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TODAY'S WEATHER -Pair and warmer;

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1900

CASE FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY. The dire extremity into which an unfeeling fate has thrust a certain candidate for the Presidency calls for the sigh of sympathy if not the tear of pity. Few causes of such high and holy structed by the Government at La Paypretensions have ever been made to look quite so distressed and embarrassed. Why has Providence, accred-Sted with tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, left this Knight of the Rueful Countenance naked to his pitiless mdversaries?

A ponderous discussion has been going on for some time as to what Bryan will do for sliver if he becomes President. Mr. Schurz has told in two long letters what he thinks Bryan would do, and Secretary Gage has maintained a contrary view with equal skill and persistence. Chairman Jones and Bourke Cockran, also, have participated learnedly in the discussion. Then it occurred to some unfeeling wretch to ask Bryan himself. It was argued that no ope should know better than he whether he would order "coin" obligations paid in gold or silver, and that we needn't burst in ignorance when the knowledge was obtainable at first hand. Newspaper men were sent to interview him but he "declined to be interviewed." He respected the feelings of the silver men too much to say he would pay the obligations in gold, and he valued the good opinion of the gold men too highly to say he would pay them in silver. His embarrassment was obvious, and a humane opponent would have recognized and respected it. Yet a day does not pass but some feeling Republican demantis to know what Bryan would do as regards silver. This is cruelty to candidates. There ought to be a law against it.

When a man is up a stump for an ssue, he has to grab the first thing andy. "Consent of the governed" was promising, but the consequences of its pplication in the South has so obviously disastrous a bearing on the Democratic electoral vote that the Republican press has become hilarious upon the South is turning upon its standard-"There is no Southern white man," says the Memphis Scimitar, "who does not in his heart repudiate that 'consent of the governed' humbug, so far as it concerns any other race than the Caucasian, or who will agree that any colored race is capable of selfgovernment." The Scimitar declares that this is its own belief, "and, there fore, it is consistent in approving the governing of the Philippines and of this country by white men, regardless of maforities or the 'consent of the governed.' " The adaptability of this utterance to make the apostle of "consent" look foolish in his stronghold could not possibly be increased. The South evidently knows what danger there is of "consent" being enforced if Bryan gets in. But it might be less brutal in the disclosure. Some Republican paper is sure to take the thing up and press it relentlessly home. A fool friend is about as humiliating as an open enemy.

The specter of "imperialism" and 'militarism" is a first-class asset in the Bryanite oratorical stock. How it swells and threatens and terrifies! How It corrugates the orator's brow and transfixes his hearers with gloom! Now is it the part of Christian charity to turn the pages of history and bring to light other such ogres that have had their day and dropped to rest? The care over President Jackson, who was dubbed "King Andrew the First" and pictured with crown and scepter trampling on the Constitution, and afterward re-elected with 216 electoral votes; the usurping ambition of Lincoln, upon whose election in 1864 we were to "sit down smid the ruins of the Republic"; the militarism that was to come in with the elevation of Grant to the Presidency -all these things are now revived to nake the specter of "imperialism" look ridiculous. This, also, is hard papers.

Tammany Hall must have known, or at least should have known, that the doctrine that all trusts are Republican would have to serve as a leading battle-cry in the Bryanite campaign of Yet its principal men unblushingly formed the ice trust and put up prices on the sick and poor of the City New York, just in time for their tion to give the lie to their candidate's pretensions, and prick one of the biggest and roslest bubbles he had own for the delectation of rear-platform audiences. As if in collusion with Tammany, the Republican speakers and papers immediately begin to exploft this embarrassment of the Demratic nominee, and pester him with questions that discover neither pity nor relenting. Can a man be put in a hole this way with nobody to cry mercy?

Suppose a man said in 1895 that tour ears more of the gold standard would bankrupt the farmers and ruin every ebtor-must his words be dragged up to confute his prophetic powers today on another subject? Suppose a man has trained with Altgeld, Tillman and fones for four years does that prevent from putting Carlisle and Caffery n his Cabinet if he wants to? Suppose he has sworn eternal destruction to the

elected? Suppose he talks sliver at the West, "consent" at the East, and trusts at the South-can't a man adapt his bait to the fish he is out for? Suppose he does appeal to passion and prejudice -what is a man to do when he hasn't any sensible arguments to offer? With prosperity giving the lie to his prophecies of four years ago, with history hooting down his dread omens of "imperialism," with the South solid against "consent" and giving him its electoral vote through its very denial, with Democrats in trusts up to their neck-where is the poor man to turn, we should like to ask, without subjecting himself to the ridicule of friend and foe?

