New York Times.

President McKinley's letter of accept

ance, undoubtedly the most remarkable

and potent in influence of all the letters

the custom of a formal acceptance came

into vogue, marks the turning point in

the campaign. From now until the day.

of the election, McKinley and Roosevelt

will gain votes surely and rapidly, just

as McKinley and Hobert gained daily

after the August fright of 1896 had passed.

After this we think very few Gold Dem-

ocrats will venture to declare themselves

for Bryan, because they cannot condone

No candidate was ever more fortunate

than Mr. McKinley in respect to the

subject matter of his letter of accept-

ance, and none was ever more successful

in its treatment. The chief theme of his

by his opponents, who declared that it was the paramount issue of the cam-

paign. He took them at their word, and has put their issue before the people in

a way to make them sick to death of the

very name of imperialism, and sorry they

President's letter is convincing, and that is the highest praise, for his whole pur-pose in writing it was to convince. The

vexation it has caused among those who

are his enemies without being friends of Bryan, and the pitiful straits they are

put to in attempting the hopeless task of refutation are a testimony to the effect-

iveness of the letter as the chief docu-

ment of the campaign. They blame the President for the great length of his let-

ter. Then they blame him some more for

hand all that part where he speaks of

That is the easiest way of dealing with

the President's argument - and much

safer than attempting to refute it. And

then the grand exposure and destruction of the tissue of falsehood and sophistries

that constitute the body of the letter are

subject of study than the plaints of the

critics of it. We believe in all sincerity

that it is quite unanswerable. We do not

see how a candid mind can fall to be

deeply impressed by this marshaling of

indisputable facts. There is evident skill

in the construction of the letter, but it is

ness, the perfect art of the disputant

There is a most telling point at the very beginning of the letter, where the Presi-dent says that "as in 1896, the three silver

parties are united under the same leader.'

and quotes the free-silver planks from

the platforms of the Democrats, the Pop-

parties, one of which is free silver and

and trustworthy free-silver man himself.

That way of putting it sweeps away whole webs of delusion, which men like

before their eyes in the vain hope of con-

cealing the danger to the currency in-volved in the election of Bryan. The

President rightly put silver first in the order of treatment. It is the real issue

and the only one, save those presented in the fringe of reckless theories that sur-

round the silver center and make up what

judgment. For all his positions the Pres-

that a contender in the field of politics

is so extraordinarily well furnished with

vital, essential, telling facts, of which the enemy was quite ignorant. They complain bitterly that he left them in ig-

norance until they were hopelessly com-

The letter furnishes disproof of all the

There is proof that there was no

foundation postulates of anti-imperial-

alliance; that we never gave the Fili-

pinos reason to suppose that we intend-

ed to set them up as an independent na-

tion; that they attacked us wantonly and

planned to attack us long before they knew our plans; that they are not fitted

at present for self-government, a state-

ment that rests on the authority of com-

petent and impartial commissioners who

have attentively studied them on the spot; that the rebels under Aguinaldo

are only a single tribe, forming but a

small fraction of the entire population,

whose consent to be governed by Tagala has never been obtained; that our title

to the islands is perfect; that Mr. Bry-

an's proposed protectorate would make

us the "surety instead of the principal," and would plunge us into difficulties, nor

the least of which is the necessity of maintaining a much larger military estab-

required; that we honorably perform a duty by remaining, which we should dis-

honorably evade if we retired; and that no other course than that pursued by the Administration would have been pos-

sible, even to Mr. Bryan, as there is no

other that would not have been danger.

honest ground of anti-imperialist oppo-sition crumbles and is swept away by the

President's declaration that "it is our purpose to establish in the Philippines

a government suitable to the wants and

conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government, and

to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they

are ready for it."

ous and disgraceful. Finally, the

lishment in the Philippines than i

mitted to the side of error.

be called honest if it is pretense.

is called Bryanism.

The

ulists and Silver Republicans.

the high skill of perfect straightforward

who speaks right on the things he knows

time to prepare for impossible tasks.

not know the meaning of the word.

'garbling" his own state papers, omit-

ever made it a paramount issue.

discourse was actually thrust upon him

the imperialism of McKinley.

written by Presidential candidates since

FIRST GUN IS FIRED

Senator Fairbanks Opens Republican Campaign.

SPOKE TO AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD

He Sharply Contrasted Republican Prosperity With the Years of Cleveland's Administration.

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, United States Senator from Indiana, spoke on the lasues of the Presidential campaign last night to an audience that filled every seat in Cordray's Theater, and overflowed to the aisles and the open space in the foyer, where only standing room could be He was introduced by Hon George H. Williams, who, in the absence of Chairman Steel, of the State Central Committee, was invited by Secretary Duniway to preside at the meeting. F. E. Holloway, of Indiana, made a brief speech as a curtain-raiser, dwelling in a rous vein upon Bryan's inconsist-in changing issues every campaign, and his inability to give the voters and assurance that he would, if ejected, be capable to fill the position to which he so regularly aspires. Mr. Holloway referred feelingly to Judge Williams as a friend of President Grant, and a great man, an opinion which was enthusiastic

The Oregon quartet interspersed several witty campaign songs among the speeches and were obliged to respond to everal encores. The audience was enthusiastic. Every point made by the speaker of the evening was cheered again and again, and when he sat down at the close of his address it was several min-ntes before the tumult subsided.

