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TODAY'S WEATHER -Cloudy and threatling, with showers; variable winds.

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, OCTOBER 5

ANTIS ARE FOR SILVER AND RIOT. There is one subject on which the Gold Democrats of 1896 who are also "anti-imperialists" of 1900 are ominously and painfully silent. That subject is Bryan. We know what they thought norant what they think of him now. In all their literature they expatiate at great length on the iniquities of "imperialism," but they shrink from pointcontemplate averting them. If they do their words and acts. If they do propose to vote for Bryan, it is incumbent on them to show in what respect he offers the country expectation of a better administration than it can get through McKinley.

ley; but this does not permit us to ignore the faults of Bryan. The menace of Bryanism appeared to them insupcome so unconcerned to that menace now? Then they regarded him as an unsafe and unworthy man for President. Wherein do they find evidence that he has lost his faults and gained mistaken. virtues in the interim?

How are you going to rebuke "imperialism" without imperiling the gold standard? How are you going to rebuke "im

and anarchy? How are you going to rebuke "im-

rity of the Supreme Court? How are you going to rebuke "imperialism" without indorsing the spoils loctrine?

How are you going to rebuke "imperialism" without promoting the Popallst clamor for destroying the effi-

ciency of the Army? Of course, if our Gold Democrats of 1896 and "anti-imperialists" of 1900 are willing that these momentous things at stake should all go to smash, in order that they may wreak their vengeance on McKinley, there is nothing more to be said. But steps of this consequence

must be taken advisedly. You can't defeat McKinley except by electing Bryan. You can't indorse Ag-Anderson, Lawton and Stotsenburg. You can't vote for anti-imperialism

without voting for free silver. Let no man deceive himself into hinking that refunal to vote for Mc-Kinley can by any possibility be interpreted as simply a rebuke to Mc-Kinley and "imperialism." Every man who refuses to vote for McKinley takes his stand with the apostles of 16 to 1; with the Chicago anarchists; with the enemies of civil service reform; with those who would destroy the Army and eave our cities at the mercy of mobs; with Croker in New York, Tillman in South Carolina, Altgeld in Illinois Lentz in Ohlo, Clark in Montana, He does his best to make these men and their ideals supreme in the United States and to advertise to the world that we have succumbed to the unworthy elements that were successfully

sear at betates It is an unpleasant responsibility: but it cannot be evaded.

A MONTH OF CARNIVAL

Prosperity and enterprise in the Northwest have been exemplified within the past month in carnivals, irs and harvest festivals in various ities, to which the principal thoroughsking. Portland led off in a carnival that takes precedence of any public estivity in the history of the Northsst. Roseburg, on the extreme south, and Pendleton, to the far east (speakng within the bounds of the state), folwed, each with a display and festival that brought hundreds of people in sch with each other in social and seiness relations, and was a true revation, to many, of the vast resources nd varied products of the sections repented. Now comes The Dalles, at the teway of the line dividing Eastern nd Western Oregon, announcing an October street fair that in the abundce and full maturity of the products anibited is fitly called a "harvest enival." In addition to this, Walla Valla, just across the border, has a sentitioent fruit fair that is drawing hither hundreds of our people, and Spokane is delighting all Eastern Washington, Western Idaho and Monna with a like exhibit. Hood River. o, in the midst of a fine fruit district Oregon's Inland Empire, announces horticultural fair, beginning today,

hat will show all its rich products.

These September carnivals and fairs

ee in addition to the regular agricul-

tracted in every instance a large attendance, Four years ago one such a festival in the state would have been impossible, for the simple and sufficient on that there was no money in circulation. A wise decision in regard to our financial policy at the polis in 1896 changed all this, and its legitimate returns in abundance and restored confidence have long been coming in. Not until this year, however, have the people felt justified in spending money treely for the double purpose of renew-POSTAGE RATES. ing their acquaintance with each other El States, Canada and Mexico: and exhibiting the bountles of prosper-These carnivals and festivals and fairs tell their own story, and any one so disposed can furnish details of each that will add a new chapter to the state's industrial, social and business life.

ADVICE FROM A BUSINESS MAN.

The active duties of so busy a man as ex-Senator Corbett are apt to leave Parents," presented in plain language little time for reflection upon or participation in the principles and issues of politics and government. But Mr. Corbett has always been an exception In response to these editorial articles, to the general rule of successful busi- the editor has received hundreds of letness men. He has given not only ters from parents and teachers warmly money, but study, counsel and planning to the religious, educational and crying out for a remedy for what has artistic needs of this region, and he grown to be a colossal evil. has contributed to political discussion from time to time full and frank expression of his own ideas as experi- must work, and opportunity to do so advice of so successful and so publicspirited a man is certainly worth con-Corbett's pen, printed in another column, we bespeak general attention.

