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TODAY'S WEATHER - Increasing cloudi-

PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.

BRYAN'S LUZON CAMPAIGN.

William J. Bryan is doing everything in his power to encourage the Filipinos to continue their resistance to the authority of the United States and to kill the soldlers of the United States sent there to uphold that sovereign authority. The result is new activity on the part of the insurgents, and not a few of our soldiers have been killed or wounded since Bryan and his party began their campaign in the United States to assist Aguinaldo's campaign in Luzon. Thus our soldiers are forced to pay with their blood for this demagogle political agitation at home.

It would be difficult to employ terms too severe for proper characterization of this course of action. Here is a politician pursuing his ambitions through traffic in the blood of the American soldier. Yet for such cold-blooded recreancy there can be no punishment but that which should spring from the indignation of the American people, expressed on election day. The Bryan-Aguinaldo alliance, engaged in resistance to the sovereignty of the United States—a sovereignty assumed by treaty of which Bryan himself was an active supporter-and in slaughter of American soldiers, faithfully upholding the flag they were sent to defend, will become more and more an issue till election day. Then, with defeat of Bryan, the Tagal end of the alliance

will also be wiped out. All testimony from the Philippines is to the effect that the insurgents are holding on to their hope of Bryan's election as their last prop and final stay, and they are making desperate efforts against our soldiers in the hope of thereby assisting Bryan's campaign at this end of the line. But the effect may be different from what the allies suppose.

OUR OWN MODEST WORTH.

It is not amiss, we trust, to call attention of our genial critics and loving friends on Puget Sound to the fact that in the past decade Portland has more than held its own. It may not have as much rustle and bustle and hustle as some others, but it has more people, more business, more wealth, and more ound evidences for healthy expansion. The loudest voice in the municipal pond does not necessarily belong to the biggest bullfrog. The City of Portland In this year of grace is officially declared to have 90,426 people. It had 46,-385 in 1890. We have not yet been informed what Scattle has; therefore we do not know. We shall not know when we are informed. That is one of the disconcerting perplexities of a census made by enumerators whose instructions were to see double, count one and carry ten. But we have intimations that it will be in the neighborhood of 80,000, and for purposes of comparison we are willing tentatively to accept that surprisingly modest figure. We cannot refrain, however, from an expression of astonishment that the wellknown thrift, and foresight of Seattle did not cause the enumeration to be reposed in more competent hands. The gentlemen who manipulate the bank clearances, for example. But perhaps

they were too busy. Do we hear a complaint that Portland's gain is largely fictitious, inasmuch as it has taken in several important suburbs since 1890? Well, so it But they ought to have been inside the limits in the first place. At any rate, they are an integral part of Portland now. We have other growing suburbs that are essentially parts of this city's life and development, and perhaps we may take them in before 1910. Portland will be Portland then, just as Portland is Portland now, and Portland was Portland ten years ago. There is more than one way to grow, and to show that you are growing. One is to expand naturally and legitimately, and in the process of expansion reach out and take in your suburbs. Another is to take a counting machine and monkey with the multiplication table until the total is large enough to look well in print. One way is to move your limits out in order to keep up with your creasing population. Another is to have them so for out in the first place that you can never grow to them There are some things to which Port-

land muy justifiably point with pride. There are some possessions that are not the trick of fate, the accident of progress, or the triumph of sheer luck. that disclose a record of honorable endeavor, judicious industry and notewritten the greatest part of Northwest history. It has done things not alone the Columbia River for the benefit of bogs of Populism, flat money, free riot of China no chance to "save its face" and rank socialism. If the Northwest

of 1896, let Portland have the credit that belongs to it. Rustle and bustle and hustle have their dangers and penalties. Conservatism-mossbackism, if you please has abundant compensations.

So Portland regards in cheerful and equable temper the strenuous and noisy efforts of its competitors to surpass it. Has Seattle so many thousand people? Portland has more. Has Seattle so much trade? Portland has more, Has Seattle so few railroads that it needs thirteen more? Portland has more than a few. Has Seattle coal and lumber? Portland has wheat, oats, hops, fruit and lumber, and it may some day have coal. Has Seattle hustle and bustle and rustle? Portland has courage and confidence and conservatismthe right kind, we think. If we had more of the first three qualities, it would be a good thing for Portland. If Seattle had more of the last three, it would be a vastly better thing for Seattle.