The decorations were in excellent taste, Handsome portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt hung at the back of the stage, hile a magnificent bust of Abrah m Lancoln stood at the right of the speak-The boxes were draped in flags, and beautiful American ensigns were in evidence everywhere. Senator Fairbanks said, in part:

"I have not come to speak to you as an erator. I have come to speak to you as briefly as I may upon some of the questions which are confronting the American copie. In the beginning, I wish to say that we have come to look to Oregon for the support of Republican principles and Republican Administration. A few months there was much rejoicing in the great Mississippi Valley and throughout the East when Oregon rolled up 13,000 majority in favor of the principles and course of the Republican party. It was this magnificent commonwealth which inspired other states to follow, and I am here to ask that in November next old Oregon shall be as true to Republican prosperity as she was in June last.

"Four years ago the scene was quite different from that which we witness tonight. Then prosperity was dead, and hope almost vanished from the hearts of our countrymen. The streets were filled with thousands of idle workmen vainly searching for work-work at any figure. But today there is prosperity everywhere and plenty of opportunity to work; the farms and industries have quickened into life. Look on these two sictures and say if either of them is the ult of chance. No, they are the result of change in the policy of National Ad-ministration. McKinley was inaugurated on the 4th of March, on the 15th of March the Dingley bill became the Dingley law, and the prosperity of the Nation was restored and increased. The framers of the bill did not forget Gregon. Its prons were as broad as the continent. and its benefiting effects have reached the North and South, the East and West. The law that does not benefit all sections of this country is not a Re-

"The Republican party felt that the sheep husbandry in the United States low drives. L should be protected and cultivated. You Andrews 18. the operations of the Dingley law, the number has increased and their value has been multiplied. Under Democratic Administration and the Wilson law, sheep were worth \$1 per head; now they are worth \$3 per head. The difference is due to the intelligence and patriotism of a Republican Administration. Under Democratic Administration wool was worth in the State of Oregon 81/2 and 9 cents per pound; under the Dingley law it increased to 12% to 15 cents per pound. There you have in brief and in sharp contrast the difference between Democratic

and Republican policy,
"Let us think upon these problems. They are not questions that appeal to our enthusiasm, but they are questions that demand our most carnest consideration. As it has been with sheep and wool, so has it been with the vast herds of plendid state, and during the operation of the Dingley law they have increased

at least 60 per cent in value.

"As I came up through the magnificent valley lying between here and California, one of the grandest that human eyes of wheat. I understand that the value of wheat in Oregon has increased 50 per cent. Credit that increase to Republican policies and Republican Administration. What has been the result with refer ce to fruit, hops, and other products of the farm, relatively the same may be perity would come to the farmer unless we adopted the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Through the dis-crimination of the American people, we have adhered to the gold standard, and ss the general increase of prosperity

and the rise in the price of articles pro duced on the farm. Mr. Sryan was the prophet then. Is he any safer to follow now than four years ago? Growth of Trade

"Trade statistics are proclaiming the virtue and soundness of Republican polies and Republican Administration. Our foreign commerce has attained a mag-nitude hitherto not reached. Our imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were \$869.714.672, nearly 45 per cent of which was free. Our exports reached which was free. Our exports reached \$1,394,186,371, making our aggregate foreign commerce nearly two and a quarter billion dollars, which exceeds the total commerce of any previous year by \$317,-725,250. A gratifying feature of our forcommerce is the large balance of trade in favor of the United States. The golden currents are flowing hither from countries and are rapidly increasing our National wealth. The excess of exports over imports from 1790 to June 30, 1897, was \$356.808.012 The excess of exports over imports in the years ending June 20, 1898, 1899 and 1900, amounted to \$1,-689,778,790. Thus it will be seen that for three years of McKinley's Administration the net balance of our foreign commerce in favor of the United States was \$1, 231,969,778 in excess of the total net balance in our favor during all the precedin peril if Bryan triumphs. established the gold standard and have more and better money today than we had at any other time in the conutry's history. Bryan quotes Thomas Jefferson but does not practice Thomas Jefferson. How unlike Thomas Jefferson is William yan. Jefferson favored sound Bryan is against it. Jefferson fa-Bryan. vored expansion; Bryan is opposed to ex-

'Mr. Bryan's coinage policy is opposed

vided for the coinage of silver and gold at their market ratio, which was 15 to 1. It is opposed to the policy adopted during the Administration of Andrew Jackson, when the ratio of 16 to 1 first appeared in our coinage laws. Was this ratio adopted amidst the hysterical enthusiasm of a po-litical convention? On the contrary, it was adopted after painstaking care, after the ratio of sliver and gold had been ascertained in the market.

