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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair and warmer; PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1900

THE DIAMOND IN THE SEWER.

inhis:

the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under plea of protection. Probably few persons are aware that the Kansas City platform contains this plank, Nobody hears anything about may about the trusts, but this is not one of them. He has adequate rea-Eliver-Republican vote, Besides, it Suits him better to rage at things in general than to discriminate between good and bad, or to apply remedies that are both just and practical. He made his argument against trusts at St. Louis Saturday. I come before you, he says, In the interests of your child, your oung man Absalom. What show does he have in a country where there are trusts? What becomes of his "freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own "welfare," of his "earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy, his own industry and his own virtue"? My sympathy goes out to the poor traveling man, the poor retail merchant, the poor hotel-keeper, the poor liveryman, the poor small manufacturer, the poor newspapers, the poor actors, the poor lawyers, the poor farmers. My heart aches for all'these people in a land of trusts, and from inspection of my grief I trust you will see the propriety of electing me President.

No one will have the temerity to deny that this is a very cogent and a very moving appeal. But there are other ways of viewing the trust problem, desirable for the very reason that by their quoted.

own ground?

against domestic monopoly, grown to a pay is inadequate. reality, they need to take up that | The Chinese love of making money United States and in England:

Article.
Lithnaye, Ib.
Wire, smooth, 100 lbs.
Barb wire, galv., 100 lbs.
Wire nails, 100 lbs.
Iron ore, 100
Trp plats, 100 lbs.
Bhoet steel, 190 lbs.
Lithnayer, 100 lbs.
Lithnayer, 100 lbs.
Lithnayer, 100 lbs.
Lithnayer, 100 lbs. Sincet steel, 150 lbs.
Gelvanized from 150 lbs.
Esteel bearns, 200 lbs.
Borsax, refined, lb.
Linne, bbl.
Chearn of terrar, orrestals, lb.
Castor ofl, lb.
Caustic soda, 200 lbs.

these differences possible?

of 44 to 85 per cent. The window-glass settlement of the Chinese question trust is protected by a duty of 120 to 155 which treats the people as savages, and, per cent. The linseed oil trust is pro- taking them at their lowest level, pun-The white lead trust is protected by a fire and sword and the iron heel. "They duty of 75 per cent. The starch trust are not savages," he says, "not a baris protected by a duty of over 90 per barian horde, but a nation, a gigantic cent. The steel trust is protected by a and by no means effete nation; they are

people who are getting along fairly well much good." in the world, when a plain, simple remedy like this is at hand for the taking?

on "paramount" issues, hour, the trust, with other expressions and is an aspirant for a large part of of trade and industry, is basking gally. the carrying trade in that part of the We shall get around some time to the globe. Last year in the port of New task of clipping its wings, but the way Chwang the Japanese vessels in number to do it is not through free silver at and tonnage ranked next to those of Bryan is elected in November, the Su-

a trick once with the opera-house at Gaza. But the ensuing collapse found him at the bottom of the pit.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE. The anthracite coal miners' strike includes already over 100,000 men, and will probably reach 140,000 men by tomorrow. The consequences of this strike to New York and New England, if it should prevail thirty days, are described as most serious to the industries of all the Atlantic seaboard states. The want of fuel cannot be supplied from the bituminous coal fields for their daily output is bespoken beforehand, and furthermore, the apparatus for burning anthracite is not easily adapted to the burning of bituminous coal. The strike would result in a heavy loss from the increased price of fuel and from waste of the article supplied, even if the strike The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories did not extend to the bituminous fields.

From individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manufactured goods will turn any manuscripts sent to it without collectadid not extend to the bituminous fields, follow the lessened supply, and this would react upon the miners in increased cost of living. If the strike should be prolonged to the coming of severe Winter weather, which may be expected by December, the sufferings of the poor will be very great.

The principal grievance of the miners is insufficient pay for their work. The executive board of the United Mineworkers says: "Wages of miners have not kept pace with the cost of living, and in some instances have been reduced; they have been required to deal in company stores and accept the services of the company's doctor; they have been required to accept wages based upon an antiquated sliding scale that The Kansas City platform contains invariably slides downward; they have one plank to which The Oregonian had their wages reduced by an arbigives its unreserved indorsement. It is trary and exorbitant system of dockage; they have been compelled to walt Tariff laws should be amended by putting for their pay weeks after the time specified by law."

