiny of an august political brotherhood descended from the revered Jefferson, of the identical brotherhood which so rudely slighted her. But Bryan is not disgraced along with the others. By an amazing contradiction of circumstances, his honor has been savedsaved by the narrow margin of one vote. We quake when we think of that one vote. "Consent," that inalienable precept of a great apostle, the same as 16 to 1 was a while ago, "consent" has accomplished the rescue of his conscience. What a hollow mockery yet

So soon as Hawall got it she paid back to the Democratic party with one hand what she owed. With the other she spared Bryan the obloquy of scuttling his cherished but neglected dogma. No wonder "consent" is a holy cause with Bryan. But strange it is so holy with his party when its name is Nemesis.

Many hard-headed and close-fisted

citizens will doubtless think that Oregon can get along without a building at the Pan-American exposition to be held in Buffalo next year. Doubtless it could. Oregon has got along without these things most of its life. Oregon has got along without many of the displays that have been used by other ambitious and enterprising states and communities to attract attention. It has also got along without the advantages that have come to other communities from these activities. But Oregon's position in the world today is such that it cannot continue a policy of indifference and thrive. It must make itself better known, it must hustle for business, for people, or it will die of its masterly inactivity, if not of its eminent respectability. It is in competition with communities of driving enterprise, and it, too, must drive or fall behind. The old style will not do for the new conditions. Oregon should be represented at Buffalo with a state building and an adequate exhibit. It can well afford such representation; indeed, it can ill afford not to be represented there. There is time now to prepare without waste of money. This will assist to get the state out of a rut and to get the attention that its resources and location merit.

In view of the tremendous catastrophe that has overwhelmed the City of Galveston, it would seem to be the part of prudence on all economic lines to abandon the site of the hapless city to the waves that have clearly proved their mastery over it, and force commerce to the mainland. At best but a spit, the highest point of which is but nine feet above ordinary high tide, its inner shore bounded by the waters of Galveston Harbor, the outer by the long roll of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, its destruction could only be a matter of time. Conflicting winds, bearing at once the waters of the harbor and gulf upon the sand spit, would readily cause the waters to meet above the island. This in effect is what happened last Sunday, practically wiping the city off the sand spit. The calamity resulting from the meeting of the waters over the city can hardly be estimated. Suffice it that it is one of the most formidable in the storm record of the country, both in regard to loss of life and of property.

The death by his own hand of Otto Greenhood Monday evening was a sad but not altogether surprising ending of a life of singular and even extraordinary vicissitude. Well born, carefully bred, possessing an excellent education, he failed signally to make a place for himself in the world, though diligent in industry and estimating his powers at their full value. Fortune played fantastic tricks with him, now carrying him upon the crest of the wave and again submerging him in the depths. He was apparently unable to meet and make the most, or, indeed, make anything, of opportunity, but it may be said to his credit that to all but his most Intimate friends, and these were few, he presented a uniformly cheerful and hopeful and to all a courteous bearing. Whatever may have been the causes that led to the failure and final shipwreck of his life, pity may well draw a kindly veil over them, lamenting only that he suffered, not that his suffering is ended.

Captain Wilde's defense in the matter of the grounding of the Oregon was evidently accepted at its face value by the Navy Department, since he is continued in command of that magnificent battle-ship. Clearly, no man could be expected to know of the existence of an uncharted rock in unfamiliar waters, or to see it when submerged to the depth of twenty-one feet. Upon this showing Captain Wilde retains command of the ship, and public indignation, that ran high at the report that she was grounded through the carelessness or incompetency of her commanding officer, is soothed by the assurance-somewhat vague and contradictory-that the pride of the Navy, in achievement at least, is again in fighting trim.

The reason why expansion sentiment is not rampant on the Pacific Coast is because nobody takes anti-imperialism seriously. If anybody supposed there was actual danger of the scuttle policy in trans-Pacific waters, the latent conviction of our people here would find vigorous expression. But with no material opposition to retention of the islands, it is useless to get excited.

Great Britain is justly alarmed at the development of German maritime prowess. The German schoolmaster is at the bottom of Germany's greatness, and his work has been nobly done. "Made in Germany" has long since passed from a badge of inferiority to a mark of value in textiles. It promises to become a trade-mark of power in nautical achievement.

Waldersee seems likely to find his occupation gone before he arrives at the scene of his duty. But William has had his orations and sermons, and that is the main thing. The thunder of the index will be no more deceiving than when Prince Henry went to the Orient in the same way.

