# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Showers; continued

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

#### LABOR'S INTERESTS IN 1900.

To what extent the spirit of socialism, which is another name for communism, has permeated the ranks of labor in the United States is likely to be revealed in November's vote. We know there is a communistic tendency in trades unionism, shown in all cases where good workmen are forbidden to receive more for what they do than poor workmen receive for what they do. We know that throughout organized labor there is a scarcely concealed sympathy for the employe in all contests between labor and capital, whether in the Coeur d'Alenes or the Illinois coal mines, whether at Chicago in 1894 or at St. Louis in 1900. We also know that whenever labor difficulties appear they tend to make Democratic votes. The striker out of work is fain to turn to the promises of the outs in preference to the existent administration of the ins. These are facts. They can't be blinked, they might as well be faced.

It is one of the most unaccountable but most impressive facts of our American civilization, that with all our accentuation of individualism, the skilled American mechanic, brainy and well informed, usually sound in body and morals, usually efficient beyond European, standards, conceives his interests to lie in the direction of preventing himself from earning more than his fellowworkman of inferior capacity. This view is as yet far from dominating the most intelligent unions; but its rise is rapid, and its growth in all directions may be plainly traced, though numbers of unions apply the principle only so far as insisting upon a minimum price that must be paid the most unskillful. In many trades we have a piece system, in which pay is apportioned to work turned out, but in many others we have simply a wage scale in which the least efficient receives for an hour's work the same pay as the most efficient receives, and the most efficient will cheerfully go out on a strike or assess himself for a

sympathetic fund to maintain this inequitable principle. The tendency is, of course, only one expression of socialism. It is precisely analogous to the trust movement in capital, that is, organization carried to the extreme of eliminating competition and sharing profits of the organization pro rata among its members, regardless of individual achievement. A combination of capital is not a trust so long as competition of individual members is allowed full scope. A combination of labor is not a trust so long as competition of individual members is allowed full scope. It seems to an impartial view, therefore, that trusts are by their own action estopped from complaining of the trades-union principle. Perhaps it ought to be said, also, that much labor denunciation of trusts proceeds, apparently, from inadequate perception of the common socialistic principle underlying each form of organization. Labor combinations are denounced by capital and capital combinations are denounced by labor. He who has in mind solely the each for the menace it bears to inde-

pendent achievement. Its predilection for the socialistic prin ciple is a manifest temptation for the labor vote to go for Bryan, But It will be offset in many minds by the which an international garrison remains more practical bearing of business and in Pekin, whose strength is dependent industrial conditions. The theories of on the progress and character of the trades-unionism are comparatively neg- negotiations with China. This proposal ligible, if we haven't, to begin with, the is virtually the establishment of the substantial basis of employment. How same conditions that were maintained many hours shall constitute a day's at Pekin in 1860, when the Anglo-French work is a subject that can wait, at a Army remained practically in possestime when business is languishing and sion of Bekin until the negotiations nobody wants help at any hours or with Prince Kung, the brother of the price. It is of first importance to have offending Emperor of China, were comwork, and the details can be arranged pleted and the treaties ratified.

afterward. The interests of labor in this election lie in the direction of maintenance of ble, for certainly the allies would be the gold standard and the conservation fools to withdraw entirely from Pekin of confidence, which insures active to Tien Tsin, leaving the water and railtrade and settled employment. They way routes of advance on Pekin to be demand perpetuation of the present conditions of trade and manufacture, and they forbid a sudden reversal of the Nation's policy, with the shock, disarrangement and distress such reversal would be certain to bring. These are also the interests of capital. The idea that what is good for capital is also good for labor is a paradox only ing from Pekin. The United States reto the superficial view. You can do nothing better for capital than to elevate in dignity, strength and character This decision was a sound one, for the labor it is to work with. You can do nothing better for labor than to elevate in dignity, strength and character the capital it is to work with. The doctrine that labor can help itself to better employment by destroying the capital that affords employment is preached by pretended statesmen. They are not lae's friends, but its worst enemies. The laboring man who co-operates with the forces antagonizing our present prosperity and trade expansion is working against his own interests.

Thus far in the campaign Roosevelt is frested oratorical worth. His addresses untoned by the spirit of demagogism.

hearers and adduces practical reasons why they should vote as he wants them. Scarcely another speaker has limited himself so little to glittering generalities or extended so few tawdry temptations to voters. His addresses are characterized by moderation, nor do they contain the extravagant assertions which most other Republican speakers make. However, it must be remembered that Roosevelt is among the very bright few in politics. He is a man of brains, of education and culture, and also a man of letters. He should be expected to excel in campaign oratory.