The miners are likely to win, if they abstain from violence to life and property, because they ought to win, and are generally supported by the press of It. Bryan has a good many things to the Atlantic seaboard states, which tion as an expert dodger and glib diafairly say that the demand for arbitration ought not to have been refused sons. He doesn't want to offend the for the abatement of such grievances as the company store, the company doctor, the price of powder and the delay in the of The Oregonian. He left the Repubpayment of wages earned. There is no reason why the purchase of powder should not be free, and the company kicked out. He became a Silver-Repubstore and company doctor ought not to lican presumably because the money be maintained against the will of the question was the only issue between his miners. The delay in the payment of former party and him. He became a wages earned is a clear injustice, since Populist because he got a Vice-Presithe miner can buy on better terms for dential nomination which he erroneouscash than he can on credit. It is but ly thought was an open sesame to the just to say that the executive board of Democratic heart. And now he is an the United Mineworkers declined to fol- anti-imperialist and has assumed the low the petition of the anthracite min- customary Democratic guardianship ers of Pennsylvania, who desired to over the Constitution, the Declaration strike at once, but postponed final ac- of Independence and the immortal tion in order that the employers might sayings and doings of Abraham Linhave further opportunity to avert the coln. This, we may believe, qualifies strike and avoid the enormous loss and Towne to consider himself as good a confusion which must fall on the metal Democrat as Bryan, where two months industries of the Atlantic seaboard ago he was as good a Populist as Cystates. On the face of the present clone Davis, and four months ago as showing, the press and the public at sound a "Silver" Republican as Teller. the East are in sympathy with the strikers, who had a good case for arbi- half of a party which has declared the tration but have been peremptorily re- issue of imperialism paramount and the fused a hearing.

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF CHINA. A very intelligent Englishman, A. R. Colquboun, in an article on the Chinese reason and practicability they are un- crisis, describes the Chinese as people fitted for Mr. Bryan's use. His letter of of enormous numbers, whose traditions acceptance ignores the plank we have have gathered force and intensity for thousands of years, and impart a per- that principle in the Philippines. The The object of the protective tariff is manence to their national character not, ostensibly at least, to protect the against which we may dash in vain our manufacturer from justice at the hands own superior qualities of mind and of the consumers of the country, but to heart. To modify this national characteristics protect home industries from the ruin- ter will take centuries. The common ous effects of foreign competition. Now point of contact between the Anglo-It ought to be perfectly clear to the open Saxon and the Chinaman is the commind that as soon as these manufactur- mercial instinct. The military profesers arrive at the point where protection sion is held by them in contempt; the is no longer needed to keep them from priesthood is treated as a low grade of being ruined by foreign competition, it life, but the merchant, even the petty should be withdrawn. Is there, is there trader, is held in the greatest repute. likely to be, any better proof of this The leading banker in a provincial town ability to stand against foreign compe- ranks next to the prefect. The genius of the hard-working, ingenious, which controls the home market and nomical Chinese is pre-eminently for sells a surplus abroad in free competi- trade. Commercial integrity is both tion with foreign producers upon their high and universal in China, although honesty is not accounted a virtue in private dealing. Even the Viceroys are aside the weapon of foreign competition open to bribes. The system of bribing through which they possess the power is so general and widespread that it is of destroying domestic monopoly, pend- a regular source of income to a large is there about the history and traditions ing the time when in self-protection number of government officials whose

weapon and use it in their own defense. is so intense that there is nothing short If that time has not arrived, then it of dishonoring his ancestors that a Chinever will arrive. Here is a table, naman will not do for a large bribe. showing the products of leading Amer- And yet so paradoxical is the Chinese ican trusts and their prices in the character that a Chinaman is not mean but generous almost to a fault, lends freely with little expectation of return, or takes small account of trifles in settling a bill, and seldom sues for a debt. Mr. Colquhoun explains this paradoxical condition by saying that it is not mere greed which lies at the bottom of the Filipino flag. Chinese passion for commerce, but the fascination of the hazard, the give and take of commercial life. The Japanese are wholly lacking in the Chinese commercial morality, for while What is a more just or promising spoken agreement is everywhere bindremedy for this patent iniquity than to ing between traders in China, the smallabolish the tariff which alone makes est transaction in Japan must be reduced to writing. Mr. Colquboun in-The sult trust is protected by a duty sists that there can be no permanent tected by a duty of over 90 per cent. ishes their treachery and ignorance with a people of distinct and powerful char-What is the use of walling about the acteristics, capable not only of evil, but, young man Absalom and dealing out with the virtues of commercial moralmaudin sympathy by the shovelful for ity, of endurance and of industry, of

