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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair; warmer; north

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

SIMILITUDE, BUT A DIFFERENCE.

Gold Democrats in numbers are returning to the party that they left in 1896. This does not apply to Democratic business men, for there is absolutely ino reason why a business man should vote for Bryan this year. But it does apply to professional men, like lawyers and teachers. It applies with peculiar force to Democrats in the professions who have political talent and aspirazions. These Democrats like public life, and look forward with more or less defimilteness to the time when they will become United States Judges, Prosecutting Attorneys, etc. Even if they have ano precise designs on office, they love political influence and power. Politics with them may not be a vocation, but ift is at least an avocation. They like to belong to central committees, they like to make campaign speeches, they like to sit on the stage at political gatherings. This desire for political activ-Mity is not to be reprehended or discouraged. The better men we can get in politics, the higher will be our standards of public life.

Now the tyranny of party organizaflon is such that these men have found little or no place for them in the Republican machine. Republican wheelhorses are not disposed to make way for them. The surroundings of the Republican dwelling-place are distasteful to them. They have to lie down with ple who talk protection and worship they decide at length to swallow silver for the sake of party regularity. They shut their eyes to present incongruities and look forward in hope and trust to ized Democracy, with themselves in the front rank, may perhaps march to vic-

cans are going for McKinley, For every Gold Democrat that votes for Bryan this year there will be a Silver Republican to vote for McKinley. Olney is for Bryan, but Stewart is for McKinley, Olney cannot carry Massachusetts for Bryan, but Stewart may carry Nevada for McKinley. The Democratiq return to Bryan in Republican states is insignificant compared with the Republican return to McKinley in Bryan states. For every man who voted for McKinley in 1896 and will wote for Bryan in 1900 because of "imperialism," there is a Western man who voted for Bryan in 1896 and will vote for expansion in 1900.

These considerations are pertinent to the Democratic argument drawn from the fact that in Maine the Democratic vote of 34,000 in 1896 has risen to 40,000 in 1900. Grant that 6000 Gold Democrats of Maine have returned to their party. If you turn to the Oregon election of June, you will see how the Silver Republicans are returning to their party. In 1896 McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 2600; in 1900 the Republican plurality on the state ticket was 10,000. In 1896 Representative Tongue's plurality in the First Oregon District was 63; this is that if individual employes complain year it was 3000. In 1896 the Republican plurality in the Second Oregon District was 2000, this year it was 8000. Gold Democrats in numbers returned apparently in far greater number, returned to theirs.

pecially to the Gold Democrats of Oregon who carried the state for the gold standard in 1896, and many of whom will help to carry it for the gold standard in 1900. But it will undertake to say there is a vital difference between the action of Gold Democrats who are to McKinley. That difference is this: Gold Democrats who use the "antiimperialism" Issue to return to their party do not believe in it, but use it as an excuse, Silver Republicans who vote for McKinley on the expansion issue believe in expansion.

Probably the invitation to antis to anobligation to print any reply that might be devised, and the letter on the subdenied publication. We cannot recomsmuch as the liberal exploitation of Mr. Nicholas last year through his antiuls did so little for him that he was busy readers we will state that Mr. Filipinos had secured control of the felt the sympathy of the public, it will corps of McPherson and Sherman.

islands, when the fact is that the insurrection of 1896 had come to an end, Aguinaldo had gone away, and the inafter. Another contention made by Mr. Nicholas is that the Tagalog claim for independence is justified on the same ground held against King George by the colonists. He says that the abuses of which the Declaration complains are not only duplicated by the American rule in the Philippines, but actually surpassed. These samples of his assertions and argument will sufficiently apprise the busy reader that Mr. Nicholas' letter is a waste of space, and the only apology for its insertion to the exclusion of real reading matter is a desire for fairness.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

the country in clear and painful light derlies nearly all conflicts between orwas certainly impressive. He was willbeen suggested as an arbitrator. Well, arbitrators, he would submit to them all questions, and he would abide by their decision. Apparently this was fair enough, but

it didn't satisfy the men. There was one thing lacking. There is just one clety. little technicality at which Mr. Markle draws the line, and upon which the miners insist. He will treat with the men, but he won't treat with the United can treat with their representatives. He ents and foremen, they will delegate made provision for the care and develauthority to the officers of their associations. It seems a small matter, but it is the ineradicable bone of contention. Nobody can estimate the millions lost to capital and the misery undergone by labor over their unhappy disagreement on this little point of business etiquette.