THE AGE OF INSUBORDINATION. Professor Ackerman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in an address given recently before the Pacific Coast Indian Institute, presented in forcible language some plain, unvarnished truths, which should not be discold type and filed away for future reference, but should take hold of and and educators of today.

Quoting from homely, commonplace David Harum, Professor Ackerman says: "We don't need any more men, but we would like a little better breed of men." While the negative in this sentence will scarcely be indorsed by the state, the affirmative will receive cordial recognition as a truth the proof of which lies all around us. And when he goes on to say that the present is an "age of insubordination, the result of a loss of authority in the family and school," he not only states a plain fact with which all thoughtful persons must agree, but suggests a remedy-slow but sure-in a return to the exercise of parental authority and a recognition of the authority of the teacher.

Parents and teachers, he says, "have abandoned the principles of government established by our fathers. They guests of the town where he resides. no longer enforce obedience, but attempt to purchase it by promise of reobedience is the best currency at his exercise it over him, and grows up in reckless disregard of the laws under which he lives.'

These are facts which appeal to the good, sound drubbing-an operation poral punishment is not advocated, except as a last resort, but this educator stronger remedial agent than is found in modern homeopathic doses of moral

However this may be, prudent par-

ents will agree that the spirit of insubordination in children cannot be a fact at once patent and lamentable. passes such with mild expostulation or follows it by the bestowal of an unearned allowance as a preventive measure against future theft of a similar character, represents the other, Such measures cannot be depended upon as reformatory, though the chances favor the former. Effective discipline is much more subtle than this, and in pleading for a return of the time when "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not" shall mean something to the child from his earliest years; when pupils will not be coddled and cajoled along the path of knowledge, but rather led by a firm hand and a determined though kind and sympathetic spirit, Professor Ackerman urges that which lays the foundation of orderly community life through eliminating from its basic principles the spirit of insubor-

COMPROMISE AT PEKIN. The reply of England declining to general welfare can only deplore the agree to Russia's proposal for the evaccommunistic principle exemplified in uation of Pekin without guarantee for kept his Boer colors furled until the the fulfillment of certain conditions, is fortified by similar if not identical replies from Germany, Austria and Italy. The answer of England, it is reported, suggests a compromise arrangement by

> On its face, this proposition would seem entirely common sense and equitafought over again in event of any warlike necessity for a second advance. Russia has announced her intention to withdraw her forces from Pekin and from China altogether without annexing any territory, unless prevented from doing so by other powers, and she invited the others to join her in withdrawplied that it would withdraw from Pekin if any other power should do so. without international concert of action the United States could not afford to remain in Pekin, but would do better to withdraw to the coast and make independent negotiations with China,

There are, of course, reasons which influence England and Germany to decline to withdraw from Pekin, that do not influence the United States. Lord Salisbury on the eve of an English general election could hardly afford to time are so urgent that little is left for do less than declare that the ailied intellectual improvement. Several of forces ought to remain in control of our prominent speakers betray that Pekin until reparation has been secured | they think and read but little, at least for the outrages upon English resialmost the only speaker who has man- dents and adequate guarantees given they speak. for the future. England and Germany have been universally of the right sort, desire to keep Pekin under international control until these objects have been at- Depew and Hanna addressed succes-

well as that of Germany, will insist on punishment for those officials who have been guilty of complicity in the outrages at Pekin as far as possible. England fairly holds that this policy cannot be executed if the powers should relinquish their hold upon the Chinese capital.

### THE RIGHT TO BE RUDE.

Edward Van Ness, a Summer resident of Bar Harbor, Me., a wealthy retired lawyer of New York City, seized the occasion of the arrival of the British and American fleets at that place to display from a prominent flagstaff on his grounds a Boer flag. The local committee, who had been laboring for the entertainment of the naval guests, were naturally indignant at Mr. Van Ness ostentatious discourtesy to the British naval officers and enlisted men, who were to be the guests of the town in sipated upon the air or committed to common with our own naval officers and men. Van Ness was asked to remove the offensive flag, but he refused, and abide in the thoughts of the parents delivered a carefully prepared speech to his assembled friends which included the following utterance:

These same English are at your door, for that matter, they are always at your door. With a base at Bermuda and Hallfax, connected by cable, her fleet patrols your coast, ready at any moment to waylay your commerce or penetrate your harbors. Her enmity we may anticipate, but what you have most to fear is her friendship, which, like the python, first embraces and then absorbs

The people became so indignant at the action of Van Ness that the selectmen of the town, with two policemen, invaded his grounds, hauled down the flag and carried it off, a natural action, but probably of doubtful legality. Nevertheless Van Ness will get little sympathy and deserves none, because he had no business to go out of his way to be rude and churlish to the official He has a perfect right to sympathize with the cause of the Boers, but he has ward. The child soon learns that dis- other obligations, public and private, One of these obligations is not to be command wherewith to purchase the offensive or to embarrass his townspecdesired reward. Insubordination be-comes a habit, and he soon loses all and partisan feelings in an exhibition respect for authority and those who of international social courtesy to the officers and men of the English and American fleets.

The incident which has made Mr. Van Ness for the moment conspicuous is triexperience of society for verification. fling; but it furnishes a good text for In every community may be found a denunciation of a very large class of number, greater or less, of half-grown | men who think they are bound to prove boys who are a menace to decency and | themselves persons of independent congood order, and, alas! too often a band victions and peculiar opinions at every of bold, ill-mannered girls, the first of opportunity, in season and out of seawhom ultimately find their way to son, Mr. Van Ness evidently belongs prison, the latter to nameless places of to a class of men who are so utterly vice. Professor Ackerman puts it very lacking in sense of humor that they plainly when he says: "These boys always take themselves seriously, never owe their blasted careers to some one's look in the glass without instantly takneglect of duty-possibly to some ing their hats off to themselves; who teacher who found it easier to suspend | never lose a chance to talk about rope a boy from school than to give him a in the presence of a family one of whose ancestors has been a gallows Chinese Government, if hostile, certainwhich, in nine cases out of ten, would have made a man out of him." Corthinks that he is under no obligations up. If supplies had not come to them, in life save legal obligations. That is, he would plead his legal right to do his is strongly of the opinion that persist- neighbors a dirty trick and triumphantent and defiant wrong-doing needs a ly plead his legal defense as complete moral justification for a mean, ungenerous action that was a violation of social decency and public courtesy among men. Van Ness belongs to a very common type of creatures who would rather be conspicuous for an egotistic assertion checked too early for the family and of their one idea than to be courteous the community good. That it runs riot and considerate of the every-day social in most American families of today is rights of their fellow-men. In other words, Van Ness, in spite of his profes-The passionate father who beats his sion, his wealth and the opportunities son cruelly, as punishment for the se- for decent culture it affords him, is not cret abstraction of a coin from his pocketbook, illustrates one extreme of there should have been a truce to all forfeit the right to complain of any parental folly, misnamed discipline; he international enmittes he insisted on abuse of it." A Boston reporter visited ting his Roer flag in the faces of Ness is not only a stupid crank, but he

is an ill-bred crank.

strong, were forced to surrender to "Stonewall" Jackson at Harper's Ferry, General Jackson saluted the captive officers and men with great courtesy, and rebuked with great sternness one of his staff, who, having asked and obtained a drink from a Federal Colonel's flask contemptuously said: "Colonel, here's to the Confederacy." General Jackson was a gentleman, and he was indignant that his staff officer should have asked a courtesy from a captive's hands and then insulted his prisoner. Van Ness is the same kind of a natural-born churl. The visiting English naval officers and men at Bar Harbor, Me., are as helpless to return or avenge insult as a prisoner of war. They are at the mercy of the courtesy or the discourtesy of the people of Bar Harbor, Me. Van Ness, if he had been a gentleman, would have departure of the visiting English naval fleet, but, on the contrary, he ostentationusly displayed them with the accompaniment of an elaborately offensive speech, bitterly denunciatory of man Van Ness had no more business a gentleman, would have a right at a of various political and religious creeds, to wear a badge that was offensive to any of the guests of his hosts. There are places where no political or religious the social hour. It is the unwritten law of social good breeding that no gentleman at a non-political dinner party talks religion or politics; he is neutral But Van Ness pleads his legal right to be rude, a kind of right that, if generally enforced, would make genial social intercourse among neighbors impossible. Public courtesy would be annually sacrificed to crankdom. We should have every man pleading the legal right to insult his neighbors in their political or religious sympathies on the plea that his insults were anchored to his own vine and fig tree; that he erected his insignia of abuse in his own back yard.