Mr. Corbett's deliberate opinion is and stability of our monetary standsturdy course in 1893 and following moting panic, for few men in this comdisaster than he has. But as a busiof him four years ago, but we are ig- election involves great danger to business. He urges us to avoid it. His advice is not to be lightly set aside.

Mr. Corbett is in favor of expansion He looks upon accession of new terriing out the exact way in which they tory in the Pacific as highly advantageous to us, both for markets for our not propose to vote for Bryan, it is in- goods and for providing tropical prod- be compulsory. "The studies at school cent upon them to disavow what ucts our rapidly increasing population is a natural and fair interpretation of is certain to require. And he has small this writer, "for there are already too icans that the flag is an emblem of tyranny. The path he expects us to tread in the Philippine Archipelago is It is easy to find fault with McKin-ings of liberty under an American representative government,"

portable in 1896. How is it they have known him for many years as a man of rights, says this writer, "would in

IT'S THE SAME BEVERIDGE.

American politics presents no more unlovely page than the deliberate and perialism" without encouraging riot shameless assertions of "anti-imperialthat Senator Beveridge in his first ment of parentage. While almost any will remain in Montana until after the perialism" without menacing the integ- speech in the Senate rested his case for retention of the Philippines upon the have spoken of this malicious misrepresentation before, but we advert to it again because of a reference to Mr. Beyeridge's latest speech in the columns of the New York Evening Post, one of the Senator's most persistent detractors. The Post says:

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has given the Nation a real surprise. After acquiring the reputation of an orator given over to "hifalutin," he made a speech at Columbus, Neb., yesterday on trusts, which is the most sensible deliverance on the subject that has come from any speaker on either side.

Apparently it did not occur to the Post that its surprise might be due to its own blindness hitherto, instead of sinaldo without aspersing Dewey and to any transformation in Beveridge. The fact is, its the same Beveridge, and his frank, direct method of going to the heart of a problem and blurting out just what he thinks was exemplified in his first Philippine speech just as notably as in his Columbus speech. The trouble was with the antis, who were blinded to his merits by their prejudice against his cause. Therefore, though they belong to a class that unremittingly mourns over the decline of oratory in the Senate, they lent their sunport and countenance to the grandmothers of the Senate who resented that a new member should have ideas and summon the courage to express

We advise the antis, most of whom are sane and upright outside the sphere of their imperialistic hallucination, to keep an eye on Beverlage. He is not a dreamer or a fool. He has worked his way up from a poor newsboy to a place of respect and confidence among business men, and to a high rank in the legal profession. He will be saying things not only on trusts, but on finance and commerce, foreign relations and domestic policy, that they will be very glad to hear and to approve. Hard knocks about the world have driven considerable sense into his Hoosier brain. He may possibly be fare in each has been given up for a right on the Philippine question. Stran-number of days of display and merry-ger things have happened.

The equitable administration of a re-Hef fund for the specific purpose for which it was contributed, viz., that each and every sufferer from a great calamity may receive the pro rata required by his or her necessities, and no more, requires executive ability of an unusually high order. All depends upon honesty in handling and system in dishursement. It is not always possible to guard against imposture on the part of claimants, and it is still more difficult to guard against self-seeking among agents and sub-agents of the chief almoner, to whom the relief fund is intrusted. Still, the frauds perpetrated in this way are infinitesimal in comparison to the good accomplished in temporarily feeding, clothing and providing shelter for a stricken host. Contributions to the Galveston relief fund up to October 1 aggregated nearly \$800,000. The possibility that a small portion of this large sum may be frittered away by mismanagement or diverted from its gracious purpose by be-

tural fairs, state and county, which the hungry, furnish care to the sick and have been of unusual merit and atshelter to the houseless and light again human hearts.

QUESTIONS FOR PARENTS.