countless employers, for which they have almost suffered martyrdom, that no union and no labor agitator should dictate to them how they should run their business. And it has been a matter of principle with labor organizations, for which they have quite suffered martyrdom, that capital shall recognize their unions or it shall die in its dieton. Here is a boy of but 13 years, tracks. In pursuit of this determination labor has committed most deplorable crimes against property it did not yet utterly unable to comprehend the own and against the life and persons of innocent men. But it is also true that and killing his sleeping father in retallin pursuit of its determination capital ation for a severe punishment that the has shown an obstinate callousness to latter had inflicted upon him for a human suffering and a recklessness of trifling offense. Not without reasoning consequences that bodes little good to powers, since he was able to estimate society and reveals a business policy the injustice of the punishment which

far from satisfactory. It is a fact that ought at least to have act deserved death at his childish permeated a portion of the world of em- hands. What to do with him is a seri-McKinley. Human nature is weak, and ployers, that there are very few fixed ous question. The gallows is in his case principles that can be pursued in prac- scarcely to be thought of; the Penitentice without deviation. A man thinks tiary for life is equally repugnant to he should be able to run his business in humane thought, that estimates fully his own way. And so he should. But what such a sentence means; the Rethe better day of 1804, when a reorgan- he may not always be able to run his form School can at best shelter the boy business in his own way without doing but a few years, and the power of its himself and everybody concerned more discipline or influence to "make tory on reasonable and tolerable decla-rations of principles. Then they will against a stone wall, he will perhaps quire more than ordinary courage to have a party. Then they will hold the pocket his pride and his devotion to a take him into a private home and de-Federal offices and control the party straight line for the moment, and go pend upon moral suasion to control and around it. He may find it to his inter- make a responsible being out of him, Now, it so happens that this is a polit- est in the long run to modify his ideas while physical restraint and discipline ical phenomenon with two opposing as- of how his business should be con- therein would not, with his deadly recpects. Gold Democrats are going for ducted, in order to satisfy some one ord for retaliation, be thought of. What, future generations. A book-lover in Bryan, but they may as well remember else's ideas of how they should co-oper- then, can be done with this boy and the ate with him in that business.

unions by employers is determinable of the most difficult that confronts the by the persistence and cohesion of organized labor in demanding it. A man few suggestions to offer for its solution. may feel convinced that unionism is wrong and that he makes a mistake to sification of the "born-short" are distreat with union officials. But if he finds out that laboring men as a whole think that unionism is right and make it a practical necessity for him to treat with their officials, it becomes a debat- that teachers who, through inability to able question how long business prudence will commend him in holding out. You can't run business out of a book | dence may be secured, or lack of disany more than you can build banking systems to order or make tariff laws in drawing them out, should never be out of ideal theories. Many employers recognize the unions of their men and get along prosperously without strikes ridicule before his class; who assures or armed Pinkertons.

Theoretically, the purpose of the trades-union is highly objectionable. In reality it seeks nothing short of a moto see the day when the employer, looking for printers or cigar-makers, can go This is nothing short of monopoly, unis why recognition of union officials is so strenuously insisted upon. The fear they will some day be discharged. The fear is that if employers treat with individuals or with separate bodies of pretically as objectionable as the boyeven the overt acts of hot-headed strik-

It begins to look as if the acts of organized labor and the acts of organized capital will have to be judged by the nature of the acts, and not the mere swer Judge Pipes' letter on "consent of the trust or the union does, before we the governed" did not carry with it an condemn it. If an employer can't get tained. work out of his men except by shooting them down, let's reform the employer. ject from Mr. H. B. Nicholas, printed If a labor union can't secure its ends elsewhere, ought, perhaps, to have been except by killing non-union men and burning property, let's reform the union. mend it either for its literary or intel- If a union's demands are unjust, letlectual properties, and we undertake its them be condemned. If an employer's his victory, when his prompt advance publication with the more misgiving in- methods are unjust, let them be con- would have placed his corps astride of demned. Let us not have one rule for the rights of capital and another for the was a just man, however, and made ing their country in lands that are far rights of labor. We must have some no complaint, because nature had not away. Predictions that the policy of this imperialist letters and frequent editori- rights of labor. We must have some no complaint, because nature had not such public opinion as this, or else our made McClernand as acute and daring ominiously defeated for chairman of industries have a rocky road before a soldier as Logan, or Crocker, or Frank the Democratic county convention. For them. It is, unfortunately, vain to look Blair. But in the second assault on to the combatants for concessions. Be- Vicksburg General McClernand made Nicholas contends we did not acquire fore capital will give up it will see its representations concerning the success the Philippines through the treaty of profits stop, its property rot away, its of his attack which were not warranted Paris because Spain lost whatever title principal be wiped out of existence. by the facts, but which persuaded Grant she had to them by the destruction of Before labor will give up, it will take to order a renewal of the assault, which Montojo's fleet. He says, also, that the the torch and the synamite, it will for- cost a useless sacrifice of life in the

