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TODAY'S WEATHER.—For Portland and vicinity, fair; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

A grievous affliction of the country today is too much politics and not enough patriotism, and the two parties are collaborating upon the difficulty in about equal proportion.

The trouble with our Democratic brethren who were for McKinley in 1896 and are for Bryan in 1900 is not fear of empire or a standing Army of a million men, or a sensitive regard for the feelings of Aguinaldo. These are fears assumed for a purpose. What really actuates them is a desire to get back to their party and to get their party back to sound principles. Does any sane man suppose that when the Oregon Democrats meet in 1904, with L. B. Cox, C. E. S. Wood, R. D. Inman, George Chamberlain, F. V. Holman and J. H. Raley in the saddle, they will renew allegiance to the sacred doctrine of free coinage? Does anybody expect Gorman, Olney, Croker, Wilson, Harrison, Hill, Tillman, Altgeld, Schurz, Cockran, Shepard, when they put their heads together in 1904, to denounce "government by injunction" and praise "our matchless leader W. J. Bryan"? Hardly.

But on the other hand. These men return to the Democratic party because they find no place for them in the Republican party. And why is that? Because nobody would make room for them. Mr. Olney and his friends might have been McKinley men today, if they had been treated as generously by the McKinley Administration as the case admitted. Certain eminent anti-imperialists of Oregon would have been for McKinley today, if Tom Black had been retained in the Collectorship, and if other rebuffs, not pleasant to mention, had not been administered. Bynum is the only Gold Democrat in the country, so far as we recall, who had the sort of recognition which Gold Democrats were entitled to, and which cannot be withheld with impunity so long as human nature is human nature.

Nor is the trouble all at Washington. The hungry Republican hogs at the trough of Federal patronage in every state have crowded everybody else out of the way. Let us not call names, let us simply say the trouble is too little, too grasping, too close corporation machines. The ring of Federal officeholders here was rebuked in 1898, and another ring, precisely as exclusive and voracious, was rebuked in 1900.

Too much politics and too little patriotism, from Washington to The Dalles Postmastership. Let us broaden this thing out. Let us have more expansion and less imperialism. Maybe if we can get a direct primary law it will help some, maybe not much, but let's try it, anyhow. Any port in a storm.

BRYAN'S UNFAIR CRITICISM.

When the Government of the United States realized that a portion of the Philippine Archipelago, accepted by us after the combined efforts of McKinley and Bryan, maintained the institution of slavery, it set about meeting the awkward situation in the best way it could. There were two fixed points to begin with. One was the Thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which reads:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The other was article II of the Treaty of Paris, towit:

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

The President had no power to proclaim instant emancipation of the Sulu slaves. The matter was for Congress. But he had had the power, its exercise would have been one of atrocious injustice, for which he would have been denounced by every fair-minded man, and especially by the unfair-minded men who prefer Aguinaldo's success instead of their country's. The Administration could, however, caution its officers in the Philippines that the perpetuity of slavery could not be contemplated or assured; could enjoin them to investigate the circumstances and collect whatever information promised to be of value in the work of abolishing Sulu slavery, wisely and as speedily as possible.

Just this is what the Administration did. Its course was the only course compatible with morality and reason. That the fact of the existence of slavery there is held up by Bryan as sufficient answer to the disfranchisement of Southern negroes. The percentage of illiteracy is larger in this country than we could wish. But it would have to be infinitely larger, in order that Bryan could establish the necessity of his election by such ostensible arguments as the one he makes on Sulu slavery.

WHY THEY CAN'T BEAT US.

A marine item published on the first page of The Sunday Oregonian is certainly one of the most remarkable commercial exhibits that have appeared on the Pacific Coast in a long time. A temporary failure in transcontinental shipments for Asiatic exports has sent steamships of this Coast, from San Diego to Puget Sound, scurrying to the Columbia River, where cargoes are made to order by home industry. It would probably be too much to expect that this temporary condition should become permanent. Nobody of sense in Portland will take the risk or trouble of maintaining the proposition. But the fact is so suggestive of trade tendencies and future conditions that it may furnish the most pessimistic with food for reflection.