BROTHERS IN REFORM.

The pure and patriotic soul of Senator Clark, of Montana, has been touched by the unholy aims of commer-Ing. New York City: "The Bookery." Chicago:
the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York.
For sale in San Prancisco by J. K. Cooper.
46 Market street, near the Palace Hotel, and at Goldenith Bros. 256 Sutter street.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street. ficiently attested that Mr. Clark bought the seat in open competition, and paid for it like a man. As a martyr to the cause of honest government, therefore, his voice is a fitting one to be uplifted against the commercial spirit in poli-

It is inspiring also to see what other earnest friends of civic purity and reform are arrayed against our departure from ancient principles. Take Hon. Dick Croker, the most important lieutenant in the Bryan cause. It is impossible for the average Republican to realize how Mr. Croker's soul revolts him at the corruption of our politics, at the slights put upon civil service reform, at the bossy methods of Mr. Hanna. He feels the grip of the gold standard and imperialism and the ice trust on the throats of the poor, and his sympathetic heart aches for the tolling masses. Mr. Croker hates England so much that he couldn't bear to live there. Hence he resists with all the earnestness of a good man's convictions the effort to commit this country to the monetary standard and the colonial habit of England.

Nearly all the great lights of Bryanism have qualities that peculiarly fit them for custodians of the cause of truth and liberty. The large sums Mr. Bryan himself has made the past four years in defending the candidate championship belt against all comers. and his investments in Government bonds, enable him to sympathize with the poor man whose cause he champions and whose votes he craves. Tillman's boasted suppression of the black man's vote in the South qualifies him peculiarly to resent subordination of the unruly black in the Philippines and to champion the sacred doctrine of "consent," Governor Altgeld, who al-Chicago buildings, is in good position to denounce the iniquity of the gold standard. Chairman Jones, of the cotton-baling trust, is almost as well equipped on the trust problem as Mr. Croker, and Mr. Towne, having been a Republican for many years, can from experience testify to the damning effects of the Hamilton ideals he denounces so spiritedly.

If we do not have "consent," it will not be the fault of Tillman or his sho guns. If the prosperous and the bondholders are not brought to grief, it will not be for lack of oratory on Mr. Bryan's part. If bossism is not crushed or the ice trust smashed, you can't blame Croker. If the bane of commerclalism is not lifted from our politics, it will not be from lack of effort or contributions from Clark of Montana The disinterested toil of these good men to purify our politics should not be lost upon the attention of the voters. And perhaps it won't

OUR OBLIGATIONS.

The press of the country is not allowing it to be forgotten that William J. Bryan was industriously active in securing ratification of the Treaty of Paris, whereby we got the Philippine Islands. That treaty, of which he was payment to Spain of the \$20,000,000, little yellow men at \$2 a head." that treaty it was also declared that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress." Bryan now declares this "a monstrous perversion of the Constitution"-though it was in the treaty when he supported it. Again, the treaty contains a promise that for a term of ten years Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted to the Philippine ports "under the same conditions as United States," But how is this obligation to be kept, if the islands are to be turned over to Aguinaldo? Further, such Spanish subjects as might elect to remain in the Philippines are, by the treaty, to be protected in their "rights of property, including the right to sell." They also are to be protected in the "exercise of their industry, business or profession." Again, all inhabitants are to be secure in the "free exercise of their religion." Now, that treaty is the highest authority of law in regard to our National obligations toward the Philippines. But, under the Bryan programme, what would become of the obligations of that treaty! Finally, let it not be forgotten that Bryan himself was a special advocate of the treaty which he now proposes shall be repudiated,

The Chinese Imperial Government's edict degrading Prince Tuan and three There are some aspects to its career other Princes, and providing for their trial before an Imperial Court, is all that could be reasonably expected. worthy achievement. Portland has The Chinese Government is willing to Impeach and try by Imperial Court the worst offenders, but, of course, the punfor itself. It has always had a consci- ishment of Prince Tuan will have to be entious perception that there were oth- confined to exclusion from office and ers. It has, for example, been the very influence, for to go further would irbackbone of the long fight to open up reparably damage his son, the heirapparent, in the eyes of the Chinese. Fastern Washington, as well as Oregon | To surrender Prince Tuan in advance and Idaho. And, for example again, it of negotiations, for trial and punishment by a foreign court, would expose nd body and a prudent spirit when him to intolerable degradation, and its neighbors had wandered off into the | would give the Imperial Government before its people. Of course, the surnarrowly escaped an international rep- render of the Empress Regent was out

Viceroys are firmly opposed to her degradation, though they might be willing to see her deprived of active power through the Emperor's resumption of authority. The Empress was originally opposed to the Boxers, but was won over to believe in them by Prince Tuan. The Emperor and Prince Ching were utterly opposed to the antiforeign policy, and finally the Empress saw that she had made a mistake, and strove to retrace her steps,

WHAT THE SOUTH ASKS.