see its little ones starve to death before its eyes. The remedy seems to lie in a public sentiment that can require jussurgent army was not recruited till long | tice from each contestant, from labor obedience to law, and from capital business prudence.

THE "BORN-SHORT."

Dr. G. M. Griffin, instructor of mathe matics in the Chicago Normal School, has been doing some work incidental to his vacation spent in the Rocky Mountains, among the teachers of that sec tion. His last address before leaving for his home in the Middle West was delivered before the Teachers' Institute at Helena, a few evenings ago, the subject being "The Unruly Element," which he designates further as "The Dull, the Slow, and the Born-Short." He took the ground that the control The dramatic episode at the Markle and development of children coming uncollieries at Jeddo, Pa., brings before | der the complex but similar conditions thus designated, is a problem as serithe fundamental antagonism that un- ous as any now confronting the intelligence of mankind for solution. Begingazized labor and organized capital. ning at what is to the educator the be-The address of the owner, Mr. Markle, ginning of the matter, this being the utmost limit of his domain in one direcing to arbitrate. Archbishop Ryan had tion Dr. Griffin censured parents heavlly for the misconduct of their offspring that would suit him. He would accept in that they fail to study their children, to take note of their weaknesses with a view to strengthen them, and of their faults with a view to correct them, before they are turned loose in the world to become undesirable members of so-

The noblest philanthropy is that which has taken up the cause of children of this class, and by patient endeavor has led them tenderly but firmly Mineworkers' officials. That is just ex- up to higher levels of consciousness and actly what the men don't want. If right and made possible to them the Markle wants to treat with them, he fruits of endeavor. There is no state in delegates authority to his superintend- type of philanthropy as not to have opment according to the largest possibilities of their condition of children who are born short in the sense of physical deprivation, and few that have not made provision for those much more unfortunate who are born short in mental equipment. These are classes that the state, by experience based upon the It has been a matter of principle with | broadest economic and philanthropic principles, has learned how to deal with mercifully and practically. It is still perplexed, however, for an answer when confronted by the problem of dealing with the "unruly element" among children.

Take, for example, the case of the youthful parricide now in jail at Peninnocent in appearance, of frank, open countenance and ordinary intelligence, enormity of the act of creeping upon that, if we may judge by its results, is he had suffered, yet so utterly unbalanced as to conclude that the father's It is obvious that the recognition of inality, he represents. The task is one state, and practical philanthropy has

The "dull and the slow" in this clastinctly in the realm and under the jurisdiction of the public schools and teachers. Dr. Griffin made the strongest point in his lecture when he contended sympathize properly with such children, ignorance of means whereby their confiposition to meet the conditions involved allowed inside of a schoolroom. The teacher who holds the dull pupil up to him emphatically that he will "never this type have been known to secure and hold places year after year in the nopoly in its line of business. It hopes public schools-of other cities, of course), is herself or himself so maniher efforts to teach might justly be adulterated and unblushing. And this likened to the spectacle of "the blind leaders of the blind."

GRANT AND M'CLERNAND.

The death of the venerable Major General John A. McClernand in his 89th workmen, they will, through this di- year recalls the fact that as commander to their party, but Silver Republicans, vision of the labor forces, prevent the of the Thirteenth Army Corps on monopoly of the labor market con- Grant's Vicksburg campaign General trived at. This much, against organ- McClernand went out of his way to The Oregonian wishes to be fair, es- ized labor, is true. But it is well enough | cross General Grant and make himself to remember that counterbalancing antagonistic to him at every opportucharges, against organized capital, are nity. McClernand and John A. Logan also true. The blacklist system is the- had distinguished themselves in Congress as War Democrats who followed cott. The company store is as much the example of their great leader, Sterobbery as the union's demand for pay phen A. Douglas, in standing by Prestfor work that is not done. The unjust dent Lincoln after the firing on Sumter. returning to Bryan and the action of system of weights and measures and McClernand had distinguished himself Silver Republicans who are returning the arbitrary withholding of wages by his courage and energy under Grant when earned are morally as indefensi- at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, but his ble as coercion of non-union men and rapid promotion to Major-General of Volunteers had turned his head, and he began to scheme to supplant Grant in command of the Army of the Tennessee Grant had one tilt with him after Arkansas Post, in January, 1863, when Mc-Clernand assumed to be independent of fact of organization. Let us see what Grant's authority, and on Grant's ap peal to Washington, Grant was sus