If the embarrassing position of nomince had been forced on Bryan, it would be different. But the painful character of his case is intensified by the fact that he has been after it, horse, foot and dragoons, ever since the election of 1896. Time would fail to tell of the forced marches he has made into £500 to £700, of £70. As a consequence New York and Maryland, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, every time a marplot a tax of 8d in the pound is graduated against his supremacy showed his head. The platforms must be what he suggests, the men who are to do things must be those he picks out, and they must do everything exactly his way. It is superfluous to point out the refinement of cruelty, therefore, in showing up to Bryan the frailties of Bryanism. He is in a very deep and precipitous hole, where escape is impossible from his relentless pursuers with sharp sticks, crushing boulders and boiling oil. He is entitled to the active interest of humane societies. He should plead the law against cruel and unusual punishment.

COMPLETION OF THE YAMHILL LOCK.

The extension of navigation on the Yamhill River, through the completion and opening to traffic of the lock concite, signalizes at once the passing of the old and the introduction of a new era in the intercommercial life of a section of the state better known perhaps in pioneer life than any other except the immediate vicinity of Salem and Oregon City. The construction of this lock was a dream of far-away years; the completion a realization which but relatively few of the dreamers of a third or half a century ago have lived to witness. The people of Yamhill County-early settlers and their descendants-have always been loyal to their section. Its beauty has been enjoyed, its productive capacity has been recognized, its social and educational advantages extolled, and as a rallyingpoint in the endeavor of many citizens whose names have become prominent in the history and development of a great state, "Old Yamhill" has become of more than local fame. Like other sections of the state, it has suffered from lack of transportation facilities, and, like other sections, drained by a semi-navigable waterway, its people have always been intensely loyal to their river and firm in the opinion that they were entitled to the consideration of the Government for its improvement.

The demand for this consideration was made through representatives in Congress, who received the votes of Yambill County farmers upon direct promises made to present and urge this claim in that body for many years before an appropriation for this improve ment was worked into the river and harbor bill. Other delays followed; postponing the long-looked-for day when the products of a rich farming section could be shipped at McMinnville and way stations below on the Yamhill River and run through to Portland without reshipment or delay. Waiting-patience it could scarcely be it to the point of rudeness. Can't a called—has at length been rewarded; eracy that sent forth the cruiser Alacandidate's feelings be respected? Even and from this til run the year round between Portland and McMinnville," with plenty of water to insure quick and safe transit of freight.

> The Government has done its part, the part demanded. The construction and equipment of the lock at La Fay ette seem to be without defect, and to answer perfectly their purpose. It now remains for the producers of the section favored to profit by the saving in freight rates which the movement of staple agricultural products by water to the deep sea, or transcontinental shipping port, permits, and, with proper boating equipment and system, insures Production should be stimulated by this improvement in waterway transporta-The wheat, hop and hay area tion of Yamhill County should be increased to an extent that will insure continuous and enlarged river traffic, while the railroads will still find profitable traffic in the quicker movement to market necessary for the more perishable products of diversified agriculture, and the passenger traffic which no waterway equipment can satisfy.

AN INCOME TAX.

Bryan, in his Topeka speech, declared for the income tax, and he now reiterates this demand in his letter. He reminds the Populists that it is only by co-operation with the Democratic party that they can hope to effect this imposition of the odious, discriminating income tax, or overturn the Supreme Court as at present constituted, with a as a "corner-stone." view to procuring a reversal of the decision that declared the income tax unconstitutional. In the Forum for February, 1897, United States Senator David B. Hill denounced the demand ary and February, 1861, was neither for an income tax in the Chicago platform of 1896 as one of the causes of Bryan's defeat. Among other things Mr. Hill said this of the income tax:

This tax had never before been approved in a Democratic piatform, and had never been tolerated by the country, except as a tempo-rary expedient in time of war. Yet this piatproposed to fasten it upon the Nation in a time of profound seace as a part of its permanent fiscal policy.