Trenchant discussion of the burning issues of the day goes on apace in the Southern press. Remarkable exhibits of prosperity under the gold standard are being made up by the able and enterprising journals of that whole section. The cotton industry has grown far more rapidly than at the North. In the year ended August 31 last the Northern mills purchased 2,068,000 bales, ngainst 2,027,000 in 1891, while the tak ings of the Southern mills were 1,597,-000, against 604,000 in 1891. This would seem to indicate that Northern consumption remained stationary, as compared with ten years ago, while South ern consumption in the same period much more than doubled. But, great as has been the increase in the South, the growth of the near future will be even more rapid. Last year 800,000 new spindles were put in operation in the South, and 1,418,000 additional spindles are in course of erection. This means that within a year the South will have in operation 29 per cent more spindles than it now has, and 55 per cent more than it had a year ago. The logic of this situation is of

course, that the South will vote for

Bryan and Stevenson and a change. On the issue of expansion, Southern opinion is equally sound and vigorous The Atlanta Constitution says that "the South realizes that the retention of the Philippines will make for her profit probably more than for any other section of the country," and the Nashville American declares that "the thinking people of the South know Mr. Bryan's 'imperialism' is a phrase to juggle with, a campaign cry. Intelligent people in the South want expansion." The Louisville Post's idea is that "the people of the South have been benefited greatly by the revival of prosperity in this country," and that "the expansion of commerce in the East, the growth of our political and industrial influence in the Philippine Islands and that portion of the world, would be of as much benefit to the South as to any section of the Union." In Tennessee the Chattanooga Times rejoices at the recent report of the Philippine Commission, because it reaches "conclusions vindicating and practically, if not literally, repeating the arguments presented more than a year ago in these columns," and declares that "these Oriental pearls belong to Uncle Sam, and he is not going to throw them away; he is too thrifty." The Richmond Times sees clearly that as to our situation in the Philippines "there was nothing for our troops to do but to defend themselves, and so long as our flag floats over those islands it is necessary for the Administration to resist Aguinaldo's pretensions, and ways writes gold clauses in leasing his | to send armed forces against him and his insurgent band to subdue them and make them recognize our authority," and the Dallas News boldly affirms that "what we have done for Louislana, for Florida, California and other countries we are even better able to do for Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The chief blessings to come of annexation will fall in the end to the lucky lands which are added to this great

Republic." We quoted from Southern papers that now, as in 1896, deprecate Bryan's free-silver heresy and hostile attitude toward property and order. It is fair to assume that these papers, on the subject of prosperity under the gold standard, on expansion and on the menace to business and order, reflect the senti-

ments of their readers. What kind of a show would Bryanism stand in this country if the election turned, on the issues of the cam paign? If the country is going to give the South prosperity, the fruits of expansion and the gold standard, it has got to do it in spite of all that the South can do to prevent it. If the policies of the past four years are to be indorsed, they must get 224 electoral votes at the North, while the Democrats, if they are to win, are getting 68. The South will thank you to give so earnest an advocate, provided for it protection, honest money and Asiatic markets, but it expects you to which Bryan now calls "purchase of knock it down and force them upon In it, while it is fighting with brass knuckles and shotguns to keep you from doing it. How long have we got to keep this thing up? If the Democrats get a few more "solid" states, the North will have to go unanimous

to elect a President, The German-American opposes milltarism because he knows it is the curse of Germany. But he favors the gold standard, which is the financial salvation of Germany. The logic of the Bryan militarism ghost-dancers is that the ships and merchandise of the the average German-American, having left the old country for his own reasons and for his own good, is opposed to every German governmental principle, and wants to keep them all out of the United States. The hypothesis does not square with the facts. The Cerman-American is against militarism on its demerits as a bad thing, and favors the gold standard on its merist as a good thing. And he is not to be frightened into voting the Democratic ticket by the bogus alarm of imperialism, any more than he can be persuaded to vote for free silver by the clamorous howl that the man is better than the dollar.