# FOLLOWERS OF LYSIAS.

It has been remarked by an eminent observer that a politician often has to talk and act before he can think and read. It is almost a fact that a politician or statesman must do his preliminary thinking and reading before he engages actively in politics, since after he enters the arena demands upon his they do not do so immediately before

Orators of all parties make the same exhibition. Several days ago Foraker, He appeals to the common sense of his tained. The English popular temper, as sively the same audience. Their

speeches were partisan affairs, contrived to win votes, unenlightened with conclusive reasons why the auditors should favor McKinley. Bryan is often not more shallow, not more illogical, than many Republican speakers. He frequently shows up quite as valid arguments as his opponents do.

The average politician talks and acts instead of reads and thinks, just as Macaulay observed. There is this characteristic of political speeches in general: They sound conclusive, or almost so, when spoken, but when reduced to cold type of newspapers, they lose the essential fervor that wins them ap-

proval. Lysias once wrote an oration for a defendant who was to plead before an social economics there may be such wo-Athenian tribunal. When he read it to men, for superfluous means more than him the man was greatly pleased with it. But when the man had it half learned he began to detect its flaws, and he went to Lysias with his objections. Lysias responded in this vein: "Do you forget that the judges are to hear it only once?"

The people of Oregon are jealous somewhat of the title "Queen of the American Navy," as bestowed upon the battle-ship Alabama by enthusiasts in naval architecture and speed, after her in the City of New York. magnificent work over the speed trial course recently. They feel that the Oregon, by virtue of her splendid run around the Horn at the emergency call of the Government, supplemented by her valorous encounter with the Spanish fleet off Santiago de Cubu, entitles her to the distinction conferred by this title until her deeds are eclipsed by another battle-ship in actual service. The achievement of the Oregon on that memorable July day in 1898 will always furnish a thrilling chapter in our naval history, and her name will continue to reflect glory upon our state. The Alabama is a newer vessel, with greater possibilities in the line of speed and newer ideas in equipment, but history has yet to place her, even in the possi bility of achievement, on an equality with the Oregon. Misfortune may run our battle-ship on hidden rocks or wreck her in treacherous seas, but while she is affoat she will still be to loyal Oregonians the "Queen of the Navy."

do not make it more comprehensible how the small squad of foreigners in Pekin held out until relief came, if the Imperial Government was hostile to them as well as the Boxers. Sober judgment is more prone to believe that the government preserved them from utter annihilation. It does not seem reasonable that they could have defended themselves during such a long investment if the government also had been set upon their destruction. The siege was not too close to prevent the foreigners from getting supplies. The ly could have kept the Legations cooped their fall would have been inevitable Indications do not, therefore, tend to show that the Chinese Government is as guilty as charged. The Administration appears to entertain this view. Possibly when the facts are known the exasperation of the foreigners will be found partially unjustified.

Reports that come daily from China

"If one citizen may properly withhold his vote," writes ex-Secretary Olney to Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, "logically all may, and all the wheels of Government be stopped, while to decline voting because practically assured that others will vote is but to give the latter an undue share of political power and to visiting English naval officers. Van and learned that Mr. Olney is not yet on the voting list, and he was not on the voting lists of 1899, 1898, 1897 or 1896. The Commissioners did not have time When the Federal troops, some 10,000 to look any farther back and hunt up abuse" of political power by exercising his right and duty of voting.

Last year the Oregon Hopgrowers Association secured full control of nearly 40,000 bales of hops, and the price fell away to a figure which hardly paid for the picking. This year the association was unable to form a pool of 3000 bales, and the price is soaring to oldthe rise in hops and the decline in the association, or the decline in hops and the rise of the association, had some-thing in common. Such, however, is not the case, but supply and demand in the city. They were brought to me continue to be the great regulators of prices.

The tribal hate in the Philippines is being utilized by the American commanders exactly as General George Crook used it in his war against the England and everything English. This Apaches. Without the use of Indian scouts against bands of Apaches with to embarrass his neighbors and fellow- which they had a blood feud, Crook citizens by his offensive action and would have found his work of subduing speech than a man, prefending to be the hostiles most difficult. England has utilized the same race hates and blood large social party, composed of guests feuds in her subjugation of India and South Africa.

The prospective release of 50,000 British seasoned regulars from the scene of creed has any right to expect to rule the South African War will enable Great Britain to stiffen her upper lip in the matter of diplomatic controversy with the rest of the powers over China, for, unless all the signs of break-up fail, on both subjects until the dinner breaks Great Britain will soon be able to send 50,000 seasoned regulars to China.