"The present market ratio of silver and gold is about 3 to 1. It is impossible to secure the concurrent circulation of both metdis if they are to be coined at a ratio which so disregards the ratio in the markets. It is an old law, recognized by financiers for unnumbered years, that the poorest money invariably drives out of circulation the best. We are able to keep a limited quantity of silver and paper in circulation at a parity with gold if we declare our purpose and have the gold by making them interchangeable with each other, or by some provision restricting their use. Think you that what Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson could not do, and what no statesman of any other time has been able to do can now be done by William J. Bryan? To adopt 15 to 1 means silverism, and the withdrawal of 800-odd millions of gold from circulation. Instead of expanding it you have contracted it. Suffering wo result, and the workingman would suffer first—the great army of consumers, mil-lions upon millions of them. Their wages are none too high, and the Republican perty, through William McKinley, says the wages of the workingman shall not be cut in two."

Defense of McKinley. After quoting Blaine and answering Schurz on the money question, the Sen-ator turned to the subject of the trouble with Spain arising over Cuba, and de-fended in a clear and vigorous manner the course of President McKinley from the beginning until the present moment. While McKinley was negotiating with Spain, he was criticised, and those who criticised him then criticise him now, It had been the same with Grant, and the same with the great captains of our armies, who will rank with the greatest commanders of all the ages. "Caesarism" was the mildest term applied to Grant, and in the same manner "imperialism" is and in the same manner imperialism is now applied to McKinley. But regard-less of their opposition, he labored on for the independence and freedom of Cuba. When the horror of the Maine disaster broke upon the world, the United States was unprepared for war, and to enter upon a war with Spain required that we should be fully prepared not only to fight her, but to defend ourselves against any power across the Atlantic. War was declared, but not until the President was ready for it. Throughout

ageous attitude, and guided the Nation safely through a great crisis. After touching upon Roosevelt's charge on San Juan Hill, the personnel and work of the peace commission at Paris, and Porto Rican affairs, Senator Fairbanks concluded his speech with an enthusiastic and logical defense of the action of Dewey in Manila Bay, and the policy since pursued by the Government in the Philippines.

it all, he maintained a calm and cour-

AT THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT Close Matches Were the Rule in Yesterday's Contests.

The tennis games commenced yesterday at noon with a double match on between Gifford and Macleay and Lumgair and Graham. Graham and Lumgair, receiving 5-6 of 15, defeated their opponents, playing from scratch, 7-5, 7-5. The games throughout were very close, and the match abounded in long rallies, the ball frequently passing across the net 12 or 13 times before the point was won, Gif-ford and Macleay are very expert at lobbing, but the steadiness of their ambidextrous opponents was too much for them. Graham and Lumgair now meet them. Graham and Lumgair now Goss and Lewis in the semi-finals.

At the same hour C. D. Lewis defeated Fred Andrews, 6-1, 6-2. Each player played with extreme care, Andrews, in particu-lar, being chary about letting out his low drives. Lewis made 27 clean passes to

recall how grossly the Wilson bill cut down the sheep interests of the Union. In the finals of the second class, and in 1832, under the McKinley law, there were 47,000,000 sheep worth \$125,000,000. In ing Cheal, 6-3, 8-6. This was the pret-1296, the number had fallen to 35,000,000 tiest single match of the tournament. Each player used all his strokes and tricks, but Lewis proved the stronger, being better at the net and killing lobs with greater accuracy. Lewis made 27 passes to Cheal's 17, netted 13 to Cheal's 24, knocked out I7 to Cheal's 35. This puts Lewis against Goss in the class winners'

> The first mixed double match was played off, Andrews and Mrs. Baldwin defeating McAlpin and Miss Senders, receive 15, 64, 6-4. These matches always draw the crowd and generally prove very interesting. Mrs. Baldwin gave good support to her partner, sending back fre-

uent hard strokes. The first match of the class winners' tournament was started between Brandt Wickersham, of the fourth class, receive 5-6, and Lombard, of the sixth, received 15.3. Each got a set, Wickersham the first, 6-2, and Lombard the second, 6-4, when stock that graze in the pastures of this the match had to be postponed to to-splendid state, and during the operation morrow at noon on account of dark-

ness. Several good matches are scheduled for today, L. B. Wickensham and McCraken play at 11:45 A. M., Goss and Lewis at 5. Mr. and Mrs. Cook play Leiter and Miss Morse at 5, and the semi-finals of the men's doubles between Van Duze Thielsen, Cheal and La Farge at

COUNTY CONVENTION.

W. C. T. U. Holds an Interesting Ses-

The county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held vesterday in the First Cumberland Pres byterian Church, East Twelfth and Taylor streets. At 10 A. M., Mrs. J. J. Dal ton led in the devotional exercises. Mrs. Helen D. Harford, state president, was present, and offered an earnest prayer. Mrs. M. L. Driggs, the county president, then took the chair and proceeded with the official business of the day. The cording secretary, Mrs. M. E. McFarland, read the minutes of the last convention, which were full and comprehensive, and

met with approval. A general discussion of about an hour's duration then arose on subjects of vital interest to the workers. In the course of the discussion, it was brought out that the W. C. T. U. was distinctly an evan-