Some months ago the Ladies' Home Journal introduced an entering wedge into a vexed problem that, pushed, will, it is believed, lay it open to solution. An article from the per of Mrs. Lew Wallace, published in that paper, some months ago, entitled, "The Slaughter of the Innocents," revealed the danger to which the cramming system in our public schools, with its nerve-destroying results, subjects the children, especially the daughters of the Republic and the utter folly, as viewed from a practical standpoint, of teaching them at the cost of their health many things that they were being taught. A little later an editorial in the same publication, entitled, "A National Crime at the Feet of American the cramming evil as specially illustrated by the "home work" imposed upon the pupils of our public schools. indorsing the sentiments expressed and Subordinate teachers are, as every

ence and observation guide him. The depends upon following the curriculum as prepared by the higher educational authorities, and promoting to the next sideration, and for an article from Mr. higher grade a certain proportion of the crammed pupils. It is agreed, therefore, that reform in this matter must come from the parents. The Journal's that the most important thing at stake plan to bring this about is direct and in this campaign is the permanence simple. It is that "every parent who has a child at school send a note to ard; and he is positive that the election | the teacher stating that under no cirof Bryan would certainly result in dis- cumstances whatever will the father trust, instability and disastrous times. and mother permit any home study by Though Mr. Corbett is not the man to the child." An avalanche of such notes shrink from meeting trouble, as his falling upon subordinate teachers would necessitate appeals to the heads years showed, yet he is not a needless of their schools, and thence beyond, to inent man politically, though first and alarmist, and has no interest in pro- the City and County Superintendents of Schools, which would force a readjustmunity have more to lose by financial ment of the entire system of study, The matter will be more readily un ness man, his opinion is that Bryan's derstood when it is realized that the en-

one knows, helpless in the matter. They

tire system of study during school hours in many of the grades and on up into the High Schools is arranged with a view to compelling home study. This taken-for-granted home study stopped, a change in regard to study and recitation periods in school would could not be increased in number," says patience with the cry of the little Amer- many; the school hours cannot be "to enlighten and educate its people, home work were eliminated, and this is and extend to its inhabitants the bless- the result desired." Clearly, until this his Administration stands for in the is done, the objectionable "cramming" must continue. The plan suggested We commend this view of Mr. Corbett will, if followed, be effective in other to the people of this state who have ways. The stout parental declaration of sound public spirit, and long-headed thousands of cases be the first direct business sagacity. On questions of so evidence that the American parent has great concern to our commercial and awakened to an interest in the schoolindustrial life, he is not likely to be ing of his child, and intends hereafter to have something to say as to what the educational system shall demand of

the child."

It may be said of the plan thus urged that it presupposes a condition of wisdom and purpose in parents in regard to their offspring which, unfortunately, ists" (some of them are in Portland) is by no means a universal accompaniparent could, under popular stress, be duced to write a cipation from home work for his children, the trouble would be in inducing the persistent following up of the principle in order that the last estate of his children in the public schools might net be worse than the first-the estate of neglect in instruction or of unearned promotion, representing ignorance instead of knowledge. In justice to the superintendent of the Portland public schools, it should be said that home work in the aggravated sense so familiar to parents is not indersed by him, and that he has been at some pains in recent years to restrict it There is still, however, judging from the complaints heard in many homes and the looks of books that High School boys and girls carry to and from school daily, too much exacted in the way of study out of school hours. The writer quoted is not amiss, except in his mode of expression, when he says: "The whole question is now 'un to the parents," adding: "It is for them to strike the first blow." To which we take the liberty of adding, it will be for them to pursue the matter unintermittently and consistently if they would not waste the paper upon which the note is written and relapse into a bondage worse than that from which they sought to escape-the bondage of the defeatedthe tendency of which is to bear much before again assuming the offensive, No one doubts the power of parents in

> It is said, supposedly to the discredit of public spirit in Portland, that the feeling in favor of free libraries is decidedly stronger in the state at large than here. In explanation of this fact, If it is a fact-justification not being attempted-it may be said that Portland has been worked to the limit in the past few years on the "free" proposition-free bridges, free lights, free schools, etc. Delving desperately for money wherewith to pay taxes, while officials as desperately consider ways and means whereby more money can be extorted, our people have found that nothing is "free"; that everything must he paid for to the uttermost farthing The free-library proposition is in line with the progressive sentiment of the age. To carry it out, however, requires money raised through taxation. The pro rata asked, or which it is proposed to ask, is small, and very possibly property-owners in the general squeeze will not feel it. They have felt so much and so keenly on the same line, however, that many of them have assumed a hostile air, quite natural, even if repre hensible, in this instance, toward adding to the blessings of the many at the expense of the few.

this matter. Will they use it?