It is an unjust, inquisitorial and sectional

tax. It is a tax upon thrift, industry and brains, and not upon wealth per se. It is a direct tax, and when not levied upon the states according to their ropulation, as required by the Constitution, cannot be levied at all. It was remarded in many quarters as an in-defensible measure of confiscation, pressed by the improvident or impecunious states, as against the thrifty, progressive and wealthy ones. It was urged by every political ad-venturer, ignoramus and demagogue in the country. The demand therefor was part and parcel of the same unseemly clamor con cerning the alleged interests of "the masses against the classes" of which so much was

heard in the recent campaign. This income tax is part of the Bryan platform and programme of 1900, and Bryan, in his letter of acceptance, now notifies his supporters that this tax can cities as announced. The population of be imposed only by means of his election and general Democratic success at the polls next November. The income tax was proved to be in practice a sectional tax, for the records in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Reve nue show that while the whole amount id standard-does that prevent him of the tax, as returned to that depart-

declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, was \$15,943,746, there was returned from the states which voted for Bryan in 1896 only the sum of \$1,880,201. New York's share was twice as much as all these Bryanite states, being one-quarter of the whole tax, and yet Bryan reiterates his demand for an income tax, which in practice would

prove sectional extortion. It is urged that England had levied a war tax on incomes from 1803 to 1816; that the income tax was revived in 1842, and has been renewed from year to year for more than fifty years, yielding some \$90,000,000 in the years 1898-99. But this English tax on incomes is not identical with our discriminating income tax. Incomes of £150 are altogether exempt from taxation. On incomes of from £150 to £400, an abatement of £160 is allowed; and on incomes of £400 to £500 an abatement of £150; £500 to £600, an abatement of £120; of these abatements and exemptions, on incomes below £700 by an easy progression from complete exemption on incomes below £150 to an amount equivalent to a tax of \$ 1-3 per cent on the total income, where the income is above £700.

The purpose of the English income tax is not to impose an income tax on incomes of \$750, deeming that amount necessary for the bare necessary food, clothing and shelter of a family; neither does the English income tax seek to fine a man excessively for the crime of being thrifty, pushing and intelligent, so it does not attempt, as our incometax law did, to enact a class tax under which the masses shall be entirely exempt.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

At its recent National grand encampment at Chicago, the G. A. R. denounced the unfairness of Southern school histories. The criticism of the G. A. R. is well founded, but the school histories at the North are open to severe criticism, not because they are partisan, but because they are non-committal and emasculated, both in sentiment and fact. One of the great publishing-houses of New York City dropped Lincoln's "Gettysburg" speech from one of its school readers because it had been persuaded that the presence of this speech injured the sale of this school book at the South. As a matter of fact, the great book companies of the country have catered to the surviving "copperheads" at the North and irreconcilables of the South so obsequiously that the school histories North or South are worthless. The school history at the South is a partisan falsification and sectional lie, while the school history at the North has been accurately described as "pallid historical pabulum intended to meet all emergencies of school-board criticism." The nativeborn Southern school histories are more respectable in their partisan and sectional hate than the Northern school histories prepared by great book companies, which, in the contemptible spirit of greedy commercialism, are as abject publishers today as they were before the war, when Harpers were the publishers of expurgated school books for Southern circulation. Yet it is doubtful if these stupid school histories, North and South, can do much harm so long as the leading statesmen of the North and South speak the truth as to the facts of the Civil War on both sides. Last week ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert spoke at Portsmouth, N. H., on "Kearsarge Day," words of patriotism so broad-minded that a stranger to our history could not have divined from ex-Secretary Herbert's speech that he was a General of the Southern Confedgma to prey upon the commerce of the Secretary Herbert said was this:

As we are not dreaming, we are rejoicing over realities, rejoicing that though our con-test was bitter and bloody our reconcillation is hearty and complete, rejoicing that it has been given us to witness at last that "more perfect union" which the fathers dreamed of in the reamble to our Constitution, but never lived

These were the words of a man who helped to make the short-lived but heroic history of the Southern Confederacy. Now the real future leaders of public opinion at the North and the South will not be men of narrow partisan brain. They will be men of the callber of Secretary Long, of Massachusetts, and Secretary Herbert, of Alabama; men too big and too brave to lie. The men of brains who will hereafter lead the public opinion of the North and the South will not resort to scrub school histories for their facts or their logic, General Joseph E. Johnston, Generals Beauregard, Longstreet, Hood and Vice-President Stephens have written out and published their memoirs; Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Cox have published their military memoirs; and comparison between these narratives of honorable soldiers will bring the reader to a fair conclusion as to the facts. As to the argument, that went down at Appomattox. The direct issue of principle between the two forces was the alleged right of secession. Slavery got into the Issue because the Confederacy based its system of government and society on slavery