And the partition of China is still in

the future. Consistency Conspicuously Absent "Anti-imperialists" well over middle life, who were abolitionists 40 years ago, ought to be a good deal embarrassed by the exposure of their inconsistencies of Constitutional construction. The adage that wise men change their minds; fools never, does very well in some cases, but-if a wise man changes his mind he does it for reasons which he can explain, and which others can feel the force of, whether they approve the change or not. The wise man who changes his mind admits that he has changed his mind, and explains why he now believes that he used to be wrong. But Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Schurz, and we may also include Senator Hoar, in spite of his reluctant support of the President as against Mr. Bryan, have never admitted that their Constitutional views were wrong when they were abo litionists and were insisting that Con-gress could and should exclude slavery from the territories because the Constitution did not apply to territories. In 1858 Mr. Boutwell declared that "the Con-stitution of the United States may be extended over a territory by the treaty of annexation or by the law of Con-

force of its own provisions is limited to force of its own provisions is limited to the people and the states of the Ameri-can Union." But in 1900 he says: "When-ever territory is acquired, whether by conquest or purchase, such territory be-comes subject to the Constitution." If Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Schurz wish to be taken seriously they should explain why, if they are Constitutional anti-imperial-ists now, they denounced the Dred Scott decision.

DEMOCRATS AND THE COURTS.

Reason Why Many Lawyers Will Not Support Brynn.

Chicago Times Herald. To the Editor: I had the impression that the Democratic Chicago platform of 1896 embodied a declaration advocating a fundamental change in the Constitution of the Supreme Court of the United States, in effect making its members elective by the people and giving the President power to remove its members at his President power to remove its members at his pleasure. Will you kindly tell your readers, whether this is so or not, and if not, whether in some other official declaration the Democratic party has not made itself responsible for advocating one or both of these changes or something like them? C. J. S. Springfield, Ill.

The Democratic platform of 1896 contains no plank resembling even remotely the declaration of the correspondent's note. Its only mention of the Supreme note. Its only mention of the Supreme Court by name is in the tariff resolutions, where a hostile animus is undoubtedly indicated throughout the following paragraph:

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse, decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by the Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years. ic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxa-tion may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of government.

There is evidence of irritation in this resolution which seeks relief in a menace, and although the menace is against the court as then constituted, that is, against individual members rather than against the institution, the effect of its fulfiliment would be to give us Judges who should decide by politics rather than by law. And in another plank which denounces Federal interference in local affairs the resolutions read:

We especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

This declaration was intended as an appeal to the labor vote and was suggested by the bitter controversies of the time over railroad strikes and riots and the decisions of Federal Judges relating thereto. In certain cases where the roads were thrown into the courts under receiverships the authority exercised by the Judges in restraint of violence through injunction and penalties for contempt were particularly obnexious to their

State platforms echoed the National one, but there has been no such official declaration of the party as the correspondent imagines. The platform adopted at Kansas City this year makes no specific mention of the old judicial issue. and, owing to an oversight, is silent also on the question of the income tax. The first omission may be explained by the disgust with which the assault upon the courts was received, but unfortunately the party had proved its readiness to lend itself to the purpose of demagogy even in such a serious matter, and its threats are not forgotten. The American people know that the independence of the bench is indispensable to the preservation of the Government, and there is no subject about which they are more sensitive.

In a Close Corner. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Bryan found himself in a corne when a correspondent of the Herald asked him, at his home in Nebraska, whether, if elected President, he would make payment in silver on all the Gov-ernment bonds that on their face call for coin. His reply to this very direct question was: "Say Mr. Bryan declines to be interviewed on that subject. There is a noble "sincerity" for you, a thrilling display of "courage of convic-tions!" As Secretary Gage has pointed out, Bryan as President could, had the disposition, pay not only the 'coin' bonds, but all the disbursements of the Government in silver, with the result that the Government would pass immediately to the silver basis at the ration of 16 to 1. If he has no intention of doing this, in case of election, why should he not say so? He could not have a better opportunity to show that the free silver issue is doad, is no longer a menace to the country, than was furnished him when the Herald asked him this question. But instead of answer-ing he "dodged." Why? Simply because he wishes to hold both the Populist sur port and that of the anti-imperialists. Yet he really answered the question in his speech at Omaha when he said: If Republican policies are right, then those Populists and Silver Republicans ought to be overwhelmingly defeated, for there is a dif-ference between Republican policies and ours in their terms as wide as the gulf that separated Lazarus in Abraham's bosom from Dives. The policies for which our people stand-are directly antagonistic to the policies for which the Republican party stands, and bot cannot be right.