Seattle is in the throes of polgnant re grets because it did not take in various more or less adjacent suburbs, and thus equal Portland's population. It is obliged to content itself with the reflec tion that with the addition of Ballard (five miles away). West Seattle (three miles), Renton (seven miles), and Georgetown, the population in and around Seattle is about equal to Portstowal upon unworthy claimants is of land's. But Portland has suburbs too small moment when taken in connec- and they abound at the city limits. tion with the fact that in thousands of Mount Tabor, Montavilla, Woodstock,

instances it will clothe the naked, feed St. Johns, Sellwood, Hillsdale, Bertha and West Portland, added to the city, would bring up its population near the beacon of hope in a myriad of 100,000. Besides, the area of Seattle is now 30,720 acres (forty-eight square miles), and Portland has 25,600 acres (forty square miles). Territorial expansion in the former city would seem. already to have reached its proper limit,

This is the style of grotesque rot that passes for eloquence among the ad-

mirers of Jim Ham Lewis: We shall never be driven to the desperate falling chieftain by pandering to the fantastic element whose hollow huzzas for what they neither understand nor care is the only hope of impostors in the hour when neither reason nor justice dare be appealed to to sustain

This dizzy paragraph from Lewis' Indianapolis speech was aimed at Roosevelt. As a panderer Jim Ham himself is the most conspicuous "falling chief-tain" the Northwest has produced. A year ago he was an expansionist, and played to the galleries for quite a little time along that line. is for the policy of scuttle. Once he was against the Nicaragua Canal. Later he was for it. His whole career has been a record of spectacular inconsistencies. What he wants is office and notoriety. And if he cannot get office he must have notoriety anyway. Like the accommodating schoolteacher, he will teach the world round or the world square, just as the directors desire.

One more rich excerpt: No bloated Gorgon, swollen with party dictatorship, sits in sacred place, blinking his splenic eyes at us as signals for our every movement. . . We abandon these to no man, and we defy the insolence of masters or the arrogance of office to take one jot of our independence from us.

Where is Croker?

W. Byron Daniels, whose death oc curred in Vancouver Wednesday, was a moving element in the community life of which he was a part in his boyhood, early manhood and mature years, along lines of manly uprightness and conscientious endeavor. Not a great man, even in a local sense, nor a promlast he held several positions of trust and influence, he was yet a good man in the sense that he was steadfast in the discharge of duty. A pioneer of the younger stock-though still a ploneer-both of Oregon and Washington, he was honored in life as he will be regretted in death.

The splendid vitality of Governor Roosevelt has sustained him throughout his hard campaign tour of the Rooky Mountain States as it did in the military campaign in Cuba two years ago. His voice, like his courage, seems to be of unfailing quality, and he shows lengthened, because the tide has al- no signs of bodily fatigue that a peaceready set in to shorten them. Hence, ful night in his sleeping-car does not some studies would be thrown out, if overcome. He is doing yeoman's service, not only for McKinley and all that coming election, but for Roosevelt in the Presidential contest of 1904, when for personal reasons he will probably let others attend to the speechmaking.

> There can be no international boundary dispute near Mount Baker. Stories to that effect are the product of a yellow imagination. The boundary is at the 49th parallel of latitude. Location of the 49th parallel is a simple surveyor's problem. But trouble-breeders and crimson-brained fakers must have something to talk and write about.

> Would-be United States Senator Clark has reached his home in Butte, and election. This means that the thews and sinews of war from the Democratic standpoint in that state will be in plentiful supply so long as needed, either in aggressive or persuasive political war-

> We observe that, after due deliberation, the Democratic National Committee concedes Oregon to the Republicans. There is nothing like a graceful surrender to the inevitable. On our part we are disposed to think Texas may go for Bryan.

> A Salem marching club is to receive our Binger Hermann with the mighty clamor of 160 brass instruments. Happy compromise! There are indeed some sensitive souls in these final days of contention between gold and silver.

Somebody-the census office, perhaps -reduced the Seattle census from 90,000 or 100,000 to a paltry 80,000. This was the most unkindest cut of all.

Chairman Jones takes all the states for Bryan but just a few. He took 'em that way in 1896. The Taxpayers' League continues to

pave our streets with tomes of good

advice. . A Despicable Argument.

Baltimore American In his speeches in the West Mr. Bryan has frequently coupled his arguments against militarism with the anthracite coalminers' strike. He has been wont to

reason in this manner:
America has no use for an army of 100,000 men unless it is to prevent, by force of arms, the correction of evils should be corrected by legislation, as i the case of the striking anthracite coal-

Such argument must impress itself upon all fair-minded persons as cowardly and despicable. It is based upon a fals premise, and is a covert attempt to array class against class; to excite the enmity of the poor against the rich, by making them believe that the military arm of the Government is to be used to oppress them.