Reports, which were read from the Portland unions, showed a goodly in-crease, both in influence and numbers. The most encouraging probably were from the South Portland and Lucy Thur man unions, which are both young in years, but strong in power. Mrs. M. E. Pullilove, president of the Lucy Thurman union, reported for the evangelistic work 66 prayer meetings, 6 sermons, 86 visits to he sick and \$35 given away for charity. At the conclusion of the union reports

the superintendents of departments heard from. A letter was read by the secretary from Mrs. Sarah M. eKrn, superintendent of narcotics branch. She suggested the pushing of the anti-tobacco movement into the schools whose opening afforded an auspicious time fo Kern said, further, in her that her continued ill health had pre vented the accomplishment of much worl

The remaining time before the lunch hour was given to Mrs. Harford, who talked briefly upon "Parliamentary Us-

Mrs. M. Munns, corresponding secre-tary of the West Washington, King Coununion, was introduced. She greeted the convention with the remark that they were one in work and one in love. There to the policy of Thomas Jefferson and were one in work and one in love. There alexander Hamilton, who, in 1882, pro- were over 400 members in the county TWO VIEWS OF THE LETTER.

Most press comments on President McKinley's letter of acceptance are either slavishly encomiastic from a Republican standpoint or slavishly denunciatory from a Democratic standpoint. We give here the views of perhaps the ablest two independent Democratic papers in the country.

Brooklyn Eagle Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance is necessarily long, made so by the plan on which it is based, a plan which could be exchanged for no other with good judgment. The plan is this: To tell what the Administration has done, to consider what the Bryan opposition purposes to do, and to draw from the two statements the conclusion of what people themselves would better do by their vote, this Fall. The letter is very moderate in its terms, markedly so. There is no heated or superheated word or sentence in it. What it may thus lose in ardor it should gain in argument. Argument is better tijan ardor in the long run, and a letter of ac-ceptance is intended for the long run of careful perusal in quiet homes, and of thoughtful comment in press and plat-form statements. Some will attribute Mr. McKinley's wisdom of deliberation of to the fact that he is a

ticed politician. Others will claim for it the proof that he is a broad, wise and thoughtful statesman. The Eagle is concerned with neither proposition. The Eagle is concerned, and its readers are concerned, solely with the question of whether Mr. McKinley or William J. Bryan should be made President of the United States, whether present prosperity, the assured maintenance of the gold standard, the guaranteed preservation of confidence and the certain accomplishment of the function of the United States in the affairs of the world, at this time, should be preferred to the jar of enterprise, to the arrest of business, to the attempted establishment of free silver, to the alienation of sections from sections and of classes classes and to the policy of Scuttle and Surrender, which the election of Mr. Bryan would make liable, and the en-deavor to accomplish which his election

would make obligatory.

The letter would seem to be keyed on the consideration that it is better to leave well enough alone, that it is not well to invoke ill, that the things and the policies which we know, and need not fear and cannot misunderstand, are to be preferred to the things we do not know, to the consequences which we have cause to apprehend and to experiments which would sectionalize politics, divide classes, de-range values, depreciate currency, demoralize industry and involve the United States in unknown tangles with other nations

McKinley's letter proves, think, that the consequences of the elec-tion of Mr. Bryan would be what here in general terms has been set forth, Those who read his letter will certainly be able, in the event of his re-election, to hold him to responsibility for what he says, and what he says is unmistakable. He has no quarrel with the word "paramount" issue or any other term He shows that whether Mr. Bryan's demand free silver or whether his demand that we scuttle out of our colonial possessions and out of our colonial duties be the paramount one, the free sliver demand is the immediate one, because to it the platforms of all the three par-ties which have nominated Mr. Bryan are committed, and two of them-are committed to it to the exclusion or to the subordination of every other demand. He also shows that Mr. Bryan is himself committed to it by numberless addresses and public promises of the most deliberate character, again and again made. Mr. McKinley further shows that Republicanism, whatever its hesitations or divisions in the past, is indisputably committed to the mainte-nance and to the perfecting of the gold standard, by which certainty, prosperity. enterprise and confidence have been caused, or with which they have coincid-The difference between the two candidacies, the difference between the fects of them and the meanings of them, has nowhere been more clearly set forth. The letter in this particular is extraor-

The letter leaves no American citizen excusably ignorant concerning what the United States has been doing in Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines. In the first two places, military force is mainained at purely nominal numbers, and the construction of plans of education, of agriculture, of all forms of labor, of systems of public relief, as well as the stimulation of a spirit of self-help and of ordered liberty, through local govern-ment, may be said to have been steadily pursued. The statement of facts on this head will be calming and informing and should be gratifying to every well-wisher of his country, be he Republican or Democrat. Nor can any one truthfully question, after this letter, the sincerity, the honesty, the humanity, the necessity and the duty of what the United States has done in the Philippines. From the day of Dewey's victory in Manila down to this day, the course of this country that archipelago is plainly traced. misapprehension which the letter should dissipate has not been slight. representation which the letter should bring to an end has not been small. The fears which the letter should allay have been acute, . . . Mr. McKinley not only shows that that nation has been right and has done right in the Philip-pines, but what has been done is what Mr. Bryan would have to have done, had he been in office, and is what he could not undo, were he put in office, without