> It is clear that the Boer Army has collapsed utterly. There will be organized resistance no more. It was mad ness last October that issued an insulting challenge to the British Empire But for their appeal to arms, the Boers might have continued effective opposition to Great Britain, compelling modification of all British demands and maintaining virtual independence. So the Filipinos, but for their attack on our troops, might have had vantage ground for appeal to the United States and to the world, and for action in the direction of local self-government. But no great nation, challenged as England has been in South Africa, or attacked as the United States has been in the Philippines, could yield without admitting its impotence or confessing itself

The impulse of American political morals, is toward the idea that transfers of territory should be with the consent of the inhabitants. As a theory, sentiment predicates this; as a ntation for insanity, in the trying days of the question, for all the friendly practice, does not follow it. Our def- in the quagmire of his former delusion.

erence to political equity is nearest the ideal because no other nation is so scrupulous as we. But America has recognized, and does yet, the alienation of territory from one country to another. Consent of the governed never has had absolute recognition in American polity. Our first act as a Nation was shameful misgovernment of 1,000,-000 or more British loyalists without their consent. Since then we have been governing constantly without consent. When Jefferson found it expedient to govern without consent, he did it. He has been imitated ever since. If "consent" as a fact has no precedent in American records, it certainly has nowhere, and consequently the crime of annexation of the Philippines must be established on a new basis. But this is the only ground of the arraignment. Surely no one will declare our occupation deleterious to the public welfare for any other reason.

The census figures for Pennsylvania, so far as computed, justify the belief that the state has gained fully 1,000,000 inhabitants in the past ten years. This means that the present population of Pennsylvania exceeds 6,100,000, a number greater than the entire population of the Republic in Jefferson's Administration. It is equal to the population of Belgium, but with conditions of life far more favorable to human happiness than in that congested center of European industry, and greater than that of Portugal, Holland or Sweden. It shows a gain in population at the rate of 100,000 every year, a rate of increase that is justly regarded as a tribute to the industrial enterprise and generally progressive spirit of the people.

The coal operators of Pennsylvania agree to an advance of 10 per cent in miners' wages. This meets one important demand of the miners, and it is right. The point now seems to be that the operators don't want to "recognize" the miners' union. In this objection there is nothing. Labor unions are a fact-a great and important fact. Other employers recognize them. Why shouldn't the anthracite coal operators? For the existence of the miners' union is a fact, whether "recognized" by the purblind operators or not. That their existence is a fact would seem to be sufficiently attested by closure of the mines. It would be quite as silly to refuse to "recognize" the equator or gravitation.

If any one of the allies of Aguinaldo at this end of the line asks you what right of sovereignty the United States has in the Philippines, and how it was obtained, just refer the inquirer to William J. Bryan, who insisted upon and helped to secure the ratification of the treaty that gave the United States the sovereignty which now he is urging the insurgents to resist. Undoubtedly it is the hope of Bryan that some great disaster will overtake our troops in time to be available for the November election. It is to this end that he is encouraging the insurgents to increasing activity. It is a repetition on a small scale of the great "fire in the rear" against Lincoln in 1864.

If you vote for Bryan and elect him, you must take him, his party and his platform for all they stand for or signify. You cannot vote for Bryan the man without voting for Bryan the candidate, with all that his candidacy implies, including every phase and feature of the platform of 1896, now reafhave changed. He has not

Mr. Henry Gannett, the census geographer, regards the development of manufacturing centers, as represented by Worcester, Fall River, Hartford, Lawrence, New Bedford and Somerville, as the most remarkable showing of the twelfth census, indicating as t does that the United States is rapidly assuming the status of a manufacturing Nation.

In another column appears evidence of the idea of self-government entertained by Aguinaldo and his cut-throat gang. It affords sufficient answer to Mr. Cockran, who said at Chicago Saturday night:

China has insulted us; insulted our dignity in the person of our Ambassador. The Fili-pinos never did anything except to aid us on the field of battle with their alliance.

As a settler of family troubles, the shotgun continues in favor with certain manner of people. But it only setties half a quarrel. The law has to do

"Harr Wagner," remarks the Weston Leader, "appears to be a sort of educa-tional faker." Or a fake educator.