This is the deliberate, well-considered estimate of the Chinese people by the It is one of the unforgivable injuries ablest and most intelligent English trav-Bryanism has inflicted upon the inde- eler who has recently traversed China pendent thinkers of the country, that it at his leisure and given his conclusions has made it impossible for questions to the public press. His picture of the like this to have any vital part in the Chinese people supports the view that present campaign. It has elected to go the outcome of a reformed China, before the people on the proposals to through the general introduction of ma-Mexicanize our money, encourage riot, chinery, improved manufacturing and cut and run in the Philippines, and agricultural processes and adequate abandon our position in the fight for transportation facilities, will prove a Pacific trade. This one bright spot in tremendous stimulus to international the Kansas City platform is obscured in trade. Japan, after a brief period of the gloom of its impossible proposals instruction and assimilation, has become a prosperous buyer as well as In the widesprend prosperity of the seller in many lines of manufactures.

hit some of the trusts a hard lick by Japan is a commercial rival of Great ing trade in India.

What the Western world would have to expect were the field of commercial competition once fairly entered by China, with its four hundred millions, is set forth by Alleyne Ireland in the current number of the North American Refor ten consecutive years to an extent that should still leave one white man equal to five Chinamen in productive efficiency, that Chinese exports would United States and the United Kingdom

together in 1897, The possibilities of such industrial activity as this in promotion of international trade can be seen at a glance. Chinese exporters would be likely to of tropical and sub-tropical regions, such as those of India, Burmah, Ceylon, Slam, Singapore, Borneo, New Guinea, tropical Africa, Brazil, Peru, and other South American countries. With an exan exhaustless supply of cheap labor, Mr. Ireland thinks that awakened China would be able to undersell all competitors in tropical and sub-tropical markets, since the Chinaman has more industry than the negro, more strength and endurance than the East Indian. Perhaps Mr. Ireland does not wish to be so understood, but he gives the imprestivity purely a matter of exports, forgetting that the trader must buy as well yen in 1897, or 81 per cent; but her imports grew in the same time from 89,-000,000 yen to 219,000,000 yen, or 146 per earn the more they want to buy.

TOWNE AS AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST. Orator Towne has a deserved reputalectician; and it is not to be assumed that he will undertake to give square answers to the square questions proposed by a correspondent in this issue lican party because at St. Louis the extreme free silverists were practically

Orator Towne comes to Oregon in beissue of silver immediate. That he is more at home in discussion of the latter question is quite obvious from the inadequacy and feebleness of his presentation of the former. He whines because some one wanted to put the "Democratic party in a hole" in its denial of consent of the governed in the South and its strenuous affirmation of its own motion. For fear of negro domination in the South, it employs the shotgun and enforces the rule of the kuklux. For fear of Republican success and continued Republican control in the Nation, it snivels about human liberty and consent of the governed, in our distant possessions. In its entire history the Democratic party has stood for denial of the doctrine that all men are created equal. In its entire history the Republican party has declared and enforced that principle, in every practicable and reasonable way. What is there about the Republican party's record or its present policy and tendencies to give color to the stupid and lying accusation that it intends to drive an aspiring people under the yoke into state of vassalage and bondage? What of the Democratic party to encourage the belief that it cares any more for the social and political liberties of the colored man in the Philippines than the colored man in the Carolinas? All its professions are mawkish sentimental-

ity, hypocritical pretense. No one, not even Mr. Towne, seriously thinks that the Filipino will not be given the largest measure of personal liberty, compatible with his own welfare, under the American flag. No one, not even Mr. Towne, thinks that he can have any real liberty at all under the

Bryan tries to sop up votes of the traveling salesmen by telling them the Republicans are to blame for the trusts and that under the trust system they are not needed, and will be needed less if McKinley shall be elected. It was not so very long ago that certain Populists, or Socialists, or Communists, or Collectivists, or Paternalists, or what no other disgruntled nondescript political faction, declaimed the traveling salesmen a ravenous army of bloodsucking leeches upon the body politic, a voracious gorger of the farmers' suste nance, an unproductive drag on honest industry. If the past were consistent with the present, and if trusts really did sacrifice traveling men, these de claimers would support McKinley, and the traveling man would support Bryan, because there would be no peace in both jogging along together. But the former have arrayed themselves on the side of the Democratic apostle, and actually rejoice when their Jeremiah wants to jolly up the traveling men. Curious how some people are satisfied with that which satisfies them not,