our infamous infidelity to the duties of liberty, law, or order, of justice and of The Eagle would here neither recapitulate the letter, nor so condense or characterize it as to deter or to excuse men and women from reading it for them-selves. They should read it carefully and candidly, whatever be their political predilections or prejudices. It is entitled to the perusal of every intelligent citizen. and no one's political education will omplete without reading it. Independent Democrats especially should examine it thoroughly, for it deserves their examina-tion and will prove a valid and valuable guide to them in the choice at this time presented to them between alternatives which they did not make, which, in each case they might well have different, but which existing conditions restrict them in the existing situation of their duties and of the affairs of the Republic,

which she represented, and that member-

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon various reports from departments not heard from during the

morning were listened to with interest

Relative to the great good which the mer-cy department was doing, Mrs. Harford

told a sad story illustrative of the value

of teaching children kindness and love for every living creature. About 25 years

ago, she said, a child was born with the

lesire for murder in his heart, and from

the time that he was able to walk he

loved to injure and kill. While yet a child he had killed three of his playmates,

and at 19 was sentenced to the Peniten-

tlary at Salem for life for murder. Re-

cently he was confined in the insane asy-

lum, as he has been adjudged insane on

the subject of murder. At the conclusion of the story the president made the statement that hereditary influence largely

nade or unmade the character of a hu-

Rev. J. J. Dalton, pastor of the church,

and W. R. Bishop, one of the elders, were present and spoke briefly on reform. Miss

F. B. Gotschall next gave a report of the Noon Rest, which showed what that institution had accomplished. Not only

the physical but the spiritual welfare of

the working girls had been looked after by the matron, Mrs. S. Peek. Miss Got-

shall gave several instances in which un-fortunates had been aided in a delicate

The following county officers were elect-

fortunates had been august charity.

ship was slowly reaching the 500 mark.

ed: President, Miss F. M. Gotshall; corresponding secretary, Miss C. W. Burns; recording secretary, Mrs. M. E. McFar land; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Heustas.

NO SCHOOL LUXURIES. Portland Grandfather Tells How Little He Got Along With.

The numerous places where "school supplies" are sold were thronged yester-day and the day before by pupils and parents, buying all sorts of books and things needed by pupils in the public schools. There are different books, etc., for every grade, and the number of articles required by the children increase every year, and everything is gotten up in attractive style to please the children. The list of all the books and articles now found necessary for school children is a long one. Among the crowds of pupils erday was a party of four bright young sters, ranging from 6 to 12 years, in charge of a proud and happy grandfather, who took delight in buying them everything they wanted. He remarked to a friend that they that he wanted to a friend that they had been as a first of the they had been as a first of the start of the friend that there had been very little expended in school books or anything else in the way of school supplies during his school days, and it just did him good to see the numerous and beautiful books and things provided for the children now, d him to furnish his grand dren with everything that they fancied. He said, when a child, some 50 years

ago, he went to school in a little village away down East. The first school he at-tended was kept by an old woman, whose principal business was making and makng over straw hats and bonnets, and be tween lessons the children, a dozen or so in number, were kept busy pulling the threads out of hats and bonnets which had been ripped to pieces. His only book was a sort of penny primer, in a paper cover. When he was promoted to a higher grade, and a school taught by an old man, he had a Dilworth spelling book which had served his father and probably his grandfather before him. It contained a few coarse line wood cuts, illustrating certain fables—"Hercules and the Wagoner," "The Shepherd Boy Who Cried Wolf," etc. The copy-books were of plain paper, and were ruled by the boys with a plece of lead called a plummet. The pens were made from goose quills by the "mas-ter" who wrote the copies, and the boys had ink manufactured at home from ber ries, bark, etc. There were slates, but there was no felt on the frames to keep them from making a noise. Slate pencils such as are in use now were very rare, and pencils made from some soft stone vere used by most of the boys. There were none of the pretty picture now so common on notebook covers, and

nothing pretty in the whole school outfit except the girls, who, said the old man, with a merry twinkle of the eye, were just as pretty as they are now, although they did not have such pretty dresses hats, etc. Of course, there was improve ment in all these things from year to year, and lead pencils, steel pens, ruled paper, somewhat better books, etc., became common, The teachers, however, as a gen-eral thing were soured old men, who used the rod or a cane freely, and boys were not so fond of going to school as they a now, which is not to be wondered at.

THE MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

Viewed From an Operator's Standpoint.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- John B. Garrett, vice-president of the Lehigh Coal Company, in an interview, made the following statement in review of the various grievances alleged by the United Mine Workers to exist in the anthracite coal

ting portions that would have made the letter still longer. They cancel out of "This company conducts no stores nor does it exert any influence upon employes National duty, affirming that the Porto Rican tariff affair shows that he to prefer one merchant above another. It mploys no doctors and makes no charges against its employes for medical service them or their families. Inquiry satisfied me that the above is also the case with the companies generally. Semimonthly pay is observed by us in few cases, being complied with in all cases in which the men have demanded it. It conveniently put off until another day. It is always a good thing to take plenty of would be observed anywhere were the demand made as called for by law. But the letter itself is a more edifying