None knows better than Mr. Bryan such an argument is. knows, if he knows anything, that the troops are in the anthracite regions to preserve order and protect property, and he knows, too, that they will act as quickperformance of this duty the offender is a rich operator as when he is a poor miner. Bryan's proneness to make political capital out of calamity is reprehensible, but when he seeks to provoke class batred it becomes dange ous and despicable. It is tantamount to saying that were he in an executive posttion, riot might prevail before he would employ his power to check it. The man with such propensities is altogether too langerous to be intrusted with the rein

A Wise Business Policy. Chicago Tribune.

The closing down of a part of the llinois Steel Company's plant at Jollet s not unexpected to those who are conversant with the trend of business of this class or of any other which involves be making of heavy future contracts. It the making of neavy future contracts. It is not edite to continue business when orders cease coming in. To do so would only make bad matters worse. The Johest plant is partly closed pending the result of the November election. Its customers will not give their orders until they know who is to be the next President. In a few weeks' time the result

will be known, and then, in case Mc-Kinley is elected, orders will come in all the more rapidly, and the plant will have all it can do. If Bryan is elected it will derange every class of business and no manufacturer will be crowded with orders. The same precautions that are being taken at Joliet are being taken in other lines of business where large investments are contemplated. It is well known that men having large sums to invest here, there, or wherever an opportunity presents itself, have been advised by their principals to await the result of the election better sail in un-it is always wise to shorten sail in unof the election before doing so. certain weather. It is easier to meet the starm if it comes. If it does not come no harm is done. Meanwhile the workingmen themselves can do much toward

"Down With Them All."

New York Sun. At Nebraska City, on Wednesday, Bryan told this significant truth to the em-ployes of the starch factory there, the seat of the town's chief industry, which Nebraska's Attorney-General is trying to drive out of the state: If the people of Nebraska City defend the starch trust, they must be prepared to defend all other trusts, for it is impossible for them to destroy trusts located elsewhere and defend

a trust located in their own city

To the Nebraska City people, for whom the starch factory is the means of fivelitood, and who consequently cond effort to destroy it. Bryan says that the sacrifice of that factory is a necessity of the Democratic plan to destroy trusts everywhere and utterly. There can be for exception. "Leave your work," says the prophet of the Democracy, "so that all trusts may be smashed without subjecting us to the charge of inconsistency. The Nebraska starch works, the most conspicuous of the victims which Bryan-ism dedicates to the destruction, is typical of a great number of vast enterprises How great the number is is outlined in the sweeping statement of the Hon. John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, that "these ag-gregations of capital" (the trusts) "rep-

ndustry in the land." Under Bryanism every important industry in the land would be made to feel a shock such as business has never felt in the country's entire history. Any tariff agitation, any panic ever lived through was a Summer breeze to the killing tornado of the Bryan policy against the country's industries.

Does any sensible man, whether he

owns two dollars or one, want to bring on such a catastrophe?

Beveridge on Bryan and Trusts. Chicago Times-Herald. Senator Beveridge reminds Mr. Bryan that there are trusts and trusts. Some

of them carry on a legitimate business by legitimate methods, others do not. This is the rational distinction that the Senator makes between them, and he says that the former should be encouraged by regulation and punishment. Mr. Bryan, on the contrary, makes n distinction in appearance at all. He denounces trusts by wholesale, as if every great organization of capital were a crime and every great corporation should be destroyed. With all this uncompromising denunciation of trusts he does. nake one exception to his rule, though he himself does not regard it as such-he has nothing to say against the labo

Yot Mr. Beveridge declares truly that the labor organization is merely a form of trust. It may be a good thing in principle, it may be the only instrumentality by which labor can assert its rights against organizations of capital. The Semutor thinks that it is all this, and that so long as it attempts to gain legitimate objects by legitimate methods it should be ranked with the better trusts. But he adds that if Mr. Bryan is honest in his indiscriminate abuse of trusts as trusts and if he is logical "he must de-stroy the trust of labor as well as the trust of capital."

This is not a pleasing dilemma for a emagogue to face, but it is unavoidable.