The chief of the policies for which the Republican party stands is the gold standard. Bryan's position of "direct to that commits him to the payment of the bonds in silver and

Mr. Hanna Rebuked. New York Tribune

Vermont's inspring vote of Tuesday, like pregon's three months ago, emphasizes the inappropriateness of the apathy scarwith which it has been proposed by cer-tain managers to belittle Republican chances and thereby perplex and bewilder the business world. Oregon's extraordinary Republican plurality in June was an unmistakable warning to the Bryan man-agers that they will have to fight to naintain themselves in the Rocky Moun tain commonwealths or to hold their Presidential candidate's home state in the Missouri Valley. Vermont's verdict is a notice to the Fusion leaders that with "imperialsm" as a "paramount" issue this year they can make no more vita an impression on Eastern opinion than they could with silver inflation in 1896. The lesson of the two elections is written too plainly to be obscured or minir Republican prospects in a Presidential year were never brighter. Then why con-tinue to wake unfounded apprehensions by a vociferous "apathy" cry?

A New North Polar Record.

Chicago Tribune The Italian Prince, the Duke d'Abruzzi has reached the coast of Norway after an absence of 15 months in the north polar seas, and announces that he succeeded in eaching a latitude of \$6 minutes 33 sec onds north. Nansen's "farthest north" was 86 minutes 14 seconds. This gives the young Italian the honor of having come 19 miles nearer the pole than the noted Norwegian, leaving only 241 miles of Arctic mystery still to be penetrated some daring explorer can claim the frigid honor of having reached the

long-sought-for spot. The Duke d'Abrussi has maintained his reputation for daring and executive ability. His vessel, the Stella Polare, suffered more than did Nansen's ice-resisting Fram, and the expedition lost three members by death, but the enterprise seems to have been conducted on the whole with remarkable ability. For the present, rugged Norway has been outdone by sunny Italy in the long Arctic quest. nI due time some other nationality-perhaps the United States in the person of Peary-will press on still closer to the pole, only to be surpassed by some other, until the pole is reached. Then, perhaps, there will be an end of the long line of more or less disastrous expeditions that have followed each other so persistently for over three centuries. It is the mystery of the unknown, com-bined with the desire for adventure, that now makes the north pole such a magnetic pole. When the mystery is cleared away and when everybody knows whether there is land, or open sea, or rugged ice at latitude 90 degrees north, the Pearys and Nansens and D'Abrusals will seek excitement and glory in other quarters. At the present rate it is not likely to be many years before this comes to pass.

CUTTING GORDIAN KNOTS. Convenient, But Not Always Product-

ive of Best Results. New York Times.

This tendency arbitrarily to simplify complex questions is, we think, illus-trated by the assertion that "self-gov-ernment in the Philippines" must mean "self-government by the Filipinos," and therefore "their independence." Under-lying this assertion there seems to be the assumption that the Filipinos are a fairly homogeneous people, with common habits of thought and life, common ideals, reasonably uniform capacity for managing public affairs and a general desire for some definite kind of self-government. Of course, this is unfortunately not true. They are of all sorts and conditions, races and religious. Especially they are of very various degrees of fitness for managing either public or private affirirs. It is simply impossible that the extension of self-government can be made with equal rapidity and equal safety to all. is still more plainly impossible that independence can be given to the whole of them at the same time, and it is not easy to see how it can be given to some

and not to the others.

In the circumstances that actually exof all the inhabitants of them: to establish order as fast as practicable, and to set up in each community a system gradually developing self-government, with the strict purpose to make it ultimately complete. If the system works, the time will come when independence will be pos-sible, and then we do not believe that engaged in trying to carry out-imper-fectly, no doubt and with mistakes. It is, we are persuaded, the one that Mr. Bryan would be forced in the long run also to try to apply, and in the effort we see no reason to think that he would make less mistakes or be in the least more faithful or intelligent than Mr. Mc. Kinley. It seems to us to be much more sensible to strengthen the good intentions and emphasize the responsibility of Mr. McKinley than to try to replace him by any one at present available. This, we take it, so far as concerns the Philip-pines, is the "paramount" issue.

The Moving Stairway.