"The use of the word "ton" as applied to 3360 pounds is a misnomer; it is simply a unit of measure which might be called a car or a cartload or by any other name, and is the quantity of actual coal, plus bone, slate and other foreign material for the removal of which a certain payment is made under the agreed scale of wages, "The price charged for powder is an apparent but not a real grievance. In some fegions \$2 75 per keg is charged, in others \$1 50 per keg. This of itself should be sufficient evidence that the compensation of the miner is set independently of the price of powder, as a net return for a day's labor must be essentially the same in neighboring fields, whether one or the

other price is charged for the powder. "Another evidence that the price date who is supported by three free-silver powder does not create an injury to the miner is shown by the fact that when the nothing else, must be a pretty stalwart subject was agitated some time ago one of the largest companies offered to re-duce the charge for powder to its then Mr. Schurz and Mr. Shepard have spread current value, provided the men would consent to such revision of their wages as would continue the same compensation for their labor as they had previously received under the agreement which was then operative. This was promptly rejected, showing that their purpose was to effect an increase of wages and that if this could not be obtained they preferred to maintain the apparent grievance which could be and has been from that time to The letter makes an end of the issue of imperialism. What remains of it is all pretense, and we do not see how it can this used as a ground of complaint of unfair treatment.

"Eliminating these alleged grievances from the list formulated by the United Mine Workers, nothing whatever remains of it is delusion, mere ghost-seeing, and that must be held to meet the charge of insincerity, though at the expense of sane but a general demand for increased pay and recognition of this order as the ident has the support of established fact and original authority. It is not often agency through which differences should be adjusted."

WANT FREE OPIUM. Advocated by the Wholesale Drug-

gists' Convention. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.-Importation oplum into the United States free of duty was advocated at the opening of the 26th ple of the South is a very difficult one, annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association here today. The plan to abolish the duty on the drug was urged as a means to make its use ways clothing and feeding them, not more available and save the druggists knowing what it is to save against a rainy \$300,000 a year, now paid to the Govern-ment. Opium was declared to be discriminated against by the Government in a than habit. They could not appreciate the false belief that a heavy duty on the drug responsibilities of government. They had discourages the opium habit. The proponous tried it. They were freed in an insition to petition Congress was referred to a special committee. The convention also adopted a report denouncing as class legislation the war stamp tax. The convention will continue three days.

The enactment of a National pure-food law, to be urged by the convention, who be an attempt to regulate the inspection and sale of drugs by a general law, in-stead of, as at present, by the laws of the various states. A memorial will be prepared for Congress embodying the claims of the druggists that the present state laws conflict and injure the interstate drug trade.

Old-Time Telegraphers.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 18.—The Old-Time Telegraphers' Association opened its an-nual meeting in this city today. Montreal. Canada, was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the following of-ficers were named: President, L. B. Mc-Fariand, of Canada; vice-president, J. E. Hutchinson, of Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, John Brant, of New York. President Harry Hope, of this city, called the convention to order, and Mayor A. R. Smith briefly welcomed the delegates. James D. Reid, the first superintendent of any telegraph line in the world, responded. United States Senator Davis delivered an informal address. Secretary-Treasurer Brant reported a mem-bership of 706. Letters of regret were ad from many old-timers, who were detained by business, among them being Thomas A. Edison, E. L. Morse and

HIS FOOT CRUSHED. W. J. Barber, of Los Angeles, Run Over by a Railroad Train.

A man who gave his name as W. J. Barber, of Los Angeles, was badly injured by the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad train last night at the foot of Fourcries of pain after the accident occurred attracted the attention of a policema who examined his injuries and found his right foot badly crushed. The patrol wagon was hastily sent for, and the injured man taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where surgeons amputated the foot late last night. After the operation he was resting easy.

The police were unable to learn how the injury occurred, but as Barber was beating his way up from Astoria, it is supposed he lost his hold on the trussunderneath the train, and fell beneath the wheels.

Not a Standing Army. Goldendale Sentinel.

It is foolish to call the Philippine Army It is foolish to call the Philippine Army '"What do you propose to do in the a "standing" one. It is anything but that. Philippines. You propose to take a nation

SPOKE TO A BIG CROWD

CHARLES A. TOWNE ADDRESSES DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS.

He Says Prosperity Is an Accident and Denounces Imperialism and the American Soldiers.

Hon. Charles A. Towne spoke to rowded house at the Metropolitan Theater last evening. Democracy, Populism and Silver-Republicanism poured out their adherents in force, and each seemed to vie with the other in cheering the man whom all seemed to be able to claim. Three general divisions were made in the address. First came the money question. Brief mention was made of trusts immediately afterward. Then it was that the speaker announced he had reached the nain topic of his speech-imperialism. The of the speech there was much denuncia tion of the American policy in the Philippines, and the speaker won liberal ap plause as he pointed out the good quali-ties of the Filipinos and denounced the American soldiers. Mr. Towns spoke for over three hours.