# The Indispensable Mr. Adee.

Washington correspondence Chicago Time Heral4. First Assistant Secretary Adee, who has been in charge of the State Department during the absence of Mr. Hay, is itself. He is the personification of that department. He is what they call abroad a "permanent under secretary." Admin-istrations come and go, but he goes on forever. Just how long Adee has been there I do not remember, but it must be well on toward a quarter of a century. He knows everything, remembers everything; all the traditions, forms and peculiarities of the diplomatic branch of our Government repose in him. He carries them over from one regime to another. Half a dozen or more Secretaries of State—Frelinghuysen, Blaine twice, Bayard, Foster, Gresham, Olney, Sherman, Carrying their franked matter in the Day, Hay—have leaned upon him. If there is a difficult dispatch to be pre- On the other hand,, to increase the ratio pared-send for Adee. If there is a delicate point of eliquette to be adjusted—Adee is the man to do it. If there is a

ed, and, in the nature of things, took the credit for. He is a wit, an athlete, and a linguist. Almost every year he makes a tour through Europa, and speaks the na-tive language wherever he goes. He is a terror to tricky diplomatists because of his knowledge, his insight, and a way he has of not hearing very well when he doesn't want to.

#### THE SUPERFLUOUS FEMALE. Go West, Young Woman, and Grow Up With the Country.

New York Times. In polite speech there are no such things as superfluous women. There may be more women than men in some places, but no one would think of calling them superfluous. But in the science of men, for superfluous means more than are needed. It is comfortable, and it is in accordance with the laws of social economy, that there should be just enough women in any community to fur nish each man with one. But this state of things does not now prevail, and never has prevailed, in this generally blessed land. The distribution of population has always, been and still is such that in many communities there are more than enough women to go round, and in many others there are not enough. These facts are of some significance just now, when the latest census has revealed that there are about 25,000 more women than men

This news has been published in a manner that leads us to suppose that it astonished the publishers of it. But there really was no cause for astonish ment. There is nothing new in this state of affairs. According to the census the total male population of the City of New York in 1890 was 757,679, and of the fe-male population, 767,722. This showed a preponderance of the eternal feminine to the number of 10,143. A very casual ex-amination of the figures will show that the proportion between the two sexes has been fairly well preserved in the interval between the taking of the former census and the latest one. The State of Massachusetts has always in recent years held the record for its superfiulty of women, the surplus in 1860 being 64,525. In that state, too, it will undoubtedly be found that the ratio has not materially altered.

Of course, there must be some reason for the difference in the numbers of the

two sexes. It may be possible that more girls than boys are born, but it seems not unlikely that the difference in the numbers may be traced to historical causes. An examination of the eleventh census will show that in 1890 Western cities and towns almost invariably had more males than females, while Eastern communities, as a rule, contained more women than men. This seems to be still the case. Without more detailed facts than are obtainable even from such a careful study of the distribution of pop-ulation as that made under Robert P. Porter, it is not quite safe to make any pronounced conclusion. But it seems likely that the preponderance of males over females in the West was originally caused by the pushing out of pioneer ex peditions. Naturally, parties setting out to conquer new territory would be chief-ly composed of men. Then when the later rushes for fame and fortune came, more men went from the East into the West. Most of them were young un-married men, and they left behind them the women they might have married, and found no others out yonder. In a smaller degree this same state of affairs must still exist, and it would naturally account for the preponderance of females over males in the population of the East and the reverse in that of the

West. In the newest Northwest communities, when a permanent population is desired and systematic movements thereto are made, women are induced to leave the East and go there. Thus wives are provided for the superfluous men, and the number of superfluous women in the East is a little reduced. Years ago some of the best blood in the country took the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man." Today it seems as if the advice needed to equalize the male and female population all over the country were, "Go West, young woman."

# BRYAN'S FILIPINO ALLIES.

the office of the Election Commissioners General Anderson Confirms Order for Extermination of All Foreigners Were any confirmation needed that the Aguinaldo party intended the massacre of all non-Filipinos in Manila and to burn the city itself, it has been supplied by General Thomas M. Anderson (retired). He was in General and ex-Secretary of State acquired the "right to complain of any statements of Senators Pettigrew and Algorithms and statements of Senators Pettigrew and Sena len, he says in a signed communication:
"Sir: In the report of Senator Spooner"

speech in relation to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection, it appears that Senator Pettigrew denied that Teodore Sandico issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all inhabitants of Manila-men, women and children-except Filipino families. I was then in command of the district south of the Pasig River, and found the proclamation posted in conspicuous places in my part of the city. time heights. It might be inferred that I had them torn down and one translated.