Chicago Record.

He brought the argument home to his audience by citing the reduction in the number of traveling salesmen rendered possible by a union of many manufactur-ing establishments under one management, and drew a picture of the falling off in local trade that would result therefrom, since the railways, the hotels and the livery stables would have fewer cus-tomers than they would have had if the full force of salesmen had continued in

It is extraordinary that Mr. should have permitted himself to use an argument which is identical claims made years ago against the use of machinery in trades in which the work had previously been done wholly by hand. Every machine that enabled two men to do the work formerly done by 12 threw 10 men out of employment in that particular line, but opportunities for employ ment multiplied, nevertheless.

Among the trusts that came in for Mr Bryan's scorn was the biscuit trust, on the implied accusation of building up fo itself a monopoly from which the public must necessarily suffer. Inasmuch as tine-tenths of the women of America car make their own bread and crackers it would be a ridiculous proceeding for rust to attempt to monopolize the cook ing of flour in any shape, and if the biscuit trust has reduced the cost of its product to the consumer its harmfulness is difficult to discern.

A Useless Lament.

Boston Herald, Ind. Some of the newspapers and orators supporting Bryan neglect no opportunity to parade the fact that some years ago President McKinley was an advocate to a certain extent of the silver opinions Mr. Bryan is still advocating, and publicly reproached President Cleveland for what he had done in maintaining the gold standard, accusing him of "dishonoring silver." Unfortunately, their statement this particular are measurably but what of it now? Mr. McKinley has got over his delusion and Mr. Bryan has not. McKinley is no longer unsound or this subject. He has learned something. He has advanced. Bryan has not learned anything. He lingers and flounders not having the intellectual keenness to perceive that he is the devotee of an outworn financial creed. It flatters Bryan that the least instructed part of the population on financial questions still idolize him as their leader. It does not recommend Mr. Bryan to sensible men to that McKinley once was smitten with the silver blindness. It will not serve in this election, when the people most want to know what the candidates think now. The error to which Mr. Bryan still clings will hurt him more than Mr. McKinley can be hurt by all the errors he has aban-

BRYAN'S EQUIVOCATIONS. Some Illustrations Which Show the Man's Mental Processes.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The story is remembered of the honest Irishman who was told by his employer to give "an equivocal answer" to any one who called to inquire for him. "Is your master in?" the first caller asked. "Was your grandfather a mon-key?" was the counter query, which sent the visitor away in a rage. The servant informed his master that "he had given an equivocal answer" and told him what Mr. Bryan was asked, the other day,

"What do you think of Senator Clark's bribery policy in Montana?" His reply was, "Do you think it is becoming for any Republican to object to bribery in the United States Senate?" A while ago another voter asked him for his opinion concerning political con-ditions in North Carolina. His rejoinder was that "If that man would study political conditions in Sulu he would not trouble himself about those in North Carolina or anywhere else near home." On Wednesday a citizen inquire of Mr. Bryan what he had say about Mr. Hanna's statements on the ratification of the treaty, and all that he obtained was this: "If Senator Hoar can stand Mr. Hanna's praise I can endure Senator Hanna's blame It will thus be seen that Mr. Bryan is an expert in what the Irishman story thought was "an equivocal answer." But it was Shakespeare, we be-lieve, who said: "We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us." And it is a suggestive fact that equivocation never vet made a man President of the

Not a Year for Side Lines.

in his intellect for public uses.

United States. Discovery of the use Mr.

Bryan makes of his own intellect disin-

clines thinking and candid men to invest

Boston Transcript. The experience of the third party has confirmed the impression we formed and expressed early in the campaign that this is no year for side lines. Our impression was formed on the experiences of the Gold Democrats in 1896. That party nominated a National ticket and put electors in the field in almost every state in the Union where there was the slightest chance that its vote would rise above the "scattering." In geographical extent the Gold Democrat movement was National. Yet Palmer and Buckner received only 133,424 votes in a total popular vote of 13,923,378. The explanation of the small results of the Gold Democrat movement of 1896 is simple. It did not draw more Gold Democrats to its support because the logic of the situation was against it. Men who realized the menace of Bryanism also realized that the short and simple way of defeating it was to combine in supporting McKinley. This lesson was taken to heart by the Gold Democrats this year and when they at their conference decided not to put a ticket in the field the only opportu-nity for a third party which should rise above the "scattering" in the returns disappeared.