Nevertheless. Grant took the first le gitlmate opportunity offered to get rid of McClernand. At the battle of Champion's Hill, on the Vicksburg campaign, General McClernand's inexcusable slowness robbed Grant of the best fruits of Pemberton's only road of retreat. Grant | aid in the defeat of soldiers who are serv-

Still Grant said nothing until General Sherman sent him a slip cut from an Illinois newspaper purporting to be General McClernand's official report of the operations of the Thirteenth Army political wisdom and administrative ability. I do not wish to be of it. But 1 do severely criticised Generals Sherman and McPherson as responsible for the fallure of the second assault on Vicksburg, May 20, 1863. Grant at once asked McClernand if he was responsible for this report, and on obtaining an affirmative reply, at once relieved him from command, and that ended the military career of General John A. McClernand, McClernand could not complain of Grant's action. He was bound to submit his report to Grant, his military commander, for approval. He did not submit it because he knew that Grant would never approve his unjust accusation of Generals Sherman and McPherson, but would, on the application of these officers, order a court of inquiry, which would be fatal to McClernand. For political purposes, McClernand published in a newspaper his official report that he dared not submit to his military commander, and Grant at once cut off his head, just as he did the heads of all other insubordinate or incompetent corps commanders when he had a legitimate opportunity. Grant quietly disposed of McClernand, just as he afterwards did of Rosecrans, Butler, Burnside, William F. Smith, and authorized Sheridan to dispose of Warren.

The dispatches from Pekin to our Government indicate that, whether Pekin be evacuated or not by Russia, the troops of the allies expect to winter in China. Russia has not yet withdrawn from Pekin, and is not likely to withdraw from its present occupation of the railway from Taku to Tien Tsin, in our great commonwealth so poor in this favor of anybody but China. Russia will probably modify her policy in response to pressure from Germany, backed by Great Britain. Germany is justified in her apprehension that the Pekin Government would turn over its enemies among the Mandarins upon a false accusation of guilty responsibility in the matter of the Pekin outbreak. In China a wealthy man who is under death sentence is allowed to furnish a substitute, who, on payment of a stipulated sum to the substitute's heirs, submits to suffer death for his principal. Of course, in such a country it would not be difficult for the guilty members of the Pekin Government to obtain substitutes by purchase or by force, and turn them over on false accusation to the allies as principals.

Governor Roosevelt's presentment of the difference in wages received by workingmen of various grades in Idaho four years ago and at the present time could scarcely fall to set this earnest. thinking. An appeal to this class to use their votes wisely, so that they may not injure their own interests more than they injure the trusts by striking blindly for a change in an Administration that has increased their wage-earning power, is timely, and was forcibly made to the sturdy miners, train-workers and mechanics of the Rocky Mountain States. "The man of the trust will be hurt a good deal less than you by any great commercial disaster," is a statement that is readily understood by the wage-earner who is governed by intelligent self-interest.

John Wilson, borne to his grave a few days ago, full of years, and leaving a the community of which he was long an energetic, honorable factor, has added to his legacy a bequest that will leave an impress for the highest good upon the best sense, he collected books about them, enjoyed them, loved them. Dying, he bequeathed them under conditions that insures their protection as legacy to the Portland Library for the use, as works of reference, to any who care to consult them. The life-work of such a man does not cease with his breath, but goes on and on through the

Conditions at Cape Nome are steadily improving. The large surplus of men is being sloughed off, smallpox has practically disappeared, typhoid fever has yielded to a plentiful and pure water supply, and things generally are assuming the normal conditions of a fairly prosperous mining camp, capable of supporting from 6000 to 8000 people. get through his grade" (and teachers of The outlook is favorable for a quiet, orderly though isolated Winter, and a prosperous season for 1901. The mad rush of the Spring of 1900, never justified by facts, is a thing of the past, festly "borh-short" in some of the leaving the wreckage of human hopes nowhere else for laborers but to itself. higher virtues of humanity that his or and human life in its wake, and Nome as a mining camp will hereafter stand upon its simple merits as a great but not phenomenal gold-producing section.