It has always been a noteworthy and impressive fact that Portland's Asiatic exports differ in kind from those of other Pacific ports. The Great Northern can bring a trainload of steel rails for Russia across the continent and ship it from Seattle if it wants to. The Northern Pacific can route a trainload of cotton to Tacoma and bring a steamship there to take it to China. The Southern Pacific can do the same for its California ports. But Portland's cargoes have been made up from the products of the Columbia basin. No railroad has delivered here trainloads of cotton and steel rails, and loaded for fast freight incoming shiploads of silk and tea. We didn't go East for our shipments; we made them ourselves. We sawed up Oregon fir for railroad ties for Vladivostock, we ground up Oregon wheat into flour for China, we brewed Oregon hops into beer for the Philippines, we raised wool and hay, bred horses, fattened cattle, caught fish and twisted cordage enough to load our own ships, and out of the surplus filled the empty space in steamships at Tacoma and Vancouver.

Of course, when the time comes that these cargoes or half cargoes of iron and cotton fail, there is no place for the ships to go but to the Columbia River, unless they want to lie in Puget Sound or San Diego and bring Oregon products by rail at ruinous rates. And while the condition is pretty certain to be temporary, it should encourage us with the thought that Portland has a profound and enduring advantage in its solid basis for trans-Pacific trade. The sale of our own products is the best-paying form of commerce. The railroads make money on cotton and steel, but the people make very little. There is more benefit to Oregon in one shipload of Oregon products than there is to Puget Sound in ten shiploads of Eastern freight that merely breaks bulk at the wharf.

The effect of this thing on Portland's progress is going to be incalculable. If the Philippines are retained, and if Chinese ports are kept open as under existing treaties, and if living tariffs are put into effect between here and Manila, there are two things, and only two, that the people of the Columbia Basin need to do. These two things are to **keep on raising things and keep the Columbia open.**

You can't make a great city by simply taking toll on other men's products passing through. You can make a great city by making it the center of a great producing region. The Columbia Basin is as big as the four rich states that surround New York City. It is as big as the four great states of which Chicago is the market. With the Columbia River open from Celilo to the sea, and with this fertile basin doing its best in agriculture and manufactures, our business with the awakening Orient will support at Portland another New York or Liverpool.

COUNTING THE COST.

The two late republics of South Africa have been devastated by war; their people have been scattered, many of them have been killed, and not a few among the bravest and best have been driven into exile. These are the legitimate results of war, and these results the hot-headed rulers of the republics invoked when a year ago they threw down the gauntlet of war at the feet of the sturdy Briton, not only daring him to come on, but warning him to get out of South Africa on penalty of being driven out, whipped and humiliated. The result was easy to foresee, and though by endurance and stubbornness, qualities into which the Boer is born and bred, the end was delayed for some months, it came as it was bound to come, and left the country desolate. It now devolves upon Great Britain to—

> Stretch out hands of generous care
> To lift the foe she fought so well,

—and by extending over the people wise and equitable laws to make them in time realize and enjoy a freedom unknown under the rule of the so-called republics.

Britain, too, has suffered in the clash of arms provoked by the unwise ultimatum of Paul Kruger given a year ago. The British Medical Record presents a careful analysis of the statistics of mortality incident to the Boer War, in which it is shown that of the British officers in South Africa, 72.1 per 1000 have been killed or have died from wounds, and 30.6 per 1000 have died from disease. Of the men, 19 per 1000 have been killed or died from wounds, and 31.8 have died from disease. The excessive mortality among officers was no doubt due to the well-known practice in the British Army of standing up in full sight of concealed sharpshooters, while their men were lying flat and behind every obstruction that could be utilized for their protection.

Even though Great Britain has won in the Boer War at all points, the victory has been dearly bought in men and money. With the heavy loss in officers and men goes a cash expenditure of something like $500,000,000—a sum more than double the indemnity fund before which China stands aghast as the possible demand of the powers for the late outrages perpetrated in Pekin. But the Boer States have been conquered, and are now British territory. The problem of their government is now being considered, and until it is satisfactorily solved there will be a steady outgo of money from England through official military and judicial channels that will lay heavy tribute upon British taxpayers. The Boers have made great sacrifices, and in a way the sympathy of humanity goes out to them in their disorganized, impoverished, humiliated state. But the sacrifices have not all been theirs, and now it only remains to them to adjust themselves to their new conditions, which, after all, so far as the common people are concerned, will not differ greatly from the old, except perhaps to their advantage in a more equitable administration of the laws.

A YEAR AGO AND NOW.