The United States Supreme Court i not a fixed political fact. Congress may increase or diminish its numbers at will in order to force a partisan judgment. The President inaugurated March 4, 1901, is certain to have two appointments to make within his term of office, perhaps three. If Mr. Bryan is the President, the new Justices will be Bryan men-men who believe in the income tax, who are opposed to Federal interference with state riots and believe that greenbacks issued in peace are good legal tender for any debt. If Great Britain, and far exceeded those of preme Court will soon show the effect The industry of the country might all other treaty powers put together. of this change. At the first opportu- from \$1,541,398,339 to \$2,042,840,813, or \$501,- spe

nity Bryan will put Bryanites on the electing Bryan. Samson did just such Britain today in Singapore, and is seek- bench of the Supreme Court, and the moment that the United States Senate shows a Bryanite majority the President can contract or expand the Supreme Court,

Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, view. Mr. Ireland believes that if in a recent opinion declares that in his China should adopt Western methods judgment it is lawful for a body of workmen "to try by combination to get more than they are now getting, although they do it at the expense of their fellows, and to that end to strengthen amount to \$1,600,000,000, equal to 75 per their union by the boycott and the of the total exports from the strike." The case before him arose out of the struggle for supremacy of two labor unions of the same craft. One union undertook to boycott the other by serving notice upon the "bosses" that members of the rival organization were non-union men. This was understood concentrate their efforts on the markets to be an implied threat that the union serving the notice would order a strike against bosses who should continue to employ members of the other union. The Massachusetts Supreme Court enjoins such action, but Chief Justice haustless supply of coal and iron, and Holmes strongly, dissented from his brethren on the bench.

The complete success of the Street Carnival is best revealed in these complimentary notices of neighboring newspapers. Their testimony to the good work done is more impressive than the united voice of Portland business men in specification of the trade benefits. sion that he conceives commercial ac- The essential thing in all this comment is to recognize the profound service rendered by the Order of Elks, which as sell. Japan's exports have grown took the enterprise in hand after the from 90,000,000 yen in 1893 to 163,000,000 usual exposition had been given up, and made it a brilliant success in every way. In its details of administration as well as in its tangible spectacular cent. The rise of a people in productive and material effects, the fair has been power is always accompanied by a rise a notable event in the city's history, in its consuming power. The more they and should prove the beginning of many similar undertakings.

> It is hoped Emperor William can borrow money in the United States unhampered by the gold syndicate. If he can discover a way, he is brainier than any American statesman, and Bryan will no longer have to fret himself for a solution. Come to think about it, this loan will furnish another Democratic campaign argument. What true American would lend gold to a King? He that would is a mercenary and an imperialist, a scourge upon republican institutions, a bane to the sacred legacies of Jefferson and Lincoln. And the President who would permit such a loan, what sort of a true American is he? Down with the gold syndicate, the gold standard and gold McKinley!

Among the thousands of liberal contributions to the Texas sufferers, some may perhaps become lodged in undeserving places, or go astray into unworthy pockets. It has been said this is what happened to a considerable part of the Johnstown donations. Since no one will be, or can be, held strictly accountable for all receipts or disbursements, the generosity of the American people may suffer abuse. However, there is no way of avoiding the possibility except by withholding benefactions. It is far more urgent that those bereft of home and fortune shall be relieved than that nothing shall be contributed for fear some scamp may discount the funds.

The loss of life at Galveston is estimated at over 6000, while the loss of property will not fall short of \$12,000,000. The Texas disaster, it is believed, exceeds that of the memorable flood at amount of \$9.750,000. More than \$3,000,000 was given to Johnstown, and there is need of a greater sum at Galveston. There is no insurance collectible against these losses from wind and water. There is no compensation for property lost at Galveston, except what the people of the country are willing to

Census statistics so far as received show that in the last decade the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States increased from 323,000 to 528,000. This is not in strict accord with the theory that only great business concerns have a chance of success in this

REPUBLICAN VIEWS OF TRUSTS.

Tariff duties which enable trusts to raise prices . . . should be lowered in the public interest.—Minneapolis Jour-

The duties must be repealed when s shown that the trusts are profiting by them.-Ex-Senator Washburn, of Minnesota.

I emphatically favor removing all tariff protection from every industry that belongs to a combination formed in restraint of trade.-Governor Mount, of Indiana.