> The list of storm victims in Texas grows and grows. The world was shocked on the day after the disaster was wrought by the wind and waves to learn that the dead would number 1000, and took refuge in the hope that the report was exaggerated by horror. Yet the estimate has grown from day to day, until now it reaches 12,000, with every probability that the loss of life is in excess of those figures. This exceeds by nearly 3000 the number lost by the British in battle during ten months of most bitter and exacting war in South Africa.

Russian diplomacy is doing very well It has broken the international concert in two pieces already, and seems about to secure a third disruption in the independent action of the United States.

The campaign may be apathetic, but it is not taciturn. All the papers are full of politics.

Baltimore American.

Ex-Controller James H. Eckels, who played a good part in the campaign for gound money four years ago, finds in the present campaign no reason to change his opinion, no excuse for giving his support to Bryan on the plea of party fealty. Nor does the bugaboo of imperialism scare him in the least. He is too intelligent a man to be frightend by campaign scarecrows or by the wild talk of men who are so thoroughly un-American as to Administration, if continued, will turn this Republic into an empire, do not give Mr. Eckels a moment's worry. No more should they give any voter a single anxious thought, for a more ridiculous campaign roorback was never put before the American people in any election contest. "As far as I am concerned," says Mr. Eckels, "I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have

debauched the party and placed it in the

attitude of a defender of all the isms that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryatism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a continuation of Bryanism and not believe it does, and I have faith in there being enough Democrats, who are Democrats from principle, to defeat Mr. believe it does, and I have faith in Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed in past years in Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a wrought in domestic and foreign affairs rience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker."

Here are the views of a Democrat who recognizes the danger of suporting a cal didate like Bryan, no matter how or by whom he was nominated. Bryanism means National dishonor and discredit; Crokerism the utter debauchery of American politics.

BRYAN REJECTED IN NEW YORK. Silver Ignored and an Expansionist Put Up for Governor.

Chicago Evening Post.

The platform of the New York Demo-crats, silent on the financial question and containing no reference to the reaf-firmed silver plank of 1896, "recognizes" the truth of the Kansas City declaration that the "burning issue of imperialism in-volves the very existence of our Republic and the destruction of our free institu-From this some might infer that the platform, expressly or by necessary implication, approved Mr. Bryan's Philippine programme-withdrawal of Americans from the islands, with independence for them. This would be a complete mis-

conception of its meaning. In point of fact the platform does not advocate the surrender of the Philippines. It merely affirms the doctrine of the automatic extension of the Constitution, and demands that "every part of our possesalons shall, be governed according to American precedents and American principles." This implies that the New York Democrats, or those of them who have taken the trouble to study the platform. would not object to the retention of the Philippines, provided the islands were assured the benefits and guarantles of the United States Constitution.

Now this is radically different from

Bryan's Philippine policy. Is the divergence accidental? No; apparently it is conscious and due to the fact that John B. Stanchfield, the nominee for Gov-ernor, is an avowed annexationist or "imperialist"! A New York paper recalls the emphatic words Mr. Stanchfield attered in February, 1800, at a dinner of the Amherst College Alumni Association. They were in part as follows:

I am just enough of a Republican, let me say, to advocate in the strongest terms that we upheld the Administration until all the fruits of its efforts are tied to us with a bond of the strongest iron. We are now at a critical stage. Everyone knows, the whole world knows, that we entered upon the Spanish war with the best of purposes and motives, and who can rightly forbid our taking the fruits? The question is not one of territorial expansion, of aggrandizement. That was settled for all eternity when Admiral Dewey planted the flag on the Philippine Islands. The question aggressive, intelligent class of voters to is not of expansion, but deciding what we thinking. An appeal to this class to use shall do with these islands and their people. Mr. Stanchfield has not modified his view. It is asserted by men friendly to him that he has repeated the sentiments just quoted many times. He does not admit that the question of annexation is open, and his doubt relates solely to the form of government, the political status, to be accorded to the islanders. Perhaps he now accepts the doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag, as the platform he stands on declares it does. Perhaps he

The important thing to note is that, assuming the Constitution to be for the United States alone, and not for annexed territory, Mr. Stanchfield is not in favor of our withdrawing from the Philippines, legacy of uprightness of character to The question of expansion, he says, "was settled for all eternity" by Dewey's planting of the flag! How about the poor paramount issue? The New York Demo-crats have really repudiated it while professing to indorse the Bryan platform!

is still in doubt. At any rate, the Consti-

tutional question is not a party of politi-

cal question, but one for the independent

Bryan a Party to Imperialism. Indianapolis News.