Meekness and docility in religion are admirable traits; in politics they are often contemptible. They are the outward and visible sign of submission to the lash of the boss. A year since the Democratic party leaders in Washington were making the woods ring with their demands for expansion and retention of the Philippines. Now they have joined in the great Bryan yawp about imperialism and "consent of the governed." No matter what they said a year ago. No matter how sound and true their patriotic instincts, how fine and fierce their denunciation of all who would fire on the flag. They may be American citizens in off years; in campaign times they must be Democrats. That may not excuse them, but it explains everything.

These remarks are apropos of the amusing and humiliating Democratic situation in the State of Washington. Candidate Rogers publicly proclaimed himself an expansionist, and warned his party against the folly of opposing a successful war. Candidate White denounced the clamor about "imperialism" as "simply rot." Candidate Ronald said it was destiny to expand; death not to expand. Candidate Winsor declared that "'consent of the governed' is a fallacy." Candidate Robertson would "tolerate no policy that did not maintain the self-respect of the Nation." Ex-Candidate Lewis solemnly warned the public that he "could not act with his party if it placed itself in opposition to the policy of expansion upon which this country has embarked." Now all these gentlemen are eating their words as gracefully as may be. Candidate Robertson is doing more. He is painfully explaining that his association with the dynamiters and murderers of the Coeur d'Alenes was as attorney, and not as citizen; that his course at the time, remarkable for its wanton disrespect of law and order, and extreme in its bitter hostility to all Government agents—the attitude and language of an anarchist and dynamiter, indeed—was taken as paid counsel of the wild brutes who committed arson and murder to prevent the mineowners or anybody else from operating their mines. As nominee of his party he finds fault only with the permit system. To such diaphanous devices has the candidacy of this specimen Spokane Democrat fallen.

The State of Washington is for expansion. It is opposed to the policy of National cowardice and contraction laid out by the Democratic party, and it can see clearly the fantastic absurdity of the position assumed by Rogers, Robertson and Ronald, three Rs who would now have the United States Recant, Retreat and Run. It cannot be that these gentlemen believe what they are saying, or that they can think the public believes they believe it. The public is not a fool, and they know it. They simply hope that on November 6 it will forget that it is not a fool, and esteem their demagogic translation as of no consequence. But will it? Here is what the people, knowing their own interests, and with unfailing perception of the drift of events, will say:

"Behold! Comes now an aggregation of candidates who declare that what Bryan says and thinks and will do is the proper thing for us to indorse. A year ago with one voice they warned us against the stupidity and folly and disloyalty of this course. If they gave sound advice and uttered wholesome truths then, they do not now. If they are right now, they were wrong then. Either then or now, at one time or the other, they deliberately urged us to do the thing they knew we should not do. As prophets they have deceived, as leaders they are untrustworthy, and as counselors they have condemned themselves. There is nothing to do but to cast them out altogether."

THE DRIFT TO THE TOWNS.

In the older states that have no large cities and few considerable towns the increase of population is slow. New Hampshire has gained but 35,058 in ten years. It is doubtful whether Maine will show any increase, and certain that Vermont will not. But there certainly will be large increase in Massachusetts, and increase in less degree in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

In the State of New York nearly all the increase is in the large cities and considerable towns. The country districts scarcely hold their own. The same is true in Ohio, and even in Illinois. Of course, in the still newer states the country population continues to show increase.

But the drift to the towns is rapid and heavy. In 1890, just a century after the first National count, it was discovered that the 3 per cent of urban dwellers reported by that first census had increased to 29 per cent. In other words, nearly a third of our population ten years ago lived within towns of more than 8000 inhabitants each. The growth of the towns has been rapid since then—more perhaps than during any other decade of our history; for new applications of machinery and power are causing growth of manufacturing industry at a rate never before equaled, and this builds up centers of population.

A dispatch from Washington on the cityward tendency says: "How far this movement is destined to go in the future is an interesting speculative question; at present what we know is that the long-observed tendency, here and abroad, of people to crowd into the cities has by no means spent its force. The ratio in this particular will vary greatly with the different states. In the thickly populated East, from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania, the percentage will be far higher than 33, while in the extreme South and in the frontier states of the West it will fall below that figure." But even in states so new as Oregon and Washington it will not fall much below; for we think nearly one-third of the population of these states is in their considerable towns. It is undoubtedly so in the State of Washington.