Whenever this free competition is evad-

ed or avoided by combination of individuals or corporations, the duty should be reduced and foreign competition promptly invited.—John Sherman, of Ohio. The whole list of protected monopolies

ought to be brought within the purview of a tariff reform which would enable foreign competition to put a limit on their ability to raise prices.-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The time will soon come when public opinion will no longer tolerate protective duties on trust products; for protection should logically promote home competi-tion, while trust organization destroys it. -New York Commercial Advertiser,

Most certainly it should be the duty of Congress . . . to abolish or suspend the protective duty on the products of any industry which has been organized into a trust, and which has arbitrarily raised the prices of such products.-Chi-

What is imperatively required is a revision of the tariff such as will modify the rates, or, better still, place upon the free list all foreign goods, whether raw material or finished product, that are the subject of domestic monopoly.-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Prosperity of the Farmers.

St. Paul Pioneer Press,
The division of statistics of the United States Bureau of Agriculture has compiled the figures showing the increased returns to farmers for the year 1899 as compared with 1895, in each of the states of the Union, on the following classes of livestock: Horses, mules, milch cows, other and sheep. The figures given for

the Northwestern States are as follows: In all the states the total increase dur-ing William McKinley's Administration is

444,474. Swine are not included in the above because the statistics had not been piled when the statement was issued, and he increased returns from hogs would add largely to this increase, especially in the Northwestern States. So that aside from the grsin, dairy and other products of the farmers, these immense gains on livestock alone are indicative of their general prosperity throughout the country.

REAL JEFFERSONIAN POLICY. Close Parallel Between Louisian Then and Dependencies Now.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
"Shall we be called on to show that this Government is inconsistent with every principle of civil liberty? Is it necessary for us to demonstrate that thi act does not 'incorporate us. in Union, that it vests us with mone of the 'rights,' gives us no advantages, and deprives us of the 'immunities' of American citizens?" Most readers will doubtless suppos

that the foregoing is a protest from Fil-ipinos against the rule of the United States, or of Porto Ricans against the act for their government—that act which Mr. Bryan declares to be "imperialism" in practice at its worst. Not so. This is an extract from the protest of the dis-satisfied minority of Louisianians against the rule of Thomas Jefferson.
These Louisianians did not like the government imposed upon them by gress. "This Governor," they said, "is vested with all executive and almost un-

limited legislative power. The council operates as a cloak to conceal the ex-tent of his authority, and to give us the faint semblance of a representative assembly." These are exactly the Demo-cratic criticisms of the present temporary and transitional governments of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Against this sort of government the impatient Louisianians appealed to "your Declara-tion of Independence," etc., just as Mr. Bryan does now.

What was the answer of Congress to these complaining Louisianians? John Randolph, from the committee to which their protest was referred, on January 25, 1805, reported that "the grievances felt by the memorialists are of a nature inseparable from those sudden transitions to which late political events have sub-jected the inhabitants of Louisiana." He then went on to deny the interpretation given by the complainants to the treaty of Paris, and concluded: "The imputa-tion of a want of good faith is unsupported by the treaty and repugnant to the American character."

On March 2 1805 Congress passed an act for the government of the territory of Orleans. That act provided a form of government practically identical with that lately given Porto Rico. The Preswith ident appointed the Governor, who appointed the upper house of the Legisla-ture. The people elected only the lower house. Thus was the present State of Louisiana governed until it became a state, in 1812. The northern part of old French Louisiana was ruled by an ap-pointed Governor and council, and not until 1812 were the people of Missouri and Arkansas permitted to elect Legis-lators. Such was the interpretation given by Thomas Jefferson and his party to consent of the governed."

These historic facts show how absurd is the contention of Mr. Bryan concern-ing the "consent" of the Filipinos to their government. Thomas Jefferson and Congress disregarded and overruled protest of the Louisiana minority. Jefferson ruled Louisiana at first just as we are now ruling the Philippines, and later as we are now ruling Porto Rico. Thomas Jefferson knew that he was do-ing what was best for all the people of Louisiana, William McKinley is now do ing what is best for all the Filipinos. The Republican policy is the Jeffersonian policy.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Possible Changes in Store if Bryan In Elected.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Attention has been called to the possi bility that it may fall to the lot of the next President to effect a complete reorganization of the Supreme Court of the United States during the four years beand it is there because it crawled in of lives were lost and property damaged has also been made that seven of the nine Judges now constituting the court may, if next four years. The following table effectively disposes of the latter assumption, unless it is made on the unlikely supposition that Justices Brewer, Brown and White may resign before they are sition that Justices Brewer, Brown entitled to retire on full pay: COMPOSITION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date of appoint birth. 1877 Name. ohn M. Harlan John M. Harian
Horaoe Gray
Melville W. Fuller
David J. Brewer
Henry B. Brown
George Shiras, Jr.
Edward D. White
Rufus W. Peckham
Joseph McKenna It will be perceived that Justice wray

is the only member of the court who at this writing is entitled to retire on full pay. The law is that a Justice must have held his commission as such 10 years and have reached 70 years of age during his service to be entitled to resign with pay Under this rule, Justice Gray can retire any time he feels so inclined, while Chief Shiras may do so within the next four