It is useless for the South to attempt to justify or extenuate its old errors of action and opinion by argument. The secession of the cotton states in Januright nor politic nor necessary, and the subsequent secession of the border practical, utilitarian point of view. The frantic fool school histories of the South and the emasculated school histories of the North, will not do any serious harm, because the leading minds, South and North, will read Joe Johnston, Hood, Beaupegard, Longstreet, Ste phens, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Cox, and treat the school histories with contempt. Local, provincial prejudice will work mischief for years to come at the South and the North, but the big men of both sections will accept the heatiry of the Civil War as told by the pens of the men who made it rather than its story as told by the pens of those who shrank from its perils or

were too young to know its dangers. The Eastern States are growing rapidly, as well as the Western ones. Census returns for complete states have not yet been published, but the fact is shown clearly by the statistics of the the eleven leading cities of Massachusetts has been announced, and shows a gain ranging from 53.52 per cent in Somerville to 25.07 in Boston. This is much above the average gain in population throughout the country, and probably above the average growth in cities. This growth of the Eastern States has

showed that Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts had gained more during the decade from 1880 to 1890 proportionately than had Illinois, Indiana, Ohio or Iowa. And perhaps this same result will be shown by the present census. Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire will show little if any gain, as was the case ten years ago, but there are other Western States besides Nevada that will show as small a percentage This is because the growth in the East is due to the larger proportion of manufacturing cities and towns. As in the case of Massachusetts, these have made enormous gains, greater than those of the agricultural towns of the West. In Massachusetts the twelfth census shows ten citles with more than 60,000 population, which is twice as many as were shown at the census taken ten years ago. The center of population, nevertheless, is shifting westward, but it is slow process, the estimated westward movement having been but twenty miles during the last decade.

The relatively small number of convicts in the State Prison at this time is said to be due to the abolishment of the fee system for the compensation of District Attorneys and certain county officers. It is not shown, however, that society is the loser through this condition of affairs, while it is generally understood that taxpayers are gainers thereby. The charge, if true, is a severe reflection upon the official honesty of the constabulary and prosecuting officers of the several counties, who are sworn to vigilance in the discharge of their duties after a full knowledge of the remuneration that they are to re-ceive for their services. Official activity of the pernicious type is held by this showing to be engendered by the fee system, an influence that is at least as likely to militate against justice as to uphold it, and to act as a menace rather than a protection to community interests. The state has no desire to push the convict list beyond the point demanded by justice and public safety. The statement in explanation of the unusually small number of convicts now doing time in the Penitentiary may therefore be regarded as a valid argument against a continuation of the fee system, unless it can be shown that the larger the convict list the more orderly and safe the community life of the

A mild sensation was recently created in speculative circles of a certain order in Chicago by the declaration of Professor Starr that we are gradually changing into Indians. This declaration is based on the measurements of the faces of a number of people who have high cheek bones and long facial development. The theory is that when any race has colonized another region, as the Europeans the tropics, their descendants in future generations assume the characteristics of the natives. This will be regarded as a rather insufficient basis for so startling a conclusion. Few people will dive into the dim possibility far enough to lose sleep in wondering whether or not we shall return to the copper color of the aborigines and find our chief recreation in sun dances. The prospect is not sufficiently imminent to be very alarming.

If further proof were needed of the advantage of diversified agriculture over a one-crop specialty, the reports of earnings of Northwestern railroads this Fall would supply it. The great wheatgrowing states of the interior became alarmed early in the season over reports of injury to the grain crop, and the stocks of certain railroads took a panicky tone for a time. But they now find t been noticed. When the grain shortage came this time it was found that there were plenty of other products to take the place of the grain that had failed. And all the great interests dependent on the prosperity of agriculture are steadled and supported by this fortunate discovery.

The China situation is evidently in an unsettled state. The powers are evidently waiting for something to turn up, and such expectations are generally realized. The only power that really seems to know just what it wants to do is Russia, and Russia is in a position to get about what she wants. That is, to begin with, Manchuria, and for the rest she will prefer the status quo until her resources are improved and her opportunity is at hand. Delay and indecision, mutual jealousy and misunderstandings, pour water on her wheel.

"Abraham Lincoln and Bryan! Abraham Lincoln and Altgeld! To associate these names together as allies in a common cause-aye, to pronounce them together in the same breath-is not only a fraud, it is a sacrilege." So said Carl Schurz, speaking at Peoria in 1896, and what was true then is true now, having gained emphasis with the passing years.