When he began he was quite hoarse, as a result of his arduous work in Washing-ton, and while he warmed up much during the speech, he still manifested a degree of huskiness at the close. He did not speak from notes, and seemed to labor only under the difficulty of saying all he wanted to in the time. When he had spoken nearly three hours, he said he would close, but was urged to continue, and took up the subject of prosperity. America had been prosperous, he said, but it was only in common with all other nations, and McKinley did not cause it. Much time was spent in referring to The Oregonian, and several editorial state-ments were assailed. Towards the close of the speech the speaker tried to answer the communication of Hon. C. B. Moores, appearing in vesterday's Oregonian. This involved the consistency of Democrats in defending negro disfranchisement in the South and pleading for the Filipinos, on the strength of the Declaration of Independence. The questions, Mr. Towns thought as widely different as it was pos-

sible to imagine.
"This question," he said, "demands a frank answer, and I shall give it. It is very easy to answer. It is becoming a very common thing for the imperialists to retort by citing the case of the recent constitutional amendments in the South. or the question of negro suffrage, and say for what has happened, and that it is improper for the Democratic party to talk and navy from Cuba and Cuban waters. Cuba is, and of right ought to be, free that Declaration of Independence. that the Democratic party is responsible for his rather lengthy remarks a reported observation of mine in a speech at Spokane a few days ago. Now, what the paper says I said, is the version that the reporter gives, which is not by any means an accurate representation of what I did say. Some of it, however, I will stand by, is not the language I used.

"This gentleman complains because I told that man that interrupted me that he was not trying to do the right thing, but to put a Democrat in a hole. The man who interrupted me asked, 'How about the negroes in the South?' I said before answering that question I would like to have him answer one for me: Was he in favor of what was being done in the South or not? He said he asked me a question, and wanted to know if I would answer it. He refused to answer the ques tion I put to him. If he had answered question favorably, I should asked him why he was complaining about it if he approved it; and if he had told me he did not approve of it, I would have asked him instantly why, when there was a race problem for us to deal with here import a new race question ten times more difficult.

"I distinguish between the negroes in the South and his treatment there, and this proposed government of the Fili-pinos, as clearly as between liberty and injustice. In the first place, this condition Philippines for more than three. The in the South is one that the people there methods of a 18th century monarchy were did not seek. It was thrust upon them. protracted into the light of the 19th cenmoulty in the asked to go out and meet, voluntarily, pose was to liberate Cuba, we should have got to meet. I do not by any means approve of all that is done in the So with reference to the treatment of the negro, and I do not have to defend the proposition in order to defend the Democratic programme against the Philippine

The problem confronting the white peotaught responsibility, their masters al-ways clothing and feeding them, not day, not their own providers in any sense, dependent by ingrained nature no less stant, and given the full power of a freeman's ballot, and while it may be said they did not know how to use it, let meask, would any other people know how to no imputation against them that they were not ready in all respects for this great liberty when it came to them. There never lived a race in the world who, having such a short time for advancement, have demonstrated such capacity for progress under new conditions. they are. Inevitably they are clannish. Naturally they are to the whites, and the Southern policy which undertakes to own the franchise of the Southern negro increases the difficulty of the question. As stated by some Southerners, it is a case of shall the negro rule, or shall the white man? Since the negro will not divide up the powers as they might, but hold them according to their convictions; since they will remain in these two camps, it is impossible to avoid crowding one out, say those who live in the South, to who judgment I yield considerable weight. Then, since it is impossible to avoid this alternative in many of these communities, either the negro, will have to go or we must. Since the alternative is fo essential that we rule until these people become better educated, and by methods of life in taking care of themselves, earning for themselves a living. they cultivate a higher respect for law property. I am bound to admit that with me there is a great deal of weight in these considerations.
"It is the law of the United States

that these things are under the control of the various states, subject to Constitutional regulation. If such state laws become obnoxious to the Constitution of the United States the Supreme Court will not tolerate them. But if these regulations shall be drawn so as to provide an edu cational qualification, and are not based on color, etc., they will have parallels throughout our history. I would call at-tention that in New Hampshire and Massachusetts you must pay a poll tax before voting. In Massachusetts and Connecticut there is an educational qualification for voting. In Connecticut you must also show a good moral character, and in Rhode Island the voter must be a holder of real estate. I do not mention these to show they are wrong. It is simply to show the state control, subject to the limitations of the Constitution mentioned "Could you try any one of these negroes there without a jury? Of course you could by lynch law, but we are not in position to throw stones on this sub ject in the North. Under the law the

negro has the same Constitutional pro-

tection as to trial by jury, habeas cor-

pus, and all the privileges in our great bill of rights that the white citizen has.

and govern it yourselves, without any-body having any thing to say about it except your own sweet selves. You popose, my friends, to say that that nati shall not regulate its own internal af-fairs, or say who shall have the franchise, as we do, but that the nation shall be subject, and that it shall not participate in Constitutional guarantees, and that they have no right to the same liberties we have; that they are to be governed by a different system of laws. This is the distinction, and it is plain enough to see. And I say a man who persistently is harping upon this question persistently is harping upon this question of the South, and comparing it to the question in the Philippines, after his eyes are opened, is doing it for the purpose of confusing the question."