If there is imperialism in the Philippine licy of the Government, Mr. Bryan is very clearly a party to it, for he has admitted that the treaty was imperialistic property and their permanency as a and yet he urged the ratification of the treaty. In his speech at Indianapolis, he said:

> When the war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, opposition at once manifested itself. When the President finally laid before the Senate a treaty which recognized the in-dependence of Cuba, but provided for the dependence of Cuba, but provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, the menace of importalism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the ills that might follow errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country. Here Mr. Bryan clearly admits that the

treaty was imperialistic-a "menace of imperialism." Yet he advocated its ratification. After explaining and justifying his action in this regard he thus speaks of the result of the ratification:

I believe that we are now in a better posi-tion to ware a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified, treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified, a clean-out issue is presented between a government by consent and a government by force, and the imperialists must bear the re-sponsibility for all that happens until the question is settled. Is it too much to infer from this lan-

guage that Mr. Bryan favored the treaty in order that he might have an issue Before ratification he saw a "menace of imperialism" in the treaty; and after ratification he says that the treaty makes the imperialist issue sharp and "cleacut." Not only is so-called imperialis "cleanin part the creation of Mr. Bryan, but It was brought on the country with his co-operation, a co-operation rendered with the full consciousness, as he now agaits, that it was imperialism. He has his issue, his own showing, he deliberately helped to manufacture it.

The Lesson of the Luxon War The following correspondence has been out by the War Department in

"Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 28. "General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

"My beloved son; Captain Frank F. Creishaw, reached Atlanta on the 23d instant, and having been operated on on the 26th, died this morning from the effects of wounds received in battle in Batangas Province, Philippine Islands, on June 5 last. He leaves a young wife and four little children.

"We pray for the sake of all who have fellen there in defense of our country's

fallen there in defense of our country's honor that the fisg under which they sacrificed their lives may never be pulled down. We shall forever cherish the testimonials of his gallantry, of record in your office.

"Please cable Colonel Birkheimer.
"THOMAS C. CRENSHAW."
In reply to Mr. Crenshaw's telegram, Secretary Root sent the following mes

"I beg you to believe in my deep sympathy with you for the death of your gallant son from wounds received in ac-tion. I remember what a noble young American he seemed when I saw him with his regiment at Camp Meade, just before they sailed for the Philippine Islands.

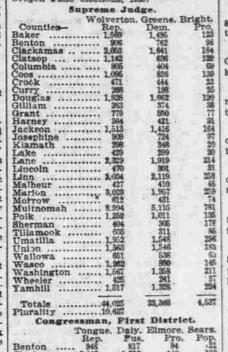
"The fing under which he sacrificed his life in defense of his country's rightful sovereignty will remain the emblem and guarantee of peace and justice through-out that land, and your boy's sacrifice hard as it is, will not have been in vain, "ELIHU ROOT

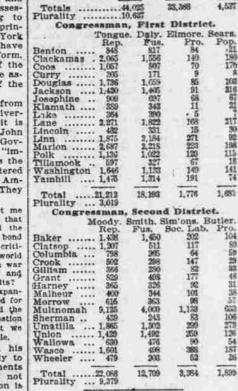
"Secretary of War." Captain Crenshaw entered the service

as a Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Volunteer Infantry on June 15, 1898, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant on September 22, 1898. e served with his regiment until May 1899, when he was honorably discharged. He was appointed a Captain in the Twenty-eighth United States Volunthe Iwenty-eighth United States volun-teers and went with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he served with great credit. He was wounded in the battle at Batangas and returned to the United States on sick leave.

OREGON'S VOTE IN JUNE.