The Oregonian hears that censure is passed upon it in certain quarters because it is "not more enthusiastic for McKinley," and "seems to have doubts about his election." We suppose if The Oregonian were claiming everything for McKinley, it would not therefore by assure his election. We think Bryan will be beaten, but it would be folly to say positively that he will be. Undoubtedly the business interests and property interests of the country, the merchants, manufacturers, landowners, railroad people, and others, are, by an immense majority, on McKinley's side. But how the wageworkers of the country will act, whether they will deem it best to vote for adherence to present conditions, or make a new venture, The Oregonian does not profess to know. Therefore it cannot tell what the result of the election will be.

The execution of Coleman Gillespie at Gold Beach, Curry County, last Friday, was a merited penalty for a most cowardly crime. His victim was an aged woman, living entirely alone. Here was a combination of age, sex and loneliness that would naturally appeal to any young man possessed of the ordinary attributes of manliness for protection, yet it offered to this idle, dissolute fellow an opportunity to possess himself of money without working for it, through the murder of one who could offer no resistance to his blows. Justice demands the taking off of such a hopeless reprobate, after he has given proof of his quality, and the community that harbored him unknowingly, though shocked, doubtless, at the manner of his death, has cause to be thankful that he is no longer a menace to its peace and safety.

Bryan's proposition is to "give the Philippine Islands a stable government." Just what we are trying to do now. But he means that we are to guarantee their independence and the "stability" of the government we may "give" them, or enable them to establish. That would be an undertaking. Besides, who is to decide what kind of government would be "stable"? And how can a proposal to give them a government consist with the right they are supposed to have to choose their own government? If they have a right to govern themselves, what business is it of ours how they do it? It is proposed, further, that we shall guarantee their independence and maintain it against a hostile world. That would be "militarism," indeed.

One of Bryan's campaign tricks of the present time is growing about as stale as his crown of thorns and cross of gold of four years ago. When asked about the action of his political friends in the South, who are requiring educational qualifications in the negro not required in the white man, he answers: "Well, I am glad you spoke about that. I am prepared for you. Have you ever heard about the Sultan of Sulu's wives? And do you know that the negro is not allowed to hold property in Oregon, or even to live in the state?" Newspapers of Indiana have been telegraphing to The Oregonian about Bryan's statements as to the rights of the negro in Oregon, and they have been answered with the facts.

Will liberty and justice have better opportunity in the Philippine Islands if we stay there, or if we leave? He has small conception of the value of the principles and institutions for which our country stands who would hesitate in decision of this question. Then, if liberty and justice will have better opportunity under our sway, why shouldn't we stay? This matter settled, why shouldn't we consider whether our National interests will be promoted, or otherwise, by one course or the other? Why shouldn't our Pacific States, especially, consider it? Our opportunity for development of Pacific commerce and trade with the Orient lies in retention of the Philippine Islands.

There is evidence that Nome, having survived the boom period in its history, will now settle down on the basis of a lively mining town, paying its way in legitimate business, holding its own for a few years, and possibly making some growth of a substantial type. According to the estimates of practical men, the mining industry having its supply center in Nome City will support a population of from 4000 to 6000, with an occasional individual outcropping of sudden fortune. This being true, Nome can scarcely be scheduled as an utter failure.

The money question remains the "paramount issue," because of its bearing on the business interests of the country. It is still just what it was four years ago. The country cannot afford renewal of the monetary agitation. That is the way to another upset of business and to another period of "hard times."

Chairman Jones has engaged a Filipino orator to speak in New York. It is infinitely better for the amigo to shoot off his mouth in the United States than to shoot American soldiers in the Philippines. Chairman Jones will receive the gratitude of all the American people.

They are working Bryan's barrel oratory in some of the states. Bryan talked into the gramaphone, and they are now grinding it out. The thing is very fit. The work of the gramaphone is wind, and wind is Bryan's spirit's brother.

Germany has a lot of ingenious statesmen. They impose new conditions for peace in China every twenty-four hours.

General Buller is said to have decided to wait until December 25 before planning his next Christmas dinner.

Possibly Ohio is considered safe because Hanna is not stumping the state this year.

Some Soulless Corporations.