If the extreme statements of mineowners as to the heavy emoluments of miners are correct, one is tempted to wonder how they came to strike, anyhow. A long strike is a painful and realistic affair to be undertaken without any actual grievance.

A fruitful source of inaction in the Chinese imbroglio is the election season in both Britain and America. Politics a great discourager of decision, and states was absolutely absurd from a that is one of the inconveniences of popular government,

The question still is, Does Bryan know as much about imperialism in 1900 as he knew about the gold standard in 1896?

Hanna Always Arbitrated. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Senator Hanna's frank declaration in favor of arbitration for labor troubles takes special meaning from the character of the man. It must be accepted as sincere, because he has acted on it in his siness, for the candidly confessed reason that he has found it profitable. No man is less under the dominton of senti-ment than Senator Hanna. He is our most perfected type of the business man in politics, and the politican in business. In both capacities he favors arbitration as a preventative of social friction and economic waste. He counts its money value to his business as he might count that of an election carried for his ptary. He found it cheaper through a term years to recognize labor unloins in his coal mines and work out disputes with them through arbitration than to endure the waste and loss of strikes. This is the policy, whether announced as a theory r not, of the sagacious men who control the only anthracite mines not yet drawn into the strike. If arbitration ever gets general acceptance as a means of pre-venting or ending labor troubles, it will be because capitalists and employ from going back on silver, once he is ment, for all the states, under the law been continuous. The census of 1890 come convinced that it is sound business

policy, that it pays. This is precisely the ground on which compulsory arbitration was established by law in New Zealand. Henry Lloyd's book puts an end to all mystery about that. The majority of employers wanted it, to coerce the minority to join them in putting an end to the intolerable loss and waste of strikes. Doubtless, if the details of the legislation were known, it would be found that pub-lic men like Mr. Hanna had large part in putting the law through.

NEW TARIFF PROMISED.

New Schedules Preparing for the Philippine Islands. New York Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- A revision of

the tariff imposed upon imports into the Philippine Islands will probably be announced within a month or two. The special commission appointed by the War Department to study the subject has made its report to the Philippine Commission, and the entire subject is now before Chief Commissioner Taft, and his associates. A copy of the new sariff proposed by the special commission has not yet been received at the War Department, but the hints given in the cable from the Philippine Commission made public today indicate that a more liberal policy will be followed than in the old Spanish tariff. The action of the Philippine Commission will not be final, but fur-ther changes will be made at the War Department if the report of the commission is not sufficiently progressive. Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Division of the War Department, recommended the appointment of the tariff board at Manila, suggested at the time that the duties on fruits, canned goods, cheap cottons, and other necessaries of life be materially reduced. He also suggested that the complications of the old Spanish tariff be gotten rid of as far as possible. The Spanish tariff, in addition to the duties regularly set forth in the schedules, contained various special charges, known to European finance as surtaxes, which were sometimes cleverly manipulated by the Spanish officers for the benefit of their friends. Colonel Edwards suggested the abolition of these surtaxes, and it is expected that this recommendation will be adopted. The new Philippine tariff will not disdirectly in favor of exports

from the United States, but will be uni-form against all nations. The War De-partment feels bound, not only by the treaty with Spain, but by the public policy adopted by the Administration in the Orient, to make no exemptions from import duties in favor of goods from the United States. It is possible, however, to promote trade with this country by low duties upon those articles which are largely exported and in which the United States are the most efficient producers. This may not be consciously done in all cases by the Philippine Tariff Commission, but would naturally result the leading necessaries of consumption and those used in processes of production. It is probable also that special attention has been called to such articles by com-munications from the exporters in this country. The work of putting the tariffs of the dependencies upon a scientific basis is admitted to be far from complete. The old Spanish tariffs were the result of so much manipulation, both to permit personal favoritism and to meet the pressing fiscal needs of the local treasuries, and were so complicated that it has been difficult giving them a sufficient degree of simplicity and harmony when they have been the basis of the new schedules. It has not seemed desirable, on the other hand, to wipe out the Spanish tariffs, which had some adaptation to local needs. and substitute so elaborate a mechanism of faxation as the Dingley law.