New York Lawyers on Bryan. All doubt about the position of ex-Secretary Carlisle in the campaign is removed by dency of eptance of the presidency of the Lawyers' Sound-Money Campaign Club, Wherever ex-President Cleveland may stand, his Secretary of the Treasury is against Bryan. With him stand such conspicuous Democrats as Vheeler H. Peckham, George L. Rives, Francis Lynde Stetson, Franklin Bartlett and George Hoadly, all of whom stand on a declaration of principles which closes with this resolution: "That in our pinion the defeat of Mesers. Bryan and tevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country." An-other plank in their platform is equally explicit on another phase of Bryanism. "The integrity, honor and purity of the judiciary," they declare, "should be maintained, and the Supreme Court should be continued with power to interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States free from political fear or favor, and should remain as a co-ordinate branch of our Government beyond the ower of political intriguers to influence or coerce." That is quite different in tone from the stuff which Messrs, Schurz, emitting, and undoubtedly reflects more accurately the sentiments of the great body of Gold Democrats.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan is making so many misrepesentations of fact these days that it is nard to follow him. In trying to excuse the disfranchisement of the colored voters of North Carolina by the Bryanites. he asserted that "by the legislation of the last session of Congress the negroes of Porto Rico had even been denied the right of trial by jury." This statement was not true, and if Mr. Bryan did not

know better than to make such an asser-tion his position as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people required him to be silent. The provisions of the Porto Rican legislation were fully discussed both in and out of Congress last Winter, and the measure was the subject of a vast amount of misrepresentation and also of plain lying by its opponents, but not one of them ever had he hardihood to make such a statement in regard to it as the one above quoted.

BRYAN AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We are in favor of fixed terms of office in the civil departments of the Government. We want it so that when a man goes into office he will know how long he is going to stay and when he is going out. We do not want to build up an office-holding class and fill our offices for life; because men appointed under those conditions are likely to have no conern except to draw their salaries We believe that a life tenure, which relieves a man from all further care, is destructive of the highest form of citizenship and ought not to be tol-

Everybody at Work. Keckuk Gate City.

The Keokuk Light & Power Company advertised in the Gate City yesterday morning for 25 men, requesting them to report with picks and shovels at Thir-teenth and Seymour streets. Greatly to the surprise of the superintendent, not a man appeared. He couldn't understand why an advertisement in this paper should be so unproductive of results, and set about hunting up men on his own account, only to find that there wasn' an unemployed laboring man in Keokuk. an unemployed aboving man in Recours.
All who cared to work already had all the
work they could do, and that, too, at fair
wages. Yet Mr. Bryan is iterating ann
relterating that the prevailing prosperity
is only apparent and not real.

POWERFUL ARRAIGNMENT OF OLNEY

Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Richard Oiney, of Massachusetts, is a gentleman for whom we have the highest respect. We have regarded him as one of the truly large minds of the country, and any utterance which may com from his lips is entitled to respectful con sideration, but it need not be accepted as a final judgment. Mr. Olney is merely human, and while his conclusions are atnost invariably sane, he is quite as prone to occasional error as any other person not gifted with omniscience. So when this stanch and sterling Democrat comes out as a suporter of the Populist Mr. Bryan, announces his intention to vote for the candidate who advocates the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to I ndicates a preference for the one man in this land who most completely embodi who most thoroughly emphasizes, and most persistently advocates opposition to Mr. Olney's own attitude toward free riot; makes of himself an undoubtedly influential champion of a candidacy is fundamentally subversive of all the high ideals for which he himself has stood, because he too has become timid in the face of a wicked and fictitious issue—we can only regard the situation with sorrow, and lament the pernicious influence of Bryanism upon noble minds The support of Mr. Bryan by Mr. O

ey should be an additional incentive to those who are fighting against Bryanism. It is bad enough when Mr. Bryan makes his appeal to ignorance; it is worse when he affects the merely intelligent; when he has succeeded in befogging a great mind with his false doctrines, that is the time when he becomes the greatest menace to the commonwealth. We are confronted with this supreme and wholly unexpected situation today. When in the face of his reiterated championship of every dangerous political heresy that has itself on the surface since the Civil War Mr. Bryan is able to secure the support of a man like Richard Olney for a alid or invalid reason, it is no time for any voter having National honor, respect for the authority of the law, a truly pa-triotic love for his country, to sit idle esent the unification of every important Every coat must come off, and a fight as if to the death must be fought.