Justices Brewer, Brown and White, a though their terms of service would en-title them to resign with pay during the next administration, will not be 70 years of age until Mr. McKinley has completed his second term or Mr. Bryan his first But the possibility that the appointment of four Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States may fall to the lot

of Mr. McKinley's successor is enough to render the election of William J. Bryan impossible. It is a possibility before which every conservative element in the Nation recoils. It is safe to say that William Jenning:

Bryan will not be intrusted with the re-sponsibility of selecting successors to Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan Gray and Shiras. Imagination faiters as it contemplates the utter incapacity of Mr. Bryan for the task of preserving the righ character of the Supreme Court of the United States And yet the reorganization of this court

is one of his pet passions.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, of the San Fran-cisco Examiner, the New York Journal and the Chicago American, is one of the greatest of American expansionists. He gave Mr. Bryan a few words of advice in the San Francisco Examiner April 27,

We trust that Mr. Bryan will yet range him-self in line with the National aspirations for expansion. The time has come, as it comes at intervals to every vigorous nation—as it has come to ours on several former occasions— when the old boundaries are too 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 genuine statesman understands it, too. The popular instinct of a nation cannot be changed in 16 months, nor can a creature of expediency be converted into a statesman by

in appeal to the truths of history Mr. Bryan may think he is clos to the people, and that his silly talk about "imperialism" moves them, but he will soon find out that Americans are as much in favor of expansion today as they were when they ap-plauded the acquisition of the Louisiana territory by that noted impe

We declare in favor of a strict adherence to the traditional policy of the Democratic party in the matter of territorial extension; that the

edy annexation of Hawaii, the independ

of Cuba, Porto Rice and the Philippines and their acculations are favored, if in keeping with enduring peace with the powers of Eu-

This is not an extract from a Republican platform; not at all. It is part of the platform adopted by the Democrats at Mount Clemens, Mich., in June, 1898. It contrasts strongly with what these same Democrats are now asked to support if they follow the vagaries of Mr. Bryan.

WEATHER BUREAUS GOOD WORK. In Connection With Galveston Horror and Lake Storm.

Chicago Tribune. The great value of the Weather Bûreau and the remarkable correctness of its observations, all things considered, have been demonstrated by the events of the last few days. It gave warning of the recent hurricane days before it manifested itself on the Texas coast. It anticipated its course from the vicinity of San Domingo until it reached Cuban waters, where it made a deflection no human skill could have foreseen. bureau was not caught napping, however. It sent out its hurricane signals both for the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf Coast, and when the storm turned from the north of Cuba westward the bureau turned its attention to Texas, and on the morning of the 7th, nearly 26 hours before the disaster, warned the people of Gal-veston of its coming, and during that day extended its signals all along the Texas coast, thus preventing vessels from leaving. Of course, the observers could not know what terrible energy it would

gain crossing the Gulf of Mexico.

Perhaps still greater accuracy in forecasting was displayed by the bureau in the warnings given out to mariners on the Great Lakes on Tuesday morning. Though nearly all lines of communica-tion in Texas were cut off, the bureau kept track of the storm as it swept through Oklahoma into Kansas, and gave timely warning that it would turn northeast, moving across Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, and thence across Lake Michigan and the northern end of the southern peninsular of Michigan to Canada. It further predicted the furious winds which swept through the city on Tuesday, their maximum velocity, the change caused during the early evening by the northwest current from Lake Su-perior, and the fall of temperature yes-terday to the nicety of a degree. Every vessel captain on the lakes had ample warning given him.

In times gone by it has been the habit to jeer at Old Probabilities, and when-ever a prediction failed of verification to condemn the Weather Bureau as unrellable and not worth the expense of its maintenance. During the last few years, however, its operators have gained in skill, and its record now is of a character of which its officials have every reason to be proud and which amply justifies whatever expense it may entail by its great saving of life and property. There are still some unreasonable persons who flout at the bureau every time its "predictions" fail of verification. They do not take into account that its "predictions are "probabilities" only, and that in un settled weather, especially in the region of Chicago, where the influences of the lake are uncertain factors to deal with even probabilities are sometimes hazard-In no instance, however, ous. storm is on its way or the wind at a dis tance has reached a certain velocity, has the bureau failed in its forecasts. 'probabilities' are rapidly becoming certainties.