A revision of the Cuban tariff next year might be predicted, if Cuba were to remain under the charge of the United States. The new tariff, which went into effect on June 15 last, embodied some improvements over the first tariff promulgated by the United States, but maintained high duties upon cheap cottons and other necessaries of life. It was distinetly provided that the rates should remain in force for a year, in order to obviate uncertainty and enable importers that the one-crop slavery had passed to anticipate their needs. The provision away, and so easily that the change for the importation of railway material, which seemed at first to be skillfully the last fiscal year to upward of \$2.000.— man in the city. When at work he wore drawn in favor of certain syndicates, was 000,000. As a result of Mr. Bryan's scheme these rolled up in nort of chignen under given such a liberal interpretation by the War Department as practically to permit the importation of railway material by any one operating any sort of a railway.

Manufacturing machinery enters Cuba at
an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent, and
agricultural machinery at 10 per cent—
rates which are not likely to be material ly changed in case it lies with the United States to make another revision. rates were intended to encourage the industrial development of the island, but have not yet accomplished much in this direction. American capital seems to hesitate to embark in permanent enterprices while the political future of Cuba is so uncertain. It is known here from trustworthy sources that the conserva-tive classes in Cuba would welcome a continuance of American control, and that if this should be guaranteed there appears to be little doubt that capital would flew into the island and important agricultural and manufacturing projects be set on foot. . Thus far such capital has been attracted only to electric and steam railways, whose projectors evidently count upon their ability to make money, however uncertain may be the monetary standard or the sanctity of business co tracts under Cuban law.

Altgeld for Attorney General.

Chicago Times-Herald. In Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance, just before he declares that if elected "I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin," he makes this threat: I shall select an Attorney-General who without fear or favor enforce existing laws

We call this a threat because in a letter from James Matlock Soovel in The Philadelphian we find this warning. I shall vote for Mr. McKinley. . ecause William J. Bryan has prom

Imagine John P. Altgeld in control the legal machinery of the Republic. And yet that is a part of the programme the man who has agreed to place a Cabinet position and all the Federal patron-age of New York at the disposal of age of New You Richard Croker.

After the Stormy Weather. Saturday Evening Post

It's after the stormy weather—camp's still and the fighting done;
And we're closer—thank God!—together, in the joy o' the battle won. Under the flag united—friendly as friends may beThe man who marched with Sherman and the man who followed Lee,

It's after the stormy weather. See now where the skies bend blue, And light the stars of the flag that waves splendidly over you!
The battle-thunders have died away—the folds of the flag float free. And fainter now are the echoes of the guns from over sen.

After the stormy weather! Peace on the

plains and hills; No crimson drops on the daisies, no red on the rippled rills, Only one thought for the country: "Waves the flag from shore to shore; Wrongs righted, and, love united, we are brothers forevermore!"

One thought! Let the sea winds wing it over the echoing deep! thought! Let the rivers sing it where the dreaming valleys sleep! Thrilled to the stars in music; after the are all at home in the country under the smile of God. We are all at l

FRANK L. STANTON.

BRYAN'S REAFFIRMATION OF 16 TO 1

New York Herald. Is Mr. Bryan the Democratic party? His opponents assert that he is, and in his letter of acceptance he furnishes

a basis for their assertion. Iterating his deciaration in favor of the free coinage of silver, he declares that the Republican party now, "for the first time openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard," whereas he claims "the Democratic party remains its steadfast advocate."

In view of the atrenuous efforts made at Kansas City to dedge the free coinage issue and to omit it from the platform it would be ludicrous to claim that the party represented by that convention was "steadfast" in advocating that mischievous and rejected heresy.

Mr. Bryan, however, refused to learn or forget, and by his persistence triumphed over a majority of the delegates and secured the insertion of the plank. Therefore, when he talks of "the Democratic party" being the steadfast advocate of free coinage he obviously if unconsciously makes known his conviction that he is the party.

Recognizing the fact that about 22 pounds of silver in any part of the civilized world now exchanges for one pound of gold, all the governments decline to open their mints for the coinage of 16 pounds of the white metal into the equivalent of a pound of the yellow metal. The time when that ratio of 16 to 1 expressed the relative actual value of the metals has passed, and the nations of the earth perceive it.

There are intelligent persons who believe that if the great commercial countries were to enter into an agreement for coining silver at a common ratio an increased volume of it might be put into circulation, but there is no possibility at this time of any such experiment being tried; and even these so-called bimetallists admit that it would be insanity for any one nation alone to open its mints to the free colnage of all the silver in the world into coins stamped at twice their instinsic value and made a legal tender for payment of debts at their nominal or face value.