For general information The Oregonian nerewith prints the official figures for Supreme Judge and Congressmen in the Oregon June elections, 1900: Supreme Judge





Calls Bryan a Freak. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Every utterance of Mr. Bryan since his nomination proves his conspicuous unfitess for the National Chief Magistracy. A man who cannot ascend a platform without contradicting his own record, belying his past, befooling his own party followers and slandering American statesmen and soldiers, is not a statesman, but a demagogue, and a demagogue of the low order, to be classed among freaks. Take this one utterance of Mr. Bryan, at Auburn, Neb.:

"The flag had been hauled down in Mexico, and the Mexican people were better off with their own government than they would be with an American carpet-bag government in that country. To strive to establish an analogy be tween the cases of Mexico and the Philippines marks a display of dense ignorance of history and a dire impotency of reasoning. There is imperialism and repression under Mr. Bryan's own eyes in Kentucky. But it is imperialism and repression for his political benefit. Instead of looking to Kentucky, where the judiciary has been displaced, juries packed, the most sacred rights of citizenship trampled under foot by the Demo-cratic machine, Mr. Bryan looks away off to the Philippines.

Is Politics Behind It?

Washington Star.
The responsibility for this condition rests primarily upon the agitators who have fomented the strike sentiment and exaggerated the wrongs of the miners. Who has, in turn, suggested to these agi-tators that this course be pursued at this particular season can only be surmised. Yet the people cannot overlook the coin-cidence between this strike in 1900 and the Homestead strike in 1892, each occurring on the eve of a Presidential election.

There is no possible connection between the Administration and its record on the one side and the struggle between coal miners and operators on the other. Yet, in the language of demagogy, a strike represents a depressed state of labor, and this, in turn, is an indication of general distress. It is the Popocratic cry just at present that there is no real prosperity. and the strike is likely to be utilized in campaign as exemplification of this dictum.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The widowed Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has an income of \$30,000 a year from the British Treasury, beside a jointure from the Co-burg Duchy estates. Her total income, including the proceeds from her Russian lands, amounts to \$250,000 a year.

Governor Lind, of Minnesota, speaking recently at a meeting in St. Paul in celebration of the landing of the first German ploneers in America, said that "under ordinary circum-stances" he did not approve of the observance of foreign national holidays by American citiens of foreign extraction. The Earl of Minto, Viceroy of Canada, and

Lady Minto are now in the Klondike. their way West Lady Minto distinguished her-self by riding on the cowcatcher when the train was passing through the Rockies, in order to take anapshots of the scenery. As a result, she has a splendid collection of photographs of the Canadian mountain fastnesses. Miss Longfellow, daughter of the poet, has been formally adopted into the tribe of Ojih-way Indians, who occupy an island in Lake Huron, near Saut Ste. Marie. The members of the tribe are the descendants of the In-dians who had the traditions from which the story of Hiawatha is drawn. They are giving open-air dramatic representations of "Hiawatha."

Dr. F. E. Bolton has resigned his position as professor of psychology and education in the State Normal School in Milwaukes to become professor of pedagogy in the State University of Iowa. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has taken graduate in Europe. In 1808 Clark University conferred on him the degree of doctor of philosophy.

The Farmer. I'm in my highest glee; Every man who makes a speech Is talking straight to me; Hopes I'm making money-I'm a regular pet, Politicians all seem scared

For fear I'll get in debt. I'm not wearing broadcloth, I've no horneless rig.
Just the same, at present,
I am feeling mighty big. It kind o' puts a person In a satisfying To find that he's the object

NOTE AND COMMENT. Kwang Hsu will go down to history as

the Chinese Charley Ross. We have only the calendar's word to

convince us that this isn't April. Bryan is making the campaign with his

mouth, and the campaign never closes. Census Director Merriam has abandoned his intended trip to Chicago and Omaha.

If bad news from the Democrats is all the Filipines are waiting for, they wilk not have to wait long.

It is time some one said to the rising generation of newspaper humorists: "Let the dead past bury its jokes."

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent \$1900 for the Galveston sufferers. Sir Thomas is the kind of an American that we need.

The didn't-know-it-was-loaded man is now saving the fool-killer's time by mistaking tondstools for mushrooms. King Menelik, of Abyesinia, is thinking

of going to war with England. He will be wise if he takes it out in thinking. It is fortunate for Galveston that its calamity came in a Republican Adminis-

tration, when people had money to spare. The Mayor of Atlanta has been sober for nearly a week, and the City Council is thinking seriously of impeaching him.

Perhaps Teddy owes a great deal to the fact that he used to be a crack baseball player. He seems to be able to make a hit wherever he goes.

Fraulein Raffentz, of Vienna, who recently arrived at Paris on the way to Calais, intends to swim across the channel to Dover as soon as there may be favorable weather. She is not to be followed across by any boat, and says that she must reach the English Coast or drown. If successful, she will go to Constantinople and duplicate Lord Byron's famous swimming feat, and next to New York, where she intends to swim from the Battery around Staten Island and back.