India's Galveston. After suffering many months from want of rain India is now getting too much of it, and Calcutta is in consequence having a calamity not unlike that of Galveston. In three days 35 inches of rain fell, with the result that the city is inundated to a depth of three feet. Houses collapse, people are drowned and thousands are made meless. For miles and miles outside the firmed. They who denounced Bryan, city the country is similarly flooded, the therefore, in 1896, yet now propose to area of devastation embracing the habitat support him, are unsafe guides. They of many millions. With all this the rain to the Senate, said that "Here is what The still continues. India has its ills. To drouth, famine and flood are added cholera and the bubonic plague. But its 290,000,000 people are apread over a wide territory The number of people in receipt of famine relief has recently fallen from over 6,000,000 to under 4,000,000.

Milwaukee and Detroit.

The Cities of Detroit and Milwaukee have traveled together closeness for many years. Back in 1850 Detroit had a population of 21,019, and Milwaukee 20,061, and in 1860 they stood 45,619 for Detroit and 45,246 for Milwaukee, During the next decade Detroit gained materially over the Wisconsin town, having some 8000 more people, but the latter recovered nearly all the lost ground between 1870 and 1880, and in 1890 showed 204 486 against 205.876 for Detroit, Now then stand at 285,754 for Detroit and 285,315 for Milwaukee, or almost exactly as close to-

Hitting the Bryan Nail on the Head.

New York Times. A sane man who pretends to desire the permanence of a sound money system in this country cuts a poor figure in ad-vocating the election of Bryan after it has been repeatedly demonstrated that in electing him to the Presidency "the force and power that lie behind free sliver" will put into his eager hands the means to abolish the gold and establish the silver standard. As well point a rifle at the bosom of a friend and pull the trigger on the chance that the nay hang fire long enough for him to dodge the bullet.

It is gratifying to learn that Colonel Picquart, who testified in favor of Dreyfus and in fact, caused his recall from Devil's Island, will be reinstated in the French Army. The clique of Generals who were persecuting Dreyfus resented Colonel Picquart's efforts to establish his inn and removed him from the army. Colonel Picquart was punished along with others his unselfish devotion to the cause of justice. His restoration to the army is an omen, it may be hoped, of a juster feeling toward Dreyfus, who still bears the stigma of the courtmartial's verdict of guilty.

Boston Herald. We notice that Mr. Bryan speaks the Tammany ice trust as a local affair, That was what General Hancock said of the tariff when he was running for Presi dent. It was one of the blows that killed

In Late September.

Rev. Benjamin Copeland in Zion's Herald. Crimson and gold, September's boughs pro-cisim
The approaching Passion of the waning year;
By sacramental signs, for aye the same, Pathetic portents show the end is near.

The landscape lessens in the shimmering haze; The songless silence chants the season's grief; Too soon shall follow, with the darkening The fading field flower and the falling leaf.

No mor- allures the lovely glade or glen; A nameless sorrow haunts the lonely shore; The frosts have fallen on the hearts of men; For Nature holds us surely as her own

In sleet and snow, or under skies of blue From birth to death we share her mirti Forever to our faithful mother true,

A kindred impulse stirs our common dust To look beyond the Winter's dearth and dole, And find in God, our Life, our Strength, our The everlasting Summer of the soul,

AGUINALDO'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.

On February 15, 1899, a proclamation was

ssued by Aguinaldo's secretary of the interior calling on the Filipinos in Manila and elsewhere to join on February 23 (Washington's birthday), in the massacre of every foreigner. It says: "You will so dispose that at & o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your orders will be found united in all the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, revolvers and guns, and ammunition if convenient. Filipino families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals of whatever race they may be will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation. The defenders of the Philippine in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid and liberate prisoners and presidiarios, and having accomplished this they will be armed, saying to them: Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us; have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor; all Fillpinos en masse will second you; long live Filipino independence.' The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tando, Santa Ana, will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Trozo, Binodo, Quiapo and Sampaloc to go out into the streets and do their duty. Those of Paco, Ermita, Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see their companions need assistance. The militia will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete."

Contrast the above with President Mc-Kinley's instruction to the Secretary of War and through him to the officers of our Army and Navy in the Philippines: "The authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or as conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. It should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philipines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights which is the heritage of free peoples and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimiliation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule."