Since anybody under such an arrangement could have his bullion or spoons stamped into "dollars" these would be lars" would be cheated. In other words, Mr. Bryan's scheme means repudiation. I saw an intimation of a threatened war with Directly there was any chance of free for repayments in gold, and if the mints were actually opend merchants would was to be in silver. The result would The paper said McKinley was somewhat opbe, to begin with, the ruin of creditors. of all interests until business could be readjusted to the silver standard, for the and we should be not on "a double standard" but on a silver basis, and with the white metal alone in circulation.

Every business man everybody who has studied the question because that this date line came in view. and we should be not on "a double

letter of acceptance again advocates free coinage at 16 to 1 by this country independently of other nations, and demands "an American financial system made by the American people for themselves." He might as well denounce the multiplication table in use by the rest of the world and demand "an American arithmetical system made by the American people for 4 instead of 2. The country-after the preliminary panic and destruction-would we should have ruin to begin with, and with perpetual difficulty and loss, with through them at will, an inefficient and constantly fluctuating medium of exchange.

By their protracted flirtations with the platform of last June squinting at free coinage by international agreement-the in his letter of acceptance. Moreover, the currency bill passed last Spring needlessly redeeming Government bonds on a 214 per cent basis and extending them to 30 years on a 214 per cent basisfor that is precisely what the transaction amounts to, with the reduction of % per cent in the tax on notes based on the new bonds-is by no means a fulfillment of the pledge to reform the currency. Its apparent purpose and actual effect has been to stimulate the issue of bank notes, for which there was no demand, and produce artificially easy credits. Still the Republicans are squarely committed to the maintenance of the gold standard, and therefore, despite this juggling with the note issues in the interests of a special class, their position on the financial question must be supported by all thinking men, as against Mr. Bryan's proposition to pull the props from under our entire system and precipitate repudiation and ruin.

MEN AND WOMEN.

An investigator has learned that of the re-markable number of deaths by drowning so far this season not less than 80 per cent of the victims were ignorant of the art of swim-

Russian girls have a peculiar way of learn ing their matrimonial prospects. A number of zirls take off their rings and conceal them in a shallow basket of corn; partake of the corn, and the owner of the first ring uncovered will be the first to enter matrimony. Under orders from the Interior Department hundreds of miles of wire fence are being taken down in Oklahoma, and cattleme put up the fence without any authority ever are making loud complaint. The saved them a handsome sum in cowboy hire. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has established a school at Berkeley for the young women of the University of California. It is called "The Academy of Lost Arts," and gives instruction in sewing and other domestic occupations.

Twenty cents an hour will be paid for plain sewing, but as the skill of the worker inreases the amount of pay will increase. The Duke of Sutherland has been asked to accept the office of first vice-president of the "Sober Scot Society," which is to be known in the future as the "Societish Self-Control Society." The object of the organization is to oppose treating with liquors and "nipping." The Earl of Glasgow and Lord Torpischen are ilready among the other vice-presidents

Though Leonard Wood holds a voluntee commission as Brigadier-General, enjoys that title and bolds the high position of Civil and Military Governor of Cubs, in the regular Army he has only his old rank, an Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Captain, and is be low 80 other officers in the medical corps only the head of which, General Sternberg holds a rank as high as General Wood's vol-

unteer rank. Abdul Hamid does not like the bicycle, tempts his faithful subjects to gather rowds to witness races, and wherever there i Turkish crowd the Sultan scents conspiracy He does not like the telegraph or the telephone, because they enable inquisitive people to communicate freely over considerable distances, and the essence of government is Turkey is to keep everything quiet and everybody in the dark.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Cleveland is almost as quiet as Bryan is the reverse.

Returns from Galveston indicate that the disaster was almost as destructive as a Kentucky feud.

Uncle Paul Kruger will wake up one of these days to find that the British have slightly the situation in the Truravaal well in hand.

A Massachusetts man declined an officethat pays \$12,000 a year. It is not known whether he was taken to an asylum or a private sanitarium. A man was mobbed in New York the

other day for looking like Jonquin Milier. What horrible fate would overtake a man who resembled Alfred Austin?

Reports from Chicago say that Altgelt is in danger of losing his voice. That is the first cheerful news that has come out of Chicago since the census.

Emperor William has got an automobile that will run 60 miles an hour. He will do well to confine its perigrinations his own country, where he is his own Chief of Police.

If many of Bryan's speeches are committed to phonograph records and sprung in after years posterity will feel justified in quoting Shakespeare to the effect that the evil that men do lives after them.