Soldiers Like the Philippines.

Manila Freedom. considerable number of the volunteer soldiers whose terms of enlistmen expire on June 30, 1901, express a wist to remain in the Philippines. Some of these men advance the argument that they helped to bear the brunt of the batthe in suppressing the insurrection; that to return to the States with their regiments means permanent discharge from the service of arms, and, lacking the necessary means, they will be unable to return to the islands.

Many of the men who wish to make a temporary or permanent home in the Philippines are mechanics; some are stenographers, clerks and miners, and they are men of character and patriotism. such as would help to strengthen the and with the public improvements under way and contemplated, there would be plenty of work for all of them from the start, and with the knowledge they have of the islands the eye for the main chance could be used to advantage. need the help of these sturdy, pushing men, and we hope the War Department may see its way to grant the boon they ask.

MEN AND WOMEN.

General Joseph Wheeler has been under fire more than 800 times, and has commanded in

200 battles. Of the late Duke of Argyll's daughters. only married a man of title-Lady Edith, who is now Duchess of Northumberland. Four mar-ried plain country gentlemen, one is the wife of the Bishop of Peterborough, and Lady Victoria is unmarried.

King Leopold of Belgium is a good sailor and a thorough yachtsman. The King remains on deck during the worst storms, smoking big, strong cigars, when all the other passen-gers, officers of the royal household and invited guests seek refuge in their cabins. The Revue Biblique Internationale, of Jeru salem, gives an account of the adventures of

the French explorers, Rene Dussand and Fred-eric Maclar, who spent a month in the inhos-pitable interior of the Safah. They brought back more than 500 inscriptions in Arabic and several hundred in Greek and other languages. Marie Ronge, a German lady, who was born in London, and now resides in Wurtemburg, has found an original way of utilizing her fine library. She writes to school teachers, espe-

cially in rural regions, to ascertain their tasts in the way of reading, and then sends them parcels of her books, to be returned at her expense after they have been read. Dr. Charles E. English, Queen Liliuokalani's private physician for over two years, has suc-

her for \$5000 in the courts of Honolulu declares that he gave up all practice to at-tend her, for which he was to receive \$300 a month, with a bonus of \$5000 should she part with his services. In case she should receive san,000. In July, he claims, she suddenly dropped him, and refused to pay the

Alexander Ramsey, of Minneapolis, first territorial Governor of Minnesota, was \$5 years old the other day, and is as hale and hearty as many men a score of years his junior. Ramsey ranks as one of the oldest statesmen in Minnesota. He served first as Mayor of St. Paul; then as Governor of Minnesota terri-tory; was second Governor of the state; served as United States Senator; was Secretary of War under President Hayes, and has filled other offices of distinction.

The Song of the Singer. Arthur Ketchum in Lippincott's. Day long upon the dreaming hills One watched the idle hours fade by And had no thought of other thing Than waving grass and Summer sky.

And all the wilding scents and sound The lavish-hearted season brought He made his own and prisoned them Within the little sorgs he wrought.

While he was singing, in the town, His busy brethren bought and sold, And got them place and circumstance And all the pride and pomp of gold.

But when the night came with the stars, And on the hills her stlence laid, He, homeward turning, bore with hin Naught save the careless songs he made.

"O Prodigal!" his brother cried, "And have you done no better thing? And is it thus you spend your day To dream in sunshine and to sing?"

But he, remembering those still hours. The dream had made so elequent— The waving grass, the Summer sky, The purple hillside-smiled, content,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

When a man is his own best friend he is most in need of being delivered from

It is rumored Waldersee is taking it easy in order to allow his typewriters to

catch up. A man in Westmoreland, Kan., is named Toothaker. He seems to need a

pull of some kind. They are advertising cheap Gas in Chicago. Is there going to be another Democratic rally there?

Mrs. Lease is doing some very effective campaign work for Bryan. She is openly supporting McKinley,

The fact that the campaign is warming up may be taken as an evidence that the weather is getting cooler.

Of course, when Bryan gets to heaven he will try to have the Pilgrim Fathers expelled on an old charge of criminal aggression.

The Democrats declare that imperialism is a fine paramount issue, but they are all grabbing enthusiastically at the coal

It is said Croker proposes to take the stump. Having shaken the tree till it was broken down, there is nothing also left for him to take.

The Hon. Mark Hanna is profoundly solicitous; however, not so much that the McKinley dynasty might be overthrown as that Hanna might cease to be Prime Minister.