Documents captured will show that months earlier, even while Aguinaldo was expressing friendship for and co-operation with Americans, he was plotting not only against them, but was even cooperating with his former enemies, the Spanish, to drive the Americans from the islands, and plant "the flags of Spain and the Philippines side by side." A letter, dated "Office of the President and Revolutionary Government of the Philippines, Malolos. October 25, 1898," and addressed to General Rios, the Spanish General, at that time in command at Iloilo, was captured by United States officials and forwarded to the President at Washington and by him forwarded to Congress. The letter is signed in cipher, but its date, "Office of the President," its entire tone and the fact that the closing letter of the cipher signature is that used for its authorship beyond question, so much Aguinaldo wrote to General Rios." letter says: "I write you, General, especially with the hope of yet saving from the shipwreck the sovereignty of Spain in these islands. . . . I am informed that you are considering surrendering the place to us or to the Americans. The way to make this surrender is to join us and proclaim a confederation of the Filipino republic and the Spanish republic. There will be hurrahs for Spain and the Philippines united as a federal republic. Your troops will pass into the comarmy, you will be promoted to be Lieu-

tenant-General, the Spanish flag in the Visavas will be supported by us, the government will pass to our provincial ouncils, those who want to go back to Spain will be sent back at our expense and the flags of Spain and the Philippines will float side by side. You will give an account of this to Madrid, and especially to Pi Marfal, and in the meantime we shall fight the Americans together."

Still another evidence of the propo slaughter of all except Filipinos in Manita is found in a letter written by Aguinaldo himself on January 7, 1899, to Senor Legarda, his personal friend, which had fallen into the hands of Americans, in which he says: "I beg you to leave Manila with your family and come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you-but I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not the day nor the week." This letter, it will be observed, was written more than a month preceding the date finally set for the slaughter, February 22, 1899, showing that it had been contemplated for weeks-perhaps for months.

A still later statement regarding this proposed uprising and slaughter has recently fallen into the hands of Government officials in the Philippines, of which General MacArthur said in a telegram, dated May 7, 1900: "Aguinaldo's order for uprising in Manila contains over 1000 words, mostly detailed instructions for street fighting; involves certain acts of treachery-use of boiling water from upper windows by women and children; assassination of American officers implied."

This in a connected and complete chain of evidence. First, that Aguinaldo, establishing a rebellion during the existence of the Spanish Government in the islands, was bought off by that government and sent to Singapore; that, arriving at Hong Kong, after the departure of the American fleet and the capture of Manila, he was permitted to return in the belief that he was friendly to the Americans and would co-operate with them; that he professed to co-operate with them during that time, but during the same period was plotting with the Spanish for American defeat; that later, after the absolute defeat of the Spanish, he and his so-called government planned the slaughexcept Filipinos, and that finally the beginning of hostilities between the American troops and those under his control was deliberately and purposely brought about by him and his officials.

A great deal of this "apathy" talk is sheer nonsense. It was only day before yesterday that one of Teddy's Rough Riders shot a Democratic editor out in South Dakota, and the campaign is warming up all along the line,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

And now if it rains a day or two people will think they are abused.

Mr. Cleveland continues to devote his energies to the production of a vast and mighty silence.

It's consoling that Jefferson is dead, clse he might be a man without a party like Cleveland.

It takes a strenuous man like Roosevelt to make the Vice-Presidency more than an ornament.

If Bryan has a full dinner-pail you may be sure it's not his fault, but if he has not, you may be sure it is.

Bryan enlisted in the Army that he might find out whether the Army was useless or not. He didn't find out, If Bryan wants Aguinalde to vote for

him he would better send a justice of the

peace to Luzon and have the Tagal chief register. October comes in like a timid schoolgiri, but it will go out like a drunken

sailor. The last day of the month is

Halloween. The Dalles holds the last street carnial, and after the king and queen of it abdicate the reign of imperialism in Oregon will be over.

Bourke Cockran and Aguinalde don't exactly hitch. Bourke wants consent of the governed and Aguinaldo wants consent of Aguinaldo.

Cleveland does not want the American people to be influenced by his actions. There is no danger of that. Few of the American people have any time to go fishing these prosperous times

The population of Lincoln, Neb., has decreased 27 per cent in the last 10 years. This is a sad falling off. How many people Bryan talked to death and how many are left to escape as oratory will probably never be known.