The dog-poisoner is still at his work of destruction. Four dogs, all cocker spantels, have been poisoned since last Wednesday, within a short distance of the corner of Park and Yamhill streets, They were all dogs of exemplary habits and one of them was a puppy of only four months, who had never streets and had never done any harm. The owners of the foully murdered dogs would like to know the color of the polsoner's halt. Sporadic cases of polsoning have happened in other parts of the city and it appears that generally the good dogs are the victims. There are, however, no bad dogs; only some are better than others.

I was waiting for my breakfast in a chop joint down the street, And was reading while the waiter brought the

wherewithal to est; worth no more than the bullion, and the creditor compelled to accept such "dol-lars" would be cheated. In other words, And wondered why the news all had a strange

colnage lenders would begin to bargain And thought it strange we'd have to lick that buttered state again;

I marveled while the learned speech of some make one price for their goods in gold who, I had thought, for three long years was and another price where the payment

a commercial panic, and the derangement A statement which it struck me I had seen somewhere before And other thirms were in it, which appeared

gold would inevitably leave the country That I be an to wonder if I'd been askep a

has studied the question-knows that this For all the "news" I'd been surprised so very would happen as certainly as effect must much to know, follow cause. And yet Mr. Bryan in his Had been set up and left the press in June. four years ago.

In traveling the journey of life people meet, keep company for a time, part, travel in different directions till finally their paths cross, perhaps run in the same direction for a little, then again divert, again to cross, till if a chart of their pathways could be seen it would have much the appearance of the rabbit themselves," in which twice I shall make | trails through a down East thicket of birch sprouts in the Winter.

Some II years ago two draymen named survive and do business with the rest of Long and Wing formed a partnership in the world by a process of incessantly Portland. Long was the strongest dravconverting the American silver 4 into man in the city and had the best pullthe gold 2 of the nations with which we ing horse. Wing was also a powerful conduct our foreign trade, amounting in | man and had the largest whiskers of any after that the privilege of doing business | flowing and allowed the wind to blow

After a time they parted company and for over a quarter of a century have not seen each other. The other silver question-even the Philadelphia day Wing drifted in from Alaska looking a little older than he used to and wearing his whiskers shorter. He called on Republicans have justly incurred the the firm from whom he used to buy oats comments of the Democratic candidate and hay and had a chat over old times, and wondered what had become of his old partner, the strong Long. Hardly had he gone out of the store before Long was blown in. He had been in Texas, New and old Mexico, and wore a long gray beard, and used a cane in walking, "for that he had need of it, He chatted awhile and asked after his old partner, and on being told that he had just gone out of the store, started out to look for him. Wing heard that Long was looking for him and started to look for Long, and they have been searching for each other for a week without having met. Just when their paths will cross remains to be seen, but they have been advised to stand on some prominent street corner and wait for each other and if they do this they are not

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Dashing Explorer. - Polar Explorer-What shall I call my new book? "A Dash for the Pole?" Publisher-No; call it "A Dash for the Lecture Platform."-Baltim American.

A Test.—Edith (to Ethel, who has just re-turned from Europe).—Ch. Ethel, were you seasick? Ethel.—Seasick! Why, Edith, I went into the stateroom and sat down on my best hat-and I didn't care.-Life.

Hopeful Outlook — "The weather man's numerous promises of rain have failed," remarked Mrs. Snagps. "Well, he can make plenty of other promises just as good," added Mr. Snagps.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tetagraph. Ethel-When a man talks all by himself, what is that called? Mamma-Why, that's called a "monologue." Ethel-Oh! I see. When the cats get to talking on the back. nce, that's a "catalogue," isn't it?-Phili-

delphia Record. The Minister-I'm sorry tae hear, Jock, that The aunister-I'm sury of the auld town. I'm surprised at ye. Dinna ye ken that the Apostle Paul says, "Servonts obey your masters in ,all things"? The Elder-Aye, I ken, but that's just where me and the Apostle

Beginning of the End. Chicago Times-Herald. HE.

I do not sigh for vast estates, Nor treasures others claim; I do not mourn because the fates Deny me wealth and fame. To meet our monthly bills, But what is lack of wealth to me? Your love my hope fulfils!

And what care I for talents that Would spread my fame abroad? You're mistress of our little flat, And I give thanks to God!

SHIE I do not mourn because I gave My heart to you, my dear And I am glad to skimp and save And he the mistress here! Your lave is more than fame to me, To rest within your arms Is sweeter far than wealth could be With all its gilded charms

I hear your footster in the hall, My heart leaps out to you-But, dearest, money, after all, Would come in handy, tool