The most thoroughly happy and selfsatisfied person seen during a stroll through every department of the Street Fair the other evening was a little miss of some five Summers, who was patronizing the "merry-go-round," in charge of a brother a few years older. She was mounted on a handsome horse, and to see the heavenly expression of her countenance as she flew around the circle was well worth the price of admission. With her head erect, her shoulders well thrown back and a firm and steady grasp of the reins, she maintained a perfect control of her spirited steed, gracefully adapting herself to every motion of the high-mettled animal, like an experienced horsewoman. While the machinery continued to revolve she was utterly oblivious to everything but her bounding steed, and gave her whole attention to guiding and controlling it, and when the wheels stopped and her brother assisted her to alight, she said to him, with a deepdrawn sigh of pleasure: "I do, so love horseback riding, Charlie."

I got t' go t' school today. Got t' start at eight; Can't play nothin' on th' way Fur fear that I'll get late.

Teacher'l say, "Now, girls an' boys,

Jus' keep your eyes this way,
'N' stop that dreadful shufflin' moise;
This ain't the time t' play." 'N' then we all mus' sit so still, 'N' look right straight ahead 'N' keep in "first position" till

We all feel almost dead. It's awful hard fur little chaps T' learn how t' begin Th' books 'n' charta 'n' leafs 'n' map. We got t' study in.

'N' all the while we watch th' clock, That turns aroun' so slow, 'N' counts th' hours off-tink-tock, Seems 'sif they'd never so.

We think about th' fun it was To jus' have all day through To run aroun' in play, because We'd nothin' else t' do.

But now we got t' sit up stiff, It never would get out.

My ma she says I coght t' try T' 'bey the teacher's rule Dur tain't no use t' do it: Jus' hate t' go t' school

Preserves From Roses. Brooklyn Eagle. From a Long Island woman, members of whose family lived for a long time in Damascus, the following recipe for ruse

syrup is obtained:

Cut the roses in full bloom, pull out
the petals and spread on a tray to prevent mildew. Keep cutting the roses off
and spreading the petals out until there
is enough for a far or a tumbler of preserve, if you can do up only a small quan-tity. Then put the rose leaves into a pre-serve kettle, with water, cover and cook till tender. Add sugar and boil until it forms a syrup. Pour into fruit cans or jelly jars. In Damascus this is served in small cups and passed around on silver trays for visitors to partake of.

It makes, also, a delicious addition to pudding sauce, or the batter for delicate

cake, and the English or American resi-dents of Damascus have added it to mince pie meat with happy results, a peculiarly delicate flavor being imparted to the pie. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Bitter Logic-Small boy (in hah market)-Have you any dry fish? Fisherman-Yes, son-nie. Small boy-Well, give them a drink then. -Harlem Life. "Do you find fishing a hard life?" "Tes, sir, yer see, if the of woman dun't happen to have no lodgers, why, there's nothing but work to look forrard to, sfr."-Judge.

A Quick Answer — "Paw, what is single fright?" asked the boy, opening his bag of popoors. "Stage fright?" repeated his father, pointing to a veteran of the chorus; "why, there is one."—Philadelphia Pecord.

You Have Noticed This.—"Have you noticed the automobile face?" "No; what expression does it wear?" "The man in the automobile looks as if he wanted to get home alive, but knew he wouldn't."—Chicago Record.

P'r'aps Not.—"Seems to me I've met you somewhere, sir. I can't recall your name, but he was I've here in your owneany before."

'I'm sure I've been in your company before,"
'I think not, sir, but you know best. I'm the
keeper of the House of Correction."—Pick-Me-Old-Fashioned.-McJigger-I see Mr. Barn-

paws, the circus man, was married the other day. That was something of a cone-down for him. Thingumbob-Why so? McJigger The wedding was nothing but a one-ring perform-ance. Philipshiph. There ance-Philadelphia Press. ein Shanghai."

Baltimore American.
They are doing awful deeds
in Shanghai.
Why, the cable fairly bleeds

It Shanghat,
With the corpers in the mud,
And the atreets awash with blood—
With a ruidy, gory flood,
In Shanghat. Every message written there-in Shanghai-Tells of things to raise the hair-

In Shanghal— Tells of murder, fire and loot, By some big and bloody brute— There's a funciful galoot In Shanghal. Every day the guns go "bang" In Shanghal, And they capture Li Hung Chang,

In Shanghai-While the Emperor, defied, Loses all his royal pride— Does his daily suicide, In Shanghai.

In Shanghai, Right before your very eyes, In Shanghai. "Lie like sin" must be the rule Of the liars calm and cool. Ananias went to school In Shanghal