A little story comes from a seaside village in Normandy, where a well-known man of letters in staying in company with a young writer of trifles at a somewhat primitive hotel. One fine morning the former addressed the host as follows: "You would oblige me by making your charges as low as possible for my young

colleague. He is not a rich man. The landlord, delighted with the pres ence in the house of the man of renown, promised to have due consideration for the purse of his younger guest. But a few days afterward the famous author came to him again, saying:

"By the way, don't let my bill be bigger than that of my young friend. It would humiliate him; boys like that are so extremely touchy!"

Different folks wants different things; there ain't no way to tell Just what ole riff-raff lyin' 'round is good to buy an' sell. There's cats, fur instance, can't do nothin' 'cept me-ouw an' purr, But there is people raisin' them an' sellin' of their fur.

An' yaller dogs, they sin't no use, an' sate a lot besides.

An' yit I knew a feller onet that bought an' sold their hides.

But worse'n that, I just read where, down 'round the Klamath Lakes

The natives is collectin' an' disposin' of the snakes!

Don't that beat all? A-sellin' smakes! Now who'd a thought o' that? They gather 'em by baskets on every slimy

Creepin', crawlin', squirmin', hissin', ugiye Aguinaldo's first name-Emilio-renders You surely never would o' b'lleved that they was good to sell. It ain't no county premium to keep the rep-

man that buys 'em packs 'em un. ships em' out of town; And he must need a lot of them, for they Just all they'll bring him. Think of that! he act'ly wants them snakes!

It just gits me. The circuses, they buy an' awful lot, But they could never use the snakes that that there feller's got. They're little reptyles, like you are 'long ev'ry country road, You wouldn't pay a cent to go where such as them was showed. They sure ain't good to eat; you can't make feather o' their skin. An' yet that crazy feller keeps collectin' of

I've seen some queer things in my time, but land o' goodness sakes! I can't git any notion what a man shud want o' snakes.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Real Gratitude.—Tramp (to Chappie, has given him a shilling)—I 'ope as some day, sir, you may want a shillin', an' that I'll be able to give it to vert-Punch Suggestion.-Wife-We need a new set of china, dear. This one is nearly gone. Husband-Why don't you wait until we get a new cook and start even?-Harper's Bazar.

A Dangerous Article.—Dorothy had never before seen a dwarf. "My!" she exclaimed, in a scarcely audible whisper, "he must have been brought up on condensed milk."—Judge. A Matter of Taste.—"Beg pardon," said the postal clerk who had sold her the stamps, "but you don't have to put a five-cent stamp on a letter for Canada." "I know," said she, "but the shade just matches my en-velope, you know."—Philadelphia Press. Very Different.—"Laura, you didn't seem to do much but eat while you were at that big seaside hotel." "Oh, yes, we did, ma. Hetween meals Harry and I talked about

what we had had to eat and what we were going to have to eat."-Indianapolis Journal What He Expected to Do .- "Would you take our darling daughter from us?" tearfully asked the mother. "Why-er-yes," replied the startled youth. "That was my idea. I—I really hadn't contemplated taking the whole family, you know."—Chicago Evening Post.

Pittsburg Chroniele-Telegraph

In the month of June we wondered When processions by the hundred Jy to Hymen's altar marched in glad stray, For all records then were broken In the number of yows spoken By the couples joined in wedlock day by day, Marriage license clerks were husy,

Oft confused and oft made dixay By the rush of lovers waiting for their turn; Many persons were delighted. For the couples then united Oft gave evidence that they had cash to burn.

There was rushing, undiminished Till the days of June were finished, And the honeymooners on their tours had sped; Then there came a sharp reaction, Causing much dissatisfaction,

For we feared there were no lovers left to wed. But the lull was temporary, For vacations long and merry

ed attention that sly Cupid long had Then the darts that Mo'd been shooting In the hearts took deeper rooting. And in course of time our fears were all dis-

With the ending of vacation Came renewed determination To get married and then settle down for life; And again we see processions Each with maiden fair who soon will be his

Now September's brides we're greating.
And the sweet vows the're repeating.
E're from Hymen's happy altar they retire;
And 'the hoped for their contentment.
They're agreed without resentment.
As to which shall get up first and start the