An Illino's paper contains the following comprehensive "ad": "I take great pleasure in announcing to the people of Wellington and the surrounding country that I have purchased the J. N. Barritt stock of furniture and will not only enlarge the stock but will put in a full line of undertakers' goods. I am a licensed embalmer and will attend calls night and day. Will furnish a funeral car when desired. I also do all kinds of repairing and make screens. I am also an attorney and notary public and will give legal advice and draw legal papers of all kinds. Farm loans a specialty. I solicit a share of your patronage and invite you to call and get acquainted. Robert Mell, Wellington, III.

Among recent deaths is that of Colonel Innis N. Palmer, retired, one of the few surviving officers who served in the Mexican War. He was graduated from West Point in 1846, and was appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles. He was commended for gullant and meritorious services at Contreras and Cherubusco, and given the rank by brevet of First Lieutenant for his services in those battles, as well as the brevet of Captain. for gallantry at Chaputtepec. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Fair Onks, Va., May 31, 1862, when Joe Johnston pounded to a pulp Casey and Couch's divisions of Key's corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The Filipinos are only waiting atill election.-Press dispatch.

Only waiting till election Brings the Democrats success We must candidly confess, Only waiting till November With its devastating frost. Shall descend on Mack and Teddy, And their cause is good and test. Only waiting for Bill Bryan, J. P. Altgeld and that sush, To procure us ammunition
To shoot soldlers in the bush;
Only waiting for the nappy And the long-expected time

When to jail a Filipino Shell be made by law a crime Then we'll sally forth in thousands. Make the towns our signal fires, And we'll shoot Americanos, Till the last drmed for expires But it's weary, weary waiting, And the thing just now appears That they'll keep us only waiting For some fifty thousand years.

Why Do They Hope? Charlotte (N. C.) Observer (Dem.), which refuses to support Bryan and Stevenson, although the latter is a personal friend of the editor, puts a poser to those Democrats who are hoping and expecting ex-President Cleveland to declare in favor of the Democratic Presidential ticket. It SAVE:

If old man Cleveland is all that they have said he was, why are Mr. Bryan's supporters breathlessly hoping that he will announce himself for the Nebrashan? If he was a traitor to his party one time, how can he be trusted inside the breastworks now? There is no evidence that he has reformed, except that he is a record to yote for the Democratic nemines. expected to vote for the Democratic numinee.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Here, waiter, you have charged for these soups instead of two." "Yes, sir; there is the one I spilled on mademe's dress."—Journal Amusant.

Re-Well, there's one thing; you never hear of a man wishing he was a woman. She-Of course not. It might be his fate to marry some horrid man .- Boston Trans, ript. Artistic Research.—"Annie Nibbins is the meanest kind of goostp." "What variety is

meanest kind of goestp." "What variety is that?" "She's the kind that doesn't tell anything herself, but gets you to tell all you know."-Chicago Record. Stubb-You say he is very sensitive about being called awkward? Penn-Yes; when he accidentally gashed himself with a resor ha

tried to make people believe he had attempted suicide.—Philadelphia Record. A New Trick.-Old Fogy Proprietor-Why did you treat that shabbily dressed woman so coolly? Sharp Clerk-You notised I sold to her, didn't you? "Yes." "And the article didn't really suit her." "I noticed that."

"She bought it because she thought I thou she couldn't afford to." -New York Weekly. what a Directory They Could Have.—'And you say,' remarked Saian, "that you really like the place! I suppose you look at the smoke and imagine you are in Chicago." "Oh, no," replied the late arrival from Chicago." "I haven't noticed the smoke. It's the population that you have here that papiling me." They were that you have here that papiling me." They were that you have here that inspires me."-Brook-

lyn Life. Queenly Kindness.—"I think," said little Frances, who had been studying her history lesson, "that it would be very kind of Queen Victoria if she would die this year." "That is a singular remark," said Frances' mother.
"What do you mean?" "It would be such an
easy date for future history classes to remem-ber."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telograph.

Sense of Responsibility. Washington Star. I am feeling all a-tremble!

Though I'm trying to dissemble, I'm convinced that all my efforts are in vain, My brain is growing torrid; There are wrinkles on my forehead, As I sit and think and think with might and

I'm a factor in this Nation That is leading all creation

And I feel a lump that rises in my throat, When I shudder and remember That once more it is September, And that pretty soon I've got to go and vota