The Democratic Dallas News, after quoting the acknowledgment Mr. Dan B. Henderson, chairman of the committee on transportation for the Galveston sufferers, makes of the generous treatment he received from the railroads, says for itself:

"The railroads entering Galveston were sufferers to the extent of more than $1,000,000, yet each of them contributed liberally in cash for the relief of the destitute people. In addition to giving free transportation, trainload after trainload of supplies were hauled free of cost. Not only the roads entering Galveston, but all the railroads of the state joined in this generous policy of hauling destitute people from Galveston to any point on their lines, and in tendering the use of their facilities for hauling supplies to Galveston free of charge. If the total cost of hauling this freight had been contributed in the shape of a cash contribution it would have amounted to a princely sum, but it must be apparent that such a contribution of service was just as important as though it had been a cash donation. Not only the Texas railways, but all the great railway systems of the country were likewise generous and gave the tender of their facilities to all who desired to contribute to the relief of the storm sufferers. The express companies, telegraph and telephone companies were likewise quick to donate their facilities and services without stint to the cause of the distressed. There is no way to estimate the amount of free service given by these great corporations to the sufferers on the coast, nor to place a cash value upon it. It is safe to say, however, that in the aggregate, estimated according to current tariffs, they have given to Galveston and the stricken coast towns the equivalent of not less than $1,000,000."

FORECAST OF THE VOTE.

Estimates by Independent Journals of New York.

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem.

The New York Herald has been making a canvass of the country, and it has concluded from the evidence obtainable at this time that McKinley will have not less than 258 electoral votes; Bryan, not less than 168, while it is doubtful how the remaining 21 electoral votes will be thrown. If this forecast of the result is correct, the election of Mr. McKinley is certain. Indeed, it has been expected ever since the nomination of Mr. Bryan. The conservative element in the Democratic party made no concerted effort to defeat Bryan in the convention. It was thought that the surest way to dispose of the man was to allow him to be nominated and then to defeat him at the polls. Therefore, it is natural to suppose that an October canvass of the various states would show that Mr. Bryan had little chance for election.

The Herald counts New York, Ohio and Illinois in the Republican column, and concedes to the Democrats Maryland and Kentucky, which were carried by McKinley and sound money four years ago. Of course, the Democratic campaign managers are claiming New York in public, but in private they are generally conceding its loss. So it is pretty safe to count its 36 electoral votes for McKinley. Illinois was Republican by 142,000 four years ago, and impartial observers do not see any signs which warrant the conclusion that it will reverse itself this year. And Ohio will break the record if it fails to give a safe plurality to the Republican candidate. South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas and Washington, which gave small pluralities to Bryan on the free-silver and calamity issue, are put in the McKinley column this year, because the farmers in those states have been more prosperous than ever before, and have concluded that if Bryan is a poor prophet he would be a poor President. All the reports which we have had from these states for the past year or two have indicated that they were drawing away from Bryanism. Indiana, Montana and Idaho are counted as doubtful. But if they should be carried by Mr. Bryan they would give to him only 189 electoral votes, when 224 are needed. The chances for McKinley in Indiana are as good as the chances of Bryan. Each party at present has a fighting chance, and there is a possibility that McKinley may carry Montana and Idaho, as well as Indiana. The Republican claim that Nebraska and Colorado and Utah and Nevada would be carried by McKinley is not sustained by the Herald's canvass, for these states are given to Bryan again this year. If Kansas and South Dakota should continue in the Bryan column, McKinley would have only 244 votes, but if Indiana should be carried by McKinley, he would have 259 votes. The canvass under consideration indicates that Bryan has lost ground in the West, and has gained in the South. Indeed, his strength is confined almost entirely to the South, only four Western States being fully conceded to him, namely, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Nevada.

The Doctor Who Throws His Patient Into Fits.

Indianapolis News.

Mr. Bryan, who is supposed to be fighting imperialism, exerted himself to secure the ratification of the Paris treaty. In his speech here Mr. Bryan said.

> When the President finally laid before the Senate a treaty which recognized the independence of Cuba, but provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, the menace of imperialism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the ills that might follow, rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country.

But "the menace of imperialism" had no terrors for Mr. Bryan. So he went to work to secure the ratification of the treaty, and thus to bring "the menace of imperialism" still nearer. He said further in the same speech:

> I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified, a clean-cut issue is presented between a government by consent and a government by force, and imperialists must bear the responsibility for all that happens until the question is settled.

Thus Mr. Bryan rejoices over ratification, because it brought clearly before the country the question of imperialism, which was not an issue before. Yet he is, and presumably was, against imperialism. In a word, he helped to commit the country to a policy that he now says will be disastrous if persisted in, in order that he might save it from that policy!