They were signed by Sandico.
"I had received letters from him and knew his signature. Moreover, soldiers of and I had them turned over to the provost marshal general.

"Senator Allen also asserted that Senor Torres came into the city under a flag of truce to ask for a suspension of hostilities. As I know that Torres was within our lines when the fighting began it is not apparent how he came in, when it seems almost impossible for him to have gotten out. On February 5 white flags were hung out from every Filipine house in Manila, and the few Pilipinos who ventured into the streets carried little white flags as an evidence of submission Senator Allen's reliable informant seems to have forgotten to mention this circum-stance in saying that he saw Torres going to headquarters under a flag of truce forres naturally inferred, without consultation, that Aguinaldo would like a sus pension of hostilities, for in front of our first division alone the insurgents had lost in one day 700 killed and drowned, 400

prisoners and seven cannon.
"I send this communication to correct so far as my testimony is relevant, a very "THOMAS M. ANDERSON."

Representation Under New Census

New York Sun.

Already the House has 367 members and is an unwieldy body. The basis of representation is at present one member 173,000 constituents. Should this ratio maintained there will be added to the ment during the absence of Mr. Hay, is in some respects the State Department 13. Aside from the difficulty of doing business in a body of such proportions, there will be the greatest difficulty in scating 56 more members in the present chamber There is room for a handful more than now sit in the chamber, but it will be impossible to add 30 seats, with desks without taking up all the space and leaving no room for passage behind the rai ing. As each member is entitled to \$5000 a year salary, \$1200 for a clerk, \$500 for stationery and his mileage, the addition of 55 members would increase the expenses of the House about \$350,000 per annum to say nothing of the additional cost of

of representation to 200,000, which would leave the membership about 366, or al-most the present figures, might endanger knotty, embarrassing problem to be solved—some cold-blooded thing to be done in the sweetest and most polite of ways—Adee is in demand. More than any other man has he left his impress upon the diplomatic literature of our Government, for during the last 20 years he has written a great number of important dispatches which his chiefs sign—

House is the reducing of the representa tion of those Southern States which have disfranchised the negroes. The census eturns will show the number of male inhabitants of a voting age, and comparison with the election returns will form the basis for an estimate of the number of voters disfranchised.

Mr. Cleveland Is Otherwise Engaged Chicago Tribune.

It will be a bitter disappointment to Bryan and his party that Grover Cleveland has practically declined to write letter favoring the former's election. Mr. Olney's letter was only a comforting sop, for Mr. Olney has not been a voter for four years, and he gives no sign that he will vote this Fall. The preferences of a man who has not interest enough in politics to manifest them by going to the polls and voting are of little Mr. Cleveland is perfectly frank and impartial in his statement. He has no criticisms to make of Olney's action, and he has nothing to say about McKinley, or Bryan, or any other candidate. He considers himself out of politics, and hence there is no occasion for him to discuss issues or candidates. He is bet-ter employed, his time being devoted to his family, which is now both large and interesting. This is the serious part of his life. When he needs diversion he seeks it in hunting and fishing with Mr. Benedict, Captain Lamberton, of Navy; Joe Jefferson, and other of the companions, and at present he is having this sort of diversion along the shores of Buzzard's Bay, to the discomfort of bluefish and yellow legs. It is somewhat remarkable that the Democrats should have expected any indorsement of their candidate from a man whom they have grossly and persistently maligned ever since he left the White House.

Florida's Capital. The question of removing Florida's seat of government from Tallahassee to some other city is agitating the people of that state. Jacksonville now has her orators out on a spellbinding tour, and they are making an enthusiastic campaign in favor of that progressive city. The arguments used in favor of Jacksonville are its accessibility, its ability to furnish the neces-sary conveniences and facilities for the transation of the state's business, its offer of \$100,000 in cash toward the new building, besides other considerations in the way of temporary quarters, etc. The com-ing primary on November 6 will decide nothing more than whether the Legisla.

ture shall pass a resolution providing for a change in the constitution of the state for the removal of the capital to some other point, and what point shall be named in the resolution. If such a resolution is passed the amendment must go before all the voters of the state for their ratification or rejection. Worse Than San Joan.