The New York "L" road has put into operation at one station a novel elevating passengers from the street to the station platform. It is a moving stairway, operated on a principle similar to that of the moving sidewalks exhibited at the Chicago world's fair and at the Paris exposition, except that it moves up an incline instead of on level. The passenger steps upon the slow-ly moving platform at the bottom, holds to a handrail, and steps off when he reaches the top. The floor of this im-proved sort of treadmill is covered with rubber cleats to keep the feet from slip ping, and at the top it meets the station platform in a way that makes it impossible for a woman's skirt to be caught It is said to have a capacity of 3000 sengers an hour, and costs only \$1 25 in 10 hours. It is described as working sat. isfactorily and being extensively used.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Dr. John Guiteras, who resigned the chair of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania to fill a similar position in the University of Havana, has established there a journal entitled Revista de Medicina Tropical.

The official reporters on the Paris Exhibi-tion have been selected. M. Larroumet is to deal with literature and art, M. Charles Picard with science, M. Michel Levy with manufac-tures, M. Grandsau with agriculture and food supply, M. Gide with social economy, and M.

Dislere with colonization. Cyrus Field Adams, the colored editor, lin guist and orator, who has been appointed a member of the advisory committee of the Re-publican National Committee, is a native of Louisville, but now resides in Chicago. has been since 1885 editor of the Appeal, which has a very large circulation. He delivers polit-ical speeches in the Scandinavian, German, French, Italian and Bohemian languages.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple is reported as saying to a lady visitor at Lambeth: "When I was a curate I used to devote all my spare time to reading Homer. Virgil and the noble ancient classics. When I was a vicar I used to devote all my spare time to talking about these noble classics. Now I am an archbishop, I am a privileged person, and I devote some of my precious time to reading— Rudyard Kipling."

Brigadier - General Bell, the new Pro-Marshal of Manila, began his career as a sol-dier in 1862 as a Lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohlo Volunteers. For his courageous bearing during the battle of the Wilderness he received the brevet of Captain, and he was brevetted Major for "gallant and meritorious services" in the battle of Reams Station. After the Civil War he became an officer in the regular Army. General Bell performs distinguished services in the war with Spain.

Chin Tan Sun, who lives in California, is said to be the wealthiest Chinaman in the United States. He came to the Golden Gate in the steerage of a steamer, the penniless so of a poor farmer in the Sun Ning province of Chins. He started as a cook, but, being very enterprising, rapidly became wealthy. At preent he employs several hundred white people in his factories and canning establishment, owns city real estate and big cattle ranches. runs a Chinese lottery and several merchan dise stores in San Francisco, and is in the real estate business in Hong Kong. Chin Tan Sun gives a share of the credit for his success to his white wife, to whom he is said to be de-

A Mother's Reverie. George Birdseye in Boston Transcript, My baby boy upon the pillow lies, Wonder forever old, forever new; And as I gaze, he opens wide his eyes, Like violets kissed by dew.

They seek my face with love and rapture That look of tenderness how well I know-The same his father wore, whose life stilled Only a year ago.

Ah! Will his boy be like him when he grows To be a man, afar from home's caress? Will he be nobler, braver, when he knows His father's worthiness?

His work is not begun; may he decide On one true Guide to lead him through life' days; Oh! may he stand the test when souls are

And follow virtue's ways. And yet I dread the hour when manhood calls; He will not be as now my little child, So guarded by his dear home's hallowed walls Where love and mother smiled.

But now, while he is mine and only mine, I'll fold him closely in warm arms of k And feel the joy the world, ere I resign, Can never rob me of.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Seattle doesn't welcome smallpox. It might diminish population.

We can use all of this kind of weather the elements have on hand.

Mr. Olney makes it plain that his swalowing of Bryan left a dark brown taste in his mouth.

The returns from Vermont ought to constitute a hunch to Bryan to stay out of Republican states.

It would be interesting to see some after-taking pictures of the Gold Democrats who have gulped down 15 to L

The delay in finding the Empress Dowager leads to the belief that the search for her is in the hands of police detectives.

The Populists, of course, believe that railroads and telegraph companies should not be under Government control without the consent of the governed.

It is reported that W. J. Bryan and Thomas Sharkey will collaborate next November on a work entitled: "How It Feels to Be Licked in Every Fight."

Some politician now has an opportunfty to draw a parallel between the rise in the price of peaches and the rise in the hump at the bottom of the baskets.

A census of the Philippines is to be taken, but it is not likely that any enumerator will catch Aguinaldo just for the 2 cents he will get for counting him.

A Washington Chinese laundryman has been punished for throwing flat-irons. That's right. Are the foreigners to be allowed to usurp the prerogatives of the American housewife? Never!