Fearing the Uncertainty.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Business men who have made contracts presumably involving a profit to both parties do not wantonly cancel them from mere pique over the election of a distasteful President. The contracts are made for the profit there is in them, and if there is no danger of conditions which may eliminate a profit or change it to a loss the contracts will stand. But it is a fact that no prudent business man would now make any important contract to be executed after the election of Bryan as President. One who would do so would not be prudent, because no man living can foretell what would happen in the business world as the result of such a calamity. There is no precedent. We have never yet had an entirely unbalanced and arbitrary man at the head of the National Government, and there are no means of knowing just what would be the result of such a thing.

Mr. Schurz and the Facts.

Chicago Post.

The trouble with Mr. Schurz is that his premises are arbitrary, false and manifestly contrary to the unprejudiced testimony of an array of able, patriotic, incorruptible Americans. He assumes that the Filipinos have demonstrated their capacity for independent self-rule. He assumes that the Aguinaldo government was representative, national and stable, and that the Administration deliberately destroyed it because, prompted by lust and greed, it resolved that the Filipinos should not have independence. Mr. Schurz' indictment falls to the ground. His blood revolts without the slightest provocation. There has been no treachery, no perfidy, no dishonor. The course pursued has been the only one compatible with the rights and welfare of the Filipinos themselves, and with the duties and responsibilities of the United States.

Perhaps They Will.

Los Angeles Express.

The American people will put the seal of emphatic disapproval on the political party that poses this year as the great and good friend of the Declaration of Independence, and winks the other eye as it greedily grasps 112 electoral votes secured by the violation of the Declaration of Independence.

AGUINALDO'S IDEA OF FREEDOM

Light on some phases of the situation in the Philippines and confirmation of several stories of the interest taken by the Filipinos in American politics and the Presidential campaign are given in translations of documents sent to a friend in the United States by an American Army officer doing duty at the scene of hostilities. Some of the papers were taken from prisoners. This proclamation was issued by Aguinaldo last August, and was published in the National Press of Tapusi:

"FILIPINOS—

The situation is becoming intolerable. The terms proposed in order to arrive at an honorable peace, which the country hopes for, have been overthrown, and other terms have been substituted by the military authority, which clearly show that our independence is very far from becoming a fact, if all united we do not conquer with the force of truth and our right, aided by the valiant Filipino Army, from whom the American Government has demanded the surrender of their arms.

The proposed terms from the composition that resulted from the celebrated assembly held upon the 21st day of June last, before which was read, discussed and approved the eight clauses upon which were based the terms for peace.

The idea of the authors could not have been more elevated if the same idea had emanated from the statesmen who form the Council of our National Ministry, although some men propose and others agree that the country has all the proper liberty when the individual exercises his natural rights, but not without an army of its own (which was not conceded to the proposition in the third clause), and it is inevitable that it is in an army that we can assist ourselves to acquire our independence, which, moreover, is been will not be granted us by the American Government. That Government appears to ignore that where people desire to be free they are free, so it has come about that today the American Government wishes to exercise absolute sovereignty over that of ours.

But the American Government deceives itself, as do those men deceive themselves who with greater sincerity than fitness of time pretend and continue to pretend that peace must reign in our land before the light of liberty and independence can shine over the four cardinal points of our beloved country; the latter, however, will come about as circumstances are coming to assist us.

Two elements are now struggling in the United States—those who desire the re-election of McKinley and the great Democratic party that sustains the candidateship of Bryan.

Let us wait, forewarned that the result will be favorable to us, because if the first party triumphs the events in China will come to our aid, as already they are beginning to do. The remainder of the army of occupation they are arranging to transport to the Oriental empire; and, if McKinley is overthrown, Bryan will grant our independence to us. Then what difference does it make if the forces which we have are denied to us against our wishes?

Do not concern yourselves with the doings of Buencamino and his companions; we have men of greater worth who will know how to fight and to guide us without mistake along the road to our independence.

No peace unless it comes preceded by a flag similar to that beautiful banner which is displayed on the fields of the Transvaal.

Let us await, confiding in the justice of our cause, and if fortune should be adverse to us let us not forget that it is more worthy to die with honor than to dishonorably live.

An order signed by Major Pedro Caballes, at Central Camp, Lumban, July 15, 1900, said:

As soon as you receive this communication you will inform all the people of your district that by order of the commanding general of this province (General Callies) there will be captured and shot those regular soldiers, policemen and volunteers or other citizens who present themselves to the Americans and who surrender their rifles for money.

All the military chiefs and presidentes locales will be held responsible if any one of their jurisdiction presents himself to the Americans; and, therefore, it is ordered that if any one has the intention of presenting himself to the Americans he will be captured immediately and sent to the central headquarters in accordance with the orders of our general.