#### Major Regan, of the Ninth United States Infantry, wounded at Tien Tsin the day that his regiment lost 25 per cent killed and wounded of the men engaged, testi

fles that the fighting at San Juan Hill was not nearly so severe as that he countered when he went up against the Chinese at Tien Tain. He says:
"As fighters the Chinese, once properly trained, show remarkable ability. They

are utterly fearless of death; they are good shots and their artillery was suspiciously well served. However, they will run in the face of disaster. Let one or half a dozen of them become panicstricken and start a stampede and the rest will follow like a lot of sheep. Up to the time of the stampeds, however, they will take all the killing we can administer to them." What We Buy From Africa.

### America is doing what it can to Mumi-

nate the Dark Continent. Last year it \$100,000 worth of kerosene to It also exported there a bar. n = \$225,000 worth of cotton cloths, and it is gratifying to learn from our Consul there that the American locomotives on the Uganda Railway are giving general satisfaction. Ivory is decreasing, but the finding of old hoards and the fact that the caravans push farther inland every year keep up the supply. The British and German authorities are trying to preserve the elephants by heavy license fees and heavy penalties for killing females and calves. The largest pair of tusks ever found was obtained from an elephant shot last year; they came to the United States; they were without flaw or disease of

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Split in the Party.-First Populist-Why. Intelligent Rustic-They tell me as 'ow 'Enery's boy 'as got wounded in the Transvaal. Mrs. Gummins-Lor' a mussy mel And

what part of 'im might that be?-Tit-Bits. A Matter of Necessity .- "How can you let him pay you such marked attention. Ethel, when you have only known him for a week?" "Well, you know he is only going to be here two days longer."—Brooklyn Life.

A Proper Name.—"Well. I suppose if they have a concert of the powers over China, they will end by dividing it up and benevolently assimilating it among themselves." "Yes. Then it will be a sacred concert."—Harper's Bazar.

Hard Place to Fill,-New Nurse mum, I can't do a thing with the baby. He cries all the time. Mistress-Well, I declare! How stupid of me! His other nurses were colored girls. You'll find some stove polish in the kitchen.—New York Weekly.

Of Political Affiliation .- Brown-Seems to me you are mighty chummy with that Democrat. Jones-Well, what of it? He's an old-time Democrat, and an old-time Democrat nowadays is pretty near sensible enough to pass for a Republican.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Fulse Prophet. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Four years ago a prophet Came rushing from the West, And did so much predicting His tongue got little rest. He roamed about the country, And everywhere he went He said the times demanded That he be President.

Then silver was the topic On which he ever talked, His voice was raised in warning To crowds that 'round him flocked. He prophested disaster If silver failed to win, And said that sorest trouble Would surely then begin.

He said that honest tollers Would suffer despest woe, And that a money famine Would cause trade's overthrow, He said all kinds of evil Would come to vex men's souls Unless the cause of silver Won victory at the polis.

But silver didn't conquer. For voters favored gold, And up against the prophet Majorities they rolled. And false were his predictions, As very soon was shown— Prosperity was greater Than e'er before was known.

The mills again were opened Where idleness had reigned; Up went the tollers' wages, And men no more complained. All trade again was quickened, North, South and East and West, And people had more money Than e'er before possessed.

Once more this wailing prophet Is roaming o'er the land, And everywhere is raising The same old warning hand. This time he views with terror The progress of the flag, And tells us that expansion

But voters are upholding The red and white and blue; The prophet cannot scare them With his new bugaboo. They can't forget the manner In which he used to wall, And they've no time for prophets Whose prophesies thus fall.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The silver cause will exclaim, "st tin Bryan!" when it expires.

If the census were not taken every 10years, Chicago would soon be bigger than

London. The Democrats' free-silver batteries are but thinly masked behind the anti-im-

perialist issue. Prosperity continues to be the paramount issue of the Republicans, and it is

a pretty safe issue. They can't find the Emperor in China. The same trouble is bothering the Democrats in this country.

Even the dull, sickening flopping of a few soreheads does not much disturb the quiet of the campaign.

Bryan is advertised in New York for one night only." His managers seem anxious to square themselves with the public.

Having advised young men to go into politics, Croker is preparing a second manifesto advising them to go in via Tammany Hall.

A California man has invented a buttonless suit of clothes for men, but he hasn't the nerve to tackle pinless garments for the other sex.