On the subject of imperialism generally Mr. Towns spent much time. "Let me call your attention to this assumding

call your attention to this astounding fact," said he, "that this war is the her-itage of a war for liberty. The future historian of America, when he records the marvelous accomplishments of this century, will say, among other things, that it was a century marking more than any other preceding same length of time the progress of self-government and liberal institutions in the world. He will record that early in this century, over 70 years ago, the American people, then numbering not over \$,000,000 or 10,000,000 in population, without the loss of a gun, a ship or a man, by merely procl the Monroe doctrine to the world, ded-loated forever the whole South American Continent to the righteous experiment of He will record that all elf-government, through the world the example of America was the most powerful of all influences for the advancement of mankind He will write that wherever religious liberty received an expansion, wherever fredom of the press was recognized. wherever trial by jury was established, wherever thrones and aristocracies were shaken and representative governments. parliaments, congresses, taxation by representation were established, wherever new guarantees of personal or political liberty were given to any race or any men, wherever among the 400 new constitutions that have been written since ours was made, ill years ago, any have been patterned upon our own, there was the influence of the United States of America, the greatest world power known to history. He will show how we have bombarded other nations with our example and not with our guns-how we have colonized them with our principles and not with our armies.

"And then he will write of the most giorious of all achievements of America. If I were asked, my friends, to select one single instant of time wherein the American people appeared most to deserve the gratitude, the admiration of mankind, I should choose that splendid moment on that April morning, 1898, the world, she said: When the power of Spain is broken and when the island is pacified the United States Government will itself withdraw from Cuba and leave the government of the islands to the peo-

ple thereof.'

"This was the stupendous contradiction of the ages. No other nation had ever done or professed to do anything of the sort. For 6000 years the world had racked with wars. The earth had drank deep the blood of millions of men shed in battles; some for conquest, some for the possession of land, others for the fading chaplet of glory, some, indeed, in self-defense, and some for the liberty of those who waged them. But never before in the whole tide of time had there been witnessed the spectacle of a great nation baring her own bosom to the shi war, and to pouring out her own blood like water in order to win the priceless boon of civil and religious liberty for an allen race. And when he shall have recorded all this that historian will pause The chapter will come to an abrupt end.
"My friends, when we began the war for the liberation of Cuba, far away, al-most on the other side of the globe, 8000 miles from our Western shere, nearly, another little people was struggling also with weapons in their hands, even as the Cubans were, for their liberties, against the same identical tyranny with which Spain, which had misruled Cuba for nearoppression, right and wrong, justice and ly four centuries, had misgoverned the injustice. In the first place, this condition Philippines for more than three. The knowing what it is. Here is one in the made an incident of the enslavement of South that the people who live there have the Philippines? Why, my friends, what was the origin of our duty towards Cuba? The resolutions in which we said we would respect her right to liberty? No. The resolution was only the recognition of duty we owed her anyhow. What wa the origin of our duty towards the Fillpinos? We never made them a pro No. But must the American people be put on record as having promised to do its duty in order to be expected to do it?

Of the alliance alleged between the American Government and the Filipinos, the speaker said:

"I will read you from page 343 of the message of the President of the United States, with accompanying documents, which is known as the somewhat famous Senate Document No. 62 of the Third Session of the 55th Congress.' It is a message of the President, furnished by him-self, and therefore, presumably, and conclusively presumed, to be within his ask, would any other people know how to knowledge. Mr. Pratt was Consul-Genuse it under similar circumstances? It is eral of the United States at Singapore at the time that Dewey salled to Manila to engage the Spanish fleet. Just before that time and on the 24th day of April, 1898. he sent to Dewey, who was at Hong Kong, the following telegram: 'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will go Hong Kong arrange with Commodore for general co-operation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. Pratt.' My friends what does 'general co-operation' mean? 'Co' is the Latin preposition 'con,' meaning 'with.' To operate is to work; to co-operate is to work with. To work with anybody 'generally' is to work with him for all purposes toward the view at the time of the co-operation. General co-operation is working together for all pur-poses within the purview of the main object. Is that correct?

"Now, you are all familiar with the legal principle, that if I make a proposition to a man and he accepts it, it con-stitutes a contract. Was this proposition of Aguinaldo's to Dewey-was this Fill pine proposition to our representative ac-cepted? Immediately the following reply was sent: Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible. Dewey.' Now, my friends, he went. He and 17 others of the Filipino insurrection against Spain were landed at Cavite from an American gunboat. We assisted him in buying 4000 or 5000 stands of arms. We counseled with him. He and the insurgents dug a trench and occupied it, 14 miles long, from water to water, on the land side of Manila, while the guns of our Admiral confronted the city from the water side. They had driven the Spaniards from the Island into Mantia. The only other city of any conequence held by the Spaniards was the City of Ho Ho, in the Island of Panay, which they took subsequently. And let me say here, in passing, that when they took the City of Ilo Ilo, they preserved order, and respected personal rights and property. So that when General Miller, representing the United States, appeared off the coast of No No, in January, or late in December, the merchants sent a request to him not to bombard the city, aving that the Filipinos, who held milltary possession of the city, were ng order and respecting everybody's rights.

Ferguson-They now claim that kleptomania is a disease. That woman who was arrested for shoplifting yesterday is said to be suffering from it. Henderson—So? I thought it was the shopkeners who were the sufferers. But does she take anything for it? Ferguson-Take anything for it? Why, in one day she took three dress patterns, a silk umbrells, a silver bouquet holder, eight spools of cotton, three pairs of gloves and a frying-pan,—Boston