At general headquarters, May 6 last, General Juan Callies, the civil and military chief, issued this proclamation:

To the Presidentes Locales of Nagcartan, Rizal, Saluyan, Simo, Rosario, San Pablo, and Alaminos: Lieutenant-Colonel Jules Herrera in an official communication, dated 30th of last April, informs me as follows: "Certain residents of the town of Bay named Domingo Punsalan, Manuel Revilla, and others, forgetting that they are (were) Filipinos, accepted positions given by the enemy, the first being appoited Presidente Municipal and the second Vice-Presidente, and they displayed the United States flag on the Town Hall. The upright and patriotic residents of the above-mentioned town at the sight of such outrageous insolence invaded the Town Hall and killed Punsalan, Revilla and some policemen."

In my turn I have the honor of transmitting the foregoing to you (the Presidentes) in order that you may publish it in all the barries of your respective towns that it may be known to all the inhabitants thereof, serving as a warning to the traitors.

ADLAI IS RIGHT.

Southern Democratic Paper Approves His Eagle Eye.

Nashville Banner.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson has formally accepted the nominations for Vice-President of the Populist and Free Silver Republican parties. In regard to the free silver and other Populistic policies embodied in the platforms of these two parties, Mr. Stevenson says: "Upon the important questions of finance, of domestic administration and of reform in our methods of taxation, the platform of the People's party gives no uncertain sound." Mr. Stevenson is correct in his statement. The platforms referred to are pronounced for free and unlimited silver and other hurtful policies, which he not only does not question, but commends by his acceptance. His only implied qualification of a thorough indorsement of these fallacies is his campaign assumption that they are issues subordinate to the issue of "imperialism." He says they are but questions of the hour—"but as the dust in the balance." This is a view which is so absurd as to seriously raise the question of Mr. Stevenson's sincerity. To say that the party pledges to change our currency system and revolutionize the business of the country are but as dust in the balance is either a reflection upon the honesty and purposes of the parties whose nomination he accepts or an insincere attempt to dodge the issues presented. If the explicit, positive and reiterated demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is "a question of the hour," it follows that the pledges made by the Kansas City convention and the conventions of Populists and Silver Republicans bind the candidates to the immediate carrying out of that policy should they be placed in power. If Bryan and Stevenson and the candidates for Congress on their ticket do not faithfully intend to adopt the earliest means in their power to place our currency on the free-silver basis, then they are double-dealing with the party organizations they represent.

"Stable" Government.

Memphis Appeal, Dem.

The imperialism plank in the platform, like the feathers and paint on the Indian brave, are good enough for show and to arouse enthusiasm, but of very little use for effective fighting. The first demand is for the establishment of a stable form of government in the Philippines, a demand made to conciliate Eastern goldbugs, who hate silver, and which means that we must go into the school-teaching business for several generations and complete the work begun by the Spaniards 300 years ago. Stable governments are never rudimentary. They are complete and potential developments, based on political civilization and ethnologic adaptiveness. Stable governments are not built upon a basis of banditti or Moro head-hunters who live in trees, and where each man's spear or bolo is a law unto itself.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is noticed that pivotal states always wheel into line more easily than others.

Since his degradation, Prince Tuan can get some idea of how Oom Paul feels.

It is rumored that Bryan is much relieved to hear that a deserter murdered Lawton.

The Rusian troop have left Pekin; that is, such of it as happened to be not nailed down.

Washington's, Jefferson's and Lincoln's enunciation of principles is not so imperfect as Bryan's hearing.

There is reason for the belief that undertakers did more for Seattle's 80,000 population than census takers.

If it were summertime Croker might work up a campaign dodge by a strike in the New York ice factories.

If Chairman Jones keeps on carrying sections of the map, he will soon make Atlas look live five nickels.

Mr. Emerson, of Concord, Mass., is a candidate for Presidential Elector. Please do not ask: "Is—is he dead?"

If all farmers gave as little attention to crops as does Bryan, it would be pretty hard to convince them of prosperity, too.

A farmer from New York State, aged 91 years, was buncoed out of $1000 the other day. A man is never too old to learn.

How thankful Bryan will be in November that the President's salary of $50,000 a year is not making him a plutocrat.

It has been remarked that the Empress of China is very likely to "get her Dutch up" if Kaiser Wilhelm tries to boss her too much.

If Cyclone Davis, of Texas, comes this way it's needless to say that Seattle will remember the Galveston horror and give him a free pass to Tacoma.