"No man should come to the Democratic party for money," says Bryan. He is right there. The kind of money the Demogratic party has to offer is not tempting.

Democrats say they are satisfied with the result in Vermont. Let us hope they will exercise the same philosophy when they hear from the country at large in November.

Cleveland says every voter should be guided by his conscience and his patriotic common sense in the next election, and yet there are people who think Cleveland is in favor of Bryan.

A peachgrower near Georgetown, Del., protected his trees from the depredations of fruit thieves this Summer by conspicuously displaying this legend on signs nailed to the fence surrounding his orchard; "Caution! This Fence is Surmounted by a Live Electric Wire!" The wires could be seen on top of the fence, strung on glass insulators, and no one attempted to meddle with it; but now that he has marketed his crop the owner of the orchard admits that it was a "dummy."

The merchants throughout Kansas who stocked up heavily with Bryan hats, caps and campaign buttons are complaining because people do not buy these goods, In 1896 all classes of dealers offered these wares, and the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters were them as badges of honor. The farmers explain that they are prosperous now and do not want to take the chances of a change. Many hatters will begin the new year with a full line of Bryan hats on their shelves.

For several weeks a big fusion rally at Halstead, Kan., to be held last Friday, was extensively advertised. It was announced that 13 "spellbinders," including Judge Doster, "Jerry" Simpson, John W. Briedenthal, J. D. Botkin, David Overmyer and United States Senator Harris, were to be on hand. Special railroad. rates were secured, and campaign glee clubs and brass bands provided. were invited to come with well-filled baskets, prepared to stay from Friday morning until Saturday night. Friday came. It was an ideal day. There were no clouds to obscure or winds to disarrange. The trains from the East and West came rumbling to the station. The reception were on hand to re crowds, and the crowds came. A count was made as they arrived, and it was found that exactly 17 people had flocked in from all directions, many of them

# MEN AND WOMEN.

The Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor in West Virginia are to stump the state together during October. Several Chicago men, led by Charles F. Gunther, have pormised to contribute generously to a fund for reproducing in marble ones of the arches which ornament the city in honor of the Grand Army vetture.

Aifred Emerson, who for the last three years has been a student and teacher in the American School of Classical Studies, in Athens, Greece, is collecting a museum of antiquities

for the University of California.

Tawkino is the name of a native King in New Zealand who edits a little eight-page paper, with three columns to a page, printed in both the English and the native tongue, and called the Pleiades of Seven Stars.

President Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D., of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, is to deliver a course of Sectures at the University of Virginia on "The American Uni-versity," treating its ersabization and admin-istration, its chief executive, the university and patriotism, and the place of the univer-sity in American life. Michael Biddulph, the London banker, who

has just retired from Parliament, represented Herefordshire for 35 consecutive years. Mr. Beach, the "Father of the House," and Sig Wilfred Lawson, the noted temperance advocate, will probably be the only members of the next Parliament whose terms of service date back to the '60s. Alvasovsky, the Russian marine painter, some of whose pictures were shown at the World's Fair, died recently, at the age of \$2. His native town of Ferdosia, on the Black Sea, gave him a public funeral. Nearly overy gallery in Europe possesses one or more of his works, and in the Pitti Palaco, at Finesias, his partrait is placed between those of Leonard Co. Victional Michael Angelo.

do da Vinci and Michael Angelo. The ladies of Pietermaritzburg are getting on a memorial to the late Licutement R the son of the British Commander-in-Chief in Africa, who was killed in the endeavor to save the guns at Colonso. It is to take the form of a stained-glass window in the garrison church, and is intended not only as a mark of honor for the deceased officer, but also as an expression of sympathy with Lord and Lady

The Wise Man and the Fly Paper.

Chicago Times-Herald. There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise; He got some sticky paper which Ha spread out for the file He spread it on a chair and then Forgot that it was there, And, being weary, sat him down Upon that self-same chair.

And when, at last, he rose to go He wildly reached around And danced in frenay to and fro And made a wicked sound: 'Of all the fools the one who first Did think of catching files On sticky paper was the worst!"

He said-and he was wise.

Chicago Times-Herald. I saw a sweet young mother stand Where snow had drifted o'er the land. A habe was lying on her breast, Its fragile form Against herself she fondly pressed To keep it warm.

In later years I passed once more And saw her at the cottage door; A boy was lying on her knee, Her look was grim. And, suffering Jeshua, how she Was warming him!