The fact that Mr. Olney inspired the

first serious warlike note sounded in this country since 1861, in the Venezuela message of Mr. Cleveland, is unimportant, There is no use dilating on the fact that Mr. Olney was once ready in a high official capacity to involve this country in a conflict with a first-class power when we were without means of defense or of ression, and must have suffered untold misery because of the possible results of his attitude. What Mr. Olney did in December, 1895, he did as a matter of conviction and principle, just as he is now speaking from conviction and prin-ciple. The point is that Bryanitis has seized upon one of the most stalwart of our citizens, and has laid him low. The point is that in five years the comedian of 1896 who made us laugh has become the tragedian who awalts the supreme ment of the drama to accomplish his fell purpose, and whose success, if he is successful, will be due to his subtle cunning rather than any large-minded statesmanship which he can be shown to have developed during the period of his political sequestration. The point is that one of the most astute lawyers of this co try has been won over to the cause of anarchy-masked, perhaps, but anarchy-none the less, and under ordinary circumstances culte as obvious to the mind of Mr. Richard Olney as on that day, some six years ago, when with a remarkable show of courage he blessed this country by his advice to the then President of the United States which resulted in the immediate suppression of riot in the streets of Chicago. Has Mr. Olney forgotten Mr. John P. Altgeld and the days when through his

influence, or rather his neglect of duty. Federal interference in maintaining the supremacy of the law became the obvious and perilons duty which was courageously performed by the Executive? Has Mr. Olney forgotten the days when the President of the United States leaned upon his shoulder as upon the shoulders of a strong man in opposition to the forces of repudiation, today not only represented by but reincarnated in the person of Mr. William Jennings Bryan? Has Mr. Of-ney forgotten the ideals of the Demo-Apparently he has forcratic party? gotten these things, but we hope tem-porarily only. His letter, after all, was written to a private individual. Perhaps it was not intended for publication, and was designed to express merely his views at the moment of writing. In a Presidential contest August is a hard month for the man of conscience who is sincerely anxious but unable to make up his mind as to the proper course of action. Even Mr. Olney's chief, Mr. Cleveland, has confessed himself utterly at sea as to duty in the present emergency. It is not until October that an open mind is able to express itself definitely. We shall therefore take Mr. Olney's letter as a merely tentative expression of his present impressions, and we shall look with interest for the views which he may be willing to express along about the Mst of Octobe Our hope that Mr. Olney will change his mind is based upon the wonderful vari-ance between his present attitude and that which he assumed in March last in his imperialistic article in the Atlantic Monthly. Our only fear lies in the possibility that the extraordinary letter inspired by a desire to get back into the public service.

Trusts No New Thing in France.

Ainslie's Magazine, The trust system in France, though not cing so many lines of business as in Germany, has flourished for many years, The iron trade is almost wholly controlled by great combinations of capital, and so are the chemical industries. The cheese, paper and a number of other large interests are almost wholly in the hands of syndicates. Combinations in the domain of transportation have had important development in France, Germany and Austria. In France, for example, all the rail-road lines entering Marseilles, the leading seaport of the country, are under the control of a single company, and in league with it is said to be the strongest of the French steamship companies, and also the company that owns all the docks of the city.

Free Silver to the Front.

Worcester Gazette. The way in which the George Fred Williams gang has sailed into Mr. Thayer shows clearly that the sliver issue is still the paramount issue of the campaign. If imperialism were the paramount issue, as Mr. Bryan claims, Mr. Thayer would be accepted by the Bryan Democrats, for he is perfectly loyal to the Democratic platform on that issue. The fact that they oppose him because of his adherence to the sound-money cause proves that free silver is the main thing that they are fighting for. By showing his hand so plainly. Williams has done much to increase the Republican majority in this Mr. Thaver is the present Representa-

tive from the Third Massachusetts district.

Another Successful Strike. Chicago Railway Age,

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firem has just passed through a serious strike. Grand Master Sargent struck for higher pay, and got ready to fire for another which offered better wages, tration was agreed upon, and the trouble was peacefully adjusted, the striker being re-employed at an increase of \$1500 in his next year's pay. Served him right.

A Good Point.

Boston Herald. That's a good point made by Senator Allison, that if free silver is not an lasue in this campaign because of the com elexion of the Senate against it, expan don ought not to be for the same reason

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is rumored that Seattle has gone to work on the census of 1910.

We might as well charge that little till against the Sultan up to profit and loss. Until Kwang Hsu ceases to view with

alarm, he will keep out of reach of the The man who is on the way to assassinate McKinley has been going a long

time.

Cleveland is enough of a fisherman to know that the whole thing is in keeping autet.

Prosperity is so general this year that even the astronomers' business is looking up.

Adlal should get to work. There are several nominations which he has not yet accepted. Bryan says our prosperity is largely vin-

ionary, but only favored mortals are permitted to see visions. Kentucky justice may be blind but it eems to be able to see guilty men who

are invisible to the rest of the world.