Things have come to such a pass in Portland that it is cheaper to travel than to stay at home, but when a man and his wife can travel 100 miles for 5 cents. ist, we are convinced that the only safe it is hard luck for them to have to pay and the only just and humane policy is \$10 for sitting in a carriage two hours, to retain the control of the islands and Yet this is what a Chinaman did yesterday morning. He came up from Astoria and got married, and yesterday morning at 7 o'clock he and his bride were driven down to the wharf to take passage on the Balley Gatzert for home, The Gatzert was late in arriving-in fact, did not get up to her wharf till 9 A. M., any considerable party in this country will oppose it. This, we believe, is the policy that the present Administration is and the Chinaman paid the hackman \$5 to remain in the carriage where she was concealed from the vulgar gaze. When the purser of the boat received 50 cents for carrying the couple to Astoria, he just wished that the boat and all her apparel and furniture was made into hacks, and that he could have them filled to the end of time with Chinese to stand on the wharf at \$5 per hour.

> Sun's a-shinin' on the medders, an' the hills is soft an' warm,
> An' the dreamy clouds above us don't give

warnin' of a storm; Hills an' valleys all is mellowed with a blue September hame, An' the twilight kind o' lingers at the close o'

shorter days,
Ain't the time fur Autumn weather, sun has got too bright a glow, An' we kind o' feel it in us that the Summer hates to go. Crick's a-bubblin' through the canyon singin'

songs o' happiness,
An' the ferns is trailin' on it with a motherlike careas All day long I listenato it, as I lay there haif

asleep, I can hear it singin', singin', like its song's too good to keep; An' its waters tell me softly, tell me truly, as

they flow. That the days have been so happy Summer sort o' hates to go.

Winter's comin', bringin' with it all-its never-An' I fancy I can hear it beatin' on my dow pane.

Autumn's warm an' soft an' dreamy, but somehow it always brings Thoughts of sadness like the shadow of the old Dark Angel's wings; So we cling an' cling to Summer, an' we're mighty glad to know

That it's' plecin' out its visit, fur we hate to

have it go.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Soap-How do you stand in politics? The onge-I'm an expansionist.-Chicago Rec Ways of a Patriot.-"You remember that during the American war with Spain Winter-green sternly refused to ent Spanish macker-el," said Twynn to Triplett. "I remember," replied Triplett. "What of it?" "Well, now he won't eat off china plates."-Detroit Free

The Sensitive Sultan - "Now," said the Grand Vizier to the new poet laureate in the court of Abdul Hamed, "I wish to caution you against the unhappy use of words of doubtful cause he dashed off a little gem untitled 'Ode to America.' "-Baltimore American.

"It's an Ill Wind," Etc.-Doctor Bill gricefully)—I've made over \$500 during the past three weeks, setting broken noses, alone. Prican (astonished)—Indeed! How do you ac-count for such an epidemic? Doctor Bill—Why, in last month's Kind Ladies' Journal there was an article for boys, entitled, "How to Build a Shanty in a Tree."-Puck.

In Self-Defense.-"What makes you assume such a loud and aggressive tone in proclaiming your own merits?" asked the very candid friend. "I am forced to do it," was the great actor's answer. "I'm naturally one of the most modest men in the world, and I've got to keep praising myself, for fear my sensitive and tell him I think I am getting too much

ey."-Washington Star. A Railroad Map .- Mrs. Bibbs, as the train gives a lurch)—My goodness! Are we off the track? Mr. Bibbs—No. we seem to be running all right. Guess we went round the curve. We must be at Chicago. Mrs. Bibbs—But Chicago was a thousand miles off when we started, and we've only been riding an hour. Mr. Bibbs --Can't help it. I looked at the map of this railroad, and there ain't a curve in it till it gets to Chicago. Hunt up y'r things .- New

The Exiles. London Spectator

This poem, by Percival Gibbon, was written while the author was a prisoner of war at Pretoris, and first appeared in the manuscript paper circulated among the prisoners; Watch the south-bound swallows got

What manner of folk are they? Out of the sky they came to you, Guests of the Summer's day— Born in your sheltering thatch, and bred A fortnight's flight away. But when your days are warm and bright, And God shall lend them weather,

Their schooled battalions take their flight A thousand wings together; Each year the native-born come back To flock with their own feather. So, mother country, of thy sons

A many men there be Whose lot hath cast them all abroad, Whose hearts have stayed with thee, Who yield thee praise from the skirts of the

And the fringe of the nether sea England, behold! our arms are strong, Our shoulders broad to bear; All that the Gentiles cast on thee Our birthright 'tis to share,

And when thy legions face the field. The exiles will be there! From every continent and sea Our fancies homeward fly, Grant, though we sojourned long abro We all come home to die,

Each, like a native English In English earth to lied