Croker and Jones don't know when they are kindly treated. Hanna's declaration that there are no trusts was meant merely as a campaign courtesy to the ice and cotton bale trusts.

General Miles has recommended the adoption of the automobile in the Army. The General seems determined to get to the front, somehow or other.

It is rumored that G. Washington Aguinaldo has good reason for not wanting Lafayette Bryan to unsheath his sword in behalf of the liberty-loving Tagals. He is said to have been secretly advised that Bryan's voice is more formidable than his war record.

George W. Aguinaldo has been sent by his Democratic admirers a copy of the history of the United States with that part marked which describes his prototype's sprint across New Jersey. This is another Democratic dodge to win votes by lending encouragement to the enemy.

Towne on "Unfinished Business."

New York Sun.

The Hon. Charles A. Towne continues to have fun at Bryan's expense in the presence of large audiences out on the Pacific Slope. While the advocates of Bryan in the East are doing everything in their power to keep 16 to 1 out of sight, Mr. Towne tells his hearers frankly that this campaign is only the old story continued. We quote from his speech of September 22, in San Francisco:

"We are still discussing the issues of the campaign of 1896 because the campaign of 1900 began four years ago. I have been telling the people of California during the past week that the campaign of 1900 is the campaign of 1896 under the head of unfinished business."

Possibly this may not be as pleasing a sentiment just at this time to Mr. Bryan as it is to Mr. Towne; but if such is the case, Mr. Bryan will not dare to say so.

Mr. Towne left the Republican party four years ago because the Republican party's policy with regard to silver coinage was unsatisfactory to him. His views on free silver at 16 to 1 are precisely the same as Mr. Bryan's, but at present he is a little more candid in expressing them. Mr. Towne is a sincere man in the matter of convictions, and a subtle humorist in his manner of expressing them. He seems to think it his duty to keep his chieftain's noble soul steadily up to the line of 1896; perhaps that is one reason why he was sent so far West.

The "unfinished business" of 1896 is the attempt to overthrow the gold standard and to degrade the American workingman's dollar and the American Nation's credit. This campaign will finish that unfinished business, but not exactly in the way desired by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Written Examination.—"That Boston schoolteacher wanted me to propose by letter." "What for?" "She said many a man who was all right on grammar was terribly shaky on spelling."—Indianapolis Journal.

Sardonic.—"He says he wouldn't think of accepting money for his political influence." "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "He doesn't have to think. It has got to be second nature with him."—Washington Star.

"I don't know what I want," said a dyspeptic customer, after going three times through the bill of fare. "I can't eat more than about two mouthfuls." "You might try a couple of our mutton chops, sir," quietly suggested the waiter.—Tit-Bits.

Of Two Evils.—"Ruggles, I am sorry to hear you were burned out the other day. Did you lose all your household goods?" "Yes, but we don't feel so awfully bad over it, Lumpkin. We expected to have to move next week, anyway."—Chicago Tribune.

A Domestic Taste.—Phyllis Enstayde—O Clarence! Teach me how to play golf an' I'll marry yer. Clarence Urchinton—An' den have yer doin' a hotfoot around de links all day long an' lettin' a careless nuss look after yer children? Not in a t'ousand years!—Puck.

The Mendicant — Beg pardon, sir, but I haven't had anything to eat for a week. The Philanthropist—Let me congratulate you upon your success in so interesting an experiment. It must be a great saving to you, and I'm sure you're looking well.—Boston Transcript.

Why Pa Is on the Fence.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The pictures of the candidates are hangin' everywhere;
They're gettin' up processions, and there's music in the air;
The banners stretch across the streets most every block or so;
The papers they are tellin' how the 'lection's sure to go;
Some of them say McKinley's vote is bound to be immense,
Some say that Bryan's got it sure—but pa he's on the fence!

They're holdin' meetin's in the halls and everywhere around,
And men are flockin' there in droves and gettin' held spellbound;
They talk about free silver and the danger it would bring,
The orators jump up and down and jaw like anything;
The folks are mad and shakin' fists; ma says the strain's intense,
For 'lection ain't so far away—but pa he's on the fence.

The Joneses they're Republicans, the Smiths are Democrats;
They used to run together, now they fight like dogs and cats;
They talk about prosperity and what expansion means,
They scold about the Army and about the Philippines;
But pa he runs a grocery, and he says there ain't no sense
In gettin' one side mad at you—so he keeps on the fence.