Perhaps Cleveland declines to swallow Bryan because at his time of life an attack of indigestion, would be serious.

The passing of Admiral Dewey from the proud position of a hero is rough on the poor babies who were named for him.

Until Von Waldersee announces where he is going to eat his Thanksgiving dinner, we cannot expect much from him.

The editor of a periodical announces "We don't need any more manuscripts. We are full, and have been for two years." If he speaks the truth he would hardly be capable of editing manuscripts if he had them.

The anxiety of certain hunters to bog Chinese pheasants has led them to make frequent violations of the ordinance which forbids the discharge of firearms within the city limits. Around the hills back of the city are several flocks of pheasants which have been fed by families residing in outlying houses, until they have come to feel that they are wanted in Portland and form no small part of its suburban attractiveness, which is really the fact, But lately numerous hunters have been seeking them that they may destroy them, and unless the police are active in enforcing the ordinance against shooting within the city limits, the bright plumage of the beautiful birds which now may be seen along nearly every hillside path, will soon be only a memory. It is pathetic to see the birds flushed in a walk over the hills fly toward the city, where they have come to look for their friends, and where, just now, they are more likely to find only men and dogs alert to bring them down. When the snow falls the pheasants sometimes venture into the heart of the residence district, and they never fail to find people who will feed them and extend them such protection as they can, in return for the pleasure of their company. A few arrests of violators of the ordinance referred to will put a stop to the wanton destruction of the beautiful birds, and will preserve them as one of the most attractive sights to be seen about the hills.

Oh! the Democrats of Oregon, that valiant Spartan band, When ballots flow the thickest, they were

formerly on hand.

Pennoyer, grand old chieftain, in the fore-front of the bunch, Upon his right Pat Powers, with his large,

to battle forth, And summon their supporters, from the East, West, South and North. Alast they're scattered like the leaves that fall beside the way,

And the glory of Democracy is vested in Oh! the Democrats of Oragon, in many a hard-They saw their vast majority diminish out of

sight, And gathered round the council board, hotcollared and incensed, To ask each other what it was that they'd, been up against. And then they'd notice, while the Cause had suffered sore defeat, Pennoyer, great and mighty chief, had got there with both feet.

But now affairs are altered, and of all the faithful band There's not a single leader who stands half a Oh! the Democrats of Oregon, they who once

were out for blood, They answer to the roll-call by the single name of Mud. And William Jennings Bryan, when he telegraphs out here For news of his majority, will get no old-time The valiant push of long ago have wandered

And now are on the vast outside, a region which is cold. O'Day alone stays in the coop, and when in tones full clear B. Bryan sings out, "Democrats?" he'll feebly

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Admitted.-Cholly-There! I killed that one all right, didn't I? The Gamekeeper-Yes, sir. He's just as dead as anybody could have killed him!-Puck.

Motherly Pride.-Janet-Mother, Jack says that Miss Poindexter has married an under-writer. Mother-Pooh! That's nothing! Didn't our Clara marry an editor?-Harper's Bazar. His Pessimism,—"Our boss won't let us offer any excuse when we make mistakes." "Why not?" "He says it hurst his feelings to see us waste time in which we might be making more mistakes."—Chicago Record.

"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photo graphs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, I have thought of that before you taken."—Tit-Bits. "Well, madam, you should

She Had,-"Ah!" said the young man with the little bald spot on the crown of Your life has been a calm, placid, emotion-ess one. You have never met your fate. You have never been in the grasp of an overnastering passion that has selzed you by the cart strings and held you quivering." "S have!" she replied wonderingly. "I carning to play goif!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep," Eugene Field. The fire upon the hearth is low,

And there is stillness everywhere; Like troubled spirits, here and there The firelight shadows fluttering go; And as the shadows 'round me creep, A childish treble breaks the gloom, And, softly, from a farther room, Comes, "Now I lay me down to sleep,"

And, somehow, with that little prayer And that sweet treble in my cars My thoughts go back to distant years And linger with a dear one there; And, as I hear the child's amon, My mother's faith comes back to me, Crouched at her side I seem to be,

And mother holds my hands again, Ob. for an hour in that dear place! Oh, for the peace of that dear time! Oh, for that childish trust sublime! Oh, for a glimpse of mether's facel Yet, as the shadows round me cresp. I do not seem to be alone— Sweet magic of that treble tone-

And "Now I lay me down to along."